TALKS ON PRISON LIFE.

TWO DAYS' PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Practical Papers and Suggestions by the Chaplains—The Use of Tobacco Behind the Bars Enthusiastically Discussed—The Sentimentality and Other Fads.

The proceedings of the National Prison Association on Monday and yesterday gave proof of the comprehensive nature of its objects, and the animated debates showed the keep interest which its members take in its concerns. The Congress yesterday was augmented by the arrival of several well-known prison officials, and the attendance of the general public was larger than on the preceding day. The "Physical Care of the Prisoner," in its ramified forms of luxuries, food, clothing, ventilation and labor afforded a wide field for theorizing and a fine opportunity for the most experienced wardens to apply the practical test. There was the expected variations of opinion, but plans proposed and objections urged, alike received impartial consideration.

To-day will be the most important of the Congress, a trinity of topics particularly interesting having been arranged. These are: "The Indeterminate Sentence and Conditional Liberation," "The Transportation of Criminals" and "The Paying Prisoner." In the afternoon the members will pay a visit to the chief objects of interest in the city, and afterwards patronize Toronto's great fair.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Chaplains Discuss Their Relations With the Prisoners and Wardens.

"The president, Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock. There was a large attendance, amongst whom were a number of ladies.

A resolution of sympathy with Mr. William M. F. Round of New York, secretary of the Prison Association, who by reason of his illness was prevented attending the Congress, was adopted.

The Moral and Religious Care of the Prisoner.

This was the special subject of discussion, and it was opened with an admirable address by Rev. William Searls, chaplain of the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y. He treated specially of the duties and responsibilities of chaplains in penal institutions. The chaplain's love of truth and justice often called him to stand as counsellor and mediator between the officers and prisoners. The chaplain needed special adaptation for his work. Dr. Morley Punshon once said, as he was about to address a congregation of prisoners: "I have but one qualification fitting me to address you, and that is I am a sinner." This should be the spirit and feeling of the chaplain. He should be a man of deep sympathies and fully enter into the sorrows of a convict's life. In Pope's "Universal Prayer" this was well expressed:

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.

Kindness was God's own device to win back to love and obedience. Howard, the world-renowned philanthropist, tells us that convicts are not ungovernable, that the most desperate will yield it to the most resolute discipline we add the law of kindness; that the manifestation of good will towards the prisoner will have a softening and purifying influence tending towards his reformation. The chaplain should be a man of sound judgment and a quick reader of human nature.

Mr. Searle explained the "daily round" of the chaplain's duties, and then said that of prisoners about twenty per cent. returned to jail again, but this did not indicate that the remaining eighty per cent. were reformed. Authority might command and terrors affright, but with the chaplain largely lay the responsibility of calling the wanderer back, and securing his reform. Indefinite and interminable sentences was only an effort on the part of lawmakers to change the trend of human life. It wiped hope from off the heart and left dormant and useless every spring that would lift the soul upwards towards good. Men under such influence would cry out:

O for the pity of Christian charity
Under the sun.

Punishment with reformation for its end and reformation as its means had the Divine sanction. No intemperate man or one who used profane language should be tolerated as a keeper in any penal institution. One profane keeper could neutralize in one hour the work of the chaplain for weeks. No man should receive any chastisement at the behest or judgment of any one man. The prisoner should be heard before at least three officers. The agent and warden, the physician and principal keeper should constitute the court, and these should concur in what discipline should be inflicted.

In conclusion Mr. Searls said:

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal;
If love's work had more willing hands
To link this world with the supernal;
If when the wrong pulls down the right
We'd join together and restore it;
If right made might in every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

Hard to Err, Easy to Do Right.

Rev. J. L. Phillips, Chaplain of the Rhode Island State Institutions, heartily endorsed every point in the speech of Mr. Searls. He quoted Mr. Gladstone, who in one of his stirring speeches said: "It is the province of law to make it as hard as possible for a man to do wrong and as easy as possible for a man to do right." The chaplain should be fully acquainted with the causes of crime. Idleness was the taproot of crime. They might cut off all other sources of crime, but till boys and girls are trained to det fingers they would not be kept out of the penitentiary and reformatory.

Rev. Dr. A. G. Byers of Columbus, O., enforced the benefits of direct personal contact with prisoners. Many were not criminals and should not be treated as such. The speaker enlarged on the power of kindness, and was much affected in giving illustrations how the worst prisoners were not hopeless.

Col. Gardiner Tufts spoke of the religious work in the Massachusetts reformatory at Concord, which in some respects was unique. They had Sunday School with 14 classes and 500 scholars, and the services were much appreciated. They had a Young Men's Christian Association in the reformatory, with prayer and other meetings, which were most valuable. The prisoners were allowed to meet and separate without attendants, and they appreciated the kindly efforts made to instruct them. Ladies and gentlemen gave them addresses at stated times. These practices had been a thorough success. Only 6 per cent. of those imprisoned ever came back again.

Warden R. W. McClaughry of the State Prison at Joliet, Ill., pointed out how the warden could help or hinder the chaplain's work. He might freeze it with indifference or encourage it with sympathy. Chapel work was the smallest portion of the chaplain's duties—the most important being the personal intercourse with the prisoners in the cells. At the Illinois State Penitentiary special educational efforts were made. They had two school rooms seventy-five feet square, three stories in height, where all were taught, not merely the illiterate. The instruction was much appreciated.

Warden E. C. Watkins of the Michigan State Prison at Jackson spoke of the improved moral tone in relation to prisoners, and said that the chaplain's work was increasingly appreciated both by prisoners and officers.

Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Woman's Prison at Sherborne, gave an interesting account of the adult female penitentiary of which she has charge. The officers were all women, and the inmates ranged from 14 to 84 years of age. Religious and secular instruction was a great feature in each day's program.

Music Behind the Bars.

Rev. F. H. Vines, Secretary of the Illinois Board of Charities, in reply to a question as to whether "fine music" was made a feature in any prison, said that at the Elmira, N.Y., Reformatory for Boys he had heard the most difficult choral music performed by the prisoners who enjoyed their musical practice, and which was considered very beneficial.

Warden C. J. Cassidy, of the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, thought that no prison was complete without music. In the prison of which he had charge they had everything from a jewsharp to a piano. These were played at the prisoners' own sweet will from 6 till 9 o'clock at night. Some played the violin very well; others had no music in them and were content to watch and listen. Idleness was the parent of crime. Habits of industry kept men out of prison; book learning never did. Crimes which were peculiar to educated men made up a large portion of the criminal population, both in and out of prison. Working people earning their day's wages were the happiest class in the community. The education of prison officers was of far more importance than the education of prisoners.

Rev. G. H. Hickox, chaplain of the Michigan State Prison, gave an interesting address on the relation of chaplains to prison discipline. The chaplain should have only one confidant, and that should be the warden, who should work harmoniously on well understood lines and principles.

The Evening Session.

In the evening ex-President Hayes occupied the chair.

Mr. J. H. Patterson, principal keeper of the State Prison at Trenton, N.J., read a paper on "Prison Management and Reform." He condemned undue severity in sentences and treatment. All penal discipline should be reformatory. Simple imprisonment did little in that respect. The true system should avoid on the one hand austere rigor, and on the other silly sentimentalism. The purpose of criminal incarceration was the reformation of the criminal and the vindication of the law. When he took charge of the New Jersey prison he altered the old state of management, abolished the "stretcher," ear irons, and dungeon, and substituted confinement in a dark cell with a diet of bread and water. This punishment he had found to be extremely beneficial. This humane treatment produced no feeling of degradation.

"Criminal Identification," which had already occupied three sessions of the Wardens' Association, was introduced by Warden R. W. McClaughry of Joliet, Ill., who gave a brief explanation of the Bertillon or anthropometric system of the identification and registration of criminals. Practical illustrations were given by Mr. Luke of Joliet, Mr. McClaughry being the subject operated on. Cards with the measurements of criminals were distributed, and Mr. Luke readily told the names of the prisoners by referring to the files on the measurements being mentioned.

Prof. Francis Wayland, Dean of the Law School, New Haven, Conn., and director of a State Prison, gave an address on the duties and responsibilities of a prison warden. The supply of competent wardens was exceedingly small and therefore they ought to have a normal school for training of such officers.

Several questions bearing on the professor's address were asked by members. They were principally on matters of detail, on which light was thrown through the discussion.

WHAT CONGRESS DID YESTERDAY.

The Use of Tobacco in Prisons—Wardens Differ About Its Use.

Prof. Francis Wayland, Dean of the Law School, Yale College gave an address on "The Physical Care of the Prisoner," with reference to food, clothing, ventilation and prison labor. He said that the present aspect of prison reform shows an almost incredible progress from the condition of things ten years ago. In Connecticut no discharged prisoner who desired to reform was without an opportunity of doing so. No prisoner ought to be allowed the use of tobacco, and the prison officer who could not maintain discipline without tobacco was not fit to be a prison officer. If walls and bolts and bars and strict rules were not effective for discipline without tobacco there was something radically wrong. Some prison authorities permitted the indiscriminate visitation of the prisons. Nine-tenths of such visitors went from a simple aimless curiosity. They did not wish to investigate prison management. They simply wanted to see how a murderer or notorious wife-beater looked. Adverting to the economical aspect of prison reform, he maintained that the question of expense ought to be subordinate. Whether the Government made or lost money was of little consequence compared with the question of reform. The sole question should be, not whether the prison is making money, but whether it is reforming prisoners. The Professor, in conclusion, objected to the favoritism of supplying luxuries to a prisoner with means.

Mr. A. H. Love of Philadelphia maintained that prisoners who gave up tobacco had stronger nerves and better appetites than when they used "the weed."

Rev. James L. Phillips, Chaplain of the State Institution at Howard, Mich., urged that the use of tobacco was against the laws of physical health, and that it was the instigator of abominable practices.

Dr. Lavelle, Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, said the use of tobacco was productive of evil, and nothing else. Smoking was not permitted at Kingston, but "chewing" was. He thought "chewing" was worse than smoking, and worse even than alcoholic drinks.

The Sentimentality Fad.

Warden Brush of the State Prison at Sing Sing, N.Y., aroused the interest of the Congress to a great pitch by his vigorous denouncement of the "fads and silly sentimentalism" of so-called prison reformers. He said he could not endure the "nonsensical and foolish talk" of many members. They could not make "angels" out of convicts all at once, and it was absurd talking of making prisoners better than other people. The talk about the injury of tobacco was rubbish. [Laughter.] It had been used for eight years by 1600 prisoners under his charge with no injurious effects whatever. Why was such nonsense talked in the Congress by men who did not mean what they preached? [Laughter and applause.] Continuing, Mr. Brush said, "I am speaking from experience and not from theories formed in studies by men who know nothing practical on the subjects on which they dogmatize. Prisoners should be treated very much as ordinary men. To take from a prisoner his tobacco, presents of luxuries, and visits of friends was to inflict upon him the most cruel wrong. "It almost makes me hate the word 'reformation' when you talk such stuff," said Warden Brush with much vigor, which called forth applause from some of the audience, and made others look aghast. Prisoners should have carpet to make their cells comfortable, and not be treated as barbarians. He gave an affecting story of how a boy was doing well in Toronto, who was formerly in Sing Sing, and whom the speaker casually met last night. This was to point the moral of not prying into the youth's antecedents, and raking up his offences against him, to the prejudice of his obtaining employment, after he had atoned for them in prison. At Sing Sing not only were the prisoners allowed to smoke and chew, but they had a library well supplied with novels, which, said he "some of you good men would throw out of the prison and say it was wrong to read."

Two Ounces per Week at Sing Sing.

In reply to questions, Mr. Brush said that in Sing Sing two ounces of tobacco per week was allowed to every prisoner, and two ounces additional to all who were engaged in industries. Earnestly he declaimed, "With all your philanthropic kindness and desire for criminal reformation, there is not one of you would have a discharged convict within ten miles of your dwelling. If you would personally give such a man a chance of getting an honest living, it would be far better than all the 'cant' about reformation we hear too much about."

Warden Massie of Toronto: "The cant is that you have no Prisoners' Aid Society."

Warden Brush: "And if we had the first thing you would ask the man would be: 'Do you smoke or chew tobacco?' And if he were honest and said he did you would have nothing to do with him. There are some of the most upright public to protect a discharged prisoner against these 'good' men whose enquiries and reports often prevent a willing man from earning an honest living."

Tobacco at the Central.

Warden Massie said that when he prohibited tobacco in the Central Prison there was improved health and better discipline.

Col. Gardiner Tufts, superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord, agreed with Warden Brush in every point except the tobacco question.

Warden Michael J. Cassidy, of the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, said far too much influence was attributed to drink in reference to the making of criminals. This was erroneous. Temperance people gave figures which were not correct. On the tobacco question he was heartily in accord with Warden Brush, and agreed with Sir Walter Raleigh, who was one of the greatest inventors that ever lived, for he introduced the potato and tobacco. They had the solitary system in his prison, but nothing was kept back from the prisoner which could tend to elevate and improve him.

Surgeon-Major Ince, a retired officer from England, who spent many years in the Punjaub, India, said he believed the wholesale talk of the injury produced by tobacco to be all nonsense. The same was now being said in England of tea and coffee. [Laughter] Continuing, he said: "I believe as little in the reformation of the prisoner as I do in the conversion of the heathen. A reformed criminal is as rare a bird as a converted Hindoo. They are both myths. [Laughter.] The 'angels' referred to who come from the prison doors are very few. Still, I would do all I could to help them to get employment and live honestly."

A Paper on Prison Discipline.

In the evening there was a large attendance, over which Warden Massie presided.

Mr. Hartley of the Central Prison read a paper on "Prison Discipline." He advocated obedience, enforcement of laws, order, personal cleanliness and properly regulated labor. Work was an important means of preserving order. Idleness was demoralising, and nothing more serious could befall a prison than for its inmates to be unemployed. Laziness was characteristic of the ordinary prisoner, who only worked steadily under compulsion. Rather than be in the cells and do nothing they preferred work to break the monotony of prison life. The allotment of tasks was the best mode of labor. It was a wise provision to have overwork, which enabled them to get a little money on leaving jail. Mr. Hartley advocated a system of marks or grades. The rewards he suggested were better clothing and food, and also tobacco, although he admitted the last practice was "pandering to a bad habit." Tobacco was formerly given at the Central Prison, but owing to its dirty results was abolished, he hoped, forever. Kind treatment and moral suasion were the chief factors in the management of the prison, which the majority of the prisoners appreciated. There were exceptions—rowdies and bullies who delighted in the reputation of "toughs" or "hard" men. This element, which scarcely exceeded 5 per cent., must be kept under hand. If reduction in grade failed, then he would have corporal punishment. For continued insubordination, assaults on officers, and other serious offences, he would use the "lash" or "cat." A "good, sound spanking" was the most convincing and salutary treatment for such characters. There should be uniformity in discipline—lax and irregular treatment, one thing one day and another the next, was practically useless.

Several members took part in the discussion, the principles of the paper being generally endorsed.

Boys' Reformatories.

Mr. Smith, Inspector of Public Institutions for the Province of Quebec, read a paper on juvenile reformatories. Those institutions in Quebec were for boys between 12 and 16 years of age, and the industrial schools were for those under 12 years. Mr. Smith explained the law under which the children were received, two years being given for the slightest offence. He advocated shorter sentences, for as the law now stands a youth of 17 might be sent to jail for thirty days for larceny, but a boy vagrant or petty thief got two years' imprisonment. Parents often purposely induced their children to commit thefts in order to have them imprisoned for two years, during which time they were saved the expense of maintaining them. This would not occur under shorter sentences. The boys and girls in these institutions were hired out for domestic purposes, the time they served being counted as part of their sentences. Particulars were given of the other reformatories in the province—four for boys and three for girls. The principal reformatory was in Montreal, where there were 250 Roman Catholic boys under the charge of the Brothers of Charity. Trades were taught and instruction given. If well behaved and industrious they were rewarded by the Government. The results were most satisfactory. The goods made in these institutions were not sold in the district but sent into the country, especially the Northwest.

A Novel Proposal.

Mr. Alfred H. Love, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, Philadelphia, said he had had thirty years' practical experience of prisons, and he advocated that the money earned by prisoners should not go to the state or the district from which a criminal had been sent, but to the parties who had been injured or robbed. Even in cases of murder he would not have the man hanged but let him live as long as the Lord would allow him, and give the proceeds of his labor to the family who had been bereaved. He objected to time sentences; in fact he would have written over the inner door of the prison, "This door is open to the good, but closed against the bad." [Applause.]

A Unique Prison.

Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, Superintendent of the Women's Prison, Sherborne, Mass., gave an interesting account of that institution, in which were 235 women and 14 infants. They were graded into four classes and were promoted according to their good behavior and sent out earlier to places in families. This had been very successful, particulars of which she gave, and also of the dairy and domestic work which they were taught. There were more applications for servants from the prison than could be supplied.

A Toronto Women's Welcome.

Mrs. Harvie of Toronto, delivered an effective and impressive speech. Her clear voice rang through the hall as she pleaded for the young and first offender not to be hastily and recklessly crowded into the ranks of the criminal classes. The examples she gave of the evil operation of the present system were very touching, and she made a cogent plea for a Prison Gate Mission to aid and encourage prisoners, especially women and the young, on their discharge. In the name of the women of Toronto she gave the Prison Association a cordial welcome, and bid them God-speed in their truly Christian work.

Other speakers addressed the Congress, which adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

A Dinner at Government House.

Sir Alexander Campbell gave a dinner at Government House last evening in honor of the meeting of the National Prison Congress. Thirty-eight invitations were issued to officers and members of the Congress, Mayor Howland and other prominent citizens.

THE CONGRESS VISIT THE JAILS.

The Association Courteously Received at the Different Places of Correction.

In the afternoon a large number of the members of the Prison Association visited the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females and the Central Ontario Prison. They were conveyed in carriages from the Rossin House, which was the headquarters of the association, and on their return expressed themselves well pleased with their tour of inspection. This pronouncement is more than a compliment, as the majority of the inspecting party are personally and practically associated in the management and oversight of prisons. Nothing was seen to shock the sensibilities of those present, and unless the strong house over the Don be very different (which it was stated is not the case) there seemed little ground work for the elements of sensationalism and disgust which have recently been graphically depicted.

At the Mercer.

The Mercer Reformatory was first visited, and here President Hayes and his associates were received by Mrs. M. J. O'Reilly, the Superintendent, and Mr. R. Christie, Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for the province. The tour of the premises was made under their direction, every department of the institution being visited. Details of interest were communicated to the visitors and many pertinent questions answered. The cells were first inspected, and presented a commendable cleanly appearance. There are two corridors of cells, three stories in height. There is accommodation for 180 inmates, but the total now incarcerated is but 115. The place is spotlessly clean, the walls whitewashed, the bedding ample and the rooms fairly well lighted from the open barred doors. The dining hall is spacious and well equipped. Here the Roman Catholics have prayers, the Protestants being accommodated in the knitting-room. In the laundry were about a score of women, mostly young and healthy looking, hard at work. One or two were of colored nativity, and one who was lightly employed had a baby at her breast. Steam power is mostly used in this department, but many were at the side tubs working by hand as part of their labor punishment. The drying is also done by steam, although the grounds are so large. The proximity of the railway would "spoil" the linen if dried but on open air. The inmates were attired in white aprons and blue dresses, and seemed not a little surprised at the number of their visitors. There are some 40 superior rooms for the better behaved, but the system of "grading" has not been adopted to any great extent. From the upper windows there is a fine view of the Exhibition Grounds and the Lake, and in all quarters there was an abundance of fresh air. The chapel, used on Sundays, is spacious and airy. The superintendent reads the prayers, and members of the Visiting Committee instruct in the Sunday School. A Roman Catholic priest and Evangelical gentleman also render service on Sundays and once during the week. A screen divides the young girls in the Refuge from the older prisoners during service.

The Refuge for Girls.

In the Industrial Refuge for Girls were forty inmates. Their bedrooms are large, accommodating twelve in each room. The bedsteads are iron with brass furnishings, and the aspect of the rooms very cleanly and cheerful. The schoolroom was decked with maps and illustrative charts, and the same may be said of the sewing room. Attired in their light blue dress the juveniles, some as young as 7 and none more than 14, looked the picture of health and content. The treatment is very humane and but little different from that of girls in service, except in the matter of discipline and confinement.

Of late years there has been a considerable diminution in the percentage of female committals but an increase in the number of those sent to the Industrial Refuge. Endeavors are made to keep the discharged inmates in view as far as possible. Some thousands of articles were made by the inmates last year—pants, vests, shirts, flannel shirts, aprons, underwear, sheets, dresses, towels, stockings, suits, etc., and the washing for the Central Prison and the city was also satisfactorily undertaken. On a smaller scale the same account refers to the Girls' Refuge Branch.

The Central Prison.

The Central Prison was thoroughly inspected. Every commendatory remark as to the Mercer applies with equal force to the large institution under the able and judicious supervision of Mr. James Massie, the warden. The schoolroom with its polished desks and good equipments was first looked at, then the drug store with its well filled shelves, after which the cells were minutely examined. The prison affords accommodation for 360, and there are at present in custody 327. It is a "short term prison, two years being the maximum term of imprisonment, and three months the most common. There are three stories of cells in one large block, the Protestants being on one side and the Roman Catholics on the other. All was scrupulously clean, and in many of the cells were illuminated Scripture texts, Christmas and other cards. There is what is known as "the kitchen," a number of cells to which the badly behaved are relegated, and also some half dozen "dark cells." These, however, are generally vacant, as the treatment of the prisoners is not harsh, though discipline is strict and well observed. The prison is for the whole of Ontario, the city prisoners being sent "over the Don" to the City Jail. The prison grounds are spacious and well laid out; the bright flower beds and verdant sward affording an agreeable relief to the eye.

By far the largest number of prisoners are Canadians, English coming next, then Irish, United States, and Scotch. Those of intemperate habits are fourfold more than the temperate. The Central is a great hive of industry, the work being profitable to the institution, and beneficial to the prisoners themselves. An idea of the extent of the industrial and manufacturing department may be gathered from the following list of occupations which yesterday were in full swing: Carpentering, tailoring, shoemaking, blacksmiths, broom and brush making, woodenware manufacturing and brickmaking. The workshops are capacious, fitted up with capital steam machinery, and all were as busy as bees. About 100 were in the woodsawing and turning department, the same number in the broom factory, and the other third of the inmates were engaged in the trades above mentioned, in the bakery, cleaning about the house, grounds and prison. Baths, wash-houses and offices were found in first-class condition. The chapel is very commodious and the services much appreciated. The diet is wholesome, the school instruction efficient, and the demeanor of the men satisfactory. Their health is good and they are fond of the work as an antidote to being idle and miserable in the cells.

The remarks made by several of the American wardens second apropos that the Ontario Central Prison spoke highly of the Canadian system of prison management. Improvements are doubtless needed, and these Warden Massie hopes will shortly be introduced.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ALBION HOTEL—Toronto—heated by steam; electric light; 150 bedrooms; largest dining-room and finest billiard hall in the city; largest and best dollar per day house on the Continent. J. HOLDERNESS, Proprietor. 246

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PERSONAL.

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PHRENOLOGY.—MRS. MENDON, 209 McCaul-street.

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Balloon Ascension, Roman Lady Standing Races, Fireworks, Pekin and all other attractions. A Great Program.
THURSDAY, Sept. 15, Americans' Day. (See programs).
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"ST. LEGER SWEEPSTAKE,"
$4000.00.
First Horse, $600; second, $300; third, $200.
$1000 between other starters.
$2000 between non-starters.
DRAWING 19TH SEPT.—RACE 14th, 1887.
TICKETS $3.
Ten per cent. deducted from prizes.
GEORGE CARSLAKE, Prop.,
MANSION HOUSE, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.
The Public are hereby notified and cautioned that we have not authorized C. H. SYMONS, late bookkeeper for P. Burns, to receive or transact any business on our account, and that we do not hold ourselves responsible for transactions by him in our name.
C. C. RAY & CO.,
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12 KING-STREET EAST.
TORONTO, Sept. 13, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That a Bylaw was passed by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto on the twenty-ninth day of August, A.D. 1887, providing for the issue of "General Consolidated Loan 4 per cent. Debentures" to the amount of $100,000, to be paid to the Dominion Government as the City's proportion of the cost of the public works being carried on for the safety and protection of the Island or peninsula as a natural breakwater, and that such bylaw was registered in the Registry Office for the City of Toronto on the sixth day of September, A.D. 1887.
Any motion to quash or set aside the same or any part thereof must be made within three months from the date of registration and cannot be made thereafter.
JOHN BLEVINS,
City Clerk.
Dated the 7th day of September, 1887. 333

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Of very great renown,
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And show how all at slight expense
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All kinds of household furniture
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In every style at lowest price,
Well finished, strong and sound.
Whene'er he takes his walks abroad
The children round him throng,
His popularity is such
You'll often hear this song:
"A cisco is a kind of fish,
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But Walker's Weekly Payment Store's
The best thing I've heard."
Yes, our Walker still lives, and has enlarged his store and stock to meet the needs of his largely increasing business. Come and see his new show rooms and enquire his terms.
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AMUSEMENTS AND MEETINGS.

BASEBALL.
NEWARK VS. TORONTO.
Thursday, Sept. 15th, game called at 4 p.m.; Saturday, Sept. 17th, two games, at 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. Admission 25 cents. Admission tickets and reserved seats in grand stand for sale at Nordheimers'.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
O. B. SHEPPARD, Manager.
Every evening this week, with Matinees Wednesday and Saturday,
The funniest of young comedians, Gilbert, Girard and Donnelly, in
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Box plan now open. Next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday MISS MADDERN.

JACOBS & SHAW'S,
Toronto Opera House.
Week of Sept. 12th. Matinee To-day at 2 p.m.
The popular young actor,
WALTER S. SANFORD,
in the thrilling melodrama, "UNDER THE LASH," supported by the original New York company, together with the great acting dogs, Hector and Hero. Handsomely Staged. Beautifully Acted.
10 CTS.—ADMISSION—20 CTS.
Reserved seats, evenings, 30, 50 and 75c. Reserved seats, matinees, 20 and 50c. Next week, "True Irish Hearts."

SONS OF CANADA.
BEAVER LODGE, No. 1.
Members of the above lodge will please assemble at their rooms, corner Yonge and Alice streets, Wednesday, 14th inst., at 3.00 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, Joseph Wright from his father's residence, No. 86 Esther-street, corner High. Members of sister lodges cordially invited to attend. W. G. CHESHERE, President. WM. ERNY, Sec'y.

Presentation of Testimonial to F. D. Barwick, Esq., Q.C.
The Presentation of the Testimonial to Mr. Barwick will take place on
WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH INST.,
At 4.30 at Temperance Hall.
W. C. BEDDOME, FRANK P. LEE, } Secretaries. 23

The London and Ontario Investment Company, Limited.
The Shareholders of the above Company are hereby notified that the Tenth Annual Meeting for the presentation of the report and financial statements, and for the election of Directors and other purposes, will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 84 King-street east, Toronto, ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF SEPT., 1887, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. By order,
A. M. COSBY, Manager.
Toronto, Sept. 1st, 1887.

10 KING-STREET WEST.
Toronto, September 12, 1887.
Sir: In the matter of the
"TORONTO ENGINEERING SUPPLY CO."
The above company has made an assignment to me of all their Estate and Effects in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of the Company. A meeting of the Company's creditors for the appointment of Inspectors, the giving of directions with reference to the disposal of the Estate, will be held at the Company's Offices, Esplanade-street, between Bay and Lorne-streets, Toronto, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September at 2 o'clock p.m.
Creditors of the Company are required to file their Claims with the Trustee, on or before the day of the meeting, in form required by the Statute on that behalf.
WILLIAM McCARTNEY,
Assignee in Trust.

SEWING MACHINES.

HUGH McKNIGHT—Practical Machinist. All kinds of sewing machines repaired. Needles, oils, belts, etc., at 51 Queen-street west.

PROPERTY WANTED.

ST. JOHN'S WARD—A property for sale on the southeast corner of Elm and Elizabeth. Apply to JOSEPH RIDDLE, St. Lawrence Hall.

HOUSES FOR RENTING—F. W. WELLINGER, 66 Adelaide-street east.

FINANCIAL.

A LARGE AMOUNT of private funds to loan on real estate, city or farm property. FRANK CAYLEY, real estate and financial agent, 65 King-street east, cor. Leader-lane.

AT 5½ AND 6 YEARLY; no commission. Mortgages purchased. W. HOPE, 15 Adelaide-street east.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY to lend at lowest rates. J. W. G. WHITNEY & SON, 23 Toronto-street.

LARGE amount of money to loan in sums to suit at lowest rates of interest; notes discounted. WM. A. LEE & SON, Agents Western Fire and Marine Assurance Company, 10 Adelaide-street east.

MONEY TO LOAN in large or small amounts, to suit borrower, on mortgages and personal security, at lowest rates; notes discounted, real estate bought and sold. DAVIS & CO., Real Estate and Financial Agents, Room 9, Quebec Bank Chambers, Toronto-street.

MONEY TO LOAN—Private funds, 6 and 6½ per cent., large or small amounts, advanced to builders; also on improved farm and city property. EDWARD J. BANTON, Estate and Finance Broker, 10½ Adelaide-street east, successor to Barton & Walker.

MONEY to loan at 5½ and 6 per cent. C. C. BAINES, Estate Agent, 23 Toronto-st.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages, endowments, life policies and other securities. JAMES C. MCDEE, Financial Agent and Policy Broker, 5 Toronto-street.

PRIVATE FUNDS to loan on real estate. FOY & KELLY, Solicitors, 74 Church-street.

DR. H. C. BROWNE & CO., Real Estate, Insurance, Steamships, Financial and General Agents; rents and accounts collected; money to loan at lowest rates; properties bought, sold or exchanged. Room 6, Equity Chambers, 20 Adelaide-street east, Toronto, Ont., Telephone No. 1416.

$750,000 TO LOAN on mortgages, large or small sums; interest low; terms easy; no valuation fee charged. HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, 72 Church street, Toronto.

GORDON, MACKAY & CO.,
HAVE
All Departments Well Assorted.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN
Woollens and Dress Goods.
The Staple Department includes the product of
THE LYBSTER COTTON MILLS
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, ETC., ETC
BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.
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S. F. McKINNON & CO.,
Direct the special attention of the Dry Goods Trade to their large range and complete variety of
Mantles, Dolmans, Paletots,
NEWMARKETS, WALKING JACKETS, ETC.
also to our thorough and complete assortment of sizes in Children's Jackets, comprising the latest ideas and models in French, German, English and American manufactures, devoting special attention to and visiting all the important sources of production enables us to offer, as we do, many advantages over smaller houses. Inspection invited
S. F. McKINNON & CO.
COR. WELLINGTON AND JORDAN-STS., TORONTO.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
Are now showing one of the largest varieties in Canada of Mantle Cloths, Ulsterings, Dress Goods and Plushes, and at startling prices
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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS AND FURS
The very best value. Complete New Stock.
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PIANOS.
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
HAINES.
Special attention is also directed to our varied stock of SECOND-HAND PIANOS, amongst which are some instruments of the standard makers, and that have been in use but a short time.
A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
TORONTO—15 King-street east.
MONTREAL—1833 Notre Dame-street.
Branches—Ottawa, London, Hamilton.