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Stock and Exchange Broker,
24 King-street east

ELEVENTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING. AUGUST 22, 1890. ONE CENT.

G. W. BADGEROW'S BONANZA.

MORE REVELATIONS AS TO OFFICIALS PAID BY FEES.

Let the "Deputies" Do the Work—Do the Fee-Receivers "Divvy Up" With the Party Fund?—The Crown Attorney's Race With Son Mowat—The Kind of Reform Ontario is Getting—A Motion That Was Burked in 1882.

I do not believe in a Reform Party that can find nothing to reform.—Edward Blake.

The agitation for the reform of the fee abuses grows apace. Every day sees new revelations. What do the people of Ontario think of paying George Washington Badgerow, late a party politician and member of the legislature, over $9000 a year for services as County Attorney?

BADGEROW'S BONANZA.

$9000 Per Year in Fees—And the Work Done by Juvenile Deputy.

Reformers and Conservatives alike are disgusted with the present lessee of the County Crown Attorney's office. They do not hesitate to charge him with incapacity and inattention to business. As for the police, they are a unit in condemning the way the office is being run. One man's loss is another man's opportunity. The Police Magistrate seems likely to pay for his trip to Europe, but there is no doubt that the absence of the Colonel paid the County Crown Attorney well. The World was informed yesterday by one who ought to know that the magistrate's vacation netted Mr. Badgerow fully $3000, and what did he do for it? Nothing but hold the name of the office, while his clerk did the work after a fashion.

Said a police official last night: "This kind of business must stop. We are getting tired of trying to help a boy along. Our cases should be handled by a man and not by a boy. One hour of the late Mr. Fenton was worth a whole week of the law we are getting now."

According to a prominent Reformer relations are strained between Peter Ryan and Mr. Badgerow. In a moment of independent thought Peter expressed a very poor opinion of the C.C.A. He in fact went so far as to say he was no good. This was in the Reform Club, and a kind friend was not long in bringing Mr. Badgerow the opinion of his illustrious fellow-politician. The C.C.A. could not believe his ears. That Mr. Ryan could say such unkind things about him was past the possibilities. He made it his business to meet the Registrar and ask if it were true that he had made such a statement concerning him.

"Yes," replied Peter, "I have made it and do not propose to take it back either." One word brought on another until it is alleged that Peter dropped the hint that next spring would see a change in the office.

"But," continued the prominent Reformer, "Badgerow got square on Peter. When that little Colborne-street affair took place he handled Mr. Ryan without gloves and did just pile into him."

Mr. Badgerow's office affords him some choice pickings. Indeed, it is a race between Son Mowat and the lawyer which is to sweat the most fees out of the now disgusted public. The sheriff's income, according to the blue book, is placed at $8232.60, and it remains to be seen what Mr. Badgerow scoops in.

In the first place he nets $15 for every case in the General Sessions and County Judge's Criminal Court. Sometimes there are four or five in a day, but that makes no difference.

Then he receives $5 for every indictable offence where the accused pleads not guilty and elects to be tried summarily. This includes all remands. From this source it is a very cold day that he does not make his little $10 through his clerk.

He is paid the modest salary of $1500 a year for prosecuting the License Commissioners' liquor cases.

For attending inquests he is allowed $2.50 an hour and mileage, even though he only puts his head inside the door. Of course the rate is struck from the moment the inquest commences until it closes. It sometimes happens that Mr. Badgerow's assistant does this work for him.

Finally he makes an average of $5 for every criminal case before the assizes. And then comes his private practice. With this latter The World has nothing to do, but from the other sources Mr. Badgerow does not net less than $9000 a year. If he worked hard himself there might be some excuse for this outrageous abuse of the fee system, but he does not. Most of his duties are delegated to a juvenile with little or no experience.

Fees For the Official; the Work By "Deputy;" the Public Be Blowed!

County Crown Attorney Badgerow does his work by "deputy." Result, four important criminal cases must be adjourned to suit his convenience. The public has no right to expect officials in receipt of fat fees to take enough from their income when they go away to provide a competent substitute. A juvenile deputy will do!

Registrar McDougall of Waterloo left his office to be run by a "deputy." Result, the County of Waterloo is out by several thousands. But Mr. McDougall will make it "good"!

The Only Inference.

If Mr. Mowat refuses to reform these abuses in connection with officials paid by fees, as The Globe hints that he will refuse, if he continues to allow the Sheriff of York, the Sheriff of Toronto, the Registrars of Toronto, the County Court Clerk of York, the County Attorney of York and others to draw salaries in some cases twice and three times what is allowed to himself as Attorney-General of Ontario (and we consider him a poorly-paid official) there is but one inference to make, and that is that these officials, especially those of them that were pronounced partisans of his, contribute a percentage of their fees to the funds of the Reform party. Is there an understanding between these men and say Mr. Hardy on behalf of the Government that they pay a regular tax for party purposes? If there is not, why do these men draw salaries in excess of the salaries of our high court judges, of members of the cabinet at Washington and at Ottawa for the performance of petty routine work, work that is done by deputy and badly done at that?

The thing must be probed to the bottom, must be reformed, and it is high time the work was begun. Retorts about the "tariff hog" and the like will not do.

Wardens of Counties, Attention!

What sort of audit have you on the registrar of your county in regard to the division of his fees with the county? Does he keep the proper books? Does your auditor go over them? Does he, most important of all, keep a "deputy"? Sec. 13 of the Registry Act reads:

"The Lieutenant-Governor, upon the application of any county or city interested, or without such application, if he thinks fit, may require any registrar to give security in such form and for such an amount as the lieutenant-governor-in-council determines to be sufficient to secure the due payment of any moneys payable by the registrar to the county or city."

Now many municipalities have such security.

A Reform Motion Burked in 1882.

On page 115, vol. xv., of the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario (1882) there will be found this entry:

"Mr. Harcourt [Reformer] moved, seconded by Mr. Murray [Reformer], that in the opinion of this House the system of remunerating sheriffs by fees is undesirable and unjust, and that it would be in the public interest to substitute therefor a system of payment by salary.

"And on a debate having arisen the motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn."

Mr. Hardy Not Inspiring the Crusade.

[From The Brantford Expositor (Reform).]

The Toronto World reproduces nearly a column of extracts from recent editorials in The Expositor dealing with the question of the payment of Ontario officials by fees, and takes savage delight in dubbing this paper "Mr. Hardy's organ." The honor our contemporary would confer upon us is entirely undeserved. As a matter of fact Mr. Hardy has never sought to influence the editorial policy of this paper in the slightest degree. Our contemporary certainly knows that he has not inspired the "fee" crusade, but from pure cussedness it affects to believe otherwise.

More Division Coming.

Now that Mr. Mowat has begun so well in splitting up four of these offices and making eight appointments, viz., the registry office, the sheriff's office and the division court, a movement is afoot among the office-hunters to split the county and city judicially and have two county courts, with a new clerk of the court and a new clerk of the peace. The county politicians, headed by Dr. Gilmour and G. B. Smith, are also figuring on the county registry office; how it may be divided to assist the office-seekers. The offices that have been split so far have panned out splendidly and the good work is to be continued.

Adopting Meredith's Platform.

[From The Berlin News (Conservative).]

All the reforms proposed in the last Provincial House by Mr. Meredith, as, for instance, paying officials by fees, etc., are now taken up and advocated most vigorously by about a dozen of the most decent Reform journals, headed by The Brantford Expositor. It is clearly evident that the "break" in his own party papers will either make Mowat—the most fossilized Tory in the province—take his departure or mend his ways and his objectionable laws.

Another Reform Paper Speaks Out.

[From The St. Thomas Journal (Liberal).]

No deputy-minister of the crown in the Ontario service receives more than $3000, and it goes without saying that if such men as Archibald Blue and John Millar, bringing to the performance of their duties long experience, special training, high abilities and untiring industry, are only deserving of salaries of $2500 or $3000 a year, then it is absurd and unjust to the public to pay the registrars of deeds, few of whom do their own work, and fewer still of whom have had any special training for that work, salaries ranging from $3000 to $17,493.

Thirteen Fat Fee-ders.

Editor World: Give us the full list of officials in Toronto, appointed by the Ontario Government, who are paid by fees.

H. H. R.

John Ridout	Registrar of York.
Charles Lindsey	Registrar of Toronto.
Peter Ryan	Registrar of Toronto.
Frederick Mowat	Sheriff of Toronto.
Joseph H. Widdifield	Sheriff of York.
T. H. Bull	Clerk of the Peace.
G. W. Badgerow	County Crown Attorney.
A. M. Ross	Clerk County Court.
Gordon Brown	Surrogate Clerk.
Allan McLean Howard	Clerk East'n Div. Court.
St. John Severs	Bailiff East'n Div. Court.
E. H. Duggan	Clerk West'n Div. Court.
Peter Small	Bailiff West'n Div. Court.

There may be some more up at Osgoode Hall.

The total income of these 13 officials exceeds $92,000, or an average of over $7000 each. The work could be done by 13 good men for $2500 apiece, some of it for less. They are the 13 highest paid officials in Canada. They beat the judges, cabinet ministers and bank managers.

Three Months' Weather Record.

The month of May showed an average high temperature for the province of 79.43°, and a low temperature of 26.34°. The highest is recorded for the station of Gravenhurst, Muskoka, where the temperature reached 93°, while the lowest is recorded for Rockliffe on the Ottawa River, where the mercury fell to 19.1°. At all the stations the temperature fell below the freezing point. For the month of June the lowest temperature was recorded at Rockliffe, where it fell to 31°; but the highest temperature was also recorded at the same station, viz., 94°. The average highest for the province was 89.23° and the average lowest 37.12°. In July the average highest temperature for the province was 89.66°, Stoney Creek making the top record with 98°. The average lowest temperature was 43.13°, Birnam, London and Rockliffe recording the lowest of all stations, viz., 40°. The monthly mean temperature of the province in May was 49.98°, in June 65.66°, and in July 67.19°, the coolest stations being Saugeen and Rockliffe. The rainfall and sunshine of the province are each in excess of the average.

NO LIVES LOST

But the Big Summer Hotel at Thousand Island Park Is In Ashes.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., Aug. 21.—The big summer hotel at Thousand Island Park, St. Lawrence River, was burned at 2 o'clock this morning, together with the adjoining cottages and a large store owned by the Park Association. There were 400 guests in the hotel but all escaped although many with only their night clothes. Two women servants were injured. The loss is about $150,000, partly covered by insurance.

Fire at Bowmanville.

BOWMANVILLE, Aug. 21.—Two tenement houses in Ontario-street, owned by S. Washington and occupied, one by Mrs. Barrett, dressmaker, the other by Harry Hooper, were burned last night. Washington is insured in the British American for $1000 and Hooper for $300 in the London & Lancashire. Mrs. Barrett has no insurance.

A Blaze at Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 21.—Fire in a custom warehouse here to-day caused a loss of 2,000,000 kroners.

A Couple of Historians.

Mr. Bob Bond and Auctioneer Charley Henderson sat in the former's elegant new York-street establishment last night and talked over old times. Both of these gentlemen know considerable of old Toronto and old Torontonians, but the way they went back into history last night would put the "oldest inhabitant" to shame. Incidents of the fifties were nowhere; they even tackled the thirties. Some of the younger gentlemen who listened to their yarns are wondering in what year this pair of historians were born anyway.

The auctioneer *looks* like a young man yet. As for the coupe boss, why he still poses as a quiet, well-fed boy of the period.

Through Pullman and Dining Car Attached via the Erie Railway.

You can leave Toronto at 4.55 p.m. for New York and step right into a magnificent sleeper and have your breakfast next morning at 8.30 in one of the finest dining cars in the United States. This is the only line leaving Toronto that gives this luxury. You can also leave Toronto at 12.30 p.m. and 11 o'clock p.m. and by the palace steamer Empress of India at 3.40 p.m.

Buy Dineen's Hats.
Buy Dineen's Hats.
Buy Dineen's Hats.
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Buy Dineen's Hats.
Buy Dineen's Hats.
Corner King and Yonge-streets.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership existing between Messrs. Beeton & Playtner as watch specialists has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Beeton continuing the business alone at the old stand, 25 Leader-lane. 246

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

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

CONDITION OF CROPS AND LIVE-STOCK IN ONTARIO.

Secretary's Blue's Estimate of the Cereal Yields Based Upon the Reports of Nearly 800 Correspondents—The Wheat Crop 5,700,000 Bushels Greater Than Last Year—Falling Off in Oats and Barley—The Hay Crop Unprecedented.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture issued yesterday the 34th bulletin of the Bureau of Industries, prepared by Secretary A. Blue from the reports of 793 correspondents to Aug. 12, showing the progress of harvesting operations, condition of the crops and estimated yields of cereals.

This table gives the acreage of crops this year computed from returns made to the bureau by farmers, and estimates of yield based on the reports of correspondents, together with comparative statistics of 1889:

Crops.		Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per Acre.
Fall wheat	1890..	720,101	14,832,940	20.6
	1889..	822,115	13,001,865	15.8
Spring wheat	1890..	601,753	9,628,180	16.0
	1889..	398,610	5,697,707	14.3
Barley	1890..	701,326	16,811,370	23.3
	1889..	875,286	23,386,388	26.7
Oats	1890..	1,882,366	56,572,613	30.1
	1889..	1,923,444	64,346,501	33.5
Rye	1890..	103,061	1,617,535	15.7
	1889..	90,106	1,451,679	16.9
Peas	1890..	761,306	16,000,451	20.6
	1889..	708,068	13,509,297	19.1
Beans	1890..	39,452	840,018	21.3
	1889..	21,880	371,896	17.0
Hay and clover	1890..	2,462,002	4,305,915	1.75
	1889..	2,386,823	3,728,318	1.56

Compared with the annual averages of the eight years 1882-9 there is a decrease of 2,400,000 bushels in wheat, of 4,000,000 bushels in barley and of 500,000 bushels in oats, but an increase of 3,000,000 bushels in peas, 400,000 bushels in beans and 1,264,000 tons in hay and clover. The latter is now the most important crop we grow. The wheat area is less than the average of eight years by 176,000 acres and the barley area by 71,000 acres, while the oats area is greater than the average by 269,000 acres, the peas area by 137,000 acres, the beans area by 17,000 acres and the hay and clover area by 225,000 acres.

The acreage of other field crops is given in this table, but no estimate of yield has been procured:

Crops.	1890.	1889.
Corn	223,800	187,116
Buckwheat	90,100	56,398
Potatoes	158,000	145,812
Mangel-wurzels	25,900	21,261
Carrots	11,900	11,261
Turnips	111,000	111,103
Pasture (cleared land)	2,594,000	2,607,962

Fall Wheat.

Fall wheat throughout almost the whole of western Ontario is of good quality and in every respect an unusually fine crop. In the Georgian Bay, Lake Huron and West Midland counties some loss by winter-killing and spring frosts was experienced, especially on low lying and new land, but in those counties the crop is almost invariably reported good. In the counties east of Kingston and upon the Ottawa River, where but little fall wheat is grown, the report is better than usual as to quality and yield per acre, but, as usual, 40 to 50 per cent. of the ground sown in these was winter-killed. The majority of observers report no injury whatever from drouth or insects, but there are indications of slight injury from weevil, midge and rust in some few fields of nearly every county. Because of the drouth of last fall the grain appears to have been generally sown late, especially on heavy clay, many fields of which were bare during the winter. With the excessive rain of spring followed by great heat came such a rush of growth that much rust and shrinkage were expected, but the damage is slight and will not materially affect the sample. The berry is generally reported plump, the straw bright and the crop the best for years. Cutting began from July 10 to 15 in the most advanced counties, from July 15 to 20 throughout most of Western Ontario, and from July 25 to Aug. 1 in the district east and north of Kingston. Harvesting weather was very favorable and the crop has been housed in excellent condition.

Spring Wheat.

From the reports regarding spring wheat it would not be safe at this date to assert that the crop is any better than an average one. Still there is much reason to expect that it will turn out better than fair. Harvesting had not been completed at the date of the reports, except in a very few of the most advanced townships, while in the counties where most spring wheat is grown a large proportion of the grain was at least a week from maturity, and much would depend upon the weather intervening between then and the end of harvest. A majority of observers describe the crop to be fair or promising, and generally good on high land, but there is an almost unanimous complaint of much injury to low-lying wheat from the wet, cold and late spring. In some localities a blight that has reddened the leaves is somewhat complained of, and in the midland counties midge and weevil are credited with effecting considerable damage, but the majority of reports agree that the crop has suffered little from insects or drouth. Few observers in the midland counties hazard an estimate of the yield, but in the eastern districts, where the injury from spring rains was particularly great, the average is occasionally estimated at from 15 to 17 bushels per acre. The bearded varieties, especially Colorado, are most praised throughout the province, and White Russian, French Imperial and Wild Goose are rather more commended than the Fife and whole, whether of Scotch or Manitoba growth. In those few districts where the crop has been harvested the report is fair, and this will probably be the final verdict on the crop as a whole. The area sown is much larger than last year.

Barley.

Barley is somewhat light in yield and uncertain in color, so that taking into account the decreased area under cultivation the crop is likely to be 4,000,000 bushels less than the average, and probably not a great deal will rank first-class. The wet, cool spring, followed by the dry, hot weather at maturing time, did a considerable amount of damage to this cereal, and unfortunately, as the harvesting weather has been somewhat unfavorable in many localities, the grain has been discolored by rain both before and after cutting. The early varieties escaped this misfortune to a large extent, but otherwise the crop has suffered very generally to a greater or less degree. But a large proportion of the crop had still to be cut at the time of reporting, and it is difficult to state its precise condition in this respect. This was largely the case in the northern and eastern counties of the province, and it is to be hoped that the harvest has there been secured in a satisfactory condition. Reports respecting the imported two-rowed barley—of which small samples were sown by many farmers—are perhaps about equally divided for and against. It has been ascertained that this variety is from a week to ten days later in maturing than the ordinary six-rowed barley, but as it had been cut in hardly a single instance it was difficult to express a definite or reliable opinion upon it, and the reports are very guarded in this respect. So far, however, the evidence does not warrant the belief that it is in any marked degree superior to the ordinary varieties, in spite of the fact that it has been favored by a season of unusual rainfall and slow growth.

Oats.

At the time of writing the oat harvest was only commencing, except in the southwestern counties of the province, where operations were well under way. The opinion is general that the yield will be a light one both as regards pounds to the bushel and bushels to the acre, but the deficiency is likely to be off-set by the largely increased area of the crop as compared with the average of the past eight years. The straw is also rather short. Early varieties on well-drained land have been most successful. Professor Panton of the Agricultural College was consulted respecting the blight on oats and in a report on the subject to the Bureau he says:

"Some time ago samples of affected grain were sent to me from the eastern part of the province, and I also noticed similar conditions elsewhere. It at first appeared as if an insect was the cause of the trouble, but in the specimens examined I saw none. Some observers have noticed in samples the pupa cases of the Hessian fly, but not in such numbers as to account for so general a blight upon the grain. In the cases where rust affected the blades, it is likely that this resulted after the plant had become weakened and its vitality so impaired as to render it liable to attack by a parasitic plant like rust. It seems to me that the trouble is due more to climatic conditions, such as frost or excessive moisture, than to insects or to parasitic plants, and at present I am inclined to the view that excessive moisture was largely to blame. As far as I can learn no definite conclusion has been arrived at regarding the cause of the blight, although it has commanded a good deal of attention both in Canada and the United States."

Rye, Peas and Beans.

The rye crop has given a fairly good yield throughout the province wherever grown, and has already been well secured in most cases. In the east, however, it was somewhat light on the ground owing to winter killing.

Reports concerning peas indicate a very fair but an uneven crop. It perhaps suffered more than any other crop from the rains of May and June, and on low clay lands it is almost a failure. The straw was afterwards scalded by the hot dry weather which followed, and this throughout the Lake Erie counties appears to have materially checked the growth of the vine and the filling of the pods. In this district the crop is a very poor one, but throughout the rest of the province the yield is good, and is not likely on the whole to be much behind the average per acre. In the southwest a large portion of the pea crop had been harvested and secured in good condition at the time of reporting; elsewhere operations were about to commence. The crop has perhaps suffered more from bugs this year in the older portions of the province than usual, notably in Essex and Kent and parts of Middlesex, but the pest has not extended its operations into other sections to any marked degree. Worms have also done some injury in Huron, Grey and Bruce.

The heavy rains prevailing at the time of planting narrowed the area of beans considerably, and the delay in planting on account of the wet weather caused the crop to be in a rather backward condition as correspondents wrote. On well selected soils where care had been bestowed on their culture, beans give excellent promise, notwithstanding the drouth of July, but lack of moisture has told heavily against the crop on clay soils. In the few localities in Eastern Ontario where beans are specially grown, a splendid crop is anticipated. The Kent area has been largely increased this year.

Hay and Clover.

With the exception of the counties of Dundas and Stormont and a few other localities along the St. Lawrence, every county reporting gives unanimous expression to the opinion that the hay crop has been a magnificent one. Many correspondents report that such a crop was never before known. The midge was reported in several counties, and the pest, with the dry weather prevailing, was spoken of as likely to thin the yield of clover seed. The repeated failures of the past few years have deterred many farmers from attempting to save clover for seed.

Corn.

There are indications of a favorable crop of corn in the counties of Essex and Kent, and in parts of Elgin, Lambton and Middlesex. In the southern central counties of the western peninsula the indications are not so good, but elsewhere, and especially in the eastern part of the province, there will probably be an abundant supply of fodder corn. In the west in quite a few instances seed had to be planted a second time. Latterly the general drouth has been adverse to its growth, but the showery weather in the early part of the present month has apparently improved the condition of the crop, so that it may be said to have recovered itself in a large measure.

Roots.

The reports on the condition of the different root crops are very variable, according to the nature of the soil and the situation. Low lands, owing to the copious rains of spring, proved bad for potatoes, much of the seed rotting. On high and well drained soils a more cheering condition is reported. Premature ripening of the vines is reported from different points, more especially in the eastern half of the province. Several correspondents complain that not only will the yield be small, but that many of the tubers will be undersized. Turnips suffered considerably from the fly, and the baked condition of the soil on account of the hot weather following floods from thunder storms told greatly against the progress of turnips, mangels and carrots. The two latter crops however promise to be comparatively successful should the remainder of the season be at all favorable. The frequent rains in the early part of the growing season appear to have fostered weeds to an unusual extent, and this has rendered the cultivation of roots more difficult than usual.

Fruit and Fruit Trees.

The splendid promise at the period of blossoming has not been fulfilled. Much of the fruit did not set, and apples, pears, plums and other fruits have been falling in an immature condition to an alarming extent. Apples will be less than one-third of a crop, and the quality, so far as appearance is concerned, will not be of the best. It is also a poor year for pears. Plums are a comparative failure, except in Grey and one or two other localities; the black-knot and the curculio are doing deadly work. Cherries are reported as giving a big yield in several sections, but the black-knot has also claimed this fruit for its own, and in many places the trees are rapidly disappearing from the orchards. There will be a few early peaches for the market, but the later and better varieties will be very scarce. Strawberries were not so abundant as was expected, but small fruits generally were about an average. Grapes give promise of a glorious yield in the Lake Erie region, where this fruit is now being largely grown.

Pastures and Live Stock.

From the eastern half of the province most encouraging reports come regarding the condition of pastures, but in the west and in the Niagara peninsula the dry weather appears to have affected the fields more unfavorably. Stock generally are in fair condition, but good cattle were picked up very early in the season and there will not be as many animals as usual left for fattening. While in the western districts complaints are made that the flow of milk is falling off considerably, owing to the drouth, the great cheese-producing counties along the St. Lawrence and in the county of Hastings appear to feel little difference in this respect and report much activity in the factories. The low price offered for milk was commented upon by several correspondents in the western part of the province.

Bees and Honey.

Swarming was late as a rule, but in the majority of cases was quite frequent. Although occasional mention is made of spring dwindling and dysentery very little is said about foul brood, and the general health of bees may be classed as good. The average yield of honey per hive may be placed at 40 pounds.

Labor and Wages.

The supply of farm labor has been about equal to the demand, but very rarely in excess of it. The rate of wages has ranged from $1 to $1.50 by the day and from $15 to $25 by the month. The rate was slightly lower in the eastern part of the province than elsewhere.

The cutters are thoroughly experienced. The tailors the best money can procure and you'll save money by ordering your clothing made at The Model Clothing Store, corner Yonge and Shuter-streets.

Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered),
5 Yonge-street, below King, will sell goods retail at wholesale prices. We only keep the best goods. C. E. Robinson, Manager.

How to cure Indigestion—chew Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum, 5 cents.

A STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

POWDERLY SAYS THE KNIGHTS MUST FIGHT OR PERISH.

The General Master Workman Comes Out "Flatfooted" for the Strike—An Appeal to the People—The Case of the Men Fully and Forcibly Stated—Little Change in the Situation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Mr. Powderly made this statement to-day in reference to a report that the grand jury was considering the advisability of indicting the leaders of the strike: "The grand jury has nothing to do with the case. We have violated no law, either state or national, since we came to this city. The men have been orderly and peaceful, they have acted like gentlemen since the strike began. Whether this strike has been ordered wisely or not, has nothing to do with the matter now, so far as it affects the grand jury. The men have a right to quit work, and the grand jury has no right to decide that they must return to work.

"The railway officials have got men following us. This morning about 2 o'clock a card was sent up to my room. On it was written: 'The New York Herald offers its support, and I am authorized to represent it.' The man came to my room and began to ask questions as to what we intended to do without saying anything of the attitude of The Herald. I thought the man acted suspiciously and upon watching him after he left us we discovered he went to the New York Central depot instead of The Herald office. He was not a newspaper man and appeared very much flurried and excited while he was in the room. If the New York Central people hope to shape the action of the grand jury by such means as this they cannot expect success."

Mr. Hayes, in discussing the matter of the grand jury, remarked that if the grand jury found indictments against the leaders of the strike he did not care, because an investigation was sure to follow, and that is precisely what the leaders want.

At 1 p.m. the Executive Committee of District 246 arrived at the St. Cloud Hotel and began a conference with the Executive Board. Its object was for the making of all the necessary arrangements for the coming tie-up and to strengthen any weak places along the line.

Secretary Hayes of the Executive Board announced this afternoon that on Monday next at 10 o'clock at Albany a meeting of District 246 would be held, at which the Executive Board would be present for consultation. To this meeting each local assembly will send three to five delegates, and there will be present 600 to 700 members from the section lying adjacent to the Central road from New York to Buffalo.

Mr. Webb this afternoon said, relative to the charge made by Mr. Powderly, that he and the Executive Board had been shadowed by detectives—that unless he had taken every lawful means to keep himself informed as to what the board were doing he would be unfit to remain half an hour in his present position.

The General Executive Board of the K. of L. reported to him that everything was very encouraging and that they were in constant communication with the strikers along the line. No strike has yet been ordered outside of District Assembly 246. Of the future orders he could not tell. They will be very glad if the federation joins them, if not they will go on anyhow. This is the first time, said Mr. Wright, that Mr. Powderly had ever come into a strike himself, but he was here flat-footed and was going to stay. Mr. Powderly said he had never ordered a strike and neither had the Executive Board, and they had not ordered this one. A tie-up of the surface roads and elevated roads throughout the city, Mr. Powderly said, had not been thought of.

Powderly's Appeal to the People.

To-night Mr. Powderly issued an appeal to the people. The appeal reviews the causes of the strike and relates the unavailing efforts made to secure a peaceable settlement of the difficulty—referring to Holland's interview with Webb and Powderly and Devlin's interview with Toucey and Webb, accounts of which have already been published.

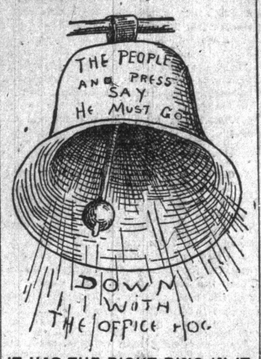
The appeal then continues: The public may have formed erroneous impressions of the position of the Knights in the controversy. We don't pretend to dictate to the company that it shall not discharge employes, but in all fairness the discharged men should be told why they are dismissed.

During the session of the Legislature the Knights of Labor were active in the passage of the weekly pay bill. The committee of the Knights representing the employes of the Central road were faced in the legislative committee room by the attorneys of the railway and brow-beaten, questioned and terrorized. Some members of that committee, who were at the time employed by the New York Central, were discharged without any given cause. There exists not the shadow of a doubt in the minds of that committee that these men were singled out for endeavoring to secure the passage of the above-mentioned law. After thoroughly investigating the causes which led to the strike and after making every effort in their power to induce the company to arbitrate or submit to an investigation by impartial men the question at issue—namely, whether the men were discharged because they were Knights of Labor and for the purpose of destroying the organization, as they believe and maintain, or for just cause and proper reason, as the officials of the company allege—the General Executive Board have by a unanimous vote determined to stand by the men, who, whether their strike was opportune or no, had no alternative consistent with their manhood.

I have no doubt that it is the determination of the management to destroy the organization of Labor along the line of the New York Central unless that organization subserviently bends its knee to the will of the Vanderbilts. During the controversy Messrs. Toucey and Webb stated and repeated the statement that the men were not discharged because they were Knights of Labor, and they expect the public to believe them simply because they say so. Both of these gentlemen deny certain things in relation to their conversation with me, which both Mr. Devlin and myself are prepared to make affidavit to. I am, therefore, to be excused if I am not prepared to accept as true beyond question any denial by them of statements made by men whose words should be of equal value with theirs. Everything that could in honor be done to terminate the strike on an honorable basis for the men was done and the alternative of unconditional and absolute surrender on the part of the men or a protest against the tyranny of officials of the New York Central Railway was presented to us. Under the circumstances it would be unmanly, it would be cowardly—and unworthy of the sons of men whom two hemispheres struggled and died for the rights of humanity. We did not see the quarrel. The General Executive Board knew nothing of it until it was thrust upon them, and now that we have to face it we ask the entire order of the Knights of Labor to come to our assistance with the means to win the strike. We are not craving for sympathy; we are not in need of moral support. We have to fight a power which owes its lofty bearing to the wealth it has piled up from the labor of its employes; untold millions are at its command, and we want money to carry on the struggle. We ask all members of organized labor to come to our aid. We not only ask labor organizations but we ask of the great public beyond our organizations of labor to come to our relief.

The Animus of the Strike.

It is not because a few cents more a day or some paltry concession to the men was required that this strike was precipitated. The real animus lies in the fact that our order has been struggling with the questions which concern the control of trusts, corporations and syndicates by the government of the people. The allied forces of the K. of L. and the Farmers' Alliance are marching on to Washington to secure legislation favorable



IT HAS THE RIGHT RING IN IT.

to the whole people and to secure the repeal of certain unjust laws. It is in the hope of turning our attention away from these matters that the warfare is made on the part of the allied forces.

We are not the disorderly mob that their papers paint us. The orderly and law-abiding conduct of the men on strike has won the admiration of the public and yet the best feelings of the community have been outraged by the introduction of an armed force under command of Robert Pinkerton, a man who holds no commission from the state or nation to recruit or arm men for military duty.

Mr. Powderly at some length pays his respects to the Pinkerton men and the methods of their selection and value of their services. He states that blank commissions are signed by the sheriff of Albany and left in the charge of Central officials.

Personal But Not Pertinent.

Mr. Powderly then goes on to say: H. Walter Webb applauds the action of the Pinkertons in shooting and says they did right. Mr. Webb never did a stroke of work to secure the wealth he abuses. It came to him by inheritance and he now abuses it. The elder Vanderbilt was a workman and knew something about the feeling of the man who toils. It was during his day that the record of the N.Y.C. for generous treatment of workmen was made and not under the present management.

In conclusion Mr. Powderly says: The Knights of Labor hold themselves in readiness now, and will continue to hold themselves ready to yield to the will of the public in this matter. The company, on the other hand, holds itself above and superior to public opinion. I would here ask the men still in the employ of the N. Y. C. R. R. whether it be not to their interest to stand by and support those who are striking to vindicate the common right to organize. The General Executive Board will conduct the contest with all of their ability within the law and without violence. To do this we require funds, and that at once. Public spirited citizens who believe in fair play are asked to contribute to the liberty fund in aid of the striking employes of the N.Y.C. and H.R.R. Send all contributions to John W. Hayes, No. 814 North Broad-street, Philadelphia, Pa.

T. V. POWDERLY,
G.M.W. K. of L.

RAN ASHORE NEAR GRAVENHURST.

The Steamer Nipissing, Laden With Toronto Campers, Strikes an Island—A Green Navigator the Cause.

The express from Gravenhurst on the northern division of the Grand Trunk came in in two sections last night, the second being three hours behind schedule time. This was caused by the steamer Nipissing, belonging to the Muskoka Navigation Company, and plying between Gravenhurst and Port Colborne, going ashore in the afternoon on a small island nine miles from Gravenhurst, while on its return trip from Port Colborne. There were some 75 Toronto people on board, who had struck camp in Muskoka and were on their way back to recommence business after the holiday recess. The greatest excitement prevailed on board for a short time, but as the lake was calm the fears of the passengers were soon dissipated. The boat lies high and dry on the island and it will be some time before she is released.

News of the mishap quickly reached Gravenhurst and the steamer Orient was dispatched at once to the scene. The passengers were transferred to it without further mishap and most of them are now in Toronto, ready to sue the worse for their shipwreck. According to a passenger who was on board the cause of the trouble was the captain having an inexperienced hand, who showed what he could do by benching her with as little delay as possible. The Nipissing is a comparatively new boat, not being in commission more than a year.

GATHERED AT THE HOTELS.

Two Distinguished Glasgow Professors En Route to the Northwest.

Among the guests registered at the Queen's last evening were P. A. Simpson, professor of legal medicine, and John Ferguson, professor of chemistry in Glasgow University. They are here on a pleasure trip, and left Glasgow on Aug. 6, via the Teutonic, which made the passage over in 5 days 19 hours and 5 minutes, the quickest on record. The Teutonic passed innumerable icebergs on the trip and an almost impenetrable fog prevailed during nearly the entire journey.

Professors Simpson and Ferguson will visit Niagara Falls to-day, returning this evening. To-morrow morning they will leave for North Bay, where they will join Mr. Duncan McIntyre of the C.P.R. and make a trip through the Northwest, and to the coast in his private car. Prof. Simpson is greatly interested in the Northwest, having made four previous visits during the past few years, and being largely interested in Canadian Pacific stocks is naturally elated at the prospects of a bountiful harvest. The professors will return via the Etruria, on September 13.

A California Mining King.

Mr. A. B. Comstock of Nevada City, Cal., is registered at the Rossin House. He has just arrived from the centre of what is now the richest mining district of the Golden State, and is a son of the discoverer of the famous "Comstock lode." Mr. Comstock is actively engaged in mining operations, and reports the output to be still very extensive. He will spend several weeks in the east.

Other Tourists in Town.

Mr. John Squires of New Zealand is at the Queen's.

J. B. Des Rochers of Vancouver, B.C., is registered at the Walker.

Judge Corbett of Buffalo and Mr. Ledyard Ellsworth, Commissioner U.S.A., are at the Queen's.

In buying shirts why not leave your order, then you not only get them to fit and as you want them, but all are alike, a very great consideration, and they cost no more. Wheaton & Co., 17 King west, corner Jordan.

BIRTHS.

SUDDABY—At 44 Bismarck-avenue, on the 8th inst., wife of W. A. Suddaby of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARK—AUSTEN—On August 20th, 1890, at Jarvis-street Baptist Church, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Robert J. Bark to Julia E., daughter of James E. Austen, Esq., both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

STONE—On Aug. 20, 1890, at his residence, 229 Yonge-street, Henry Stone, aged 59 years.

Funeral private on Friday, the 22d inst. No flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

ORD—At the residence of his eldest son in Ingersoll, Lewis W. Ord, late of H.M. 71st Highland Light Infantry, aged 66.

THE NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD.

SHIP OWNERS DECIDE TO FIGHT THE LABOR UNIONS.

Prices of Provisions and Fuel Advancing in Australia Because of the Strike—Socialists Stir Up Strife in Belgium—Mulai Hassan's Unreconstructed Rebels—The Kaiser's Russian Tour.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that at a conference of British shipow