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EIGHTH YEAR — MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

AMERICA'S BIG PRISONS.

THE KEEPERS OF GREAT LOCKUPS OF TWO NATIONS IN SESSION.

Opening of an Interesting International Congress—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes and Other Distinguished Reformers Among the Delegates—Special Sermons in City Pulpits.

"I was in prison and ye came unto me."—Matthew xxv., 36. A pleased lot of Americans are those delegates to the National Prison Congress and their ladies who attended the public meeting of welcome in the Pavilion on Saturday night. They are delighted with their reception, and well they may be, for the welcome meeting was a success from every point of view. The notables surrounded Mayor Howland, the chairman, on the platform, while many others occupied seats on the floor and in the gallery. There was a good turnout of citizens and the indications are that the sessions of the Congress, which open to-day, will be largely attended by those people of Toronto who are interested in prison work.

Over the platform was a scroll bearing the words: "Those above you need not your help, but those below you," while at the other end of the Pavilion was the Scriptural quotation: "I was in prison and ye came unto me." The Union Jack, flanked on both sides by the Stars and Stripes, occupied a central position.

Who the Delegates Are.

The delegates and their ladies present were: Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, President of the Association, Fremont, Ohio. Prof. Francis Wayland, Dean of the Law School, New Haven, Conn.

John Taylor, Secretary of the Connecticut Prison Association, Hartford.

W. F. Spalding, Secretary of the Board of Prison Commissioners of Massachusetts, Boston.

A. A. Brush, Warden of the State Prison, Sing Sing, N.Y., and Miss Irene Brush.

Warden Durston, State Prison, Auburn, N.Y., and Mrs. Durston.

John B. Patterson, Principal Keeper of the State Prison, Trenton, N.J., and Mrs. Patterson.

J. Crosby, Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pa.

John J. Lytle, Philadelphia.

Alfred L. Tyler, Philadelphia.

Henry Warner, Superintendent of the Allegheny County Prison, Warrenville, Pa. Mrs. Warner and Miss Warner.

E. G. Coffin, Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, Columbus.

Henry Oliver, Superintendent of the House of Refuge, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Rev. Dr. A. G. Byers, Secretary of the Ohio Board of State Charities, Columbus, and Miss Byers.

General H. Brinkerhoff, State Commissioner of Public Charities, Mansfield, Ohio.

Jos. Jordan, Warden of the State Prison North, Michigan City, Ind.

Joseph Nicholson, Superintendent of the House of Correction, Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. Nicholson.

E. C. Watkins, Warden of the State House of Correction and Reformatory, Ionia, Mich.

John C. Whiton, Superintendent of the Public Institutions of the City of Boston, on Deer Island, Mrs. Whiton and Miss Whiton.

C. K. Fay, Prison Commissioner, Concord, Mass.

J. Berry, Master of the Reform School of Correction, South Boston, Mass.

F. S. Dodge, Warden of the State Prison, Concord, N.H.

G. S. Bean, Warden of the State Prison, Thomaston, Me., and Mrs. Bean.

Wm. Chamberlain, Inspector of the Michigan State Prison, Three Oaks, Mich., and Mrs. Chamberlain.

Geo. Gardner Wright, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord, and Mrs. Turtle.

Hiram C. Johnson, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Woman's Prison, Sherborne.

Mrs. Eliza Homans, Boston.

Chas. E. Felton, Superintendent of the House of Correction, Chicago.

R. W. McLaughry, Warden of the State Penitentiary, Joliet, Ill.

Gallus Muller, Clerk of the Penitentiary, Joliet.

M. H. Lake, Receiving Officer of the Penitentiary, Joliet.

Prof. Fred. H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities, Springfield, Ill.

Andrew D. White, President of the State Board of Charities and Reform, Fort Howard, Wis.

Rev. A. O. Wright, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Reform, Madison, Wis.

John J. Wheeler, member of State Board of Charities and Correction, East Saginaw, Mich., and Mrs. Wheeler.

Rev. J. J. Walter, Chaplain of the Penitentiary, Jackson, Mich.

Rev. G. H. Hiscox, Chaplain of the State Prison, Jackson, Mich.

Rev. J. J. Walter, Chaplain of the Penitentiary, Joliet, Ill.

Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburg, Pa., and Mrs. Brunot.

John H. Smith, Warden of the State Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., and Mrs. Smith.

John B. Crenshaw, Richmond, Va.

Geo. Sizer, Richmond, Va.

Mr. Smith, Inspector of Public Institutions for the Province of Quebec.

W. Ireland, Warden of the Penitentiary, Kingston.

James Massie, Warden of the Central Prison, Toronto.

Mrs. M. J. O'Reilly, Superintendent of the Mercer Reformatory for Women, Toronto.

Rev. Arthur McGann, R.C. Chaplain Central Prison, Toronto.

J. W. Woodard, Inspector of the Michigan State Prison.

Dwight J. Smith, Inspector of the Michigan State Prison.

Mahlon K. Pratt, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Pratt.

George W. Hoover, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Workhouse, Cincinnati, and Mrs. Ziegler.

Some Features of the Meeting.

To the right of the Mayor sat the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alexander Campbell, while on the left sat Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the Congress, Hon. G. W. Ross, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Hon. S. H. Blake and many others occupied seats around this trio. The Citizens' Band occupied a place under the north gallery, and played several solos with such effect as to be loudly applauded, the "Forge in the Forest" selection, a popular one here, being so pleasing that it had to be repeated. The idea of having the band present was a good one.

The Mayor is always at home at gatherings of this kind, and his little speeches between the others' addresses were well received. He made everyone feel at home. "A Citizen of Toronto" is what he called Mr. Hayes.

The Hon. George W. Ross' speech was felicitous, and besides making some good hits about the Mayor's question he put off this epigrammatic sentence: "Schoolmasters are cheaper than jailers."

Prof. Goldwin Smith remarked that "Honor among thieves is not altogether a mere romance."

Mr. Blake, who was dubbed "The Irishman," spoke with his usual oiliness, and hoped that the Americans "had come to form an asylum for escaped United States criminals." This was considered to be very good, and so were his "Reformation—not punishment" and his "In the jails of Ontario are schools of crime where you are making skilled scoundrels."

Sir Alexander made a good speech and spoke of "merciful severity."

The ex-President of the United States is quite unlike his pictures as Canadians have seen them. His face is ruddy, his beard quite white and his hair grey. He is a pleasing speaker with graceful gestures. It was pleasant to hear him talk to the people as he did on being introduced, but his speech fell rather flat when he produced some manuscript and proceeded to read.

It was regretted that the illness of his wife prevented the presence of Hon. A. S. Hardy.

Sir Alexander Campbell Makes a Speech.

The Mayor, in a few felicitous words, introduced Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. He made an admirable speech, in which, on behalf of those present and the entire Province of Ontario, he gave a hearty welcome to the members of the Congress. He eulogized their beneficent work, and pointed out as an important matter for their consideration the difficulty in Canada of providing for the adequate distribution of prisoners. Many of the jails were not large enough for the systematic classification of prisoners. This was highly desirable, and light would doubtless be thrown on this question during the Congress.

Sir Alexander next referred to the recently-published statements as to the alleged lamentable state of the Toronto jail, and said that his sympathies were with the jailer, who seemed to have done all that was in his power, considering the limited facilities of the prison. The prisoners ought to be separated into classes, so that young and first offenders would not be associated with the habitual criminal. Their object was to repress crime without cruelty and unnecessary severity. This was one of the points which the Prison Congress wished to inculcate—"merciful severity." The Lieutenant-Governor then expatiated on the necessity of an extradition treaty between the United States and Canada. He corrected the misapprehensions on this subject, which had led to Canada being held up to ridicule as a place of refuge for parties guilty of breach of trust and other crimes.

"Don't suppose," said Sir Alexander, "that we want such refugees. God knows that we would rather not have them." At length he narrated the steps which had been taken to secure an extradition treaty. The Government of Great Britain had tried again and again to negotiate such a treaty with the United States, and it was matter of regret that a treaty which the speaker had himself seen had not yet been signed. This, he asserted the meeting, was not the fault of England. As showing the public feeling in the States on extradition, he narrated two instances in which the Americans willingly handed criminals back to the Canadian authorities, who duly visited them with condign punishment. The first case was that of the forced return of an escaped murderer from Kingston, who was ultimately hanged, and the other a case of bringing Manitoba horse-stealers back to the frontier, where the Mounted Police were glad to see them. [Laughter]. These actions showed a proper sentiment, good sense and kindly feelings, and he felt satisfied that the Congress of the United States will be prepared to give legal sanction to such extradition. The Lieut.-Governor closed his able speech amid a round of applause.

Endorsed by Mayor Howland.

Mayor Howland endorsed the kindly sentiments which Sir Alexander had expressed towards the association, of whose philanthropic and truly Christian work he spoke in the highest terms. It was a trite remark that "there are more rogues out of prison than in"—[applause and laughter]—but the Congress sought to reverse the matter, to turn the scales, and have more rogues in than out of prison. The chairman next sketched the utter hopelessness and helplessness of the old prison system and its baneful associations, and rejoiced that prison reform was being introduced and that many of the evils were being corrected.

The Minister of Education Heard From.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, gave an admirable address, which was highly appreciated. He praised the earnestness with which the Province of Ontario had addressed itself to the work of caring for the criminal population, and said it was a matter of satisfaction that in Ontario there had been a decline in the number of criminals. In the last ten years the population had increased 20 per cent., and in the same period the criminal portion of it had been reduced 10 per cent. [Applause.] He trusted this gratifying state of things would continue, and that there would be less work for the police and magistrates than during the last few decades. An ounce of prevention was better than a pound of cure, and the honorable gentleman hoped much good would result from the various remedial and educational measures.

There were 10,000 persons in the Ontario jails in 1886, and, deducting 4000 "drunks and disorderlies" and 2400 "vagrants," there was a very small criminal population for this large and populous province. How were they to be relieved from maintaining 2400 tramps? They would be glad to hear from the Congress on that point. [Applause.] Another important consideration was that out of the 10,000 prisoners 7775 were reported "of intemperate habits," and 2000 were unable to read and write. This was a large proportion of illiteracy, and they were driven to the conclusion that there was a connection between illiteracy and crime. In Ontario there were also 10,000 children who did not attend school, and he was afraid they would supply a large proportion of the criminal population hereafter. School inspectors were cheaper than jail wardens, school-houses than prisons. [Applause.]

The Progress in Prison Reform.

Prof. Goldwin Smith made a calm, clear statement, couched in graceful yet forcible language, of the needs and steady progress of prison reform. It was a notable step in the progress of humanity when hospitals and reformatories were built; but it was still more remarkable when the world began to care for the inmates of the jails whom before they had regarded as merely the enemies of the community. Shakespeare in "Measure for Measure" shows us the claims of prison life in the middle ages. A committee of the House of Commons in the last century showed the horrors of prison life in England. At present in France and other countries were not a whit better.

The prisoner is a criminal, but still he is a man. He is not always a bad man. His character might be bad on one side and not on another. Primeval and hereditary tendencies ought to be considered. The tramp is near akin to the criminal and often the father of the criminal, "and yet," added the Professor, "I suspect that the tramp is often a good spoiled. I think they would make good soldiers. Some of the best of armies, remarkable for discipline and attention to military duty, were mere sweepings of the gaols—those of Marlborough among the number." "Honor among thieves" is not merely a saying, in illustration of which the speaker told the story of how an English convict preferred death rather than "peach" on a comrade. "This man," added the Professor, "in another sphere of life would have been a hero." [Applause.] There was an immense difference in a man's surroundings and temptations, and there was much truth in the quaint saying of an old preacher, on seeing a man hanged at Newgate, "There but for the grace of God goes John Bradford."

It was in the interest of "society" that the prisoner must be punished, and the prison must be a place of punishment. He defended the idea in the interest of the community that the prison should be a reformatory. [Applause.] Until lately most prisons were sad places of crime, perhaps some were so still. He endorsed the remarks as to the good intentions of the Governor of Toronto jail, whose hands, however limited means would allow, but he had nothing for the "idle hands to do." No man could improve his character except by action. The one chance of altering a prisoner's character was labor—not altogether penal, but stimulated by some little pay or hope of reward. [Applause.] Labor which is merely penal disgusts. There was a very strong prejudice amongst the working classes against prison labor. "If I were a workingman," said Mr. Smith, "I should be as jealous as they are; but surely the competition of prison labor could not be very serious. Work ought to be found for the prisoners without being such as to give rumbrage to the working classes." In conclusion he expressed the hope that the Prison Association might be an instrument in healing one of the great maladies of society.

Thanks From the Ex-Vice-Chancellor.

Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C., chairman of the local committee, tendered the thanks of that body to the Prison Association for honoring Toronto with their visit. He then gave an eloquent address, in which urgent appeals, pathos and humor were agreeably blended. He hoped that the delegates of the Congress would be that instead of the drafted extradition treaty remaining a "dead letter" on the shelf the question would receive such an impetus that the treaty would soon come into actual effect. [Applause.] It was a scandal there was no such law. Look at of which injury was done to both countries in holding outa hope of escape for law-breakers. [Applause.] They must commence "way back" in seeking prison reform. They must first reform the sheriffs—[laughter]—the jailors and the jails—and then they could reform the prisoners. He referred to the early effort of the Society of Friends to reform the prisons of Ireland. In those days there were no ameliorating surroundings. There was the lash, the chains, degradation and misery. Home was abandoned by the man who entered the prison cell. He thanked God, bad as things are, there was a great transformation to-day compared with 100 years ago. Was it right that the prison should be the only place where no word of kindness should be spoken to the prodigal and outcast? They had not gone as far in caring for the prisoner as they ought, but they had certainly made great strides in the desired way.

The United States was in advance of any other nation in what they had thought and wrought for the prisoner. [Applause.] Instead of the "old political hack" being put into the office of sheriff or jailer they ought to have a strict examination and get the best men in the country for the posts—[applause]—men who would use the grand word "reformation" in place of the old one "punishment." [Renewed applause.] He should think very little of the Province of Ontario if because they needed a little money to improve the jails it could not be done—if the people did not say, "whatever may be the expense we will provide it and have all the needed reforms introduced." [Applause.] The present system was a downright scandal. An innocent boy might throw a snowball through a window and do damage to the extent of 10 cents, and, being unable to pay the fine and damage, is sent to jail. Raising his voice, the Hon. Samuel asked, "what have you done? The boy did 10 cents damage, and you have damned his soul by sending him to prison for a week or ten days. [Loud applause].

As with the lad so with older first offenders, through compulsory association with vicious in the cells. Jails are indeed schools for crime, in which there is compulsory attendance and compulsory education. You make by law scoundrels and villains." [Renewed applause]. Thank God they could reform all this. They could build the prisons so as to sever the confirmed criminal from the first offender. Instead of a contaminating they could introduce a benign influence. From 40 to 80 per cent of offenders, when surrounded by good influences, come out of prison determined to lead a better life. The present utterly defective system must be remodelled, and he trusted such might be the outcome of the present Congress.

The Mayor explained that recently an alteration had been made in Toronto in reference to such a case as the window-breaking boy. He was no longer sent to the Police Court, but to the magistrate's room, and was sent to the Victoria School and not to the jail.

An Ovation to Ex-President Hayes.

His Worship then introduced Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, who had been the "Citizen King" of America.

The ex-President received an ovation, and gave an interesting address. The extempore portion of it was humorous and very effective, but the strictly "business" part had not such an effect, as it was read by the hon. gentleman. After returning thanks for the cordial reception, he gave an account of the origin and progress of the Prison Association. Its objects, as stated in its charter and constitution, are:

1. The amelioration of the laws in relation to public offences and offenders, and the mode of procedure by which such laws are enforced.

2. The improvement of the penal, correctional and reformatory institutions throughout the country, and the management, government and discipline thereof, including the appointment of boards of control and other officers.

3. The care of and procuring suitable and remunerative employment for discharged prisoners, and especially for such as may or shall have given evidence of a reformation of life.

Continuing, the ex-President said:

The National Prison Association has held successful and instructive general meetings in Cincinnati, Baltimore, Saratoga, St. Louis, Detroit, and Atlanta, Ga., and more. Saratoga, St. Louis, Detroit, and Atlanta, Ga., and special meetings in New York, Chicago and other cities. Present and taking part in all the proceedings of its meetings have been the most distinguished practical experts who have the control and management of the leading penal and reformatory institutions of America. If you name the famous prisons and reformatories and the eminent specialists at their head you will find that you have named prominent and influential members of this society. In like manner the eminent students and writers—those who have investigated at home and abroad the whole subject of prisons and prison discipline are active participants in the work of this association.

Among the questions which have been discussed the following are some of those which may be considered settled in the judgment of the Association:

1. As to jails, prison reform declares that the county jail system as administered in the United States is a disgrace to civilization and that the administration of justice cannot be freed from the charge of maintaining training schools of crime until the construction and management of these places are radically changed so that their inmates shall be separately confined and all contaminating intercourse rendered impossible. The county jail should secure such separation that no prisoner shall be allowed to associate with any other prisoner.

2. Prison reform requires that wherever it is practicable there shall be separate prisons for women with officers of their own sex; and that in any prison in which women are held under arrest or as convicts matrons or female officers ought to be in constant attendance.

3. Prison reform urges the adoption of inflexible rules under which the habitual criminal—the incorrigible—shall always be held within prison formed convict shall always be held within prison walls. Is it not a reproach to the administration of criminal justice that well-known professional criminals, after repeated convictions, are still at large preying upon the community and requiring the constant and vigilant efforts of the police to protect life and property?

4. The friends of prison reform hold that prompt punishment certainly following the commission of crime are the chief agency in the prevention of crime; that relief against the certainty of punishment by the pardoning power of the law now lose a part of their value through the needless delays, uncertainties and embarrassments of criminal jurisprudence; they therefore earnestly recommend such changes in the laws and their administration that certainty and speedy punishment may be certainty and speedy.

5. Prison reform would abolish in all prisons vindictive punishments. The mind is the best disciplined in prisons we must appeal to something better than the lash, the thumb screw, or the dungeon. Physical torture. There may be exceptional cases, but certainly they are very rare.

Prison reform encourages organized Christian effort to aid and care for prisoners after their discharge, in most cases now society does not give a released convict a chance to avoid his old haunts and his old companions in crime. The brand of Cain is upon him and no special man's hand is held out.

7. Prison reform recommends the general education of the youth of both sexes in industrial pursuits, and industrial training of the faculties of both mind and body in productive labor, as an efficient means of preventing crime.

In conclusion the hon. gentleman said: All peoples are within the scope of the comprehensive benevolence of Jesus Christ. The Christian spirit has shown itself in some measure shared in the blessings conferred by his philanthropic teaching, and in the spirit of Christ and of his labors. All who have caught the spirit of Christ, wherever they may be found on the national boundary line, are not merely at one and with each other, but among the intelligent and the good their work is always approved, and they find themselves in the best sense of the phrase altogether and always at home. [Loud applause, during which the speaker resumed his seat.]

The proceedings terminated with the playing of "God Save the Queen."

What the Pulpit Says.

There was a very large congregation at St. James' Cathedral yesterday morning when a special sermon to the members of the Prison Congress was preached by Dr. Morris Baldwin, Bishop of Huron. His text was Isaiah xl., last clause of the first verse:

To open the prison to them which are bound.

His Lordship preached an extempore sermon, thoroughly evangelical in tone, in which he showed much boldness he denounced the apathy of the "respectable" classes towards their fallen brethren and sisters, and pointed out the elements which tend to the formation of criminals: He said: The supercilious haughtiness of the human heart passed with cold and ghastly indifference thousands for whom Christ died. If the hearts of God's people were not stirred up to pity the wretched and uplift the fallen, darkness would indeed cover the earth and gross darkness the people. Christ separated what men do not separate—the criminal from his crime, the sinner from his sin. Christ came to save the lost, divinely hidden in the depths of the heart, and yet he loved the sinner with an eternity of lovelyhiss "devout pietists" only contemplated at distance the sin and turn from it. The bishop then referred to "the holy and blessed work of the Prison Association," and bid them "fear not, but be of good courage and go forward."

There was no prisoner or foutcast whom Christ could not save. Christ came to save and utterly to save the abysmal depths of sin, he became like a sorpah, fit to stand before the throne of God. Reform more than punishment was the work of the hour. Having adverted to "the noble work of the noble Howard" amongst the prisoners in many lands the preacher deserted on his course of which each, and children, he condemned in scathing terms unbeathly sensational representations at theatres, in which vice, guilt, and disgusting misery were portrayed before the young with terrible results.

The public encouraged by their presence the acting of "very foul and bad body and soul" in the category of crime and things which public decency should forbid. If the reading of the "Life of Jack Sheppard" made youths become the worst of thieves, what would be the pernicious influence of demoralized amusements? Drink was the next cause of crime referred to, and the testimony of the Judges was to the effect that it was a factor in crime. Ignorance, too, was a most potent factor in the production of criminals. Let them, then, each in his or her sphere do what in them lie to remove the causes of crime and to reclaim and save the criminal.

Special sermons were preached in all the churches in the city last evening on the objects of the Prison Congress and prison reform. Rev. Dr. Searles, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison, preached at Carlton-street Methodist Church. Mayor Howland read the lessons and conducted the devotional exercises.

Prison Bars.

These delegates reached here yesterday: N. S. Rosenau, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, Buffalo; Eugene Smith of the New York Prison Association, New York; Dr. Hal C. Wyman, Detroit, Mich.

There will be more arrive to-day, and the Tennessee delegation will arrive to-morrow.

The regular business of the Congress will be commenced at 10 o'clock this morning in the theatre of the Normal School, when the subject to be considered will be "The Moral and Religious Care of the Prisoner," under the auspices of the Chaplains' Association. Rev. W. Searles, of Auburn Prison, N.Y., and others will speak.

At the session to-night the subjects will be: "The Identification and Registration of Habitual Criminals," and "The Warden: His Duties, Qualifications, Rights, etc."

President Hayes and Prof. Wayland lunched with Prof. Goldwin Smith at "The Grange" yesterday.

The delegates were much pleased by the Bishop of Huron's sermon yesterday.

The Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory will be visited to-morrow.

The Rosebin House is the headquarters for the officers.

THE PRISON WARDENS MEET.

How to Spot Criminals—The New Method for Their Identification.

The annual congress of the United States Wardens' Association for the Registration of Criminals was held on Saturday in the theatre of the Normal School. There was a fair attendance of wardens, as well as the principal prisons of the States having representatives present. Mr. Joseph Nicholson of the Detroit House of Correction presided.

The wardens' association is a distinct body from the National Prison Association of the United States, though they are members of that organization. Hence the wardens meet annually during the week of the Prison Congress, their place of assembly last year being Detroit. They are increasing in numbers, and their deliberations have proved of great service in reference to the best means of registering habitual criminals.

The chairman, in his opening address, said the originators of the association had endeavored to keep the managers of all penal institutions posted on their efforts and aims. The association was satisfied that the organization was very much needed, and would prove to be in the right direction. They trusted that no theories would prevent the hearty co-operation of every penal institution in the land. The association sought to make known the real desert of every criminal by knowing his parentage, moral perceptibilities, physical structure, habits of life and the temptations under which he fell. If this could be obtained, there would be no difficulty in discriminating the first offenders from one of the criminal class. These records would work no injury to those imprisoned for the first time as long as they kept from criminal practices, but failing in this they would be dealt with as criminals. The time was not far distant when society would be forced to demand less indifference and less sentimentality on the question how to deal with criminals. The deterrent power of fear had its place in reformatories, but fear of brutal punishments had proved a failure, and the association was now seeking to make the deterrent power of fear more potent by practically wise and humane treatment. They recognized the necessity for intermediate prisons with such laws as would give a reasonable opportunity by suitable education to eradicate criminal desires and turn into greater strength the spark of manhood that lingered in every human being. The records of the association would be of immeasurable benefit. To make the association a success they asked the co-operation of every prison manager, and they would soon have an accurate register of every criminal in the country.

Major R. W. McClaughry, Warden of Illinois State Prison at Joliet, explained the Bertillon new method for identification and registration of criminals by anthropometric descriptions. He stated briefly that his attention was called to a discourse of Bertillon's delivered at the International Prison Congress at Rome in November, 1885, in which this system was explained. This address had been translated into English, and was submitted for the consideration of the Wardens' Association. The anthropometric description consists of the notation of various bone dimensions, which remain unchangeable. These are principally the stature, the length and width of the hand, the length of the foot, middle finger, etc. The old system merely took note of sex, statire, age, color of eyes and special marks. These were more or less inefficient, and photographs were of slight assistance, the likenesses being taken in different parts of the country under different circumstances and under varying lights. The anthropometric system which had been made obligatory in France was far better. He gave particulars of its successful working and commended the consideration of the system to the Wardens' Association.

Formal business was transacted and the meeting adjourned.

In the afternoon Mr. McClaughry continued his account and explanation of the Bertillon system of anthropometric identification of criminals, Warden Nicholson again presiding. At the morning session the photographs, etc., needed to give practical illustration of the system had not arrived, and therefore the practical demonstration was postponed till the afternoon.

Warden McClaughry stated that after a thorough study of Bertillon's method, he was satisfied that it was the only method which could unerringly identify a criminal.

The photographer and receiving-officer of the Illinois State Penitentiary assisted in the demonstration. The instructions for taking photographs of prisoners were distributed to the wardens and visitors. The identification of a prisoner rests upon the knowledge of the following indications.

The "measure" consists of the head, the length of the left middle and little fingers, the length of the left foot, the length of the left forearm, the measurement of the right ear, the length of the nose, the measurement of the outstretched arms, the measurement of the trunk from the bench to the top of the head of a person seated.

In addition to these particulars the system provides for a description of the scars and peculiar marks that every man has, and as they are exhibits, and for a collection of cards of description without photographs, the notation of the color of the hair and beard, as well as the form and dimensions of the nose and ear. These different operations occupy about one minute of specie instrument called caliper compasses and sliding compasses, and of three graduated measures or rules. The process of measuring does not occupy more than four or five minutes per subject. By following the instructions the probability of identity becomes practically certainty to a certainty. The photographs when taken are classified and kept on files for reference. The "heads" are arranged with exhibitions of fancy drill, all of which was unique and much admired. There were no prizes offered. In the evening the society gave a reception and a promenade concert at the eastern end of the Main Building. The effect was very pretty, the whole scene being brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns and lights. Off in the distance stood the painted city of Pekin, brought out in pleasing relief by the aid of the illuminations.

Racing in the Horse Ring.

Among the attractions in the horse ring were the pacing, trotting and running contests. The races in every instance were easy victories for the winners. The pacers were the first called out and six responded to the bell. The heat and race was easily won by Nettie C., who captured three heats in succession. The other contest to harness was a special purse given for the trotters that were late arriving for the previous day's trotting contest. There were eight out four starters and was won in three straight heats by Hop Spur Girl. The hunt race over hurdles furnished the most interesting sport of the day, and although it was a runaway victory for Pawnbroker it aroused great enthusiasm among the spectators, it being to many a novelty. Toronto led off at the start, but as soon as Pawnbroker warmed up to his work he had no trouble in overhauling the leader, Tomboy, who was outclassed by the thoroughbred. Lochiel, the other candidate, was beaten off, having stopped at several fences. Chas. Snyder, Hop Spur and F. Hodgson were the judges of the harness contests and T. B. Taylor timer, C. T. Mead and R. Bond acting as judges for the runners. Summaries:

FIRST RACE—Open to all pacing horses, to harness, that have not been in the hands of a professional trainer within two months. Purse $300, divided; entrance $6 each, $50 added by the association; 75 and 25 per cent divisions.

Nettie C.....1 1 1
W. Herron b.m. Nettie C.....2 2 2
W. Bassett gr.g. Paddy Trip.....3 3 3
W. McNeil's ch.g. Young May.....5 5 5
Thos. Taylor's d.g. Jim McLean.....6 6 6
W. Farrell's b.g. Reliable.....4 4 4
A. McParron's b.g. Dundas.....dr
Time—3.44½, 2.42, 2.50.

SECOND RACE—Special trotting race, steeplechase $50 each, $100 added by the association; 75 and 25 per cent. divisions.

G. H. Lang's b.m. Hot Spur Girl.....1 1 1
Mr. Middaugh's gr. g. Grey Tom.....2 2 3
F. W. McRae's b.m. May Flower.....3 3 2
T. Meagher's gr. g. Charmer.....4 4 4
Time—2.40½, 2.38½, 2.40½.

THIRD RACE—Toronto Hunt Club Cup—Open to horses the bona fide property of members have been regularly hunted by members of the Toronto Hunt during the season of 1887; weight for age; minimum distance, 160 lds.; 4 times round the ring, over 8 flights of hurdles; prize, Silver Cup.

F. A. Campbell's b.g. Pawnbroker, aged, by Vespusius.....(Owner)
H. Bevirs' ch.m. Lochiel, 5, 160.....(Owner)
F. McDonald's b.g. Lucifer, 4, 160.....(Betz)
No time taken.

TORONTO HUNT CLUB.

The attractive feature in the horse ring was the turn out of the Toronto Hunt Club, which presented a picturesque appearance. The majority of the members were in scarlet, and this, with several ladies in the saddle and the hounds, made the scene as that of the hunting field. Among those in the saddle were Solicitor Akers on Mamie Belle, Harton Walker on a handsome brown cob, John A. Donaldson on a handsome brown cob, John A. Donaldson on a big chestnut, Dr. and Mrs. Jas. Carruthers on Reford and Lansdowne respectively, J. Harris on Silver King, Miss M. Gardner on Merry Belle, Miss Lottie Carruthers on Limerick, Robt. Bond on a stylish chestnut cob, R. Score on Punch, E. Simpson on Bruce, F. Score on a heavyweight charger, F. McDonald on Lochiel, T. F. Phelan on Driftwood, Alex. Shields on Rutland and F. Britton on Hero. The pack numbered fourteen couple and as they were paraded around the ring in charge of Timothy Blong, the huntsman, with the members following, they were a picture for the onlookers. The huntsman, followed by the hounds, showed the way over several jumps in the centre of the field, the members of the hunt following. Considerable jumping was indulged in by the horsemen.

FUN FOR THE YOUNGSTERS.

Undoubtedly the amusing feature in the horse ring was the donkey race, which kept the spectators in a merry mood from the time the beasts were set going till they finished. It was a case of boys in front of them, boys behind them and boys on each side of them to urge them along. Some were under saddle, others attached to two-wheel carts, and the sport furnished by these historical quadrupeds was funny. The race was contested in four heats, Hasting's donkey Jack, P. Burns' Molly and Jack being second and third. The boy driver complained of the unfair way the jockeys, the youngsters showing their skill in the saddle as they galloped around the ring. Charles Brown's boy, on a black pony, was awarded first prize, J. R. Perry's youngster, on a cobby bonny, being second. Owing to the large number of entries, the judges recommended that a third prize be given, which was awarded to James Carruthers' son, on a bay pony, which acted badly and gave the youngster a great deal of trouble.

Fakes From the Fair.

Don't forget the Automaton Wonder to-day. It is the most marvellous piece of mechanism ever produced in America.

The Eden Musee contains over a dozen representations of events in the life of Our Saviour, from the Birth to the Crucifixion. As a mechanical contrivance it is unsurpassed.

No more numbered reserved seats will be sold for the fireworks grand stand. People will pay their money and get the best seats in the stand as they enter. First come first served.

Services were held in the Y. M. C. A. tent yesterday which were attended by exhibitors and their assistants to the number of two or three hundred.

To-day's (Monday) program is: Every department open. Roman standing team races, in heats, by Miss Masterman of Denver and Miss Morse of Pittsburg in the horse ring, on thoroughbreds at full speed. Double balloon ascension and race, and the trapeze performance of Miss Lauder, the young lady who lost her life by disconsequently has not been heard from.

Slight's Exhibits of Plants.

Silver medal and first prize for finest exhibit of exotic plants, first prize also for "new and rare" plants, including fine specimens of crotins, "oldman cactus," Arabias, new lilies, bulbs, etc.

Beautiful Display of Stoves at the Fair.

—No one who attends the exhibition should fail to see Strathern's exhibit of stoves manufactured by Copp Brothers and Williams & Co., Hamilton. They are a magnificent lot and comprise all the latest improvements. Before making a purchase anywhere else, be sure and go to Strathern's in the Stove Building at the Fair Grounds, or at his great house furnishing depot, 79 Yonge-street. Open every evening till 9.30. Telephone No. 1031. x

THE KNIGHTS AT THE FAIR.

PLUMES, SWORDS AND UNIFORMS IN DRILL AND ON PARADE.

The Receipts of the First Week Exceed Those of Last Year by $2515—Amusements in the Horse Ring—Turn-out of the Toronto Hunt—Flakes.

Saturday night at 10 o'clock the turnstiles at Exhibition Park closed on 38,440 paid admissions since the opening of the fair on Tuesday. The receipts at the gates, at 25 cents per head, for these five days amounted to $9610. This is $2515 in excess of the first week of last year, although it must be remembered that in 1886 the opening was a day later, on Wednesday. The weather of the past week has not been any too favorable for drawing a large crowd; there was too much wind and too strong a suspicion of rain during most of the time. However, if the present week proves favorable as to weather the turnstiles will no doubt give an excellent account of themselves by Friday night. Last year the total receipts were about $40,000; this year they ought to be $50,000, with plenty of sunshine and no rain.

By days the comparison between the first week of 1886 and 1887 is:

	1887.	1886	Inc.
Tuesday	$ 414	....	....
Wednesday	791	$ 589	....
Thursday	2238	444	....
Friday	912	1985	....
Saturday	3235	4073	....
	$9610	$7096	$2515

To-day will begin the first day of the second week with every department open. Saturday and yesterday the live stock pens and stalls were rapidly filling up, and it may be now said that the great fair is in full blast.

The Uniformed Societies.

The great event of Saturday was the parade of several uniformed societies of the city to the exhibition. The rendezvous was in the Queen-street-avenue at 1.30, from whence the different orders marched to the park via Queen, Yonge, King, Simcoe and Wellington streets, the route at the foot of this thoroughfare, where they embarked for the park. The Grenadiers' Band headed the procession.

In the line were:

Select Knights, A.O.U.W.—Joseph Harton, commander, 7 officers and 20 men.

Knights of Sherwood Forest—Capt. M. J. Ottman, 3 officers and 20 men.

Knights of Maccabees—Capt. W. Long, 3 officers and 15 men.

Royal Scarlet Knights—Capt. Ald. Barton, 3 officers and 36 men.

Canton Toronto, No. 1, I.O.O.F.—Capt. Unitt, 3 officers and 36 men.

Toronto Division, No. 2, uniformed rank, K. of P.—Capt. Michaels, 3 officers and 36 men.

Division No. 1, Knights of Pythias, "Prentice Boys"—Capt. Armstrong, 3 officers and 34 men.

Arrived at the park the different divisions took up positions in the horse ring and treated the large concourse of spectators which filled the grand stand and surrounding ground to a parade with exhibitions of fancy drill, all of which was unique and much admired. There were no prizes offered. In the evening the society gave a reception and promenade concert at the eastern end of the Main Building. The effect was very pretty, the whole scene being brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns and lights. Off in the distance stood the painted city of Pekin, brought out in pleasing relief by the aid of the illuminations.

Racing in the Horse Ring.

Among the attractions in the horse ring were the pacing, trotting and running contests. The races in every instance were easy victories for the winners. The pacers were the first called out and six responded to the bell. The heat and race was easily won by Nettie C., who captured three heats in succession. The other contest to harness was a special purse given for the trotters that were late arriving for the previous day's trotting contest. There were eight out four starters and was won in three straight heats by Hop Spur Girl. The hunt race over hurdles furnished the most interesting sport of the day, and although it was a runaway victory for Pawnbroker it aroused great enthusiasm among the spectators, it being to many a novelty. Toronto led off at the start, but as soon as Pawnbroker warmed up to his work he had no trouble in overhauling the leader, Tomboy, who was outclassed by the thoroughbred. Lochiel, the other candidate, was beaten off, having stopped at several fences. Chas. Snyder, Hop Spur and F. Hodgson were the judges of the harness contests and T. B. Taylor timer, C. T. Mead and R. Bond acting as judges for the runners. Summaries:

FIRST RACE—Open to all pacing horses, to harness, that have not been in the hands of a professional trainer within two months. Purse $300, divided; entrance $6 each, $50 added by the association; 75 and 25 per cent divisions.

Nettie C.....1 1 1
W. Herron b.m. Nettie C.....2 2 2
W. Bassett gr.g. Paddy Trip.....3 3 3
W. McNeil's ch.g. Young May.....5 5 5
Thos. Taylor's d.g. Jim McLean.....6 6 6
W. Farrell's b.g. Reliable.....4 4 4
A. McParron's b.g. Dundas.....dr
Time—3.44½, 2.42, 2.50.

SECOND RACE—Special trotting race, steeplechase $50 each, $100 added by the association; 75 and 25 per cent. divisions.

G. H. Lang's b.m. Hot Spur Girl.....1 1 1
Mr. Middaugh's gr. g. Grey Tom.....2 2 3