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The Toronto World.

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TWELFTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1891. ONE CENT

CLEVELAND'S CLEAN SKATER.

THE BARON OF BELLAMY INTRODUCES HIS LITTLE INJUNCTION.

The World's Article Causes a Sensation in the City—Mr. Mohler Has Been Telegraphed for—The Agitation for a Special Meeting Drops Like a Shot—Hot Circular from Workingmen.

The announcement of "boodle" in connection with the street railway franchise consternated not a few yesterday. Quite a number of aldermen went rushing about town volunteering the information that their hands were clean. Why were they so anxious?

Mr. Mohler, who had been indicated as "the clean skater from Cleveland," was telegraphed for yesterday, and it was said he would be here this morning.

Some very interesting information may also arrive in town by a later mail.

The big workers who were so busy on Wednesday getting up the petition for a special meeting of the council to rush through the sale dropped the parchment like a hot plate when they read the papers.

Just at present the public appetite has been whetted for revelations by reading the reports from Ottawa; and those who may be implicated do not care to run the risk of a rigid cross-examination.

The Baron's Affidavit.

The indefatigable Ernest Albert Macdonald has been as good as his word. By his attorney yesterday forenoon he applied for an injunction enjoining and restraining the defendants, their servants, agents, officials and employes or any person or persons on behalf of said defendants from considering and accepting any of the present tenders for the rolling stock, plant and franchise of the street railway now being operated by said defendants, or from entering into or making any agreement with any of the present tenders for said rolling stock, plant and franchise of and appurtenant to said street railway.

In support of this application he filed the following affidavits:

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, between E. A. Macdonald, plaintiff, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, defendants.

I, Ernest Albert Macdonald of the city of Toronto in the county of York, dealer in real estate, make oath and say:

1. I am the above named plaintiff.

2. I have been for several years past a member of the council of the corporation of the city of Toronto and have knowledge of all acts of Parliament, bylaws, resolutions and agreements between the City Council of said corporation and the Toronto Street Railway Company.

3. That a pamphlet has been compiled, pursuant to a motion made by me and adopted by said council, which said pamphlet purports to contain a copy of all enactments, resolutions, bylaws and correspondence and judgments appertaining to Toronto street railway matters, which said pamphlet is now produced and shown to me and marked as exhibit A to this my affidavit.

4. I was for a time chairman of the Special Street Railway Committee of said council.

5. I was a member of said council for the years 1889 and 1890, and took an active part in introducing bylaws and otherwise promoting and advocating the assumption and taking over by the city of the present street railway franchise.

6. The said council are endeavoring to dispose of the plant, rolling stock and franchise recently acquired and assumed and now held and operated by them.

7. According and pursuant to certain specifications now shown to me and marked as exhibit B to this my affidavit.

8. Said specifications are found on pages 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242 and 243 of said last-mentioned exhibit.

Only for 20 Years.

9. Section one of said specifications provides for the disposal of the exclusive right and privilege to operate surface street railway in said City of Toronto for a period of 20 years, said section further provides that such exclusive period shall be renewed for a further period of 10 years in the event of legislation being obtained to enable this to be done, and that the city will assist in endeavoring to secure such legislation.

10. I am advised and verily believe that it is against public policy and the spirit and letter of the law for any municipal council to grant to any street railway company any privilege for a longer period than 20 years, or promise to use or exert their public honor, credit and influence in obtaining legislation or otherwise exceeding said term.

11. As a member of said council I vigorously protested against the adoption of section 1 of said specifications.

12. Immediately after the adoption of similar specifications to those contained in said exhibit B, one or more members of the Council of said corporation of the City of Toronto, without the authority of said Council, advertised for tenders for the plant, rolling stock and franchise of said street railway, and the time given for the reception of tenders was entirely inadequate, and the time has been extended several times from time to time since, but at no time or under any one extension was there sufficient or adequate time to make known to the capitalists of the world the merits and value of said franchise, rolling stock and plant.

13. I verily believe that if sufficient, proper and uninterrupted notice were given by advertisement that much more advantageous offers would be received therefor.

14. In my belief there has been no proper or sufficient advertisement and notice to the world by or on behalf of the corporation of the said city of Toronto of the offering for sale, letting or otherwise disposing of the franchise, rolling stock and plant of the said street railway, and that the same has not been properly and sufficiently brought to the notice and attention of both home and foreign capitalists and no sufficient or proper efforts have been made to endeavor to obtain the best or even a fair price or compensation for the same.

15. I verily believe that unless more adequate and sufficient steps are taken and notice given for the letting or other disposition of the rolling stock, plant and franchise of the said street railway as contemplated by the council of the corporation of the said city of Toronto, that the city will be a loser during the term of the letting or other disposition of the said street railway as aforesaid of several million dollars, to the great loss, injury and damage of ratepayers and inhabitants of the said city of Toronto.

16. I am advised and verily believe that a large number of the electorate, if not a majority thereof, are in favor of the said rolling stock, plant and franchise being retained and operated by the corporation by and through the means of a commission.

17. At the last municipal elections in January of this year I was a candidate for the office of mayor, on which occasion I presented an address to the electorate, in which address I publicly and strenuously advocated such retention and operation by a commission, and I believe that the electors were fully aware of my policy in that respect that 7040 votes were cast for me and my policy by the electors of this city.

18. I believe that the proposal to grant the exclusive privilege for 20 years or the pledging of the public honor by the City Council to that end would not be in the public interest, but would be very detrimental thereto.

19. The present Street Railway Committee of the said council have recommended that the tender of Kidey, Everett & Co. be accepted by the council of the said corporation on and in pursuance of the specifications, aforesaid.

20. The recommendation of the Kiely, Everett & Co. tender was adopted by a very narrow majority, and I am informed and verily believe that the said majority was obtained and secured by means of bribery and corruption and other illegal and dishonest methods.

Charges Bribery.

21. I am informed and believe that a large number of the members of the council of the said corporation have been approached by the agents of the defendant companies herein, or some one or more of them, and that such agents have offered bribes and money and other considerations to induce the said members to vote for some one or more of the said tenders, and I verily believe that the recommendation of the said committee of the acceptance of the tender of the Kiely-Everett Company was procured by dishonest, improper, illegal and corrupt means.

21. I verily believe that if I am afforded an opportunity I can substantiate the above charges or some of them.

23. I believe that it is in the interest of the public and of the good government and well-being of the said corporation of the city of Toronto that an injunction do forthwith issue restraining and enjoining the said council from entering into the agreement, either implied or expressed, or pledging the public honor or credit and influence to any policy involving the granting or letting of the privileges, franchise, plant and rolling stock of the said street railway for a period of over 20 years. E. A. MACDONALD.

A Startling Circular.

The joint committee of the Trades and Labor Council and the District Assembly have issned the following circular:

STREET RAILWAY

Citizens attend a
MASS MEETING
ON
MONDAY NEXT, AT 7.30 P.M.
in front of the City Hall steps, to protest against the proposal to give away $10,000,000.

The air is full of rumors of boodleism! Let there be time given that the atmosphere may be cleared!

Shall the people be allowed to say what is to be done with the road, or shall it be given away without a fair equivalent in return?

Shall a half-a-dozen needy aldermen perpetrate a scandalous job?

GIVE US TIME that we may intelligently decide as to the best disposition of the road, having regard only to the best interest of the city.

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND THE MEETING.

Haste Is Suspicious.

At the meeting of the Canadian Nationalist Association last evening the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That this association protest against the undue haste of the Street Railway Committee of the City Council in rushing the sale of the street railway franchise in opposition to the opinion of the counsel retained by the city and the expressed wish of a large number of the citizens of Toronto, and remind the council that in view of the charges of bribery of some of the aldermen by the company to which the franchise was recommended to be sold, additional haste will justify the inference that the question is not to be decided solely by the interests of the city."

It was also decided to attend the citizens' mass meeting on Monday evening next in a body.

THE TARTE INVESTIGATION.

Little Evidence of Importance Adduced at Yesterday's Session of the Committee.

OTTAWA, July 16.—The only important evidence before the Privileges and Elections Committee this morning was that of Mr. Hector Verret, secretary-treasurer of the Quebec Harbor Commission. He swore that a deposit of $25,000 in a certified check was required by the commission for the south wall contract. The firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. made that deposit, and afterwards Owen E. Murphy came to the witness and asked for a return of the deposit of $25,000, offering to substitute for it the firm's check.

Mr. Verret refused this until Mr. Murphy could procure the consent of the commission to the substitution. Mr. Murphy said he did not like to ask the commission, but he afterwards brought a letter from Hon. Thomas McGreevy saying that he (McGreevy) saw no objection to substituting the check for the deposit. Mr. Verret then made the substitution and placed Thomas McGreevy's letter with the firm's check in the commission's cash box. Thirteen months afterwards the witness resigned his position on the commission and became auditor for the Government. He never saw Thomas McGreevy's letter again until he appeared before this committee. Then he was astounded to see that the word "no" was removed and the letter read that McGreevy had objection. He swore positively that the letter now shown to him was in the same handwriting and bore the same signature as the original letter from Mr. Thomas McGreevy. He repeated emphatically that the original letter contained the word "no." He also swore that Mr. Thomas McGreevy always used Sir Hector's name and said he spoke for Sir Hector in order to influence the commission to his view of affairs. Sir Hector seldom came to see the works, but when he did it was always in Thomas McGreevy's company.

Juvenile Firebugs.

BERLIN, Ont., July 16.—Conrad Henrich and Charles Goeber, aged eight and nine respectively, were up before the magistrate this morning, charged with setting fire to an outhouse belonging to the firm of Brown & Erb. They pleaded guilty and the magistrate sent them before the judge for trial. They afterwards made an unsuccessful attempt to escape.

Where to Buy Furs.

Teachers from Uncle Sam's dominions and visitors to Toronto generally are invited to inspect the handsome stock of fur goods shown by Mr. James Harris, 99 Yonge-street. The establishment is one of the best stocked in the Dominion, and can easily be known by the sign of the large polar bear and cub in the window. It is at 99 Yonge-street. Mr. Harris will sell during this week fur goods, such as seal mantles, sacques, capes, muffs, etc., at less than cost. All goods are manufactured from the finest skins and guaranteed. James Harris, 99 Yonge-street.

Cheap Railway Tickets.

H. W. VanEvery is issuing tickets to New York and return at lower rates than any other agent dares sell at in this city. He is also selling tickets to Portland and all sea shore resorts. Also Alexandria Bay, 1000 Islands, Buffalo and Niagara Falls at lowest rates. His office in 5 Adelaide-street east and 36 York-street. Telephone 2109. ed

The E. B. Eddy Co., Lt'd.

On the 11th inst. Royal assent was given to an Act of Parliament granting power to the "E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Co. of Hull P.Q." to change their name to "The E. B. Eddy Co., Lt'd." President Eddy, in a circular to his correspondents, hopes that the trade relations, extending in some cases over forty years, may be continued and increased. A branch establishment of the company has been opened in Toronto in Front-street west, in charge of Mr. Weldon.

The Teachers will find the most enjoyable treat of their vacation at the Horticultural Gardens Concert to-night. Mrs. Agnes Thomson and superb company. Only two prices, 25 and 50 cents.

The Blow Proved Fatal.

WALKERTON, July 16.—John Chambers, employed in Senkpiel & Hauser's broom handle factory, Elmwood, was struck in the stomach by a piece of board thrown by the circular saw and died from the effects.

Another great opportunity to hear Canada's Great Songstress, Agnes Thomson, at the Teachers' Festival Concert to-night. Only two prices, 25 and 50 cents.

A magnificent program of vocal music in conjunction with Canada's great soprano, Agnes Thomson, at the Horticultural Gardens to-night. Only two prices, 25 and 50 cents.

Canada's Songstress, Agnes Thomson, at the Horticultural Gardens to-night. Secure your tickets and avoid the rush. Program begins at 8.15 sharp Only two prices, 25 and 50 cents.

TEACHERS TALK ON TIME.

NEWEST WRINKLES ON PEDAGOGY ADVANCED AND DISCUSSED.

The Morning Meeting Sees an Outburst of International Amity—Singing National Anthems—Brief Notices of the Meetings of the Various Sections—Tonic Solfa and Staff Notation—Mr. Sherwood's Prismatic School.

To-day's Program.

9 a.m.—At Pavilion. Moral Education: D. J. Goggin, M.A., Winnipeg.
Educational Propaganda: Hon. A. J. Rickoff.
The Independent District System: John A. McDonald, Topeka, Kansas.
In Search of an Education: Momolu Massa Quay, Prince of the Vey Nation, Africa, and Dr. Oronhyatekha, Toronto.
9 a.m. till 10 p.m.—Trips on the lake by State Delegations on steamer Eurydice from Geddes' Wharf, foot of Yonge-street, every two hours from 9 a.m.
10 a.m. till 10 p.m.—Exhibition of School Work, etc., at the Granite Rinks, Church-street.
3 p.m.—Elementary Education Department, session at Horticultural Gardens.
Higher Education, at Metropolitan Church.
Industrial Education, at Northern Congregational Church, Church-street.
Music Department, at Jarvis-street Baptist Church.
7.30 p.m. — General meeting at Mutual-street Rink.
The Influence of the Public School, Nationally and Internationally. Address—Rev. Principal George M. Grant, D.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.
Co-Education of the Sexes. Address—Miss Mary Eastman, Massachusetts.
Manual Training in Female Education. Miss M. Narroway and Miss K. R. Bartlett, St. John, New Brunswick.
8 p.m.—Promenade concert by the Queen's Own Rifles and the Royal School of Infantry Bands at the Granite Rink. Admission to members of the association free on presentation of membership certificate: the general public, 25c.
8 p.m.—The Agnes Thomson concert at the Pavilion.

And still the interest keeps up. It seemed to rise to its maximum height yesterday afternoon in the Mutual-street Rink. It was no wonder. The program provided by the school children was varied, interesting and splendidly executed. The sweet voices of the 1500 little cherubs robed in white was almost heavenly.

The proceedings of the afternoon were opened by the audience and the children joining in one verse from our National Anthem, one verse from the American National Anthem and the following invocation on the children's instruction and instructors:

Author of love and truth,
Bless all who train the youth
Guide them aright,
That all manlind may be
Wise, pure, unselfish, free,
And ever grow towards Thee,
In Thy clear light.

The chorus was made up largely of Canadian national and patriotic songs. But it was when "The Maple Leaf" was sung that the enthusiasm of the audience broke out. When the emblem of Canada was waved by the little singers, cheer after cheer broke from the 3000 spectators. The little differences of nationality that exist but have been entirely free from the present great gathering were buried, as it would seem in hopeless oblivion, as Canadians and Americans together joined in the "Chautauqua Salute." At this moment all that could be seen from the reporters' table was radiant faces all around, green maple twigs waving before, on either side and behind restless handkerchiefs. This ovation was ended by Mr. Marcelius Marshall of Mexico proposing, with his big manly voice, three cheers for "The Maple Leaf." The proposition was responded to as only people with Anglo-Saxon lungs can respond.

But the Canadians were not behind their cousins in paying respect to that kindly feeling akin to brotherhood. The playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Grenadiers' Band was therefore greeted with deafening cheers and profuse handkerchief waving. And when it was ended it had to be repeated. And during its repetition the audience, Canadians and Americans, stood and lustily sang it.

At the time of handkerchief waving Mr. J. L. Hughes of course joined. A lady beside him, thinking that he required two handkerchiefs, presented him with hers. The good-natured inspector thanked his donor and assured the assemblage that he would keep it as long as he lived. The incident occasioned great laughter.

The singing of our local artists, Mr. E. W. Schuch, Mr. Harold Jarvis and Mrs. Clara E. Shilton, was as heartily appreciated by the visitors as they are always appreciated by our own people, and each had to respond with an additional song.

The interesting proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

The morning session was occupied in the reading and discussion of a paper on "German Model Schools for Girls," by Miss Julia Tutwiler, Livingstone, Ala.; a paper on "Spelling Reform," by H. W. Brewster, and a paper on "Pedagogical Inquiry" by Charles De Garmo, Bloomington, Ill.

Industrial Education Section.

This section held its meeting yesterday afternoon in the Northern Congregational Church. Prof. Lewis McLouth, Brookings, South Dakota, presided. A paper on "Industrial Education and Manual Training" was read by Prof. McLouth. The paper was an able plea for these branches of tecunical instruction. He said the recent establishment of agricultural experiment stations by the United States in connection with these schools has had a noticeable tendency to increase and emphasize their strictly agricultural studies, and the trend of changes in these schools is now towards more of this their special and proper work. The mechanical courses of study in these schools and their laboratory outfit for teaching the principles and practice of mechanism are of more recent establishment because agriculture has been the most prominent industry, and yet these new courses have become very popular. In some of these schools domestic or household science or art as well as many of the lighter manual industrial arts are receiving legitimate attention. Schools of mining and metallurgy, schools of veterinary art and pharmacy, schools of navigation and of architecture, and schools of civil and electrical, hydraulic and of railroad engineering, are of the class called industrial or else lie close to the dividing line. The polytechnic schools or schools of technology are between the industrials and the professional ones. In addition to their work of preparing for the higher and more complex mechanical industries there seems to be another and important purpose, viz: to fit for and encourage original investigation in the domain of pure and applied science. The manual training schools are those whose function in the work of complete education is the training of hand and eye, and those faculties of the mind that are concerned in manual skill and celerity.

Dr. Sherwood of St. Louis was unable to present at the Industrial Training section his paper on "The Teacher of Tool Work," and it was read by Dr. H. M. Leipziger of New York. The paper urged that such an instructor should teach his pupils as a class and not individually, and should have facilities for seating his class around his bench, anvil or machine tool. The work of the class was as uniform as that of a class in algebra. Woodward's paper was discussed by Prof. Faircuild, State Agricultural College, Kansas, Dr. Leipziger and Prof. Booth, Cincinnati. "Manual Training and its Place in the Educational System of Ontario" was the subject of the paper prepared and read by Prof. N. Wolverton. In Canada there was but one manual training school or rather department. That department was at Woodstock College, which the writer had the honor of establishing and which had been in successful operation for two years. For this reason educationists were not so familiar with the idea as were those of the United States, where many manual training schools had long been in operation. Manual training was substantially as follows: The student of the high or grammar school pursued all, or the major part, of the ordinary literary studies of the school, and in addition thereto he pursued a special course in drawing and tool work, in properly fitted shops, and under competent instructors. His drawing consisted of the principles of perspective, some freehand easy lessons in projection, mechanical and architectural drawing and designing. He was also required to draw to scale whatever he makes, be it in wood or iron. His tool work consisted of graded lessons, in the care and use of carpenters', wood-turners', wood-carvers', blacksmiths', moulders' and machinists' tools, ending with a more ambitious project, such as the construction of a steam engine or dynamo. Brief addresses on subjects pertaining to industrial education and its different branches were delivered by Prof. Galbraith, School of Practical Science, Toronto; Mrs. Schoffield, South Carolina; Miss Ida Condit, Dayton, Ohio; Prof. Clarke, Ont.; Prof. Kilburn, Cleveland; Prof. Robins, Davenport, Iowa; Prof. Dudgeon, Monominee, Wis.

Secondary Education.

The Department of Secondary Education met in the schoolroom of Old St. Andrew's Church with the President, Mr. Frank E. Plummer of Desmoines, Iowa, in the chair. The proceedings were opened by Miss Mason ably rendering a vocal solo. Mr. Frank A. Hill of Cambridge, Mass., read a paper on "Aims in Teaching Civil Government." The object, he contended, should be to teach the pupils to become good citizens. In the discussion which followed Mr. R. G. Huling of Bedford, Mass.; Mrs. Bears of Buffalo, N.Y.; Mr. F. D. Ward of Ohio, and Mr. G. O. Mills of Alabama agreed with the sentiments expressed in the address. Mr. S. B. Todd of Sterling, Kansas, followed with a paper on "The Necessity and Means of Developing Individuality." Mr. Barnes of California, Mr. W. A. Bell of Indiana, Messrs. A. C. Kilbourne of Erie and J. A. Teller of Lafayette, Inndiana, A. H. Sale of Waterville, N.Y., took part in the discussion. The next paper was read by Mrs. Mary Sheldon Barnes of Indiana on the "Methods of Teaching General History," Mr. L. L. H. Austin of Lincoln, Neb., on the "Province of the Western High School." He said that what was needed in the west was less superficiality and more intellectual culture and intellectual discipline.

Elementary Department.

Superintendent H. S. Jones of Lincoln, Nebraska, presided yesterday afternoon in the Pavilion. On the platform were Vice-President Julia Tutwiler of Livingstone, Ala., and Ellen F. Wheaton of St. Paul, Minn. The meeting opened by Miss Forbes singing "White Wings." Superintendent Gait of Tacoma read the first paper, one on Primary Reading.

Prof. W. S. Jackman of Cook County (Ill.) Normal School read the next paper on "Natural Science for Common Schools." He said: "The mode of study is the means and the process by which the mind receives data from the world without. The modes may be included under three heads: First, the study of the real object; second, the study of the object by some means which partially symbolizes it; third, the study of means of symbols only. The thoughts which come to the mind as it contemplates the mutual adaptations of the different parts of nature, their relations to the whole are, in their suggestion of infinite law, the loftiest that can possess the human soul. The full expression of these conceptions, involving the highest relations of man to man, rises to the plane of a fine art. Embalmed in verse or picture or chiselled stone, it will, to future generations, mirror forth the best and purest thought of the age." The papers read were criticized by C. N. Chapman of Grand Rapids High School, Mich., and Prof. Gustave Guttenberg of the High school, Pittsburg, Pa.

Higher Education Department.

The first paper read was by Prof. Herbert B. Adams of Johns Hopkins University, Maryland, on the subject of "University Extension." This, he said, is the most significant sign of the modern educational movement of the present day. People are apt to look on the public schools as the proof of modern advancement. Yet this movement is of greater moment, as it affords adults past the school age an opportunity to get university education. It proposes to carry the university to the people, because the people cannot go to the university. It originated in the year 1867, in the north of England. In 1873 this system received official recognition when Cambridge prepared written examination papers to be used. Oxford followed in the wake of Cambridge, but gave shorter courses when required, accommodating to the purses of the audience. In 1876 a university society was formed, which did a similar work in the metropolis. Oxford now has 30 professors engaged in this work, and Cambridge fully as many. Forty thousand men and women in England have profited by these lectures. In America the work is as yet in its chrysalis state. The Johns Hopkins University has lately published an admirable report of the working of this system, under the title "The University of the Future." President Pritchett of Clark University, Mass., opposed the idea. It was not university extension. If they engaged in this work they would soon have no university to extend.

Prof. Herbert F. Fisk of Northwestern University, Ill., then read a paper on "The Importance of Pedagogical Training for College Professors."

Art Department.

The second meeting of the N.E.A. Art Department was held in Sherbourne-street Methodist Church yesterday. Mr. W. A. Sherwood, Academy Royal Canadian Artists, read a very interesting paper on "Color in Nature in Relation to Color in Schoolroom." In the course of his remarks he dwelt on the variety of color in nature in contrast with the poverty of color in the schools—the unvarying blacks and whites.

The plan of nature had not been studied in the arrangements of the school room. In arranging a school room a few years ago Mr. Sherwood suggested this plan: The blackboard should be of a dark broken green color, with a border of reddish brown or cherry and still another border of buff. The walls should be of terplary grey and desks of cherry with green baize borders. The teacher's desk, on which the children's eyes so long and frequently rest, might be of more variety color, but the greater part should be of baize green.

Mrs. Mary Dana Hicks, director Prang Normal Classes, Boston, Mass., read a paper on "Should Instruction in Form be Based on Type Solids or upon Miscellaneous Objects?" There was a good deal of discussion on this paper by D. K. Augsburg, B.P.; Mr. Brown, Indianapolis, and F. R. Collins. They were nearly all of the opinion that instruction should be based on type solids, such as cubes, cylinders, pyramids, etc., rather than on miscellaneous objects.

Mr. J. W. Bengough of Grip fame was called on and gave one of his short humorous speeches. He had taught himself, he said, and had not studied any of the old masters, that was why his pictures were so superior to Mr. Sherwood's.

Normal Department.

The second session of the Normal department was held in the Normal School yesterday afternoon, the President, Prof. B. A. Hinsdale, in the chair. After the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, Charles De Garmo; vice-president, Larkin Denton; secretary, Miss M. E. Conkling, and Executive Committee, Messrs. C. C. Rounds, S. Y. Gillon and Mrs. D. Lathrop, a paper on "The Place of the City Training School" was read by Ellen G. Reveley of Ohio.

Discussion on the paper was opened by Prof. O. J. Rickhoff of New York, who warmly emphasized the remarks of the speaker.

"The Function of a Teacher's Training College" was the subject of the next paper delivered by Prof. W. L. Hervey of New York. The subject was handled in a masterly manner and proved decidedly interesting and instructive.

Prof. R. G. Boone of Indiana opened the discussion on the second paper. He advocated a wider sphere of professional work and concurred for the most part in the conclusions that had been drawn.

By request, Dr. McLellan addressed the department at length on the Normal School system of Ontario. Dr. Duncan followed briefly in support of Miss Reveley, who

Continued on third page.

Mungo. tf

The finest 5 cent cigar extant. Millions sold annually. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

A SON'S BAD CONDUCT

Causes His Father to Commit Suicide From Distress of Mind.

ACTON, Ont., July 16.—William English, 55 years of age, was found dead in a well on the farm occupied by his brother-in-law, Paul Dynes. He is supposed to have committed suicide through distress of mind from the bad conduct of his son.

FEW ESCAPED.

A Wisconsin Cyclone Causes the Loss of Many Lives.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 16.—There was a cyclone here at 3.30 p.m. Many buildings were blown down. A building at the corner of Third and Sanborn-streets, in which 50 men were at work was destroyed. Three men have been taken out dead; others are yet in the ruins. Few escaped.

THE BYLAW CARRIED.

Only Three Wards Pile Up Majorities Against It.

The great Esplanade question was finally settled by the people yesterday with an emphasis which admits of no contradiction. The vote polled was a large one, and the opposition to the administration idea was worked for all it was worth. The three wards which gave a majority against the Bylaw were St. Lawrence, St. Matthew's and St. David's. The Ashbridge's Bay sore spot was sufficient to antagonize the two first sections, and St. David's is the home of ex-Ald. Fleming, which of course is explanation enough. The vote yesterday stood:

	Against.	For.
St. Alban's	100	109
St. Andrew's	112	137
St. David's	238	144
St. George's	47	151
St. James'	95	187
St. Lawrence	124	79
St. John's	96	141
St. Mark's	84	135
St. Matthew's	130	70
St. Patrick's	237	339
St. Paul's	94	164
St. Stephen's	188	213
St. Thomas'	128	172
Total	1663	2069

Majority for, 367.

The passage of the bylaw means a new Union station for Toronto, the preservation of its most valuable water front, and the expenditure in the near future within the corporate limits of not less than $2,000,000. The Mayor last night was jubilant when the news of the result was telephoned him. He and Ald. Macdougall had worked hard for a final settlement of the difficult problem, and when yesterday's returns showed their labors rewarded with success they felt proportionately elated.

Drowned While Going for the Cows.

PARIS, Ont., July 16.—Last evening Norman Reynolds, aged 6, son of John Reynolds of this town, in company with his elder brother, was sent after the cows, and to reach them it was necessary for the children to ford Smith's Creek. While attempting to cross the stream, Norman was carried off his feet and washed down the stream into a deep hole and drowned in sight of his brother, who was on the bank.

The Boat Leaked.

EMBRO, Ont., July 16.—Samuel Leah and Alexander Douglas were out on the Ross Pond having a spin in a small skiff, when owing to a leak the boat raptidly filled and sank. Leah, owing to fright, sank and never came to the surface. Mr. Douglas was rescued by a gentleman who was passing. Leah's body was recovered.

Owney Cosgrove Dying.

In all probability before to-day's sun is set, Owney Cosgrove, the once famous hotel keeper of William and Queen-streets, will be gathered to his fathers. Mr. Cosgrove is dying of dropsy at his residence, McCaulay-street, having been confined to his house for months past. It will be remembered that Mr. Cosgrove's house used to be wrecked on the night of every 12th of July by gangs of young rowdies. He had a standing claim against the corporation for damages.

Messrs. A. T. Button & Co.

Having leased the well-known piano warerooms connected with Messrs. I. Suckling & Sons, 107 Yonge-street, Toronto, are pleased to announce that they have placed therein a choice stock of pianos and organs from the factories of the most celebrated makers, prominent amongst which may be mentioned Sohmer and Weber, New York, the popular Uxbridge piano, and other favorite instruments, thus affording a desirable opportunity for comparison and selection. They are also pleased to announce that they have taken over the business of the Uxbridge Piano and Organ Co., 448 Spadina-avenue, and have transferred the same to the above address, whose interests will hereafter be represented by them. They have much pleasure in stating that they have secured the agencies in the Province of Ontario for the well-known Sohmer and Weber, New York pianos and will be pleased to furnish catalogues and price lists to intending purchasers and to the trade.

They therefore cordially invite the public to visit their warerooms, 107 Yonge-street, and the re-examine these excellent instruments.

A Fatal Runaway.

BELLEVILLE, July 16.—A horse driven by Mrs. W. R. Dempsey of Albany, Amelisburg, ran away this afternoon. Mrs. Dempsey was thrown out and received such severe injuries on the head that her recovery is doubtful.

Both Were Killed.

WINNIPEG, July 16.—Robert Ward of Wardsville, Ont., brother of Mrs. Captain Douglas, Winnipeg, was killed with a man named Clyde in Spuzzum by the giving way of a derrick, which struck them.

Commodious Offices in Toronto's Wall-street.

Business and professional men in need of sample rooms or offices right in the heart of the city ought to look at the plans of the reconstructed building, No. 34 Yonge-street, immediately opposite Board of Trade. The offices are well lighted, steam-heated and supplied with vaults and lavatories. The rents will suit.

A New Mission Hall.

The cottage meeting which has been held in Richmond Hall for several years will be carried on in future, commencing to-night, in the Academy of Music building, 165 King-street west, where all kinds of rescue work will be entered into, including the free breakfasts in winter. All interested in mission work will be welcomed at the opening services. The first address will be given by the Rev. H. G Baldwin of the Church of the Ascension.

Brock's Monument question; the chance of a lifetime. The man who did not take the opportunity of buying the half of Chicago for a pair of boots kicked himself all the rest of his lifetime. What will you do if you do not secure a lot at the Auction sale of lots to be held at 22 King-street west, Toronto, on Saturday, July 18th, at 1 o'clock p.m.? Queenston is destined to be the power City of Canada, if you miss your opportunity it will also be a monument city to your lost chance. You can inspect the ground for nothing by taking advantage of the free excursion ticket. Apply to J. M. McFarlane, Auctioneer, 16 King-street east.

A Sicilian Flees at Vespers.

Salvadore De Ferrari is the name of a Sicilian who two months ago opened a fruit store in Queen-street west. Before he was a month in business he had a running account with most of the wholesale fruit store men, and when he disappeared two days ago he owed them an aggregate of $900.

We respectfully beg to inform the trade that we hope to be able in a few days to fill all orders promptly, particularly for Mungos, having largely augmented our number of employes. Apologizing for delays in filling orders, we beg to remain, yours very truly, S. Davis & Sons. tf

MR. BURGESS IN HIS DEFENCE

NEITHER HIS HONOR NOR HIS HONESTY INVOLVED, HE SAYS.

Admits He Did Wrong, But All Money Drawn was Earned—The Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department Drew Money for Extra Work in His Wife's Name and in the Name of Ellen Berry.

OTTAWA, July 16.—At a meeting of the Public Accounts Committee to-day there was a large attendance, it being a counter attraction and in fact a better local drawing card than the Tarte investigation, which was going on at the same time. Mr. Clarke Wallace presided.

Mr. Turner was called, and was asked to go and see the books so as to ascertain when he commenced first doing the work, and how many names he used in drawing the money. Mr. Douglas, the late assistant secretary of the department, asked Mr. Turner, so he said, to change the name from his own to that of his wife. Mr. Douglas is now dead.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked the Auditor-General if any permanent hands in his department were paid as was represented to the one in question.

Auditor-General: No.

Mr. Rothwell, clerk of the Law Department, was next examined. He said that it was not the practice of the department to pay the clerks as it would appear by those persons who came before the committee, and who were certifying to checks and pocketing the money. As was shown by the evidence of one particularly, Mr. Nelson, as far back as 1883 permanent hands were paid for extra work. He (Rothwell) recommended the dismissal of the clerk, McCabe, as being incompetent, and afterwards he was put back to the department by Mr. McMaster, ex-M.P.

"I suppose Mr. Burgess yielded in a moment of weakness." [Laughter.]

Didn't Tell All He Knew.

Mr. McCabe, he said, who appeared before the committee, was interfered with by Nelson and almost terrorized, so as not to give straight evidence, and he (Rothwell) knew he (McCabe) did not tell all that he knew. As for his own part he would rather be Mr. Henry or even the dismissed Palmer one thousand times over than any Frank Nelson or the others, who were pampered by the deputy and placed over the heads of far superior officials, and then come before that committee and swear they were taking money behind the deputy's back in such a questionable manner. Apart from these clerks, who called themselves important officials, there were some 50 or 60 clerks in the department with whom he was proud to be associated. He claimed that a clerk named Rovett drew money in his mother's name, yet there was no pretence of work being done.

An extra clerk named Hickey, who attended the first meeting of the aggrieved clerks when they threatened to show up the Department and who was to be the one to write them up, next gave evidence, and created considerable amusement when he said it was his intention to do so at that meeting, but being taken back the day after it was sent away, and the matter fully explained to him, he saw everything was satisfactory.

The assistant secretary of the department, Mr. L. Pereira, was the next witness. He was appointed first in 1883, and was now getting $1800 per year, in addition to $600 as private secretary, yet he has not been doing the work of a secretary. In addition to this he drew since 1883 something over $3000 for travelling and other expenses. He also swore to having drawn money on checks made out in Lizzie Evans' (his wife's) name, and afterwards in the name of Ellen Berry, there being no such person. He denied that he took money from one of the clerks to get the payment of a salary for him, but admitted to having certified to an account for a clerk whose own chief refused to do so.

Mr. Burgess' Statement.

Mr. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Department of the Interior, submitted a long written statement in explanation of the extra payments which have been made to permanent clerks there. He showed how greatly and rapidly the work of the department increased since 1881, when the C.P.R. started, in consequence of the development of the Northwest and the rebellion, and all this additional business was thrown on the staff almost simultaneously and no provision in the organization of the department for conducting it very great pressure of work existed in the offices of the secretary and the accountant. It became a question whether an effort should be made to overtake the work taken over the temporary staff or whether the Government should be asked to devise some special means of meeting the exigency. The officers, especially the accountant and his assistant, protested strongly at various times against the pressure upon them, and they had secured the agencies in the Province of Ontario for the well-known Sohmer and Weber, New York pianos and will be pleased to furnish catalogues and price lists to intending purchasers and to the trade.

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TARRED AND FEATHERED.

A Brute Who Dropped a Hot Pancake on His Baby's Face.

BEAVERTON, Ont., July 16.—A dose of tar and feathers was administered to "Billy" McDonald Tuesday night by the boys of the town, on account of his brutal treatment of his wife and child. It is understood that on going into the house he heard the infant crying, and not being able to quiet it dropped a hot pancake on the child's face, burning it, and in all probability disfiguring it for life.

CANADIANS MAKE GOOD SHOOTING

Well Up in the List for the Queen's Cup—A Lady Competitor Scores Several Bull's-Eyes.

LONDON, July 16.—The Canadian team is doing some good shooting in the first stage of the Queen's Cup contest at Bisley. Although the Canadians have not secured the topmost places, they are all well up in the list, as the following scores show:

Lieut. Davis	88	Pte. Ellis	87
Lieut. McCavity	83	Sergt. Horsey	83
Sergt. Henderson	83	Sergt. Armstrong	81
Pte. Kamberg	81	Sergt. McVittie	80
Sergt. Mitchell	80		

A Woman's Rifle Score.

LONDON, July 16.—The chief feature of the Bisley Rifle meeting has been the shooting of Miss Leale, the only lady who is a member of the National Rifle Association. Miss Leale was contesting yesterday for the Graphic Cup. The first-class shooting of Miss Leale excited the admiration of the best marksmen. At 500 yards (seven shots) Miss Leale adopted the prone posture. Her sighting shot, made in order to judge what allowance should be made for the wind, counted four. Miss Leale's first shot towards the aggregate was a bull's eye. This was quickly followed by two others. Miss Leale then made a "magpie" and an "outer," finishing her score with two bull's eyes, making a total score of 32 out of a possible 35.

Parliamentary Leader Smith Retires.

LONDON, July 16.—The absence from the House of Commons of Right Hon. William Henry Smith, the well-known newsdealer and First Lord of the Treasury, who represented the Strand district in Parliament, is on the plea of illness. It is understood, however, that M