The Toronto World.

SIXTH YEAR — MONDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 7 1885. — PRICE ONE CENT

SPAIN LASHED INTO FURY

ULTIMATUM DESPATCHED TO BERLIN.

Popular Demonstrations Against German—Warlike Resolutions Passed by the Leading Liberals.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—An important meeting of the leading liberals was held today at the residence of Senor Sagasta. After discussing the Carolines question, it was resolved that the occupation of the island of Yap by a German gunboat should be considered equivalent to a declaration of war; that if a crisis in the government should occur and the liberals be called into power they would withdraw Count De Benomari, the Spanish ambassador at Berlin, and hand Count Solms Sonnewalde, the German ambassador at Madrid, his passport. The resolutions also declared that the liberals would order the Spanish authorities at the Phillipines to recover the territory in the Caroline islands taken possession of by Germany and to use force if necessary to regain it. The adoption of the above resolution created a great sensation.

A later despatch respecting the German occupation of Yap states that the governor of that island tried to resist the landing of the German marines and sailors, but the commander of the Spanish man-of-war Sanquentin, which was the only vessel of that nationality in the harbor at the time, refused to agree with the governor as to the adoption of such a course, or to lend the latter assistance.

King Alfonso returned to Madrid to-day. Large crowds of people lined the route taken by the royal party in going from the depot to the palace, and shouted "Long live Spain." The king was repeatedly greeted with cheers, and notwithstanding the excitement the most perfect order prevailed.

All classes are intensely angered against Germany for the step she has taken. The greatest irritation prevails in naval and military circles over the affair. The German legation is guarded by cavalry, infantry and artillery. The German consul, Baron De Gulsehmid, in the absence of Count Solms Sonnewalde, German ambassador, asked Senor Canovas Del Castillo, president of the council of ministers, for permission to telegraph to his government at Berlin respecting the situation of affairs at Madrid. The request was granted, the premier at the same time expressing regret at the mob's conduct.

An official report of the cabinet council held this afternoon says the government cannot make public the measures decided upon, but the country may be assured they were of an energetic character. The report further says the government decided that "negotiations respecting an outrage on an integral part of Spanish territory are impossible."

An Ultimatum Despatched.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—The council of ministers, with the sanction of King Alfonso, has framed and despatched to the German government an ultimatum requesting Germany to evacuate the Caroline islands. Spain in the meantime will refrain from a material occupation of the islands, and thus afford a basis for further parleying.

The total number of arrests made in connection with the demonstration against Germany is 184.

The German consulate at Valencia received the same rude treatment at the hands of the populace as the German embassy at Madrid. At the latter place the mob attacked the embassy and tore down the coat of arms and burnt it.

How Germany Regards the Situation.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The news from Madrid concerning the Carolines affair is ridiculed there. It is believed the reports are overdrawn.

The National Zeitung, commenting on the scenes enacted in Madrid on receipt of the news of the German occupation of Yap, says: "Spain must give Germany the necessary satisfaction for the events of last evening."

The Nord Deutsche Zeitung, Prince Bismarck's organ, says that the government is annoyed over the anti German demonstration at Madrid but will not judge hastily. It adds that enquiries will probably show the riots were due to certain influences. This is a poorly veiled dig at the French. The Zeitung also says that if Spain does not recompence Germany and punish the culprits Germany will occupy the Caroline islands forthwith.

The National Zeitung thinks that diplomatic relations between Germany and Spain will be broken off unless Spain affords satisfaction for the Madrid affair. The Tageblat says if King Alfonso retains his sovereignty Spain will certainly make reparation, and in the event of his being deposed Germany can easily take possession of valuable pledges, and thus compel Spain to render satisfaction. The Tageblat is of opinion that the excesses of the populace of Madrid were directed more against the Spanish monarchy than against Germany. The Borsen Courier declares that the resignation of the Spanish cabinet is absolutely necessary to atone for the insults offered to Germany. All the papers are confident of the ultimate success of Prince Bismarck.

CHOLERA ON A BRITISH VESSEL.

A Sailor Drinks Water at Barcelona and Dies off Cardiff.

CARDIFF, Sept. 5.—The steamer Crindan from Barcelona arrived here yesterday. Since then one man on her has died from a disease supposed to be cholera. Four others of the crew are sick. The vessel has been ordered to quit the port. The doctors after making an examination into the death of the man on the steamer Crindan have decided that he died of Asiatic cholera. The deceased had drank water from a cask which had been filled at Barcelona, and his death occurred quickly after.

Ravages in Europe.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—Returns from all the infected districts of Spain show that on Saturday there were 2147 new cases of cholera, and 779 deaths from the disease.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 5.—Eleven deaths from cholera occurred here to day.

TOULIN, Sept. 5.—Fifteen persons ill with cholera were admitted at the five hospitals here to day. There has been one fatal case at La Garde.

ROME, Sept. 5.—Cholera is spreading in Parma. Additional cases of the disease are also reported in Novore.

A Satire on Their Own Account.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Thirty soldiers belonging to a Highland regiment made an assault upon a dozen artillerymen at a village near Plymouth. The Scotchmen were routed. The artillerymen carried the village by storm when the people fled to the fields. An armed picket guard subsequently captured fifteen of the rioters.

The Run on the Bank of Ireland.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The run on the bank of Ireland was puerile and ludicrous and possibly malicious. The ability of the bank to meet all demands is incontestible. Its connection with the bank of England makes its position unassailable.

HIS KNEES WERE COLD.

Prince Henry Nearly Catches the Rheumatism by Dressing in Highland Costume.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The radicals will make a determined fight against the Duke of Edinburgh's coming appointment to the command of the whole navy, which is understood to be the precursor of the Duke of Cambridge's resignation of the command of the army in favor of the Duke of Connaught. In thus carrying out the prince consort's policy the queen is likely to hear the plainest talk of the whole reign. The papers are ridiculing Prince Henry of Battenberg who, by the queen's command, dressed in tartan and kilt at the Balmoral festivities and then had to leave the ground prematurely because his knees were cold. Lord Braye nearly a week ago had a letter in the Times calling upon the people of the three islands to prepare for a grand celebration of the jubilee of the queen's reign ten months hence. There has been absolutely no response or even comment.

PRIESTS IN POLITICS.

The French Minister of Public Instruction Forbids Interference With the Voters.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—M. Goblet, French minister of public instruction, has issued an official circular to the French episcopate concerning the attitude the church may adopt in the coming general elections in France. He notifies the clergy that they are free to exercise their own discretion about their own votes, but enjoins upon them a maintenance of perfect neutrality concerning the votes of their parishioners. The clerical press has received this circular with derision, arguing that indifference on the part of the church in the face of the two parties arrayed against each other for and against Christianity would not be neutrality, but desertion from the faith.

A FRAUDULENT COMMISSION.

The So-Called Egyptian Loan Paid Out to a Gang of Financiers.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Letters from Egypt make it plain that the commission which made the indemnity awards which were paid out of the Egyptian loan was a farce and fraud of the worst kind. In many cases after giving certificates for claims the commission was forced by evidence of fraud to cancel the awards, but in many others where fraud was equally great payments were made corruptly. It is positively stated the majority of the claims paid have gone into the pockets of an organized gang of financiers.

RIVALS FOR CHINESE FAVOR.

Britain and Germany Striving to Out-Bid Each Other.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Sir Francis Hart, British ambassador to China, is very actively engaged in endeavoring to induce the government to so execute the provisions of the Anglo-Chinese commercial understanding recently reached between the two nations as to give English firms the preference in the work of constructing the various railways and other internal improvements decided on, and for which the Germans have recently been making such strong overtures.

A FALL IN GRAND TRUNKS.

The Decline Caused by the Half-Yearly Report.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The feature of the week in the stock markets was the collapse of Grand Trunks owing to the half-yearly report, which caused an instant fall of 8. Americans show a downward tendency, which is accentuated by the Grank Trunk collapse.

DIED AT SEA.

Mrs. Russell Stephenson Breathes Her Last en route to England.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Russell Stephenson, sister of the Countess of Dufferin, died at sea while on her way from Canada to England. The body has been landed at Londonderry.

The Athletes Who are Coming.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The names of the Irish athletes who are going to visit America are Barry, Purcell, Walsh, Hayes, Sproule, Harte, Bulger, Christian and Hussey. They will sail on the Sarmation on the 11th inst.

An Appeal to the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—Sir H. D. Wolff has asked the sultan to use his influence to establish firm government in Egypt and thus enable England to withdraw troops from that country.

French Prudence.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—DeFreycinet, minister of foreign affairs, has telegraphed the French ambassador at Madrid to observe the greatest prudence during the difficulties at Madrid over the Carolines affair.

CABLE NOTES.

Germany is fitting out four expeditions for the arctic explorations.

Austria is afraid Germany will take umbrage at the frequent attacks of the Czechs on the Germans in Bohemia, and will demand a heavy indemnity.

From Berlin it is rumored that Prince Bismarck intends to propose to the reichstag a further increase of duties on cereals against all countries but Austria.

The German press continually warns poor Germans from emigrating to England, where it is stated similar distress to that prevailing throughout Germany exists.

A Monument to Mr. Michie.

The monument to be erected in Toronto to the memory of the late James Michie has just been completed at the works of Stewart & Cruickshank, Aberdeen. The column is of Corinthian design, and is over 20 feet in hight. The base is 5 by 4 feet, and is so constructed as to represent a cairn of natural boulders. It bears the following inscription in gilt letters: "In affectionate remembrance of James Michie, born 29th February, 1825, in Carlethowe, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; died in Toronto, 13th January, 1883. Lovingly remembered by relatives and numerous friends who knew and appreciated his worth. Gone but not forgotten. Thy brother will rise again." Above the base is an octagon plinth surmounted by a spiral column, the whole elegantly carved. The total cost of the monument is £550 and paobably another £100 will be expended in conveying the monument to Toronto.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Hamburg: Pomerania from New York.
At Havre: Amerique from New York.
At New York: European from London; Normandie from Havre.
At Plymouth: Friesia from New York.
RIMOUSKI, Que., Sept. 5.—The Circassian arrived at 3.30 p.m. with 90 cabin, 40 intermediate and 191 steerage passengers. The mails left 4.50 p.m.

THEY CAUGHT A TARTAR.

COLLINS TRIES TO BULLY JEFFERS AND GETS LEFT.

The Umpire Mobbed by the Crowd and Hustled Off the Ground—McKinley Charged With Drunkenness.

HAMILTON, Sept. 5.—The Canadian league baseball game to-day at Dundurn park between the Clippers and Londons was very exciting. Knight and Thompson were the London battery and Chamberlin and Moore officiated for the Clippers. The Londons went to bat first with Jeffers of Toronto umpiring. The Clippers played a very loose game and the Londons batted Chamberlin so hard that in the fourth innings Hendricks, the Clippers pony pitcher, was put in the box. But the Londons pounded his delivery also for four runs. After this he braced up. In their half of the fourth innings the Clippers batted Knight and scored four runs and another in their fifth, but owing to good fielding by the Londons they were unable to score again. Meantime the Londons had a lead of 8 to 3 runs; and in their half of the ninth Dunn was enabled to score a ninth by Hendricks' wild pitch. When the Clippers went in for their ninth inning they went to work as though they intended to tie the score. Early in the game Jeffers fined Collins, captain of the Clippers, $5 for giving him back talk, and feeling ran high between them. Hendricks was first to bat and flied to Seward at Centre field, who muffed it. Rainey made a safe hit and Hendricks went to second.

Knight now proved himself a good pitcher, and McKinley of the Torontos, who was intoxicated and sitting on the Londons' bench, became enthusiastic as Knight began to get strikes on Andrus, and called out repeatedly to Knight, "Good boy, Joe." Andrus struck out and Chamberlin went to bat. McKinley kept up his little song, and Collins called to Jeffers, "Clear the field, umpire," at the same time ordering Chamberlin to stand on the plate. Jeffers replied, "Clear your grounds yourself. I'm no police force." Then turning to the batter he motioned him to the plate and called "play." Collins again ordered Chamberlin to keep away from the plate and told Jeffers it was his business to have the ground clear before having the game go on. "I'll give this man one minute to go to bat," shouted Jeffers. Chamberlin waited. Collins and Moore talked hard to the umpire. Joe Knight shouted to Jeffers to know what he should do, and the immense crowd began to surge through the fence gate and a few climbed over the grand stand. Some of McKinley's friends were walking off with him to the rear as Jeffers called out "Batter's out," meaning Chamberlin. There was a tremendous roar from the crowd, and as Jeffers came back from the London's bench with his watch in his hand he shouted to Collins "I'll give you just five minutes to play, and if you don't come to time I'll declare the game 9 to 0 in favor of London." A gang of young men, boys and betting men, jumped the fence and grand stand rail, and in an instant Jeffers was being terribly hustled in the middle of a roaring, excited crowd. Collins was there too doing his best to keep the crowd from striking Jeffers, assisted by a constable in plain clothes, and gradually they edged the umpire to the rear of the grand stand, while the air was filled with cat calls, groans and curses.

In a few seconds the crowd divided, and disputes between betters over the declarations of half a dozen self-constituted umpires caused intense excitement, and gave the Londons a chance to get their traps off the field. One city tough walked up to Chamberlin and caused a sensation by accusing him of selling the game, accompanying his accusation with many oaths. A friend of the Londons indiscreetly began to bluster in the midst of a crowd of sports, and was soon hustled around until he was glad to seek the shelter of a cab.

The London players were offered no indignities and behaved admirably, as did all the Clippers, Collins especially exposing himself to rough treatment in trying to protect the umpire. The row was created in the first instance by the foolish antics of McKinley and the obstinacy of both Jeffers and Collins; but had it not been for the presence of a lot of toughs, who had money up on the game, and insufficient police protection, there would have been no rowdyism. A crowd of small boys hooted some London players as they passed out of the gate in a cab; but their actions were roundly denounced by all but the toughs. The game is said to have been given by 9 to 0 to the Londons, though the five minutes had not elapsed when Jeffers was hustled off the field.

Clippers.	a.b.	r.	b.h.	t.b.	p.o.	a.	e.
Rainey, 3 b	5	1	2	2	0	4	1
Andrus, s.s	5	0	1	1	0	4	2
Chamberlin, p., c.f.	4	1	0	0	0	2	2
Moore, c	4	1	1	2	11	3	2
Croghan, l.f	2	1	0	0	1	2	2
Collins, 2b	4	1	2	2	2	3	0
Stapleton, 1b	4	0	0	0	13	0	0
Wilson, c.f., r.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hendricks, r. f., p.	2	0	0	0	0	9	7
Totals	35	5	7	8	27	27	16
Londons.	a.b.	r.	b.h.	t.b.	p.o.	a.	e.
Reid, r.f	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Quest, s.s	5	2	1	2	3	1	0
Dunn, 2 b	4	1	2	2	1	2	1
Knight, p	5	1	2	4	1	9	3
Seward, c.f	4	1	2	2	1	0	2
Connors, l.f	4	2	3	5	3	0	0
Campau, 1 b	4	1	2	2	5	0	1
Quinn, 3b	5	0	0	0	2	1	0
Thompson, c	5	1	0	0	7	1	0
Totals	41	9	12	17	24	14	7

Londons ..... 0 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 — 9
Clippers ..... 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 — 5

Runs earned: Londons 1. Clippers 1. First on errors: Londons 4, Clippers 3. First on called balls: Londons 4, Clippers 3. Reached first: Londons 23, Clippers 17. Balls called: Knight 67, Chamberlin 28, Hendricks 60. Struck out: Londons 9: 2 by Chamberlin, 7 by Hendricks, of the Clippers. Strikes called: Knight 37, Chamberlin 17, Hendricks 30. Left on bases: Londons 9, Clippers 8. Two-base hits: Quest, Moore. Three-base hits: Knight, Connors. Double play: Moore, Stapleton. Passed balls: Moore 1. Wild pitches: Hendricks 1. Umpire: Jeffers, Toronto. Time of games 1.45. Attendance: 1200.

Chamberlin has been blacklisted for alleged crooked play in this game and others with the Londons.

[The above report comes via the associated press, and was written by a Hamilton man. Our own representative is away for his holidays, hence we are compelled for the time being to rely on the regular press reports. The whole despatch is printed exactly as received, but although the best face is apparently put upon the matter, it seems to us that in the interest of the game the man Collins must be suppressed. It was he who caused the trouble here, and now he has done the same in his own town. If this thing goes on the league will seriously have to consider whether the Clippers ought not to be ruled out instead of the Torontos. Clipper policy appears to be "win, tie or wrangle." Hamilton people are foremost in their love of the game, but they must see that its interests are suffering by the line of conduct that is being pursued. McKinley's behavior appears to have been decidedly improper, to speak mildly, but, as Jeffers said, it was not his duty to play policeman. McKinley had no right on the field, and if constables were present, as they should have been, a word from Collins or Stroud would have caused his removal. But it would appear those gentlemen, seeing the case was hopeless, preferred to raise a riotion. If McKinley was in the state he is reported to have been the directors of his club will doubtless deal in a practical manner with him. If not he has been basely libelled and justice will have to be done him in some form.]

For the Great Race To-Day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Everything is in readiness for the first of the series of yacht races for the American cup tomorrow between the Puritan and the Genesta. A preliminary sail to-day from Tompkinsville, L.I., to Sandy Hook was won by the Puritan, which yacht appeared to have little difficulty in slipping by the English cutter. The betting is 100 to 60 in favor of the Puritan. Intense interest is taken in the result. The start will take place at 10 30. The Genesta has to allow the Puritan just 31 secs.

To Fight Their Battle Over Again.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—W. H. Crawford on behalf of J. I. Case's stallion Phallas to-day accepted France's challenge to match Harry Wilkes against any horse in America. The race will be for a large sum and will take place in Cleveland.

HUNTING OUT THE CHINESE.

Terrible Slaughter and Cruelty In the Territory of Wyoming.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Sept. 5.—All is quiet to day. The miners have returned to work. Two more dead Celestials were found to-day, one in the ruins of China town and another beneath the railroad bridge a mile east. It is stated less than one third of the dead Chinese in the ruins of the houses burned have been found. They declare that no less than 25 were shot down inside of the burned buildings. These buildings had dirt roofs which covered up the dead Chinamen when the dwellings succumbed.

Chinamen are still arriving at the stations east and west almost dead from fright and weak from fatigue and lack of food. They reiterate the statement that many have died in the hills from wounds received in the attack. It is reported that the white miners at Almy in the western end of the territory have notified the Chinese laborers in the mines that they must leave inside of three days, and that the Union Pacific railroad has guaranteed their removal within the time specified. The Celestials all along the road refused to work to-day and demanded passes to Evanston. The Chinese laundrymen and servants at Green river were told last night that they must leave within twelve hours. The mandate was promptly obeyed.

At the Grave of His Victim.

ST LOUIS, Sept. 6.—Michael Devanney was taken out of jail here yesterday to attend the funeral of the woman he murdered. Funeral notices appeared in the papers to the effect that Catharine Devanney, the beloved wife of Michael Devanney, would be buried, etc., notwithstanding that the woman accused him of her murder. Much surprise was expressed when it was found that the state officers had lent themselves to presenting a murderer in tears at the grave of his victim.

Coming Here to Astonish All Beholders.

On Thursday next P. T. Barnum will present the ideal circus of the period, with its three distinct arenas, its magnificent display of horses, its immense artistic force, its great Roman chariot races and its superb combination of equestrian feats, with the most entertaining of jesters. This will prove good tidings to numberless families who prefer the circus to any other style of indoor amusement. Barnum is an old and experienced manager, and it was his shrewdness and energy which first gave the circus a prominent place in the annals of amusements. He was also the originator of a majority of the attractions of the modern show, of which the thrilling lady chariot races constitute the most telling and popular features. Yet clowns, leapers, acrobats and other souvenirs of the good old days are not altogether ignored. Although Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson are thorough, go-ahead reformers and originators, there is no inclination on their part to entirely ignore the traditions of the past sawdust circle, and to these they have added the hippodrome, the feats of the performing elephants, and the recently purchased sacred white elephant. In every one of the numerous departments which constitute this enormous caravansary, the picked talent of the world is employed; and in regard to the quality of the triple program to be interpreted, the public feel so satisfied in advance of its excellence that the great tents, vast as they are, will be inadequate to accommodate the multitudes from city and suburbs who have already manifested their eagerness to participate in the initial exhibition, to admire and wonder at the colossal Jumbo, and to become interested in the antics of the clown elephant. The parade will take place in the morning at 8 o'clock.

Visitors to the city remember that exhibition programmes are given away at the Bon Marche 7 and 9 King street east.

Michael Strogoff.

To-night this popular spectacular melodrama will begin a week's engagement at the Grand Opera house. Many new and striking effects are advertised. The scenery, costumes, etc., are said to be new, or nearly so, while the number of extra people employed is much in advance of any yet seen in a spectacular play in Toronto. An Indianapolis paper says of this piece as presented by C. L. Andrews' company: Michael Strogoff company opened their engagement last night at English's opera house in the spectacular drama of the same name. A large audience greeted the company and play with considerable enthusiasm. Michael Strogoff is an adaptation of Jules Verne's novel, and offers a great many opportunities for spectacular and scenic effect. Advantage of these opportunities have been taken by the management, and the piece was mounted quite handsomely. The production is full of interest, and the situations are capable of rousing the most blase theatre-goers. The comedy in the play is genuine, and was well received by the audience. Altogether Michael Stogoff is a highly enjoyable entertainment. The scenery is from the brushes of Marsonovitch and Payson, and is very artistic, and looks bright and fresh—a rarity. The principal scenic effects are the battle field of Kolyan and the burning of Irkutsk, The company is exceptionally strong. One of the features of the performance was the superb dancing of the premiere, Mlle. Adele Camie, who won hearty encores, as also did Lynch and Lotta, the drill specialists. The usual accessories of bands, auxiliaries and horses were in the tableaux.

A Boom in Picture Framing.

—R. J. Licence, 31 Adelaide street west, calls special attention to his facilities for producing cheap picture frames, picture mats, etc. The public can rely upon obtaining from him all the latest and best styles at the very lowest prices. All his goods are made on the premises and finished by competent workmen. We call special attention to his advertisement in to-day's columns. 14

THE PUMPING ENGINES

Of the City Waterworks—The New Machinery and the Old.

The new pumping engines at the water works are now being tested before final acceptance, and the result is a matter of much interest to the citizens generally. A brief description of both the old engines and the new will therefore be in order.

Let it be stated at the beginning, then, that the old engines are not "played out" by any means. They are good for many a year's work yet—many millions upon millions of gallons of the indispensable fluid will they yet send to the high level of the Rosedale reservoir. But the simple fact is that the Queen city has outgrown their capacity; and, were they ever so good, of their size, we must have more pumping power. The two old engines are of unequal size, the larger having a capacity of eight million gallons per day, and the smaller of four millions. They were built by Worthington of New York, and their construction is extremely simple. The piston rod of the pump cyclinder is on a line with that of the steam engine cyclinder—one is, in fact, a continuation of the other—and both have the same motion. Their ordinary speed is eleven or twelve revolutions per minute, and for each revolution there are two strokes of the pump, one forward and one back. The water enters by valves on the top side of the cyclinder, and is driven out through valves on the lower side. Main force is what does it. The giant power of steam pushes, and the water must go before it and does. The Worthington engine has two steam cyclinders—a smaller one, into which the steam first enters, and a larger one, in which the same steam is made to do duty again ere making its escape into the open air. This is an adaptation of the principle of the compound marine engine, which has reduced the quantity of coal required to drive a steamship across the Atlantic, per thousand tons of ship and cargo together, to something like one-eighth of what was consumed thirty or forty years ago. But Mr. Martin, of Cleveland, Ohio, the inventor of the pump which bears his name, has thought that he could improve upon this, and now let us explain how he goes about it.

The pump of a railway locomotive goes with lightning speed, but the same speed applied to a pump of several feet inside diameter would knock everything to "smithereens" in less than no time. A pump of large proportions must go slow, that is a certainty, to begin with. But if you put both pump and steam engine on the same slow motion, then, says Mr. Martin, you put the latter at a serious disadvantage. In the use of steam in the engine cylinder time is of the essence of the contract, and that most emphatically. It is not minutes you have to deal with, but seconds—aye, the hundredth part of a second. The steam enters the cylinder like a flash, and it's done ere you can wink your eye. Now, says Mr Martin, with a slow piston motion the steam gets time to be partially condensed in the cylinder—that is, while still driving the piston before it, and to the extent that it condenses there its usefulness is gone. In a condensing cylinder the condensation of the steam makes a vacuum at the escape end, and this brings into play the pressure of the atmosphere, which drives the piston against the vacuum. But, as Mr. Martin says, with slow motion the steam partly condenses behind the piston, which means a clear loss of its driving power to the extent that condensation takes place. And this is the way of meeting the difficulty.

He gives the steam engine piston a speed of four times that of the pump, putting a very strong and powerful gearing between the two. This gearing is probably about as efficient a piece of machinery as ever was made of its kind. The teeth are of steel, with a driving surface of twenty-two inches, running into each other like the best clockworks, and going very smoothly and without a rattle. If they did rattle, only a very little, then with the 620 horse-power driving them, something would have to "go," and that very quickly. But they are exceptionally well fixed and seem to go as smoothly as the wheels of a five hundred dollar gold watch. The new pumps go a little faster than the old ones, from fourteen to sixteen revolutions per minute, while the latter go eleven or twelve.

Mr. Martin makes his cut-off at about one-eighth of the stroke, and claims that by his means he secures almost the economy of a compound engine. The old engines, it has been proved, are good for eight and four million gallons per day respectively. The new ones are doubtless good for that much, if not more; but the question still remains: Will they do it with equal economy of coal? Mr. Martin says, "Yes, and with greater economy, too." But on this we must await the official report.

The engine was set going again at 2.30 Saturday afternoon and is still running, no hitch having occurred. In twenty-four hours, including an hour's stops at intervals for oiling, etc., she pumped 10,800,000 gallons.

Retiring from business. Immense stock of dry goods, millinery and mantles to be cleared out at once. Big bargains at the Bon Marche.

Hanlan's Point During the Exhibition.

Hanlan's point is again to the fore in providing extra attractions during the exhibition. The Russian athletes have been engaged for an afternoon and evening performance, assisted by the clown Conrad. The Queen's Own band will play every evening and on Saturday afternoon. The roller coaster will still continue to roll. The Queen City, Luella, John Hanlan and Ada Alice will run from Yonge and York street wharves.

Yesterday's Fire.

An alarm from box 19 brought the fire brigade out to a fire in the shed at the rear of R. & T. Watson, confectioners, 75 Front street east, yesterday afternoon. Damage to the extent of $600 was done; a wagon, two cutters and a quantity of packing being consumed; there was no insurance. The blaze, it is thought, was the work of an incendiary.

Pinafore At The Pavilion.

The Holmans continue to please the opera loving people at the Horticultural gardens pavilion. They played Three Too Many to big business Saturday. To-night they will revive the ever popular Pinafore which was first produced in Toronto by this company at the Royal theatre seven years ago. No subsequent troupe has excelled them in this piece. Pinafore ought to have a successful run.

True, O King, Yes, True.

—"Modesty is a quality,
As an ancient saying runs,
Which highly adorns a woman,
But oftimes ruins a man."

In the present enlightened and intelligent age, the man who is at all backward in telling the public what he has to sell, is sure to take a back seat in the vast con course of merchants who hourly, daily and yearly offer their merchandise to the people. Dineen—the hatter, although a modest man, is never backward in telling the public what he has to sell. To-day he has just opened out a new lot of latest style fall hats. During exhibition week he will offer special inducements to all purchasers of hats, caps and furs—corner of Yonge and King streets.

BISHOP FABRE'S ADVICE.

HE TELLS HIS CONGREGATION TO GO AND GET VACCINATED.

Eighteen New Cases and Nineteen Deaths from Smallpox Saturday—A Largely Attended Public Meeting

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—There were 18 new cases of smallpox authenticated to-day, and 19 deaths reported.

The meeting of citizens in Nordheimer's hall was largely attended by an audience comprising the most prominent citizens of the city. The mayor occupied the chair and explained that the object of the meeting was to stamp out the awful epidemic of smallpox. Resolutions were passed urging the council to take the most effectual measures to purify the city from disease, and pledging assistance to the same.

Bishop Fabre Advises Vaccination.

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—Mgr. Fabre, Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, to day in his sermon strongly advised the people to be vaccinated and not to visit where smallpox prevails.

THE FRENCH AND SMALLPOX.

A Writer Says They Ought to be Boycotted—Indignation of the French Press.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—A letter signed "Pro Bono Publico," and given a prominent place in the Herald of Wednesday, has caused great indignation among the French Canadians, for it laid the existence of smallpox in the city at their door. It charged that the doctors were increasing the alarm in order that they might scare people into vaccination at a dollar each, and the priests were opposing vaccination in order that they might get the $5 fee for burials. It also said that the city council was a combination of jobbers, who care more for feasting and money making, at the expense of the community than for suppressing disease.

But the part of the latter that has stirred up the biggest commotion was the following:

It is the French part of the community who are responsible for the present condition of things: call a spade a spade and place the blame where it properly belongs. It is everywhere the cry: "Your French operatives, they are dirty, they do not vaccinate, and you have this pesti ential disease *always* with you, and always will so long as your council and English speaking people act as they do." There is one very strong preventive that has not yet been tried: put *that* in force and it will soon work a revolution, viz: Let English capitalists, manufacturers and employers of labor drop off all the French help, have only English-speaking people who are vaccinated, and who are not afraid to use *soap* and *water*, and it will soon be seen how it will stir up action. The "Council," *the Church*," and the whole "Fabrique," will stir up the foundations of nastiness in such a hurry that it will probably end in Montreal becoming one of the cleanest, clear st of disease and most healthful cities in the world, as it should be from its natural position. Let the newspapers give the nationality and ages, say, number under 12, from that to 25, and thirdly over 25. This is most important, and should, in every instance, be clearly set forth, so that our readers may see and know that this pest is really nearly 90 per cent of it limited to the French section of the community, and mostly under 12 years of age at that.

The French press are full of articles and letters resenting "this insult to our race." A "distinguished correspondent" writing to the Monde says that this villification of the French Canadians by the English must be stopped; if it is not the French will be for bidden hotels and public places as were the negroes in the States. "We must re urn hate for hate; disdain for disdain."

La Patrie says: It is high time this calumny was stopped. Our population which has not degenerated, which has continued French, still preserves the faculty from the mother country of resenting insults. We have suffered much but we have had enough; and we will be able to inflict a disagreeable awakening on those who imagine themselves justified in these attacks.

SMALLPOX IN THE CITY.

The Patients Getting Along Nicely—Site for a New Hospital.

No new cases were reported yesterday.

Dr. Canniff and Dr. Oldright have made arrangements to vaccinate the inmates of the newsboys' home.

The children of the Elizabeth street school will parade to the medical health officer's office to-morrow morning to get vaccinated.

The physicians have no fear that the disease will become epidemical.

The patients are all nearly convalescent. The doctors on Clifford street are out of quarantine, Mrs. Maloche's removal has been ordered from the hospital, and Miss Waterman, it is expected, will be able to leave in a couple of days.

Dr. Canniff and assistant have vaccinated over 500 individuals since August 1. The public vaccinators in the different wards have also been doing a big business. The school children have been given priority in the matter of vaccination. Adults have been put off to give the children a chance, but will be in order soon.

A special meeting of the board of health was held Saturday to consider the question of erecting a new smallpox hospital. Several residents of St. Matthew's ward were present pressing their long-felt wants. After considerable discussion as to the sanitary condition of the little island in Ashbridge's bay, which is suggested as a suitable spot, the committee arose, and will visit the site and report to the council to-night.

The people living close to the smallpox hospital complain that the children of Caretaker Courtney are allowed to commingle with their children, contrary to Dr. Canniff's orders. This is a matter that should be attended to at once; the caretaker's family should be isolated.

Editor World: Could you inform me what are the rules regarding the vaccination of children attending the Toronto public schools. I understood that on the opening day last Monday an inspection by the head masters would be made to see if all the children were vaccinated, but such has not been done. A week has now passed away since that. Why not act at once? If the board of health would issue instructions to the head masters to make an inspection he could be assisted by some of the lady teachers in doing so, and make it compulsory for every pupil not vaccinated to be done so at once, to be inspected again on returning. In some of the schools throughout the province all the children must bring a certificate of vaccination. Such is not always practicable, as many of the children have been vaccinated far from Toronto, and a certificate not procurable. Now, sir, I hope you will urge the proper authorities to take action at once, as every day's delay may prove serious. PREVENTION.

An Elizabeth Street Dive Raided.

The police raided 16 Elizabeth street late Saturday night and made a big catch of colored folks. Those arrested were John Tissley, keeper, Geo. Martin, Fred. Williams, Patrick Kavanagh, Harry Edmonds, Thos. Jackson, W. M. Johnson, Emma Williams, Kate Smith and Maggie Howard. Yesterday afternoon William Reid and Anthony McMullen were arrested for breaking into the premises.

Great excitement. Startling bargains. Boyd rush. Farley & Co. retiring from business.

PTE. HUGHES IN THE GRAVE.

His Remains Interred at Mount Pleasant Funeral Sermon by Dr. Potts.

The remains of Private Isaac Hughes of the Grenadiers, who died at Battleford August 1 from illness contracted while in the service of his country, were committed to the dust with military honors Saturday afternoon. Crowds assembled at his late residence, 6 Buchanan street, to pay their tribute of respect to one "who lived and died for his country's glory." The body was enclosed in a metallic casket and enshrouded with beautiful floral wreaths and bouquets, the gifts of the corporation, the officers of the grenadiers, and relatives and friends of the deceased. Rev. Dr. Potts held a short service at the house. Shortly after 4 o'clock the remains were borne by eight privates of G. company grenadiers, and placed on a draped gun carriage. Headed by a firing party of thirteen from the same company under Sergeant-Major Munro the procession was formed. The grenadiers' band came next followed by the immediate friends. Next in order were the grenadiers, under Lieut.-Col. Grasett. Then came a representation of the Governor-General's Body Guard, Queens Own, artillery and other city corps, followed by the Mayor and aldermen, and the general public. The cortege then moved up Yonge street to Mount Pleasant cemetery, keeping pace to the mournful music of the dead march discoursed by the band. At the cemetery the remains were interred near those of Toronto's fallen heroes. Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Rev. Mr. Dyke and other clergymen officiated at the grave.

At the Elm street Methodist church last night Rev. Dr. Potts preached a sermon on the death of Private Isaac Hughes. The doctor stated that as he looked out upon that large gathering of people Saturday, at Mount Pleasant, when we buried the remains of Isaac Hughes, our departed friend, and contrasted it with the reception given our citizen soldiers on their return from the northwest a few weeks ago, a thought occurred to his vision that life is made up of smiles and tears, and that they are not far removed from each other. If we smile to-day we may weep to-morrow, and vice versa. We had a right to welcome our soldiers home. It matters not whether we know them or not, we had a right to shake them by the hand and welcome them home. Isaac Hughes, like Fitch and Moor, died for his country; therefore, for you and me. Like the gallant Col. Williams, he did not die exactly in battle, but after playing an important part at Batoche he met with an accident which led to disease and death. Last March he left his mother; went out to come back no more. He endured a terrible and hazardous journey over Lake Superior and the vast western prairies, and on the fifth of September we committed his sacred dust to earth in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection. He (the speaker) was assured that all present joined with him in prayer to God that His blessing might comfort Mr. and Mrs. Hughes in their sad bereavement. Like brave Fitch and Moor, the name of Isaac Hughes shall illumine the page of history. He had an intense love for his mother, and if anything occurred which marred his mother's happiness he would not leave her presence without having first obtained her kiss. In conclusion, the doctor reviewed all that which made his character so striking and beautiful, and urged upon all the young persons present to imitate that beautiful trait in his character, viz.: that of parental love.

The Bon Marche lease expires soon. The goods must be sold. Don't miss the bargains off red every day. Farley & Co., retiring from business.

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR.

Great Activity on the Grounds—The Fair to Open To-Day.

Thousands were refused admission to Exhibition park yesterday, and general quiet therefore pervaded the grounds. On Saturday there was a bustle of activity, and by the evening things were in a more advanced stage than at the corresponding date in previous years.

The agricultural implement department is the only one really backward, but much is expected to be done to-day.

To-morrow at noon ought to see things pretty ship-shape.

Carpenters are working night and day on some of the improvements.

The grounds are bright with flowers,