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SIXTH YEAR — FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 20, 1886. — PRICE ONE CENT

BAITING THE MINISTRY!

PARNELLITES ALREADY FIERCELY ASSAILING THE TORIES.

An Explanation Demanded of the Government's Intentions Towards Ireland—Lord Churchill's Promise of a Commission Received With Derision—Lord Salisbury Addresses the Lords.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Parliament reassembled to-day. The Queen's speech was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I have summoned you to meet at this unusual season, for the transaction of indispensable business. The session of the last Parliament was interrupted before the ordinary work of the House had been completed, in order that the sense of my people might be taken on certain important proposals with regard to the government of Ireland. The result of that appeal has been to confirm the conclusion to which the late Parliament had come. The provisional nature of the arrangement made by the last Parliament for the public charge of the year renders it inexpedient to postpone any further the consideration of the necessary financial legislation.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates which were submitted to the last Parliament and only partially voted, will be laid before you.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: At a period of the year usually assigned for the recess, and after the prolonged and exceptional labors to which many of you have been subjected, I abstain from recommending now for your consideration any measures except those which are essential to the conduct of the public service during the remaining portion of the financial year. I am confident that they will receive your prompt and careful attention."

A Flat Opening.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—At the hour Parliament met a heavy rain was falling and the crowd gathered about the Westminster building was small. Some enthusiasm was displayed on the arrival of various prominent leaders, but it was generally faint. The attendance in the House was large. Many members arrived before they had breakfast in order to secure good seats.

Meeting of Parnellites.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A meeting of Parnellite members was held in the Commons before the meeting of Parliament. Mr. Parnell presided. Seventy members were present. The meeting decided to discuss Irish affairs and especially the Belfast riots during the debate in the Commons in reply to the Queen's speech and also to endeavor to learn the intentions of the Government in regard to Ireland.

War to the Knife.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—United Ireland reiterates the declaration that there will be war to the knife against Lord Salisbury. The people of Ireland, it says, will resist him with a desperation and skill that have never before been displayed.

Proceedings in the House.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Charles Bradlaugh (Radical) moved in the House of Commons this evening that the sessional order declaring the interference of peers in elections for members of the House of Commons a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons be not renewed this year. He said the order was constantly treated with contempt, and was therefore practically obsolete, and might as well be abandoned if it was not to be enforced. He pointed out the very active interference in behalf of the Tory and Unionist candidates and against the Gladstonians by the Earl of Leicester, Lord Montague and the Dukes of Westminster, Norfolk and Argyle in the counties of Chester, Norfolk and Bucks and Argyle during the recent elections and contended that if the Peers were to be permitted thus to defy the ancient and much boasted rights of the Commons the latter might as well expunge the sessional order and save themselves from occupying a ridiculous position. Mr. Bradlaugh contended that the Earls and Dukes he had mentioned had violated the order wilfully during the past campaign.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking for the Government, asked if he was correct, in stating that Mr. Bradlaugh had intimated his intention to obstruct the business of the house every night till his motion was disposed of.

Many members responded to the inquiry by cries of "no," "no."

Mr. Bradlaugh denied that he had in any way indicated such an intention.

Lord Randolph Churchill suggested that the House allow the order complained of to be renewed, and that the House appoint a committee early next session to enquire into the whole matter.

Mr. Gladstone spoke in apparent approval of the Tory leader's suggestion, and intimated that he would support the Government.

A division was then taken and the order was sustained by a vote of 294 to 129.

Lord Randolph Churchill gave notice that on the conclusion of the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, he would move that the supply and appropriation bills have precedence.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to Mr. Thomas Sexton (Parnellite), said the Government would require notice before stating whether or not they intended to withdraw the extra police from Belfast. He would say that the Government intended to increase the number of commissioners appointed to inquire into the Belfast riots and also intended to extend the scope of the inquiry. The Government had no present intention, however, to appoint a royal commission to investigate the disorders, although they would consider the advisability of enabling the existing commission to take testimony under oath.

J O Kelly (Parnellite) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the better government of Belfast, and of another to suspend evictions in certain cases.

Mr. Parnell took the oath and his seat for Cork City.

Rt. Hon. E. R. King-Harman moved, and Mr. J. M. Maclean seconded, the address in answer to the speech from the throne.

Mr. Gladstone said he thought the conduct of the Irish policy should remain in the hands of the Government, and under their primary responsibility. Continuing, he said that if it was supposed that anything that had happened had produced the slightest change in his convictions regarding the late Government's Irish policy, he was afraid he was unable to afford the slightest encouragement on that point. [Cheers.] What had happened, he continued, had rather confirmed his strong belief that they had not erred in the main principles of his scheme. Mr. Gladstone said he thought the late Opposition had dealt hardly with the late Government in pressing them for their Irish policy, but he would not retaliate. "Ireland," he said, "is the question of the day and the sooner this question is settled the sooner will the House be able to dispose of the arrears of legislation before it." [Cheers.]

Lord Randolph Churchill upon rising, said, he hoped the statement he was about to make would satisfy the House. After taunting Mr. Gladstone on the readiness to resort to coercion, which he said the ex-Premier had in former times displayed. He stated that the Government had come to the conclusion that the adoption of coercive measures for Ireland would be unwise. Continuing, he said the Ministry wished the question of local government to be treated as a question affecting the United Kingdom. In regard to Belfast, the Government would take care that crime should not become chronic there, as was the case in some other parts of Ireland; nor would the Government tolerate any attack upon the Royal Irish Constabulary, whose services were deserving of praise. The Ministry were determined to restore order in Belfast, and would shrink from no responsibility in order to obtain that end without delay. With reference to Kerry, he said the Ministry had resolved to send there a special military officer of high rank invested with such powers as would enable him to restore order. The moment the Government became conscious that further powers were necessary they would summon Parliament to their assistance. Regarding the land question he said the Government were not prepared to adopt the judicial rents fixed by the Land Commission, as they were considered too high. For all present purposes the Ministry would take their stand on the Land Act of 1881 as a final settlement. At the same time the Government had decided to appoint a royal commission—(derisive laughter on Parnellite benches)—to make careful inquiry during the ensuing autumn and winter into the working of the existing land system in Ireland. The Government did not intend to deal with the land question by making any reduction in rents. That was contrary to their policy. The Government, he continued, also proposed to utilize the autumn and winter by procuring the best information obtainable regarding Irish industries. They proposed to appoint a small commission of three gentlemen of position and experience who would be able to give conclusive information to the Government on such points as the creation of a deep sea fishery on the west, harbors of refuge, extension of railways, arterial drainage, etc. Continuing, he said the Government intended to devote the recess to careful consideration of the question of local government for all three kingdoms. They hoped that when Parliament reassembled in February they would be prepared to submit definite proposals on that most important of all questions. In conclusion, he said the Government took the verdict of the country in favor of maintaining the union as final and irreparable. Upon that verdict they based their policy, and by that policy they, both as a government and as a party, would stand or fall.

Lord Churchill was followed by several Parnellites, who declared that they were not satisfied with a policy of delay. Mr. Clancy said the Nationalists were determined not to allow the debate to close until the opinions of Mr. Matthews and others were revealed. The debate was then adjourned.

In the House of Lords.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Earl Granville (Liberal) asked in the House of Lords this afternoon that the new Government make a clear statement of its contemplated Irish policy.

The Duke of Argyle (Unionist), in reply, denied that a member of the late Government was justified in making such a demand. He made a long speech, "dissecting," as he called it, Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy which the Duke described as "the miserable fiasco of running up to the masthead the flag of Parnell and the Irish Nationalist party."

Baron St. Oswald moved, and Baron De Ros seconded, the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

Lord Salisbury admitted that the situation in Burmah was unsatisfactory, but thought there was no reason for apprehension or alarm. The Afghan Boundary Commission had not been withdrawn. Although a difference had arisen in regard to the boundaries, it could be settled as easily in London and St. Petersburg as on the spot. There was a reasonable prospect of accord between England and Russia with regard to the Afghan boundary. Referring to Ireland, Lord Salisbury said the Government would take every step to maintain social order and protect individual rights. It was necessary to have a time for enquiry before entering into details. Regarding reform of the government office with respect to education and local government for Ireland, he was unable to furnish a sketch of the Government's proposals. There would be a special inquiry as to the means for healthily developing the national resources of Ireland. There would also be an inquiry into the Belfast rioting. There was no prima facie ground for impugning the conduct of the police of Belfast.

Lord Salisbury said that the Government hoped to stop outrages in the South and West of Ireland without a large extension of power. The most difficult problem was that of dealing with the organized system of intimidation, which the Government would do their utmost to diminish. It was their duty to attempt with illegal combinations to prevent the payment of rent. The Government must continue the convertion of judicial leaseholders into freeholders the multiplication of which was a blessing and security to the country. Legislatively it would be their duty to institute an inquiry into the causes of discontent in Ireland and executively to maintain law and order. Their policy was strictly limited by the decision of the constituencies. The address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to.

Job lot of blankets, call early and secure a pair at Buffett, Michael & Co., Cor. Yonge-street and Wilton-ave. 236

RELEASED AND SEIZED.

One Boat Pays up and Sails and Another is Captured.

HALIFAX, Aug. 30.—The schooner Howard Holbrook, which was seized at Port Hawkesbury for infraction of the customs laws, has been released, the owners in Gloucester having paid the deposits of $400, pending a decision.

The schooner Druid, which recently sailed from Gloucester, Mass., with salt and barrels for American fishermen in North Bay, was seized at Malpeque, P. E. I., and an armed force placed on board. The seizure is supposed to have been made on the ground that the Druid was assisting fishermen.

Officers of the I. O. O. F.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The High Court of Ontario of the Independent Order of Foresters elected the following officers to-night: H. C. R., George A. Procter, Sarnia; H.V.C.R., N. F. Patterson, Q.C., Port Perry; H. Sec., J. B. Halkell, Ottawa; H. Treas., T. G. Davey, London; H. Coun., J. W. Frost, Owen Sound; H. Physician, Dr. Porter, Collingwood; H. Chaplain, Rev. H. A. Thomas, Ailsa Craig. H. G. Sec., W. N. Yerex, London; H.S.W., C. C. Whale, Manotic; H.J.W., James Slater, Hamilton; H.S.B., H. Williams, Cummock; H.J.B., John Heard, Strathroy; H. Cond., F. C. Dunbar, Shelburne; H. Mess., Chas. Leggett, Kingsville.

The Seizure of British Vessels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The names of the British schooners, which were seized in Behring's Sea for violation of the seal fishery laws, are the Thornton, Onward and Caroline. The crews were sent to Sitka. The schooners were taken to Omnalaska, but the officers were kept on board the revenue cutter Corwin. The captains of the schooners claim that they were fishing on the high seas; that their vessels were fitted out at Victoria, B.C., and carried British flags. On the other hand it is stated that they were killing seals several hundred miles within the limits of the Russian cession to the United States.

He Delayed too Long.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—George Snelling, the treasurer of the Lowell bleaching company, was arrested last night charged with embezzling $40,000 of the company's funds. He was put under $50,000.

It is said the total amount taken from the bleachery by Snelling will amount to $500,000. Snelling was making preparations to go to Canada when apprehended.

Conservative Picnic in Muskoka.

HUNTSVILLE, Aug. 19.—A Conservative picnic for Muskoka district was held here yesterday. Hon. Thomas White being the principal attraction. About a thousand persons were present, many coming by excursion train down the new Pacific branch. W. E. O'Brien, M.P., E. F. Marter, the Conservative candidate for the local, and others made speeches.

See grand double event, Rosedale, to-morrow afternoon.

Libelling Parnellites.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—It is said a London publisher is to be moved against by a member of Parliament for putting forth a pamphlet charging Parnell, Justin McCarthy and other Nationalist members of Parliament with having taken Fenian oaths, and being concerned in Fenian operations.

Earthquake Shocks at Malta.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Another shock of earthquake has been felt at Malta. The captain of a steamer which has arrived there reports that on Tuesday 200 miles east of Malta he witnessed the upheaval of a column of water thirty feet in diameter, to a distance of 200 feet.

Bradstreet's Reports on Manufactures.

In a few short weeks the great fall business movement, with all its awakening energies, will develop, and quinn, the shirtmaker, ever ready for great emergencies, is busy manufacturing light robes from English twill which will fully sustain the confidence that the public have hitherto reposed in our goods.

ALL HARMONY AT CHICAGO.

STIRRING AND EXCITING SCENES IN THE CONVENTION.

A Set of Resolutions Adopted Unanimously Endorsing Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell—Election of Officers—A Determination to Boycott English Goods.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Irish convention have adopted resolutions declaring unqualified approval of national self-government; approving the course pursued by Parnell in the Commons; extending thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his efforts on behalf of Irish self-government; expressing gratitude to the English, Scotch and Welsh democracy for the support given Mr. Gladstone; thanking the American people and press for generous support; recording a sense of the forbearance of the people of Ireland in face of the cruel and dishonest system of extortion subjected by rack-renting landlords, etc.; and thanking the officers of the Land League for their services.

It was resolved that the following be sent to Mr. Parnell:

Delegates to the Irish National Convention of America send greeting from our body, which embraces representative citizens from every State and Territory in the Union, also Canada, and assure you of a cordial endorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious convention.

The Committee on Permanent Organization submitted a report recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent. The motion was put to the convention by Michael Davitt apparently in expectation of complete harmony, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Judge Fitzgerald rose and thanked the convention for the honor. "I know no ring, I know no clique," said he, "and I am here for United Ireland." "We hate England," said he, "because she has hated and disputed us. When she declares peace, then may we, and not till then, will we cease hating her."

John F. Finerty arose and his appearance was the signal for tremendous cheering. He said he only rose to read a cablegram. It was as follows:

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.

Finerty, Chicago:

The manhood of Ireland is with you and trusts the convention will by resolution endorse Ireland's right and resolve to be free.

CHARLES MACCARTHY TEELING.

Mr. Davitt desired to say a word in explanation. He did not question the right of any one in Ireland to send despatches from Ireland, but Mr. Teeling had no right to speak for the people of Ireland. He was not a member of any league, and "I say that Mr. Redmond, Mr. Deasy and myself have the right to speak for the people of Ireland." [Loud applause].

Finerty arose to speak and there were loud cheers and tokens of dissent. He was finally given the floor amid considerable confusion. Delegates from New York interrupted repeatedly. Hynes said Finerty should not speak on personal questions. Cries were raised for Finerty to take the platform.

The chair—Mr. Finerty is no spring chicken. He can be heard anywhere in the hall.

Mr. Hynes—I protest against Mr. Finerty speaking.

Mr. Finerty—I will speak.

The chair admonished Mr. Finerty not to make another such remark.

Mr. Finerty then said "I am surprised to see the father of the Land League rise in his place and question that telegram."

Here there was another scene of confusion. In the midst of the uproar Mr. Finerty was heard to say "It is what we have believed for twenty years, and I shall hold to my view for the freedom of Ireland to the day of my death. If Mr. Teeling is not in the league, and if he holds to that sentiment, he is certainly entitled to belong to it."

As another scene of confusion followed, Mr. Finerty declined to say anything further. He was cheered by the main body of the convention.

Mr. Davitt said he could not dispute the right of Mr. Finerty to desire the freedom of Ireland, and would not do so.

The report of the Committee on Constitution was read. To bears the endorsement of Davitt, Redmond and Deasy. At the outset the report defines the objects of the league and the methods to be employed to attain those objects. Sections providing for the organization of the league and the transaction of the business constituted the remainder of the report. A delegate from Rochester, N.Y., objected to a clause virtually advising the league to boycott articles of English manufacture. He moved that the clause be excised.

Mr. Brennan, Iowa, said, let the delegates go back to Ireland and say to the English people: "Not a nail of your nails, nor an inch of your railroad shall be used until the relations of Ireland and England be changed."

Mr. Lynch from Quebec seconded the gentleman from Iowa. He approved of the section, though living under the British flag. "We in Canada," said he, "have done the same. We in Canada have raised a protective tariff for that purpose."

After some more discussion the question was put and the section remained in. The scene of enthusiam that ensued surpassed any that had before occurred in the convention. The delegates rose en-masse and cheered, shouted and waved their arms till it seemed as if the excitement was never to cease.

The section which had caused so much enthusiasm was as follows:

Section 5.—To hurt the enemy where he will feel most by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture and by using all legitimate influences to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactures on sale.

Following the adoption of the Boycott clause, the constitution was adopted in its entirety amid tremendous applause.

Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Pepper, a Methodist clergyman, said he had tested the feeling of his co-religionists and could say that they were in thorough sympathy with Messrs. Parnell and Gladstone. If they failed after trying every method, and Parnell should send a message: 'Come and help us,' then," said the reverend speaker, "I swear by the throne of God there will be at least one vacant pulpit in the United States." The cheering at this point was terrific.

The report of the Committee on Finance showed that $330,282.57 had been collected in the last two years. Only $5000 of the entire sum was still in the hands of the treasurer.

A motion to proceed to the election of a President having been carried, Judge Fitzgerald of Nebraska and Hugh McCaffrey were nominated. Some confusion ensued and a brief recess was taken. Then on ballot Judge Fitzgerald was declared elected by 703 to 244. Mr. McCaffrey moved that the selection be made unanimous. Mr. McCaffrey was then nominated for First Vice-President but he declined. The convention emphatically declined to take Mr. McCaffrey's views and proceeded to elect, once more unanimously, Rev. Father McKenna as Second Vice-President.

Armstrong, of Georgia, was pressed for Third Vice-President, but a delegate speaking for him declined to allow his name to be used. Alex. Sullivan named Martin, of Baltimore, for the position.

Father Kenna, of Canada, asked that the Dominion be given the office of Third Vice-President.

O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis, moved that as McCaffrey had declined the First Vice-Presidency his resignation be accepted and Father Kenna be made First Vice-President, Canada so be given the First Vice-Presidency. The motion carried with a roar of applause.

Some confusion ensued, until a delegate from Pennsylvania authoritatively said that Mr. McCaffrey would accept. Mr. Ryan's motion was then withdrawn, and at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly the nominee of the vice-presidency from Canada was given a place on the National Committee. This left only O'Donnell of Iowa and Gen. Martin before the convention. The latter, who had been nominated by Alex. Sullivan, was elected with tremendous cheering.

Rev. Father O'Reilly was nominated by the convention en masse for treasurer.

Mr. Sutton, the present secretary, was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Deasy, one of the delegates from Ireland, was then given the platform. He said he had no doubt that when the electorate was next appealed to Mr Gladstone would be returned by an overwhelming majority, and with a mandate to give Ireland those rights and privileges which Canada and Australia, and many other colonies of Great Britain already enjoyed. He denounced Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Churchill in scathing terms, and said these men may try to postpone a satisfactory adjustment of the relations between the two peoples by swallowing their most solemn declarations; they may give Sir Garnet Wolseley carte blanche in Ireland; place the country under martial law and renew the horrors of Castle Rule; let them do so, we are ready for them.

Mr. Davitt Recalled.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The statement is published that Michael Davitt is in receipt of a cablegram from Parnell requesting him to come home at once, giving as a reason that the destitution in Ireland is as bad as it was in 1848 and that Mr. Davitt is needed. Mr. Davitt has signified his intention of obeying Mr. Parnell's summons.

President Egan's Terms Accepted.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Standard says: "England must realize more clearly than she has hitherto that the Home Rule conspiracy is a foreign conspiracy. If the Chicago convention aids her to comprehend the situation, it will not have been without its uses. The program of the moderates at Chicago is Irish independence. Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. To this England replies that she will maintain the union on precisely the same conditions."

The Times says: "It is clear that the Parnellite delegates, in spite of the moderation of their language, are puppets of darker plotters." The Times invokes the appointment of two royal commissions, one to inquire into the agrarian difficulty in Ireland and the other to inquire into public works and arterial drainage.

See Chinese lantern parade to-night.

THE NIAGARA RIVER CRANKS.

James Scott's Fatal Attempt to Swim the Niagara Rapids—Graham's Barrel Act.

LEWISTON, Aug. 19.—James Scott, of this place, about 40 years of age, an athletic man and a good diver and expert swimmer, well-known and celebrated as having crossed the wires of the old Suspension Bridge above this place, to-day attempted to swim the Niagara rapids, where Captain Webb failed and lost his life in the endeavor. He had been somewhat dissipated of late and had told his friends that he intended swimming the rapids. They took no notice of him. This morning, unknown to them, he fixed two air life-preservers to his back and entered the river above the rapids. The body was found soon after afloat in the river by a young man of Youngstown, N.Y., and towed to Lewiston wharf. It was then warm. The air bags were on his back instead of under his shoulders. An inquest is to be held. His parents reside here.

Graham Goes Through Again.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 19.—Graham went through the rapids to-day in his barrel, this time with his head out. He was pulled ashore when in the whirlpool.

ORDER RESTORED AT BELFAST.

Nine Policemen Arrested for Unnecessarily Firing Upon the Mob.

BELFAST, Aug. 19.—The coroner's jury in the case of Jackson, who was shot by the Belfast police while the latter were occupying McKenna's tavern, returned a verdict of murder against Sergeant Daly and Armstrong and several constables. The coroner has issued warrants of arrest.

Nine policemen have been arrested and sent to jail. They intend to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for permission to give bail.

Two mobs gathered to-day and indulged in stone throwing but they were soon dispersed.

Affairs here have almost resumed their normal condition and no more serious rioting is feared. The military precautions have been released.

See Barber, one-wheel champion of the world, Rosedale, to-morrow.

ENDORSES HIS PREDECESSOR.

Lord Iddesleigh Thinks the Time is Inopportune for Arbitration.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Lord Iddesleigh, foreign secretary has written to the International Arbitration Association saying that he concurs in the belief of his predecessor Lord Rosebery that the moment is inopportune to receive a deputation to discuss the subject of opening negotiations with the United States for the establishment of the Anglo-American tribunal whose duties shall be to consider international question. Lord Iddesleigh says that the fishery question, which the Arbitration Association refers to, is at present the subject of diplomatic negotiations, and expresses the hope that the result may be favorable.

TRACED TO MONTREAL.

A Fifteen Thousand Dollar Diamond Robber Captured.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—Alex. Fulda, who fled from New York after robbing his employer, Mr. J. Lassar, diamond broker of that city, of about $15,000 of diamonds and jewelry, was traced to Montreal and arrested in a fashionable restaurant. He made a full confession and left to-night for New York in company with Mr. Lassar and a detective. He had only $1500, having squandered the remainder. The culprit is well educated, speaking English, Russian, German and French, and is said to be well connected in Russia. He had only been in New York about ten months, and had lived a very fast life. Some years ago he became connected with Nihilists and had to leave Russia.

ONLY SOME IRON BOLTS.

A Ludicrous Incident in the Imperial House of Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—During recess of the House this afternoon, and when the chamber was nearly deserted, the clerk noticed upon one of the Parnellite benches a mysterious looking brown paper parcel. The officials of the house and a number of policemen were hastily summoned and they immediately held solemn council to devise a plan of action. One of them picked up the supposed infernal machine and applied it to his ear to ascertain whether he could detect any ticking in the interior. The rest of the party stood near by in a state of suspense. The whole formed a very dramatic scene. Finally one of the officials carried the parcel to an outhouse and examined it. It contained some iron bolts that were used as missiles during the recent riots in Belfast.

See Irish Gentlemen vs. Toronton, Lacrosse, Rosedale, to-morrow.

All the Cattle To Be Slaughtered.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—The Department of Agriculture have decided that all the cattle in Levis quarantine shall at once be slaughtered and cremated to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia. The lot include 357 head, which cost in Scotland over $300,000. Orders to the above effect were telegraphed by the Department this morning. The cattle were owned by Andrew Allan, Dr. Craik and A. Dawes, Montreal; Senator M. H. Cochrane of Hillhurst, and J. J. Hill of St. Paul, Minn.

A Big Liquor Seizure at Guelph.

GUELPH, Aug. 19.—Last night Inspector Cowan visited the Commercial Hotel and found in the cellar of the kitchen five sixty-gallon puncheons of beer, which it was suspected was being offered for sale in violation of the Scott Act. One of the puncheons was half empty. Twenty gallons of beer were measured out and seized, and conveyed to the police station. The seizure was made under section 109 of the act.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The Lewiston, Me., Steam Mill company has assigned; liabilities $167,500.

Judson & Co., carpet dealers of Chicago, have failed; liabilities about $140,000.

John Fitzgerald of Nebraska, who has been elected to the Presidency of the Irish National League in America, is worth $600,000.

The second annual convention of the Society of American Florists opened at Philadelphia Yesterday. Addresses were made by Mr. Thorpee, President of the society, and others, and interesting papers were read.

STABBED IN THE BACK.

THOMAS NICHOLSON'S FATE ON THE STONY CREEK ROAD.

A Woman in the Case—A Formidable Pocket Knife the Weapon Used—Arrest and Arraignment of the Assailant—The Victim's Recovery Doubtful.

HAMILTON, Aug. 19.—Thomas Nicholson was too weak from loss of blood to be removed from the residence of Charles Anderson, Bartonville, near this city, to whose house he was taken after being stabbed in the back last night. It will be several days, perhaps a week, before he can be taken home, and a good deal longer before he will be able to appear at the Police Court. Wm. McMillan, who was arrested for the offence, was arraigned in court this morning. He pleaded not guilty. George Nicholson, brother of the victim, testified that on Wednesday night he was coming along the Stony Creek road towards the city, in company with his cousin, John Hopkins. His brother and Joseph McMonies were fifteen or twenty yards ahead of them. He saw the defendant and a woman by the roadside, and heard his brother tell them to get up or they would catch cold. The woman made an angry retort. The witness did not hear anything further, but saw a quarrel commence and hastened to see what was the matter. McMillan's hand was raised as if to strike a blow and he thought he had a revolver. Thomas Nicholson called out that he was stabbed, and the witnes then went towards the defendant, who raised his hand at him. John Hopkins was then supporting the wounded man, from whose ear blood was spurting. Nicholson was taken to Anderson's house, and his brother George asked McMillan to go there and see what was done. McMillan went and remained there until he was arrested. McMillan had said that he had no knife and had not struck or stabbed Nicholson. A big pocket knife was produced. The blade, about three and a half to four inches long and three-quarters of an inch broad, was covered with blood. McMillan admitted that the knife was his. He was sent to jail for eight days on remand to await the recovery of Nicholson, which is doubtful.

See Rochester, Buffalo and New York bicycle flyers, Rosedale, to-morrow.

"HILL CREST" CONVALESCENT HOME

A Beautiful Present to the City from An English Lady.

A little more than a year ago a young English lady of wealth spending a few months in this city was impressed with the fact that here there was no place where patients from our hospitals and others recovering from sickness and needing further rest and change could go. She had seen the great advantages afforded so such in England by the convalescent homes so successfully carried on there, and desirous that the same benefits should be attainable here placed a large sum of money in the hands of trustees for the purpose of founding such a home. Mr. Wm. Gooderham gave an acre of land on the ridge at the head of Bathurst-street, known as "Wells' Hill," and there stands now ready for use a comfortable "home," where those whose income precludes the possibility of a change and rest in the ordinary way can find one. The situation is delightful and the air salubrious. A visit to the spot could alone give an idea of its beauties and the extent of the view from the windows and broad balconies of this charming house, which is built and furnished and presented to the citizens of Toronto free of debt in the hope that they will carry on the work so generously begun. It is purposed that the maintenance of the home, which will be known by the name of "Hill Crest," shall be by voluntary contributions. Consequently there will be no house-to-house canvassing for subscriptions, but any who desire to help in this good work can send donations in money or goods to Mrs. Williamson, the secretary, at 88 Wellesley-street. These ladies have kindly consented to form a committee of management, and information will be gladly given by any of them: Mrs. Edward Blake, 397 Jarvis-street; Mrs. Barnett, 53 Gloucester-street; Mrs. Williamson, 88 Wellesley-street; Mrs. Sampson, 226 McCaul-street; Mrs. Gibson, 203 St. George-street; Mrs. Gunther, 18 Jordan-street; Mrs. Sheriff Jarvis, 421 Jarvis-street; Mrs. McDunnough, 13 Rosedale-road; Mrs. Duncan Clark, 22 Toronto-street; Mrs. H. E. Clarke, 549 Jarvis-street; Mrs. W. J. Hoskin, Queen's Park-crescent; Mrs. Ellis, Rosedale; Mrs. Gzowski, "The Hall," Bathurst-street; Mrs. G. B. Lee, 388 Jarvis-street; Mrs. John McDonald, Avenue-road; Miss Mutlebury, 75 Grenville-street; Miss Good, 77 Grenville-street; Miss Micklem, Queen's Park; Miss Clarke, 307 Sherbourne-street; Miss Saunders, 91 Yorkville-avenue; Miss Gillespie, 8 Rosedale-road; Miss O'Brien, 333 Sherbourne-street. A matron has been secured who is in every way competent, and is now at the home. It is intended that a small weekly charge shall be made for board, but as this will by no means cover the running expenses, it will devolve upon the citizens at large to maintain it. The home is open now for the reception of patients, but the formal opening has been deferred until September, when the friends of the institution have returned from their summer vacation. The citizens are invited to visit the home.

Bertha and Her Baby.

Bertha Hughes was convicted in the Police Court yesterday of keeping an irregular resort at 21 Emily-street and fined $30 and costs. It is the custom of a certain class of women, when they get into trouble, to come into court with a baby in their arms. If they have none of their own they borrow one. This is what Miss Hughes did yesterday. The baby is supposed to act as a mediator between Col. Denison and severe punishment. It don't work with the Colonel, however. Four young women who were inmates of the Emily-street resort were fined $10 and costs each.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Pete Green is putting in a telephone in his Oyster Bay restaurant.

A party of about 200 excursionists from Indiana and Ohio were in the city for seven or eight hours yesterday.

Jack Meany of this city has been committed to the criminal court for trial by the Unionville Magistrates for burglary.

Michael Hart, of 40 Lombard-street, was held at Police Headquarters last night on a warrant for threatening to kill his wife.

Members ticket's (Toronto Lacrosse Club) will not be good at the matches to-morrow. Mr. Kelly of the Irish team will act as one of the judges in the bicycle races.

A man named John Pinkerton was trying to sell a handsome malacca walking cane, with a carved tusk nob, in York-street yesterday afternoon. Pinkerton had evidently stolen the cane and Detective Reburn locked him up at Police Headquarters.

Robert Thompson, a pickpocket, who attempted to go through a drunken man in a West Market-street saloon, was convicted in the Police Court yesterday and sent to the Central Prisonfor nine months.

The charge against George Leathers, an ex-inmate of the Central Prison, that he had destroyed the flower beds in the grounds of that institution, was not proven in the Police Court yesterday and he was discharged. Warden Massie was the prosecutor.

Col. Denison is down on persons who commit aggravated assaults. A young man named John Franks was charged in the Police Court yesterday with throwing a stone at William Doannes on Monday last and severely injuring his head. He was fined $30 and costs.

Major Allan, Q.O.R., is circulating a petition among the active militia to the Government, praying that the services of the veterans of 1866-70 be recognized by a medal or some fitting souvenir. Mr. Hornibrook has a copy of the petition on hand at Brown Bros.' stationary store, King-street, just east of Toronto.

Sam Ling, the Church-street Chinaman who was mobbed and robbed, supposedly by John O'Brien and Charles Jarvis, was willing to be sworn on the Christian Bible in the Police Court yesterday. The opposing counsel, however, suggested that the Chinese oath would be more binding on Sam, and the case was adjourned till a couple of Chinese saucers could be obtained to administer the Pagan oath.

It's Wonderful!

—At a sale in Paris a month ago a picture by a celebrated artist fetched an enormous figure; it was an ornament (not useful); in Toronto a useful and valuable household requisite is putting the "Paris Beauty" in the shade, and can be seen at Strathern's, 179 Yonge-street; it's a "wringer" below cost, call and ask the price. 2

"THE REGULAR ARMY, O."

Major-General Middleton Inspects Col. Otter's Trim Little Corps.

Major-Gen. Middleton, attended by Capt. Wise, A.D.C., inspected the Infantry School corps yesterday on Garrison Common. The weather was splendid and the men looked remarkably well in the bright sun. Their new scarlet tunics and white helmets presented a fine appearance. The General was received by the corps, under Lieut.-Col. Otter, with a general salute at 10.15. Accompanied by the commandant, he then minutely inspected the ranks in open order and appeared to have no fault to find. The band was then looked at, and complimented on its good playing and creditable appearance. A glance at the staff completed this portion of the inspection.

The General and aide, Col. Otter and Surgeon Strange then took up a position at the saluting base and the men, who were drawn up in two companies, marched past—No. 1, under command of Lieut. Wadmore, and No. 2, under Lieut. Cartwright, Lieut. Sears acting as adjutant. The marching was only fair, owing partly to the rough ground. They then went past at quarter column, and then at the double, which latter movement being rather poorly done, was, at the request of the General, repeated and much improved.

Major Smith, who was now in command of the battalion, then put it through the manual and firing exercise, both of which were performed without a fault and drew forth praise from the inspecting officer. Adjutant Sears put the men through the bayonet exercise, and this was splendidly performed, both with and without word of command.

The battalion was then handed over in turn to each of the new officers, Lieuts. Cartwright and Guillet, to show their proficiency. The former did fairly and the latter very well. After some admirably-executed light infantry work, skirmishing, etc., the men marched back to the barracks and dismissed.

The barrack and guard rooms were visited and all looked in first-class order. The General and all present were loud in their praise of the splendid condition to which our fellow-citizen, Col. Otter, has at length brought the important position in his charge. The whole place looks even better than in the old days of the regular troops.

At the inspection the local corps were represented by Major Lee, Q.O.R., Capt. Manley, Royal Grenadiers, and Surgeon J. B. Baldwin, G.G.B.G.

In the afternoon Gen. Middleton, Capt. Wise and Lieut. Sears were rowed by the crew of the commandant's "gig" to the yacht Aileen, where they were received by Lieut. Gooderham of the Royal Grenadiers. It was arranged that the party should go for a sail, but the "blow" was wanting. So the General and party had to be content with a drift round and a "tug" to take them back to the Fort. The General said "it was worse than the Saskatchewan, but better luck next time."

Ten per cent. discount off carpets and oil cloths until the end of August at Buffett, Michael & Co., Cor. Yonge-street and Wilton-ave. 235 -

Principal Kirkland Welcomes His Big Classes.

Principal Kirkland of the Normal School yesterday delivered the opening lecture of the fall session to 118 students, eighty of whom were ladies and thirty-eight gentlemen. After welcoming the students he discursed at some length on examinations, the best means of successful preparation for them, and their relation to an educational system. Two things, he said, were necessary for success, knowledge and power. Valuable knowledge could be gained only by hard work. Examinations should be subordinate to teaching, and not teaching to examinations. Hon. G. W. Ross also welcomed the students and gave them some good advice. He said that by the present system of collegiate institutes and high schools a greater number of second class teachers than ever before had been put at work in Ontario.

The Pyhians Moonlighting.

The K. of P. moonight excursion did not lose anything by its postponement. The Chicora was crowded last night from stem to stern with people bent on enjoyment. The uniformed knights, headed by the Grenadier Band, marched from their hall to the wharf, and went through all sorts of gyrations on the way. The boat arrived from Niagara at 9o'clock, and was soon laden with happy moonlighters. Then she started out and drifted slowly through the western channel, round Gibraltar Point and back to Yonge-street wharf, going out again at 10.30. The band played dancing music in the stern, and Prof. Bohner and others furnished a vocal programme in the cabin. The weather was fine, the moon rose o'er the city, etc., and the excursionists got home about 1 o'clock this morning.

The Photographers Wind up Business.

The Photographic Association yesterday completed the year's business. In the morning the association adopted a special committee's report, recommending an increase in prices and forecasting a consequent great improvement in work. Copies of the report will be sent to all Canadian photographers. In the afternoon officers were elected. Presidents, J. Barnard Barrie, (re-elected); Vice-Presidents, E. Scandrett, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, E. Poole, St. Catharines; Executive Committee, J. H. Far