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ELEVENTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1890. ONE CENT.

THE CALLOUS BIRCHALL

The Murderer's Last Day on Earth.

HOW HE WHILED AWAY THE TIME

His Introduction to Jack Ketch—What Birchall Thinks of the P.E.—The Murderer Protests His Innocence—Talks Lightly and Eats Heartily—His Wife's Last and Fond Farewell—The Man About to Die Discusses Capital Punishment—Special Reports From Woodstock Jail—At 8 O'Clock This Day His Tragic Career Ends.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 13.—Though to-day is the month of November it has had all the charms of early spring. The sun has shone clear and bright in the blue, cloudless sky; his brilliant rays flashing here and there upon the old gray stones of Oxford county's jail has made them glitter. But everything was changed when I visited the jail this evening. The gloom of a November afternoon was deepening into night and the gray shadows of twilight rendered still more dim and dreary the dismal jail.

The gaunt old building of cold-tinted stone, to which no friendly ivy had imparted a warmer hue, looked drear and dismal. A very hard fact indeed it looked in the cheerless landscape, where the almost leafless poplars waved their bare arms. Barred with iron as to its windows, dilapidated as to its steep roof, the old jail frowned sullenly upon the world.

It was the hour when the inhabitants of this bustling town had suspended work and were hurrying home to wife and family to partake of the evening meal. How happy, and busy and free everyone seemed! Along Van Sittart-avenue I observed a man and woman arm-in-arm with children dancing and shouting around them, walking slowly toward a little house where the open door, the smoking chimney, the fresh white curtains, denoted that a welcome was prepared for the bread-winner returning from his day's toil. It was easy to understand that the father had come back from the shop, that wife and children had hastened to meet him, and that the happy little party was returning home with all the joyousness of a happy re-union.

Who can describe the bitter anguish that the sight of such peaceful domestic happiness brought to the soul of another miserable woman who had just emerged from the jail door, and who gazed on the merry group with bursting heart and longing eyes until blinding tears had dimmed her sight? For was not her husband, whose young life ought to be beginning rather than about to end thus fearfully, to die a violent and a shameful death, within the gloomy portals she had just left, on the morrow!

Another Picture.

Across the way a fireplace in the parlor brings out the sight of a mother with her babe on her knee, his honest eyes looking up into hers. Am I to be pitied because it recalls to me another mother—a poor old woman a thousand miles away, who used to sit on the dear old porch with its clematis vine, and when her boy came trooping home from school bury his head on her knee and fondle him as only a mother can? Am I to be blamed because my eyes grow dim and my lips quiver when I contrast those old days with the present under the shadow cast by the gallows upon which that young babe is to die to-morrow? Am I not to think of this because also there is another desolate house in far-off Cheltenham, where an old father and his sons gather around a table with the bright lamp on it that used to shine down the road like a loving message as the favored son came up the lane—the son whose poor murdered clay now rests beneath a mound in Princeton cemetery and for whose untimely end the son of that weeping mother is responsible?

The Prisoner's Pedigree.

And this son, what of him? He upon whom the vengeance, long dreaded, is about to fall; he whom the sure step of Nemesis has overtaken. Does he face his impending fate with dauntless mien and a heart that never quails? Let us see. Here is the man as described by himself in his autobiography:

I am the son of the Rev. Joseph Birchall, M.A., late rector of Church-Kirk, near Accrington, Lancashire, England, rural dean of Whalley and proctor in convocation for the archdeaconry of Manchester. My father was a very well-known man in the North of England and was an intimate friend of the late Bishop Fraser of Manchester, and was considered an authority on matters pertaining to ecclesiastical law. He was a graduate of Brasenose College, Oxford, and a Hulmeian scholar of the same institution. I was born on May 25, 1866. Hence at the time when I am writing I am 24 years of age.

The Doomed Man.

Born and reared far enough beyond the contaminating influences of evil he nevertheless appears to have taken so naturally to rascality that one is prone to ask a question as to whether it was not the outcome of some hereditary taint or mental disease. Commencing a promising career, with every advantage conferred by birth, training and education, to say nothing of the possession of a fair amount of means, he quickly qualified himself for a prominent position amongst those cavaliers of fortune who hover on the debatable land between acknowledged vice and apparent respectability. He had once been a pigeon before his callow plumage had been stripped, and it became necessary to lay out his dearly-bought experience in the character of a hawk. A few years of college life, followed by racing and gambling, with their concomitant vices, at the end of which he awoke to find himself with an empty purse and a large and varied assortment of worldly knowledge. To what use he devoted that knowledge it is needless to refer. His career is known to the public during the past eight years until the very hour when opportunity gripped hands with fate, and he cowardly slew the man he had attempted to rob—slew him as ruthlessly and with as little compunction as a country cart would crush a snake.

Does He Fear Death?

There have been vulgar criminals who have caroused without a sign of fear until they were in the clutch of the officers of justice, and who then sank below the common standard of men; but it has not been so with him. Long ago he saw the gathering blackness of the storm, long ago he heard the faltering step of the Fate that dogs the guilty, and he knew the tread of Nemesis and waited, despairing but unconquered, for the coming doom. Extinction does not seem to have possessed for his heart that terror which is always ascribed to the human heart by pulpit orators. "Who is there without religion that does not contemplate death without a shudder?" is an expression very common in sermons. Death had no terrors for Birchall, however. The certain approach of an ignominious end has had no effect upon him. Indeed the last separation with his wife partook on his part more of the character of a parting for a week's journey than taking his last farewell. It may be, now that Birchall has been face to face with death so long that he has had opportunities to contemplate at leisure his sure approach, his features lost much of the grisly terror that they possess when he makes his sudden appearance, when totally unlooked for, and shows himself the King. Could it be said that he recoiled from the gloomy portrait when only last night he gaily sang;

"You must place in my coffin a bottle of red,
And say a poor fellow is gone?"

Even to-night when the scythe and hourglass are close to his elbow he is cool to calmness.

His Spiritual Adviser.

I had an interview this afternoon with Rev. W. Wade, rector of Old St. Paul's, who has been in constant attendance with the prisoner since his arrest. Last night he remained with him until 12½, speaking to him those divine words of pardon and love, without which how rapidly may the black spot that is in every human being's heart grow, and grow until perverted nature becomes capable of the blackest crime!

Until last evening Mr. Wade's task seemed well-nigh hopeless, still he labored on, trusting that, ere it should be too late, his tender accents, his sympathizing words, might reach the heart that appeared so hardened in sin and misery. That this good man's representations have had a good effect is evidenced by the fact that when I saw him this morning he stated that everything was as good spiritually as could be desired; Birchall appeared to realize his awful position at last and was anxious to make his peace with God. Mr. Wade stated that no confession had yet been made; he was doubtful whether Birchall would confess that it was his hand had fired the fatal shot.

Mr. Wade will return to the jail about 8 o'clock this evening and will remain with the doomed man until the end, offering up prayers to the Fountain of Grace for the pardon of the condemned.

The Hangman Arrives.

Thomas Ratley, the executioner, boarded the C.P.R. train leaving Toronto at 8 a.m. today at Parkdale. He had the strangling cord along with him, done up neatly in a black package. The excellent photo of Ratley published in this morning's World, which, by the way, was in the hands of two-thirds of the passengers, male and female, on the train, had served to give people an idea of the appearance of the man, but as he was not expected on that train he was "spotted" by no person on board except the conductor. He wore an Irish frieze overcoat and an ordinary suit of tweed. On the arrival of the train at Woodstock Ratley stepped off with his parcel, lighted his pipe and strolled leisurely to the cab stand, where he handed his valise to the Jehu, climbed up on the seat with him and was driven to the jail, calmly smoking betimes. By some means the fact got out that he purposed coming up on that train and there was a curious crowd of gaping citizens to see him, such remarks as: "Wait until we see the hangman; he is coming on this train," and "There he is," being heard. It is doubtful if more than three or four persons recognized him, however. Ratley read the interview with him published in The World on the road up and complimented me upon its correctness, but was a little put out over the fact of his name and occupation being published, but apparently did not feel very much aggrieved.

The Body to be Buried in the Graveyard.

As announced yesterday, Mrs. Birchall, the County Crown Attorney and the Town Council united in petitioning the Attorney-General that the body of Birchall be not buried in the jail yard as required by law, but that it be handed over to his wife, who desires to embalm it, but this request has been declined. A telegram was received from Mr. Mowat this morning intimating that The Attorney-General says: "Unless there is some valid reason for a departure from the the body must be interred in the jail yard. usual custom the law in this respect must be carried out. The country has already heard too much of this gentleman murderer. At a full meeting of the Cabinet it has been decided that he must be buried in the jail yard."

Birchall's Cell Changed.

Yesterday afternoon Birchall was removed from his cell overlooking the jail yard to one further west in the corridor. This was done, not because it was thought he might have secreted anything with which he might do away with himself, but in order that there might be no chance that he could observe the testing of the gallows during this afternoon.

He Still Protests His Innocence.

Although repeatedly urged to make a clean breast of the affair, the condemned man still sticks to the story that it was not he who fired the fatal shot, and he will probably go to the gallows with a lie upon his lips. Notwithstanding that he is within a few hours of eternity he still maintains the cheerful demeanor that has been characteristic of him since his incarceration. He will undoubtedly "die game," and there is not the remotest chance of a confession. Another characteristic which he will carry with him to the grave is his love of neat attire. His wife has at his suggestion purchased at a local haberdashery a fine flannel shirt, open in front, with turn down collar. This he will wear to the scaffold, with his best suit, a fashionable stand-up collar, immaculate cuffs, a black corded tie, and silk socks. After "the last scene of all" the flannel shirt will be removed, and a fine white linen one substituted.

LATEST FROM THE JAIL.

Birchall Protests His Innocence—His Wife's Affecting Farewell.

WOODSTOCK, Midnight.—I had another interview with the executioner this evening. He paid a visit to the jail this afternoon and looked at Birchall through the bars and says he will have no difficulty with him whatever.

Birchall evidently had an idea who his visitor was, and after he left asked his guard if that was his executioner. He was told that he was, and said he thought he looked like "a good sort." The guard informed him that his executioner was a professional, and he need have no fear of the result.

Ratley was asked as to Birchall's nerve, and stated that he could not say he was the nerviest man he had ever "despatched," that he had met men with equal firmness, but a good deal of the talk of Birchall's nerve arose from the fact that he had more chance to display it owing to the latitude given him.

The executioner again visited the jail at 10¾ to-night. He will have a talk with the prisoner and explain his modus operandi to him. The "P.E." prefers to do this with his subjects, as it has the effect of steadying their nerves. "I don't like them to break down at the last moment when suddenly confronted with the executioner," said Jack Ketch, "and if Birchall is willing to see me now it will smooth matters wonderfully."

Eight o'Clock the Fatal Hour.

The hanging will take place promptly at 8 o'clock. At that hour the executioner will be summoned and will enter the cell and pinion the condemned man's arms. They will be strapped at the elbows, leaving the hands free so that the doctors can feel the pulse. The legs will also be strapped above the knees.

A test of the gallows was made to-day and proved "eminently successful." The scaffold is a new one and, like the rope, was especially made for this execution. The executioner has abandoned the idea of using a chisel to cut the rope by which the weight is held in place. He has the apparatus so contrived that by simply pulling a string the weight will be released and the doomed man will shoot across the space between the two poles and upward. "It is a simple see-saw," said the executioner, "and Birchall will not feel the least pain. His neck will be disolcated instantly."

Ratley will not shake hands with the prisoner when he enters his cell. He will merely tell him that his hour has arrived and commence pinioning him.

Birchall Still Lighthearted.

All day yesterday Birchall still retained his nerve and was as gay and lighthearted as "Lord" Somerset of a few years ago. He chatted pleasantly with his guards and related many a good anecdote that helped to while away the time.

He arose about 2 o'clock and ate a dinner of ham and eggs, toast and coffee. During the afternoon he heard the carpenter erecting the scaffold, yet this did not seem to dampen his spirits in the least.

Farewell Messages.

Birchall received messages from friends and cranks galore, to all of which he paid little heed. A cablegram from England read: "Confidence unabated; could not write. (Sgd.) EDWARD JOHNNY."

A New York crank telegraphed: "You are to be hanged on my birthday. Be a brave actor." Many similar despatches were received by the doomed man, but they only occupied his mind while reading them. He seemed to be thinking of the execution, for he spoke of it and expressed a hope that Jack Ketch would not make a bungle of the job.

Birchall's Only Fear.

This seemed to be his only fear. Once during the afternoon he caught a glimpse of the hangman, and taking him all in at a glance he remarked: "He is a smart-looking fellow." "Yes," replied Deputy-Sheriff Perry, "and they say that he is quite an enthusiast at the business." "So I'm told," was Birchall's cool response. After a moment's pause the man who had but a few hours to live went on, "But does this fellow make any mistakes?" "I'm told not," said the officer. "At Belleville they say he did not do a very good job, but he himself denies this." "Well, I hope he will be successful with me and I guess he will from what I've heard of him. Does he pull a lever?" "No, he pulls a rope."

He Discusses Capital Punishment.

Then the discussion turned on the question of capital punishment as compared with life imprisonment. At first Birchall seemed to favor the former as between the two evils and attentively listened to the views of his attendants. "It's like this, Birchall," said the good-natured deputy, "as long as there is life there is hope."

The doomed man quickly caught the idea and his face lighted up with a bright smile. "Yes, and after you are in prison for a time the true facts of the case will become known and you will get reprieved." "Or by good behavior you would get out in ten or fifteen years," remarked the deputy.

Birchall Reiterates His Innocence.

"I would not care to take chances of that. If I were guilty I would rather hang, but I'm not, and that is why perhaps I had hoped so strongly for a commutation of my sentence. The facts will come out some day about this murder, and then you will know that they hanged an innocent man."

As the officer was about to leave Birchall grasped him warmly by the hand. "Goodbye, old man, I will see you in the morning. But before you go let me present you with this memento," and the murderer drew from his pocket a photo of himself, on which was written in a corner: "To John Perry, Esq., Deputy Sheriff, Oxford County." On the opposite corner were the words: "From Reginald Birchall, Nov. 13, 1890."

His Wife's Last Farewell.

The farewell interview between Birchall and his wife lasted until long after midnight. It was very affecting on the part of the wife, but as stated above the murderer showed little emotion.

Rev. Mr. Wade was also present and several hours were spent in prayer.

Mrs. Birchall was driven from the jail in a cab to the Commercial Hotel, where she was sobbing hysterically, and was immediately placed under opiates. When she recovers consciousness she will be a widow to-morrow.

Notes.

Bishop Baldwin of London visited the prisoner to-day.

The execution will probably be witnessed by 100 persons in all.

The coat, vest and trousers worn by Birchall on Feb. 17 were purchased by H. S. Morrison & Co. of Buffalo this afternoon for the Wonderland, to be opened in Toronto next week. The sale was negotiated through Birchall direct. The executioner claims that property belongs to him and will see that nothing further is disposed of.

The executioner spent several hours strolling along the streets this evening and was readily picked out from the photo and description which appeared in The World to-day.

Birchall received a number of bouquets to-day from sentimental lady friends.

County Attorney Ball expresses his intention of entering a libel suit against The Mail for strictures contained in the Birchall autobiography.

The purchase money for the Birchall autobiography was paid to Turnkey Forbes in trust for Mrs. Birchall by the purchasers last evening.

Birchall occupied most of yesterday in writing to friends and in completing his will, which he handed to his counsel.

Mrs. West-Jones paid her last visit to the condemned man yesterday.

The Canadian Pacific and Great Northwestern Telegraph companies to-night strung special wires and placed instruments in the jail yard. Operators will be stationed at the instruments, and the moment the drop falls the fact will be cabled to England.

A score of newspaper men stationed themselves at the jail all night, but the utmost reticence will be observed and no intelligence of what was passing within its gloomy walls found its way outside.

Where the Money Came From.

[From The New York Herald, Nov. 13.]

This statement of Birchall is of great interest in reference to the trial:

"A good deal has been said about the funds used for the trial, and I give them, as it may interest the public to know what funds I used and whence I derived them. From my brother I received £100, from my sister £210, from my uncle £50, from an old Oxford friend, Mr. Lynch, £45; from Mr. Stevenson £45, from my aunt £10, from an old Lancashire friend £30, besides other small sums, all of which was entrusted to Messrs. Hellmuth & Ivey for the defence, making up a total of about £500. Mr. Blackstock very kindly accepted the modest fee of £100, and the remainder was paid to Messrs. Hellmuth & Ivey. So the public may judge of the costs of my part of the business. A further sum of £30 was sent by my brother to defray the cost of the petition here. I should like before I go any further to make my readers understand a little more clearly than many of them who have not experienced it themselves understand it now the way in which money goes in law, and with that end in view I will just give them an example of a lawyer's bill. At the time of writing Messrs. Finkle, McKay and McMullen have not been settled with, as their bill is over and above the balance of £400 which Messrs. Hellmuth & Ivey had, out of which they paid Bluett some £250 and a few witness fees. By the time this is printed I expect Messrs. Finkle & Co.'s account will have been paid. They never bothered me for money at all. They made that quite a secondary consideration, and all honor and credit be to them for so doing.

A Queer Statement of Legal Expenses.

"But all lawyers are not built that way. What do my readers think of the following as a fair example of what some lawyers charge?

To railroad fares coming to see you	$10
Cab to jail	5
Getting into and out of cab	5
Entering jail	5
Going up stairs	10
Speaking to you	50
Hearing you speak to me	50
Telling you what I heard some one say in Toronto	5
Knowing how to tell you	10
Shaking hands with you	5
Shaking hands with jailer	5
Shaking hands with turnkey	5
Whistling to cabman	5
Whisky for cabman (not wishing to appear mean)	5
Cigar for self	5
Thinking of your case while smoking	10
Total (for one visit)	$190

"This is just by way of warning those who have not yet had any experience in such matters. Beware of the law. It is very unsavory.

Differences in Witness Fees.

"In the matter of witness fees Pelly got $255, Benwell $255, for their testimony and attendance. In addition to which Pelly was allowed $50 a month pocket money by the Government during his stay in Canada before the trial. Another witness, S. B. Fuller, got $28 for the few words he had to say, whereas many of the witnesses who were subpœnaed by the crown, on going to be paid their due found nothing for them, and in some cases only a miserable pittance. Why should the value of testimony be priced like this? It certainly calls for explanation from those in charge of the matter; that is, of course, unless the witnesses are willing that fish be made of some, fowl of others, as the saying is.

Compliments to Counsel.

"I thought Mr. Blackstock's speech in my behalf a wonderful effort, and I truly appreciated his touching allusions to my dear wife, which were more than fully deserved. Indeed, his whole conduct of the case, considering how he only came into it at the last minute, reflected the greatest credit upon him. I thought Mr. Osler handled the crown case in a wonderful manner and his address to the jury was a very fine effort indeed."

Birchall's Body.

Editor World: The reported refusal of the Attorney-General to give Birchall's body to his wife smacks of prehistoric times and the dark ages, when men were hanged, drawn and quartered without benefit of the clergy. This means that the state would do its best to send culprits to hell, and make the going to hell a sure thing by the exclusion of a clergyman to give a word of comfort to the dying man's soul.

Birchall's wife should get his body. When the man is dead he has satisfied the law. The law has no right to pursue him after death. Such pursuit is on a par with sending a man to hell 200 years ago without benefit of the clergy. The state has no more business with a criminal's body than it has with his soul after death. DELTA.

Birchall's Last Night.

To-morrow night these hands
Will nerveless be;
To-morrow night no blood
Will flow in me,
But yet to-morrow night
These eyes will see!

See what—and whom?—Oh, God!
Be merciful and dim
Mine eyes in that first hour,
When o'er the golden rim
Of Thy high word I see
The watching face of him

I wonder will he speak;
What agony in store!
To see him search my face
And look me o'er and o'er,
To hear him slowly ask,
"What did you do it for?"

Oh! spare me that great shame,
Then quickly sound my knell;
Oh! everything but that,
I'll meekly say 'tis well,
Yet, rather than meet that man
I'd hide in furthest hell.

And yet I fear and think,
Before my feet have trod
An men of that strange land,
From out the living sod
His form will spring t' meet me,
Spare—and forbid it, God!

Nov. 13.

Fire at Hamilton Last Night.

HAMILTON, Nov. 13.—At 6½ this evening fire was seen in the extensive pork-smoking establishment of Thomas Lawry & Son in McNab-street south. The fire department responded quickly and by its prompt and efficient work confined the flames to the starting point. The fire had made great headway before being discovered, and when the department arrived flames were already issuing in half a dozen different places in the roof. The smoke house is located near the front, and over it on the roof there is a large erection and cupola. It was here the flames were the most fierce and on account of its height difficult to reach. A very strong southwest wind prevailed at the time and made it uphill work from the first to fight the flames. In half an hour the roof caved in and shortly after the men got the flames under control. The packing house is completely gutted and the loss on building and stock will be heavy.

Hotel and Boarding House Burned Down.

PARRY SOUND, Nov. 13.—Late last night a fire broke out in the rear of the Albion House, occupied by George Raymond, baker, and in ten minutes the building, being a frame one, was enveloped in flames. The fire spread to the adjoining building, the Victoria House, a boarding house owned by Mrs. Margaret Calder. The Albion is totally consumed and the Victoria House so completely gutted as to be a total loss. There was an insurance of $1000 on the Albion and $1200 on the Victoria House.

A Brilliant Ball.

An augury of a brilliant social season was the ball given by Mrs. W. H. Beatty of Queen's Park at Webb's last evening. The Four Hundred present pronounced the affair delightful. The ball-room was handsomely furnished with bric-a-brac and settees and profusely decorated with flowers. Music was supplied by Corlett's string band of 15 pieces. Refreshments were served during the evening in the ball room and supper at midnight on the upper flat.

The floor was in splendid condition and could scarcely be excelled for dancing. A double row of temporary pillars was erected in the restaurant, rendering the vibration of the ball room floor almost imperceptible. Dacing was kept up until an early hour.

Personal Mention.

Mr. E. P. Hannaford, chief engineer of the G.T.R., Montreal, is at the Queen's.

Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, manager, and Mr. S. H. Ewing, director, of Molsons Bank, Montreal, are at the Queen's.

Sheriff McKim, Guelph, is at the Walker.

Mr. D. McNicoll general passenger agent of the C.P.R., is at the Queen's.

Mr. H. Cockshutt, Brantford, is at the Queen's.

Mr. A. G. Ramsay of the Canada Life was in town yesterday.

The marriage of Superintendent Thomas Tait of the C.P.R. and Miss Cockburn, the daughter of G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., is announced to take place on December 10.

City Hall Reporter David Hastings of The News has been presented by his confreres with a set of silverware on the occasion of his leaving to accept a position on The Hamilton Herald.

Gas fixtures and lamp goods, retail at wholesale prices. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 156

To Aid Prince Ferdinand.

SOFIA, Nov. 13.—Premier Stambuloff is about to start on a tour of Europe to urge each of the powers to legalize Prince Ferdinand's position as a ruler of Bulgaria.

Denouncing the Jews.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 13.—M. Bratianno has incurred the King's censure by his open espousal of the anti-Semitic cause. In a violent speech Bratianno declared that Jews were the scourge of the country.

Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum purifies the breath and aids digestion.

Cooking ranges, 25 per cent. cheaper than any place in city. Wheeler & Bain King east.

Jurgenson Watches.

If you carry a "Jurgenson" don't risk a large depreciation in value by allowing it to RUN TILL IT STOPS. Ed. Beeton, High Grade Watch Specialist, 25 Leader-lane.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

Ald. Vokes' Committee and the Street Railway Franchise.

There is a pronounced feeling in municipal circles against the prolonged continuance of secret sessions of the special committee of the City Council appointed to deal with the street railway franchise. There are many rumors abroad as to the peculiar powers which the committee has arrogated to itself. One particularly is worthy of note, and that is that at one of the conclaves an offer of $2000 a mile yearly for a 50-year lease was considered and rejected by the men behind the scenes. It is further stated that the Toronto Street Railway Company were the parties who made the offer, but as a happy sequel it is told that a hard-headed alderman swore that in matters of this kind the people ought to be allowed to have a voice, and so burked the scheme.

The committee up to date, so far as can be judged by the work of the lawyers before the arbitration, has acquitted itself well, but now it is beginning to tread on dangerous ground and is entering on a course of discussion in which the citizens must have a voice. Ald. Vokes is chairman of the committee, and of late he has got into the habit of declaring his independence of public opinion in this matter.

Turn on the light!

HAULED OVER THE COALS.

Proposal to Reduce the Civic Staff—Clerks Must Work from Eight till Five—Suggested Secret Sessions.

The special committee on the reduction of the civic staff foregathered yesterday. Ald. J. E. Verral presided, there being present Ald. Saunders, George Verral, McDougall, Lucas, Vokes, Carlyle (St. Thos.), Bell and the City Clerk.

The chairman was very severe on the chiefs of the departments who had neglected to obey the mandates of the City Council to furnish returns of their subordinates and the hours of service. The recalcitrants were the City Engineer and the Street Commissioner.

Ald. George Verral thought that the time was come when the city officials should work longer hours. He made vague charges of extravagance in the City Engineer's department, but when Ald. McDougall asked him to name any particular instance of mismanagement he failed entirely, replying that all he knew was that there were more men employed in that department within the two past years than before.

Ald. Lucas took issue with Ald. George Verral, claiming that the city's increase in size and the superseding of contract work by day labor, was the cause of this state of things.

After a great deal of irrelevant talk it was determined to take up the City Clerk's department. City Clerk Blevins' salary was the first considered. It stood at $2400, and Ald. Vokes moved for a reduction to $2000. "Gentlemen," he said, "there is a general opinion in the city that salaries here are too high."

The Chairman: "Yes, and we ought to 'disperse' them of it."

Baiting the City Clerk.

The City Clerk had a hard hour of it. While answering a question of one alderman another would fire at him, and perhaps not getting a reply as quickly as desirable would shout it out.

Ald. McDougall set his face against any reduction in the department. He pointed out that while St. Alban's, St. Paul's, St. Mark's and St. Matthew's wards had been added to the city, the City Clerk had only two additions to the staff, Messrs. Wilson and Fraser. He would favor making the hours of work 9 to 5.

Ald. Vokes reiterated the statement, in the course of one of his many speeches, that a bookkeeper had no brain-work to do, not half as much as a salesman.

Ald. Saunders stigmatized this assertion as nonsense.

Ald. Vokes finally weakened and withdrew his motion knocking $400 off the City Clerk's salary.

Ald. George Verral moved in amendment that the hours of work be 8 to 5.

Ald. Saunders moved in amendment to the amendment that those doing clerical work attend from 9 until 5 continuous.

Ald. Vokes sent along another amendment that the hours be from 8 to 6.

Ald. E. A. Macdonald told the committee that the whole thing was a farce. It looked like a death-bed repentance and he had no faith in it. They had spent the money and it was foolish to bother about it now.

After considerable wrangling it was resolved to make the hours 8 to 5 in the clerks' department, with an hour for lunch.

Putting Clerks Through the Sieve.

At this juncture the proceedings became farcical. The City Clerk, the Assistant City Clerk and Clerks Sanderson, Bell, Somers, Boyd and Fraser were all approved of, but the stenographer, George B. Wilson, proved a stumbling block. The Mayor, who was present at the moment, explained that if he was released the department would be seriously hampered. He was left in his position.

The Chairman worked back to Clerk Boyd. He wanted him dismissed.

Ald. E. A. Macdonald: "That settles it. Boyd has no friends and he will be your victim. He has worked 40 years faithfully for the city and now you are going to send him adrift in his old age. It is easily seen that he has no friends."

Ald. Vokes thought that the committee should hold its sessions in secret. The matters to come up were very delicate.

The other aldermen would have none of it and the attempt was abandoned.

Ald. Vokes was also pained to hear that there were certain civic officials who did not pay their debts.

The committee refused to touch Mr. Boyd, but appointed a sub-committee to investigate Ald. Vokes' charges in regard to collecting debts from civic servants.

English Capitalists will Manufacture Whisky.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 13.—English capitalists with a fair sprinkling of Canadians have secured Morton's distillery and will resume the manufacture of whiskies on a large scale.

Buyers who buy now will sell to big advantage in a year. We will guarantee you 6 per cent. for your money and take the property off your hands at the expiration of a year if you are not satisfied with your investment. Think of that, a guarantee of good interest and a chance to make a large profit. We have a limited number of these lots left, which we will sell at $5 cash and $5 a month. McCuaig & Mainwaring, 18 Victoria-street.

Plenty of Money in New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Mr. Lacey, comptroller of the currency, said to-day that the latest report received by him showed all the national banks in New York city were in good condition and were in no danger from the stringency in the money market.

Within a year ten extensive factories will be running at Mimico. This means, to start with, that Mimico will become Toronto's great manufacturing suburb. McCuaig & Mainwaring, 18 Victoria-street.

Cattle Disease in the States.

MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., Nov. 13.—Anthrax is raging among the cattle in the dairy of a tenant on the Joseph Van Bomel farm in Wawayanda township.

He Retains His Seat.

WINDSOR, Nov. 13.—The petition against the return of Sol. White has been dismissed by consent of petitioner. Each side pays its own costs.

Brass Fenders, fire irons, andirons, coffee machines and kettles. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 156

The Labor Knights.

DENVER, Nov. 13.—The general assembly of the Knights of Labor is in session here. Among the prominent Knights present are Grand Master Powderly, A. W. Wright of Canada, and Morris L. Wheat of Ohio. Last night Mr. Powderly delivered an address on the "Labor Situation of the Day."

Watson's Cough Drops are the best in the world. Try them. 135

THE INSPECTOR OF MORALS.

THE MEANS ADOPTED TO PURIFY THE CITY MORALLY.

Evidence Before the Prison Commission—Juvenile Crime, its Causes and Prevention—Prof. Goldwin Smith's Views on the Effects of "Workhouses"—Why Constables Arrest Drunks.

The Prison Commission continued its work in the Legislative buildings yesterday, Mr. Langmuir in the chair. The witnesses were:

Rev. A. H. Baldwin, All Saints' Church.
Prof. Goldwin Smith, Chairman Associated Charities.
Hon. G. W. Allan, Chancellor Trinity University.
W. H. Howland, ex-Mayor.
Col. Grasett, Chief of Police.
D. Archabold, Inspector of Morals.
J. Massie, Warden Central Prison.

Rev. A. H. Baldwin said that the number of tramps in the House of Industry last year was 1481, and told the difficulties experienced in managing them. One night a number struck work and went off to another place, paying their own way. It was found that some of them had enough money to board at the Queen's.

Prof. Goldwin Smith endorsed Rev. Mr. Baldwin's remarks, and said that the jail should be kept solely as a penal institution.

Mr. Langmuir: "Do you think that the establishment of poorhouses and industrial homes in counties would have a pauperizing effect? This seems to prevent county councils from establishing them."

Mr. Smith: "I believe that is the idea, but cannot imagine anybody thinking relief properly administered to the needy would have a pauperizing effect."

Mr. Langmuir: "Then, providing houses for the poor and infirm would not have a pauperizing effect?"

Mr. Smith: "Certainly not. It is an absolute necessity. There must be a certain number of broken-down people, and it is the duty of the state to make provision for them."

Mr. Drury: "A large number of Old Country people say that the system of poorhouse relief there is a prolific source of poverty; that many people, relying on the state, make no provision for their old age."

Mr. Smith: "That is not my belief. I was a member of a commission to enquire into popular education and frame a scheme for it. It fell to my lot to enquire into endowments of all kinds, as it was thought that some of these almshouses might be made available for the purposes we had in view. Certainly the effect of the almshouses was very doubtful. People did look forward to them as houses or places of refuge for their old age. I do not think this holds as regards workhouses. The effect of the poorhouse is that none but those unable to provide for themselves take advantage of them."

Mr. Langmuir: "What in your opinion is the cause of crime?"

Mr. Smith: "I think it is almost impossible to give a definite answer to that question. People who have one special evil in their mind lay it all to that. But it fluctuates and is often the result of low wages, scarcity of work, etc. When you set up institutions like the Industrial School, you have to be very careful how you hold out inducements to parents to neglect their duty. For if unprincipled parents know that their children can be provided for they will be very apt to neglect them. Of course I do not mean to cast reflection on charities of any kind."

Mr. Langmuir: "Have you had occasion to enquire into the Barnado system of bringing boys into the country?"

Mr. Smith: "It is now under the consideration of the conference of associated charities of which I am chairman. These boys, we are sure, have not swelled the list of juvenile offenders, but it is an open question whether the community can absorb any more of that element."

Continuing Mr. Smith said that in the report of the Minister of Education there was a good deal of truancy reported, which of course defeats the supposed object of the public school law. There is no reason why a man who has no children should pay for the schooling of the half-dozen children of another man. The justification of it was that ignorance was dangerous to the community. It will be difficult to enforce school attendance.

Hon. G. W. Allan disapproved of the method of sending first offenders to jail, and thought highly of inebriate industrial institutions suggested by Mr. Langmuir.

Case of Juvenile Offenders.

Ex-Mayor Howland said he had taken a great deal of interest in all phases of juvenile crime for the past 9 or 10 years. Any scheme for reformation must be thorough. There were two reasons, he thought, for the prevalence of this kind of vice. In the first place, under the public school system children are idle for a large part of the day, and the only thing encouraged is physical culture, which has no practical value. From his observations among his own school-fellows Mr. Howland found that every boy who took some physical exercise with a practical side such as printing had turned out a successful man, whereas he was sure that some of them at least would have gone to the bad but for that kind of exercise. In the second place the streets are full of temptations now which were wanting a few years ago. When he was mayor he found that there were gangs of boy depredators with a leader, and that the gang would be broken up for a long time if the leader was taken away from them. The great majority of petty thefts were committed by such gangs. The first thing to be done was to look after these children. He believed truant schools should be established, and described the great success attending the truant school he had established in Elizabeth-street, where, he believed, at least 50 boys a year were saved from drifting into the criminal classes. He found that the city school trustees would not make any endeavor to draw children into the schools if they did not come themselves, and supposed it was because the cost of maintaining schools would be increased if the attendance was increased. Then there should be day industrial schools for boys somewhat older. For boys between the ages of 14 and 20 an institution should be established in the Northwest, endowed with a large land grant, where boys could be trained to agriculture, and given to understand that when they were fit for it they would be made landed proprietors. They should be given every help and kept there until they were made producers. There never was anything better than the penal system in Australia, many of the people at the top there now having come to that island in the first place as convicts. He had not the slightest faith in heredity.

Mr. Langmuir: "What do you think of committments to jail for drunkenness?"

Mr. Howland: "It is a horrid practice, as abominable and degrading as it can possibly be."

Mr. Langmuir: "What treatment do you suggest?"

Mr. Howland: "I think your suggestion of an inebriate industrial institution an admirable one."

Continuing, Mr. Howland gave an interesting account of the effective work done by the Industrial School at Mimico, affirming that the great object of all such institutions should be to restore the family relation, as well as to make boys productive. Farming was the best possible thing to teach these boys. No child under 12 years should be sent to jail, because if they are not already criminals they will be made so by sending them there.

Arresting Drunks.

Col. Grasett, chief of police since 1886, regarded drunkenness as beyond question the greatest cause of crime. When there are no facilities for getting drink the arrests are few. Of the 5441 arrested in 1889 for drunkenness about 5000 were arrested on week days and the balance, only 441, on Sundays. He could not say much about the causes of crime because, being merely the executive head of the administration, he did not come into personal contact with the prisoners. He agreed with other witnesses that the system of sending drunks down for short terms like 30 days was of no value in the shape of reformation, and that the proper mode of treatment was in the direction of an agricultural reformatory. Instructions have been issued to the constables not to arrest drunks unless they are in danger of being robbed or frostbitten, and the majority of the constables carry out these instructions. It is a very puzzling question for a constable to know how to act sometimes with a drunk. A crowd perhaps will gather and the constable, especially if he is a young one, will be urged to an arrest which should not have taken place. Often, if the sergeant at the station finds that a man might better be allowed to go home, he permits him to go. There is a female in charge of the women at the headquarters station, but not at the other stations. An institution should be established for the reception of boys and girls waiting trial so that they will not be mixed with other prisoners. The boy question in Toronto is the most troublesome he has to deal with. Considering the amount of money spent on the school system there are far too many cases of juvenile offences. The school board through its inspector has promised to co-operate with the police in looking after these youngsters and claims to have issued instructions on that point. Whether those arrested were school children or not he didn't know, but was now collecting data on the subject. Many parents are too careless about their children, and only abuse the police when they inform them that their children are truants.

The Morality Crusade.

Staff-Inspector Archabold, who has charge of the prosecution of offences against morals, was the next witness. He said the causes of juvenile crime were intemperance in parents, evil associations, parental neglect and poverty. A large number of the girls sent out from England become street walkers. The inmates and keepers of houses of ill-fame are not generally drunkards, but as they fall to the position of common street-walkers drunkenness is always an accompaniment. In his experience he found that drunkenness was a result of prostitution rather than a cause of it. When he was first appointed to his position in the spring of 1886 he inspected 35 established houses of ill-fame. There were 4 to 5 inmates in each house, of whom two-thirds were from the United States. He took their name, age, nationality, etc., and gave them distinctly to understand that the law would be enforced, but a reasonable time would be given them to leave. He further told them that if they desired to reform philanthropic ladies would take charge of them. A few weeks afterwards half of them had left town. Since then the law has been strictly enforced and the number of houses has been reduced to a minimum. There is not the same number of women arrested now on the streets for drunkenness.

Mr. Langmuir: "But it is said that the result of suppressing these houses has been to drive them into ordinary houses."

Inspector Archabold: "There are not so many cases of that kind as there were in 1865, when the city had a population of 45,000, and there are fewer cases of soliciting on the streets. This was a very common thing a few years ago."

Mr. Langmuir: "What do you think of the system of regulation?"

Inspector Archabold: "I am entirely opposed to it. I would as soon think of regulating burglars."

Mr. Langmuir: "What has been the effect of regulating houses in other cities?"

Inspector Archabold: "I have always heard it was most demoralizing. I am not so sure of the absolute extermination of the crime. Murder still exists in spite of hanging. But the social evil should be dealt with on the same lines as other crimes."

Cases of Reformation.

Continuing, the inspector said he had followed the work of the prison, haven and the rescue home of the Salvation Army and knew many cases of reformation. He gave the example of one case in particular, the former keeper of a fashionable house, who was now holding an honorable position in society.

Mr. Langmuir; "What has been the result of sending women to the Mercer Reformatory?"

Inspector Archabold: "It has not met expectations. I attribute this to the short terms of commitment. Under the short term sentences the institution is more of a prison than a reformatory."

Mr. Langmuir: "What is your method of dealing with houses of assignation?"

Inspector Archabold: "I don't find many, but they are treated the same as houses of ill-fame and suppressed."

Mr. Jury: "Have you heard that many young men keep rooms for purposes of assignation?"

Inspector Archabold: "Yes, but we have no power to enter rooms of that kind unless we believe there is a contravention of the law, by gambling, the illicit sale of liquor, etc. In that case we require to have a warrant, but otherwise we can't enter the rooms."

With regard to drunkenness the inspector said the number of dives for the sale of liquor was very few. There were not more than 12 places known to the police where any quantity of liquor was sold. He was strongly of the opinion that the number of saloons should be reduced and the price of the license increased.

Warden Massie continued his evidence, dealing principally with prison labor. The industries should be as diversified as possible in order not to interfere with the products of free labor, as well as to suit the abilities of the prisoners. All the industries there now are in the right direction.

Mr. Langmuir: "I am informed that binding twine is not made in this province. It is greatly in demand by farmers, but a combine raises the price of it. Would not that be a suitable industry?"

Warden Massie: "Yes, if it is not made in the province. Undoubtedly it would be a very good thing and I would take it."

Continuing the warden gave a number of details about the manner of working in the prison. Those working in the tailor shop got about 10 per cent. of the value of their work on the expiration of their term. Other prisoners by a system of grading earn from 20 to 40 or 50 cents a day.

The warden's evidence will be concluded to-day.

The commission will probably finish its work to-day so far as the taking of evidence is concerned. The principal witnesses will be Detective Stark, D. J. O'Donoghue, J. J. Kelso, G. A. Barnett, Mrs. O'Reilly and Mrs. Code.

Property in a rising place is the best possible investment. We have a specialty which fits the case of young men on salary, a limited number of lots at Mimico we can sell at $5 cash and $5 a month. Young men who are taking advantage of this opportunity will soon accumulate sufficient to put them in business. McCuaig & Mainwaring, 18 Victoria-street.

A Great Demand for Furs.

Owing to the great advance that has recently taken place on the finer grades of skins, such as seal, Persian, otter, beaver, sable and bear, the furriers are quite busy. Dineen, on corner King and Yonge-streets, reports trade brisker than usual—their full staff of hands is working over-time to keep up with the orders, and from present appearances there won't be many choice furs left at the close of the year. Those who do not take advantage of the present prices to buy furs will have to pay double next year.

Do not put off this matter. Having made up your mind to invest secure your lot at once. This is a specialty for young men and will be only available for a few days. $5 down and $5 a month will buy a fine piece of property, which is certain to advance. McCuaig & Mainwaring, 18 Victoria-street.

$5 New York $5—New York via The Great Erie Railway.

If every person in Canada don't see New York it cannot be for the want of low rates, for it is cheaper to travel than to stay at home. Only five dollars round trip, Suspension Bridge to New York on November 15. Magnificent through sleepers from Toronto. For full particulars apply to G.T.R. agents or to S. J. Sharp, 19 Wellington-street East, Toronto. ed

Young men, we strongly advise you to take advantage of this opportunity. It is something which will not be offered again. You become a landowner for $5 and a monthly payment of $5. Your property will double inside of two years. McCuaig & Mainwaring, 18 Victoria-street.

How to cure Indigestion—chew Adams Tutti Frutti Gum, 5 cen

GOULD GETS UNION PACIFIC.

A DIRECT RESULT OF THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

He Will Probably Take the Presidency—He is the Largest Owner of Stock Bought During the Great Decline—It Will Not be a Disturber of Railway Peace.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Little Wizard of Wall-street has secured enough stock in the Union Pacific Railroad to entitle him to a voice in the management, and it was stated yesterday that he will shortly become a member of the Board of Directors.

The Wizard and his son George spent many hours of the present week in the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and consultations at which these two, J. Pierpont Morgan and members of the Standard Oil syndicate were present, lasted late into the night. It was not known until yesterday morning what the meaning of these consultations was. An alleged interview was printed with the Wizard, in which he was made to say that he had got complete possession of the Union Pacific and that one of his first official acts would be to eject Charles Francis Adams from the presidency and take it himself. Russell Sage victoriously announced that he believed the Wizard had really bought the road. This was before the Wizard came down town. When the latter reached his office in the Western Union building he declared that the reported interview was pure fiction and that he had had no confabs with the Standard Oil people, Messrs. Rockefeller or Ames about the control of Union Pacific. When asked definitely whether he had purchased a large controlling interest in that concern he uttered these memorable words, "I am not buying anything I can't pay for."

Chops and tomato sauce!

The Wizard did not declare that he could not pay for this large or controlling interest, but that he was not buying "anything" he couldn't pay for. Perhaps he was talking about the moon or the Australian continent. Who knows whether the Union Pacific was included in the "anything?"

The truth of the matter seems to be that a few changes are to be made in the Union Pacific management, but not such as will deprive that road of its Vanderbilt characteristics. J. Pierpont Morgan will become a director and he will care for the Vanderbilt interests, to a certain extent offsetting the influence of the Wizard.

Closely connected with this deal is a scheme to raise rates a mill a ton a mile.

KILLED BY THE SHOCK.

Peculiar Death of a West End Laborer Yesterday.

Patrick Shea of 38 Fisher-street, a single man aged 25 years, met with a peculiar death last evening. He was trying to fire off an old musket and in it refusing to answer the trigger he put a match to the touch-hole, holding it in a horizontal position with his left hand. The weapon was discharged, but the recoil was so heavy that it knocked him down. As he did not rise his friends went to lift him up only to find him dead. Coroner Lynd was notified, but refused to hold an inquest, giving a certificate of death from heart disease.

Suspension Bridge $5, Nov. 15, 16, 19, 22 and 23.

H. W. VanEvery, the instigator of cheap rates to New York city, is determined to show the public that he will not be forced by opposition lines to withdraw his excursions and put the rate up to $16, which they are trying to force him to do. He will meet any rate they may make or go them one better if necessary. His tickets are good for 10 days, and parlor reclining chair cars are run through free of extra charge. Pullman's buffet sleepers are run through daily without change. Excursion leaves Toronto 12.20, noon, Suspension Bridge at 4 p.m., running through the most picturesque route in America. The R., W. & O. is one of the best equipped roads in America and their passengers have a grand view of the Catskill Mountains and the famous Hudson River by daylight. Stand by VanEvery and the R., W. & O. if you want excursions and cheap rates, but if you stand in with the opposition lines it simply means to put the rate up to $16; if this is not a fact let them deny it. VanEvery's offices are at No. 5 Adelaide-street east and 36 York-street. No tickets will be accepted on VanEvery's excursions without his name printed on them.

Costume Concert at Holy Trinity Hall.

The school-house of Holy Trinity Church was crowded to the doors last night with a highly delighted audience. The occasion was the performance of Franz Abt's cantata, Richard Cœur de Lion, and a miscellaneous costume concert by the choir under the direction of A.R. Blackburn. The characters in the cantata were taken up as follows: King Richard, J. Beckett; Blondel, E. G. Pearce; Sir Ranulph, A. L. James; Earl John, C. E. Rudge. The closing piece was the cauldron scene in Macbeth. The solos and choruses were well rendered and the fantastic costumes of the performers added enchantment to the proceedings. The proceeds were in aid of the schoolhouse fund.

Prof. Clark on "Carlyle."

The audience which assembled in St George's schoolhouse last night were treated to a delectable program. The lecture given by Prof. Clark on "Carlyle" was listened to with rapt attention and frequently applauded. The vocal and instrumental part of the program was equally well received. Rev. A. A. Pitman was in the chair.

New and novel. The latest "fad" for young men. We have just placed into stock 500 nobby tweed suits. The styles of the coats are the new double-breasted sack. Every young man in Toronto should see them. Prices from $10 to $15. The Model Clothing Store, 219 and 221 Yonge-street, corner Shuter-street

The Parnell Divorce Suit.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In the divorce court today Mr. Lockwood, on behalf of Mrs. O'Shea, applied for a postponement of the Parnell suit, pending the proceedings in the case of Mrs. Steele, sister of Mrs. O'Shea, against whom there is a counter accusation of adultery with Capt. O'Shea. Justice Butt refused to grant any further postponement.

No Pleuro-Pneumonia.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—Mr. Cunningham, secretary of the Dominion Live Stock Association, received cablegrams to-day which refute the rumors of pleuro-pneumonia among Canadian cattle.

Four large factories will commence operations at Mimico within three weeks. Think what this means and what it means to the land around it. Buy a lot and make money—$5 cash and $5 a month. McCuaig & Mainwaring, 18 Victoria-street.

Fine To-Day.

Moderate to fresh winds; fine weather; stationary or higher temperature.

TEMPERATURES.

Prince Albert 25, 44; Edmonton 38, 46; Qu'Appell 34, 46; Minnedosa 20, 40; Toronto 34, 50; Kingston 34, 50; Quebec 26, 36; Halifax 28, 46.

Young men, save your money and put it where it will earn the most. Mimico property will double in value in two years. A lot bought from McCuaig & Mainwaring, 18 Victoria-street, will cost you $5 cash and $5 a month.

Steamship Arrivals.

The Allan steamship Corean, from Liverpool, passed Heath Point at 9 a.m. on Thursday.

The Jewel Range, with duplex grate, has no equal. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 156

Frank Cayley Offers for Sale.

Yonge-street, corner of Wellesley. This lot has a frontage of 70 feet by a depth along Wellesley of 150 feet, and is one of the best corners in the city. For price and terms apply at office.