THE WORLD
IS READ BY ALL THE
BUSINESS MEN OF TORONTO

The Toronto World

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
Drafts issued on Great Britain Russia, Germany, France, Australia and all parts of the world at lowest current rates.
Agent, C. S. OZOWSKI, Jr.,
Dominion Royal Mail Line,
24 King-street east

ELEVENTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1890. ONE CENT.

THE PANIC AVERTED.

The London Banks and Bankers Help Out the Barings.

THIS OLD CONCERN WILL LIQUIDATE,

But Will Have a Surplus—American Securities Have a Sharp Drop and a Partial Recovery—Argentine Speculations the Principal Cause of the Trouble—The Bank of England a Borrower From the Bank of France—New York Stock Market Badly Rattled.

The excitement in London and New York on Friday and Saturday threatened to be the financial panic of the century. As it was the situation was one of great intensity and means the practical winding up of one of the oldest and most reputable banking houses of England, Baring Bros. & Co., a loss of millions to investors in New York, and the creation of a feeling of suspicion and caution, the effects of which will be felt for many days.

£9,000,000 TO HELP THE BARINGS.

The Rothschilds and the Bank of England to the Rescue.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Times, in an editorial referring to the meeting of prominent bankers of London, held at the Bank of England last evening, to consider the position of the large financial house which was in peril, says a guarantee fund was formed, and thus the difficulties of the embarrassed firm were arranged.

The great financial house referred to is that of Baring Brothers & Co. They have been helped through by the Bank of England, the Rothschilds and several London joint stock banks, who made large advances to the firm. The Baring Brothers' position is now believed to be secure.

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to this firm, says that the trouble mainly lies in its South American commitments. The sum guaranteed by those who came to the relief of the firm is £9,000,000, each firm, including the Bank of England, contributing £500,000. The arrangement had a reassuring effect.

The Times, referring to the financial situation, says: "The city has passed through a crisis verging upon a panic. Such a time has not been known since the suspension of Overend, Gurney & Company. We rejoice that we are able to announce that the worst is over. The Bank of England has added to its historic services to the State and the commercial community by its prompt action in averting what would have been a lamentable catastrophe. The administration of the bank not only provided vast reinforcements to its stock of gold to meet exceptional demands in the event of a panic, but also stepped out of the ordinary routine of business to prevent the downfall of one of the greatest and most respected English financial houses, which had for some days been in peril, and which, if it had fallen, would probably have brought down in widespread ruin a large number of smaller but important firms."

The stock market opened buoyant on news that the firm which was reported yesterday to be in trouble had arranged its difficulty. The market afterward declined. American securities reached 2 per cent., but quotations afterward were better all around.

As compared with last night's closing prices at the Stock Exchange, prices at 12½ p.m. to-day showed an advance of ⅛ for consols for money, an advance of ¼ for consols for the account, an advance of ⅛ for Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, no changes for ditto second mortgage, an advance of ¼ for Canadian Pacific, an advance of ¼ for Erie, an advance of 1 for Erie second consols, an advance of 1 for Illinois Central, a decline of ¼ for St. Paul common, an advance of ¼ for New York Central, an advance of ⅜ for Pennsylvania, and no change for Reading.

At the close prices, as compared with those ruling at 12½ p.m., showed an advance of ⅛ for consols for money, an advance of ¼ for consols for the account, an advance of ⅜ for Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, no change for Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage trustees' certificates, an advance of ⅜ for Canadian Pacific, an advance of ⅛ for Erie, no change for Erie second consols, no change for Illinois Central, a decline of ½ for St. Paul common, an advance of ¼ for New York Central, no change for Pennsylvania, and an advance of ⅛ for Reading.

A Gloomy Week on 'Change.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Smalley's cable letter to The Tribune says: It has been a gloomy week indeed; gloomy for almost all sorts and conditions of men. The panic in the city came near ending in a catastrophe such as this generation has not seen. Everybody knows what great financial house stood for days tottering on the brink of utter ruin; though nobody names it.

The disaster was averted by the Bank of England and the co-operation of some leading firms. The bank itself was reduced to borrowing gold from the Bank of France. Experts in finance say that the bank authorities have acted regardless of tradition, with rare courage and sagacity. Thanks to them, the worst is believed to be over.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN WALL-ST.

Values Demoralized at First, but Recoveries Quickly Follow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The financial community here was greatly disturbed yesterday by the announcement that Baring Brothers & Co. of London had been compelled to ask the assistance of the Bank of England. When the news was made public the affairs of the firm had been arranged by the formation of a guarantee syndicate of which the bank was the head. The amount required for the relief of the firm is understood to be about $65,000,000, of which the bank guaranteed about $35,000,000 and other banks and private bankers assumed the balance. The fund had not been completed, indeed, at the close of business yesterday, but the subscriptions by banking firms were far beyond the sum left for them. Among the subscribers were J. S. Morgan & Co., the Rothschilds, Morton, Rose & Co. and Glynn, Mills & Co. The emergency was considered so great that the contributions, aside from the Bank of England, were considerably more than double the amount that was asked for. The bank was enabled consequently to announce officially that it had assumed the obligations of the firm and that all acceptances would be honored. It is estimated that the Barings will have a surplus of $20,000,000 at least when the liquidation is completed, but definite information on that point could not be obtained.

At the Stock Exchange there was nearly a panic, because the importance of the firm could hardly be over-estimated. Prices declined rapidly about 8 to 10 per cent., and at the time there was practically no market for either stocks or bonds. By the first hours in Wall-street the decline was said to be wholly senseless, because the arrangements for the relief of the famous firm had been finished. Late despatches from London reported a more confident feeling, and at the New York Stock Exchange the recoveries were nearly one-half of the early losses. The market closed strong and confident in the midst of the rally.

The New York correspondents of the Barings were not affected in any way, and no evil consequences in this country are expected. The rumor that the banks of this city were contemplating some extraordinary action was without foundation, for the recent decision of the Clearing House Association in providing an unlimited issue of certificates made further action unnecessary.

The Situation in the States Reviewed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Sunday Tribune says editorially: The atmosphere of Wall-street was not calm and was destructive, even the most valuable dividend paying stocks sharing in the tremendous decline. But after the selling had abated there was a smart recovery, which an encouraging bank statement materially assisted. Men began to see that the enormous holdings of American securities by the Barings were not to be indiscriminately sacrificed. While the losses of the house must have been very heavy, in Argentine and other foreign securities far greater than in American stocks, its resources are still great. Months ago, when the Argentine revolution caused apprehension, it was published that an examination of the assets and liabilities showed a clear surplus of £15,000,000, and the reported shrinkage of £11,000,000 since that time still leaves a margin which to most establishments would be ample.

No railroad, no bank, no other corporation in this country, is intrinsically of less value because of this disturbance. The fact that many stocks were held at prices not justified by their earning power or prospects need not be disputed, but there are many others which are worth more than current prices, as substantial investors are not slow to perceive. Behind all the smoke and excitement there is the indisputable fact that the business of this country is larger than ever before and that complaints about collections are unusually infrequent.

Boston's Interest in the Barings.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The London financial scare was the absorbing topic in Boston yesterday among all classes of business men. Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. were yesterday asked for information regarding the troubles of Baring Brothers & Co., and their own business connections therewith. They stated that on Thursday of this week they had no intimation at all of such trouble on the part of their London correspondents, and on that day sold cable transfer to large amounts—one for £40,000—without being stopped in that line of business. Friday they suspected that everything was not as it should be, but were still without direct advices. Yesterday the New York branch of Kidder, Peabody & Co. telegraphed over that Baring Brothers had gone into liquidation. This, of course, was a formal notification to stop drawing exchanges on them. It is evident, the Boston firm said, that there need be no anxiety on the part of any creditor of the London firm, as their assets in excess of liabilities are probably as much as forty million pounds. They have virtually been carrying the Argentine Republic loan, and taking back the holdings of those dissatisfied customers to whom they had sold any part thereof.

City Treasurer Turner brought the first news of the reported failure of Baring Bros. to the City Hall and at once saw Mayor Hart. Baring Bros. are the agents of the city of Boston. Mayor Hart heard of the failure with sincere regret.

"Baring Brothers," he said, "are one of the largest banking houses in the world, and probably their American interests are larger than those of any other foreign house. No one can well predict what will be the result here until a full statement is received. The Baring Brothers in all their connections stand among the most honorable people in the world and their connections are with the same class of people, whose dealings are clean and above board. Whatever may be the outcome we shall have honesty to guide the whole affair. As to the city of Boston's interest in their failure, it is on account of the consolidated street loan. The October interest has been paid. These payments coming between quarters, there can be but a slight balance, if any. We pay our interest in London through them."

The Business of the Week.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Business in discount during the past week was limited owing to the unsettled state of financial affairs, brokers declining to do anything under the Bank of England's minimum rate. The stock exchange throughout the week was in a condition of extreme tension, which was only relieved yesterday when it became known that a financial crisis had been averted. The progress of the settlement without any important failure and the influx of gold into the Bank of England caused a brief surface improvement about the middle of the week, but an undercurrent of rumors associating a great financial house with impending disaster checked all sentiment to confidence in the future. Even before the settlement the critical position of the firm alluded to through tremendous losses connected with the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics was well known. Those who best knew of the firm's affairs expected that the crisis would become acute on Monday. The firm was then negotiating for assistance in every likely quarter. The alarm did not reach the public until the eve of the success of the negotiations, when the Bank of England in conjunction with the Rothschilds and others had determined to interfere to prevent a catastrophe. The arrangements were completed on Thursday. The wave of depression then prevailing continued until the opening yesterday, when the public announcement that a great collapse had been averted relieved the tension, though it did not dispel distrust. The general feeling is that it is still too early to conclude that all is right. It is known that a number of minor firms have been under a heavy strain. It is also improbable that confidence will be restored until the position of the Barings toward Argentine financial matters becomes clearer.

On the Paris bourse the week past, excepting in foreign securities, prices were steady. Foreign securities were unsteady owing to the adverse movements in London, and yesterday they closed at the lowest prices of the week. There was a general offering of stock on foreign account.

At Berlin prices were extremely unsettled on the bourse the week past owing to intelligence of financial troubles in London, and the reported arrangement of difficulties there failed to restore confidence. Foreign securities yesterday fell ½ per cent.

At Frankfort during the week business on the boerse was limited. Prices were weak. Operators were awaiting further news of the London difficulties and would not engage in transactions.

Dr. Plaza, the Argentine expert who is now in London, is treating with the Barings and other firms regarding immense operations involving a loan of £4,000,000, besides the settlement of national, provincial and cedula loans. Dr. Plaza has not yet formulated proposals acceptable to the financiers. Yesterday's rally was largely due to re-buying by bears. The Colonial Bank which does its principal business with the West Indies, where it has numerous branches, is about to establish a branch in New York. The reason it assigns for this step is the large and increasing business between the West Indies and the United States.

3 Scotch Banks to the Rescue.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Scotch banks will have a meeting to-day for the purpose of adding to the Baring guarantee fund. The whole banking world has shown alacrity in subscribing and when all the provincial and other subscriptions have arrived the total will be such a sum as will make the whole incident a brilliant triumph for the organizers of the fund. The firm's books have been before the Bank of England managers for a week. Besides the £3,000,000 surplus the partners' estates represent immense potential resources; but although the firm could have met its liabilities for at least another month, it was decided to disclose its position in order to avert the risk of a general breakdown of credit, plunging the whole country into trouble. Another large firm called a meeting of its chief connections on Saturday, and submitted a statement which effectually removed any grounds for suspicion that might have been entertained. There are rumors of a radical change in the personnel of the firm of Baring Bros.

End of the Trouble.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Arrangements for assisting the Barings were finally concluded at a meeting at the Bank of England on Saturday morning. The personal property of the members of the firm amounts to over £1,000,000.

It is rumored that Russia's agents in Paris withdrew recently another two and a half million pounds on a rumor that the Barings had stopped payment. The latters' assets include 7,000,000 of the finest paper in the world. It is believed that three years will be ample time to bring the firm's affairs to a substantial position.

All the morning papers, while regretting that a great name has been brought so low, applaud the courage with which the difficulty was met and acknowledge that the Bank of England has earned the thanks of the whole community for the skill and promptitude with which it arranged so difficult and complicated an affair.

The Bear Caused the Trouble.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Baring Bros.' embarrassment was due to the action of the Russian Government, which, alarmed by the financial troubles in the Argentine Republic in the summer, suddenly withdrew from the Barings £2,500,000 just as it withdrew £1,000,000 from the Comptoir d'Escompte in the spring of 1889, its action at that time resulting in the suicide of the manager of that institution and the collapse of the copper ring.

Except the rise in the bank rate to 5 no trouble occurred and the £2,500,000 were quietly transferred to Berlin. After this things apparently regained their former smoothness. The governor of the Bank of England acted with exceeding discretion, keeping everything as secret as possible in order to avoid a panic. The Barings offered to sacrifice everything but unavoidable delay in realizing would have been almost equivalent to an actual collapse, and for this reason it was decided to raise a guarantee fund.

The Philadelphia Stock Market Weak.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The stock market here opened strong yesterday, but soon became weak, and remained so to the close, the closing quotations being about the lowest of the day. Pennsylvania declined and closed at the lowest price recorded in years. Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation were weak and lower and Reading also declined. Reading general mortgage fours and preference income bonds were pressed for sale.

Flurry on the Montreal Stock Board.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—The announcement that Baring Brothers & Co. of London were in difficulty created great consternation on the local Stock Exchange yesterday. The effect on stocks was depressing and orders to sell poured in, but the board closed before definite news was obtained. Bank of Montreal stock broke four points and all other securities followed in sympathy. Monday is awaited with anxiety.

Its Liabilities £21,000,000.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The liabilities of Baring Bros. are estimated at £21,000,000 and the assets at £24,000,000. The original cause of the firm's trouble was Russia's withdrawal of several millions deposits on leaving of the firm's dealings in Argentine and Uruguay bonds.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—A St. Petersburg despatch to The Borsen Zeitung says that the Bank of England is negotiating with the Imperial Bank for £1,500,000 gold.

The Koch Consumption Cure.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Prof. Koch holds supreme sway over public interest. The publication of the Professor's statement yesterday has intensified the excitement both here and abroad, and from every centre of Europe and America telegrams of inquiry are pouring in on Koch. In order to meet the pressure of cases another hospital is about to be established in the Alexander Platz where the Hotel Germania is being transformed into wards having 150 beds for consumptives. Dr. Pfuhl reports a strikingly rapid cure of lung tubercules. The patient was a man aged 42. He had been ill for 6 years and his case was apparently hopeless. The first injection was made on Nov. 5. The usual symptoms followed after the injection. The increase in fever and sickness was followed by a distinct change in the character of the sputum and a notable cessation of the characteristics of consumption. Dr. Pfuhl promises the patient that though it cannot replace the parts of the lung that are gone the remedy will ensure a healthy retention of the sound portion left. Details of the composition of the remedy have been communicated to Profs. Bergman, Fraentzel, Brieger, Lewy and other intimates of Prof. Koch here and to Prof. Weigart of Breslau, Prof. Rast, chief of the Hamburg hospital, and Prof. Nothnagel of the Vienna University.

The Boersen Courier states that there are 1500 foreign doctors already here. The supply of Prof. Koch's lymph has been temporarily exhausted.

Pro Billroth holds that Prof. Koch's method places it beyond doubt that a remedy will be found before long for cancer, which is still the greatest mystery in medicine, as experience indicates that carcinoma has a bacillic origin.

Poverty in Skibbereen.

DUBLIN, Nov. 16.—Col. Turner has just returned from a visit to the district of Skibbereen, which Mr. Balfour was prevented by illness from visiting on his recent tour. He gives a very gloomy report of the condition of the district. The inhabitants, he says, are for the most part in a state of abject poverty, especially in Schull, where the greatest destitution prevails.

Emperor William Proclaims Peace.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The Emperor gave a reception to the president and vice-presidents of the Prussian Diet yesterday. In a speech the Emperor referred to the heavy work before the Diet and said he hoped that an early understanding regarding bills would be reached. He felt confident members would devote their energies to that end. He gave further assurance that the outlook warranted the decided belief that peace would be maintained. His recent visits to foreign sovereigns were solely designed to strengthen pacific tendencies. In concluding he referred to the growth of the German navy as very gratifying. They would now build vessels in Germany, he said, and need not go to foreign building yards. The president and vice-presidents were afterwards received by the Empress.

Cable Flashes.

Chancellor Goschen has been elected rector of the University of Edinburgh.

The magistrates will deliver their decision in the Tipperary conspiracy trials Wednesday.

The Duke of Clarence has arrived in Berlin to attend the wedding of Princess Victoria.

It is stated that a bill will be presented to the Reichstag to grant 1,000,000 marks to Prof. Koch.

The schooner Vine of Love has foundered off the Devonshire coast. Six persons were drowned.

A solicitor named Mayhew, doing business at Westminster, has absconded, leaving liabilities of $65,000. His assets amount to only $900.

The French steamer Le Chatelier has been wrecked off the mouth of the Loire. The crew escaped in the boats. The disaster occurred in a dense fog.

Kate Riordan, who shot the Rev. J. F. Bright, M.A., master of University College, Oxford, has been convicted and sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

Gen. Boulanger will spend the winter in Egypt. He returns to the Island of Jersey in the spring to take charge of the management of a daily newspaper which will be published in Paris.

Fearing that Italy is about to make attempts upon Tripoli, 3000 Turkish troops have been sent to reinforce the garisons of that province, and the forts are being strengthened.

A Trio of Embezzlers.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Julius E. Smith, assistant cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Amsterdam, N.Y., is a defaulter to the amount of $9000.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Nov. 16.—H. H. Wentworth, bookkeeper of the Lime Rock National Bank, has been arrested, charged with embezzlement. A shortage of $5200 has been found. Wentworth concealed his thefts by falsifying the balance of depositors' accounts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Albert H. Smith of 204 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, partner of the brokerage firm of Mills, Rodeson & Smith of 96 Broadway, is locked up on a charge of forgery amounting to $350,000.

The Jewel Range, with duplex grate, has no equal. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 156

THE O'SHEA DIVORCE SUIT

CO-RESPONDENT PARNELL NOT REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL.

The Utter Collapse of the Defence Considered Tantamount to a Confession of Guilt—Many Offences Charged by the Prosecution—Rumor That Mr. Parnell Will Retire From the Leadership.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The trial of the O'Shea divorce case opened in the Divorce Court this morning. A large audience was present to listen to the proceedings. Justice Butt presided. A special jury had been empaneled to try the case. Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor General, and Messrs. Inderwick, Lewis and Coward appeared for Capt. O'Shea, the plaintiff; Messrs. Lockwood and Pritchard for Mrs. O'Shea, the respondent, and Mr. McCall for Mrs. Steele, sister of Mrs. O'Shea, against whom there is a counterchargo of adultery with Capt. O'Shea. Mr. Parnell, the co-respondent, was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Coward briefly opened the case for the petitioner. He said that, as he understood the case, the respondent denied that she had committed adultery, as did also the co-respondent. The respondent, he said, in addition to her denial, further alleged that the petitioner had connived at her adultery; had wilfully separated himself from her, and was guilty of unreasonable delay in bringing the action against her.

Mr. Lockwood for the respondent stated that he did not intend to cross-examine any of the witnesses called for the petitioner. He would not call any witnesses on behalf of Mrs. O'Shea nor take any part in the proceedings.

Mr. Clarke of counsel for Capt. O'Shea said Mr. Lockwood's announcements had seriously altered the position, now that neither Mr. Parnell nor Mrs. O'Shea would take any part in the case.

Justice Butt here remarked: "The situation is quite new to me. Does anyone appear for Mr. Parnell?"

"I have inquired," responded Mr. Clarke, "but find that no one appears for him. It is, therefore, an undefended case. Continuing, he said: "This plea amounts to a confession of adultery." The husband was cruelly annoyed at the defendant's charges, but he (Clarke) would be able absolutely to disprove every possible suggestion against him. He could show that the charge of connivance was groundless; that when O'Shea first heard of the intimacy between his wife and Parnell he challenged Parnell to fight a duel on the Continent. That continuous acts of adultery had been committed by the respondent and co-respondent would be placed beyond doubt. Witnesses would prove that while the respondent was visiting in Bedford Square she was visited by Mr. Parnell, who went under the name of Smith. At another house he visited her as Mr. Stuart. On one occasion he had to escape by a balcony to avoid detection by O'Shea. The respondent and Mr. Parnell, Mr. Clarke maintained, had actually lived together at Eastbourne and Brockley. Mr. Parnell, he said, could not face the evidence. He allowed judgment to go by default because he dare not go into the witness-box. The criminal law had terrors for some people whom the moral law could not bind. He was not wonder at Mr. Parnell's refusal to answer the charges of faithlessness and falsehood and betrayal of the friendship of the man who was trusting him. Capt. O'Shea stood for Parliament in 1880. He was then introduced to Mr. Parnell, who dined with him and Mrs. O'Shea, Mrs. Steele being one of the party. Nothing excited Capt. O'Shea's suspicion until 1881, when Mr. Parnell visited the respondent at Eltham. His annoyance grew when Mr. Parnell's approaches to his wife led Capt. O'Shea to send the challenge to Mr. Parnell. Mrs. Steele saw Parnell, who assured her there was no ground for jealous suspicions. O'Shea wrote to Parnell, and the latter replied that he had answered through the assurances he had given Mrs. Steele. Afterwards affectionate relations between O'Shea and his wife were continued, and Parnell was again invited to Eltham. In 1882, after Parnell had been released from Kilmainham jail, he renewed his visits to Eltham, and almost habitually slept there.

In April, 1886, Mrs. O'Shea and her family went to reside in Bedford Square, Brighton. Her husband used to go there from time to time. When he was not there a strange gentleman was a constant visitor, who, when he kept the house, and two servants would tell the jury who the stranger was, and would prove that the pair were sometimes locked in Mrs. O'Shea's bedroom together. Another house Parnell also visited as co-respondent. He was careful always to keep out of the way of O'Shea, escaping by way of a back balcony to avoid the O'Shea carriage, and afterwards going to the front of the house and requesting himself as having just arrived. O'Shea went abroad ill, and during his absence Parnell lived at Eltham. Rumors reached O'Shea about his wife and Parnell and he wrote to Mrs. O'Shea for an explanation. He also wrote to Parnell, saying: "You have behaved very badly to cause scandal by your continued visits." To this Parnell replied: "I don't know any reason or any cause for scandal." Mrs. O'Shea also wrote to her husband pointing out that the children's chance of inheriting the property of their aunt, Mrs. Woods, would be damaged by a scandal. This occurred in 1884. O'Shea's suspicions were lulled asleep and the pair seemed more confident as to what they could do at Eltham.

For 19 weeks in 1886 they occupied a house together in St. John's-road, Eastbourne. After this they occupied another house in Lavely-road, Eastbourne, at which Campbell, Parnell's secretary, was a visitor. This occurred before November, 1886, after the respondent's promise to her son that a new course would be adopted. A gentleman calling himself Fox went to the office of a house agent and engaged a house in Trevillion-street, Brockley. The gentleman afterwards changed his name to Clemont Preston. This man was Parnell. Mrs. O'Shea was frequently at the house, calling herself the sister of the occupant. The house was within easy distance of Eltham. The next house was taken by Mrs. O'Shea at York-terrace, Regent's Park. She gave as references Clemont Preston of Brockley—[laughter]—and Mr. Parnell of the House of Commons, two gentlemen in one. These facts proved that the pair concealed their intimacy to the last and cleared O'Shea of the charge of connivance. The respondent and Parnell used this house together from 1887 to 1889, she calling herself the sister of Clement Preston. All this would be proved in evidence and would enable the jury to return a verdict that would liberate Capt. O'Shea from a marriage that he now looked upon as shameful bondage.

At the conclusion of Sir Edward Clarke's address Capt. O'Shea took the witness stand and was examined by Mr. Inderwick. He said: "I married Miss Katherine Wood January 24, 1867. There were three children of the marriage. After my election to Parliament I was introduced to Mr. Parnell by the O'Gormon Mahon."

Witness then detailed the stories of the scandal which came to his ears, of his remonstrances with both his wife and Parnell and of their denials.

Mr. Inderwick: "There is a serious charge against you as regards Mrs. Steele. Is there any truth in that charge? Or is it as absolutely and entirely untrue as are the other charges against you?"

Witness: "Yes, certainly, they are all entirely false."

There was no cross-examination and Captain O'Shea left the witness box.

Harriet Bull, formerly in the service of Mrs. Dawson of Bedford Square, Brighton, was the next witness. She remembered Mrs. O'Shea staying there some five or six years ago. O'Shea came there, as did also another gentleman whom she identified by a photograph as Parnell. He would come every day and at all times.

Q. What happened when he came?—A. The children used to go out for drives. Nobody else would be in the house.

Q. How long would they be together?—A. For hours. He usually stayed till 11 o'clock at night. This was a common occurrence. On one occasion Mrs. O'Shea was out late with the gentleman.

Q. Did that gentleman ever sleep in the house?—A. Yes, one night.

Q. Was Mr. O'Shea in the house on that night?—A. No.

Q. Did Mrs. O'Shea and the gentleman drive out together?—A. Yes.

Q. How did the gentleman enter the house?—A. He used to let himself in.

Q. Do you recollect on one occasion going to Mrs. O'Shea's bedroom to speak to her?—A. Yes, I heard voices. I tried the door and found it locked.

Caroline Pethers, a widow residing in Cheltenham, was the next witness. She testified that towards the end of 1883 she was caretaker of a house at West Brighton which she let to Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea. Two or three days after the family arrived a gentleman appeared whom she identified as Parnell. He went by the name of Charles Stewart. He sometimes called when O'Shea was there. He used to drive out with Mrs. O'Shea in the night time. They were together in the dining-room for several hours together, on one occasion with the door locked. They were in other rooms with the doors locked. The young ladies said their mother did not want to be disturbed when she had anybody with her. Parnell slept frequently at the house when O'Shea was not there. He was in the drawing-room one time with Mrs. O'Shea with the door locked when O'Shea rang the front door bell. Parnell escaped from the house and then went to the front door, rang the bell and asked to see O'Shea. He did not escape by the stairs. There was a balcony outside the window, and there were two rope fire escapes in the house." [Laughter.] Witness saw Mrs. O'Shea once go up-stairs, pull down the blind and go into Parnell's bedroom. Mrs. O'Shea carried up hot water to Parnell's bedroom.

The court here adjourned the case until Monday.

Mr. Sexton to Lead the Irish Party.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Mr. Sexton has been appointed to move in Parliament the Parnellite amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. This implies that he will lead the Parnellites during the absence of their chief.

The Dublin Express says that Mr. Parnell has informed several of the most prominent men in the Irish Parliamentary party that he will not lead the party in Parliament during the coming session.

THAT IMAGINARY FAMINE.

The Withdrawal of the American Appeal Causes Little Comment.

[G. W. Smalley's cable in N.Y. Tribune.]

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The withdrawal of the American appeal in aid of the imaginary Irish famine has been duly chronicled by cable, but elicits little comment. The English are generally willing to deal gently with men who climb down from an impossible or ridiculous position. They do not trouble themselves to point out the absurdity of the committee's claim that it was their action which roused Mr. Balfour to do his duty. The dates dispose of that. They are, however, quite aware that, so far as the Irish question is concerned this withdrawal is a good tactical move for the Nationalists. They well understand that all funds which America now gives will go straight into the League's treasury, and to good in furtherance of that Home Rule campaign which the Pope declares to be immoral and which Mr. Parnell has never openly sanctioned. For the rest the general opinion of Englishmen on these Irish transactions is, perhaps, is clearly and bluntly expressed by to-day's Spectator, which says: "The Irish vote will be so valuable in the American elections of 1892 that prominent politicians, especially the Governor of New York and Governor Hill, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien in their application for a fighting fund." They misrepresent all the facts, says the same journal in its sweeping way.

Nine explicit corrections of some of the Dillon-O'Brien rhetoric are supplied from another source. Mr. Dillon, professing to give facts about the Crimes Act, said that nearly every Nationalist paper had been prosecuted and that a common felon. There are, in fact, 53 Nationalist papers in Ireland, and nine editors have been imprisoned. Mr. Dillon declared that nearly 5000 men, women and children have been sent to jail under the Crimes regime. Parliamentary returns fix the number at 1783. Mr. Dillon asserted that 7000 have been evicted on a few dozen estates. Official returns give no such thing during two and a half years, the total being 2375. I mention slight discrepancies in the hope that Mr. Dillon may find it convenient to explain them.

Verdict Against The Times for Libel.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Charles G. Francklyn of New York was arrested some time ago charged with the embezzlement of $500,000 from the Horn Silver Mining Company. An action was brought against Francklyn by Sir Bache Cunard in 1887, and The London Times printed a telegram to the effect that giving the substance of the charge and arresting Francklyn brought an action for libel and in the High Court of Justice yesterday judgment was entered against The Times for £100 and costs, after Sir Bache for The Times had made a complete apology and offered to settle for £100 and costs.

A Labor Candidate Ahead.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—An election was held at Montmartre to-day to fill the seat in the Chamber of Deputies made vacant by the death of M. Joffrein. M. Lavy, the labor candidate, received 2843 votes and M. Lissagarie 2045. A second ballot will be necessary.

"Long Live Liberty!"

MADRID, Nov. 16.—Ex-Premier Sagasta returned to this city to-day. Sixty thousand Liberals escorted him to his home, cheering and shouting, "Long live liberty!"

A PUP PULLED THE TRIGGER.

And the Hunter's Hands were Filled with Shot.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 17.—Archie Nichol, aged 21 years, teamster for the Tavistock flour mill, was hunting rabits in North East hope and placed his gun butt down on the ground and his hands crossed over the muzzle. A pup was playing around Mr. Nichol and by some means touched the trigger, discharging the weapon. The shot passed through Mr. Nichol's right hand and shattered the left.

A Great Demand for Furs.

Owing to the great advance that has recently taken place on the finer grades of skins, such as seal, Persian, otter, beaver, sable and bear, the furriers are quite busy. Dinneen, on corner King and Yonge-streets, reports trade brisker than usual—their full staff of hands is working over-time to keep up with the orders, and from present appearances there won't be many choice furs left at the close of the year. Those who do not take advantage of the present prices to buy furs will have to pay double next year.

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

Ontario Mutual Life.

"THE ONTARIO" is the PEOPLE'S COMPANY, owned and controlled solely by and in the interests of the policy holders, and stands unimpeachable in the soundness of its basis and the equitable relationship its individual bears to its collective membership. Office, 32 Church-street.

Gas fixtures and lamp goods, retail at wholesale prices. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street.

Personal Mention.

Mr. James Fletcher, Dominion entomologist, Ottawa, is at the Rossin.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McArthur, Winnipeg, were in the city Saturday.

Mr. W. W. Blair, director of the experimental farm at Nappan, N.S., is at the Rossin.

Mr. Adam Brown, M.P., Hamilton, is at the Queen's.

Mr. W. R. Baker, Winnipeg, manager of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway, was in the city yesterday.

Evidently Not His Brother's Keeper.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Nov. 16.—Charles Jones, a brother of the Rev. Sam P. Jones, shot Jim Young three times in Main-street yesterday. Young died in 25 minutes. Jones was jailed.

Brass Fenders, fire irons, Handirons, coffee machines and kettles. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 156

"WE MUST HAVE MORE CARS."

THIS IS THE BURDEN OF THE GRAIN MEN'S WAIL.

Stubborn Facts Prove the Shortage—Fast Freight is Necessary—Inconvenience, Annoyance and Loss—Bankers Becoming Nervous—The Grand Trunk the Arch Offender.

A railway is beneficial to the trade of the country just in proportion to the facilities it affords for the movement of produce or merchandise. When its rolling stock becomes unequal to the demand made upon it congestion ensues, and while it remains the condition of mercantile affairs in the locality immediately affected is obvious.

For some time the rolling stocks of the railway systems converging at this point (the Grand Trunk in particular) have proved unequal to the task of moving the products of certain of our industries. Last spring it was the lumbermen who suffered the most. Now the position has been aggravated by the grain men being thrown into the same boat. Appeals have repeatedly been made to the railway authorities for relief, but without perceptible result. In fact the railway authorities could not be brought to recognize the fact that an anomaly existed until a couple of months ago, when Sir Joseph Hickson during a conference with representative lumbermen and manufacturers acknowledged the corn and promised to remedy matters. This pledge obtained after such a lengthy siege one, would naturally expect to have been fulfilled, especially if any reliance can be placed in the proverb: "He who is most slow in making a promise is the most faithful in the performance of it." It may be an exception to the rule, but the antidote which was to have removed the congestion has not yet been administered. In the meantime the condition of the patient has become more serious. Not only is it next to impossible to procure more than a fractional part of the cars necessary, but the banks, becoming nervous at the increased risks grain men are running, are chary about lending the usual assistance, and in some instances have come down with a flat-footed "No."

The World has interviewed a number of those interested, and subjoined are their opinions:

What the Grain Men Say.

Stark Bros., grain merchants, feel sore over the treatment they have received from the railways. "I never saw anything like it," vehemently remarked a member of the firm in answer to a query from The World. "I don't know which part of the Grand Trunk is the worst. We have found that system the worst of all, both with freight car service and general management. At Rockwood we had to wait a month for one car, but at Sarnia the trouble is widespread. There they allow us to have sent supply twentieth part of the cars needed, grain having to lie in the elevators there for weeks. Against the Northern division there are standing complaints. N. Wright & Bros., millers and grain dealers, Ayton, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien in their application for a fighting fund." They misrepresent all the facts, says the same journal in its sweeping way.

"Our impression is that the trouble has swelled to such an alarming extent this fall that it is a fit subject for legislation in order to compel the railways to furnish cars after the proper notice has been given. This fall we could only run from five to six hours per day on account of being unable to get wheat, and it is no use buying when we cannot get it warehoused."

"Our idea," continued Mr. Stark, "is that car tracers should be put on every division. If this had been done weeks ago and we had to obey Jamieson's order to hand her over to another tracer, Mr. Ballouf's charts expressed their disgust by going away.

Jamieson himself took her by the wrist and handed her to the cannibals, who stabbed her, cut her up, cooked her in a stew of sticks and ate it. During the whole performance Jamieson sat sketching. He was accompanied by his boy, Mafella Hamadi, and the Zanzibaris. Tippoo Tib bearing the Zanzibaris, disgusted and refused to see Jamieson for two days on his arrival at Stanley Falls. On Bartlelot's second visit to the Falls Tippoo Tib threatened to break off intercourse with him if he assumed such dictatorial tones. The major replied: "You can play with Stanley, but not with me." Tippoo Tib retorted: "You consider yourself a Sultan. I can speak with Stanley, but not with you. You have too big a head; you only make trouble; you had better return and send another white man."

Shot by a Companion.

CORNWALL, Nov. 16.—Two unknown drunken men got into a dispute at the G.T.R. depot Friday night shortly before the east-bound express arrived, when one of them drew a revolver and fired, the ball entering the arm of the other, lodging in the fleshy part. The noise drew a large crowd to the scene, but the fellow had vanished and could not be found. The wounded man was carried into the waiting room and a doctor was summoned, who found it impossible to extract the ball. He claims that he did not even know the name of the man who shot him.

Realistic Stage Effects.

Stage effects have arrived at such a perfection of detail that to create any amount of enthusiasm or newspaper talk at the present day something out of the ordinary must be introduced. Dan Sully, who will be seen at the Grand Opera House this evening, has succeeded in doing this in his great comedy drama, "The Millionaire." A railroad is completed in full view of the audience with ties, gravel, rails, and everything that makes a complete track; and to this a real locomotive running accross and the effect is unparalleled.

The Dead.

John D. Deille, the American Consul at Brussels, died Friday.

Shirley Hibbard, editor of The Gardeners' Magazine, died at Kew, England, yesterday.

William J. Locke, a well-known citizen of Hamilton, died suddenly of heart disease Friday evening. He was 63 years of age.

Donald McInnes, jr., of Hamilton died at Nottingham, Eng., Saturday after a few days' illness. He was a nephew of the late Senator McInnes and was aged 27 years.

Cooking ranges, 25 per cent. cheaper than any place in city. Wheeler & Bain King east.

Drowned.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Nov. 16.—John Flemming, better known as Johnny Jack, wandered to the rear of Glencoe House and tumbled down the bank into the river. A couple of citizens hearing the splash h