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# The Toronto World

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ELEVENTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1890. ONE CENT.

## A BLOODY REVOLUTION

### Fierce Fighting in the Argentine Republic.

### BUENOS AEYR'S STREETS RUN RED.

**The Dead Lying in Heaps—The Revolt Spreads to the Provinces—A Two-Days Battle at the Capital—The Minister of War Among the Slain—The President a Fugitive—The Insurgents on Top—A Revolutionary Government Formed—The Result of Misgovernment—The Origin of the Outbreak—A Cable Despatch That Broke Off Abruptly.**

BUENOS AYRES, July 26.—A revolution broke out here this morning.

The troops in the garrison rebelled and firing is now [at noon] going on.

All the shops are closed and fighting is taking place in the streets.

Senor Garcia, Minister of Finance, is held a prisoner by the revolutionists.

Desperate fighting is now [1.50 p.m.] going on.

Many have been killed on both sides.

The insurgents are advancing toward the Plaisa de la Victoria, where the President's palace and the Town Hall are located.

The President has escaped to Rosario.

A revolutionary government is announced, with Senor Arem as President and Senor Romero as Minister of Finance.

The authorities still hold out, but the revolutionary movement is extending hourly.

*HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.*

**The Revolution Extending to the Provinces—Insurgent Successes.**

BUENOS AYRES, July 27.—Generals Campos and Arredontio, commanding the insurgents, have seized the arsenal, barracks and Place Lavalle. Their forces include five military and two citizen battalions and expect reinforcements from Zarate. The street conflicts on Saturday were adverse to the Government.

The losses on both sides were heavy.

Many buildings were destroyed.

The navy remains neutral.

Senor Pelegrini, the vice-president, has assumed the presidency.

Another battalion of troops with arms and baggage joined the insurgents at 1¼ this afternoon.

The populace support the revolution, which has extended to the provinces.

The authorities are negotiating with the insurgents.

**Another Account.**

BUENOS AYRES, July 26.—At 4 o'clock this morning a revolution was commenced by the Union Civica, assisted by the battalions of the garrison. President Celman has declared the whole republic in a state of siege. The National Guard has been called to arms.

Later reports are that five more battalions of the marine arsenal and part of the artillery have declared in favor of the revolutionists.

The postal and telegraph offices are surrounded by soldiers.

The revolutionists are reported to have completely triumphed. The Governor of Buenos Ayres is seriously wounded.

President Celman has just embarked from the Palmas Whole, taking refuge on board of a foreign ship. The Governor of Cordova, brother of the president, has also escaped.

The revolutionary party has issued a manifesto signed by Alejandro M. Alem, A. del Valle, M. de Mana, M. Goyena, Juan Jose Romero and Lucio V. Lopez.

The revolutionists have liberated Gen. Manuel J. Campos, who was awaiting trial as a conspirator and who has now placed himself at the head of the revolutionary party.

**Several Hours' Fighting.**

LONDON, July 27.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon says fighting was still going on at that hour and there were many killed and wounded on both sides. The insurgents have large resources at their disposal and are ably commanded. The rebels, the despatch says, have many sympathizers among the opposing troops.

**By Way of Paris.**

PARIS, July 26.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres says the 10th Regiment, headed by its officers, revolted this morning and the outbreak has become general. The rebels are in complete possession of their cantonments. The Government, with the assistance of the police, is trying to isolate the insurgents. The bourse and banks are closed.

*THE DEAD IN HEAPS.*

**A London Times Cable Which Was Cut Off Abruptly.**

LONDON, July 28.—A despatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres says: Early on Saturday the artillery, joined by some Cubans, took the first steps to overthrow the Government.

The troops and the police parleyed. Firing was opened at Palermo and soon extended to the Plaza Lavalle.

The infantry and artillery with meitrailleuses kept up a heavy firing all the morning. The police fired at and dispersed a crowd around the Government House but the people kept firing from houses.

A determined group of 40 men stood pluckily to their arms in front of the Government house while the roar of artillery and the roll of the musketry came nearer and nearer. A policeman in mere wantonness split an Englishman's head open with his sabre and a bystander shot the policeman down.

Then after noon the revolutionary Government issued its first decree. This ordered the mobilization of the national guard and appointed Nicolas Menalez chief of police.

At 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon two attacks were made by the Government troops on citizen battalions. The troops were repulsed both times.

Policemen and artillerymen are lying dead in heaps. The chief of police, Captain De Villa, is wounded.

The Minister of War is reported killed.

Sharp fighting continues around the artillery barracks.

[Here the cable despatch to The Times abruptly closes.]

*IT WAS EXPECTED.*

**A Natural Outcome of Governmental Recklessness and Dishonesty.**

The bloody revolution which has broken out in Buenos Ayres is an outcome of the financial stress. The National Bank of Buenos Ayres is to the Argentine Confederation what the Bank of England is to the United Kingdom. When, therefore, it was stated recently that the former institution has had to pass its quarterly dividend, it was at once seen that what has of late seemed the most prosperous and progressive of Spanish-American communities was in its turn passing through a severe financial crisis. The cause of the trouble is substantially identical with that which reduced Peru to bankruptcy, viz., excessive indulgence in the luxury of borrowing rendered possible by the credulity of foreign investors and the connivance of foreign promoters of stock companies. There is no doubt, however, that the Argentines will presently emerge from their financial difficulties, because, instead of depending, like the Peruvians, on deposits of guano and nitrates, they possess agricultural resources of limitless extent, for whose vigorous development they may rely upon a large population, incessantly recruited by immigration. The revolution, however, will not tend at present to help matters, though when the warclouds have rolled by an era of prosperity may again be entered upon.

No one who has marked the course of things in Buenos Ayres during the last ten years can have been much surprised at the present crisis. There has been reckless, if not dishonest, speculation, not only on the part of the Federal Government and the National Bank, but also of the separate state or provincial governments and of almost every municipality. Railways have been flung out in every direction across the pampas, and few of these are yet able to make remunerative returns on the capital invested. Even the Western Railway, which traverses some of the richest and most densely populated sections of the province of Buenos Ayres, has hitherto been run at a dead loss, though now that it has passed into European hands it will doubtless pay a dividend. Then again huge drainage works and water works have been projected for the Federal capital; docks and harbor works upon a colossal scale have been begun at Buenos Ayres and Ensenada, while public works of some kind have been undertaken by every province. Although these projects are uncompleted and, therefore, incapable of yielding revenues, the interest on the money borrowed for constructing them has to be paid, and the Government guarantees of railway loans have to be made good. Even the assisted immigration, which within recent years has added 500,000 to the Argentine population, and must ultimately augment the money-earning power, has thus far been a burden on the treasury.

**Frauds and Shams.**

It may be said that the present troubles are the temporary and unavoidable outcome of the creation of the machinery needed to turn the vast natural wealth of the country to account. A crisis, doubtless, was inevitable, but it has been aggravated by the knowledge that the laws have been violated by public functionaries for the sake of private gain, and by the resultant loss of confidence in the present administration. We have the authority of The London Economist for the assertion that not only the National Bank of Buenos Ayres, but other Argentine banking institutions have been issuing notes in excess of the amount authorized by law. Under such circumstances it is not strange that gold should command a high and advancing premium, or a conspiracy should be formed to overthrow the existing Government, prompted by the belief that no thorough exposure of the facts will be otherwise procurable. Precedents by no means justify one in putting faith in the honesty of Argentine officials. So shameless were the peculations practised not very long ago in the Buenos Ayres Custom-House that in a single item the public revenue was defrauded out of nearly $5,000,000 in one year. Another fraud, that of the sham colony, was long carried on with the complicity of officials, although public indignation has at last, we are told, put a stop to it. A man would own, we will say, a large tract of land, valueless on account of its distance from any inhabited section. Of this tract the owner would get a sham survey and a sham map, and then with the purchased signature of a Government official convert a barren wilderness into a so-called centro-agricola. Fortified with these lying vouchers, the owner of a sham centre of an agricultural colony could borrow half the imaginary value, or five times the real value, of the land from the State bank, for the pretended purpose of developing the settlement. As a rule, not a dollar of the money thus borrowed would be laid out upon the land, the owner finding more attractive fields in European capitals.

Reckless borrowing, extravagant disbursements and official dishonesty have brought their natural consequences in Buenos Ayres. Some time will, no doubt, be required to thoroughly clear up the situation. Nevertheless, even the journals which represent the deluded and innocent losers by the Argentine crisis admit that the confederation must eventually resume its career of prosperity. Ten sudden transformation of the village of Rosario into a transatlantic Liverpool is an index of the revolution which the influx of a thrifty and hard-working population is destined to effect in the fruitful plains of Buenos Ayres.

*AGAINST THEIR PRESIDENT.*

**A Report of a Revolution in Guatemala—War Surmises.**

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A telegram has been received at the State Department from United States Minister Misener at Guatemala saying that consternation prevails at that place over rumors that the Government troops had been defeated in an engagement with the Salvadorian army. The Minister's telegram gives evidence that he has not received the department's instructions in regard to the case of the steamship Colina, and steps will be taken to discover the cause of the delay.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 26.—News comes from Salvador that a revolution against President Barillas has broken out at Guatemala.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The steamer San Jose arrived from Panama last night. Capt. W. J. Russell states that he has spent the greater part of the last six months in Guatemala City and that immense quantities of rifles and guns and ammunition have been shipped into Guatemala from England, France, the United States and other countries, and that there are enough rifles in this country to arm 100,000 men.

Capt. Russell says Guatemala lacks a disciplined army; that they have one foreigner to a Frenchman, who is an instructor in a military school, but they have no fighters, and in war times they have to go out and catch recruits.

**Spanish Warships en Route.**

CITY OF MEXICO, July 27.—The Spanish Minister here says two Spanish warships have been ordered to Central America. A large amount of counterfeit silver is in circulation here. Several revolutionary bands are marauding near the Mexican frontier in Guatemalan territory. Both Guatemala and San Salvador are trying to mass troops with the utmost haste, but Guatemala finds difficulty in the dissatisfaction of her soldiers. Guatemala despatches claim that the Guatemalan forces so greatly outnumber the Salvadorians that in the present week the tables will be turned.

**Another Guatemalan Story.**

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N.Y., July 27.—A cipher despatch received here to-day by an official of the Guatemalan Government says Guatemala accepts the war provoked by San Salvador and will continue until San Salvador elects a legitimate President in place of Eyeta. The battle fought on July 23, the despatch recites, resulted in the rout of the San Salvadorians, but as Salvador commands the cable to Central America the government only allows despatches favorable to itself to be sent abroad.

The telegram further asserts that the arms taken from the steamer Colina were taken with the consent of the Pacific Mail agent and the American Minister by virtue of article 17 of the Pacific Mail contract. Honduras, the despatch says, will remain neutral for the present, but may join with Guatemala if events require her. Guatemala has 40,000 men under arms and Honduras 6000, while San Salvador has only about 10,000.

**Arbitration Out of the Question.**

SAN ANTONIO, July 27.—Senor Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, passed through here yesterday en route to the City of Mexico. Senor Romero said the Central American war was a very bad thing and the rupture had progressed to where arbitration was absolutely out of the question.

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**Beeton & Playtner, 25 Leader-lane.** Owing to the gradual increase in my business I find myself unable to attend to it alone and therefore have taken into partnership Mr. Henry Playtner, a thoroughly first-class watchmaker, whom I have known intimately for five years past. We confine ourselves to the adjustment of good watches only, and in the future can promise promptness as well as fine workmanship. 136

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## OUR ENEMIES BEING JUDGES

*WE HAVE THE RIGHT OF THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.*

**The Yankees Galled That the Miserable Canucks Have Any Say—Blaine Contending for a Thing Unsubstantial—Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P., Talks to The World—What the United States Papers Say.**

The British and Canadian view of the Behring Sea controversy is apparently the right one to all sober-minded Americans. There is one thing, however, that appears very galling to our neighbors, the recognition of Canada's claim to be consulted in the matter. A "darn colony," a "province," has no rights in the matter is their keynote. Even Mr. Blaine was very sore on this point. American opinion is best illustrated by the following extracts:

**The States Must Back Down or Go Ahead.**

[From The New York Sun, July 24.]

The result of this anomalous procedure is one of the queerest situations ever known to diplomacy. Under our laws the mercenary Canadians who are preying upon the fur seal in Behring Sea outside the marine league limit, but to the damage of our undisputed rights on the seal islands, are criminals, to be captured and punished. Under our laws it is the duty of the executive authorities to pursue, capture and punish them as criminals. From their own point of view, and under international law and precedent, these same miserable Canadians are merely engaged in free enterprise upon the high seas; a mean and contemptible industry, perhaps, in its effect upon the interests of a friendly neighbor, but one which is technically secure from interference. They do not recognize our jurisdiction in Behring Sea. Their responsible protector, Great Britain, does not recognize our jurisdiction there. And in dealing with the British Government about the complications arising out of an obedience to the laws of the United States by one executive department, another executive department is practically compelled to ignore the broad fact that our laws assume an absolute jurisdiction over Behring Sea, and to argue with dialectical subtlety about good morals and unwritten rights. The wonder is, not that Mr. Blaine made so strong a case under such unparalleled disadvantages, but that he made any showing at all.

The Behring Sea question will remain in an unsatisfactory and highly dangerous condition until congress does one of two things, and we do not see how any candid and logical mind can reject the alternative: First, modify the laws that for domestic purposes assume a jurisdiction which we are not prepared to maintain as against dispute by a foreign nation; or, secondly, come out squarely with a declaration to the world that Behring Sea is ours, that we bought it and paid for it, and that we propose to enforce our laws all over its waters without regard to international consequences.

**Canada "Forcing" England's Hand.**

(G. W. Smalley's Cable to N. Y. Tribune.)

LONDON, July 26.—The British press are backing up Lord Salisbury in his Behring Sea attitude with their usual boisterous zeal, and they have the usual assistance from New York. One may guess that Canada's share in the business is ill received in England. It is seen here that the negotiations begun and carried on by Mr. Phelps would probably have been successful had not England, under Canadian pressure, broken away from the position she then accepted. Whatever Englishmen may think on the general questions at issue, they do not like having their hand forced by colonists for purely colonial and selfish purposes.

**Contending for a Thing Unsubstantial.**

[New York World, July 25.]

Mr. Blaine, having nothing very substantial to contend for, has done his best and has made about every claim possible except one that was suggested by a very silly organ—viz.: that the United States 20 years ago "bought the seals" which are now swimming in the vasty deep.

At the same time the weakness of the British Government is very apparent. It can come to no conclusion except with the consent of its province.

If Congress should repeal the law on which the seal-catching monopoly is based, and Canada should set up in business for itself, an agreement might be reached.

**An English M.P. on Blaine.**

[Interview in Toronto News, July 25.]

Staveley Hill, M.P., of London, Eng., was in Toronto on Saturday. He is on his way back from the Pacific coast. To a News reporter he said: My mission is purely for private information and in no sense official. At the Pacific coast I inquired most carefully into the circumstances of the seizures of Canadian sealing vessels by American ships, and also into the habits of the seals in order that I may be prepared to engage with greater confidence in the discussion which must ensue in the English House of Commons. So far as the diplomatic questions are concerned, I am satisfied that there is not a flaw in England's claim to have Behring Sea considered a closed sea. There is absolutely nothing in Mr. Blaine's letters but sophistry. I could convince you if I had time that the sea has never been considered a closed sea, even when Russia owned both sides and that the present contention of the United States is simply ridiculous. As to Canada's position there is a very manifest desire in diplomatic circles that she shall be fully represented at every conference, and that nothing be done without her judgment.

**England to Take a Strong Stand.**

Mr. Hill was seen by a World reporter and said: "I may say, generally, that so far as I can learn England is going to take a strong stand in this matter. Our position is a sound one, not only as against the seizures of the United States but as against the seizures by the Russians in 1888. You will remember that the Americans made seizures in 1886 and 1887, but in the following year they made no seizures. The Alaska Company, finding that they were not upheld by the United States, applied to the Russian intendant of the Commander Island, and under his orders the Arannah was seized. In 1889, the United States Government resumed their policy of 1886-7. This year, however, they seem to have reverted to their policy of 1888, and have made no seizures. I believe we have good ground for claiming recompense for injury done by both the American and Russian Governments. I believe that it is Britain's intention, if other seizures are made, to resent these seizures."

Mr. Hill visited British Columbia with the express purpose of informing himself of the actual state of affairs in relation to the Behring Sea question in order that he might know what position to take as a member of the Imperial Parliament. The feeling in British Columbia, Mr. Hill says, is very intense, the people being unable to see why they should not be allowed the free and peaceable exercise of their rights. There were now six British war vessels on the Pacific coast under Admiral Hotham's flag, a force quite strong enough to meet any emergency.

**They Do Not Want the Open Sea—Only to Preserve the Seals.**

[N. Y. Tribune (Administration), July 26.]

The Administration's hands should be strengthened, not weakened. We are asking nothing novel, nothing inconsistent with our former positions, and nothing not absolutely necessary to the safety and permanence of the seal industry.

**The success of the Order Tailoring Department at The Model Clothing Store, corner Yonge and Shuter-streets, has been phenomenal, 'tis the prices do it.**

**Art in Dress.**

More artistic garments than those we get up were never worn. The materials of which they are made are also very handsome and the general effect is that of appropriateness happily combined with elegance. Taylor & Co., art tailors, 89 Yonge-street. 136

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*NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD.*

**Sir W. A. White Gets Back to Constantinople Just in Time to Avert War—A Liverpool Cotton Corner.**

LONDON, July 28.—The Standard's correspondent at Sofia says: The English Ambassador, Sir W. A. White, arrived at Constantinople at an opportune moment to stiffen the Porte's resolution to resist the demands of the Russian note. If Turkey had yielded to Russia's menaces a continuance of peace would have been impossible.

**A Cotton Corner.**

LONDON, July 27.—The Liverpool Journal of Commerce says: New York cotton operators have undertaken to run a corner in Liverpool in autumn deliveries. They have set local houses to buy all spot cotton at the present basis, as well as for immediate delivery. They will try to run a corner in New York also.

The rise in silver and the concurrent advance in Indian exchange have gradually raised the price of India Council bills from 1s 4d, the lowest level, to 1s 7d, making an annual addition to the India budget of £3,553,000.

**Business on the Bourses.**

LONDON, July 27.—On the Stock Exchange the past week business was restricted. Dealers, in view of the settlement beginning Tuesday, have put down prices of all kinds. American railway securities of all kinds were lifeless.

PARIS, July 27.—During the week past business on the Bourse was limited. Quotations were weak. Argentines are 50f. lower.

BERLIN, July 27.—The Boerse was quiet last week; prices were steady.

FRANKFORT, July 27.—On the Boerse business was dull last week; prices, however, were steady.

**The Erzeroum Garrison Reinforced.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.—Nine Battalions of Redifs have reinforced the garrison at Erzeroum.

The Sultan's irade granting berats of investiture to the Bulgarian bishops of Macedonia is officially published.

Kiamel Bey, director of police, has been dismissed. He is succeeded by Nazim Bey, the Governor of Constantinople.

**Lieut. Wyse's Mission.**

PARIS, July 27.—Le Paris publishes cablegrams containing news of the mission of Lieut. Wyse, who went to Colombia to secure a renewal of the Panama Canal concessions. The despatches say the Colombia Government has welcomed the proposals of M. Wyse, having had assurance that the French Government would do everything needful to facilitate the completion of the canal.

**Bavaria's Prince Regent Injured.**

MUNICH, July 27.—While the Prince Regent was driving in the suburbs to-day his carriage collided with a tram-car and the prince was thrown out and badly bruised.

**Cable Flashes.**

The Earl of Jersey has been appointed Governor of New South Wales.

Many cases of cholera in the vicinity of Suakim are dying from famine.

The Moorish Government has assured the Spanish Government of the prompt punishment of the Melilla raiders.

Dr. Peters is to receive an appointment in the imperial service in East Africa. He will probably be entrusted with the command of an expedition into the interior.

The committee of the National League appeals to all branches to thoroughly reorganize and to contribute to the central funds, upon which heavy calls are made.

A despatch from Suakim says a hurricane swept over that place recently. The storm demolished the chimneys of the water condenser, causing a great scarcity of water.

A despatch from Vienna says M. Stambuloff, the Bulgarian Premier, will assemble the colonels of all the Bulgarian regiments and the deputies of the leading towns at Sofia on Aug. 3, when Bulgaria will be proclaimed independent and Prince Ferdinand be declared King.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has ordered the local authorities to prevent foreign missionaries from carrying on their religious propaganda among the Jews to the detriment of the exclusive right of conversion possessed by the orthodox church.

The North German Gazette says the journey of Emperor William to Russia has given rise to baseless rumors. Nothing more is expected from his meeting with the Czar than that a friendly interchange of ideas may do away with existing difficulties and secure peaceable relations between Germany and Russia.

**They Looked Only One Way.**

GRAFTON, W. Va., July 27.—William Golden, his wife and three children started to cross the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio road near the Railroad hotel, but a locomotive yard engine coming up the road they stopped to let it pass. Mr. Golden was holding his 2-year-old boy in his arms and his wife a month-old baby in her arms. While watching the engine a passenger train came along and struck the family, instantly killing the husband, wife and two children and fatally injuring the boy who was in his father's arms. The little fellow died in an hour.

**The U. S. Tariff Debate.**

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Tariff will be the principal theme of discussion in the Senate this week. So far all the Democratic members of the Committee on Finance except Mr. Carlisle have delivered speeches against the pending bill and he is expected to address the Senate Monday. It is impossible to say how long the general debate will last, as almost every Democratic Senator is understood to have a formal speech prepared for delivery.

**Kidnapped a Senator.**

QUEBEC, July 27.—The taking of evidence in the investigation relative to the alleged kidnapping of Senator Pelletier has been concluded. The accused will be called upon to plead next Wednesday. If they plead not guilty the supposition is that they will be committed to stand their trial at the next session of the Court of Queen's Bench, to be held at Riviere du Loup next November.

**Drowned.**

CAMPBELLFORD, July 27.—Yesterday afternoon a boy named Dennis Tobin, aged 9 years, was on a boom in the river. His mother standing on shore saw him and called him to come away and in trying to do so his foot caught a pin in the boom, he lost his balance, fell in and was drowned in full view of his mother, who rushed out to go in after him but was held back by neighbors. The body has not been recovered.

CORNWALL, July 26.—An Italian named Don Nicoali, employed by W. Davis & Sons, fell into the canal as he was crossing the waste weir, near lock 18, on his way to work. He did not rise to the surface. Several fellow laborers were crossing at the time. This is the same spot where the Englishman Stanley lost his life last fall.

**Flags of all kinds for decoration, Ham mocks and Hammock chairs. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 136**

**Wanted More Time for Prayer.**

BRAMPTON, July 27.—Charlie Goodyear, a laborer aged 50, while under the influence of liquor attempted to commit suicide by drowning in a well. He was dragged out complaining that he hadn't been given time to say his prayers.

**A Town in Flames.**

PORTLAND, Ore., July 27.—A despatch from Spokane Falls states that the town of Wallace, Id., is burning down. No particulars.

**The Leary Raft.**

PORTLAND, Me., July 27.—The Leary raft, drawn by two tugs, left this morning for New York. It passed out of sight without mishap.

**How to cure Dyspepsia—Chew Adams' Tutti-Frutti Gum, 5 cents.**

*AMBITIOUS CITY NOTES.*

**After the Soda Water Factories—The T., H. & B. Tunnel—Sudden Death.**

HAMILTON, July 26.—English syndicates are now dickering for the soda water factories. Yesterday two agents of the syndicate, which has purchased several factories in Canada, were in Hamilton, and tried to purchase Pilgrim Bros.' factory, King-street east.

The officials of the T., H. & B. now say that work will be commenced on the tunnel on Monday.

Edward Rowland, an old man who has been a wanderer on the face of the earth and considerable of a nuisance to the city police for years, died suddenly at the jail a little before midnight last night.

John Gorman has been arrested charged with hitting Patrol Driver Harris with a stone while the officer was driving the wagon in response to a call Friday night.

The Knights of Sherwood Forest, the uniformed branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters, will have a meeting of representatives here Monday night to form a Canadian Supreme Conclave under the Canadian High Court. The Canadian body is severing connection with the United States Conclave in consequence of the latter's secession from the parent body in England.

## ROBERT HAY HAD LIVED HIS LIFE.

**Principal Grant Pays an Eloquent Tribute to the Worth of a Man Whose Sympathy Was Wide as Want.**

Never before in the history of Toronto, we venture to say, has a funeral been attended by so many men in whom the four seasons are complete, who have taken life's seven steps, as were the obsequies of the late Robert Hay at 43 St. George-street Saturday afternoon. Among the sorrowing friends assembled to pay their tribute of respect to a man who neither painted nor patched, veiled nor veneered, could be observed scores of persons the measure of whose years was full-septuagenarians, octogenarians and at least one who had entered upon the final decade of his century of life.

The mourners were: John Hay, son; Messrs. J. I. Davidson, president Toronto Board of Trade, and James Turnbull, Hamilton, sons-in-law; Paul Campbell, nephew, and Robert Paton of New Lowell.

The bearers: Messrs. John Stuart (Hamilton, John Kay, Gordon Brown, A. T. Fulton, J. Beaty, Q.C., Robert Gilmour, J. Buchan and J. C. Copp.

The Mayor and City Council, a large number of members of the St. Andrew's Society, and these gentlemen were noticed among those present: Messrs. John Beverley Robinson, Charles Moss, Q.C., D. H. McLean, W. B. McMurrich, Hon. Frank Smith, C. Hooper, John Young, William Ince, J. K. Macdonald, W. B. Hamilton, Dr. Burnham, ex-Ald. David Walker, James Adamson, Ald. J. Verral, W. H. Dool, City Clerk John Blevins, J. Buchan, Alexander Manning, W. D. Mathews, H. N. Baird, Warring Kennedy, Alexander Leslie.

Services were conducted at the house by Principal Grant of Queen's College, assisted by Rev. Mr. Leischman of New Lowell, pastor of the church in which Mr. Hay worshipped while residing on his farm near Barrie. Mr. Leischman read selections from the Scriptures, and Principal Grant paid the following eloquent tribute to the worth of the deceased:

We are assembled here to pay our last tribute of respect to our departed friend, and therefore it will not be out of place to consider what manner of man he was. All the more may we do so, for he has left a legacy to each of us and to the whole country—the memory of a pure and upright life, of a tender heart, of a thousand unselfish deeds hidden from the world, and of a sturdy faith in the elementary virtues, economy, industry, and sobriety, love of family, love of country and love of humanity. Robert Hay was made up of honest man, "the noblest work of God." When a man like this has been allowed by the Almighty to fulfil his day, to complete the full period of human life and to pass away in peace, surrounded by those who knew him best, there can be no sorrow felt, as in another case. He is gathered into the great garner, as a shock of corn fully ripe. There could be no sorrow except the natural sense of sore bereavement felt by children for a parent, by connections for a relative, by friends for a friend. Mr. Hay could look back on a life crowded with honorable activities; to the last his intellect was keen and his interest in everything that tended to the prosperity and progress of the country unabated. Such a life and such a death-bed is what each of us may well wish for. We can have it only by imitating his virtues, by following the great path of duty.

There was one feature of his character to which I may allude. A Scotchman, composed of the characteristic virtues of the Scotch—one of those Scotchmen who have done so much to make this country—he always felt that his first duty was, notwithstanding, to that country which he had made his own. Reverencing the past, he lived in the present, and identified himself with the coming time.

He did not talk about religion; he did what is better, practised it. He practised that true religion which St. James describes: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world"—that religion which St. John describes as "He that loveth is born of God, and he that hateth his brother is a murderer;" that religion which St. Paul sets before us in his description of charity. A verse of our paraphrase of that chapter was a favorite of his: "Love glows with social tenderness and feels for all mankind." "That is my religion," he used to say. Well, it was, as we have seen, the religion of the Apostles. It was the religion of the Lord, who said that on two commandments, love to God and love to man, hang all the law and the prophets. Our friend felt it was a supreme duty to be kind always, and to all men. He had pity for the horse o'er-driven, for the poor, for the workman in distress, most of all for orphaned or suffering children. He felt that unless he forgave others, he could not expect to be forgiven in accordance with what we are taught in the Lord's prayer, "Unless ye forgive men their trespasses neither will your heavenly Father forgive you your trespasses." And so his attitude to God was that indicated in the well-known lines of Pope, "The mercy I to others show, that mercy show to me." The memories of such men should be cherished. They are the men who make a country great, for it is righteousness that exalteth a nation, while sin is the reproach of any people.

The remains were interred in the Necropolis.

**A New York Murder.**

NEW YORK, July 27.—Patchello Bouchette, an Italian, murdered Francisco Frank, aged 30, at New Rochelle to-day. Frank was married seven months ago to an Italian girl and Bouchette has been infatuated with Mrs. Frank for some time. This afternoon Bouchette went to Frank's house and advised Mrs. Frank to leave her husband and go and live with him. Frank attempted to put Bouchette out of the house, when the latter drew a revolver and fired four shots, killing Frank instantly. Bouchette was arrested.

**Hay, Hay, Hay—Buyers will do well to call at 74 Colborne-street. Choice Timothy Hay selling at $9 and $9.50 per ton. 136**

**Death on the Track.**

PETERBORO, July 26.—William Brett was struck by the engine of the Belleville train near that city last evening and killed.

**Buffalo's Population 254,000.**

BUFFALO, July 27.—From the figures obtainable the population of Buffalo approximates 254,000.

**Keeps the throat moist and allays thirst—Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. 5 cents.**

**A Windsor Arrest.**

WINDSOR, July 26.—A man named Miles Cowan, living in Colchester South, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of D. W. Mason of Windsor, who charges Cowan with having obtained $300 worth of goods on false representations. Cowan was before Magistrate Bartlett and gave bonds to appear Aug. 1.

## HOMELESS HUNDREDS.

### South Lawrence (Mass.) Struck by a Cyclone.

### 8 PEOPLE KILLED, MANY INJURED.

**About 100 Buildings Leveled to the Ground—The Hurricane Cuts a Swath a Mile long t hrough a thickly Populated section—The Property Loss Estimated at $100,000—Houses Lifted from Foundations and Crushed Like Eggshells—The Work of the Tornado Clean Cut and Devastating.**

MICHAEL HIGGINS, aged 35.
MRS. MARY O'CONNELL, aged 34.
MISS MARY O'CONNELL, aged 17.
MRS. ELIZABETH COLLINS.
ANNIE COLLINS, aged 6.
HANNAH BEATTY, aged 9.
MRS. MARY LYONS.
HELEN CUTLER.

LAWRENCE, Mass. July 26.—A cyclone, the first of any considerable importance within memory in New England, and one equal in destructive power to those so frequently reported from western communities, visited the suburb of South Lawrence this forenoon at about 9¾ o'clock, and in 15 minutes had killed 8 persons, seriously injured from 15 to 20, slightly injured at least 20 more, cut a swath through a thickly populated section 260 feet wide and a mile long, rendered 500 people homeless, destroyed or greatly damaged from 75 to 100 buildings, mostly dwelling houses, levelled a beautiful square of over 500 trees and entailed a property loss now estimated at $100,000, all of which was insured against damage by wind and storm. The calamity is the greatest which has visited Lawrence since the fall and burning of the Pemberton Mills 30 years ago.

South Lawrence is that section of the city lying south of the Merrimac River. At this point the main line of the Boston & Maine Railroad takes a sharp turn to the eastward and following the Merrimac crosses the river at Bradford. A railroad bridge connects the suburb with the city proper and with the railroad lines north. The point is a busy railroad junction, and in the vicinity were many wooden houses, occupied mainly by operatives employed in the mills. These the air fiend spent his greatest fury. The northern boundary of the belt of destruction was but three streets south of the lofty mills with their busy throngs of thousands of operatives, showing how narrow was the escape from more appalling loss of life and property.

It was a veritable dog day. The air was hot and humid. Dark clouds hurried rapidly through the heavens with intermittent rain. Suddenly the wind veered to the west, an inky black cone-like cloud seemed to drop from the cumulous mass hanging to the southwest and move rapidly with awful speed toward the city. It was accompanied by torrents of rain.

In an instant the crash came. Buildings were crushed like eggshells; some were lifted from their foundations and dashed to pieces; others were tipped over or blown from their position and more or less damaged. The air was filled with flying debris. Most of those who met death in the wreck were killed instantly. Many lay unconscious or groaning in the ruins of their homes.

**The Path of the Storm.**

The survivors were too much terrified to know where or when the cyclone ended its course, but the train of ruin in the path showed that it touched the earth at or near the cricket grounds, crossed Emmett-street and Broadway, the railroad and Parkers street, entered Springfield-street at its southwest end, traversed its entire length, demolished nearly everything in its course, including one house in Foster-street and two in South Union-street, where they cross Springfield-street, passed from Springfield-street into Union-square, levelling over 500 trees and thence over Shawsheen River into the town of Andover, where it exhausted its fury on trees and fences.

As soon as the survivors realized the extent of the devastating work word was sent to the police station, and ambulances with a squad of officers started for the scene. Marshal Vosesson ordered on the whole force, an alarm was rung in and the firemen responded promptly and rendered great assistance in removing the injured from the ruins. The ambulance carried several loads of mangled and crushed human beings to the hospital. Others were taken to private houses.

**As if Cut With a Knife.**

The work of devastation began at the cricket grounds, on the southwest, with the uprooting of a number of magnificent trees. In Emmett-street the wind lifted a story and a half house, belonging to Thomas Evans, bodily and slapped it into the roadway a complete wreck. Mr. Evans, his wife and baby were in the house at the time but escaped without great injury. No. 19 Emmett-street, occupied by a family named Daley, was lifted from its foundation and dashed down. No. 6 was partly moved from the foundation. In the rear of No. 6 was a story and a half house occupied by James Lyons and family. Hearing the approach of the storm, Lyons rushed into the house, seized his baby from his wife's arms, and fled into the street. Both man and child escaped, but the dead body of Mrs. Lyons was subsequently taken from the ruins of her dwelling. On Saunders court near by, St. Patrick's Church hall, a wooden structure, was carried 15 feet from its foundation and a few windows were broken in the parochial residence. At the foot of Saunders court a switch house, in which Michael Higgins, a section hand, was standing, was taken up bodily by the wind and carried under the overhead railroad bridge crossing Salem-street, where Higgins fell out and was instantly killed. The railing on this bridge was taken off as though cut with a knife. The granite sheds of W. F. Jones near the bridge were demolished. The house of William F. Cutler, foreman of the Boston & Maine car shops, was next demolished.

F. S. Carr, chief clerk of the car shops, was an eye-witness of the storm at this point. He says there was a sudden rumbling sound and darkness. Timbers and trees flew by the car shops at a terrible rate. When these had passed he and other occupants of the shops saw that the Cutler House was in ruins. Miss Flossie Cutler was found in the cellar with a sprained ankle. Mrs. Cutler was found in the ruins slightly hurt. Little Helen Cutler was crossing the Salem-street bridge at the time, within a stone's throw of her home, and was buried beneath a pile of lumber and ruins. She was found by men from the car shops on their way to the ruins and dug out, but has since died from concussion of the brain. The cyclone now entered Springfield-street, where the greatest devastation was wrought.

**A Summary of the Damage.**

Following is a summary of the damage on this and other streets: Nos. 1, 2, 16 and 18 were demolished. No. 28, occupied by Hugh A. Merriman, boss painter in the Pemberton Mills, was totally wrecked. Mr. Merriman, wife and six children were taken from the ruins, all badly shaken up, cut and bruised. Hugh Merriman, 9 years old, had his shoulder dislocated. No. 27 was smashed in. No. 31, occupied by Jeremiah O'Connell, was completely demolished. When the building fell Mr. O'Connell, his wife and daughter Mamie were carried down with it. Mr. O'Connell was the first to be extricated. He suffered severe internal injuries. His wife and daughter were removed from the ruins after over two hours' hard work, both dead. Mamie's neck was dislocated. Little Hannah Beatty, who lived in the upper tenement, was also killed here. Although suffering intense pain, Mr. O'Connell led the rescuing party and was completely prostrated upon finding the remains of his wife and daughter. Nos. 33, 35, 36 to 38 had their fronts stove in. No. 37, John Lynch's store, was demolished, house wrecked. No. 36, John Cosello, No. 42, E. Raymond and Archibald McCauley, No. 44, Andrew Patterson, were damaged. One house occupied by six families was badly wrecked. Marie Quinn, 12 years old, daughter of Patrick Quinn, was severely injured and is dying.

**The Killed and Injured.**

Eight pers