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FIFTEENTH YEAR — WEDNESDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 5 1894. — ONE CENT.

NOMINATED FOR CARDWELL

W. B. WILLOUGHBY THE CHOICE OF THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

Enthusiastic Gathering at Mono Mills With a Host of Aspirants—South Essex Reformers Fail to Find a Candidate—Reform Picnic at Wallaceburg Addressed By Hon. David Mills.

Orangeville, Sept. 4.—On the third ballot W. B. Willoughby was yesterday selected by the Conservative Convention at Mono Mills to bear their standard in Cardwell, when that constituency shall be opened.

Mr. Willoughby led all the way through the convention, and when on the third ballot he secured a clear majority of the large convention, the nomination was made unanimous.

Candidates were present in bewildering number and representing all sections of the electors.

When Robert Johnson, president of the Cardwell Liberal-Conservative Association, rapped for order the English Church school-house of Mono Mills was crowded even to the windows and stairway. The convention was large, representative and remarkably orderly. Chairman Johnson lost no time in getting down to business, and at once called for nominations, and he was quickly answered and in rapid succession, W. B. Willoughby, James Snell, Richard Allen, Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, James Stewart, J. S. Leighton, W. H. Hunter, Richard Armstrong, Dr. Lewis, Dr. Law and E. W. Walsh were placed before the convention. Then the candidates were given a chance to speak for themselves.

James Snell was the first to speak. Mr. Snell announced that he was a loyal Conservative and would support the Dominion Government. He was a farmer and thought the sons of toil should have a show. (Applause.)

Mr. Willoughby's Speech.

Mr. Willoughby was given a warm reception when he stepped forward. He said:

I do not want any jealousy among the member sof the party in this county. I am a candidate for the nomination, but I will support to the very best of my ability the gentleman who may be the choice of this convention. (Applause.) We are on the eve of a big fight in Cardwell. The man who is selected to-day should be the very strongest man in the party—one against whom there will be no factional opposition, and on whom everybody can unite. He must be a man who can discuss the McCarthy platform. There is nothing in the platform. It is simply the disgruntled utterances of a disgruntled politician. (Applause.)

The Government is doing what desires to test the feeling of this constituency. If this county is opened, Mr. McCarthy will throw all his strength into the effort to wrest it from the Conservatives. He will make a bitter fight and look to it that you select the man whom you can trust to wage this battle. [Applause.]

Other Orators.

Mr. James Stewart said that the convention should select a farmer, and hinted, strongly that he was the proper person. Then Dr. Beattie Nesbitt arose.

At length he prefaced the virtues of the Conservative party, which had saved Canada from a financial crisis. The doctor announced that he was not seeking the nomination—that Mr. Willoughby or Mr. Snell would make excellent candidates. It was entirely beneath his dignity to be wire-pulling for the nomination. The doctor told how he had worked for the good of the party and closed with an eloquent peroration, into which he introduced two or three funny stories.

"Dick" Allen Voted Patron On ce.

Richard Allen, or, as he called himself, Dick Allen, defended himself for having voted for a Patron in the Provincial elections. He was a loyal Conservative, but objected to the lawyers and doctors getting so many of the good things. A farmer should be the choice, and "Dick" Allen was a farmer. J. S. Leighton, W. H. Hunter, Richard Armstrong, Dr. Lewis and Dr. Law made short speeches, declining with thanks. R. S. White, M.P., was called upon, but said only a few words, urging the dispatch of business.

The hall was cleared of all but delegates, and the balloting commenced. No candidate secured a majority on the first two ballots, although Mr. Willoughby was in the lead. On the third ballot he was declared elected, and the nomination was made unanimous. The candidate made a short speech, full of vigor and spirit, which was loudly applauded.

W. B. Willoughby is a young lawyer, and a member of the law firm of Willoughby & McPhillips, with offices in Toronto and Bolton. He was born in the constituency of Cardwell, and spent the greater portion of his life there. His opponent up to date is William Stubbs, who is a supporter of D'Alton McCarthy's third party.

WEST YORK.

Liberals to Hold a Convention to Nominate a Dominion Candidate.

Although Dr. Gilmour has retired to the seclusion of the Registry office, West York Reformers cannot be happy unless fighting. Not satisfied with the two protests they have to fight out in the courts, they propose to start the Dominion campaign at once, and a convention will be held on the 18th at Weston to nominate a candidate.

The weak-kneed brethren think of Hon. N. Clarke Wallace's majority of 800, and are in favor of a combination with the Patrons and the P.P.A.

Another section of the party will listen to nothing except a straight out and out old line Reform candidate.

Ex-Ald. G. G. S. Lindsey is the favorite among the suburban Grits, but the Vaughan farmers have set their faces against Toronto lawyers.

The President of the Reform Association, W. A. Parsons, would be acceptable to the farmers, and is said to possess the necessary barrel, but he is a cautious man and will hardly accept in view of Mr. Wallace's firm grip on the riding.

"Bert" Irwin, the young lawyer who is worshipped as the silver-tongued Reformer of the district, is popular, but then he is a lawyer, and the fact that he resides in Weston does not mitigate the offence.

W. E. Raney, H. H. Dewart's law partner, is also said to have aspirations, but then he is a lawyer. Besides, he has mortally offended the P.P.A. by his speeches during the recent campaign.

Editor Rice, who publishes the party organ at the Junction, has a hankering for public life, it is said. It is even rumored that over in Welland, where he formerly lived, he was nick-named "The Senator," and since coming to the Junction he has let his whiskers grow. But whenever he has occasion to refer to the P.P.A. in his paper, he dips his pen in gall, and has aroused the enmity of all P.P.A. Reformers.

Dr. Mehan of Woodbridge is said to have the call, and can have the nomination if he wants it.

Ex-Warden Andrew Russell of Vaughan has been looked upon as a coming man among the West York Reformers, but he has lately had a writ fired at him in a suit that is likely to make a little disturbance in the camp, and that may have some effect on his candidature.

BOTHWELL REFORMERS PICNIC

Hon. David Mills and James Lister Address a Gathering at Wallaceburg.

Wallaceburg, Ont., Sept. 4.—A Reform picnic was held here to-day, but, owing to the high winds and the heavy fires that are raging through the country, the attendance was not nearly so large as was looked for or expected.

The speakers present were: The Hon. David Mills, M.P. for the riding; Mr. James Lister, M.P., West Lambton; Dr. Galbraith, Dresden; and Robert Ferguson of Thamesville. Dr. Galbraith was the chairman. Robert Ferguson made a short speech. Mr. Lister, the next speaker, spoke for upwards of an hour, making fierce attacks upon the Government for their ruinous trade policy, also for their bribery and corruption, which he said was done in a wholesale way, as was proved by many acts which had been unearthed by the investigations which have been pushed.

Hon. David Mills spoke at some length, showing that the pledges made by the Conservative party in 1878 had not been redeemed, and that the country has not and could not prosper, with their present trade policy.

Essex Reformers Fail to Choose a Candidate.

Kingsville, Ont., Sept. 4.—South Essex Reform convention met here to-day. About 50 delegates from different parts of the riding were present. W. D. Balfour, M.L.A., H. W. Allan, M.P., William McGregor, M.P., and several other prominent gentlemen were present. There were several names recommended as candidates for the Dominion Parliament, but they all declined the nomination, and the convention adjourned, to meet again in the future.

Laurier On Manitoba Schools.

Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier delivered an address in this city yesterday, and took occasion to reply to a deputation of Roman Catholics, who had waited upon the Liberal leader, to find out what measures of relief he would afford regarding school legislation, in the event of his party coming into power. A long address was presented, reciting their grievances and the history of the school question.

Mr. Laurier said: The Tories of the Province of Quebec asked me to give my views on the Manitoba school question, and as soon as I came here a letter was handed to me, asking me to express my views upon the Manitoba school question. Sir, I do not need to be reminded of that subject. Whether I speak in the Province of Ontario, the Province of Quebec or the Province of Manitoba, I am a Canadian. I believe in the principles of the Liberal party, and by these principles I will abide. The Legislature of Manitoba passed an act in 1890, the Catholic minority refused to abide by that act, and they appealed to the Government at Ottawa. What answer to that appeal have they received since 1891? The Government at Ottawa dilly-dallied with that question, they gave promises on every side, but except these they never gave anything to anybody. In a country like our own, where there are men of different religions, it is impossible to speak language which would please everybody. But I believe it is possible to use language which will appeal to the honest opinion of every man. I am a firm believer in provincial rights. In the Dominion House of Commons I have stood up for the authority of the Provinces. When I took up the petition of my fellow-religionists of Manitoba, complaining of the legislation of the Government of Manitoba, I asked myself, What is the complaint? I took the petition of the late Archbishop Taché, a man who, I believe, was revered in this Province by friend pr foe. I took up the petition of the Archbishop and those who signed it with him, and the complaint which was made was that the Government of Manitoba—I speak here in the presence of the members of the Government—had adopted legislation which, instead of imposing public schools upon the minority, imposed upon them Protestant schools, and that they were bound to send their children to Protestant schools. On the other hand, the Government of Manitoba denied the statement in toto. They did not admit that the legislation had that effect. They did not admit that the legislation was to have the effect of sending Roman Catholic children to Protestant schools. I said then—I say it here now—if the complaint of the Catholics were true, that Catholic children had been forced to attend Protestant schools. If that were true it would be such an outrage upon the rights of conscience that no community would permit it. I said upon the floor of the House of Commons: "Prove to me that the complaint of the Roman Catholic minority is true, that their rights are outraged to this extent, that, instead of sending their children to schools where there is no religious teaching, they are forced to send their children to schools where there is religious teaching, and I will be prepared to go before the people of Manitoba and tell them that such legislation should not stand." I have nothing else to say in Winnipeg that I have not said on the floor of Parliament, in Quebec and elsewhere. On this question, as upon every other question, I would spurn to appeal to the feelings of any race, to the passions of my own creed or race. On the present occasion, let me say that the one aim that I have is to unite all races on this continent into a Canadian nation, to develop this Confederation upon the lines that once impelled Sir John Macdonald and George Brown to cease a life-long struggle and unite for the common good. These are the views which I hold, and the way in which I think my fellow-countrymen should be treated.

Sunbeams Have Kissed Their Cheeks.

September, the sweetest of Canadian months, is here again. So is the summer girl and summer man. The former is proud of her achievements in the way of mahogany-tinted complexion and bewitching freckles. The summer man feels glad to be back again in time to get some of quinn's new and rich fall neckties. The way these ties are being bought up is a highly significant omen for returning prosperity. Very soon hard times will hardly be a memory. d

New Spanish-U.S. Commercial Treaty

Madrid, Sept. 4.—The report is again circulated that negotiations are in progress for a modus vivendi or a new commercial treaty between the United States and the Spanish colonies, the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Spain having been cancelled.

"Oxford Press," G. Parker, proprietor, late Timms & Co., removed to 33 Adelaide west. 25

Graining and Marbling.

Ernest Bolton, Grainer and Marbler to the trade. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for price list. 1656 Queen-street east. 186

Allays thirst and aids digestion, Adams Tutti Frutti. Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

The Columbia Wire Truss will hold any rupture with perfect comfort. It has no understraps, does not touch hips, or does not inconvenience wearer in the least. Price: Single $5, double $8. May be fitted properly at Charles Cluthe's, 134 King-street west, opposite Rossin House, Toronto. 36

FORTY-TWO TOWNS BURNED.

THEIR STREETS LITTERED WITH THE BONES OF 450 PEOPLE.

Full Extent of the Bush Fire Devastation Now Becoming Known—Men and Animals Buried Together By Dozens In One Grave—Ghouls Rob the Dead—Rain Averts Further Damage.

Pine City, Mich., Sept. 4.—The general Executive Committee in charge of the relief work in this section has made a report of the dead bodies recovered thus far as follows: Hinckley 217, Sandstone 77, Miller (often called Sandstone Junction) 15, between Skunk Lake and Miller 12, Pokegama 25, in lumber camps 50. Total 450.

Everything at Sandstone was burned, the only thing left standing being the school house walls and the bank safe. The only living things to be seen there Sunday night when the relief party arrived were a horse and pig. Sixty-two bodies have been buried thus far in the town, not counting those which have been found in the outlying country and buried where found.

Robbing the Dead.

To-day a party from Duluth came down to help bury the dead, and came upon a gang who had broken open and rifled some safes. When discovered they had just found a cistern, from which they had hauled 15 dead bodies and robbed them of jewelry, and were throwing the bodies back into the well. The ghouls escaped.

The fire was seen by the Sandstone people for hours before it struck the town, and everything was packed up in readiness to move to Kettle River, east of the village. Before anyone was aware of the danger the fire came upon the town from the northeast and west, firing the whole town inside of five minutes. Many were unable to reach the river and died in the streets. A blacksmith was burned to a crisp in his shop, where he was shoeing a horse.

Not a thing was saved, and in 30 minutes the whole town was swept off the face of the earth. The survivors are entirely destitute, and have not even clothing, except such as is provided by the Relief Committee.

Men and Animals Buried In One Grave.

At Hinckley to-day the full realization of the calamity just begun to be felt. A large number of bodies were recovered. Coroner Cowan sent out 57, while 68 were buried in the graveyard, and more were being brought in all the time. Portions of human bodies are strewn here and there in almost every yard, while the streets are dead animals of all descriptions. Monday's big pile of bodies has been put underground. Some piled promiscuously in a trench six feet wide and 40 feet long, while others were put in pine boxes and buried.

Lee Webster, Mayor of Hinckley, lost his wife, and, while feeling quite sure she is dead, he is searching everywhere for her. To-day he had nine bodies disinterred that he might examine them.

Hinckley survivors say if everyone had gone to the big gravel pit they would have been saved. Many went to the swamp across the river, from which as many as 100 corpses have been taken.

One farmer, whose name cannot be learned, who lived about half-way between Miller and Sandstone, killed himself when he saw his wife and three children, his son-in-law, wife and children all burned to death before his eyes, and his home, stock and savings of a lifetime swept away.

Forty Men Missing.

Rush City, Minn., Sept. 4.—Edward St. John arrived in town to-day, and reported that great fires have destroyed the lumber camps belonging to him near here. Forty men who worked for him are missing.

List of the Devastated Towns.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—From revised returns received to-night from the burnt regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, the following are the total and partially burned towns and counties:

Minnesota towns—Totally destroyed: Hinckley, Pokegama, Sandstone, Cushing Sandstone Junction or Miller, Partridge, Cromwell, Curtis, Cushing, Mission Creek and Mission Creek.

Partially destroyed: Finlayson, Mansfield, Rutledge, Milaca.

Counties—Totally destroyed: Pine.

Partially destroyed: Kanabec, Carlton, Benton, Aitken, Mille Lacs, Morrison.

Wisconsin towns—Totally destroyed: Comstock, Benoit, Barronett, Poplar, Marengo, Granite Lake.

Partly burned: Spencer, High Bridge, Ashland Junction, Fifield, Washburne, Cartwright, Grantsburg, Turtle Lake, Rice Lake, Muscoda, Bashaw, Shell Lake, South Range.

Counties—Partly burned: Barron, Washburne, Florence, Ashland, Taylor, Chippewa, Burnet, Marinette, Price, Grant, Douglas, Marathon, Bayfield.

Michigan—Towns partly burned: Trout Creek, Lowen, Sidnaw.

Counties—Partly burned: Houghton, Ontonagon (almost totally except in towns), Huron, Macome.

Two More Minnesota Towns Burned.

Little Falls, Minn., Sept. 4.—A forest fire has destroyed Curtis and Cushing, 18 miles west of here. The loss at Cushing was about $35,000. At Curtis the loss was about $25,000. A great deal of timber was destroyed. One hundred persons are homeless, but no lives were lost.

Took Refuge In a Well and Perished.

St. Cloud, Minn., Sept. 4.—Near Milacca a family of five took refuge in a well. The fire extended to the woodwork surrounding it, and after it was burned off caused the well to cave in, and all five perished by drowning. A farmer named Robert Barnes sent his son to town, a distance of three miles, and shortly afterwards he was found dead a mile from his house.

A special from Mora, Minn., states that many of those injured in the Pokegama fire are dying from their wounds, and the number of deaths may exceed 50. A heavy rain visited this section of the burning district yesterday afternoon, and the flames along the line are fast dying out. No further danger is apprehended at Bridgman, Milacca or Mora.

Another town has fallen a prey to the devouring flames, making nine in all that have been consumed. This time the village of Granite, on the Omaha Road, two miles south of Baronette, is the victim. A good share of the town, a saw mill and 5,000,000 feet of lumber were consumed. No lives lost.

The mail agent on the Omaha northbound, just arrived in Duluth, states that the face of the entire country is so completely changed by the disasters that he would not know it was the same as he had been in the daily habit of passing.

C. F. Murray, the eastern roads operator at Hinckley, has not been found, and it is feared that he is dead. Murray was the man who wired here the first report of the disaster, saying that the fires were coming up like magic, that one minute he saw a few flames down the track and a minute later sent word that he must leave the instrument as the flames were on him.

500 Lives Saved By Promptness.

Mr. Bullis, agent of the Eastern Minnesota at Sandstone, arrived here last night. It was through his heroism that the 500 refugees on the Eastern train back into Sandstone. He flagged the train in the darkness, went back to his burning office, wired north to stop all southbound business, to give a free road and sent the train back as quickly as possible, knowing that the bridge might be afire any moment. When the train arrived at the 1500 foot bridge Flagman Jessmer saw it burning brightly in several places, but he at once decided that that arrived here Sunday night did not suffer the same fate as hundreds of others. Sandstone Station is a mile out of the town of the same name, and Kettle River, crossed by a bridge, flows between. Bullis was at his instrument when the Eastern train, bringing 500 refugees, passed the chance of getting over was preferable to sure death on the tracks, and it went on. Five hundred lives bless the promptness of these two men. After Jessmer left the bridge he hurried with his wife and three children to Sandstone and found the people in the river. They were in the water there for three or four hours.

Word came in last evening that 50 bodies were buried at Sandstone yesterday and 12 are still missing. A relief train left here for that place and brought back 50 survivors and 20 or more injured on stretchers.

Only the Dead Left In the Towns.

West Superior, Wis., Sept. 4—Nearly all those who survived the terrible fires in Northern Minnesota have been removed to places of safety in Superior and Duluth, and as a heavy rain has quenched the flames there will be no further casualties. The work of searching for the dead is progressing in earnest. When the relief train reached Sandstone not a sign of a building was left in the town. Around or in the ruins of each house were found several human bodies. The living inhabitants of the town were brought into Superior at midnight. At Hinckley 328 bodies were lying in the streets.

At Pokegama, on the Great Northern, there are 28 corpses. They are still lying unburied, the rest of the people having left the place. The fire came upon the town from the northeast and west, firing the whole town inside of five minutes. Many were unable to reach the river and died in the streets. A blacksmith was burned to a crisp in his shop, where he was shoeing a horse.

Heartrending Scenes At Hinckley.

Hinckley, Sept. 4.—Leaving Pine City, the United Press correspondent went to Hinckley, 13 miles distant, in a hand car. Words utterly fail to describe the desolation that marked the country on either hand as he neared the place of the terrible disaster. As one man expressed it, it looked as if there was never a person there for a thousand years, and never would be again.

Not only was every green and living thing licked up by the flames, but the soil itself was blackened and consumed and the earth torn up in great holes and patches.

Nothing but a dreary, desolate waste. Not a vestige is left standing of the town except the charred walls of the school house and round house and a couple of iron safes.

At the time of this writing 200 dead bodies have been gathered. Prof. Hayes of the Hinckley schools himself found by actual count 121 corpses Sunday and eight more to-day. By this time most of them have been buried, but when your correspondent got upon the scene they were lying in two great heaps, one containing about 97 bodies piled indiscriminately to a height of five feet, naked, charred, blackened and torn. Most of them are absolutely beyond recognition, and those that have been identified were only known by some trinket or mark upon the linen. Trenches were being dug, and into these the bodies were tumbled, some in boxes, some without covering of any kind. It seems terrible, even disgraceful, but hasty work is hardly to be wondered at when it is known that no more than five or six men are there to perform the offices of burial.

Other bodies are being found constantly in groups of eight or ten, and when all the outlying farming districts are heard from it will be a low estimate that places the list of dead between 400 and 500.

NEW YORK STATE SUFFERS.

Villages in Danger—Farmers and Townsmen Fighting Fire.

Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 4.—Forest fires are raging in portions of Western New York. In Chautauquay County the flames are sweeping through meadows, woods and farms, reducing to waste everything in their path. Tickets are posted to announce the advance of the fire, but its velocity is such that the families have barely time to escape before their property is enveloped in flames. Near Falconer the farmers have had to organize a bucket brigade to keep the flames from burning their houses and barns, but notwithstanding this several farms have been laid waste.

In Erie County, in the vicinity of Windom, a forest fire is raging, and unless rain comes soon great damage will be done. The fire started in the underbrush and spread with frightful rapidity. Farmers have turned out in a body to plow the surrounding land and endeavor to check the progress of the flames. The weather to-day was extremely hot and sultry all through this section, with no signs of rain.

Village Without Water Surrounded By Flame.

The fierce forest fire now raging south of Dunkirk, N.Y., threatens disaster to everything in its path. Hundreds of men, women and children are fighting the flames day and night. This morning the flames reached a point just south of Frredonia, and every available man in the village and surrounding country is fighting the fiery demon. The village is practically without fire protection, the water in the reservoir having been nearly exhausted on account of the long continued drouth, and should the fire gain headway the entire town would be wiped out. Reports from the surrounding country are to the same effect. Everything is burning up, and there are no indications of rain. Farmers are in a terrible predicament, those who escaped the ravages of the grasshopper plague are now having their season's crops destroyed by fire.

Yesterday's Rain Checked the Flames.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4.—Reports from Northern Michigan show that yesterday's rain was general, and that the forest fires have been materially checked where they have not been entirely extinguished. In the Counties of Houghton, Dickinson and Ontonagon, in Michigan, and Florence and Marietta, Wisconsin, it is estimated that 700,000,000 feet of white pine and hemlock have been scorched.

Under Control in Pennsylvania.

Milford, Pa., Sept. 4.—After fighting the forest fires for a week, they have at last been gotten under control. The fires reached within an eighth of a mile of this town last night. Thousands of feet of lumber have been burned, but no buildings of any consequence have been consumed.

Engineer Root's Heroism Praised in Britain.

London, Sept. 4.—Most of the London newspapers make editorial comments this morning upon the disasters by the forest fires in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The Daily News says that the action of Engineer Root and Fireman McGowan in sticking to their engine when death stared them in the face was of the purest heroism, and all the English speaking world will pray that Root may have better fortune than his immortal prototype of the Mississippi boat, Jim Bludsoe. Englishmen, The News says, will probably ask to be allowed to do something in recognition of this astonishing deed.

The Morning Post says: Americans seem rather stimulated than depressed by these rude rebuffs. We do not doubt that the towns lying in ashes to-day will be rebuilt and repeopled to-morrow and the stream of commercial and industrial life flow on unchecked.

Henry Irving Sends $500 For Relief.

New York, Sept. 4.—Acting Mayor McClelland to-day received the following telegram from Henry Irving, the actor, now in London: "I beg that you will use $500 cabled herewith for forest fire relief fund, with my deepest sympathy."

Chicago Flooded.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—This city was visited by heavy rains last night. The sewers became overcharged and, backing up discharged the filthy product from the street into almost every basement. In the down-town district the basement restaurant and saloon business was paralyzed, and scores of wholesale houses, whose stocks were stored below the surface, sustained heavy losses.

Rain Came in a Flood.

Leavenworth, Kans., Sept. 4.—The five weeks' drought in this part of Kansas was broken by a heavy downpour yesterday. Several bridges were washed away.

A Fireman's Terrible Death.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 4.—William St. George, a fireman of the Montreal Fire Brigade, met with a terrible death this evening. He was attached to the hook and ladder of No. 1 station. The firemen were called out by an alarm this evening, and while No. 1 hook and ladder was on its way to the fire, shortly after leaving the station, it came into collision with a beer wagon and was overturned. St. George, who was on the ladder, was thrown underneath the wheels, and they passed over his body, almost completely severing one of his legs. The ambulance was summoned, but the unfortunate man died on his way to the hospital.

A CRIMEAN WARRIOR

Laid At Rest With His Martial Clothes Around Him.

Another hero of the Crimea was laid away Monday, when Capt. W. H. Smith, formerly of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was buried in the Anglican Cemetery at Weston. The Captain died Friday evening at Owen Sound, where he had been residing with his daughter for four months past, having previously lived in Gwynne-avenue, in this city. He entered the Royal service in 1836, and was present with his regiment and took an active part in the battles of Alma, and Inkerman, and also the siege of Sebastopol. He retired a few years ago retaining his rank, receiving a pension amounting to almost $1000 per annum.

When buried he was clothed in the uniform which he wore through all the engagements in which he took part.

A West Indian Irishman.

Mr. John Hewitt, a member of the Legislative Council of St. Croix, Danish West Indies, visited The World office last night in company with Constable Irvine of the Toronto police force, an old friend of his. Mr. Hewitt is a genial Irishman, born in County Cavan, and for 25 years has been in the sugar business at St. Croix, out of which he has made considerable wealth. He thinks the tariff changes in the United States will increase the sugar business of the West Indies and also build up the refinery interest of Halifax. Mr. Hewitt intends to visit Senator Dobson at Lindsay, and also two cousins, one at Port Graham, but unfortunately he had lost their address in Canada. He is at the Rossin.

Horrible Outrage by the Kabyles in Morocco.

Tangier, Sept. 4.—The Kabyles in the vicinity of the city of Morocco are perpetrating horrible outrages upon the Jews at Domat, Kalha, Sadirabel, Tanai, Tanala and other places. The shops, houses and synagogues are being looted, men are being tortured and killed and the women and children outraged and sold into slavery. The city of Morocco is besieged by Kabyles, and it is feared that the garrison will not be able to hold the place much longer.

A Chatham Hotel Burned.

Chatham, Ont., Sept. 4.—This morning fire broke out in the outbuildings of Martin's Hotel, King-street. The flames extended to the hotel itself and to the rear of Radley's drug store, next door. The outbuildings were destroyed, and the hotel and drug store gutted.

September At Niagara.

The Queen's Royal Hotel, Niagara-on-the-Lake, at the request of a number of patrons, will remain open till Monday, Sept. 17. Greatly reduced rates are offered by the day or week during September, when glorious autumn days are unapproachable at Niagara. The International Anglers' Association tournament takes place on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 7 and 8, and the Niagara Golf Club gives a handicap tournament on Saturday, Sept. 15.

Two Houses Only Remain.

Mason City, Ia., Sept. 4.—The town of Dawsin, Wright County, with a population of 1000, was nearly wiped out of existence by fire last night. Only two business buildings remain. Loss $100,000.

Ask for Dewar's Scotch Whisky as supplied to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Steamer Thought Lost With 90 Souls.

St. John's, N.F., Sept. 4.—Considerable apprehension is felt here for the steamer Miranda, which should have reached Sydney last week. She left here with the Cook Arctic expedition for Greenland, July 27, and has not been heard from since. It is expected that she has met with some accident. She has about 50 excursionists aboard, besides a crew of nearly forty.

Ask for Dewar's Scotch Whisky as supplied to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Clarets. Clarets.

The Bordeaux Claret Company's cellars at 30 Hospital-street, Montreal, are open to public inspection. Every drop of their wine is imported direct from the vineyards of France and sold at $3.00 and $4.00 per case, and equal to $6.00 and $8.00 wines so often sold on their label. 3

Toronto Brewing and Malting Co.'s ale, our own bottling, 65 cents per dozen pints and 90 cents per dozen quarts, all other ales 75 cents per dozen pints and $1.20 quarts. William Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

California Tokay.

California Tokay is a delicious red sweet, pure wine, and is strongly recommended by a large number of the most prominent physicians in the United States and Canada. Price $2.50 per gallon, $6 per dozen, 60 cents per bottle. William Mara, 79 Yonge-street. Telephone 1708.

At All First Class Hotels.

California Tokay, 10 cents per dock glass at all first-class hotels.

Ask for Dewar's Scotch Whisky as supplied to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

THE FAIR IN FULL SWING.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON CONDUCTS THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

Thousands of Citizens Witnessed the Sixteenth Inaugural of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Yesterday—Speeches By the Premier, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. N. C. Wallace and Others.

With great enthusiasm the Industrial Fair was formally declared open yesterday, and the public can now inspect what, without exaggeration, may be styled the greatest annual exhibition held on the American Continent.

Sir John Thompson pressed the button exactly at 2.50, and the machinery was set in motion, amid loud cheering on the part of the spectators.

The Premier, accompanied by Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, arrived in the city by the eastern C.P.R. train yesterday morning. The train was three hours late, and it was not until nearly 11 o'clock that Sir John and the Minister of Trade and Commerce reached the Queen's. One hour and a half later the distinguished statesmen, with Hon. N. Clarke Wallace and President Withrow, entered a carriage and started for the Exhibition grounds.

The Luncheon.

A string of carriages, containing aldermen and civic dignitaries, had previously entered the gates, so that when the Premier drove up to the Association Offices there was a general handshaking. No time was lost, however, in proceeding to the first number on the program, to wit, the discussion of luncheon, which was set in the directors' dining-room.

Some 60 Parliamentary representatives, directors, aldermen, city officials and others gathered around the festive board, at the head of which sat President Withrow. On his right was Sir John Thompson, and Mayor Kennedy occupied a seat on his left. Among those present were: Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, Controller of Customs; G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., O. A. Howland, M.L.A., E. Coatsworth, M.P., W. F. Maclean, M.P., Hon. Senator Ferguson and former-General Dewdney.

The dining-room had been neatly decorated for the occasion, and presented a pretty appearance.

The Rev. Mr. Allen of the Metropolitan Church, having asked grace, the party commenced a discussion of the good things placed before them.

So much behind time were the proceedings in starting that the speech-making had to be begun before the luncheon had been concluded. "The Queen" was toasted in usual honors, after which President Withrow proposed the toast "The Dominion and Provincial Parliaments."

Sir John Thompson responded in a few remarks. He said that when he visited the Exhibition two years ago he had promised them that it would not be his last visit, and his appearance that day proved the accuracy of his prophecy. He now came under circumstances that were peculiarly gratifying. He hoped that in opening the 16th Exhibition he would open the most successful of the whole series. The directors deserved success for the efforts that they had put forward. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell congratulated the chairman on the success that had attended his labors on behalf of the Exhibition, and he was pleased with a good deal of interest the progress that had been made. It was with a tinge of regret he remarked that the Toronto fair had driven the Provincial show out of the field almost altogether. The other day he had received a letter from Mr. Forrest of Queensland, a recent delegate to Ottawa, in which that gentleman stated that in looking at Canada as it was today he looked upon it as the most solvent, progressive and stable country in the world. The hon. gentleman hoped that the 16th Toronto Exhibition would prove an evidence of that fact.

Hon. Clarke Wallace expressed the opinion that, successful as the Exhibition had been in the past, it had not yet reached the zenith of its success. The city of Toronto and the whole province of Ontario ought to feel very proud.

Senator Ferguson congratulated the province that they were able to present to the world an exposition that was only surpassed by the great national exposition which had taken place in other countries that had a population many times larger.

Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Dryden, Mr. Howland, Mr. Maclean and Ald. Crawford also spoke in flattering terms of the Exhibition.

The City Has Granted Half a Million.

Mayor Kennedy, in responding to the toast, the "Corporation of the City of Toronto," said, on looking up the records he had found that the Council had dealt very liberally towards the Exhibition. He found that the capital expenditure under this head amounted to the very handsome sum of $407,000. The citizens of Toronto were proud of their city, proud of their province and proud of their Exhibition.

President Withrow, at the conclusion of the Mayor's remarks, rose to explain that the expenditure referred to was not altogether for the requirements of the association. They used the grounds for less than a month, the Council controlled and the citizens used the grounds for over 11 months. The Fair was carried on as economically as possible, and anything that was left over was expended on the grounds. They would require the corporation and the people to stand behind them for a few years yet.

Ald. Lamb, Ald. Hallam and Rev. Mr. Allen also spoke.

The Opening Ceremonies.

The company at this stage proceeded to the grand stand, where about 8000 people had congregated to witness the opening ceremonies. The weather at this time appeared threatening, some rain having already fallen, but it was not until the proceedings had been concluded that the rain came down in real earnest.

President Withrow read the following address to Sir John Thompson:

"To the Right Honorable Sir John S. D. Thompson, P.C., Q.C., K.C.M.G., Premier of Canada.

"On behalf of the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto, it gives us great pleasure to extend a cordial welcome to yourself and Lady Thompson on the occasion of the opening of the sixteenth annual Exhibition held under its auspices.

"We greatly appreciate the honor which you confer upon the association by your presence with us to-day, notwithstanding the pressing demands upon the time and attention of one occupying your prominent and responsible position.

"Recognizing the great interest which you have always displayed in everything relating to the progress of the great agricultural and manufacturing industries of the Dominion, we feel assured that you will share the sentiments of pride and gratification we experience in the splendid display of industrial products which is now about to be opened to view, and the varied accessories, indicating the steady and continued expansion of Canadian enterprise.

"We trust that you will find your visit to this great Exhibition of a pleasant and profitable character, and that

Continued on Second Page.

ANOTHER COLONIAL CONFERENCE

May Be Held in Australia Next Year To Complete Arrangements For Laying the Pacific Cable.

Montreal, Sept. 4.—A Star cable from London says: Sir Adolphe Caron, Postmaster-General of Canada, has been consulting the officials of the Colonial Office regarding the landing place of the proposed Pacific cable at Honolulu or Necker Island. Everywhere a desire is being shown to assist towards the success of the project, and it is believed that the new Government of Honolulu is quite willing to co-operate in the scheme. The Messrs. Siemens and other electrical experts are already placing tenders for the cable, and the Siemens are still confident of the immediate feasibility of the project, even without a survey.

Sir Adolphe believes that a conference will be held in Australia next year to complete the business of the Intercolonial gathering of June last at Ottawa.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS

Now In Session At Ottawa—The President's and Executive Report.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 4. — The leaders of organized labor in the Dominion are in the city to-day. The tenth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada opened this morning. Mayor Cox welcomed the delegates, and George T. Beales, of Toronto, president of the Congress, replied to the address of welcome. He said the Congress would discuss political questions to be brought before them calmly. He was sorry to say that the men who sent the delegates to the Congress were the men who very often cast their ballots against labor. He referred to the recent election in Toronto, when the labor candidate, Mr. Armstrong was defeated. He would certainly have been elected had the labor vote not been divided by the raising of the religious cry and stirring up of feelings that should never have been raised in a political contest. The laboring men only wanted a just share of the things of this world—something they had not yet received. While they liked to see the employers prosper, they did not want to be subjected to oppression and have their children children to the factory at an age when they should be in school.

The annual report of the president was presented. He said, among other things: It is not only your particular organizations and their interests, but the interests and welfare of the great masses of our country that we seek to improve and further. Particularly in these most trying times of depression is it necessary that we devote our minds to an intelligent consideration of the causes leading to it. The concentration of wealth in the grasp of a few has, and is, developing a power that, unless a halt is called, will inevitably lead to a more hopeless degradation of the workers than even at present exists. This power must be met by increased organization among the workers of the world. It seems scarce if possible, but yet too true, that a few wealth owners could set at defiance all justice and reason asked and fought for by the millions of workers, calling at their will the military and judicial forces of the United States. But, despite the reverses of much moment, we can assuredly be certain of its effects on the future, bringing us a little nearer to the goal of equality of interests, so necessary to general welfare of the masses. The consummation is a long sought for want, as far as the Province of Ontario is concerned, is the passage of an act providing for the establishment of a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for trade disputes.

The Executive Committee reported that the committee had waited upon the Government relative to the payment of the prevailing rate of wages on Government contracts; the abolition of withdrawal notes in connection with deposits in the Postoffice Savings Banks; a uniform two-cent passenger rate on all railways in the Dominion, and rigid inspection of gear and tackle used in loading and unloading vessels; and the establishment of the first Monday in September as labor holiday; the employment of a practical mechanic as superintendent of the Government printing office, and Chinese emigration on the Pacific coast. Special attention was drawn to the fact that at the last session of Parliament Royal assent was given to 136 different bills, and only three of those were measures in the interest of workingmen.

Delegates O'Donoghue, Page and Plumb were appointed a committee to consider the report of the various labor organizations as to uniting the Patrons of Industry, the Grangers and the Single Tax Association, the reports being of such a complicated character that they could not be dealt with by Congress.

A FAMOUS CORNER.

**What Has Made the Junction of King and Yonge-