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The Toronto World.

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FOURTH YEAR.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1883.

PRICE ONE CENT

NOR'-WEST SPECULATIONS

HOW CANADIANS RUSHED INTO THE GREAT DOOK'S LAND COMPANY.

The Money Market Review Very Severe on Canadian Subscribers—His Grace of Manchester Asked to Explain—A List of the Subscribers to be Given.

The London Money Market Review of December 23, has a long article on "The great land speculation in Canada and the companies affected by it." The following extracts are taken therefrom:

Our remarks of last week with regard to the land speculation in Canada, in the course of which we had occasion to refer to the course pursued by the Canadian Pacific railway company in putting land upon the market through the medium of the Canada Northwest Land company, limited, have brought upon us a severe letter, signed "Manitoba," which is to be regarded as an authoritative expression of the views entertained by persons connected with the two companies above-named.

Imprimis, we would have "Manitoba" know—our readers do not need to be informed—that the Money Market Review seeks only the truth, and does not "like it to appear" that the worse is the better cause. And here, as the first point, we invite the attention of the body of investors who have embarked, and to a large extent lost, their millions in Canadian railways to the admission inadvertently made by this advocate of the Canadian Pacific that that is "a competing line" Competing with what? The answer is, of course, competing at certain points with the Grand Trunk railway. And then comes the question, What shadow of justice—we had almost said of right—has the dominion government in thus directly authorizing competition with a railway which, while it has made Canada what it is, has hitherto been a sort of "bye-word and reproach" in the investment market? What right has the dominion to encourage competing projects so long as it leaves the English proprietors, for instance, of Grand Trunk ordinary stock, to lament over its grievous position in the market—a position denoted by a depreciation of nearly three-fourths of its face value? We opine that securities, whether of the Canadian Pacific railway or its offshoot, the Canada Northwest Land company, will find very few upholders in England as long as this reproach sticks to Canadian railway credit.

Let us brush away another cobweb which blinds the eyes of "Manitoba" and the land-jobbers. There is in this country no intention whatever to "injure the Canadian Northwest as a field for immigration." On the contrary, there is every desire to give it its fair chance; and, indeed, the balance of prejudice, if any such there be, must necessarily, amongst Englishmen, be on the side of exalting the advantages of a British colony to an extent beyond, perhaps, what should rightly attach to them. But in these matters let us, above all things, have truth; let us have the facts as they are; let us not have disadvantages in point of distance, of inaccessibility or of rigor of climate cloaked and concealed to the ultimate distress of poor people—unhappily an oft-told tale! Let us not, too, have the price of land in the Canadian Northwest—despite all its climatic drawbacks—stilted up to a point which shall prove oppressive to the settlers. Upon this point we join at issue at once with "Manitoba" and his backers. We retort upon the land speculators the charge of "injuring the Canadian Northwest as a field for immigration" by attempting to force up the price of land to a level which shall, as he says, turn British subjects away. Yet, it were better that they were turned away than tempted into paying prices which may ruin them!

Next, let us look at the bases upon which this "Canada Northwest Land company, limited," whose shares with £3 paid are nominally quoted 2 to 2½ in the London market, rests. We will not pause to ask what was the cause of the resignation of "his grace the duke of Manchester, K P.," whose influential name, figuring prominently as "chairman" in the prospectus issued in July last, is believed to have had no small influence in inducing such limited response to the invitation for subscriptions as was obtained in this country; yet in passing by this point we freely offer to his grace the use of our columns for that explanation, which is surely needed, and which, in justice to his own eminent position and character, most persons think he ought at once to afford. But let us look, as we have said, at the underlying basis of the Canada Northwest Land company, limited. This company bought 5,000,000 acres of land from the Canadian Pacific railway company at the price of 12 per acre. But the Canadian Pacific railway company, the vendors of that land, are at this moment offering land at a uniform price of 10s per acre, with a rebate to the settler of 5s for each acre brought under cultivation within four years. In other words, the Canadian Pacific—the vendors to the Canada Northwest Land company—are offering land to the general public at 5s per acre net. Mark the conflict of interests implied in all this. And where is the 'pull' obtained by the Canada Northwest Land company? Why should settlers pay 12s per acre to them when they can get it for a net 5s per acre from the Canada Pacific railway company themselves? But this is not all. "Manitoba" himself states—what is known to be a fact by anyone who reads the advertisements in the daily papers—that the dominion government offers a free grant of 160 acres to each immigrant, besides power of pre-emption in respect of 160 acres more. We must then carry the question further, and ask, why should settlers pay 12s. per acre to the Canada Northwest Land company, or even a net 5s. per acre to the Canadian Pacific railway company, when they can have land from the government "free, gratis for nothing"? These are common-sense questions, into which no point, whether of prejudice or of disturbing considerations of so-called patriotism, can enter. Under such conditions as these—that is to say, in presence of the fact that the Canada Northwest Land company have given 12s. per acre for their land—when can they reasonably expect to realise a profit? Can its realization, as applying to the whole concern, be fixed for any date within the next thirty years?

"Manitoba" is trying to deceive his readers when he says he knows of settlers who have lately been offered as high as £3 and £4 per acre for land for which they paid 10s. per acre to the railway company. We are talking of farming land, not of gambling spurts in town-lots, the prices for which may be high to-day and low to-morrow. The governor of the Hudson's Bay company, at the last meeting, said as much as he could say, without being accused of undue disparagement, in exposing the gambling which has been in progress in "town-lots," affirming that, in some cases, the same lots were sold in the morning bought back at mid-day, and sold again in the afternoon. There can be no stability—no element of permanence—about such "sharping" as this. The instances of a price of £4 and £5 per acre which "Manitoba," apparently, has in his mind cannot mean land for agricultural purposes, because the Canadian Pacific railway company says it has 5,000,000 acres of the "best" land for sale at 12s per acre; because, too, the Canadian Pacific railway company offer any amount of what they likewise term the "best" land at a net price of 5s per acre, and finally because the government offers land gratis. We are talking of agricultural land, not of speculation in town lots in spots where gamblers may think that a town will some day spring up.

Such being the very doubtful nature of the basis upon which the Canada Northwest Land company reposes, of what sort of elements, let us next ask, is that company composed? "Manitoba's" tone is of so unusual, and his insinuations of so outrageous a character that we are induced to give space to the publication of particulars which, we doubt not, will be regarded as very interesting reading in Canada itself. When "Manitoba" charges us with unfairness and partizanship, let him look to himself; we, in self-defence, give him the benefit of particulars which are calculated to open the eyes both of home and colonial investors in his company. We have gone through the share list of the Canada Northwest Land company, and we confess we are staggered at the result. It is well known that Canadians are not investors in public companies. As all the world is aware, they did not invest in even their two greatest railways, but left the home public to fight their battle and do the work. In fact, the money in the dominion is too scanty and too urgently needed for pressing requirements. And yet the serious error has been committed of alluring into the project of the Canada Northwest Land company a large number of persons on the spot, of whose capacity to pay up the calls most serious doubts may well be entertained. In appending at the foot of these remarks, for the instruction of our readers, a complete and detailed list of the shareholding *corpus* of the company, we, of course, point to no single individual as incapable of meeting his calls. It would be an exceedingly invidious thing for us to do anything of the sort. It is with the general character of the subscription that we have to deal, and than this, we say, there can under the circumstances be nothing more unsatisfactory. We have also been at the pains of making an analysis of the share-holding results as affecting each of the more important cities and places in the dominion, and find that the sums for which the several localities have made themselves liable is far out of proportion to their reputed capacity, while, in relation to their character for permanent investment, still more disadvantageous conclusions are forced upon one. Here are the results of the analysis:—

At Toronto, out of a population of 86,455 persons, there are 289 shareholders, holding in the aggregage 101,735 shares, which represent a total capital of £1,017,850, the average holding being 352 shares.

At Montreal, population 140,863, 99 shareholders hold 22,850 shares, or £223,500; average holding 225 shares.

At Niagara, three holders have 2500 shares, representing £25,000; average, 833 shares.

At Winnipeg, 15 persons hold 2127 shares, representing a liability of £21,270; average, 141 shares.

At Port Hope, population 5588, 6 persons hold 3700 shares, or £37,000; average, 616 shares.

At Cobourg, population 4957, 6 subscribers hold 603 shares, representing £6,030; average, 100 shares each.

At Hamilton, population 35,065, 48 persons hold 22,985 shares, representing £229,850; average, 479 shares.

At London, C.W., population 19,763, 29 subscribers hold 5960 shares, representing £59,600; average, 205 shares.

At Quebec, population 62,446, 27 subscribers hold 4102 shares or £41,020; average, 151 shares.

At Ottawa, population 27,417, 13 persons hold 2380 shares or £23,800; average 183 shares

At Detroit three persons hold 2300 shares representing £23,000, and an average holding of as much as 766 shares, or £7660 each.

Here we find Toronto liable for more than a million sterling, Montreal for £223,500, Cobourg for £60,300, Hamilton (which jockeyed its English bondholders), for £229,850, a poor place like London (not of course our own metropolis, but the London of Canada West) for £59,600, and Port Hope—a very struggling locality—for £37,000. Poor Port Hope! Hope ever told a flattering tale. How, in the name of common sense, can the majority of these localities be expected to meet the extensive liabilities attaching to them?

The large average amount of each individual holding forms another point that will excite surprise. A call of £1 per share is due on Feb. 1 next, and apparently £1 in May. Considering everything, we are not at all "surprised" that the shares are at the discount at which they stand. There was evidently an idea of getting the Canadians well into the project in order that they might sell such valuable shares to the "Britishers" at a profit, upon the strength of the land-speculation which was then arising upon the spot, and in which many dabblers have already burnt their fingers. It is satisfactory to know, from the comparatively limited proportion of shares held in this country, that the calculation has not been realized, and that the Canadians have practically kept so good a thing to themselves. The English market is evidently wary of the liability upon these £10 shares.

We are well aware that, according to the original prospectus of the company, it was not intended to call up more than £5 per £10 share, the design being to issue debentures thereafter. This design strikes us as being, under existing circumstances, one of the most questionable points about the whole concern. Upon what really available security—for land which perchance cannot be sold is not really available because not a convertible security—are the proposed debentures to be based? The only possible answer is, on the security of the unpaid capital. But, assuming a depreciation in the market value of that capital, and assuming a doubt as to the capability of a considerable proportion of the shareholding body to pay up to the full extent of the £10 per share for which they are liable—where is the security of the debentures? Who is to take this paper, which it is contemplated to float? Not the Canadian Pacific railway company certainly; for they themselves want money. The basis of the proposed issue of debentures then remains, as we say, the security only of these, for the most part, speculative allottees; and they cannot take the debentures because, apparently, they have already overshot their power of subscribing and of paying up. Let it not be imagined that these considerations are of a trivial order. We know well what happened here in 1866, in consequence of the plan then adopted of issuing debentures upon a too narrow substratum of paid up capital; and the fact of a company appearing in the seductive dress of a land company does not alter the matter one jot.

The tone of the Money Market Review, throughout these discussions, has been in harmony with that taken by the highly respectable directors of the Hudson's Bay company—i.e., one of warning to the public against the disasters that must, only too probably, follow excess of speculation alike in land and in land companies' shares. Of a like nature were the remarks made by the governor, Mr. R. Gillespie, at the meeting of the Canada company held on Thursday last, this gentleman observing, in warning tones, that "it would be well for those intending to emigrate to the Northwest provinces to weigh the difficulties and trials inseparable from so long a journey and the severity of the climate." "Rigs," whether in land or in land shares, are not matters to be encouraged. That there was a "rig" in Hudson's Bay shares recently cannot be doubted, and the immediate effect of the pricking of the bubble has been, even within the last few days, a relapse in the shares from their inflated valuation of £40 to £28, from whence they have recovered to 30.

In conclusion, we say let the two companies whose proceedings have formed the subject of these remarks, and let the Hudson's Bay company also, go on selling their land in a proper and legitimate way to actual settlers—in other words, let them sell land as best they can when they find a bona fide demand; but let us have no more of this pernicious land speculation, the effects of which, already giving rise to most serious apprehensions on the spot, can only be, as 'Manitoba' himself ought to admit, to discourage immigration, turn away settlers from the brightest of colonies, and give a check to the development of the dominion, the removal of which may take years.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

The Money Market Review then goes on to give a complete list of and the number of shares held by the Canadian subscribers to the Northwest Land company. That list will be published in to-morrow's paper.

Police Court Chronicles.

Notwithstanding the large number of delegates in the city on Wednesday night, the list of sore-heads before the Colonel yesterday was small. There were only three. On a charge of stealing a gold ring from the jewelry store at 48 Queen street west, Mary Ann Wren was acquitted. James O'Neil had a dog in his possession which was claimed by Thomas Reid. O'Neil said he owned the canine a couple of years ago and considered that it was still his property. He was ordered to restore it to Reid, which he did. Daniel Curtain and Jeremiah Hennesy were held for stealing a pair of boots from Wm Brown. Curtain said he took the boots but left a pair of his own, which Brown afterwards refused to give up. Both defendants were remanded till Jan 10. Jesse Carley, late keeper of the western cattle market, is held on a charge of embezzling city moneys. The trial was again put back. Betsey Bowes, who in charged with stabbing Wm. Brown in a house in Emma street a couple of weeks ago, will be tried on Jan. 12. Public Nuisance (Doc) Sheppard had a charge preferred against him of insulting Jerry Sheehan, and was set back for a week. This is a counter-charge. George Buchan, on a charge of violating the liquor law, will be called to answer today.

The Guardians of Education.

The public school board for the ensuing school year will be comprised as follows: St Lawrence ward—Wm Lamb and Alf Medcalfe; St David's—E Galley (chairman) and E P Roden; St Thomas'—R B Hamilton and Thos R Whiteside; St James'—W S Lee and Wm Lyons; St John's—Frank Somers and Geo Boxall; St Andrew's—Dr J E Kennedy and Marcellus Crombie; St George's—Geo McMurrich and Chas A Brown; St Patrick's—W Mara and Dr W W Ogden; St Stephen's—Follis Johnston and Fred Denovan.

The separate school board remains the same as last year, as follows:—St Andrew's—Very Rev F P Rooney (chairman) and H J Nolan; St Stephen's—D Kennedy and Dr McConnell; St Patrick's—Very Rev J M Laurent and William Burns; St John's—Rev F McCann and James Ryan; St James'—Rev F Bergin and James Herson; St Thomas'—Wm Petley and John Herbert; St David's—Rev F Sheehan and C Burns; St Lawrence—D Kelly and M O'Connor, St George's—John Gibson and William Thompson.

A Day of Prayer.

In compliance with a circular issued by the Women's Christian Temperance national council and addressed to the pastors and people of the United States and Canada, the lady members in Toronto have set apart Tuesday, January 9, as a day of prayer to the God of nations "that his militant army may be endowed with power from on high, that it shall be indeed mighty for the pulling down of strongholds, and that a Penticostal power like that of the woman's crusade of 1874 may rest upon us all, to the end that in the customs of society and by the laws of the land there shall be a turning from the use and sale of alcoholic liquors as a drink." Meetings to which all christians are earnestly invited will be held on that day in the small parlor of Shaftesbury Hall, from 10 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m., which will be conducted by several of the city clergymen. It is hoped there will be a large attendance.

Emma Abbott.

The Abbott Opera company's performances in Montreal this week are creating a furore among the music loving people of that city. The Academy of music is being crowded nightly, and the press speak of the company as one deserving all praise. Of the performance of Lucia Monday night the Gazette says that "it was a splendid success, and Miss Abbott's performance showed manifest improvement over previous efforts. Her voice is fuller, her method nearer perfection and her acting beyond all question more artistic It is not too much to say that her Lucia may fairly rank with the best ever given. The support was admirable." This is certainly a candid expression of praise, but that it is fully deserved cannot be doubted. The sale of seats is now in progress.

Skating Carnival Last Night.

Yesterday's keen frost made the ice on the Adelaide street rink in good skating condition last night. The turn out of skaters in costume was not so large, nor were the costumes so fine as on former occasions, yet some of them were very fine and were shown to nice advantage under the electric light. The grotesque character prevailed too much and greatly deteriorated the effect of the finer costumes. A large number of spectators were present.

READY TO LYNCH MANN

THE BUTCHER OF THE COOKE FAMILY IN JAIL.

An Infuriated Crowd Follow Him—The Preliminary Trial—Postponed for Two Days.

L'ORIGNAL, Ont, Jan 4—The county town of the united counties of Prescott and Russell to-day discussed nothing but the terrible butchery of the Cooke family at Hawkesbury. Groups gathered here and and there and advanced a hundred different theories as to the motive, and speculated on the prospects of Mann ever being allowed to go to trial. Nothing but lynching appears to meet the general idea, and it will not be at all surprising if a raid is made on the jail before the preliminary trial is through. Last night when the prisoner was being driven from the Calumet station to L'Orignal, a crowd of infuriated citizens of Hawkesbury followed him. They were provided with a noose and other essentials for lynching, but through the vigilance of Sheriff Merrick and High Constable Costello, their efforts were thwarted. The prisoner is now safely lodged in jail and carefully guarded. He refuses to communicate with the clergy and is as silent as the grave as to the motive which led him to commit the terrible butchery. He is perfectly calm and betrays no symptoms of uneasiness. Last night he ate a hearty meal and slept well. This morning he breakfasted somewhat lighter and spent his time in glancing over the pages of a religious tract furnished by the jailer. He says he is 19 years of age and was born in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England. In conversation with Detective Latour he gave his name as Bob Stevens, but on being asked if his name was not Frederick Mann, he replied yes, and said he lived with Mr. Cooke and committed the murder. He is about five feet seven inches in height, light complexion, narrow forehead, blue eyes, with a beardless and rather innocent face. His eye is the only attractive feature; it is quick and penetrating. The young man arrested as an accomplice is a Swede named Randell, who worked on the Grenville canal works. He is quite communicative, and it is evident that he had no connection with the crime, but merely met Mann by accident near Lachute. He will probably be liberated on Friday. Mann this morning was arraigned before Judge Daniell for preliminary examination. The court house was crowded. He appears quite calm and met the gaze of the crowd with perfect indifference. No evidence was taken by the county attorney, Mr. Dartnell asking for a remand of forty-eight hours to enable him to get the witnesses together. Mann was subsequently photographed. The funeral will not take place until Saturday next so as to enable two of Mr. Cooke's sons to attend. They are at present residing in Winnipeg and have been telegraphed for.

THE SYNDICATE SAFE.

Getting all the Money They Wish in London.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4—A despatch received here from Sir John Rose says that the Canadian Pacific railway company will get all the capital required in London. A syndicate is formed in the metropolis to buy up the shares.

FIRES.

The Montreal Rolling Mills Destroyed—Loss $30,000.

MONTREAL, Jan 4—A destructive fire broke out this afternoon in the Montreal rolling mills at Ste Cunegonde outside the city, and resulted in their being reduced to ashes. The mills were not running at the time and there were no fires in the furnaces. The building, which had only been completed last year, was undergoing repairs and lots of rubbish had been left lying about in corners. It was the opinion of some that the fire resulted from spontaneous combustion. In a short time half a dozen streams were playing on the flames and firemen struggling desperately to prevent the conflagration spreading. The main building, 100 square feet, was destroyed. A shed containing 2000 tons of coal caught fire at one end and sent dense volumes of black smoke into the air. The firemen by pouring continuous streams on to the smoky pile managed to keep the flames from spreading. After about two hours hard work the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames, except the coal which continues to smoulder. The buildings are entirely gone but the machinery, it is thought, is only partially injured. Loss is expected to be fully covered by $30,000.

Stove-Mounters Strike.

HAMILTON, Jan 4—The stove-mounters employed at Messrs E & C Gurney's establishment struck to-day. Some days ago it was intimated to five of the men engaged in the stove-mounting department that it was the intention of the proprietors to reduce their wages 10 per cent. After a conference with Mr Tilden on the subject, in which the workmen stated that it would be impossible for them, in the present state of the provision market, to work for less than they had been receiving, all the mounters decided to quit. A representative of the Times called at Messrs E & C Gurney's and made enquiries concerning the matter. Mr Tilden states that the firm did not feel that in justice to themselves they could continue to pay high prices for labor until they could satisfy themselves as to prices of goods for which sale will not commence until September or October next. The mounters, he says, were given an advance when they asked for it on the 5th of last May. Then the goods were being sold as fast as manufactured. The case now is quite different, as the firm know nothing as to how prices or demand will be during the coming season.

Very Successful.

The promenade concert and Christmas tree held in the town hall, Brockton, in aid of the St Helen's Roman catholic church, was closed last evening. Great credit should be given to the ladies of Toronto and Brockton for their valuable assistance, particularly to Miss Morrison, of Toronto, to whose able management the success of the affair is chiefly due. Father McCann may congratulate himself on his unlooked-for success.

GAMBETTA'S OBSEQUIES.

Duclerc's Tribute to the Dead—The Funeral Arrangements.

PARIS, Jan. 4—The reason for postponing Gambetta's funeral was to enable deputations from Alsace, Lorraine and distant departments to attend. The public will be admitted to view the catafalque to-day. The hearse to be used was formerly engaged in the obsequies of the Duc De Moray. It is ornamented with silver and with a dome of plumes. The municipality of St. Etienne, whose socialistic element is strong, have refused to send a deputation to join the funeral procession.

PARIS, Jan. 4—At 9.25 this morning immense crowds were assembled at the Palais Bourbon, waiting to see Gambetta's coffin. Deputations from Alsace and Lorraine will form a conspicious figure in the funeral procession. Insulting comments in some of the Bonapartist reactionary papers have caused intense indignation. The offending journals are torn to pieces and stamped upon in cafes. Victor Hugo is expected to attend the funeral and deliver an oratian.

The weight of Gambetta's brain is 1100 grammes.

Gambetta's father demands for the body of his son religious burial at Nice.

The American legation has placed a wreath at Gambetta's coffin.

Duclerc, president of the council, in a letter to President Grevy submitting the decree for a public funeral in honor of Gambetta says: "A great misfortune has befallen France. She is mourning one of her most illustrious sons. The services he rendered are in the memory of all. He was one of the most eminent members of the government which at least saved the honor of the country during a difficult period in the foundation of the republic. He helped to win those majorities which are now the bulwark of our institutions. A conscientious upright citizen, of clear intelligence, lofty mind, an orator of incomparable power, this statesman cannot be treated by his fellow citizens with too great marks of esteem and gratitude. In proposing a public funeral we are sure we are responding to the feeling which you were first to express on learning of the fatal news."

Trouble is being caused by Gambetta's father opposing the civil interment of his son. He insists upon a religious ceremonial, to which the republican and secularist parties strongly object. The father's opposition will delay the funeral and probably may lead to important alterations in the plans of the government. It is thought that the funeral will take place on Tuesday next and Gambetta be buried at Nice. The state obsequies will be limited to the transfer of the body from the Palais Bourbon to the railway.

The Siecle says that the German journals are mistaken if they suppose that the just claims of France die with Gambetta.

The Journal de Paris declares that convincing proof that domestic affairs had nothing whatever to do with the pistol-shot wound of Gambetta will be published when the proper moment arrives.

It is estimated that between 200,000 and 300,000 persons will attend the funeral.

LATER—Gambetta's father has finally consented to allow the remains to be temporarily burried in the cemetery Pere La Chaise.

BOSTON, Jan. 4—French residents last evening took appropriate action regarding the death of Gambetta, and subscribed 1000 francs for a wreath for his coffin.

THE EUROPEAN FLOODS.

Great Loss of Property—People Drowned.

BERLIN, Jan. 4—The inundations are taking the form of a great public catastrophe and the distress is increasing hourly. The military and civil authorities are making the greatest exertions to mitigate the misery of the disaster. There are no signs yet that the height of the calamity has been reached. The high temperature and rains continue. At Ludwigshofen, where the great Rhine dam gave way last night, hundreds of people are imperilled. A steamer rescued many hundreds of persons, including the sick. Great distress prevails.

VIENNA, Jan. 4—The Danube has inundated Presburg.

PENEYEA, Jan. 4—The Paris and Lyons railway, on the French frontier, has been washed away, and direct railway service between Switzerland, France and Italy interrupted.

PARIS, Jan. 4—The rivers Saone and Doubs have inundated several valleys. Thirty-two houses are fallen at Longe Pierre, department of Saone a Tier.

PARIS, Jan. 4—The Seine is rising fast. Much apprehension is felt. Many houses are washed away in the suburbs.

WIESBADEN, Jan. 4—The Rhine is beginning to fall. Thirteen persons were drowned at Friesentein by the floods. The water is penetrating the foundations of the fortifications at Mayence.

IRISH NEWS.

Tenant Farmer Beaten to Death—More Arrests—Edgar Honored—Trevelyan's Tour.

DUBLIN, Jan 4—Carney, a tenant farmer, was beaten to death by a party of men near Claremorris. Carney's brother-in-law has been arrested on suspicion.

At a meeting of the national league, it was resolved to present Edgar, treasurer of the late land league, with a service of plate in recognition of his services.

CORK, Jan 4—Jno O'Brien, an active Parnellite, has been summoned for using intimidating language against landlords in a speech at Bantry on Dec 10 while establishing a local branch of the national league. The ex-suspects Gilhooly and Hodnett have been summoned with O'Brien on the same charge.

LONDON, Jan. 4—A priest in Donegal telegraphs that he accompanied Mr Trevelyan the chief secretary on a tour of inspection in the parish Saint Calumnokill. They visited twenty families and found that there was not a morsel of food in any house.

THE SUEZ CANAL

Declared by England Free to All Nations.

LONDON, Jan 4—Earl Granville has sent a circular to the English representatives abroad explaining the government's action in Egypt and inviting the powers to recognize definitely the free navigation of the Suez canal by the ships of all nations.

Threatening the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4—The czar on Sunday found in his bedroom a letter from the revolutionary committee, demanding the commencement of the promised reforms, and adding that the committee possesses the power to forcibly obtain the concessions.

GOULD BEATEN

In Trying to Control the Union Mutual.

BOSTON, Jan 4—Pooled stock of the Mutual Union telegraph company, amounting to $81,000 shares, was deposited yesterday with the Trust company. This is a majority of the total stock. The pool is made to prevent the company being consolidated with or controlled by any other company.

A GIRLS' SCHOOL BURNED

In Illinois—Narrow Escape of One Hundred Inmates—Accidents.

KNOXVILLE, Ill., Jan. 4—St Mary's Episcopal school for young ladies was burned early this morning. Most of the hundred scholars were asleep when the flames were discovered and barely escaped, leaving their wardrobe and property. Many escaped by ladders. Miss Gillette of Buffalo, Ill., broke her leg; Miss Hasford of Dubuque was seriously injured falling from a ladder; a fireman was also injured; no other casualties. Loss on building $25,000; loss to ladies in property about as much.

LABOR NOTES.

Twenty Thousand Men to be Locked out in the West.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4—The vice-president Calumet Iron and Steel company says their mills will close Jan. 15 for a month or six weeks on account of the low price of nails. Twenty thousand men will be thrown out of employment on account of the closing of the nail manufactories.

OBITUARY.

MEXICO, Jan. 4—Major Frances Degress, a member of one of the largest firm of merchants and a government contractor of this republic, died last night at Rencodee. He was the most popular, prominent and enterprising American in Mexico, and did more to build up American trade than any other man. The president of the republic sent the surgeon general of army to attend him. His death causes profound sorrow among Mexican foreigners.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The president will give a dinner to Gen. Grant next week.

Officer Delaney, who shot and killed the ruffian McGowan at New York, has been exonerated by the coronor's jury.

The number of vessels built and added to the Gloucester, Mass., fleet in 1882 was 44 larger than any previous year since 1875.

Gen. Grant has been called to Washington to confer with Romero and the New Mexican commissioner as to the reciprocity treaty.

The annual convention of Zeta Psi fraternity assembled in Boston yesterday. Delegates were present from chapters in the United States and Canada.

The Jewish circles in Milwaukee are agitated by the fact that Leopold Sessler, wife and three children have decided to renounce the Jewish faith, and unite with the catholic church.

The contest for the election of a successor to Senator David Davis promises to be one of the warmest political fights in Illinois for a number of years. Gen. Raum, Gov. Colum and other candidates are at Springfield.

A quack doctor induced Augustus Berringer of Syracuse to take pink root and mandrake to kill a tape worm. Berringer began to take the medicine Friday and died yesterday. The coronor is holding an inquest.

The legislature of Tennessee have adopted a resolution directing the comptroller and treasurer to pay no more interest on state bonds except those held by charitable institutions, Mrs. Polk and United States government. Three bills passed the first reading to repeal the recent debt settlement.

How the Governor of Missouri Wiped out the James Gang.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo, Jan 4—The governor's message reviews the exploits of the James gang, and says the results following the issuance of the proclamation offering a large reward furnish an ample vindication of the policy which inspired it. The governor says he paid $20,000 in rewards to various persons for the capture and overthrow of this band of desperadoes, not a dollar of which was taken from the state treasury. It is not probable that Missouri will be again cursed and disgraced by the presence of such a band.

The Town of Abortions.

NEWHAVEN, Conn, Jan 4—Dr Ernest Thomson has been arrested for abortion practised upon Mary Conovan of Middletown. He also attended Ida Perkins, who died from the effects of abortion on her at Christmas. A Mrs Clemens, boarding-house keeper, at whose house the operation was performed, and Mrs Van Epps, dress-maker of Hartford, are also arrested on the charge of complicity in the crime. Thomson is a physician with a large practice and hitherto was highly esteemed.

Ben Butler's Installation.

BOSTON, Jan 4—Ben Butler was installed as governor to-day. His inaugural address reveals a political faith much akin to that of the modern English radical. Free manhood suffrage, civil service reform, woman suffrage, shorter work-day for employees, increased salaries for teachers were some of the questions enlarged upon. His advocacy of go-ahead reforms was sustained by the characteristic vim of the prince of stump speakers.

U. S. Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan 4—The senate committee of finance reported the house bill reducing the internal revenue taxation with amendment embracing an entire revision of the tariff and machinery for its collection.

It is probable the Porter bill will pass the senate, but Conger's declaration that it will be beaten in the house is regarded as correct.

Another Faith Cure.

TROY, Jan 4—Miss Annie Cooper, an invalid nineteen years and unable to walk or use her voice four years, recovered the use of her limbs and voice yesterday while prayer was offered for her by a clergyman. She says she was cured by faith.

Mope Strike Ile.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4—Advices from Wayne county, Kentucky, state that an oil well just bored thirty miles west of the Cincinnati Southern railroad and near the Tennessee line, has been pumped three days. The yield was ten to fifteen barrels of heavy lubricating oil a day.

A VERY CLOSE VICTORY.

MAYOR-ELECT BOSWELL'S MAJORITY REDUCED TO FIVE.

Declaring the Result at the City Buildings—Speeches by the Candidates—The Legal Phase of the Recount Set Forth.

There was a considerable stir down at the city buildings yesterday at noon when City Clerk Roddy made the official declaration of the ballots cast for the mayor of Toronto for 1883. Previous to the declaration the corridors of the city hall were filled with anxious-looking men. It was not thought that Mr Roddy's official declaration would alter the published figures to any great extent, but in fact it reduced Mr Boswell's majority to a very narrow strip—just so narrow that it was a bare squeeze in. The vote by wards was announced as follows:

	Withrow.	Boswell.
St Andrew's Ward	403	548
St David's Ward	534	623
St George's Ward	283	305
St James' Ward	698	466
St John's Ward	522	586
St Lawrence Ward	380	346
St Patrick's Ward	658	757
St Stephen's Ward	343	461
St Thomas' Ward	464	197
	4284	4289
		4284
Majority for Boswell		5

Mayor McMurrich suggested that the mayor elect make a few remarks, which Mr Boswell proceeded to do. He referred to the closeness of the contest and the keen interest manifested therein. It was not often that a contest was so close, and he had expected to be elected by a handsome majority. He was given to believe that Mr Withrow would apply for a recount before the county judge. As for that, he and his friends felt that such a recount might just be as favorable for him as for Mr Withrow. He thanked the 4289 electors who voted for him, and said that if it turned out that Mr Withrow was elected, he would be prepared to congratulate him. [Cheers and applause.]

Mr Withrow also made a few remarks. It gave him pleasure to think that he had run Mr Boswell so closely, although he understood that the latter had stated that he expected to go in by 1500, certainly not less than 1000. [Laughter.] Considering the organization formed and the statements circulated against him he was surprised at the extent of his vote, and he hoped even yet to occupy the chair. In the meantime his worthy friend would fill it for a few days during which he could not do much harm. He referred to the closeness of the concest, thanked the citizens who had supported him and hoped Mr. Boswell would keep the seat warm for him for a week. [Laughter and cheers.]

MR WITHROW'S COURSE.

A World reporter saw Mr Withrow at his residence in Wilton crescent last night. He said that he had retained Mr J E McDougall, and an application will be made to the county judge for an appointment to-day. The proceedings will be *quo warranto*. This will not simply call for a recount before the county judge but before the superior court. The writ will be returnable in eight days, unless Mr Boswell agrees to begin proceedings at once.

WHAT MR HODGINS SAYS.

A World reporter yesterday interviewed Thos Hodgins, Q C. the well known election lawyer. He said the only way to get a recount before the county judge is to obtain a *quo warranto* (a writ calling on the party served to show by what right or warrant he holds a certain office). The law was different in the matter of contested municipal elections. A speedy count could however be secured by a *quo warranto*. It will be remembered that this plan was adopted when H E Hamilton questioned Ald. Harry Piper's right to a seat for St. John's ward two or three years ago. It is high time the local legislature provided similar machinery for a recount in municipal elections as now exists in parliamentary ones.

OTHER COMPLICATIONS.

A recount in St. John's ward is also talked of. In this ward the figures are 488 for ex-Ald. Fleming and 607 for Ald. Irwin, but as the returning officer for No. 2 division omitted to credit the former with any votes, and the scrutineer for Fleming gives the number polled there for him at 115, that would place Fleming just four votes below Irwin.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

Oh look at Mr Blake's beard—The Delegates

You bet, it's a daisy, it makes me look less statuesque—Ed Blake.

But my chin-whisker caught the farmers—Joe Rymal.

I think I'll grow a goatee—Oliver Mowat.

I've the best side-whisker in the government—Little Thunder.

My true reason for growing it was that I might look less like Moses Oates—Ed Blake.

But you can't escape; I'll follow suit—Moses Oates

That obtrusive little sheet [The World]—Kingston News.

I think I have caught Gladstone's style—Peter Ryan.

I almost wished I was a delegate myself.—J E Smith.

TWO RIVAL CLANSMEN.

Henry Sand and John Green, two rival feudalists from Glengarry, might have been noticed on the streets yesterday. The former was a delegate to the liberal convention; the latter is an out-and-out conservative, a trusted liegeman of Sir John. The two are sworn foes, and as they walked the street robed in Newmarket overcoats they looked dirks at one another and the expression of each was, "I only wish he'd tread on the tail of my Newmarket." Up to a late hour last night no collision had occurred.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Date.	Steamship.	Reported at	From
Jan 4	Hermann	New York	Antwerp
Jan 4	Manitoba	Portland	Liverpool
Jan 4	Gellert	New York	Hamburg
Jan 4	Pennsylvania	New York	Glasgow
Jan 4	Pereiere	New York	Havre

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, January 5, 1 a.m.

The weather has continued intensely cold in the Northwest and has turned decidedly colder from the lakes to the Atlantic. In the northern portion of the lower lake region the temperature has fallen twelve degrees below zero, and in the southern portion it has dropped to within a few degrees of zero. Along the St Lawrence and in New Brunswick it ranges from 15 to 30 degrees below zero. Probabilities for the lakes: strong easterly to northerly winds, cloudy to snowy weather, stationary or slightly higher temperature.