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EIGHTH YEAR — WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

THE BIG FAIR OPENED

Lord Lansdowne Performs the Ceremony Gracefully.

CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE.

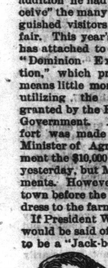
The Monument at Fort Rouille Unveiled by the Gov.-General.

A GATHERING OF PROMINENT PEOPLE

Progress of the Exhibits—The Main Building in Forward Order—A Look Through the Other Departments—The Program for To-Day—Flakes From the Fair.

PRESIDENT J. J. WITHROW was one of the busiest men in the city yesterday and last night. As the head of the Industrial Exhibition Association, Mr. Withrow was kept on the jump in his executive capacity, while in addition he had to "receive" the many distinguished visitors to his fair. This year's show has attached to it the "Dominion Exhibition," which probably means little more than utilizing the $10,000 granted by the Federal Government. A good effort was made to have Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, from whose department the $10,000 comes, present at the opening yesterday, but Mr. Carling had other engagements. However, it is expected he will be in town before the fair is over and deliver an address to the farmers.

President Withrow was a busy man, what would be said of Manager H. J. Hill, who has to be a "Jack-be-nimble, Jack-be-quick" from early morn till night. Mr. Hill, to whose management as much as anything else, the Toronto Industrial Exhibition owes so much of its success, is determined not to take his seat until his show is in fact as well as in name the greatest fair on the American continent. Mr. Hill is believer in the theory that a fair should be somewhat on the move. Hence the change in the arrangements of the exhibition buildings, and hence the rapid strides made by the Industrial Exhibition in popular favor.



MANAGER H. J. HILL.

Hence, too, the fact that the Exhibition is now a kid-glove-fitting steel gray Prince Albert coat, with satin facings, buttoned up to a silk hat and a black satin tie in a bow, while a plain black stud set off the front of his "boiled shirt." The only decoration he wore was the star of his order, St. Michael and St. George, on his left breast. The appearance of the party on the platform was the signal for a grand cheer, which caused His Excellency to smile and bow. It is plainly evident that Lord Lansdowne is in high favor with Toronto people and appreciates the compliment. When a general handshaking was concluded President Withrow read the following address, which was bound in Russian leather and elaborately embossed and engraved:

May it please Your Excellency:

On behalf of the Industrial Exhibition Association we beg to welcome Your Excellency to these Exhibition grounds. On a former occasion we had the pleasure of being afforded a similar opportunity, on which occasion we were favored with a visit from Lady Lansdowne.

We are aware of the fact that in accepting the invitation of our association to be present on this occasion it has been at great personal inconvenience, but trust that an inspection of the varied exhibits on view on this exhibition will recompense Your Excellency for the trouble taken.

We have this year been favored for the first time with the Dominion grant for exhibition purposes, which we are administering in accordance with the views of Your Excellency's constitutional advisers.

The Exhibition this year is far in advance in every department, of any exhibition ever held in this country and which, we believe, will reflect credit on the Dominion.

As the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty it affords us pleasure to assure Your Excellency of our loyalty to her throne and person and in common with her subjects in the Mother Land, in their jubilee celebration, we are affording through this Dominion and Industrial Exhibition an opportunity to continue the celebration so auspiciously inaugurated.

JAS. MCGEE, Treasurer. JOHN J. WITHROW, President.
H. J. HILL, Manager and Secretary.

Toronto, Sept. 6, 1887.

His Excellency's Reply.

Then His Excellency replied as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have listened with the greatest interest to the address which you have just been good enough to read to me, and I note the very friendly terms in which you have welcomed me on my return to the city of Toronto. I think, Mr. President, you will bear me out when I say that when some months ago you invited me to be present on this occasion, I most readily and cheerfully assured you that if it were in my power to be here nothing should prevent my doing so.

You have been good enough to mention that I came here to-day when there were a great many other engagements which had claimed me, and that it was not easy for me to spare even the few hours which I shall spend in Toronto. Now, as to that, I feel you will allow me to say that whenever, sir, your citizens desire to see me in their midst, nothing in the public purpose it will always be a pleasure to me to meet their wishes. (Applause.) Let me say also, and I may say it in common honesty, that I cannot lay claim to credit for having exercised any very great selfish denial in coming here upon the present occasion, because I must confess that these great autumn exhibitions of yours are to me the most interesting and instructive events in the calendar of my Canadian year. There are no occasions upon which it is possible in the same time and with the same facility to pass in review the resources of the Dominion and the results of the energy and enterprise of its inhabitants. And, sir, when I find that exhibition being held in Toronto, and when it is representative, not only of the city and of the province, but also of the whole Dominion, then I think the attractions become irresistible. Sir, I know that we all want to go round the exhibition and see the various objects of interest there visible, and I will not therefore detain you by commenting upon the numerous objects of interest, or upon the stimulus which they afford to the industry of our people, or the additions which they give the means of building to our common stock of knowledge of the country. Sir, I have heard with great pleasure from you that this particular exhibition promises to be distinctly in advance of any other which you have been able to hold in the City of Toronto. That statement does not surprise me at all. I saw something of the manner in which your industries and manufactures were represented last year in the Old Country at the great Colonial Exhibition held in London, and I feel no doubt whatever that your manufacturers have not been standing still in the meanwhile, and that the credit which they earned at that exhibition will be amply sustained upon the present occasion.

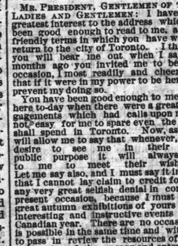
But, Mr. President, it is perhaps scarcely too much to say that the agricultural side of this exhibition is of special interest to the whole Canadian community. In the first place the agricultural class in this country is, I think, I am mistaken, numerically the most important in it. With its prosperity the prosperity of all the other classes is mixed and interwoven, and, as mere fact of the agriculturists being, as they are, scattered throughout the whole country, makes it more important that they probably should reap the benefits offered by these exhibitions more than any other industrial class in the community. And, sir, individually I cannot forget that the Canadian agriculturists, as indeed the agriculturists of the whole world, are at this moment passing through a period of very great trial and difficulty, and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my sympathy with them in their difficulties and in their trials. It is a period from which they cannot expect to struggle except by paying the closest possible attention to every improvement concerning the industry which they pursue, by having recourse to every device which human ingenuity can provide for the improvement of their products and of all the resources which they use in developing the resources of the land which they cultivate.

I am very glad to see that the Canadian farmers have every intention of holding their own in this struggle, and I must say that, although I realize the extent of their difficulties, I am one of those who look with rather sanguine eye to the prospects of their ultimate success. (Applause.) This at any rate I firmly believe, that if the cultivators of the soil in any part of the world are to hold their own, the cultivators of the soil of this country stand a fair prospect of doing so. Time is on their side. The difficulties will, I believe, prove to be passing and transitory and I cannot sum up my thoughts better than by saying that I am convinced that within the life of this generation the owner of a freehold of, say, 200 acres of good cultivable soil in the Province of Ontario, will live to say that he has not a very bad bargain upon his hands. Well, sir, I don't wish to detain you another moment except for the purpose of thanking you very cordially for the renewed assurances of loyalty and good-will towards the throne and person of Her Majesty, with which your address concludes.

I will venture to say that no representative of the Queen has had better opportunities than I have had of gauging the loyalty of the citizens of Toronto—(applause)—and I feel persuaded that the sturdy yeomanry of the Province of Ontario share with their brethren of the city this loyal sentiment which you have expressed with so much authority in behalf of this province. Sir, I will now conclude by cordially wishing every possible success to the exhibition and by declaring it formally open to the public. (Applause).

His Excellency then, at the request of President Withrow, pressed his finger on an electric button on the corner of the stand, which brought forth a response from the big steam whistle in Machinery Hall. This was the signal that the big engine had started. Three cheers were given and the party left the ring to take part in the second ceremony of the day.

It was expected that Lady Lansdowne would accompany His Excellency, and there was a ripple of disappointment among the ladies in the Grand Stand when it became known that the Marchioness was not of the party. It was merely a matter of time with Her Ladyship, and the hurried journey to Toronto and then back to Quebec was not considered advisable for her to take.

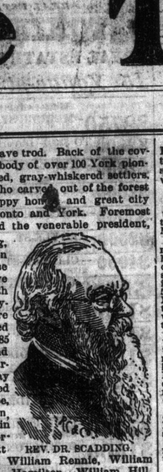


LADY LANSDOWNE.

FORT TORONTO MONUMENT.

The Pedestal Formally Unveiled by His Excellency the Governor-General.

Immediately after the opening of the exhibition the crowd of spectators wended its way to the western carriage way, down past the York Pioneers' cottage and the canvas city of Pekin, to the bank overlooking the Lake, where a tall upright shaft, carefully covered, with cotton, marked the exact spot where the first stake was driven in what is now the city of Toronto, the spot where the feet of De La Salle and Henri Tonti of the iron hand, and the Jesuit Father Hennepin have trod. Back of the covered figure stood a body of over 100 York pioneers, old gray-headed, gray-whiskered settlers, the frontiersmen who carved out of the forest wilderness the happy home and great city that are now Toronto and York. Foremost among these stood the venerable president, Rev. Dr. Scadding, and near him John McTaggart Ross, whose whitened locks have been sprinkled with the snows of eighty-nine winters. There too was the aged Andrew Herron, 85 years of age, and John Paxton, nearly as old, to say nothing of such aged fathers as Wm. Lee, Francis Thompson, W. H. Dodd, Colin Skinner, E. A. Murphy, James Stitt, William Irodale, William Rennie, William Holloway, Sidney Hamilton, William Hill, Richard Defries, Squire Maughan, John Smith, John Bishop, J. E. Pells, John Linton, Thomas Anderson and scores of others who are grandfathers to the people. The old gentlemen cheered Lord Lansdowne when he came up, and Dr. Scadding at once read the address of the body as follows:



REV. DR. SCADDING.

May it please Your Excellency:

I have been requested by the committee of gentlemen who of late have charge of the erection of this monument to ask Your Excellency to have the great kindness, during your welcomed presence here amongst us, to perform the ceremony of its unveiling. It is earnestly desired that Your Excellency would graciously allow your name to be associated in this manner with the completion of a memorial structure which in all the stages of its progress has been regarded with peculiar interest by the inhabitants of Toronto, for it marks the exact spot where, 138 years ago, a royal post was founded which proved in the event to be the seed germ of the present Toronto. The object of that post, when established in 1749 by command of Louis XV. of France, at the instance of one of Your Excellency's predecessors in Canada, the Count de la Galissonière, was not military but commercial. It was erected to arrest at this point that portion of the Indian trade which passed down by this route from the north and northwest, and which was beginning to be drawn aside from the channel of the St. Lawrence, at what is now Oswego, by means of a mart newly opened there by the English. Although the title borne by the French fort was at first Fort Rouille, from Antoine Louis Rouille, the then Minister of Marine, the place speedily acquired, by popular preference, the appellation of Fort Toronto, the name Toronto being already in familiar use to depote the principal Indian portage between the Lakes somewhat farther from a district to the north, in the vicinity of what is now Lake Simcoe, where the name Toronto, with several spellings, was once in use, as shown by the early maps.

In 1813, when the public park in which we are assembled was first made ready for exhibition purposes, the traces of the old French Fort, as the enclosure of palisades was styled, were not yet obliterated. Up to that date they had been numerous and very conspicuous on the surface of the premises now occupied by the reverently well known to myself from childhood and so all early inhabitants in these parts. The dangerous proximity of the American shore, the disappointed fur trading post becoming doubtful, and very possibly before long—dare forgotten. A strong, clear impulse arose in the minds of many to have the spot marked by some durable memorial object which yet it was generally conceived would not cost much. Acting upon the idea of the present monument originated.

Several public bodies have proposed its erection on various grounds. The corporation of the city has encouraged the undertaking by repeated resolutions in order that the starting point of trade and commerce in this region might be identified with precision in all future time. The Industrial Exhibition Association of the city has twice liberally aided the scheme, deeming it proper that a site of so much prime interest should be permitted to be included within the limits of its park, should be boldly and lastingly distinguished. The Associated Pioneers of the City of Toronto, and originally County of York, have, with the help of many friends in sympathy with their society and their aims, made free voluntary contributions towards the cost of the work, being desirous that the scene of the first dawn of civilized life on the shores of the Bay in the 18th century should be marked by a fitting memorial. They seek to preserve those records by which that history can be traced and authenticated. I have frequently noticed with pleasure that the people of Toronto are fond of dwelling upon the memories which live around the city and this portion of the province of which it is the capital. Nor is there any one person to whom the public is more indebted in this connection than it is to the learned Doctor who read the address to-day, and whose industry in research and facility of description have enabled him to contribute so much to the amusement of this neighborhood. [Applause].

There is certainly no part of Canada in which the men of the present day have a better right to refer with pride to the achievements of their forefathers or to the courage with which the earliest settlers held the land, when they were as yet a mere handful of men, held their own in the face of desperate odds, fighting for the country of their adoption and preserving for the British Empire one of its noblest outworks.

The monument which you have asked me to unveil carries us back however to a past even more remote than that upon which you are fondest of dwelling. It takes us back to a period earlier than that of the U. E. Loyalists, earlier than the age of Simcoe and of Brock. It is erected on the site of the old French trading post built here nearly a century and a half ago by the French Government; a post which was in fact the earliest civilized settlement established in this neighborhood; that settlement you have very appropriately described in your address as the germ of Toronto with which we are now acquainted. I think the great credit is due to the Public Works Department, the Exhibition Association and the Provincial Government, as well as to the private friends and supporters of the project, who have combined for the purpose of securing the identification or so interesting a spot, and of commemorating it by the erection of a suitable monument.

Standing as that monument does in the midst of these Exhibition Grounds it will serve, I hope, year after year to remind the thousands who frequent them of the debt of gratitude due to one to whom the fortunes of the city of Toronto upon a spot where a comparatively short time ago the rough trading post of a foreign country was the only sign of approaching civilization, and to whose efforts, spread over successive generations, you owe it that the solitude, the desolation, the dangers, the rude existence of the first settlers at this spot have been replaced by the teeming population, the plenty, and the prosperity which we see around us on every side to-day.

I esteem myself fortunate in having been called upon to undertake this task, and I have now much pleasure in delivering this monument to the public of the city and province.

After the unveiling of the monument His Excellency, accompanied by the officers of the Exhibition, drove through the park and visited the principal exhibitions, leaving for the city about 5 o'clock. He was exceedingly pleased with what he had seen.

FORT TORONTO.

FORT TORONTO.
An Indian Trading Post,
for more than three years as
Fort Rouille,
Was established here A.D. MDCCXLIX
By order of Louis XV.

In reply to the address Lord Lansdowne said:

MR. PRESIDENT, DR. SCADDING, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The ceremony which has recently been concluded in another part of the ground was one which had reference to the past and to the future of this city. It is proper that a site of so much prime interest should be included within the limits of its park, should be boldly and lastingly distinguished. The Associated Pioneers of the City of Toronto, and originally County of York, have, with the help of many friends in sympathy with their society and their aims, made free voluntary contributions towards the cost of the work, being desirous that the scene of the first dawn of civilized life on the shores of the Bay in the 18th century should be marked by a fitting memorial. They seek to preserve those records by which that history can be traced and authenticated. I have frequently noticed with pleasure that the people of Toronto are fond of dwelling upon the memories which live around the city and this portion of the province of which it is the capital. Nor is there any one person to whom the public is more indebted in this connection than it is to the learned Doctor who read the address to-day, and whose industry in research and facility of description have enabled him to contribute so much to the amusement of this neighborhood. [Applause].

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THE CALAMITY AT EXETER

IT IS BELIEVED THE DEATH LIST WILL REACH 140.

The Search for the Bodies—In Nearly Every Case the Clothing Had Been Torn Off the Victims—A Stable Partly Filled With Unrecognizable Remains.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The fire brigade arrived five minutes after the breaking out of the flames, but the efforts of the firemen were without effect. There were several thrilling rescues. The majority of the victims were men and boys. About thirty women were burned. When the fire started the drop scene was lowered to prevent a draught. Some of the actors opened a door to escape, causing the fire to burst through the drop scene and to ignite the gallery. The flames overtook the people who were wedged in an immovable mass and roasted them to death. Many who were rescued alive died soon after being brought out of the burning building. The occupants of the dress circle escaped without serious harm. A telegram from Exeter at 5 o'clock this morning says the fire is under control. Only the walls of the structure are standing. People distracted with anxiety are wandering about the streets in the neighborhood of the theatre in search of friends who attended last night's performance. The hospitals are besieged by anxious enquiries for friends. Twenty badly burned persons who were admitted to the hospitals died in a few moments after they were received. The sheriff states that he has counted 130 dead bodies. The scene in the streets and where the bodies are lying is pitiful. Women are looking for missing husbands, husbands for wives and daughters, and mothers for their sons. The victims by the burning of the theatre were mostly working people.

The Stairway Packed With Bodies.

As soon as the flames were extinguished a large force of men began searching for the bodies. The stairway leading to the gallery was literally packed with bodies, while at the head of the stairs there were scores of others piled one on top of the other. The unfortunate victims had rushed to the door when the alarm was given, but found the stairway blocked and all means of escape cut off. In a short time the flames had reached them and they suffered a terrible death. There were pitiful scenes in the vicinity of the burned theater this morning, as the friends and relatives of the unknown victims visited the morgue in search of the bodies. In many cases fathers and mothers both perished, and numerous children are thus left without means of support. Many of the bodies were burned so that only a small cinder remained. The number of persons severely injured will be fifty. It is feared that the death list will reach 140.

Remains that Cannot be Identified.

It has been ascertained that there were 200 persons occupying seats in the gallery, and of these over 100 lost their lives. The search for bodies still goes on. It is very probable that other bodies will be found. The work is being retained, owing to the fact that many of the bodies were completely calcined. Twoatalls of a stable belonging to a neighbor adjoining the theatre are filled with remains that it is impossible to identify. Most of the killed were adults and chiefly men, but few children perished.

The Fatal Angle in the Passage Way.

In nearly every case the clothing had been torn off the victims. From many of the bodies limbs were missing and the remains showed evidence that they had been wrenched off. Several whole families, numbering from two to five persons, lost their lives. The construction of the gallery staircase accounts for the great loss of life among the gallery people. Half-one thought that there was a sharp angle. The first persons who left the gallery got out this safely, but several of those who followed in their footsteps struck against the angle and were unable to extricate themselves, owing to the pressure from behind. The staircase at this point was in as effectually locked and there was no other means of escape.

A scene-shifter says the fire originated among the gas pipes in the gallery. He thought that it was not "reciprocity" but "commercial union" they were seeking for was not satisfactory, and the production in question was in the nature of a pantomime. The audience numbered 800 persons. More bodies have been taken from the ruins. The total number of persons now recovered is twenty-seven, and an exposure of several shady transactions in which the late manager, Chas. Murray, Henry Taylor and several directors are implicated, is hourly looked for.

Alive Bollard sells seven Stonewall Jackson or Heroes for 25 cents; also 10-cent Hi Fadres for 5 cents. 136

Bidding Baptist Missionaries Farewell.

Last night a special service was held in Jarvis-street Baptist Church, and a large congregation assembled to bid adieu to Miss Alexander and Rev. Messrs. Davis and Laflamme, missionaries who are going to India. Pastor Thomas expressed the pleasure it afforded him at seeing so large a gathering to bid farewell to their dear sister and brethren who were going to labor for the Lord among the heathen.

Rev. Mr. Alexander, pastor of the Doverlady missionary, addressed the meeting on missionary work.

Rev. Mr. Laflamme next spoke. He said that he had volunteered for missionary labors, and hoped that many young men would follow the example and go into the field. He was determined to go into India and tell the heathen how God had so loved mankind that He sent His only begotten Son to die for sinful man.

Rev. Mr. Grant, Secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society, addressed a few words of encouragement to the lady and the young men who were going out as missionaries. He assured Miss Alexander that the women of India were open to the reception of the Gospel.

SIR ALEXANDER GIVES A DINNER

During the visit of the Governor-General and Admiral Vignes.

Sir Alexander Campbell gave a dinner at Government House last evening in honor of the visit of the Governor-General and Admiral Vignos and his party to the city. The dining hall was handsomely decorated, and the perfume of flowers was in plenty. This is the first dinner party that His Honor has given at Government House since his occupation of the gubernatorial residence. The guests were:

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Sir Alexander Campbell, The Governor-General.
Lieut H J C Anson, A.D.C.
Col Gzowski, A.D.C.
M G Dubail, Consul-General of France.
Sir W P Howland.
His Worship Mayor Howland.
Chief Justice Wilson.
The Bishop of Toronto
Col G T Denison.
Col Otter.
Hon C F Fraser.
Senator Wm McMaster.
Senator Frank Smith.
Rev D J Macdonnell.
J J Withrow.
H J Hill.
Admiral Vignes.
Lieut D de Villeneuve, A.D.C.
Rev Canon Harcourt-Vernon.
Rev Provost Body.
Chief Justice Hagarty.
Chancellor Boyd.
Col F C Denison, M.P.
Lieut Hugh Williams, H.M.S. Bellerophon.
Hon G W Ross.
Hon A S Hardy.
Senator G W Allan.
John Small, M.P.
James McGee.
Chas J Campbell.
John Leys, M.P.P.
H E Clarke, M.P.P.

THE NEW MODERATOR.

Rev. P. McF. McLeod of the Central Presbyterian Church Chosen.

The monthly meeting of the Toronto Presbytery was held yesterday in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Church. Rev. P. McF. McLeod, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, was unanimously elected Moderator for the next three months.

Mr. C. W. Gordon's trial discourses were received as if delivered, and he was licensed to preach the Gospel.

The presbytery will meet in the church at Norval on Sept. 27 at 2.30 p.m. to hear the trial sermons of Rev. J. Argo, and, if satisfactory, proceed with his ordination to the pastorate of that church.

Rev. James Murray, interim moderator of the session of the Knox Church, Milton, and the Knox Church, Milton, and the Boston Church, Esquesing, introduced the question of the separation of these churches. Representatives of the congregations of both churches were heard in favor of the separation, but the presbytery deferred action until the next meeting.

Revs. Messrs. Mitchell, Carmichael and Mr. O'Brien were appointed to look after the pulpit supply of Laskay and West King during the vacancy.

A committee was appointed to examine the summer exercises of students preaching within the jurisdiction of the Presbytery and attest them to the Senate of Knox College if satisfactory.

These conveners of the committees of the different schemes of the church were appointed: Foreign Missions, Rev. A. Gilray; Foreign Missions, Rev. J. Smith; Augmentation Fund, Rev. D. J. Macdonell; State of Religion, Rev. J. Fraser; French Evangelization, Rev. P. McF. McLeod; Temperance, Rev. P. Nichol; Sabbath Schools, Rev. J. Neil; Colleges, Rev. J. Mutch; Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund, Rev. T. Wallace.

The Presbytery received the report of the Home Mission convener to the effect that the congregation in Parkdale become self-sustaining, with much gratification.

Reports of approval were received from the sessions of Knox College and College Street churches in regard to the establishment of a mission station under the care of the West End Church session.

Rev. J. A. Cameron, Mr. McKay and Mr. Monteith were appointed to collect and tabulate statistics from the returns received from congregations.

The Exhibition ferry service this year promises to be highly appreciated by visitors to the city, although only opening day with unfavorable weather, the public were given a prompt and efficient service.

THOSE ILLUMINATIONS.

A Dismal Failure—Kicking Merchants and Disgusted Promenaders.

The illumination of King and Yonge-streets last night was a dismal affair. The thousands of people who promenaded the streets, and the merchants who paid from $5 to $20 each for the alleged illumination, did nothing but kick. The "dips" burned dimly and could scarcely be seen across the street. Some of the lamps were so badly damaged that they tore them down in front of their stores. A neighbor of The World was seen lowering his electric light in a back outhouse to discover the whereabouts of the dips after they had been lighted up.

About fifty people called at The World office during the evening and expressed their disgust at the way they had been swindled. Some of the merchants who had paid from $5 to $20 each for the alleged illumination, did nothing but kick. The "dips" burned dimly and could scarcely be seen across the street. Some of the lamps were so badly damaged that they tore them down in front of their stores. A neighbor of The World was seen lowering his electric light in a back outhouse to discover the whereabouts of the dips after they had been lighted up.

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