EVENING EDITION

London Advertiser.

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O'SHEA'S SUIT.

Mrs. O'Shea's Counsel Take No Part in the Proceedings.

The Honduras Revolution Reported to Have Collapsed.

Gen. Sanchez and His Army Defeated and Surrounded.

Verdict for $500 Against the London Times for Libel.

Another Wreck.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Hull steamer Derwentwater struck a reef off Cape Finisterre and foundered. Two of the crew were drowned and six were saved.

Thirty Killed!

SALONICA, Nov. 15.—A railway train from Askab, on which were a number of soldiers whose terms of service had expired and who were on the way to their homes, was derailed near here to-day. Thirty persons were killed and 40 injured. The accident was caused by the washing out of the track by heavy rains.

Mr. West-Jones Arrested.

STUDLEY, Nov. 15.—All the evening papers publish long accounts of Birchall's hanging. A telegram from Hanley is also published stating that West-Jones, Birchall's brother-in-law, was arrested to-day on account of a sentence of three months' imprisonment passed on him some time ago for retaining moneys received by him on behalf of the Hanley-Starbowkett Building Society.

Verdict Against the Times for Libel.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—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 from New York giving the statement of the charge and arrest. 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 the solicitor for the Times had made a complete apology and offered to settle for £100 and costs.

Dr. Playfair's Advice to Canada.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Sir Lyon Playfair's address at Leeds on the McKinley tariff attracts much attention. Some passages of the speech were very emphatic, Dr. Playfair arguing that if Canada will take warning from the breakdown of protection in the States and reconstruct her tariff on principles of revenue, not protection, Europe and Asia will contribute to her future greatness and commercial prosperity. Canada could become one of the greatest and most prosperous countries in the world by maintaining her political independence if she only had a more profound conviction of the vast benefits of commercial freedom. The Times indorses this view. The speech is generally regarded as the best review of the question yet made here.

The Irish Conspiracy Trial.

DUBLIN, Nov. 15.—The trial of the conspiracy case, the venue of which was changed from Tipperary to Clonmel, was resumed at the latter place. Mr. Redmond, speaking for the defense, said that a more iniquitous thing was ever known in the history of despotism than the action of the Government in sending a complicated charge of conspiracy before a tribunal which was both judge and jury. The Government's policy had been a waiting policy. By their inaction sixteen months had been lost, and this delay in commencing the prosecution was practically an admission of the legality of the defendants' acts. Mr. Redmond admitted that a combination existed, but contended that its objects were so great and noble that they justified almost everything that had been done during its existence.

Defeat of the Honduras Rebels.

HONDURAS, Nov. 15.—The rebellion headed by General Longinos Sanchez is practically ended. The revolutionary forces have been utterly routed by President Bogran's army, and the President is in full possession of the capital city, with the exception of one barrack, where the remnant of the defeated army is closely imprisoned. At daybreak yesterday Bogran, with 2,000 soldiers, advanced upon the capital. Sanchez had all the approaches guarded with artillery, which did very effective work. His position was charged several times by Bogran's forces before it was carried. Sanchez's troops were at last routed and took refuge in the capital. The fight was continued in the streets with varying success for several hours. The loss so far has been very heavy on both sides. Bogran is now practically master of the situation. Sanchez and his army are surrounded in one of the barracks which is being bombarded by solid shot and shell. Sanchez's only chance of escape is to make a sortie. If he does that he will become a prisoner to the President, which means not alone his death, but that of his leaders and many soldiers. Bogran has already taken many prisoners. The city is badly wrecked.

The Rear Guard.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Jameson writes to the London papers as follows: "As the Emin Relief Committee appears to consider that the duty of refutation devolves on me, I ask the papers to insert the following letter from my husband, who died a fortnight after writing it, and who therefore was unable to take the further steps with which he intended to clear his character." Jameson's letter is addressed to Sir Wm. Mackinnon, and is dated Stanley Falls, Aug. 3, 1888. After describing Asaad Farran's statements as false and cruel, Jameson writes: "Upon arrival at Ribarub the chief invited me to his residence, where I was the witness of a curious native dance, following over ceremonies which Tippoo said was usual followed by a cannibal feast. I laugh skeptically, whereupon another Arab related a horrible story. I flatly declared that it was impossible that this could happen. The Arab retorted: 'Give me a bit of cloth and see.' I though this a mere ruse to obtain a gift but the Arab had formerly been so kind, so I gave him a piece of six handkerchiefs. Then followed the most horrible scene I ever witnessed in my life. The whole thing happened so quickly that it was impossible to make a sketch as I had wished to do so. Further sketches made were done in the evening at my own house. The girl never looked for help, she seemed to know it was her fate. She never stirred hand, foot or head. How this girl was obtained I don't yet know, but will send you all the particulars, signed by witnesses, as promised." Then follows the statement that Asaad swindled the British Government in the purchase of camels at Suakim, where he also made money by dividing with policemen spoils captured from gamblers among the troops. The statement concludes as follows: "This is the low brute whose word the Belgian officers would accept to destroy my character." He incloses Asaad's retraction, in which he says the story in regard to buying a girl to be eaten by cannibals was misunderstood. The handkerchiefs said to be given for her purchase were a gift, and had no reference whatever to the occurrence with which they were erroneously connected.

The O'Shea Divorce Case.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The trial of the O'Shea divorce case opened this morning. A large audience was present. Justice Butt presided. A special jury had been empaneled to try the case. Messrs. Clarke, Inderwick, Lewis and Courde appeared for O'Shea, the plaintiff; Messrs. Lockwood & Pritchard for Mrs. O'Shea, the respondent, and Mr. McCall for Mrs. Steele, sister of Mrs. O'Shea, against whom there is a counter charge of adultery with Capt. O'Shea. Mr. Parnell, the co-respondent was not represented by counsel. Capt. O'Shea was seated in front of Mr. Inderwick, and was the only prominent figure present. Mrs. O'Shea's counsel said he did not intend to cross-examine any witness or call any witness in behalf of Mrs. O'Shea or take any part in the proceedings. This collapse of the defense has caused an immense sensation, and involves the condemnation of Mr. Parnell to pay costs.

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 willfully 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. Clark, of counsel for Capt. O'Shea, said Mr. Lockwood's announcement had seriously altered the position, now that neither Mr. Parnell or 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. Clark, "but find that no one appears for him. It is, therefore, an undefended case." Continuing he said that in the interest of his client and in view of remarkable pleadings it would be necessary to prove the petitioner's case by sufficient evidence. The petition for a divorce, he said, was filed in December last. Mr. Parnell had then put in a simple denial of the charge of adultery. Mrs. O'Shea did not content herself with a denial, but made countercharges against her husband, alleging that he had committed adultery with a number of different persons, including her own sister, Mrs. Steele. She also charged him with having connived at her adultery for a period extending over a period of years.

A Wilmot Farmer Killed.

NEW HAMBURG, Ont., Nov. 15.—As Mr. Nicklaus Meyer, a farmer of Wilmot township, was nearing the village of Phillipsburg, about four miles from this place, he fell from his wagon, which passed over him. He died in an hour.

A Wawanosh Suicide.

ST. HELENS, Ont., Nov. 15.—George Staples, a farmer in good circumstances, living on the sixth concession of West Wawanosh, committed suicide Thursday evening by shooting. Deceased had been in poor health lately, and at times temporarily out of his mind. During one of these fits he took a loaded gun placed the muzzle in his mouth and pulled the trigger. The charge passed through his head, killing him instantly.

Sold His Family.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 15.—William Gifford of this city, some time ago entered into an agreement with Geo. Thompson for the sale of his (Gifford's) wife and family for $40, to take care of the children until they reached the age of 16 years. Since then Thompson has been living with Mrs. Gifford and her children. Everything went along serenely for a time, but now Thompson is charged with cruelly beating two of the children, and turning another out of doors. He has also made it very hot for his purchased wife, whom he looks upon as a poor investment. Warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the children, who will be placed in an institution.

A Victim of Cigarettes and Whisky.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Great interest is taken here in the proceedings for the release of Cornelius Bruyn, of London, in Middletown Insane Asylum. The matter will come up Monday before Judge O'Brien, of New York, who has issued a writ of habeas corpus. Cornelius Bruyn was confined at the instance of his brother James V. Bruyn, of this city. Yesterday James said his brother was not insane, but he suffered from delusions. The trouble resulted from a too free use of intoxicants and cigarettes. His brother smoked packs of cigarettes daily and for months had been unable to go to bed unless he had a cigarette in his mouth. He had also conceived the hallucination that he was followed by the police and he fled from London because he said the police had an idea he was "Jack the Ripper." Regarding other matters he was perfectly sane. It was deemed best to put him in the asylum for a time in hope of breaking him of his tobacco habit and restoring his health. Cornelius made no objection. The Bruyn family is one of the oldest in Ulster county.

Can You Ask Anything More?

Fifteen granulated, eighteen bright sugar for $1, nearly a third more here than elsewhere. We start the wheels of trade for a brisk business from now till the New Year dawns. Choice, unexcelled teas, coffees, etc. Premiums free with all. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY 240 Dundas street, London. 85u

John Wanamaker, whose name stands foremost in the commercial world, says: "I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising," and A. T. Stewart, who from a small beginning built up the greatest drygoods house in his time, said: "Frequent and constant advertising brought me all I own. He who invests $1 in business should invest $1 in advertising that business." 85-u

A DAY OF DISASTERS.

Fatal Collision on the Pennsylvania Railway.

Three Lives Lost and Many Persons Badly Hurt.

Three Deaths Caused by an Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Road—A Long Island Train Wrecked.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 15.—A collision occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Florence, Pa., shortly before 7 o'clock this morning, between the first and second sections of the western express in which two passengers were killed and eleven injured.

Killed—Henry D. Minot, Boston; Mrs. S. H. Angell, Washington, D. C.

Injured—R. S. Delaney and wife, of Haymarket, Va., very severely; J. F. Matthias, Baltimore, seriously; J. Hellman, Washington, internally, William Rochester, of Hoffman House, New York, internally; C. C. Hicks, of Providence, R. I., seriously; Mrs. M. V. Kellogg, of Richmond, slightly; J. H. Hill, of Sanbury, Pa., internally, serious; Wm. Miller, of Allegheny City, Pa., very seriously; Henry McCormick, engineer, Ninevah, very seriously; Dr. Wiehle, slightly; Mrs. Wiehle, very seriously.

The accident was due to a heavy fog, which prevented the engineer from seeing the first section of the express in time to stop his train.

Later news from the scene of the disaster shows that seven more persons were injured, making eighteen in all.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Nov. 15.—A collision occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Scott's Station at 4 o'clock yesterday morning between east and westbound freight trains.

Killed — John Watson, engineer, and James Fleisher, fireman. James Barrett, a fireman, was scalded so badly that he died an hour later.

The injured—Thomas Burke, another employe, was seriously injured and cannot recover. The engines and cars were completely wrecked. The accident was caused by disobeying orders.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning a smashup occurred near the railway station at Jamaica, L. I. The south side passenger train, due in Long Island City at 8 o'clock, ran into the rear of the market train, which was standing still. Three persons were injured, but not seriously.

BIRCHALL BURIED.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in His Case.

The Hangman a Central Figure at a Toronto Dance.

His Statement of Nov. 10 Pronounced a Lie—Rural Dean Wade Declines to Read the Burial Service at the Grave.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 15.—Following is the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Birchall's death:

That John Reginald Birchall came to his death at 8:26 a.m. on Friday, the 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, within the walls of the common jail in the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, by hanging, in conformity with the sentence passed upon him by Mr. Justice MacMahon, on the 29th day of September, 1890, the immediate cause of death being nervous shock and strangulation.

The result of the post-mortem examination was to show that the neck of the deceased was not broken, but he died of strangulation. Deceased was six and a half minutes in dying. The brain was found to weigh 50¾ ounces. Deceased was extremely well nourished and weighed 145 pounds.

Birchall's Guilt.

The conduct of the Rev. Rural Dean Wade in connection with the burial of Birchall's body points in the strongest way that the clergyman has a knowledge of the guilt of the deceased. After the execution he saw in the papers that Birchall had written a statement on the 10th inst., in which he declared solemnly that he had never confessed in any manner whatsoever any complicity in the murder of Benwell. Mr. Wade said to friends with whom he discussed the matter that the written statement of Birchall on the 10th was a lie. All his hope in the contrition of the murderer was destroyed. The seeming repentance that had given him so much gratification and joy appeared hollow after that last statement. The rural dean was pained to the heart, but he determined on a course of procedure in connection with the burial service that has been dictated by his conscience but which to the dead murderer's relatives and friends is exceedingly distressing. He determined that he could not read over the body of him to whom he had ministered so hopefully and tirelessly the burial service of his church. At the hanging he had read the service, but he would not give the body the rites of the church. The reason for this change in his opinion he freely acknowledged was because of Birchall's denial of having made any confession. The only logical sequence of this is to say that Birchall has confessed to the rural dean some complicity at least in the crime. This Mr. Wade has acknowledged by saying that he has known about the crime from the beginning.

The Burial.

The preparations for the burial of the corpse were made during the afternoon. There were present: Mrs. West-Jones, Mrs. Inglis (Montreal), Mr. Leetham, Dr. Chamberlain, Deputy Sheriff Perry, Jailer Cameron, Registrar Patullo, the Rev. Mr. Wade, the undertakers and jail guards. The body was lying in an air-tight metallic coffin in the western corridor. The corpse was clothed in a dress suit. On the broad expanse of the shirt bosom a wreath of calla lilies lay, and his right hand held a beautiful flower. Over his heart two cabinet photos lay, one of his wife and the other of Mr. Leetham, the friend who went with him to the scaffold. On the white linen over his breast a plain gold locket was shining, the memento given him by his wife on her last visit and containing her photo and a lock of her hair. The embalmers had done their work well, and there was only a slight darkened shade over the features, which at 8:25 o'clock that morning had been so white. His face bore a natural expression, the fixed, hard resolve that had set his jaws in an iron compression had gone, and there was a peaceful rest over his countenance. After the clergymen arrived there was a consultation between him and Birchall's nearest friends. The rural dean refused to read the burial service. The body was carried out into the west yard and placed beside the open grave dug near where the gallows had stood a few hours before. After a few moments the coffin was lowered into the ground in silence, Rev. Mr. Wade made a prayer, and with no further ceremony the grave was filled in by three convicts. The refusal of Mr. Wade to read the service was significant, but still more significant is the language of

The Rural Dean's Prayer.

The prayer was as follows:

Almighty and everlasting God, who knowest the secrets of all hearts, and who knowest all about the crime for which this man has suffered, we beseech thee to look upon us, to look upon us as gathered round this open grave. We look upon thee as the revealer of all secrets, and we look forward to that day when all secrets shall be revealed, when the books have been opened where all the deeds done to the body shall be recorded. We leave this body to thy guiding hand until the morning when it shall be raised by the power of Christ. We have prayed to thee for the soul of this departed one. Man has done his best and the law has done its worst, and now the body of this poor, deluded, sinful man we confine to the earth, trusting for forgiveness through the merits of that blessed one who died for our sins. We commit this body to the grave. It is not ours to speak unkindly of the dead or to speak to thee about his crime. Look upon us, we pray thee, gathered here. Have mercy upon us according to thy loving kindness and have mercy upon his wife and upon his mother and upon his brother. Wipe away the tears from their eyes and give joy to their saddened hearts. We leave his body to thy care, committing earth to earth, ashes to ashes and dust to dust. Have mercy upon us, and in the day when we shall stand before thee may we stand complete in Jesus Christ. We commit ourselves to thee, we beseech thee to hear us and to answer our prayer for the sake of Jesus Christ. Amen. May the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all now and forever more. Amen.

It was known to Birchall's relatives before the hour of the burial that Mr. Wade would take the course he did. He had expressed his opinion of Birchall's posthumous statement, and so anxious was he that if he attended the burial there should be press representatives present that he exerted himself to gain their admittance after they had been refused by the officials of the jail.

With regard to the burial of the body satisfaction is expressed here with the decision of the Attorney-General, inasmuch as no departure from the law was made in the disposition of Birchall's body. There has been so much notoriety given him that many people here are of the opinion that it is well that he should receive no further special treatment. At the same time the citizens and town magnates do not like the idea of a burial in the jail yard. The jail is in the center of the town and adjacent to the central public school, and from sanitary reasons the townspeople favored the efforts of Mrs. Birchall to be permitted to remove the body of her husband.

The Hangman at Home.

Hangman Ratley, or Ratclive, by whose instrumentality Birchall was translated into another world, returned from Woodstock yesterday afternoon with the rope and such portions of the dead man's clothes as he had bargained for beforehand. He went straight to the Sunnyside Yacht Club, where he related to a group of interested listeners the gruesome story of the judicial tragedy in which only a few hours before he had played such a prominent part. He was as little affected as if nothing of the kind had occurred. In the evening the club held their weekly at home, at which almost 100 young ladies and gentlemen were present. The dance went gaily on in the large ball room downstairs, while upstairs in the billiard room several games of cards were in progress. At one of the tables sat Ratley in his shirt sleeves and with his wide brimmed hat on the back of his head, his attention divided between the game of euchre and the people who were anxious to know how he had "treated the subject." Members of the club say that Ratley makes a first-class steward and he is a good fellow, but being a hangman he cannot retain his position. At a meeting of the management, held Wednesday, Ratley's resignation was demanded and he gave it in. It will take effect on Thursday night next, until which time he will continue to discharge the duties of steward. There was apparently no protest at his presence at the club last night.

The hangman received $50 and his expenses were about $25 additional.

On Wednesday next Mrs. Birchall will celebrate the second anniversary of her marriage.

Notes.

Mrs. Birchall will remain some little time in Woodstock.

There were two telegraph instruments in the jail yard and a third in the kitchen of the jail. One of the instruments in the yard was directly connected with Canso, the American end of the cable.

Ex-Chief of Police A. D. Stewart, of Hamilton, came to town and went out to the "swamp of death" during the afternoon and got some sticks as souvenirs. He lent the executioner a moment's aid in raising the ladder with which to fix the tackle.

The material in the scaffold will go back to the contractors, and will by them be destroyed. It was remarked to Jailer Cameron that it might be sent to Welland to do duty at the execution of Day and the jailer was willing, but it was afterwards decided to destroy it.

Capt. Waters, of Hamilton, has invented a new plan for hanging men. It is said to work effectively, but his application to the Attorney-General to permit it to be used on Birchall was not entertained. The captain was present and witnessed the execution. By his new method a band of steel fits snugly around the prisoner's neck, and when the drop is cut breaks the victim's neck instantly.

College Federation at Last.

TORONTO, Nov. 15.—The Ontario Gazette contains the announcement of the federation of Victoria University with the University of Toronto. The proclamation states that the President and the Board of Regents and the Chancellor of the senate of Victoria have given notice to the Provincial Secretary that they had resolved to suspend their power of conferring degrees (other than those in theology). In view of this fact it is proclaimed that after Nov. 15 the Victoria University will be federated with the University of Toronto.

Telephone No. 371. To builders and the trade.—An opportunity is solicited to quote you prices for all kinds of interior finish, and for machine work of every description. Turning of any design done in the neatest manner. Boulevard posts and rails, blinds and screens, sash, doors and frames in all styles. Prices right. Respectfully yours, J. C. DODD & SON, corner Wellington and Bathurst streets, city.

FINANCIAL PANIC.

The London Stock Market Demoralized.

The Great House of Baring Bros. in Difficulty.

Panic on the New York Stock Exchange—Disquieting Rumors from Abroad Business in the States — The Bank of Montreal's Statement.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The street dealings at the Stock Exchange yesterday were very unsatisfactory. Every department was demoralized. The fact that over £1,000,000 in consols had been sold led to a reaction. The rush for realization increased on bear rumors that notable financial houses were involved. The influx of £1,639,000 in gold into the Bank of England from Paris failed to relieve the strain. Several discounters refused bills at 6 per cent. or on any terms, owing to the general feeling of uneasiness. The heaviest fall was in Uruguay securities, which declined 6. Argentine declined 2½ to 4, American railroads 1 to 3¼, English railroads ½ to 2. On the Paris Bourse prices were weak. Rio Tino dropped 17 francs. The Berlin Boerse was very unsettled under the reports of financial troubles in London.

News was received from Buenos Ayres to-day that the financial situation there was aggravated. There are fresh rumors of difficulties outside of the stock market.

LONDON, Nov. 15—12:30 p.m.—The stock market opened buoyant on news that a large firm which was reported yesterday to be in trouble had arranged its difficulty. The market afterwards declined. American securities reacted 2 per cent., but quotations are now better all round.

IN NEW YORK.

In New York the rates were from 7 to 12 per cent. most of the day, but the final loan was 5 per cent.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's indicate that the movement of general trade throughout the country has been somewhat affected by the stringency in money. Though no serious check to distribution has resulted, it is plain that the demands from the interior on jobbers, agents and manufacturers have fallen away. The second feature of the general trade situation is found in a quiet, general reaction in prices. Eastern and interior money markets sympathize with New York, and higher rates of extreme conservatism among bill brokers are reported. Interior supplies of money are fair. Collections are reported fair only. Remittances to New York have been large. The share market has practically recovered from the panic which existed in the earlier days of the week. The financial disturbance and failures incident thereto have, however, continued to influence speculation, which is uncertain and sensitive in character in spite of the general recovery of values. The New York money market continues to be close and very firm, although the rates for call loans have declined. It would seem, however, that the stock and money markets are gradually working back to normal conditions, though such a process is naturally slow. Leather, hides, cotton, provisions, wheat, corn, tobacco, hogs and sugar have declined in price. Coal is dull and barely steady. Canned goods are expected to react in price. Wool is not firm as a week ago. Boots and shoes are lighter request, and cottons are not so active as a fortnight since. Wheat has been depressed by free shipments to markets in the Northwest and by evidences that the Pacific coast crop has been somewhat underestimated. Total exports both coasts this week equal 2,323,321 bushels, against 2,209,919 bushels last week, and 2,591,530 bushels in the like week last year. Total shipments, July 1 to date equal 27,284,158 bushels, against 38,957,300 bushels in a like share of 1889.

Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 200 in the United States this week, against 151 last week and 217 this week last year. Canada has 46 this week, against 37 last week. The total number of failures in the United States from Jan. 1 to date is 8,702, against 9,848 in a like portion of 1889.

PANIC IN THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The stock market this morning was again the scene of wild excitement and positive panic existed in all portions of the list, stocks being thrown over in the most reckless manner, and the losses in the first hour's trading exceeded anything seen since the present decline began. There was rather a firm feeling at the opening, but the rumors and private cables to the effect that the Barings were in financial difficulties, and that heavy liquidations must come, started the ball rolling immediately, and everyone was trying to sell out his holdings without regard to the loss or gain. Then the liquidation of weak accounts set in in full force and prices gave way rapidly in all directions.

The dealings were simply enormous, and the rapidity with which quotations melted away was something unprecedented, there being no halt in the downward movement, and before the end of the hour Lackawanna dropped 8 per cent. to 124½, Jersey Central lost 6, Northwestern 4, Rock Island 4, Pullman 5½, Atchison 5½. The market showed no stay to the drop, and at 11 o'clock it was extremely active, and demoralized at the lowest prices reached.

11:30 a.m.—A better tone prevails in the stock market. A portion of the losses has been recovered.

BARING BROS. IN DIFFICULTY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Private cables received before the opening of the Stock Exchange announcing the troubles of Baring Bros., and stating that the Bank of England, Rothschild and other bankers had taken up accounts of Baring Bros., amounting to $15,000,000, created a profound sensation. A conference of brokers was at once held, and it was decided to have brokers in every stock that could be cabled to bid an advance price at the opening so as to avert a shock. As a result prices for nearly all the active stocks opened ½ to 2 per cent. above last night's close, the extreme gain being made by Northern Pacific preferred.

IN TORONTO.

There is a very unsettled feeling in financial circles. Some uneasiness was caused yesterday by a rumor that Baring Bros., the great London bankers, were in difficulties. This, however, was not confirmed at the close of business. The local money market remains unchanged, there being loans at 6 per cent. on prime stocks. The tone is somewhat firmer, with less disposition to lend.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

The statement of the Bank of Montreal for the half year ended Oct. 31, 1890, shows: Balance of profit and loss account April 30, 1890, $794,728 85; profits for the half year ended Oct. 31, 1890, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, $671,964 32; total, $1,466,693 17; dividend, 5 per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1890, $600,000; balance of profits and loss carried forward, $866,693 17. Notes in circulation in 1890 amounted to $5,723,429, against $5,578,259 in 1889. Assets: Gold and silver coin current, $2,012,144 62; Government demand notes, $1,950,289 75. The market price of the stock on Oct. 31, 1890, was 229½, equal to $456 50 per share, or 224½ ex-dividend, equal to $449 per share, while at the same time last year it was 236¼, equal to $472 50 per share.

NEW GOODS.

Sponges, Loofahs,
Hair Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Covering Bottles, etc.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
256 Dundas Street, London.

ywj

Steamers Arrived.

Nov. 14. At		From
Prussian	Boston	Glasgow
Kehrweider	Father Point	Antwerp
Corean	Father Point	Liverpool
State of Georgia	New York	Glasgow
Nevada	New York	Liverpool
City of Chicago	Queenstown	New York
Brazilian	Cape Race	London
Nov. 15.		
Friesland	New York	Antwerp
Etruria	Queenstown	New York

Kept His Word and Killed Himself.

LEBANON, Ind., Nov. 15.—Adam Kern, who has been a successful and prominent farmer of Boone county for 50 years, began ten years ago to keep a diary. He was an eccentric man, and on the first page he wrote the following: "At the end of ten years from this writing, if I am alive and out of debt, I intend to take my life." The time expired yesterday and he killed himself. He was 70 years old.

He Thawed it Out.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 15.—A dwelling house near East Duluth was blown to pieces yesterday by dynamite. A man named Morland placed a can of dynamite near the stove to thaw out. It soon exploded, killing him instantly. His wife and four children were seriously injured. The house caught fire and the family were rescued with great difficulty.

A Midget Will Wed a Tall Man.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 15.—Nellie Branham, the dwarf of Paris, Mo., is to wed one of the leading society men of Quincy in a few weeks. She is 23 years old and is 22 inches high. She has a faultless form and a charming address. Her intended has lately come of age and will dis the protests of his family and mar beautiful midget. He is unusua and as the couple walk along the young lady can hold lover's coat tail, pro

No Place fo

ASHLAND, Wis., Leahy has returne million Lake Indians h wild w hea feet of while t of the wei wives and draw an an ernment for each of them.

Political P

Mr. John Charlton, M ford, will address a mass g of constituents at Waterford o ne aftern of Friday, Nov. 21.

The Young Liberals of Galt have organized themselves into an association with the following officers: Hon. president, John D. Moore, M.P.P.; president, George Laidlaw; first vice-president, John E. McGregor; second vice-president, Dr. Hawk; third vice-president, William S. Turnbull; treasurer, James McRae; secretary, J. D. Mullholland.

Large Families in Canada.

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—The following information in regard to the father of twelve or more children claiming 100 acres of land from the Quebec Government is obtained from a copy of the report of the Minister of Agriculture. The total number of applications is 1,0 with a total of 84 children, nited Stat mber in one The father family is John ndreuil, who claims to have 2 Among the applicants beside Hope ar with 18, 6 with 17, 1 with 16, 27 with 6, 45 with 14 and 27 with 13. Megantic comes first with 60, a total of 723 children; Bruce 51, a total of 634; Wolfe, 51, a total of 629, and Ottawa 49, a total of 593 children.

The many remarkable cures Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes are sufficient proof that it does possess peculiar curative powers.

Passifier—I hear that you keep chicken Hojack. Hojack—I don't know who co have told you such a falsehood as that. have had fifteen stolen in the last four days.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

NEW YORK STORE

New Fruit.

Finest Dehesa Raisins,
Blue Basket Raisins,
Black Basket Raisins,
London Layers,
Select Valentias,
Fine Valentias.

ENGLISH PEELS.
Lemon, Orange, Citron,
etc., etc.

E. B. SMITH
125 Dundas Street.