THE WORLD, PRICE ONE CENT.

The Toronto World.

SIXTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1886. PRICE ONE CENT.

NOTICE.

CHAMBERS, formerly in the Yonge-st Arcade, has re-opened at 147 Yonge-st, part of J. A. Perry's Jewelry store, with a first-class stock of men's furnishings, where he will be glad to see all his old customers.

NO COALITION FOR HIM.

LORD HARTINGTON DECLINES TO JOIN THE TORIES.

The Duke of Argyll Likely to Be Viceroy of Ireland—A Review of the Situation—Can Lord Salisbury Form a Strong and Lasting Government?

LONDON, July 18.—Midnight.—Up to this hour 322 Conservatives and Unionists, 187 Gladstonians and 83 Parnellites have been elected. The standing of the parties now is

Total number of seats	670
Number of elections held	663
To be held	7
Conservatives elected	318
Unionists	74
Gladstonians	187
Parnellites	83
Conservative and Unionist majority	129

The different party classifications of the new members agree with a closeness that is really surprising, in view of the great number of returns and the looseness of political ties, but no two match on every name. There are four or five members whose attitude is more or less dubious, and, in dealing with these, the competitors allow themselves some latitude. The returns cover 663 seats, leaving only seven unreported, exclusive of Speaker Peel. The distribution is as follows: Conservatives, 318; Unionist Liberals, 74; Gladstonites, 187; Nationalists, 83. A Unionist master of 332 ranked against 270 Home Rulers. Thus far there is a majority of 123 against Mr. Gladstone on his Irish policy. The Conservatives have a plurality of fifty-six over the Liberals, but they fall twenty-seven below the united vote of the Liberals and Nationalists. The seven constituencies still to be heard from were represented in the last parliament by one Conservative, three Gladstonites and three Nationalists. If they hold their former political complexion the new house will be composed of 319 Conservatives, 74 Unionist Liberals, 190 Gladstonites and 86 Nationalists.

The Situation.

LONDON, July 18.—Parliament will probably meet on Aug. 5, when the Salisbury Cabinet will be announced. It is very unlikely that any of the ministers will be opposed at re-election. At present nothing whatever is known as to whether the adjournment will be immediate or postponed. Grouse shooting begins on Aug. 12. How a Tory ministry can remain in London during that time it is impossible to see, all exigencies, political or otherwise, being accustomed to yield to the supreme demands of the royal sport.

The political sky is covered with black clouds in which ever direction one looks. From the Liberal point of view the blackest of all is that, with 320 members behind him, Lord Salisbury will have the practical, if not the actual, majority of the Commons, and with a country which has shown itself so overwhelmingly Conservative, there seems no reason why he should not remain in office four or five years. This is the opinion of the Liberal managers.

From a Tory point of view the outlook is equally black. Something must be done about Ireland at once, something which will satisfy such different people outside the party as Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain. Nobody is so sanguine as to believe that Ireland will remain tranquil now that the cup has been thus dashed from her lips. Therefore some measures of coercion, however disguised, are necessary, the suppression of the National League to begin with. This, of course, will open an era of the bitterest Parliamentary obstruction. Mr. Labouchere, as the leader of the Radicals, has gone so far as to declare it their duty to render all parliamentary government impossible by any other party. The Parnellites will, of course, co-operate with him in this amiable constitutional attempt, but Mr. Gladstone intends leading the opposition to the ministry, and it is impossible to see how he can escape coming into violent collision with the United Radicals and Parnellites.

Mr. Parnell's position is not a whit brighter. His rash declaration about Fenians will naturally irritate that body. He is being attacked from all sides here in order to disprove the truth of his statements. The English public have at last realized that Rossa's utterances have no interest for anybody in the whole world, but they have not placed Ford in the same category. His manifesto in the Irish World is regarded to as a distinct renewal of the dynamite threats, at which Messrs. Morley and Gladstone have occasionally hinted. Moreover, the Parnellites as represented by their organ, the Freeman's Journal, have begun a quarrel with Mr. Morley, who is by far the most clear-headed, able and sympathetic friend they ever had in the English Government. The Journal had yesterday two columns of a bitterly personal attack on him, reproaching him with weakness and vacillation, professing to lay to his charge a secret support of the Orange party and therefore the responsibility for the recent riots and loss of life in Belfast. Mr. Morley is extremely sensitive to personal criticism and very bitter in his enmity, and if this quarrel lasts, Home Rule, as an English scheme, is likely to vanish into thin Gladstone calls the dim, distant courses of the future, to give place to a free fight in the political arena, from which everybody will emerge with a broken head.

In every direction the political temper is growing more bitter daily. For instance Mr. Reid, a defeated candidate for one of the political divisions of Birmingham, who has been for many years a close friend of Mr. Chamberlain, has issued to-day an address to the Liberal electors wherein he declares that Mr. Chamberlain has deserted every Liberal principal, belied every hope, betrayed every true friend and forfeited forever the confidence of all honest Liberals and genuine Radicals.

At both the Conservative and Liberal headquarters personal quarrels over the situation are the stock topic of conversation. At the Carlton Club Sir Robert Peel and Wilfred Blunt have sent in their resignations in consequence of a proposal to call a meeting of the committee to consider their conduct as Conservative Home Rulers. At the National Liberal Club indignation runs equally high against several members who have seconded the nomination of Tory candidates and otherwise helped the enemy.

Speculative Cabinet Making.

LONDON, July 18.—The Edinburgh Scotsman publishes a report current at Inverary that a coalition is being formed by the terms of which the Duke of Argyll will become Premier, the Marquis of Hartington and Lord Salisbury serving under him.

The Standard says it believes that if the Marquis of Salisbury assumes the task of forming a Government and asks Lord Hartington and his friends to assist in the work, Lord Hartington will decline.

The Birmingham Mail states positively that Mr. Chamberlain will not join a coalition cabinet. Mr. Toler and Mr. Ferguson have issued addresses as Unionist and Gladstonian candidates, respectively, for the Leith burghs.

Mr. Gladstone Will Resign.

LONDON, July 18.—At an informal meeting of the Cabinet on Saturday, Mr. Gladstone spoke in favor of immediate resignation and was supported by Earl Spencer and Mr. Morley. Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Childers, Mr. Campbell Bannerman and Sir Farrer Hershell were in favor of challenging a vote of the House of Commons on a motion affirming the principle of Home Rule for Ireland. Subsequently at dinner Mr. Gladstone stated that he had inflexibly decided to resign and conduct an uncompromising opposition. In this decision Sir Wm. Harcourt and Mr. Childers then concurred.

They Will Not go Into a Coalition.

LONDON, July 18.—Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James have definitely refused to join a coalition ministry. Lord Salisbury's offer to make the Duke of Argyll premier was contingent upon Lord Hartington's joining the coalition, and of course is now withdrawn. The Duke of Argyll will probably be made Viceroy of Ireland, with Right Hon. Edward Stanhope as chief secretary.

Sounds from the Strife.

Lord Arthur W. Hill (Conservative) has been elected for West Down. He polled 6,589 votes, his Parnellite opponent, MacHugh, polling 1189.

O'Brien (Parnellite), who sat for North Tipperary in the last House, has been returned for North Monaghan by a vote of 3962 against 2491 for Leslie (Conservative).

In Saturday's elections neither party made any gain.

THE USUAL STYLE OF DUEL.

The Boulanger-Lareinty Affair Ends in Smoke and an Exchange of Compliments.

PARIS, July 17.—The duel between Gen. Boulanger, Minister of War, and Baron de Lareinty, arising from the remarks of the Baron in the Senate Thursday relative to expulsion of the Duc d'Aumale was fought 9 o'clock this morning. The weapons were pistols. The place of meeting was in a forest near Meudon, five miles west of Paris. The official report of the duel says that Baron Lareinty desired that is be fought with swords, but that Gen. Boulanger had the right of choice and named pistols. Both combatants fired when the signal was given and both were untouched. It was found that Gen. Boulanger's pistol has missed fire. The seconds declared the honor was satisfied and the combatants shook hands.

Le Temps account says that after the encounter Lareinty, holding out his hand to Boulanger, said: "I have never doubted your loyalty nor your chivalrous courage" and to that Boulanger replied: "I never thought you accused me of personal cowardice, but I was anxious to face your fire."

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS APPROVED.

The Transportation of Dutiable Goods Through Canada.

OTTAWA, July 17.—The Governor in Council has approved of the additional customs regulations respecting the transportating, manufacturing and reporting of dutiable goods by railway in or through Canada established and brought into force March, 1883. They provide that the transfer of merchandise in course of transportation, in transit through Canada may be allowed when cars partially loaded arrive under Under States customs seal at any railway station at which both Canadian and United States officers of customs are in attendance, and such cars may be unsealed by United States officers in the presence of Canadian officers, and the contents transferred to another car under the joint supervision of said officers, and all such changes and transfers shall be recorded on the back of the manifest accompanying the car, in the same manner as is permitted in the case of assistants, and be signed by both officers.

TROTTING HORSES KILLED.

A Car Bound for the Freeport Races Thrown Into a Ditch.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A collision occurred on a bridge at Lanark Junction last night between freight trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, the wrong signal having been given. A car containing jockeys and horses for the Freeport races was thrown into the creek. Two jockeys were badly injured, a mare named Flora, valued at $7500, owned by Mr. Taylor of West Union, Iowa, was killed. Belle, another valuable trotter, was also killed. A horse owned by Otto Kiekbush of Wanasa was badly injured. The train men jumped, but a tramp who was stealing transportation was fatally injured and died this morning.

DRUNKEN AND CORRUPT DELEGATES

Six in Missouri Indicted for Drunkenness and Three for Bribery.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The grand jury closed its investigation of the charges against the members of the House of Delegates last night and returned indictments against six of them. Messrs. Watemp, Fishman, Brueggenjann, Gantenbach, Keenan and one other, whose name has not been ascertained, were indicted for drunkenness, and Keenan, Pishon and Brady for bribery in connection with the Casino Theatre investigation.

Another Circus Suffers.

PUTNAM, Conn., July 17.—Frank A. Robbins' circus was wrecked here this morning at 1.30 o'clock while pulling out from the New York and New England station. Three cars containing cages of wild animals were thrown from the track and shattered. The accident was due, railroad men say, to the unusual length of the cars and the spreading of the axles. John Willy, driver, aged 60, was thrown under a car and crushed to death. One man, name unknown, was badly injuried in the back. Seven cages and a band wagon were wrecked. The monkey cages were torn to pieces and the monkeys are loose in the woods.

Terrible Fate of Two Little Girls.

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, July 17.—A boiler in the boiler shops of Joseph Fassett exploded this morning with terrific force, wrecking almost the entire building. Adjoining the boiler shop is the residence of Mrs. Maggie Driscoll whose two little girls, Clara, aged 5, and Mary, aged 3, were playing in a yard opposite the boiler room, when the explosion occurred. The little ones were caught and held fast by the debris while scalding steam poured over them. Clara was dead when taken from the ruins, her body having been literally cooked, and Mary was terribly scalded and may not recover.

An Embezzler of $68,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—James Tierney, August Weiss and Charles Stolle, St. Louisians, were in the city to-day. They came in from Toronto and claim that a few days ago while on an excursion steamer they met Alnon B. Thompson, the absconding cashier of the St. Louis Provident Savings Bank. They did not know that he was running away, but supposed he was taking a pleasure trip. Thompson has written a full confession to the bank, acknowledging frauds to the extent of $68,000. He collected $554 due to the Knights Templar Commandery and used the money.

A Scotch Gentleman Missing.

MONTREAL, July 17.—Fears are entertained that Wm. Blair, a Scotch gentleman and an artist, who is on a visit to relatives in this city has met an untimely end. A short time ago he went up the Ottawa on a camping and sketching excursion and has been missing for a week. The fact that his canoe and cap have been found in a stream know as the Chalk river, leads to the belief that he has been drowned. Mr. Blair was a gentleman of independent means, highly educated, and of artistic ability. He was about 30 years of age and was related to several families in this city.

The Liberal Ministry's Legacy.

PARIS, July 18.—The London correspondent of the Journal des Debats says Earl Rosebery, British Foreign Minister, has sent to Russia a precise and emphatic protest against the closing of Batoum as a free port and characterizing Russia's action in doing so "as a flagrant violation of the treaty of Berlin."

Is it A. T. Stewart's Skeleton?

NEW YORK, July 17.—An evening paper prints a sensational article in which an attempt is made to connect the finding of a skeleton in the cellar of a house on Rose-street a few days ago, with the disappearance of the late A. T. Stewart's body ten years ago. The suspicion is based on facts developed by the police in their search for Stewart's remains.

Vancouver Again Laid in Ashes.

PORTLAND, On., July 17.—A late despatch from Victoria, B. C., says it is reported that the town of Vancouver is again in ashes. The telegraph office is destroyed and no particulars can be obtained.

A Queer Decision.

—A committee of Knights waited on Judge Knott of New York at the Rossin House Wednesday and applied to have an injunction to restrain the rain from falling. The Judge decided that he could not interfere with the elements, but recommended them to quinn, the shirtmaker, for umbrellas and Mackintosh coats.

DEPRAVITY IN HIGH LIFE.

INCREASED INTEREST IN THE CRAWFORD-DILKE CASE.

Sir Charles' Position by no Means Improved by the Revelations—A Pointed Question that He Declined to Answer—Sarah and Her Sister Fanny.

LONDON, July 17.—Since the Bradlaugh trials no case has attracted such interest as the Crawford divorce suit. Some time before the proceedings began a long line of people were waiting outside, nearly all of whom failed to secure admission. Sir James Hannen received over 100 personal requests from people of influence, but he told the chief usher of the court to take no notice of them. Accordingly to an old custom the Times newspaper was allowed to have one reporting barrister in the court. Three barristers got in one after the other by pretending that they were this man. Two others pretended that they were assisting junior counsel for the Queen's proctor. Inside the court everything was extremely quiet. Sir James Hannen is a most dignified judge. On the bench he sits perfectly still, in his black gown and bob wig, and seldom interrupts the proceedings. His face always wears a painful expression, possibly the result of fifteen years' experience in hearing divorce cases. The court was half empty, nobody being admitted who had not distinct business there. Among the people of interest were Mr. George Lewis, the eminent solicitor, engaged in the case; Mr. Crawford and his solicitor, Mr. Stuart; the three sisters, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Ashton Dilke and Mrs. Harrison. Only two persons separated Mr. Crawford and his wife, between whom there is a strong family likeness. Both looked pale and anxious.

Mrs. Crawford is a girlish looking lady of about 21 with light brown hair and the face of a country girl or dairy maid, round and plump, with bright red cheeks and pouting, almost coarse lips. Every few minutes she turned half round to her lawyer suggesting questions in the cross-examination according to the replies made from the witness box. This eagerness displayed in helping to prove her own adultery produced a very painful impression after one watched it for a while, and when she and Mrs. Ashton Dilke laughed together quite openly, as they did several times, it was simply repulsive. During "Sarah's" examination she must have suggested at least a dozen questions, eliciting each time a prolonged "eh" from Mr. Matthews, Q.C., as he stooped towards her. Mr. Matthews is a Roman Catholic, about 60, with a shaven face and a long nose. Curiously enough he was himself correspondent in a divorce case twenty years ago. He is famous among the lyers for two things—politeness and horsemanship. His conduct of this case is a most masterly performance.

Five minutes before the time for the beginning Sir Charles Dilke walked into court looking calm and dignified. He went straight to the witness box without waiting to be called. He sat down, placed a dispatch box containing diaries, letters, etc., before him, folded his arms and looked quietly, but without undue assurance, about the court. He appeared gloomy and sitting with one finger pressed against his forehead, he occasionally glanced furtively at the audience. When under examination he was more subdued than yesterday. Although clever of fence he proved no match for Counsel Matthews. It is the consensus of opinion that Sir Charles makes a bad witness, failing to answer questions unless absolutely forced to, and showing a general disposition to debate and quibble. One of Mr. Matthews questions which caused a flutter was: "Were you ever a lover of Mrs. Eustace Smith, Virginia's mother?" The reply came: "I have been asked previously a somewhat similar question, and I must decline to answer." This response created a sensation. During his evidence Sir Charles declared that he had never kissed Virginia Crawford, never made love or paid any court to her, and had never been improperly or unduly familiar, in fact, that he was on terms of ordinary acquaintanceship with her. "My reason for appealing to the proctor," he continued, "arose from the comments of the newspapers and the general persecution. When I met Mr. Crawford I inquired after his wife's health, using the nickname 'Nia,' by which she was always known."

Sarah Gray, Fanny's sister, failed to remember whether Sir Charles and Fanny ever had moments alone in Sarah's house. Sarah was for twelve years in Sir Charles' service, and never saw the slightest wrong between him and Mrs. Crawford. She never saw Mrs. Crawford enter Sir Charles' bedroom, nor did she ever help to dress Mrs. Crawford. Continuing the witness said: "I never myself behaved improperly with Sir Charles. I saw my sister Fanny out five months ago. She is married now; her name is Mrs. Stock." The witness caused frequent laughter by her shrewd Cockney replies. When asked if she knew Mrs. Crawford by sight, she replied "No." Mr. Matthews asked, pointing to the corner where Mrs. Crawford and her sisters sat: "Do you recognize a face there?" The witness answered "No."

The remainder of the evidence tended to show that Mrs. Crawford frequently called at Sir Charles Dilke's house, but nothing was elicited to prove that criminal relations existed between them.

The trial will hardly be over before Thursday. The jury, being a special one chosen from the County of Middlesex, is formed of persons of superior position and follow the case with close attention. It is very likely they will disagree.

It has developed that Mrs. Crawford recently made a statement to the Queen's proctor, the exact nature of which is not yet known, but it is expected that she will be called upon to substantiate it, and some new facts, perhaps of a startling character, may be elicited. Public opinion is beginning to raise an outcry against the English divorce system, which is declared to be scandalous. In other countries when a divorce is granted the case is settled; but in Great Britain the public have the opportunity of hearing two sets of proceedings in one divorce case.

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The Wimbledon Rifle Meeting.

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The Revenge of Two Young Girls.

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BAYARD AND THE FISHERIES.

The U. S. Secretary Sends a Letter of Warning to the British Minister.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Secretary Bayard has written to the British minister stating that if the facts are as set fourth in a recently published letter of Mr. Boutelle, the Canadian authorities are unjust, and an explanation is due this government. Mr. Bayard insists that existing fishery difficulties can only be adjusted by treaty.

The secretary is keeping a very close eye upon the question of the fisheries. He has already addressed full and ample instructions to Minister Phelps to demand full satisfaction for all injuries done.

Prior to 1866 a treaty existed between Great Britain and the United States, under which the Canadians and Americans enjoyed the most friendly relations. Canadian and American fishermen fished side by side, and sold their fish either in Canada or the United States, as it suited their convenience. Upon the expiration of the terms of the treaty the Americans declined to continue their friendly intercourse with the Canadian brethren, prohibited the latter from fishing in American waters and excluded from them a duty upon all the fish they brought into the United States. The Canadians naturally felt aggrieved by this action. In attempting to establish a dividing line between the United States and the Canadas there has always been a dispute as to whether the line should be drawn from headland to headland, or whether the indentations of the shore should be followed. This question has never been determined and is in dispute to-day.

After the United States had inaugurated the system of taxing Canadian fishermen, and the treaty of 1866 had expired, the Canadian authorities decide to tax American vessels fishing in Canadian waters $1 per ton. The next year the tax was increased to $2 and the next year it was raised to $3. Under this rate of taxation the relations between the United States and the Canadian fishermen were undisturbed, but in the next year and a half complications arose which resulted in the adoption of another treaty between the United States and Great Britain in 1871, which was to expire after twelve years. The latter treaty expired in 1885, and when the present administration came into power there was no treaty or law bearing upon the subject.

A HUSBAND'S BRUTALITY.

Wm. Brown Compels his Young Wife to Steal and Beats her for Ill-Success.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A case of unusual depravity on the part of the husband was brought out yesterday in a justice court in this city. William Brown and his pretty 17-year-old wife were arrested on complaint of Mrs. Kate Murray. The wife said that she was married to Brown about eight months ago, and since then Brown has been continually twenty years his senior. He is famous among the lyers for two things—politeness and horsemanship. His conduct of this case is a most masterly performance.

Five minutes before the time for the beginning Sir Charles walked into court looking calm and dignified. He went straight to the witness box without waiting to be called. He sat down, placed a dispatch box containing diaries, letters, etc., before him, folded his arms and looked quietly, but without undue assurance, about the court. He appeared gloomy and sitting with one finger pressed against his forehead, he occasionally glanced furtively at the audience. When under examination he was more subdued than yesterday. Although clever of fence he proved no match for Counsel Matthews. It is the consensus of opinion that Sir Charles makes a bad witness, failing to answer questions unless absolutely forced to, and showing a general disposition to debate and quibble. One of Mr. Matthews questions which caused a flutter was: "Were you ever a lover of Mrs. Eustace Smith, Virginia's mother?" The reply came: "I have been asked previously a somewhat similar question, and I must decline to answer." This response created a sensation. During his evidence Sir Charles declared that he had never kissed Virginia Crawford, never made love or paid any court to her, and had never been improperly or unduly familiar, in fact, that he was on terms of ordinary acquaintanceship with her. "My reason for appealing to the proctor," he continued, "arose from the comments of the newspapers and the general persecution. When I met Mr. Crawford I inquired after his wife's health, using the nickname 'Nia,' by which she was always known."

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A MURDERER AT SIXTEEN

WILLIE SELLS CHARGED WITH KILLING FOUR OF HIS FAMILY.

His Father, Mother, Sister and Brother the Victims—A Trial Almost Unprecedented in the Annals of Crime—How the Tragedy was Discovered.

TOPEKA, Ks., July 17.—The trial of Willie Sells, a lad 16 years of age, for the murder of his father, mother, brother and sister, will begin at Erie, this State, Monday. In March last, Willie Sells, who was living with his parents, brother and sister, 6 miles north of the town of Erie, in Neosho county, made his appearance at the farm house of a neighbor, Mr. Mendall, and in an excited tone stated that a strange man had been at his home during the night and he thought had hurt his father as he was lying on the floor, with blood on his face. As this visit of young Sells was at 1 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Mendall questioned him closely. The boy claimed that he had been awakened by a noise, and on arising, saw a strange man in his parents' bedroom. His father, he said, was lying on the floor with blood on his face, but did not alarm him, as Mr. Sells was subject to attacks of nose bleed. Willie dressed himself and followed the stranger out into the road and pursued him for some distance, until the man mounted a horse and rode away. Upon hearing this story Mr. Mendall accompanied Willie home. When they arrived there the boy remained outside. Mr. Mendall entered, procured a light, and was confronted with the most horrible spectacle that can be imagined. The floor was completely covered with blood, in which he fairly had to wade. The ceiling was spattered and the walls were stained. Old man Sells was lying on the floor with the whole back part of his head crushed in and his throat cut so deeply that his head was almost severed from his body. Near him, also on the floor, was the body of Mrs. Sells, with her skull crushed and throat cut in the same ghastly manner. A few feet away, in a bed in a corner of the room, lay the body of Miss Ina Sells, with her skull crushed and throat cut from ear to ear, and in the adjoining room in the same bed in which Willie had been sleeping was found the body of Watie Sells, with a huge gash in his forehead, one of his eyes chopped out and his throat cut. The murderer could not have exercised more system if had been butchering animals instead of human beings, with the exception that special atrocity seemed to have governed the killing of the brother.

Upon returning to the room he first entered Mr. Mendall found a large hatchet covered with blood and hair, and lying on a chair and about a foot from the body of the elder Sells was found a butcher knife, which also bore evidence of its inhuman use. After a hurried examination of the terrible scene Mr. Mendall returned to the yard and told Willie of the awful crime which had been done him, his father, mother, sister and brother. The boy said nothing and manifested no particular feeling. He accompanied Mr. Mendall to Mr. Rice's house, near by, where he went to sleep, or pretended to sleep, until morning. Officers were all over the ground carefully the next day, but, although they found the footprints of the boy in the mud, there were no signs of either a man's or horses tracks near them. A basin of bloody water was found at the house, and on examination it was found that Willie had washed his hands and wrists, but above the wrists blood was found on his arms. There was blood under his finger-nails also, and his underclothing was considerably stained. Willie, during investigation, did not appear to comprehend the enormity of the crime. He walked around in the blood of his murdered relatives and stepped over their bodies with perfect unconcern. The condition and position of the victims showed that their skulls had first been crushed with the heavy hatchet and their throats cut afterward in order to make certain work of it. There was a purse containing $200 under Mr. Sells' pillow, and two watches hanging in plain sight which were undisturbed, so that there is no probability that the crime was committed for the purpose of robbery.

Previous to this horrible occurrence the boy had borne a good reputation, and people residing in the neighborhood were slow to believe him guilty of the crime. It is said that he is an inveterate reader of dime novels and had several times expressed a desire to become a hero.

A Big Demonstration Deficit.

While the Pythian demonstration was a big success in every sense, it is likely to be attended by a deficit of from $2000 to $4000 owing to rain on Wednesday and Thursday, which prevented the public from going to Exhibition Park. The committee depended on the gate receipts to help them out. But for the rain the demonstration would have been a financial success. In view of the benefits the demonstration was to the city—a fact that everyone admits—the committee think that the city in its corporate capacity, and citizens in their individual capacity, ought to do something to help them out. Already Dr. King has received the following subscriptions: McGaw & Winnett $150, H. P. Dwight $10, Robert Davies $25, M. Quinn $10. Other sums received by other members of the committee will be duly acknowledged. Of course all the bills will be paid at once by those of the committee who made themselves responsible therefor. Chicago alone offered $10,000 for the demonstration had it been appointed for that city, and Toronto certainly could well afford to give $8000 or less to meet the deficit in this case.

Cleanliness is next to Godliness, observe this and use the steel wire door mat. 136

Twenty Million Feet of Lumber Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—A fire which proved to be the largest and most destructive of the kind that has ever occurred in St. Louis was discovered at 2 p.m. in the lumber yards of Knapp, Stout & Co. The water supply was entirely insufficient for the emergency and the flames leaped from pile to pile of the dry lumber with incredible swiftness. The whole territory of the yards covering 35 acres seemed to be a mass of blazing lumber. The fire was allowed to burn and at the end of four hours 25,000,000 feet of lumber had been destroyed. The loss exceeds $400,000.

Six O'clock All the Year Round.

Only one dry goods store on Yonge-street closed up Saturday afternoon, a few stores on King-street continued to give the Saturday half holiday. The clerks intend to commence to-day and agitate for six o'clock Saturday all the year round.

Pinafore at the Island.

Doty's Island Theatre will be opened tomorrow night, the Standard Opera Company being engaged to play "Pinafore." The setting of the piece will be quite realistic, with a genuine ship, genuine water, and a genuine yawl.

A New Damon and Pythias.

At a meeting of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias Saturday, the Secretary received from Past Grand Chancelor Cowley of Lowell, Mass., an eminent Greek scholar and Pythian, a new version of the story of Damon and Pythias, compiled from standard classical authors. It is interesting reading.

A Trip to Hamilton.

The Builders' Laborers Union had an excursion to Hamilton Saturday, the party numbering over 600. They viewed with awe and admiration Hamilton's attractions and had games at Dundurn Park.

They all Said So!

The Knights of Pythias have enjoyed themselves during the past week in Toronto immensely. They have visited the principal places of interest in the city and gave their opinion of the Great House furnishing, Game and To Emporium 179 Yonge St., as one of the finest business stores in Toronto.

He Stands at the Head.

Don't do it,
I am the king of the trade.
No humbug about me.
Eat and be happy,
Every sensible man does so.
Never say die.

Buy your hats at Dineen's, corner King and Yonge street.

NEW R. C. CHURCH, LESLIEVILLE.

Dedication Ceremony—A Fine Building—The Clergy and Choir.

The new church which Father O'Reilly and the people of St. Joseph's parish have built at Leslieville was formally opened yesterday morning at 10.30. It is a fine brick structure on Leslie-street, north of Queen, costing $10,000, and is 60 by 110 feet, with a capacity of 600. There are about 115 families belonging to the parish.

The dedication, which consisted in blessing the church and sprinkling it inside and out with holy water, was performed by Right Rev. Bishop O'Mahony. During this ceremony the priests sang the litany of the saints at the altar, the 117th and 120th psalms, "Laetatus Sum," and the "Miserere." Then followed high mass, celebrated by Father O'Reilly, assisted by Father O'Donoghue of Sandwich, deacon, and Father Lucy of Toronto, sub-deacon. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly of Detroit, treasurer of the Irish Land League of America. He spoke in a clear forcible style, and in his discourse referred in complimentary terms to the good work pastor and people were doing for God in building such a commodious church. After the sermon the celebration of high mass was continued. The collection amounted to $300 in cash. Besides those already mentioned, there were present, Vicar General Rooney, Rev. Dr. Cushing, Superior of St. Michael's College, and Rev. Father Brennan of St. Basil's. The building was crowded to the door, a large number having come from St Paul's and other city churches. The choir was made up of Miss Murphy, organist of St. Paul's, Miss Carroll, Miss Holland, Miss Curran, Miss Judge, and Messrs. Derham, Hamilton and Dickson of St. Paul's Church; Miss O'Leary of St. Michael's, Mr. McCluskey of St. Mary's, Bro. Odo of De La Salle, James and John Pape, and Mrs. Pape of St. Joseph's, and others. The singing was good.

Rev. Dr. O'Reilly is pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Detroit. He was born in Michigan of Irish parentage and is about 40 years of age. He graduated at Ann Arbor University, Michigan, and took the degree of LL.D. After practising law a short time, he studied theology, and received the degree of D. D. He is the guest of Bishop O'Mahony, with whom he will go on a short pleasure trip down east this week.

Dr. O'Reilly at St. Michael's.

Dr. O'Reilly preached at St. Michael's Cathedral in the evening on the text, "Son, behold thy mother." His discourse was most eloquent and forcible, explaining away certain notions Protestants hold with reference to certain Catholic doctrinal beliefs. His first argument was on the charge of idolatry preferred by some Protestants against Catholics on account of the adoration paid the Virgin Mary. A Protestant's belief did not embrace the idea of sacrifice. His highest offering to the Almighty was prayer. Hence when he saw his Catholic brethren offering to a mortal the highest gift at a Protestant's command, he called him an idolater. Then, again, the Protestant's belief of hereafter was that after a soul has passed through the valley of the shadow, it is denied by God the right to interest itself in the life of its former friends on earth. "This were Hell, not Heaven." Was it likely that a God whose chief attribute was mercy, would deny the saved the right to intercede with him for the happiness of their friends on earth? Why, even Dives in hell had power to plead for his brothers, who were not yet damned. With regard to the Protestant repugnance at having the Virgin Mary called the Mother of God, he said that all Christians agree that Christ was God and that Mary was his mother. Where then was the impropriety in calling the Virgin the Mother of God?

Dr. O'Reilly will address the Toronto Branch of the Irish Land League Friday evening in St. Vincent's Hall, at Shuter and Victoria streets.

SONG IN HEAVEN.

Sermon by Dr. Withrow, of Boston, at Zion Congregational Church.

Zion Congregational Church, Yonge-street avenue, had every seat full last night, when Rev. Dr. J. E. Withrow, of Park-street Congregational Church, Boston, preached on the subject "Song in Heaven." The Doctor is a good representative preacher of the cultured Hub. He has the easy, self-possession, the eloquent and sentimental flow of language, and the peculiar and not unpleasing dialect of the American orator. His voice is clear and melodious to which is added the charms of a faultless elocution. He is apparently between 50 and 60 years of age, tall and well-built, with thick grey hair, and clean shaven face.

In his discourse he showed himself to be a passionate lover of music. His text was Revelation v. 9:

And they sung a new song.

Music was an essential feature of the Christian religion. When a person became converted he could not confine himself to prose, he must burst into poetry and song. Tom Paine's theory did not succeed because it forbade music. The Quakers among whom he was born and brought up, did not increase in numbers, because they do not sing enough. People are not musical until they become religious. Great singers and musicians broke down and ended disastrously when they took to a career of sin. Music cannot exist without it. In many of the Psalms, the expression is found, "Oh, sing a new song." This marked an increase of zeal and faith. When the Jews were in captivity at Babylon their captors, having heard of those wondrous songs, said tauntingly, "Sing us one of the songs of Zion." They replied, "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" They were reminded of the degradation which was the consequence of their sin, and they hung their harps upon the willow and wept. Song was the accompaniment of everything that goes on in Heaven. There was service there.