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EIGHTH YEAR TUESDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 13. 1887. PRICE ONE CENT

IRELAND AT FEVER HEAT.

THE MITCHELLSTOWN OCCURRENCE THE THEME OF MANY TONGUES.

A Great Demonstration Will be Made at the Funeral of the Victims—O'Brien, the Cause of All the Turmoil, Remanded to Cork Jail.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, on a motion that the House go into committee on the Appropriation bill, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, called attention to the general policy of the Government in Ireland, especially to the invasion of the rights of the people respecting the holding of public meetings. He demanded that the House be informed of the nature of the instructions given to the police in Ireland regarding the line of action they are to pursue with respect to public meetings; also whether the report was true that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller had resigned his post of Under Secretary for Ireland, and what were the reasons for his resignation. He claimed that the Irish people possessed, in common with English people, the right to meet and denounce the action of the legislative branch of the Government, and declared that attempts to prevent the holding of such meetings violated the common law and the constitution, and were a flagrant breach and denial of the fundamental principles of both, and were wholly incompatible with the existence of free government or the rights of a free people. Some Tory journals had suggested that machine guns ought to be used against the Irish people.

Cries of "What paper?"

"The St. James Gazette," answered the speaker, adding, "a typical Tory organ."

"The most detestable and scandalous language has been used by The Times." Sir William went on, "for the express purpose of driving the Irish to revolt, language which never before degraded the press of a free country. If the efforts of the National Leaguers had followed what between machine guns, evictions and Tory landlords soon very few Irish people would be left."

He was confident, he said, that the Irish people would persist in the prudence and calmness they had already exhibited. If anything was needed to give the English Ministry the right of public meeting, which the Government was now trampling upon. Did the Government try the experiment of the new doctrine in the people of England, the country would make short work of them. The heart of England was with the Irish in vindicating the right of public meeting, and would support them until justice was done. Meetings must continue to be held in all parts of Ireland, [Parnellite cheers.] if there was one lesson in the history of politics which was taught more than another it was that a cause which could not bear discussion was a cause doomed to fail. [Cheers.] The Government's dread of public meetings would seal the doom of their Irish policy.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, said that the instructions the police were now acting under were the same as they had received when Sir William was a member of the Gladstone Government. [Cheers.] With regard to Gen. Buller, Mr. Balfour said he had always acted in perfect harmony with the present Government. His appointment as Under Secretary for Ireland was only temporary, and he resigned now simply because he desired to do duty in his regiment in the ranks. [Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" from the Parnellites.] If anyone supposed that General Buller's retirement was due in the slightest degree to a difference of opinion with him, Mr. Balfour, the supposition was absolutely false.

Referring to Sir William's contention that the suppression of public meetings was illegal, Mr. Balfour said he did not know at what period Sir William lost his knowledge of law, but it was a matter of history that under the common law of Ireland Sir William himself acted with Gladstone and Forster in proclaiming a good hundred and thirty meetings. [Cheers.] It was again and again stated when these meetings were proclaimed that the Act of 1882 did not contain any new power. The question really was not whether the Government's action was legal, but whether it was wise. An important element to consider was the condition of the district of Ennis, a notorious centre of agrarian crimes. It was absurd to describe such meetings as being for free discussion. They were heralded by placards of an inflammatory nature, and it was obviously their object to defeat the law and foster outrage and intimidation.

Regarding the Mitchelstown affair, Mr. Balfour said it had been clearly ascertained that the action of the police was in the face of extreme provocation. [Cries of "Oh! oh!"] The police were assaulted with stones and black thorn sticks before they drew their batons. [Cries of "No, no!" and "Hear, hear."] It was not until they were thrown into disorder by the charge of the horsemen, who knocked down and wounded a number and forced the rest to fly for their lives, that the police fired. It was absolutely necessary for them to fire to protect the barracks and the unfortunate police stragglers outside. [Cries of "Oh, Oh!" and cheers.] The firing was not the random firing of men in a panic, but a deliberate act under the order of the commanding officer. He maintained that the conduct of the police was amply justified, and that they were in no way to blame. The sole responsibility rested upon those who convoked the meeting. [Cheers.] Sir William had on his lips the words liberty, justice and free speech, but the actual weapons he and his friends used in the Irish contest were obstruction in Parliament and resistance to the law outside—violence and intimidation worse than violence. [Cheers.] Did the Opposition mean to further inflame the passions of the Irish, driving them into resistance to the law of liberty, founded upon order, that was once dear to both parties in this state? He appealed to them to have regard for the community whose lives and properties were contiers with which Sir William was playing a political game. [Cheers.] The Government did not waver in their policy. They believed that a firm administration of the law, and a determination to do their utmost to relieve the evils fomenting discontent would bring to Ireland a united people. They knew that they must expect little assistance from the Opposition, but undismayed by criticism and with unshaken courage they would persevere in the course that must end in the conciliation of Ireland. [Loud cheers.]

The Funeral of the Victims.

MITCHELLSTOWN, Sept. 12.—Contingents of Nationalists from all the surrounding towns probable to attend the funeral to-morrow. The procession will be an enormous one. The police refuse to allow the cortege to traverse the regular route to the cemetery, which passes the barracks. The Nationalists consider this a great indignity, as they will be compelled to go through the Protestant part of the town. They claim that they have a right to take the usual route, promising to resort to no violence. The coffin of the old man shot dead on Friday, whose name is Lonergan, not Riordon, is inscribed as follows: "Michael Lonergan, murdered September 9, 1887. Requiescat in Pace." The funeral will begin at 2 p.m. Lonergan has three sons in America and five children at home. The magistrate promises to keep the police out of sight to-day if the funeral procession avoids the barracks.

Mr. Balfour Orders an Enquiry.

Capt. Plunkett, in obedience to orders from Chief Secretary Balfour, and assisted by detectives and by Magistrates Eaton and Scagrave, held an inquiry, inspected the barracks and visited the wounded. Less than twenty police were actually injured, and only one seriously. Mr. Brunner says he saw a dozen constables attack one man with their batons. He also saw a policeman pierce a horse with his bayonet, while another constable thrust his bayonet into the rider.

An independent eye-witness relates that when the first blow was struck it was impossible to control the Tipperary men, who attacked the police like fury. The air was thick with sticks, but before the police reached the barracks their anger had cooled. The people made no attempt to reach the barracks. Six panes of glass in the barracks were broken from the inside. The walls bear evidence of a fusillade of stones. The lower half of the door was broken in. There are many bullet marks on the walls opposite.

What Labouchere Saw.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Mr. Labouchere, in a long letter describing the affair at Mitchelstown, says when he entered the barracks he found that the police had dragged two men inside and were beating them with bludgeons as they fell down downwards. Mr. Dillon had the greatest difficulty in preventing the chief constable from rushing out of the barracks with his men and shooting right and left. All were in a state of the greatest excitement. There were but few people around the barracks. The police were perfectly safe. It is remarkable that the carman killed had the previous day refused his vehicle to the police. Mr. Labouchere says that never in his life did he come across so offensive a specimen of an official with brute force at his back as Head Constable Brownrigg. Two men, more unfit for delicate duties, could not be found on the globe than Seagrave, a weak creature who loses his head, and Brownrigg, a bully, in whose eyes all venturing to look askance at him ought to be shot. They are responsible for the deaths that occurred.

Davitt's Strong Language.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12.—Michael Davitt spoke at a meeting here yesterday. He declared that he would adopt every word and meaning of Mr. O'Brien's speech at Mitchellstown. Irishmen would deserve the contempt of the world if they allowed themselves to be hunted from their cabins like beasts. He complained bitterly against the constabulary for slaying their own kith and kin in cold blood, even without a word of command from their officers. If the slumbering embers of retaliatory vengeance were fired, as in 1831, he hoped they would not bear the blame for any evil wrought upon Ireland, but would fall upon the instigators of the Mitchellstown massacre.

THE ARREST OF O'BRIEN.

He is Remanded to Cork Jail After a Formal Charge is Made Against Him.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12.—Mr. O'Brien was conveyed to Mitchellstown this morning in custody of an officer. He was accompanied by Timothy Harrington and his counsel. Mr. O'Brien emphatically denies that he boarded the steamer at Kingston to avoid arrest, his object being simply to see Mr. Labouchere.

Mr. O'Brien was enthusiastically received by a large crowd on his arrival at Limerick. In his address O'Brien said that he never went on a journey which promised better for the cause of Ireland than the one he was now making. The Government might close his lips, but there was a spirit left in Ireland to-day that all the bayonets at their command could not silence.

The Mayor, members of the municipality and many prominent citizens met O'Brien at the Cork Depot, 200 policemen and a strong force of military escorted O'Brien to the Court House, where a formal charge was made against him and he was remanded to jail. The streets were crowded with people. The Mayor complained to Magistrate Gardener of the presence of the military and police, which, he said, were both needless and were calculated to irritate the populace.

The streets through which O'Brien was taken to the jail were lined with troops. Stones were thrown at the police escorting Mr. O'Brien, and several of them were wounded. The police then charged the crowd, using their batons freely and injuring many of the spectators.

A STRUGGLE IN THE DARK.

How a Constable Met His Death at the Hands of Moonlighters.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12.—Moonlighters last night murdered Constable Whalen and mortally wounded another officer named Ellis in County Clare. Whalen was killed with a blunderbuss. Eight arrests have been made of suspected parties.

The assault occurred at Lisdoonvarna, a constable who was present when Whalen was killed stated that twelve policemen had waited in concealment in a house where they had learned from an anonymous source that a number of moonlighters would gather. When the moonlighters came they were admitted and were at once collared and locked up. The fierce fight took place in a small room. There was no firing. Five moonlighters were arrested. Two others escaped.

Alive Bollard sells seven Stonewall Jackson's Horses for 25 cents; also 10-cent 8ll Padres for 5 cents. 135

A High School Building Burned.

BOWMANVILLE, Sept. 12.—About 2.30 this morning fire broke out in the High and Public School buildings, and despite the efforts of the firemen the structure was destroyed. The building and contents were insured for $16,000. Temporary accommodations will be provided for the scholars. As the season is so far advanced it is doubtful if new buildings can be erected this fall.

The Tenders for the Carriage of the Ocean Mails.

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—It is understood that a change has been made in the terms of the tender for the ocean mail service, so that tenders will be received for other routes than by way of Moville or Londonderry.

A Northern Brakeman Killed.

GRAVENHURST, Sept. 12.—John Crumbe, a brakeman on the Northern Railway, fell from a freight train to-day and was so badly mangled that he died. He came from the vicinity of Bowmanville.

Views of Toronto in albumenized separately. Souvenirs of every description at Qua & Co.'s, 49 King-street west.

A Matrimonial Boom Among City Colonels.

The Police Commissioners have granted Chief Grasett six weeks' leave of absence, and he will leave the city to-day for England, where he goes to be married.

On dit: That one of the commissioners (also a colonel) themselves will be asking for leave in a short time for the very same purpose. Moreover, the colonel-commissioner will not cross the big pond to meet his bride elect, but if rumor be true his bonnet leans towards the good old County of Kent.

There is still one more colonel of a city regiment, a crack one, too, who is pining away in singleness.

Pianos That are Beauties.

The World dropped into Nordheimers' yesterday afternoon to get some music, and, going upstairs, found a large collection of pianos—grands, squares and uprights of all styles and finishes, and of all prices. A superb Steinway grand is just going to the Ladies' College, Brantford. Only a few days ago this firm delivered to Mrs. Cawthra, 471 Jarvis-street, a handsome Steinway grand. It is a pleasure to see that this old firm is still in the lead.

Our Governor-General purchased a "Dominion" Piano. Their pavilion on the Exhibition Grounds is outside the Main Building, and their display of pianos and organs the finest on the grounds.

The Fruit Market.

At the auction sale of fruit at Lumbers' Market, Geddes' Wharf, yesterday, the following prices were realized: Peaches, first-class per basket, $1 to $1.25; second-class, 80c to 90c; third class, 50c to 60c. Pears—Bartlets, per basket, 60c to 75c; Bartlets, per barrel, $3 to $3.10; preserving, per basket, 40c to 50c. Plums—Large blue, per basket, 80c to 90c; small blue, 40c to 50c; green gage, 50c to 75c; large green, 80c to $1. Crab apples, per barrel, $1.75 to $2; per basket, 30c to 40c. Apples, cooking, per barrel, $1 to $1.50; sweets, 65c to 85c. Grapes, Concords, per lb., 2½c to 3c; Roger's, 4c to 5c; Niagaras, 5c to 7c.

Wouldn't Trust Himself on a Montreal Boat

Inspector Stephen found Antonio Silon, aged 48, sitting outside the City Hall last evening weeping. The man, who is evidently deranged, was taken to Police Headquarters. He had a first-class ticket for Montreal on the mail boat and said he was afraid to take passage because he thought she might go to the bottom. The man had no money. He says he was formerly a merchant in Drummondville, Que. He is held for insanity.

The Hot Air Furnaces made by Wheeler & Estin are away ahead of any others in heating power, economy and durability. Try them and be convinced.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Up to last midnight the police had captured twenty drunks.

In the Police Court yesterday, Henry Callander was fined $20 and costs for a breach of the liquor law.

John Bilham, charged with bigamy, was again in the Police Court yesterday and remanded till Oct. 10.

Tom Jones, charged with shooting Tom Buckley, was in the Police Court yesterday and remanded, Buckley being still unable to appear.

Oak Hall was one of the very few stores on King-street that were closed yesterday afternoon, which was Citizens' Day at the Exhibition.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society last evening elected these officers: President, Theo. Bucault, Vice-President, A. Gendron; Secretary, L. V. Bachaud; Treasurer, H. Laforce.

At 4 o'clock to-morrow in Temperance Hall Mr. F. D. Barwick will be presented by his Conservative friends with a testimonial in recognition of his services to the party.

Edward Horn, the Galt youth who disported a false mustache and carried a loaded revolver in Union Station Saturday, was taxed $20 and costs in the Police Court yesterday.

The Philharmonic Society will resume work this evening for the season in Philharmonic Hall at 8 o'clock. The work selected is Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend." The subscription list is filling up well.

Mr. Justice Galt opened the Civil Assizes at noon yesterday, and adjourned then until 10 o'clock this morning peremptory list to-day:—Alexander v. Bradshaw, Franklin v. Brecin, Kenyon v. Eager, O'Callaghan v. Cook, Priestman v. Bradstreet, British American Insurance Co. v. Wills.

At the meeting of the Central W.C.T.U. yesterday delegates were appointed to the county convention, which meets in Newmarket Sept. 29 and 30. Arrangements were made for the annual meeting, to be held in Shaftesbury Hall on Monday, Sept. 19. Yearly reports of the several departments will be read and officers elected.

Before entering the church on Sunday evening, Rev. Mr. Macdonell found awaiting him in the vestry a handsome silk gown and cassock, a gift from the ladies of St. Andrew's congregation. The gown and cassock were made by Geo. Harcourt & Son, the well known robe makers, 49 King-street east, and it is needless to say were executed in their best style, regardless of cost.

Editor World: In your account of the drill and caledonic exhibition given yesterday by the pupils of the Whitby Collegiate Institute you failed to mention, among the names of those present, from Whitby, that of Mr. Henderson, commercial master of the institute, to whose instruction is due whatever proficiency the pupils showed in their exercises. L. R. SHOBBS.

Whitby, Sept. 10.

THE GREATEST CROWD YET

NEARLY 50,000 PEOPLE AT THE EXHIBITION YESTERDAY.

All of the Departments Now Open—Hon. Thos. White and Other Prominent Persons on the Grounds—The Gate Receipts Reach $11,197.

Yesterday was "Citizens' Day" at the fair, and some 46,500 people passed through the turnstiles during the day and last night. The ticket-holders would probably swell this number up to nearly 50,000. The gate receipts were $11,197, against $9098 on the corresponding day last year. The comparative receipts to date are:

	1887.	1886.	Inc.
Tuesday	$ 414	$ 414	.....
Wednesday	691	522	.....
Thursday	2,263	811	.....
Friday	2,912	1,985	.....
Saturday	8,246	4,073	.....
Monday	11,107	9,938	.....
	$25,816	$17,744	$8,072

The park, as might be expected, was crowded almost beyond comfort. They were for the most part all citizens. The outsiders have not begun to arrive in thousands as yet, but they will be here to-day and during the balance of the week.

Everything on the amusement program passed off satisfactorily, except the balloon ascension. The balloons did not arrive in time to have them filled, but they will go up to-day.

Music was as plentiful as municipal candidates. Half a dozen of bands held forth in different parts of the park, the Queen's Own and Grenadiers' bands being in the horse-ring.

Every department of the fair was in full blast. All the live stock that is expected had reached the city last evening.

There were several prominent visitors on the grounds during the day.

Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, was buzzed around in a coach of President Wilmot and Directors W. S. Lee, Elliot and Crocker. Mr. White declared that Toronto certainly had the fair in the Dominion. He returned to Ottawa last evening.

Prof. Goldwin Smith elbowed his way through the surging crowd on foot.

Hon. Wm. Macdougall was delighted with the Fair, and particularly with the Press Building.

Alex. Jacques (the "Old Man") of Ottawa had never dreamt of anything like it.

Hon. Geo. Foster was late of the show on horseback.

Harold Smith and his Tally Ho! coach had for passengers a large party of ladies and gentlemen.

Many of the best private carriages in the city were in the throng. Miss Beatty sent her pair of prancers through all the level roads of the city.

Among the curiosities were two carriage loads of Chinamen.

All of which goes to show that on Citizens' Day the citizens know how to enjoy themselves.

An unfortunate accident happened in the Zoo during the afternoon. The elevated promenade at the west end of the Main Building gave way, while it was full of people, and a dozen were more or less injured. Mr. Alex. Cole of Ottawa sustained a fracture of the bones of the instep. A young girl living at 56 Seventh-avenue had her leg broken. Ald. Piper did all he could for the sufferers, and sent them home in carriages. The structure will be repaired beyond a possibility of a recurrence of the accident.

The City of Pekin was again bombarded last night in the great display of fireworks in presence of spectators. From the banks of the artificial lake to the grand stand in front of the Main Building the onlookers were one dense mass of humanity. The siege was announced to commence at 8.30 o'clock, but the crowd was so large long before that hour that the curtain was rung up at 8 o'clock. The only difference between last evening's display and that of Thursday night was that everything was quadrupled last night, so as to produce an uninterrupted succession of brilliant pyrotechnic manipulations, as well as gymnastic feats of a most wonderful character, in the shortest possible time. The people were delighted.

No sooner did the last rocket spend itself on the walls of Pekin than the spectators moved on to the other attractions on the grounds. Some hurried away to the different avenues of transit in the city, while others paid a visit to the brilliantly illuminated buildings. The chief attraction was the Main Building, and up to 10.30 o'clock it was crowded. It was after 11 o'clock before the park was deserted.

In the Horse Ring.

The sport in the horse ring was confined to the Roman standing race and a football match. Miss Masterman and her pair of boys, Frank Gallatin and Bayview, and Will Furey on the chestnut pair, Kitty Dazzle and Belle Planet, were the contestants in the Roman race. The distance was twice round the ring, and three heats were run, the first two being in favor of Frank Gallatin and Bayview, the third going to Kitty Dazzle and Belle Planet after an exciting finish. Miss Masterman also rode Golden Arrow a mile under side-saddle in 1.51½, which was fairly good for the time of the year.

The football match between the Wellingtons and Marlboroughs resulted in favor of the latter by two goals to one.

The Little Rake Harvester-Binder.

Mercer Bros. of Tilsonburg have on exhibition in the agricultural implement department a harvest binder that is destined to effect a revolution in the mode of construction of self-binding reapers. The machine itself resembles the ordinary run of such harvester-binders in a general way, being slightly lower than the elevated binders in common use, but resembling them in general outline. There are several improvements on the machine that will at once be appreciated by practical farmers, but these, though sufficient in themselves to attract prompt attention are of no small importance compared with the great feature of simplicity and elevating the grain to the binder. Heretofore the great fault with the self-binders has been the use of canvas as conveyers. The canvas contracts when damp, necessitating handling a lot of buckles and the loss of much time in tightening; it expands with the heat and the same performance has to be gone through again to lessen the tension; no matter how well put on the grain is liable to choke; and to cap all there are hundreds of details that go to make out with one frame. Every farmer will admit that the "canvas" is the principal source of annoyance, loss of time and expense in their machines.

Mercer Bros. get over this by the practical means of doing away with the canvas. Their conveying and elevating devices consist of two series of rakes attached to sprocket chains, the teeth of the conveyor rakes passing up through slots from below and those of the elevating rakes down through slots from above. The teeth of the elevator rakes, after delivering the grain to the packers, withdraw from the slots and return by the action of the sprocket chains, to which they are attached to the conveyor table. The value of these devices is obvious. The machine is always ready for work, the carriers last as long as any other part of the machine, the delivery is in such a manner that it is simply impossible to choke, unlike the old chain carriers, where some fifty-five feet of chain was used, here there is a light attachment that does the work perfectly, and is so simple that it cannot but run smoothly. A single look at the machine will in a moment convince any one that the days of the canvas carriers and elevators are over. As Mr. W. A. Elliott, a leading farmer of the Tilsonburg section, says: "I have no hesitation in saying the principle of your machine will be *the leading feature* of the binder of the future." Any one who looks at the machine will be irresistibly impelled to the same conclusion, and those who visit the Exhibition will find in it an interesting and profitable study.

Gurney's Thermostat.

What's that? I hear you say, the word looks like Greek, surely. Well, it *is* Greek, and Webster says it means something which makes heat *sit*, or *stand*, at such degree as you want. And he further explains: "A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature by the unequal expansion of different metals by heat, as in opening or closing the draft of a stove, and the like, as the heat becomes greater or less than is desired." To which let us add that electricity—that many-handed and versatile power in our day, is pressed into the service, and performs an important part of the same. Now you know all about it; and if you don't, just go to Gurney's Building, where you will see it operating just like clock work. In connection with this curiosity with the Greek name, we have a suspicion of our own, though positively we are not aware that the slightest hint to such effect has been dropped either by Gurney himself or any one connected with his establishment. Well, our conjecture is that Gurney, foreseeing an enormous demand ere long for his hot water boilers, sees also that along with this must come a demand for the *thermostat*—that wonderful little thing for controlling the heat supply of a whole house. Therefore he has made arrangements for manufacturing the same, and is now ready to supply all Canada. Get this is only our own conjecture, "d'ye mond?"

Gurney's Hot Water Boiler.

In hot water heating the Gurneys are original, having followed no form or principle previously used, though they have been complimented by the following of many imitators. One feature of their heater is its capacity of heating with the greatest rapidity, it being claimed by the Messrs. Gurney that with their hot water apparatus a building can be heated *more rapidly* than by steam or any other medium used. This appears surprising, in view of the fact that while hot water as a medium or *heat-carrier* has always been allowed to be the best, Hood and other writers of authority who favor it, have at the same time admitted it to be slow. But we are satisfied that now that difficulty has been overcome, and that in their hot water boiler the Gurneys have got a good thing, and the public too. In the neighboring states, where of all countries in the world competition in this line is the keenest, the success of the Gurney hot water boiler has been so conspicuous that a branch of the firm has been established in Boston, and already they have offices in New York, Chicago and Detroit. This is in a manner "to beard the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall," but the Gurneys have done it, and successfully, too.

Gurney's Scales.

The large, varied and splendid display of stoves, furnaces and boilers in Gurney's building might alone account for the crowds of people, young and old together, who keep passing through it to see what there is to be seen. But we discover that there is another attraction, and that it is located upstairs. This is the exhibit sent from the Gurney Scale Works, which are far away in the front rank, both as to magnitude of operations and the wide-spread reputation of the manufacture turned out. Once upon a time a concert was advertised, at which it was announced that certain well-known popular songs would be given, "also a number of others too tedious to mention." Beating the moral of this ancient narrative in mind, we do not attempt to enumerate all the different sorts and sizes of scales here shown, but say merely that the lot includes a gigantic railway track scale, capable of weighing *forty tons*, a tiny letter scale, going down to one-quarter of an ounce, and scales of all capacities between. The public are greatly interested in scales, we should say, for the crowd passing in and out of the scale room keeps a young man and a boy on the jump weighing and measuring those who want to be weighed and measured. Each one is handed a dated card, giving name, with weight and height, which can be preserved as a memento of facts interesting to the owner, and it may be to others besides. It will interest many people in Canada to be informed that Sir John A. Macdonald is the tallest man in the Dominion, that he is thus recorded in the book: Weight, 180 pounds; height, 5 feet 9½ inches. So the public will know that "the old chieftain" is a big man in more senses than one.

The Little Wonder.

Now that the crowded days of the Exhibition have arrived, parties visiting the Exhibition Grounds should see the wonderful automaton near the railway gates early in the day in order to avoid the rush of people which comes in the afternoon. The show is something that has never been equalled in Canada, and should be seen by everybody who visits the Exhibition.

A Wonderful Table.

A specimen of what can be done in artistic wood work by patient labor combined with the genius for that class of work is a table exhibited by Mr. William Davidson of 173 University-street in the space allotted to Jolliffe & Co. on the second floor of the Main Building. This piece of furniture is an octagon table, made of a score of different kinds of woods, of such minute proportions that not less than 27,000 pieces of wood required to construct the whole. As it stands it is one of the marvels of the Exhibition. Simply as a specimen of patient labor it is a wonder, while as a work of art, it combines all the elements of criticism. The table is for sale, and should readily find a buyer, as it is unique and beautiful in every particular.

The Daisy Lamp Attachment.

Everybody knows how very handy it is to have some little arrangement whereby the careful housewife can at a moment's notice dish up a little hot "snack" without all the trouble of getting up a coal fire and fussing into use all of the paraphernalia attendant thereon. Mr. C. Lang of this city shows just a little thing in the shape of a daisy attachment to an ordinary lamp or gas jet, by means of which in a few minutes water can be boiled, an egg cooked, a steak broiled and a cup of tea brewed or a biscuit baked. See it when you go to the Exhibition and you will buy one on the spot. They only cost 10 cents.

Fireworks From the Fair.

The balloon ascension did not take place owing to the balloons being detained in the Custom House. They did arrive at 11½ o'clock, which was too late to have them inflated.

The greatest mechanical wonder on the ground is to be seen in the Machinery Department of the Grand Stand. The representations of scenes in the life of our Saviour should be seen by everybody. The Bethlehem scene is the most beautiful of all.

This is "Germania Day." The program will include the visit of the Germania Brewery Company to the Grand Stand. Special parades of thoroughbred, percheron, roadster and carriage horses during the afternoon. All the horses will be put through their paces in the rings for judging at 1 o'clock p.m. Speeding in the ring commences at 2 o'clock. Entertainment in front of the G. and Stand. Competition by lady equestrienes and show of tandems. Double team running races by Miss Masterman and Frank Gallatin. Exhibition gymnastics with thoroughbred horses. Bands of the Berlin Musical Society, Royal Grenadiers, Mount Hope Manufacturing Company, Bell Organ Company (Guelph), and Dominion Organ Company (Bowmanville). *Evening*—Illumination of grounds with electric light till 10 p.m. At 8.30 Prof. Pain's fireworks and "Siege of Pekin."

Our Governor-General purchased a "Dominion" Piano. Their pavilion on the Exhibition Grounds is outside the Main Building, and their display of pianos and organs the finest on the grounds.

YOUNGSTERS WON'T BE MUZZLED.

The Statements of The Globe and Mail Have no Foundation in Fact.

Yesterday's issue of this editorial regarding the convention of young Liberal-Conservatives, which opens today in Temperance Hall:

MUZZLES FOR YOUNG TORIES.

The youthful Conservatives will not hold their proposed public meeting at the Pavilion on Tuesday evening.

The question of reciprocity has been causing the young men some uneasiness, and it seems some of them were in a mood to run into something without regard to consequences.

It is said that a collection of very close-fitting muzzles has been ordered from Ottawa and will be fitted to the mouths of the young men before they are allowed to give public utterance to their views.

The muzzles will be applied under the personal direction of Mr. Hardy.

In fact, the Chieftain will take charge of the whole affair. There are signs that he is growing alarmed at some of the antics of his followers, and he is anxious for Continental Free trade. He does not think it wise that the young men should assume too great familiarity with the new issue which is filling all the public eye.

Hence the abandoned public meeting, the muzzles and the arrangements that all the proceedings of the convention shall be dictated by the political wariness of the veteran manager of the old Tory party.

On Saturday The Mail said in its editorial columns:

The Young Conservatives hold a convention next week which is to be closed in the most secret fashion with a banquet. It is said the leaders of the organization, instigated by the vieilles mustaches of the party in this city, stood ready to denounce commercial union; but that they have lately received a hint from Ottawa to let that subject alone. If this be true, and we have reason to believe it is, Sir John is evidently open to conviction on the question of commercial union.

The World yesterday called on Mr. John A. Worrell, President of the Toronto Young Men's Liberal Conservative Association, and asked him what he had to say about it. Mr. Worrell stated that it was never intended to hold both the public meeting and the banquet because it could not be expected that Sir John and his ministers and other prominent Conservatives who are expected to be present would care to make two sets of speeches. When the banquet was decided upon the public meeting was cancelled. The fact that the caterer for the banquet had secured the Pavilion early on Wednesday morning also tended to prevent the holding of a public meeting there on Tuesday night.

Mr. Worrell denied most emphatically that Sir John or any others of the leaders were to have a word to say in the matter of regulating the convention, of directing the subjects for consideration, or of the resolutions to be presented. As for the Young Conservatives being "muzzled" on the commercial union question, Mr. Worrell thinks it understood that the speakers will be free to say what they please. Anyone favorable to commercial union may say so. He says he himself that it is not yet a question of practical politics, but when it became such the Conservative party would be found ready to take its stand.

A Wedding Breakfast in Soap.

"A most remarkable and original exhibit" is the verdict of visitors to the Morse Soap Company's display near the eastern door of the Main Building. The tasteful arrangement of the wonderful soap carving elicits the warmest admiration of all that visit the Exhibition, and how the fruits, candies, etc., can be carved out of soap to so closely resemble the genuine article is a mystery. An immense bar of the well known Morse's Mottled and two huge vases made of the same brand is flanked by some seventy varieties of fine French mottled toilet soaps, making altogether a complete exhibit of what is the most extensive soap works in the Dominion can produce.

English Accent.

Another thing that I noticed about Cardinal Manning was that he spoke the English language without any marked "English" accent—he spoke as does Mr. Gladstone and the highest type of English public men. The so-called English accent, which is occasionally imitated by some of our Anglo-maniacs, is nothing but cockneyism, refined and subdued, perhaps, but still cockneyism at the bottom.

Jarvis Estate. Residence of late Sheriff Jarvis for sale, with 140x180 feet of land, or more to suit purchaser.

A BUSY DAY AT THE CONGRESS.

The Wardens Elect their Officers—The Chaplains of the Great Prisons.

The National Prison Association yesterday had an interesting and profitable, if not very busy and eventful, day. Ex-President Hayes, as in duty bound, was to the fore, and with courtesy and ability deliberated three meetings to a successful issue. The morning session was occupied with a pertinent consideration of the moral and religious status of prisons, and being under the auspices of the Chaplains' Association, a sub-division of the larger organization, the cloth had the pre-eminence. The anthropometric advocates again aired their views in the afternoon, and a resolution adopting Alphonse Bertillon's method was adopted, but not till it had undergone considerable criticism from both American and Canadian wardens. Like a "jack-in-the-box," it popped up again at the evening session, but much of the interest in it had evaporated, for the recital of its virtues had become an oft-told tale. Prison management and reform, the warden's duties and responsibilities, received their quota of consideration, the comparison of notes from various districts all tending to a more humanizing treatment of those in "durance vile."

Of notable incidents there were a few. Bishop Baldwin was an interested occupant of the platform during the "serious" debate. Invitations were sundry and diverse. Springfield, Nashville, Pittsburg and Boston coveted the honor of the association's company at their next merry meeting. Nearer home the same feeling prevailed. Warden Massie gave an invite to the critical visitors to have ocular demonstration of the "abominations and horrors" of the well-abused Central Prison and the Mercer Reformatory. Reception Committee Ald. Piper and the exhibition managers will duly be honored by a visit of the Congress to the great fair, and with equal spontaneity the proffer of an inspection of the celebrated Vienna clock and its musical chimes was accepted, to be supplemented by an organ recital and vocal melody in St. James' Cathedral. Other invitations of a like character were received, and an agreeable finale of the day's proceedings was a parlor reception by Hon. R. B. Hayes at the Rossin House last night.

The Wardens Meet.

In the afternoon the Wardens' Association met under the presidency of Warden Joseph Nicholson of Detroit.

Warden E. G. Coffin of the Ohio Penitentiary submitted the treasurer's statement, which showed that the receipts had been $225 and the expenditure $145, leaving a balance in hand of $79.

Supt. C. E. Felton of the Chicago House of Correction moved that the annual meeting of the Wardens' Association be held next year at the place chosen by the National Prison Association. This was adopted.

The new officers for the ensuing year are:

President—Mr. Joseph Nicholson, Detroit.
Vice-Presidents—Frank S. Dodge, Concord, N.H.; James Moran, Jackson, Mich.; Thos. Easing, Albany; E. C. Watkins, Iowa, Mich.
Secretary—Mr. Wm. Mclaughlin, Joliet, Ill.
Treasurer—E. G. Coffin, Columbus, O.

Warden Felton proposed a motion that the Warden's Association approve of and adopt the Bertillon system of identification of criminals.

An animated discussion followed.

Questions were asked and answered by several members as to matters of detail, after which the resolution was put and carried.

Our Governor-General purchased a "Dominion" Piano. Their pavilion on the Exhibition Grounds is outside the Main Building, and their display of pianos and organs the finest on the grounds.

THE GRENADIERS' BAND.

To be Improved Under the Leadership of an ex-Member of the British Service.

At a meeting of the officers of the Royal Grenadiers held last night matters in connection with the proposed improvement of the band were submitted. Negotiations have been opened with one of the leading bandmasters of the British service, with a view of placing the band in charge of the band on its re-establishment. The gentleman referred to is well recommended by the commandant of the Kneller Hall School of military bands in England, and also comes with good backing from the commander-in-chief under whom he served regimentally. The object of Col. Grasett's visit to England will be taken advantage of for the purpose, and he was empowered to complete the business.

The engagement of so distinguished a leader must necessarily entail a large additional expense to the Band Committee of the regiment, to meet which a committee of active and honorary members of the regiment was struck. They will call on the friends of the Grenadier Band generally, with the expectation that a military band will be provided for the citizens that will be second to none in the Dominion.

After the business, the officers spent a pleasant hour, and concluded by drinking the health, safe journey and speedy return of this manly officer, who leaves for England today, and sails to-morrow from New York on the City of Rome.

SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD QUIET.

The New St. Paul's School the Chief Question at Last Night's Meeting.

"After the storm comes a calm," so goes the old saying. That was the result of the adjourned meeting of the Separate School Board last night. After the noisy and turbulent gathering of a few nights ago it was expected that there would be fun fast and furious. But there was none. Those present were Very Rev. Father Rooney, V.G. (chairman); Very Rev. Father Laurent, V.G.; Rev. Father O'Reilly, P.P., and Messrs. McCaffrey, Morris and Trustees C. Burns, W. Burns, Geo. Vincent, Fraser, Ryan, Curran, Herbert, Mulligan, Crowley and Scott. The principal business was the question of whether or not there should be a St. Paul's school of four or six rooms. The meeting decided that the question of plans and specifications were referred to the Sites and Buildings Committee, which will report to the board upon the tenders that are submitted. The discussion was very orderly, and the only expression that verged upon the disorderly was that of Trustee Herbert, who said: I claim the protection of the chair from any insolence from you, Mr. Curran.

All things considered it was a very quiet meeting.

No Commercial Union for Him.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—*Editor World*: Please correct misstatements in your editorial of to-day. I am County Crown Attorney of Waterloo. I have not at the convention meeting, I was not a supporter of the chairman of that meeting. I am not a political partisan. I am opposed to commercial union, generally understood. W. H. BOWLBY.

The words in our article to which Mr. Bowlby takes exception are these: "Among the chief supporters of the chairman was a lawyer, County Crown Attorney of Waterloo, and a political partisan of the rankest type." This certainly politely put, but he was not the gentleman intended. We hasten to make the correction, and commend Mr. Bowlby on his good sense in thus repudiating the views attributed with the commercial unionists. The individual referred to by The World was Mr. John King, who, although not County Crown Attorney, yet drawn goodly sums yearly from the Ontario Government, by whom he is retained to act as Crown Counsel at the Assize Courts. He is to all intents and purposes an Ontario official, and he is without doubt a political partisan of the rankest type, as we have alleged.

Nothing to Beat the Atradome's Display.

Those enterprising young business men, Messrs. Nolan & Nolan, of the Atradome, concluded their display of fall and winter mourning wear, goods and mantles last evening. A more unique or thoroughly artistic arrangement of these lines has certainly never been seen before in Toronto. Ladies of Toronto and from the province have only to look through the spacious confines of the Atradome to be satisfied of this. Mr. Nolan's purchases in New York two weeks ago embraced all the new designs that that great centre could offer. With no further advice than this, The World would respectfully advise the ladies to call at the Atradome and see the really magnificent lines in the windows and