THE TORONTO WORLD.

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W. F. MACLEAN.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 27 1885.

Dynamite Plots Before.

A few weeks ago there appeared in the New York Times a review of dynamite attempts against Great Britain during years past, in fact since dynamite explosions began to be noticed in connection with matters political. It gave such a string of information as could scarcely have come from any other than official sources, and it presented in a strong light the responsibility of the United States for dynamite deeds done in Great Britain.

The theory advanced is that the common practice of considering each successful dynamite attempt by itself is all at fault. The successive explosions, or attempts at explosion, must be considered as a series, and then a certain connection and progress will appear. The series may be assumed to begin with the attempt upon the Liverpool town hall in June, 1881. Documents found upon men arrested then showed connection with O'Donovan Rossa. July, 1881, two vessels sailed from Boston, having as part of their cargo twenty barrels of "cement," along with which were ten "infernal machines" of clock-work, which were discovered ere any use was made of them. In December clock-work machines, so called, were found at the Montreal court house. No explosion happened, because the "Atlas" powder in connection was frozen—a lucky frost, we should say. In January, 1882, occurred the destructive explosion at the Glasgow gasometer, for which five men got penal servitude for life, and five others for seven years. In March and April of the same year (1882), a series of arrests occurred, shortly after the explosion which damaged the buildings of the local government board at Westminster, but which were not in connection with it. Here let us quote without condensation:

At Cork were arrested Featherstone, O'Herlihy, (who was not convicted), and Carmody; at Liverpool were arrested Deasy and Flanagan; at London and Birmingham were arrested the Gallaghrs, (Gernard and Thomas) Whitehead, Norman, (alias Lynch the informer), Wilson Curtin, Anspaugh and Dayton, who was not convicted. These gangs were shown to have been connected by correspondence, telegrams and interviews, and their resources were traced to the United States, whence the most guilty of them came. Upon Deasy were found documents in Featherstone's handwriting, and O'Herlihy carried letters from Rossa. The Liverpool explosive was lignine dynamite, like that used at an unsuccessful attempt to blow up (actually, not metaphorically) the London Times, and which outrage it was not thought necessary to particularize here. This explosive is not commercial, and to remove the slightest doubt about the bad purpose of its possessors, it is enough to say that they were supplied with disguises—false beards, etc. The remaining arrests will repay closer attention. The police raided the establishment of a paper hanger at Birmingham, and found there 170 pounds of nitro-glycerine. Possibly he intended to use it for paste for hanging his papers; at all events he made no better explanation of his possession of such a volcano in posse. The paperhanger was arrested, and a man who carried a heavy box from his premises to London, and jolted it over the pavement in the most casual manner, was arrested, too. The box was full of a high explosive. The other arrests followed from the connection between the men at the American exchange in London. Dalton and Gallagher were fresh from New York, Gallagher having long been a resident of Manhatten avenue, Greenpoint. One of Gallagher's first acts after landing was to telegraph to Whitehead. Gallagher had a bill of exchange for an amount quite unusual to a man in his way of living, and of which he gave no satisfactory explanation, though pressed. He and Lynch had English bank notes not procured in England, but at a New York broker's, whose stamp they bore. Whitehead wore a coat made by a well-known New York tailor. Norman made a clean breast of it. He swore he was a member of a secret society which was inspired by Rossa, and which met on the corner of the Bowery and Second street, New York. Dynamite explosions, he swore, were a part of this society's policy for freeing Ireland, and that was his errand. Tools were traced across the ocean, and the dealers who sold the materials from which the explosives were made added their testimony. It was a clear case, and the men were convicted, four being sentenced for life.

The narrative further proceeds:

Only the next October there occurred two separate simultaneous explosions on the London underground railway at the Praed street station and between Charing Cross and Westminster. The time and the place were selected with deadly malice. The effect upon the victims and upon the inhabitants at large was such as might follow not an accidental, but an intended derailing of an elevated railway train in New York. Forty persons were sent to the hospital, besides those who were quietly taken home. The police are doubtless "still pursuing the villains." Also, in October, 1883 were arrested Bracken and Holmes, who were traced from the United States to Halifax, N.S., and upon conviction were sent to prison. The technical charge was having explosives unlawfully in their possession. Little attention beyond puzzled comment was paid to a Boyton swimming suit found among their baggage, but it was remarked that a British squadron was then in those waters. We will volunteer the fact, for such weight as the reader may give it, that only a short time before these arrests the New York city Irish held a "picnic" up the Hudson river, and that one of the sports of the occasion was a practical illustration of how a man in a swimming suit might blow up a vessel with certainty and safety. In February of 1884 occurred the second underground railway explosions. At Victoria station seven persons were wounded and damage was done to the amount of £1000. At Charing Cross station, above which is a hotel the "striker" missed his mark by the merest fraction of space. It is appalling to think what might have been, but for what may seem a miracle. Another unexploded bomb was found at Ludgate Hill station. There were no arrests for these crimes, but they were traced with some certainty to men from America who were in England barely long enough for this purpose. They merely passed through the island. All the accessories of the crime were American. The clockwork, the Remington pistol, the explosive, the containing trunk, the clothing—all were American. Next came—last May—the explosions at Scotland Yard and the Junior Carlton club and the finding of dynamite under the Nelson column. These were by far the best planned and most destructive of all the outrages. The familiar American explosive was used, and the suspicion of American complicity was as great as in earlier cases.

There are good reasons for believing that the whole narrative, portions of which we have above quoted, is really part and parcel of the British case as presented to the government of Washington. It is no more newspaper make-up than we may depend upon, but virtually an official statement, hence its importance. The American senate has taken action, it is claimed before the news of Saturday's explosion was received at Washington. At all events action is being taken now.

The Event of the Day.

The comment of the Toronto daily press on the event of the day is as strong as milk and water can make it. The Globe says that "it is impossible even to imagine what these deluded men hope to accomplish by thus making war upon mankind." A sage remark, indeed, only it does not touch the point. Rather, it is nicely calculated to lead us away from the point altogether. This will better appear when we note the Globe's suggestion that "it is by no means impossible that the perpetrators belonged to *some other* branch of the organization which now seeks to strike terror into the governments of Europe." "Some other branch" is good; it is rich, in fact. Quite probably it was Russian nihilists or German socialists who did the deed. Or, let us see; we know that some of the reddest of red republicans are still extant—in Paris, Marseilles and other places. It may have been them, or—ah! we have it now—"it was the cat." This is the conclusion to which the Globe would lead us.

The Mail is not going to be led that way—not exactly. It says that the United States must be called upon "to stop the operations of the band of assassins who have been openly planning these explosions under the protection of American law." And by naming O'Donovan Rossa, and speaking of the Irish vote in the States, it leaves no doubt of what it means. Where the Mail lags, however, is in its implication that any amount of diplomatic vigor in dealing with Washington can make up for weakness and cowardice at home. We do not expect the Mail to be "grit," but it would be the better of a little more "sand" in its constitution.

But the Telegram, "of course," is to the fore. It says that "it is terrible to think that there are men and women so lost to all feelings of common humanity as to deliberately destroy life and property in this way. * * * Even little children are bruised and blackened," etc., etc. We say ditto to the Telegram. It is monstrous, the thing should not be allowed, and we suggest that the offenders be "given into custody," as they say in the old country, without delay.

We hope Mr. Mowat will not feel offended at a suggestion from another quarter, to the effect that "the ultimate result of this dynamite war is matter for serious consideration." As the reputation of the Toronto daily press for being able *not* to see what is going on in the old country must be kept up, Mr. Mowat will please excuse.

Once upon a time, the story goes, there was a lively struggle among several candidates for a certain nice bit of preferment in the English church (at home). One there was, who appeared to be ahead of all the rest in ability, and who was besides irreproachable as to piety and good conduct. But some enemy brought out the fact that, in the days of his clerical youth, he had written an essay, in which he reflected strongly upon what he called "the extraordinary conduct of Judas Iscariot." That "dished" him. The spirit of his unfortunate remark appears to prevail in the Toronto daily papers to-day. It did prevail yesterday, at all events.

A first class lottery has been started in St. Catharines, under guise of a scheme to sell cigars. The county crown attorney and the local press ought to go in for the enforcement of the law.

A Chicago man writing to a New York paper reviews the trade situation in the United States. His conclusion, applicable we hold to Canada, is that we are in the last months of the depression, and that there will be a distinct recovery of business during the present calendar year. This recovery will of course carry with it an advance in prices. We have, however, no ground for expecting a great and rapid increase in transactions.

One province of the dominion at least had a very prosperous year in that lately closed, namely, British Columbia. We are assured by the Victoria correspondent of Bradstreet's that settlement advanced steadily on the mainland and the progress made in building the Canadian Pacific railway has given great satisfaction, and when it is completed, as it will be at an early day, a new era will dawn upon the province. Business was the best in 1884 that it ever has been in the history of Victoria. Over $700,000 was expended in new buildings. The increase in population was 6000. Let the Pacific province prosper!

The New York Herald tells a good story. Last week there was a raid upon the gambling dens, and several arrests and seizures of gambling apparatus were effected. But how? This is the story. "The list which formed the basis of last night's raid was furnished to the commissioners with the understanding that the matter *should be kept concealed from certain persons connected with the department.*" In other words, it was fully believed that "certain persons" connected with the police department were in league with the gamblers, and would surely have defeated the raid had they known of it. It is an old story, but it will bear telling again.

While all England and the world at large believe a certain class of Irishmen or Irish Americans are responsible for the dynamite outrages in London, fenian sympathizers, without the pluck of the wretches who commit the acts, affect to think they are the work of nihilists, the unemployed poor, Englishmen who wish to damage the Irish cause, or thieves, whose object is plunder, and yet, singularly enough, never attain their object. All these beliefs possibly have some glimmer of reason, but what can be said of the idea of John T. McDonough, a nationalist living at Albany—that the explosions owe their origin to the mahdi? If Mr. McDonough, or anybody else, can bring the world round to his opinion England will indeed have far more cause to fear the False Prophet than she at present realizes; but we rather suspect that the worthy nationalist winked his left eye when he was telling such a yarn to the reporter, or that his hallucination led him to imagine he was making a confidant of one of those deer trusting creatures—the marines!

A Crime That Could Not be Forgiven.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The houses of parliament, beautiful as they are, have not historic interest; but the destruction of Westminster hall, the abbey, or the tower, would be a crime which civilization would never forgive. The cause in whose behalf such vandalism was wrought would take its place with the barbarity that burned the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville in Paris and attempted the destruction of the Louvre. Buildings associated with the achievements and the triumphs of the human race belong not to the nation in whose dominion they stand, but to the world, to mankind itself. The Colosseum and the Pyramids, St. Peter's at Rome, Notre Dame, Westminster abbey, Faneuil hall, Independence hall, are the common property of the race, as much as Ararat and Pasgah, Marathon and Bunker Hill.

The State Fish Ponds of Texas.

The state fish ponds at Austin, Texas, are now in a most flourishing condition; the taste displayed in decorating the walks with flowers and shrubs and other attractive improvements reflects great credit upon the commissioner. The ponds are situated close to Barton's creek, about two miles from Austin, from which they are supplied with cold water. There are four of these ponds, three of which are fully stocked with carp of all ages. The ponds are connected with sluices by which they can be dried, and fish can be easily taken and transferred as required. At the tap of a bell the finny boarders dart forward to the refectory with a sound like a distant waterfall, and a ripple on the surface of the water like that produced by a heavy driving rain. Scraps of bread and vegetables are then devoured, while the water is flecked with gold and silver from the sides and bellies of the feeding fish. The keeper states that it takes about six months training to educate them up to that point, but when they have learned the lesson they never refuse to put in their appearance at meal time when the bell sounds.

My First and Last Deer Hunt.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says: It was December, 1835. I dressed myself before daylight, and put a white shirt over my clothes and tied a white handkerchief upon my head, to look like the snow which had fallen the night before a foot deep. When the first gray of that morning dawned over the eastern hills of Chautauqua I took my gun and a luncheon and started for the woods, that were then almost unbroken along the southern boundary of New York. It was not unusual to hear sportsmen in listening to their evening stories boast of bagging ten or twelve of these fleet denizens of the forest in a day. The thought of actually bringing home one of these beauties took away all appetite, and away I went, feeling as healthy fellows do when free from a four years' confinement in school. As I entered the woods (Oh, those tall and stately trees, where are they now?) I heard a snort which riveted me to the ground as firmly as if I were a tree. I could hear my heart beat. Not ten rods off, straight in front of me, stood a large buck, with defiant antlers and two does. I had aroused them from their slumbers, and they stood gazing in all directions to find what had awakened them. I managed with much trepidation to level my gun and fired when they flew like the wind. One of them I had wounded as I knew by the drops of red blood on the snow. I reloaded my rifle and pursued them for three hours, often in a circle, crossing and recrossing our own tracks. By this time they began to think I meant business, and advised, by a second treatment. It is now nearly four months since she used the remedy and she has had no signs of Catarrh, and we consider it a permanent cure. Her general health, which was not good, is also improving though the use of your Blood Remedy. Wishing you every success, I remain faithfully yours,

SETH CLINE, Harrietsville, Ont.

JULY 29, 1884.

GENTLEMEN,

It is my duty to state to you the merits of your remedy for Catarrh. I had the obnoxious disease for the past four or five years and after the first treatment of your remedy I felt entirely a new man. Before I was cured I frequently had colds in the head, but now I seem to be entirely free from them. If sceptical minded people could only be persuaded to try your treatment I honestly believe that suffering humanity would be greatly diminished. Wishing you every success.

I remain yours truly,

E. W. NORTON,

Of Norton & Knight, Merchants, Port Arthur, Ont.

Local Produce Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain to-day were small, but prices are not quotably changed. About 600 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 82c to 83c for fall and spring and 68c to 70c for goose. Barley firm, there being sales of 1000 bushels at 53c to 72c. Oats firm at 33c to 34c. One load of peas sold at 57, and rye is nominal at 56c. Hay is in moderate supply and prices steady; 25 loads sold at $5 50 to $9 10 for clover, and $10 to $13 for timothy. Straw easy, with sales of 10 loads at $8 to $9 a ton. Hogs steady at $5.75 to $6. Beef, $4.50 to $6 for forequarters, and $3.50 to $8 for hindquarters. Mutton, carcase, $6 to $7.25, lamb $7 to $8 50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—The receipts of produce were small to-day and prices unchanged. We quote: Beef, roast, 10c to 13c, sirloin steak, 11c to 12c; round steak, 9c to 10c; mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c; lamb, per pound, 12c to 13c; forequarters 7c to 8c; veal, best joints, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts 7c to 8c; pork, chops and roast, 9c to 10c; butter, pound rolls, 20c to 22c; large rolls, 15c to 17c; cooking, 12c to 13c; lard, 11c to 12c; cheese, 14c to 15c; bacon, 10c to 12c; eggs, 20c to 23c; turkeys, 75c to $1.50; chickens, per pair, 60c to 90c; geese, 55c to $1; ducks, 65c to 85c; potatoes, per bag, 40c to 45c; cabbage, per doz., 20c to 25c; onions, per bush., 70c to 75c; apples, per brl., $1.50 to $2.25; beets, per bag, 50c to 55c; carrots, per bag, 35c to 45c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 45c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Cotton dull: middling uplands 11¼c, Orleans 11½c. Flour—Receipts 21,000 bbls.; dull; sales 11,000 bbls.; unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal steady and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 36,000 bush.; spot ½c to 1½c, options ½c to ¾c lower; closing weak; sales 2,728,000 bush. futures, 20,800 bush. spot; exports 55,000 bush. No. 2 spring 92½c, No. 2 red 93½c cash, 91c to 91½c Feb., 95⅝c May, No. 1 red state $1 01, No. 1 white 95c. Rye quiet. Barley firm; No. 2 Canada 77c to 80c. Malt dull. Corn—Receipts 282,000 bush.; spot 2c to 2½c, options ½c to 1½c lower; closed weak, sales 62,000 bush., No. 2 53c Jan., 50⅝c Feb. 49⅝c May. Oats—Receipts 80,000 bush.; lower; sales 210,000 bush. future, 68,000 bush. spot, No. 2 37½c to 37⅝c for cash, 30⅝c Feb. and May. Hay, hops and coffee unchanged. Sugar firm; standard A. 6⅛c, cut loaf and crushed 6⅞c to 7c. Molasses, rice, petroleum and tallow unchanged. Potatoes firm; Peerless $1.50, Rose $1.50 to $1.75. Eggs, pork and beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 6⅝c to 6½c, middles firm, long clear 6½c. Lard higher at $7.15 to $7 20. Butter and cheese steady and unchanged.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and active; Jan. closed 79⅝c, Feb. 79½c to 79⅝c, May 85½c to 85⅝c, No. 2 spring 79c. Corn quiet; cash 37½c to 38½c, Jan. closed 37⅝c, Feb. 37½c, May 41½c. Oats active; No. 2 30½c to 31c, speculation weaker, May closing 31½c to 31⅝c, other futures nominal. Rye quiet; No. 2 62½c. Barley nominal. Pork higher; cash 12 20 to $12 25, Feb. closed $12 22½ to $12 25, May $12 55 to $12 57½. Lard higher; cash $6.85, Feb. $6 85, May $7.10 to $7.12½. Boxed meats firm; shoulders $4 85 to $4 90, short rib $6 20 to $6 25, short clear $6 60 to $6.65. Whisky steady at $1.13. Receipts—Flour 15 000 bbls., wheat 25 000 bush., corn 138 000 bush., oats 88 000 bush., rye 6000 bush., barley 45,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 10,000 bbls., wheat 39,000 bush., corn 164,000 bush., oats 90,000 bush., rye 1000 bush., barley 8000 bush.

THE GENUINE PIANO,

Manufactured by Rainer & Co., Guelph, Ont.

The undersigned respectfully announce that on the 9th day of April, 1884, Joseph F. Rainer dissolved partnership with Frank Sweetnam and John Hazelton, as piano manufacturers, and that said Joseph F. Rainer, with his son, will continue to manufacture the original cross-scale Pianos, of which the said Joseph F. Rainer is the sole inventor.

Since the above dissolution, Mr. Rainer, sr., has greatly improved the small Cross-scale Piano by adding one string more to each note throughout the middle, making three strings to each note instead of two, thus giving the Piano a third more power of tone throughout the middle. There will be fifty-three notes from the treble down that will have three strings instead of twenty-four notes from the treble down as formerly. The undersigned will give to wholesale and retail customers the benefit of this improvement by letting them have the Pianos for the same price as the ones formerly made with two strings.

These Pianos have now been before the public for 23 years, and have always ranked among the very best, and are celebrated for quality of tone, great power and durability of action, prompt elastic touch, fine finish and elegant style of case, combined with every known improvement. The most complete and unbroken list on record, embracing a period of 30 years, and made up of 23 first prizes, medals and diplomas received at the principal exhibitions in Canada—Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London. At the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, we secured a medal and diploma for our piano. The great favor with which the cross-scale pianos have been received for so long a period, and the reputation they bear, has induced others to imitate them. We therefore caution intending purchasers and dealers wishing to obtain the original cross-scale piano to see that the name of "Rainer & Co." is on each instrument. We make the Upright and Square Grand Pianos.

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January 20th, 1885. 612

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"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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NEW SCENERY,

makes the prettiest finished picture in the city of Toronto.

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A Successful Year's Business.

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Alabama	$ 45,423 87	Mississippi	$ 20,251 00
Arkansas	6,915 67	Missouri	34,363 30
California	2,475 00	N. Hampshire	53,950 34
Canada	206,003 46	New Jersey	43,424 56
Connecticut	201,439 28	New York	277,337 82
Illinois	149,047 76	N. Carolina	68,441 59
Indiana	35,979 98	Ohio	78,358 05
Iowa	14,634 78	Pennsylv'a	175,805 46
Kentucky	59,744 00	Rhode Isl'nd	17,010 00
Louisiana	22,190 00	Tennessee	67,824 00
Maine	30,195 00	Texas	26,166 00
Maryland	57,540 09	Vermont	25,780 00
Massachusetts	168,676 39	Virginia	26,060 00
Michigan	35,661 00	W. Virginia	19,012 00
Minnesota	9,366 00	Wisconsin	100,469 00
Ten others			$38,436.

The Ætna enters upon the new year with brilliant prospects. With an improvement in all departments of its business including increased dividends to its insured, the year 1885 must add another to its long series of years of successful experience.

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Life Insurance.

Business of all Companies in Canada Last Year:

Premiums received.....$3,837,295
New insurance issued.....$21,572,960
Total business in force.....$124,196,875

Business of the New York Life Insurance Co. Last Year:

Premiums received.....$10,948,486
New insurances issued.....$32,735,564
Total business in force.....$197,746,043.

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