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EIGHTH YEAR — MONDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

A MINISTERIAL MISTAKE.

THE HOME SECRETARY'S STUPID BLUNDER IN THE CASS CASE.

Both Parties Glad the Crimes Bill has been Got Out of the Way—It Will Encounter No Serious Opposition in the House of Lords.

LONDON, July 9.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Government has at length succeeded, after a twenty-two weeks' debate, in getting the Coercion Bill through the House of Commons last night, the past week has been an exceedingly unpleasant one in every respect for the Government. The incident provoked in the House of Commons by Home Secretary Mathews' stupid refusal to name any explanation or investigation about the arrest of Miss Cass, united friends and foes in a torrent of well-merited abuse against the Cabinet, and in particular against Mr. Mathews, who appears to have forgotten the role of defender of the British fireside and home in which he appeared during the Crawford-Dilke divorce suit. His conduct on the occasion provoked a defeat of the Government in the House, and although it has not been sufficient to bring about the fall of the Cabinet, yet it has surely damaged its prestige and popularity. Nothing could have been more ill-advised than the manner in which Mr. Mathews sought to screen Police Magistrate Newton, a man who has frequently been held up to public reprobation owing to his brutality, his despotism and his general bullying conduct. A few years ago the utmost indignation was aroused by the shameful manner in which he abused from the bench poor old Lord Strathnairn for venturing, out of sheer kindness, to withdraw from the prosecution of a dishonest servant. Although Lord Strathnairn was close upon 90 years of age, a field marshal in the army and a soldier who had spent over seventy years in brilliantly serving his country, he was held up by Magistrate Newton to ridicule and contempt for his good nature, and severely censured. Magistrate Newton's conduct in refusing to listen to the evidence of Miss Cass' respectability, which was presented by the lady's employer in court, was merely another instance of his arbitrary conduct, and had not the matter been taken up in the House of Commons the poor girl, whose respectability and purity is beyond reproach, would continue to figure on the police books as a common London prostitute.

The Opposition cheers which hailed the announcement of eighty-seven majority for the third reading of the Crimes Act are supposed to denote the satisfaction of the Liberals and Irish with those figures. If the truth were told the majority of both sides are glad to have this thing out of the way. The hot weather, which has now lasted three weeks, tells even on politics. Tempers are not what they were. Gladstonians and Parnellites have fought to the last against a result both know to be inevitable. The Crimes Bill will encounter no serious opposition in the House of Lords. If they fined for it is so urgent as the Tories allege, Lord Salisbury can put it through the upper chamber within a week. Sir William Harcourt last night predicted that the Tories will say the threatened administration of law should be discussed in Parliament as freely as the bill itself has been. But Sir William Harcourt's predictions sometimes lack the flavor of inspiration.

Trevelyan a Candidate.

LONDON, July 9.—Sir George O. Trevelyan has offered to stand as the home rule candidate in the Parliamentary election for the vacant seat for the Bridgetown division of Glasgow.

The Conservatives Lose a Seat.

LONDON, July 9.—The Parliamentary election at Coventry to-day resulted in the election of Mr. Ballantyne, Gladstonian candidate, by a vote of 4229, against a vote of 4213 in favor of Mr. Eaton, the Conservative nominee. At the last election Mr. Eaton was elected by a majority of 355, Mr. Ballantyne, as now, being his opponent.

The Paddington Contest.

LONDON, July 9.—The Times admits that the result of the election in North Paddington is not altogether satisfactory to the Conservatives, and says it cannot be doubted that the contest was influenced by the serious and annoying blunder made by Home Secretary Matthews in the Cass case, of which the Opposition made, The Times says, the most unscrupulous use.

EVICTIONS IN WEXFORD.

A Bailiff Assaults a Girl Who Defends Her Home.

DUBLIN, July 9.—In the evictions at Coolgraurery, County Wexford, to-day, a man named Darcy and three daughters made such a stubborn defense of their house against the bailiffs who attempted to eject them, that the officer in anger attacked the girls and badly injured one of them on the head. Three bailiffs will be arrested charged with assault, for this. In the next house a tenant and his wife made considerable resistance, but were put out and arrested for scalding the police with hot water.

Aid for the Evicted.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 9.—President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League, to-day received a cablegram from Parnell thanking him for the contributions made last autumn and asking for continued and unremitting exertion. President Fitzgerald to-day cabled saying that as the first shot in reply to the Coercion Act Treasurer Reilly remits $30,000 to help the evicted tenants and assures Parnell of continued confidence and support.

To Devise Means to Resist Evictions.

CORK, July 9.—The members of Parliament from Cork have called a convention of the Irish National League to meet here on July 17 to devise means to enable tenants to resist evictions.

BLAINE AT EDINBURGH.

He Delivers an Address at the Laying of a Corner stone.

EDINBURGH, July 9.—The foundation stone of the new library building, to be erected as a monument to the generosity of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, was laid to-day. Mr. J. G. Blaine delivered an address, and in the course of his remarks claimed Mrs. Carnegie as a countrywoman. There was not a child in America, he said, that was not acquainted with Edinburgh through information derived from the profitable use of their books and maps. The last thirteen of to-day looked back upon that splendid galaxy, Scott, Jeffrey and Sidney Smith, whose literature, as the latter had avowed, was cultivated upon a little oatmeal, Mr. Blaine was repeatedly and heartily cheered.

THE PAPAL MISSION.

Fathers Gualdi and Persico will Visit all Important Points in Ireland.

DUBLIN, July 9.—Father Gualdi, who accompanied Mgr. Persico in the special papal mission to Ireland, states that Mgr. Persico will first obtain all possible information from the Catholic bishops of Ireland. He will then be happy to receive any other information on the subject of his inquiry no matter from what source it may be offered, and listen to all persons desirous of expounding their views on the questions before the country, regarding either education, the land or politics. Mgr. Persico and Father Gualdi will visit all the important cities in Ireland. It is impossible, Father Gualdi says, to say at present how long they will remain in Ireland.

The Col. not to be Depended upon.

LONDON, July 9.—Col. Mapleson failed to provide the necessary company, orchestra and chorus last evening to accompany Mme. Patti in the performance she agreed to give at Her Majesty's theatre. The Diva, on this account, refused to sing. Mme. Patti says she will not appear again in Her Majesty's theatre under Col. Mapleson's management.

THE GLADSTONE TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. Pulitzer, of New York, Presents it and Mr. Gladstone Makes a Speech.

LONDON, July 9.—This afternoon at Dollis Hill, in the presence of a large number of guests invited by Mrs. Gladstone to a garden party, the American testimonial to Mr. Gladstone was formally presented to the ex-Premier and afterward exhibited by him to the guests. The presentation speech was made by Joseph Pulitzer of New York. Mr. Pulitzer was accompanied to Dollis Hill by Mrs. Pulitzer, Hon. Perry Belmont of New York, Hon. P. A. Collins of Boston, James McLean of the Associated Press, R. M. Walters and C. C. Shayne, jr., of New-York, and L. C. Crawford, London correspondent of the New York World.

Mr. Gladstone received the party of American visitors a few minutes after 4 o'clock and after shaking their hands and presenting them to Mrs. Gladstone all proceeded to the lawn, where the testimonial was taken out and stood upon a box. The massive piece of silver work was most carefully examined and admired by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. It was the first time either of them had seen it. Mr. Gladstone then faced Mr. Pulitzer and the two gentlemen formally bowed. Mr. Pulitzer made the presentation in a short speech in which he spoke of the great respect America had for Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Walters having read the engrossed address, Mr. Gladstone, who had made some notes during the proceedings, spoke with great deliberation and feeling. After praising the beauty of the gift he said he did not think so much of what he deserved or might fairly claim as of the profound and irrepressible interest of America in the great Irish cause. From America he had never had anything but the most generous treatment. Some of his countrymen in the false position wherein they had placed themselves expressed certain jealousy of American interference in English affairs. Was he to consider the interference of one nationality the expression of an opinion in the affairs of another, unjustifiable and intolerable? If so that sentence would fall heavily upon England, because she had been interfering in everybody's concern throughout the world, instructing countries what they should do and how to do it? It was much too late, under these circumstances, to object to the right of Americans when they ventured to advise us on the Irish question. It would be monstrous and unnatural if Americans did not do it, for feelings of humanity required it at their hands.

Criticising the Coercion Bill, Mr. Gladstone said it was passed by men, a majority of whom, when elected, opposed coercion, and condemned the permanent feature of the act and the suppression of societies in Ireland. He regretted that the American deputation had come at a time of retro-action and retrogression. There was one consolation, it was impossible that the love of liberty should recede from the people. He believed that the people, as represented by the present Parliament, were a deceived, deluded people. But the recent election showed that they were awakening. [Cheers.] The cause of liberty would triumph eventually, when Americans and mankind generally, British mankind especially, would rejoice.

BOULANGER'S POPULARITY.

Thirty Thousand Parisians Escort Him to a Railway Train.

PARIS, July 9.—Many houses and newspaper offices were illuminated last night in honor of Gen. Boulanger, whose departure was delayed for an hour by a crowd numbering 30,000 persons. It is reported that detectives were sent to Clermont-Ferrand with Gen. Boulanger. It is reported that in an interview with M. Reinach, editor of La Republique, M. Clemenceau denied that he had built up the popularity of Gen. Boulanger. He protested against any dictatorship, especially by the sword. He would prefer a Radical statesman at the head of the Government to a General, however brave and patriotic. The crowd carried Gen. Boulanger to the railway station. He was unable to escape them and was obliged to ride on a locomotive to Bercy, where a train would catch him. The General was much bruised by the enthusiastic attention of his admirers.

The Affair Causes a Sensation.

PARIS, July 9.—The demonstration made last evening on the occasion of the departure of Gen. Boulanger to his new post at Clermonts-Farrand has made a sensation here, and is regarded as the forerunner of further manifestations during the coming July national fete and review.

The Government organs condemn Gen. Boulanger for permitting the demonstration. The monarchial newspapers warn the Republicans of France to beware of such a dictator as Boulanger would be.

Le Paix says: "Such a manifestation of popular regard had not been witnessed in Paris for many years. The crowd which surrounded the railway station whence Gen. Boulanger departed numbered not less than 80,000 people."

The evening newspapers disapprove of the manifesto in favor of Gen. Boulanger. La France states at Nevers Gen. Boulanger disapproved of cries of "Vive Boulanger," and said they ought to be "Vive la Republique" and "Vive la France."

FRENCH ENMITY TO GERMANY.

Germans Incensed to the Utmost by the Attitude of France.

BERLIN, July 9.—If the temper of the German press were a faithful reflection of the disposition of the Government a war with France would be a question of a few days. The revelations at the Klein trial, the French tax on foreigners, which is openly designed to affect Germans, and the prohibitive impost on German spirits have the combined effect of incensing the people to the utmost. The latter measures by themselves have been held of less account, but associated with the spy trials they have heightened the general sense that French enmity is unplacable and that it seeks to wound the Germans where it can, waiting a chance to inflict the deadliest injury.

The trial of Klein is the fifth treason trial in which clear proof was afforded that the French War Ministry has organized a system of espionage. A worse case than any revealed is under inquiry. An employe of the central administration at Strasburg is about to be tried at Leipsic. He is charged with selling to the French War office all of the official reports sent to the chief administrator of Alsace by his various subordinates. The completeness of this system of espionage suggests that treason is still at work and that any movement may bring further revelations.

The official irritation equals that of the public.

London Stock and Money Market.

LONDON, July 9.—Discount weak during the past week at 1⅛ to 1⅛. On the Stock Exchange business was stagnant, neither the speculator nor investing public doing anything. Still prices keep firm owing to the confidence that is felt that the present condition of affairs favors an advance when the market becomes active. American railways securities show a tendency towards depression, the English buying early in the week in response to firmer New York prices having been followed by a relapse to the former dulness. Operators here are overloaded and do not care to add to their engagements untill there are decided symptoms of an improvement in New York.

Arab Assassins Punished.

SUAKIM, July 9.—The Shiekhs and tribesmen, who were captured by the expedition sent out to avenge Stewart's murder in April, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from seven to three years at hard labor and to be flogged.

Opening up Old Wounds.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The Morning Herald publishes a six-column contribution giving recent important interview with Jefferson Davis. In these interviews Mr. Davis, among other things, charges that the Federal Government conspired, during the late war, to have him assassinated.

FATHER M'GLYNN'S CASE.

THE TEXT OF THE DECREE CUTTING HIM OFF FROM THE CHURCH.

The Report That it Would be Read in All the Roman Catholic Churches of New York Yesterday Not Verified—Dr. McGlynn Will Demand a Fair Trial.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The bolt that has for weeks been hanging over the head of Dr. McGlynn has fallen. He has been excommunicated, and henceforth will be to the Church of Rome as though he had never lived. A reporter learned positively this morning at Archbishop Corrigan's residence that a Papal brief ordering the formal excommunication had been received, and that, accompanied by a letter from Archbishop Corrigan, it would be read in all the Catholic churches of this diocese to-morrow

Dr. McDonnell had but one copy of the decree when the reporter called at the palace. Another had been given to the printer. Dr. McDonnell declined to part with his copy. The papal brief is not long, but is very much to the point. It sets forth the contumacy of the ex-priest, and refers with sorrow to his persistency in defying the church which has been so ambitious to see him repent and do penance for the scandal he has provoked. It goes on at some length to explain the necessity of the present act, compliments Archbishop Corrigan on his firmness and discretion, and ends by instructing him to publish the decree of excommunication in each diocese at once. The letter from the Archbishop will recite anew the anxious efforts of the local church and authorities to bring Dr. McGlynn to a proper sense of his duties as a priest, and conclude by exhorting the faithful to obey implicitly the mandate from Rome with reference to the unfrocked priest. This is the last act in this strange drama, so far as the church itself is concerned. Dr. McGlynn is entirely cut off from it, and Catholics are not supposed to associate with him. The priest who should even give him absolution on his dying bed would be liable to be unfrocked.

The following letter will be read in all the Roman Catholic Churches in this city to-morrow, by instructions sent out by Archbishop Corrigan to-night:

To the Very Reverend Clergy and the Faithful Laity of the Archdiocese of New York:

Be it known, that on May 4, 1887, the sacred congregation of the propaganda admonished to-day, Dr. Edward McGlynn, late rector of St. Stephen's Church, in this city, that he had already rendered himself liable to ecclesiastical censure by disobeying the positive command of the Sovereign Pontiff given Jan. 17. Wishing, however, to deal leniently with him, the sacred congregation refraining from inflicting censure, and offering him further opportunity to be heard in his own behalf, gave him a final peremptory order to present himself at Rome within forty days from the date of receipt of the letter containing such order under pain of excommunication, to be incurred ipso facto et nominatim. This letter was duly delivered to Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and as he allowed the days of grace to pass unheeded it became our sad duty to notify him that he had incurred by his own act this penalty of excommunication by name, whereby he is cut off from the communion of the church, from its sacraments and from participation in its prayers, and should he persevere in his contumacy, be deprived of the right after death to Christian burial.

It becomes also our duty to declare to the clergy and laity of our charge, which we do by these letters, that the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn is excommunicated, nominatim with all the penalties attached to this censure by the canons of the church.

✠ MICHAEL AUGUSTINE,
Archbishop of New York.

C. E. MCDONNELL, Secretary.
New York, July 8, 1887.

When McGlynn was asked what his policy would be after his excommunication was formally announced he said that was a matter he could not speak about yet. He proposes, however, to make a fight and he intimated the mere act of excommunication did not deprive him of his rights under the canon law, intimating that he meant to demand a trial.

He characterized much of the newspaper gossip about him as untrue. In reply to a question regarding his position after the impending excommunication, the Doctor said he would have the same rights as at present to attend a Catholic Church and to associate with the most devout Catholics, but he would, of course, be denied the sacrament by any priest who knew him to be excommunicated. As for the simile drawn between him and Pere Hyacinthe he denied that he had the slightest intention of marrying, and added that he remembered his vows to the church and should continue their observance in so far as his suspension would permit.

The Decree Not Published.

NEW YORK, July 10.—It was expected that the excommunication of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn would be announced to-day from the pulpits of the several Catholic churches throughout the diocese, but no such announcement was made.

A Great Gathering of Sympathizers.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The friends and followers of Dr. McGlynn, ever since the threat from Rome of excommunication, have declared that they would stand by him whether he should or should not be excommunicated. Many believed, however, that when the announcement of excommunication would be made his Catholic followers would shrink from and desert him, as did the followers of Dr. Forbes, who was the last person excommunicated by name in this country. The doubt, however, as to the adherence of Dr. McGlynn's friends was set at rest to-night by a demonstration in the Academy of Music which has not many times been equalled in this city. The meeting was nominally a stated gathering of the Anti-Poverty Society, but in view of the published excommunication of Dr. McGlynn to-day it resolved itself into the supreme ratification meeting for Dr. McGlynn.

No special notice for meeting had been given, but all seemed to have reached the conclusion that, as Dr. McGlynn would be present at to-night's gathering, it would be one that would become memorable in the history of the Catholic Church. There were hundreds, doubtless, who had come to see a demonstration of moment, but among the thousands present were Dr. McGlynn's parishioners, who had championed his cause since the beginning.

Long before 8 o'clock the Academy was crowded and thousands vainly sought to push their way past the police. The committee having charge of the meeting, seeing the need of greater hallroom, hurriedly secured the use of Irving Hall, directly across the street, and in less than five minutes all the available hall room there was filled. Even then hundreds were unable to gain admittance to either building.

James J. Gahan of The Catholic Herald presided at the meeting in the Academy, and John Feenet of St. Stephen's parish, over which Dr. McGlynn so many years presided, took charge of the meeting in Irving Hall. Miss Munier and her Concordia chorus, composed of members of Dr. McGlynn's St. Stephen's fairs favors an advance when the market becomes active. American railways securities show a tendency towards depression, the English buying early in the week in response to firmer New York prices having been followed by a relapse to the former dulness. Operators here are overloaded and do not care to add to their engagements untill there are decided symptoms of an improvement in New York.

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THE MYSTERY OF DANIEL KITCHEN.

A Canning Woolen Manufacturer Who Came to Town and Disappeared.

A week ago to-day Mr. Dan. Kitchen, a manufacturer of woolens at Canning, a village four miles from Paris, the great woolen town, came to this city on business. Before leaving home he told his wife that he would return the same evening, but pressure of business prevented him doing so. However, he sent Mrs. Kitchen a telegram saying he would be in Canning the following day (Tuesday). That was the last seen or heard of Mr. Kitchen, and his whereabouts at present are a deep and painful mystery. At 1.30 on Monday he was seen by an acquaintance in one of the city banks, out of which he had drawn some money. During the balance of the afternoon he was busy selling woolens and purchasing stock, which he shipped to Paris that same day.

On Tuesday he did not arrive home, and up to last night he has not been heard from nor seen by any one. His wife and friends are utterly at a loss to account for his disappearance, and are thoroughly convinced that he met with foul play. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Linton, who returned from Canning on Saturday evening, was seen by The World last night at her home in Edward-street. She said that Mr. Kitchen's business affairs are in a satisfactory state, and that there was nothing in his domestic life that would cause him to disappear at least without sending word to his family, who are all plunged in the most uncontrolable grief. The fact that he did not draw all his money out of the bank and that he bought stock for shipment home, are evidence that he intended to return next day, according to the telegram to his wife. This, as well as the fact that he was a man of correct and punctual habits, has led his friends to give up all hope of ever seeing him alive.

The missing man is described as being 43 years of age, sandy complexion, long bushy whiskers, blue eyes, prominent forehead, and stands about five feet six inches in height. When last seen he wore a black coat and vest, dark gray pants and a stiff black hat. He carried a gold watch and chain, the former having the initials of his name engraved upon it? He also wore a Masonic ring.

On Monday afternoon he must have had at least $500 in his possession, a circumstance which intensifies the mystery.

It is not known that the city police were communicated with in connection with the disappearance; if they were they made no report of it to the press.

ORANGEMEN AT CHURCH.

Rev. E. A. Stafford Preaches an Eloquent Sermon to the Brethren.

The annual sermon in connection with the Orange lodges of Toronto was preached in the Metropolitan Church yesterday afternoon by the Rev. E. A. Stafford. There was an unusually large attendance, every lodge in the city being well represented. The galleries of the spacious edifice were set apart for the public, while the floor was reserved for those who gave to the service its special character. So great was the crush in every part of the building that those who were obliged to stand throughout the service were in many instances the worse for the occupants of seats.

The members of the order assembled at the Orange Hall and marched to the church by way of Richmond, Yonge, Shuter and Church streets, in the following order: Blue Blues, Protestant Benevolent Society, Prentice Boys (uniformed corps), the rank and file, Scarlet Knights and Black Preceptories. All wore the regalia of office.

Mr. Stafford preached an eloquent and pointed sermon, taking as his text II. Kings xi 15: And when he was departed thence he lighted on Jehonadab, the son of Rechab, coming to meet him: and he saluted him and said to him, Is thine heart right, as my heart is with thy heart? And Jehonadab answered, It is. If it be, give me thy hand. And he gave him his hand, and he took him up to him into the chariot.

The rev. gentleman said that the passage which he had taken as his text formed the basis upon which every organization of man for the benefit of man should rest. Jehu met Jehonadab and asked of him if they were of the one heart, and finding that he was they took hands. It was quite a common place thing to say that one of the characteristics of the age is the combination of men for the promotion of their ends. Capital, labor, life and fire insurance companies, benevolent societies, benefit societies, religious and political societies—all were organized by man for the benefit of man.

Of the religious societies one of the oldest and most remarkable was an offspring of the Roman Catholic Church—the order of Jesuits. This society, though professing to be religious, had kept religion in the back ground. It was an aggressive order, and as such was banished from many countries, and although denounced by Pius was reinstated by the Protestant Church there were not so many of those orders, but perhaps he might call the Orange society the leading one. Some would say that the Orange order was a political one, but he was disposed to consider it semi-political and semi-religious. The leading principles were the preserving of Protestantism and the integrity of the British Empire. Taking the first point, it was well that they should band together to preserve Protestantism, for if the Roman Catholic Church was anything it was aggressive.

Having quoted history in support of the assertion that the Roman Church was aggressive, he said he would not say anything about the Home Rule question of Ireland, for that was going to be settled on Irish soil, and by British statesmen. [Applause.] They had not asked his advice on the point, and he was not going to give it. If O'Brien had asked his advice on coming to Canada, he would have told him to put his head in a bag and make home. [Laughter and applause.]

In Ireland, as elsewhere, the Roman Church was aggressive, and they were even told in Canada that a crisis was at hand. He had always been hearing this story, and it was a stern fact that they never had a Government in this Dominion that was not more or less ruled by the Quebec hierarchy, whose consent each party sought that they might reign. "But by and by," said the preacher, "Canada will have men forming her government who would lie down and die rather than submit to be ruled by the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Then every man will be, in principle, an Orangeman." The spirit of civil and religious liberty was spreading, and the civil power of the Roman Church should disappear. [Applause.]

The rev. gentleman next alluded to the brief and inglorious career of James II. in Ireland and the Battle of the Boyne. This battle, he said, decided more than the question as to who should be King of England. It decided the question of Protestant liberty throughout the length and breadth of Europe. The persecutions of the Roman Church on the Continent of Europe had driven thousands of Protestant families to seek a refuge in England, and among the victorious troops of William on the memorable 12th of July were many French and German Protestants fighting for the faith which was dear to them Until that day Protestantism had been at the bottom of the hill and Romanism at the summit. It was on Irish soil that Protestantism climbed to the top, and it was from the battle of the Boyne that they might date their ascendency.

Although Protestantism had kept the place she then attained, she did not wish to oppress body, ex-Deputy Reeve of Saltfleet, were destroyed by fire. The damage was heavy and the insurance light. The fire was caused by burning rubbish.

Semmens Bros., coffin manufacturers, Hamilton, discharged four hands because of slackness in business. The Knights of Labor demanded that the discharged men be taken back and the shop run on short time. The firm refused, and the rest of the hands went out.

Watson Guy of Raleigh, while passing through a gate with a scythe on his shoulder, and leading or driving a colt, the other day, the colt or gate touched the scythe and sent it whirling, the edge cutting Mr. Guy's throat, making an ugly gash. Dr. Tye was called, who has but slight hopes of his recovery.

Mrs. Alfred Morgan, of 49 Victoria-avenue, Hamilton, gave a garden party on Wednesday at which ice cream, supplied by a confectioner, was served. Ether was used in the freezing process and the consequence was that the persons who partook of it were made very ill.

The members for Hamilton have asked the Government to provide a suitable life-boat to be placed at Burlington Beach.

The libel suit of Mr. John Brown against McGillicuddy Brothers of the Huron Signal will be tried in Toronto.

THE GLORIES OF THE FAIR.

THE GREAT JOINT EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER.

An Affair that Will Eclipse the Record—Many Thousands of Dollars in New Buildings, Premiums, Amusements and Special Attractions.

Great preparations are being made for holding the Dominion Exhibition in conjunction with the Industrial at Toronto from Sept. 5 to 17 next. The importance of the occasion will best be understood when it is known that this is the first time the Dominion Exhibition has been held in this city, and combined as it will be, with one which eclipses all rivals in magnificence of attractions, it is safe to predict that during the two weeks allotted to it, Toronto will be favored with the presence of a great multitude of visitors from all parts of the Dominion.

The prize list has now been distributed for about three weeks, and already the number of applications for space and entries far exceed what might, under the most extraordinary circumstances, have been expected. At this date, two months before the opening, the applications for space are far ahead of what in any former year they were on Aug. 1, and notwithstanding that additional accommodation will be provided, the management will find great difficulty in making arrangements for the vast number of exhibits.

The city will spend $28,000 in the erection of additional buildings and the association $6000. The work is now in progress, and every effort is being put forth to have everything completed by about the beginning of September. A building is in course of erection supposed to be an annex to the main buildings. It is located to the southeast of the main building, where the police and the Dominion Organ Co.'s buildings stood. It is 175 feet long and 75 feet wide. It is erected to accommodate the heavier class of goods and will cost $20,000. A wing is also to be added to Machinery Hall at the northeast corner. The building for carriages is to be widened by adding 15 feet its length. The stove building will be enlarged by an addition of 20 feet to the north side.

The dairy department is to be rearranged so as to make it suitable for a horticultural hall. On its west side a glass addition will be erected for flowers. The old Horticultural Hall will be used for dairy, honey and apiary supplies, while the building formerly used for honey and apiary supplies will be fitted up as the exhibition of living fish in glass aquariums, live reptiles and the exhibits of natural history.

A building will also be erected for the accommodation of the press, to contain large offices for the various newspapers, reporters' rooms and a dining-room. The building which will cost $3500, will be put under the management of a committee to be appointed by the members of the press themselves. The police building will be enlarged by adding to it the room formerly used for ladies' toilet. The old barber shop disappears to another part of the grounds. Commodious wash-rooms and toilet apartments for ladies and gentlemen will be provided.

The stables, cattle sheds and poultry houses are to be overhauled, repaired and put in a thoroughly good condition.

The management will spare no expense to make this year's attractions far beyond anything seen in Canada, and already the committee has made admirable arrangements with the railroad companies for carrying visitors at very low rates. Tickets will be issued from all points in Canada at single fare, good from Sept. 7 to 19. This is a better rate than last year, which was a fare and a third for the first week and a single fare the second. There will also be during the progress of the Exhibition two special excursions from all points in Canada.

In order that the interest will be kept up from beginning to close live stock will this year be exhibited during the first week. This arrangement has been brought about by the offering of special prizes for sweepstakes in horses, herds and pens. This is an improvement on previous years' arrangements, as farmers especially will not defer their visits as formerly to the last week owing to there being no live stock on the grounds the first week. The change will not prevent the exhibition of the animals which were shown for special prizes during the following week.

During fine evenings of the exhibition the most extensive pyrotechnic display ever seen in Canada will be given. It will consist of the representation of the bombardment of Pekin by British and French soldiers. This special attraction will be under the direction of Prof. Pain. Its production will cost $900.

Arrangements are also being made for double balloon ascensions during two days, while special days are set apart for all kinds of athletic sports, uniformed societies, military exhibitions, band competitions, etc.

Other Features of the Fair.

Hon. Mr. Harrison, Minister of Agriculture of Manitoba, who is in Ontario, says that the Prairie Province will send a large number of exhibits.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will also exhibit extensively Northwest products.

The Fine Art Department will be under the control of the Ontario Society of Artists.

The Waterous Engine Company of Brantford will erect a saw mill on the grounds at their own expense, and will give practical exhibitions of their engines.

The Berlin band will be in attendance during one of the days of the exhibition, accompanied by 100 German veterans, who will give drill and marching exhibitions.

Negotiations are in progress for the illumination of King-street from east to west on one of the evenings at the expense and under the direction of the exhibition management.

The grounds will be illuminated each evening by 200 arc electric lights, being eighty more than last year.

The electric railway will be operated by the Toronto Electric Light Company, and provision has been made to prevent any loss of time through breakages by duplicate parts of all the machinery.

Mr. D. C. Ridout, Chairman of the Special Attraction Committee, is on a visit to Europe, and will endeavor to secure any new features obtainable. Secretary Hill has returned from New York, where he has been for two weeks collecting specialties.

Yonge-street Slip to be Dredged.

A dredge has been towed into the Yonge-street slip and it will be set at work immediately. It is about time this pestilental place was cleaned out.

The Regents Wish to Resign

TERNOVA, July 10.—The regents have tendered their resignation to the Sobranje on the ground that their task was completed by the election of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg to the Bulgarian throne. The Sobranje refused to accept the resignations, desiring to await the return of the delegates, who started to-day to visit Prince Ferdinand in Vienna.

Found Dead at Orangeville.

ORANGEVILLE, July 9.—R. Thompson, late traveler for McKesson & Robbins, chemists, New York, was fouhd dead here last Wednesday from some cause unknown. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition. He must have died at least four days before being found. His relatives all live in England.

Accidentally Poisoned.

MONTREAL, July 10.—A young married woman named Mrs. Hart, residing on St. Louis-street, died to-day from the effects of taking carbolic acid in mistake. The deceased lady had been sick and had taken the acid at 9 o'clock last night and died in great agony to-day.

Slight Shocks of Earthquake.

CHARLESTON, S.C., July 10.—Slight earthquakes were felt at different points in lower South Carolina this afternoon.

KNOX COLLEGE BUILDING DOOMED

A Number of Reasons Why it Should Find a New Resting Place.

A number of gentlemen interested in property in the region of Knox College, at the head of Spadina-avenue, lately had an informal meeting at which they discussed the advantages of having the building removed. All were unanimous in the opinion that a great mistake had been made when the building was located there; that it was an eye-sore and destroyed the continuity of Toronto's coming thoroughfare; that property in the neighborhood was much less valuable than it otherwise would be. Some of these gentlemen waited on the college authorities and talked the matter over with them.

Principal Caven and his associates are well aware of the disadvantages connected with their college. In the first place the building is not large enough, it is a ginger bread structure, a failure architecturally, and has no recreation grounds for the students. Principal Caven would, no doubt, agree to any scheme by which they could get a new building situated in the Park, near University College, the lectures at which many Knox students attend. A site could probably be secured without difficulty, but the means to put up the building would not so easily be forthcoming.

Knox College cost $116,000 to put up, and is now probably worth $75,000. Were it to be torn down there would be a direct loss of about $70,000, and if this sum could be raised by all the parties interested the building would probably go. The property owners in the district are willing to contribute a share, and they think the city should come forward, too, as the tearing down of the building will afford a new park for this growing quarter of the city.

Spadina-avenue seems destined to become a great business thoroughfare, and it is not likely that Knox College will long remain as a barrier thrown across it at an important point. Citizens who live near the crescent—Chief Justice Wilson and others—claim that by their deeds they have a right to have the ground whereon the college stands made into a park, as was originally intended.

THE NEW BYRON CLUB.

An Organization on the Lines of the Savage, Garrick and Lotus.

"The Byron" is the provisional name of a new club to be formed in Toronto on lines similar to those of the Savage and Garrick of London and the Lotus of New York, principally to bring together men of the same thoughts, tastes, feelings, etc., and in addition to having the ordinary advantages of a club, to make it more especially a Saturday night club, where songs, music, recitations, etc., will doubtless facilitate the objects of the club.

Literary men, actors, artists, members of the learned professions and musicians shall be eligible for membership.

The names on the Provisional Committee are:

W. Townsend.	C. W. Bunting.	Hon. R. M. Wells.
J. Grier.	D. Peterson.	W. H. Blacklock.
A. H. F. Lefroy.	J. H. Menzies.	J. R. Robertson.
W. F. Maclean.	E. A. Acland.	Clarkson Jones.
W. Bates.	H. D. Gamble.	M. Mackenzie.
W. Jones.	W. Creel. an.	Gordon Jones.
W. Hayes.	E. W. Thomas.	A. Foy.
A. G. Brown.	F. S. Dickey.	R. Kingsmill.
G. Geddes.	A. Nordheimer.	G. Mickle.
	E. R. Fox.	

A meeting for organization will be held on Thursday, July 14, at the Rossin at 9 p.m.

ORDAINING A PRIEST.

A Native of Milwaukee Attached to the Archdiocese of Toronto.

The solemn and interesting ceremony of ordaining a priest of the Roman Catholic Church took place in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Sherbourne-street, at 8.30 yesterday morning. The young priest is Rev. Henry J. McPhillips, formerly of Milwaukee, Wis., and the ceremony was performed by His Grace the Archbishop. Other clergymen present were: Rev. J. F. McBride, rector of the church; Rev. Father McGill, C. M., of Germantown, Pa., who preached the recent retreat of the priests of the Archdiocese of Toronto, and Rev. Father Arique, of the Grand Seminary, Montreal. There were also present several relatives of Father McPhillips, and according to the usual custom they received his blessing after the clergy. the congregation coming next to the relatives.

Father McPhillips received his classical education at St. Francis College, Milwaukee, and took his theological course at the Grand Seminary, Montreal. It is expected that he will be appointed assistant priest in the parish of Floss, County of Simcoe.

A DISASTER IN WISCONSIN.

ELEVEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH IN A VARIETY THEATRE.

Fire Breaks Out in an Unsavory Resort at Hurley, Wis., and Communicating With the Business Portion of the Town, Causes a Loss of Half a Million.

HURLEY, Wis., July 10.—Fire broke out on the stage of the Alcazar Theatre at 8 o'clock last night, and within an hour the entire business part of the town was in flames, while eleven persons had perished in the theatre. The charred remains of nine people have been taken from the ruins. The loss is fully half a million dollars. The Alcazar was a variety theatre, chiefly frequented by miners and one of the resorts of unsavory repute, associated with the notorious dance houses of the mining regions.

Only a small audience had gathered when the fire broke out, and they scrambled in a hurry. Several of the actors, however, rushed up-stairs to save their wardrobes, and when they sought to escape found that they were hemmed in on all sides, the flames having spread through the building with almost incredible rapidity. How they struggled to escape will never be known, as none of them except Sadie Wells and Mabel Powers were seen again. The former appeared at a second story window and called piteously upon the crowd outside to save her. Before a hand could be raised the flames reached her and communicated to her clothing. She made a frantic effort to jump through the window, then with a piercing shriek fell into the furnace below. Mabel Powers had reached a third storey window. She jumped and was so badly injured that her recovery is doubtful. Among those who perished in the theatre were Frank Young, Sadie McCade and Jackson, colored comedians; Tillie Moore, song and dance artist; Mabel Goodcrich and husband, Sadie Wells, Mrs. Fenton and two or three others whose names are not known.

The Alcazar was in the very heart of the city. It was a mass of flames in a very short time. The fire seemed to leap from building to building until several blocks became a roaring ocean. It was not long before every business building between Third and Fifth-avenues was in flames. All efforts to get the fire under control seemed futile. The fire department, reinforced by scores of volunteers, sent its puny streams against the advancing walls of flame, but had to retreat as the fire swept resistlessly on. It did not stop until material for it to feed upon was lacking.

A Prominent Resident of Windsor Dead.

WINDSOR, July 9.—David C. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Duck, and one of the most prominent of Windsor's business men, died to-day. For several months Mr. Smith had been afflicted with kidney troubles, which momentarily threatened his death and to which he finally succumbed. Deceased was a self-made man; built up a business of greater magnitude than any of its class in Western Ontario. By his death Windsor loses one of the foremost citizens.

Jake Sharp's Enfeebled Condition.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Jacob Sharp passed a very restless night. He slept only a few minutes at a time until 6 a.m. He then dozed off and slept heavily until 9 a.m. He was aroused with much difficulty. To-morrow his diet will be changed. Milk will be his only nourishment.

**Blow Up the Bouqu