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OUR SPECULATING BANKS

AND THEIR MANAGERS WHO DABBLE IN STOCKS.

Continuation of The World's Investigations—Something for Shareholders to Read and for Managers to Ponder Over.

Now that the question, whether banks or bank managers should speculate in stocks, has been raised, it is well that it should be settled. If it can be shown that the practice is injurious to banks it ought to be discontinued. And who can deny that it is? As a rule the most carefully managed banks will not advance money on stocks; the law has declared that it is illegal; and for a very good reason, namely, that in lending money on stocks the bank was gambling with its funds; and banks were not chartered for speculation but for the legitimate wants of commerce; the risk of losses in this legitimate line is known to be heavy enough without going into still more risky and imprudent transactions; banks were intended to aid production and commerce—stock gambling benefits nobody but ruins many. Such is the way the law and the more prudent bank men looked at it. But the tendency to indulge in this illegitimate trade has been growing, and only a few weeks ago

SIR LEONARD TILLEY

as finance minister issued a circular to the banks warning them against the practice and as much as hinted that the government would consider the advisability of forfeiting the charters of those banks who continued in it. Certain Toronto banks were found to be the worst offenders.

MR. STRATHY,

according to his statement in the Globe yesterday, says the Federal bank has advanced no money on bank stocks since Sir Leonard Tilley's circular. Here is his statement:

It was also charged that a bank was loaning money on the security of bank stock, and the Federal bank being spoken of as doing so. Mr. H S. Strathy, cashier, was called upon. That gentleman denied the truthfulness of the statement. "The Federal bank," he stated, "had not loaned any money on stock since the government circular was issued last December. The Commercial Loan and Stock company, of which I am managing director, make advances on stock and keep their accounts at the Federal bank. This company, however, exists under a separate charter has a subscribed capital of $500,000, and is entirely distinct from the Federal bank."

This is exactly what The World and the Monetary Times said. But put it as Mr. Strathy likes the fact remains that

THESE STOCK LOANING CORPORATIONS

are but intermediaries; *they use the bank's money; they have the same officers; the transaction is done in the bank building; the bank has a secret understanding that in the event of a crisis the bank will come on the stock held by the stock loan company for the money it has advanced.* This stock loan company is got up to evade the law and for nothing else. Such is the opinion of all bank men who are no parties to its use. Sir Leonard Tilley will now be bound to consider the question and settle it. If he says it is a satisfactory condition of affairs then he may as well repeal the clause prohibiting loans on stocks. In the meantime another of these stock loaning corporations is in process of formation.

SPECULATING MANAGERS.

At least three bank managers of Toronto are heavy speculators in stocks. There is nothing illegal in this; it is a matter that concerns the shareholders and directors; if the directors are inclined to take a hand themselves and have brokers on their boards they cannot expect their managers to hold back. But it is none the less reprehensible for managers to speculate in stocks, especially in the stocks of their own bank.

AND THE HEINOUSNESS OF THIS LATTER

comes in here; the manager having the most intimate knowledge of the condition of his bank, he is in a position to know how things are going, what the prospects are, etc., and he uses that information to his own benefit the moment he begins to buy or sell his own bank's stock, and whatever he makes is *at the loss of his own shareholders.* And what is true of the manager is true of directors also. People have a hard name for such dealing. Less than four years ago one manager got a very sudden chance

TO LEAVE THE SERVICE

of one of our first banks the moment the president learned that he was speculating in his own stock. That same bank to-day refuses to advance money on stocks or to allow its servants to speculate on them. Furthermore, when shareholders engage managers they expect that they will give their best energies to the legitimate business of the bank, not to their own dealings. How one very conservative and very rich bank allows its Toronto manager to speculate as he has been doing and to

RELEASE HIM FROM HIS SURETIES,

is one of the marvels to the few who know it. But it may be necessary to speak still plainer before the practice is abandoned.

LETTER FROM A GALLEY-BOY.

DEAR WORLD: First read this, which I hope you will oblige by printing alongside:

LOOK ON THIS:	THEN ON THIS:
Globe — Mr. William Stafford's Romeo was an impersonation worthy of the role, and superior to many representations of the character given by leading actors of the day.	Mail, same day—Romeo is said to be Mr. Stafford's specialty, but if this be so something must have been wrong with him on Saturday afternoon, as he failed to create an impression of his impersonation being above mediocrity. At no time during the performance did he arouse enthusiasm, but on the contrary, by his peculiar postures and hasty and ungraceful exits and entrances, the audience on more than one occasion could not restrain their laughter.
Miss Rosa Rand was not as pleasing a Juliet as her previous impersonations would have led the public to expect.	Miss Rosa Rand's Juliet was, on the contrary a most artistic and finished performance. It would be difficult to find a finer piece of acting than was shown by her at the conclusion of the fourth act.

As the late Samuel Weller, junior, remarked in my hearing, "All of vich is wery funny."

GALLEY-BOY.

National Liberal Union.

At the meeting of the National Liberal union last, Mayor McMurrich was unanimously elected president, and in acknowledging the compliment paid him by the nationalists, urged the inauguration of vigorous efforts to extend similar organizations throughout the dominion. The president's inaugural address which will set forth the aims and platform of the new party, will be delivered Friday after next.

THE THREE-DOLLAR CHARGE

Against W. W. Hodgson Discussed—He is Acquitted by the Committee.

W. W. Hodgson, the newly-appointed clerk of the western cattle market, appeared before the committee on markets and health to answer charges preferred against him in the city council meeting on Monday night. The charges were presented by Ald. Maughan, who alleged that Hodgson had been twice dismissed from the constabulary of the county of York for misappropriating funds belonging to the township of York. The alleged offences occurred five or six years ago. W. H. Doel, J. P., of Riverside was also present and he made a formal declaration before the committee. It was he who brought the matter to the attention of Ald. Maughan and that gentleman assured the committee that the only interest he had in the matter was the city's welfare. Mr. Doel then made a statement of the charges. Five years ago, when the celebrated baby-farming case at Leslieville was being investigated, Hodgson drew $3 from the township of York treasury to pay a Mrs. Byron, who had acted as a nurse, and it was claimed that he had never paid the amount over to the woman. The constable was brought before Judge Mackenzie and tried on the charge and dismissed. Mr. Hodgson then made a spirited speech to the committee, and held that he had been grossly misrepresented. The whole affair was a piece of petty political jealousy. He entered into a lengthy statement of his dealings with Mr. Doel as a magistrate. He stoutly denied ever having defrauded, or attempting to defraud, the woman out of $3. She had never claimed it. Mrs. Byron had told him (Hodgson) that Mr. Doel had lent her $4, and as there was an account of $17 40 in constable's fees coming from Mr. Doel he had retained $3 as part payment, knowing that Mr. Doel had virtually paid Mrs. Byron's claim. He also stated that on the other occasion on which he had been dismissed there was no reason given him for his dismissal. He had been dropped from the list, and when he asked for an explanation from the township clerk, none was given. He attributed the dismissal to political reasons pure and simple, and charged the late Capt. Norris and Mr. Geo. Leslie, sr., with being the parties who brought it about. Capt. Norris had told him that if he (Hodgson) made a certain apology to Mr. Geo. Leslie, sr., he would be re-instated. This he failed to do.

Aldermen Carlyle, Love and George M. Evans were in favor of making a thorough investigation of the charge on oath, and also of having the evidence taken at the trial before Judge Mackenzie produced.

Ald. Clarke said it was a very flimsy affair, and he had no doubt but that political malice was at the back of it. He was in favor of dismissing the matter from further consideration, and he moved accordingly.

A vote was taken with the following result: *Yeas*—Clarke, Downey, Turner. *Nays*—Love, Carlyle, G. M. Evans. Chairman Taylor then said he would have great pleasure in voting for Ald. Clarke's motion to dismiss the matter and report thus to council.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Preparing for the Medical Dinners—Wycliffe Students—St. Michael's Glee Club

The second Varsity is out and readable.

T. T. Fotheringham of the third year in civil engineering, died when out with a party in the north-west during the past summer.

An event of interest in the annual history of the medical schools is the dinner held by each, usually in the month of November. The offices of chairman, vice-chairman, etc, are much coveted, and the election to them is generally the occasion of considerable excitement. The Trinity school dinner is to be held this year on November 7, and that of Toronto school on November 14. At the former W. F. Dickson will act as chairman, W. E. Spragge 1st vice-chairman, and Mr. Lynch 2nd do. J. L. Davidson will represent the school at the dinner of the Toronto school. At the latter A. S. Clerke is to preside, and S. Stewart, B.A., will officiate as vice-chairman. Mr. Bourke represents the Toronto school at the Trinity dinner.

Wycliffe college has eighteen students in residence, and about ten non-resident students, and makes the fourth but not least in the list of theological schools in connection with Toronto university.

The students at St. Michael's have organized a glee club, which is under the able and efficient instruction of Rev. Father Murray, who has a wide reputation for his musical abilities.

Military Inspection.

Major-General Luard will inspect the city corps on Thursday of next week, thanksgiving day. They will parade at the old fort, the Queen's Own at 2 o'clock and the Royal Grenadiers at 2:30. The turnout will be fine.

All Hallowe'en.

This time-honored festival was fittingly celebrated in the city last night. Parlor parties were in order and there was any number of them held. The children made plenty of noise in the streets, and mischievous boys played tricks of old on unoffending gates, lamp-posts, etb.

Around The World.

The Grand was filled to the doors again last night to see Kiralfy's great spectacle. Everything ran smoothly and the interest and excitement was maintained till the dropping of the curtain within a few minutes of 12. A matinee for ladies and children this afternoon.

Standard Publishing Company.

The new premises of the Standard publishing company on Yonge street were opened last night. They have been handsomely fitted up for the objects of the company, and will be in future doubtless the central meeting place of the Baptists of Ontario. The ground floor is occupied as a book room which is already well stocked with volumes of denominational and general interest. In rear of the book room is the board room, as cosy as a parlor in its furnishings. The upper flats will be occupied as the editorial and composing rooms of the Baptist, the first issue of which will be published in its new quarters next week. Some fifty or sixty ladies and gentlemen gathered in the book room last night to celebrate this new event in the life of their denominational organ. Mr. Thomas Lailey occupied the chair, and short speeches suitable to to the occasion were made by Hon. Wm McMaster, Rev. Drs. Castle, Thomas and MacVicar, Rev. Messrs Harris and Dadson, and Mr. D. E. Thomson. Refreshments were afterwards served in the editorial rooms. The new company starts with a capital of $100,000.

KNOX COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

Representative Meeting in Support of the Scheme—Action to be Taken.

A meeting of representatives of the presbyterian church throughout Ontario was held at Knox church yesterday afternoon to consider the question of the endowment of Knox college. Wm. Mortimer Clark, chairman, said that since the union of the presbyterian churches in Canada the three colleges—Knox, Kingston and Montreal—were supported by a common fund, and each year there was a large deficiency. To remedy this is was proposed to endow Knox college, and thus make it self sustaining. He had called them together to discuss the best means for proceeding with the endowment scheme.

Prin. Caven of Knox college said this was not a new scheme. It had been under discussion for a number of years and had received the sanction of the general assembly. The debt had been accumulating from year to year and now amounted to $11,340. They had difficulty in obtaining a sufficient sum before the fund was made common to the three colleges. Then their constituency was the territory surrounding Knox college: now it extended beyond Montreal. $19,000 is required for the support of the three and of this Knox is supposed to get $10,000. Instead of obtaining this sum ($19,000) the amount actually collected was only $15,970 and of this Knox got $8426. It was found that of the sum collected $10,866 was raised in the old Knox constituency. He did not mention this as a reflection on the other districts but to put it in a selfish way, "we were not getting our own." As the other colleges are endowed they can bear up under these difficulties but Knox can not. He wished therefore to put it on the same footing with the others. Among other reasons for urging the endowment scheme, he said Knox required an increase in the staff of professors; McGill and Queen's colleges are pushing their respective endowments schemes, and the time is now very favorable. In addition to these reasons he said the majority of the supporters of the church are in favor of this scheme in preference to the present system. In conclusion he made an appeal to the 400 graduates and ex-students to assist.

Dr Cochrane said something must be done at once. The people in the west would very much prefer to give the sum required for the endowment than to pay continual subscriptions

James Walker, Hamilton, had subscribed liberally to the endowment of Queen's, and heartily endorsed the present scheme. In his remarks he referred to the growth of presbyterian theological education in Ontario.

Brief speeches were also made by Dr. McDonald of Hamilton, Rev H M Parsons, Dr King, Rev R Wallace, Dr Reid, Prof Loudon, Wm Adamson and Mr Alexander, Toronto; Rev G Bruce, St Catharines, and Rev R Torrance, Guelph, in which they referred to the different methods of raising the money. The amount required will be $200,000. The majority of those present thought the subscription should be paid in two annual instalments.

The following resolution was then moved and carried unanimously, after which the meeting adjourned:

This meeting heartily approves of the effort about to be made for largely increasing the endowment fund of Knox college, and those here assembled pledge themselves to bear their part in the accomplishment of this work, and to use their influence in developing opinion in favor of endowment in all parts of the constituency as they shall have opportunity.

The scheme is now in the hands of the board of management of the college.

THE COURT OF REVISION.

St. Thomas' Ward Appeals Disposed of Yesterday.

The appeals against the assessment for 1883 in St. Thomas' ward were heard yesterday, and the following alterations were made:

	Decreased to	Decrease
H Grantham	$———	$1000
J P McNally	1900	242
A H Meyers	7300	358
Wm Summerfelt (income)	———	600
Stephen Tidey	200	800
Jas Bray'ey	11800	720
Joseph Moroney	1000	156
W Bailey	2600	88
Gertrude and Mary O'Hara	5000	100
Miss Louisa Lee	2000	225
E H Kertland	3000	320
Geo B Holland	4500	553
Joseph Foster	9000	300
B D Thomas	2708	2000
Alfred Wilson	1600	100
Robt V Lauder	———	400
Jeremiah Snook	1000	100
Saml H Cromwell (income)	———	210
Wm Muir	225	2000
Thos Ironfield	6200	840
Geo Brion	———	560
Jno Stark & Co	5625	290
Jno Holmes	8000	280
F W Kingstone	8640	2440
Jno Y Reid	8400	420
Wm Ardagh	3593	500
Jno H Castle	5239	2000
Lake & Clarke	8308	1000
W G Schreiber	5859	1000
D M Defoe	6540	840
Wm Croft	1700	100
Ewart Farquhar (income)	———	400
Butler & Lake	6080	650
Metcalf & Cayley	5000	276
Jno G Whitney	1000	216
John Metcalf	8000	662
Wm G Lerlon	2375	400
Jas Myers	470	300
N Maughan	18000	1529
John Burton (income)	———	800
INCREASE.	Increased to	Increase.
Jno Burton	$6475	$2000
John Boole	———	500

The appeals against the assessment of St. Andrew's ward will be heard to-day.

Cox and Worts.

The card of this new firm of stock brokers and financial agents will be found in the regular column. Mr. E. Strachan Cox has associated with him Mr. Fred. Worts, who has given up his position in the bank of Toronto, and they have taken the commodious premises lately occupied by Ryan and Walsh on Yonge street, and will do business there to-day. The connections of the new firm in Chicago, New York, Montreal and London are of the best, and their facilities for handling stocks of all kinds are first-class. The new offices are very commodious and contain bulletin reports of all the leading markets: New York stock, Chicago produce, etc. Mr. Cox has already worked up a good business, and with the energy and the resources at the command of the new firm they ought to get right up among the first. Mr. Worts will continue as a director of the Canada Permanent.

Police Court Yesterday.

James Leather, who was tried Monday for burglary, was discharged as there was no evidence against him. Dix. N. Earl, who has been up several times on remand, charged with having stolen an overcoat from David Walker, was discharged as there was no evidence to show that he had committed the theft. The case against George Harcourt, who discharged the gun, the contents of which struck Mrs. Taylor, was adjourned for a week. R. J. Belford was not able to appear, and the case against him was adjourned for eight days.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE

EXAMINATION OF THE THREE ALTERNATIVES PRESENTED.

Federation, Annexation and Independence—Brief Examination of the Federation Scheme—Recent Events Modifying the Annexation Proposal—Points in Favor of the Independence Scheme.

[BY SPECTATOR.]

In dealing with the subject of Canadian independence, I may be pardoned for dwelling a few moments upon the scheme for a federation of the empire, inasmuch as that magnificent impossibility has in Canada an apostle in the person of Mr. Blake, and in England in the person of Mr. Justin McCarthy. Most thoughtful men now believe that the day is drawing near when a change in the relations of the colonies to the mother country must come; and after the leading string has snapt these look forward to one of three alternatives for Canada. One of these is a merger-ment into the republican system beyond our border; another is Canadian independence; and the third the glittering scheme of federation of the empire. This latter proposal comprises in brief the setting up of a general parliament in London, which would bear the same relation to Ireland, Scotland, Canada, Australia, and I presume India, as the dominion parliament now bears to the respective provinces of the confederation. Then equality being granted all round, it would follow that each colony or dependency would send representatives in proportion to its population. If the number of representatives for England in the imperial commons were taken as the standard, then Canada would send Mr. Blake and ninety others across the seas each year. Fancy, however, in time, say a hundred years from now, by reason of the growth of our population, two Canadian M.P.'s stalking into the commons for every one English M. P. going in there. This would make England a sort of dependency of Canada. The tail would have succeeded in wagging the dog. So much indeed would be true if Canada alone, not to count the added force of Australia and of India. To say nothing of the beautiful geographical features of the scheme, two thousand miles of magnificent Atlantic rolling between the members and their constituents, and the ease with which the former could attend a double session in the year, or a session hastily called at some pressing crisis, this one of colonial swarming would be an interesting one for the old mother. Nothing surely would be more seemly or more in the interests of intelligent legislation either than a discussion on a Canadian bridge or fish hatchery before, and joined in by honorable gentlemen from India and Melbourne, or Cornwall and Tipperary.

But supposing that all this could be swallowed, what would become of that interesting institution of barbarism, the creation of imperishable nobilities? It we went in as equals, and we could federate on no other plan, then would we be entitled to everything? We would want our peerages, baronetcies, baronies, earldoms, marquesates and dukedoms. Fancy transplanting such a crop in this country—making a duke of some poor fellow who angled for eels till he was 30 in Lake Ontario. Fancy the earl of Muskoka, and the marquis of Bobcaygeon. But they would not degrade the nobility in that way we may be sure, and if nothing else would split the scheme this would. It is understood that Sir John has for some years now been hankering for a garter, but it is also well understood that he will not get one. Nobility must not be degraded in the colonies." I borrow the words of an English aristocratic statesman.

We would likewise be entitled to a certain number of seats in the ministry; and we can readily see what a bond of practical connection would be kept up by Mr. Blake and his brother Canadian ministers sitting in their offices the year round in London, with their constituents on this side. Fancy Mr. Mowat giving up all warlike intent upon the inhabitants of Keewatin, and figuring out the course of the navy against some insolent foe up the Mediterranean, or planning a campaign against the Russias! There would at least be a tremendous field for the expansion of the little premier.

Mr. Blake unfortunately has not many supporters for this scheme of his, and I have pointed out a few of the objections. There is at least one impassioned schoolmaster in New Brunswick, and some two or three of his pupils who have declared that we "must federate," but, for all this, I am not without some hopes for the country.

The other scheme is annexation to the United States. This of course is superior to the federation proposal, but inferior to that for independence. If I thought independence were not possible, then should I say by all means let us have annexation. I think the tendency now is rather towards independence than annexation, for by annexation as Canadians we would be practically annihilated. We would be as a drop into the bucket, losing our individuality in the great republican mass. I do not think we would be the worse off commercially for this; on the contrary I believe the change would be for our benefit, but the exchange of ideas from a nationality of our own to an engraftment upon foreign nationality is not very firing to the sentiment. Writers who in the past, in the first instance pointed out the superiority of the scheme for independence, found themselves flung back by the apathy of the public at the time, and the inauspicious condition of the country's development. Little was known then of our Northwest territories, what was the capacity of the soil, the extent of the domain, the nature of the climate, or the character of the territory. Few indeed thought it would ever take more than a secondary place in Canadian territory. Under these circumstances, however desirable, independence might be as a political ideal—it was physically impossible, for geography was against us. We had four gagged struggling provinces by the sea, arranged at heads and points, the promising province of Ontario and the unknown territory from which Manitoba has been formed. Insufficient timber truly for a nation!

But the case is altered now. We are almost in the same position with respect to development and reserve territory as were the New England colonists at the time of the separation. Their population, if I remember correctly, was not greater than the combined population of Quebec and Ontario to-day. They occupied a compact fringe along the seaboard with unlimited territory between them and the rising sun; but Ontario and Quebec lie compactly along our own water and railway system, and we have territory almost unlimited between us and the mountains. And we have the advantage of living in the steam era, and already have a considerable portion of half a continent thrown open to us.

I think I read in your paper the other day that it is estimated that the valley of the Saskatchewan alone is capable of sustaining 90,000,000 of people. In two or three years the vast tract of excellent land lying along this valley will be thrown open to the world, and we may be sure the opportunity will not be missed. In view of this knowledge—not in our possession in the past—the rapid development going on in our territory, and the unmeasurably greater development promised in the future, I think the complexion of the whole question is changed and that now the true aim is Canadian independence.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Adelina Patti has arrived in the country.

The U. S. debt was reduced by $15,250,000 last month.

Bishop Talbot (episcopal) of Indianapolis finds himself incapacitated for duty and will resign.

The New York aldermen are again giving the safety of audiences in theatres in case of fire their attention.

Daniel McCormack, convicted of illegally voting at the last New York election, was sentenced to five years.

At Charleston, W. Va., Wm. Copeland, James Smith and Andrew Snyder were killed by a railway accident.

At Kingtree, S C., J. R. Lambson, a prominent lawyer and politician, suicided by shooting. He was a dyspeptic and drank.

Thirteen cars laden with flour and grain yesterday fell through an Erie railway near Port Jervis into the Delaware and Hudson canal.

Christine Nillsson states that a large case containing her operatic costumes and a considerable amount of jewelry was burned in the Park theatre fire.

A gang of Buffalo gold and silver counterfeiters has been dispersed through the confession of one of their number. Some thousands of bogus coins have been put into circulation by them.

It is stated that prominent stockholders in the Mutual union telegraph company have placed the majority of their shares in the company in trust for five years to prevent the possibility of their control by the Western union telegraph company.

Death of a Quebec Councillor.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—Hon. P. E. Roy, member of the legislative council for Sorel, died this morning.

Lotta Gets a Verdict.

TAUNTON, Mass., Oct. 31—In the suit of Lotta Crabtree, the actress, against B. F. Randall, cotton broker of Fall River, for money loaned him for business purposes, $17,000 has been awarded plaintiff.

Diseased Texas Cattle.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 31.—From three cars of Texas cattle bound for Jersey city 13 animals were unloaded at the Deposit stock yard last night dead. The remainder are feeble, and it is feared have a contagious disease.

Becoming Serious.

GRAND FORKS, Dak, Oct. 31—Elliott, who was tarred and feathered on Friday for indecent exposure and was missing since, has been found in a precarious condition. The arrest of the participants in the tarring and feathering is threatened.

Wreck of an Electioneering Steamer.

ST. JOHN, Nfld., Oct. 31—The steamer Merlin, which left here a few days since on election business for McKay, candidate for the assembly, has been wrecked near Bourg. She had a large quantity of groceries, presumably for gratuitous distribution among voters.

Checking the False Prophet.

CAIRO, Oct. 31.—It has been decided to equip with the utmost speed a small force which will be despatched in the hope of saving Khartoum and checking the advance of the false prophet until the re-organization of the army allows an offensive movement.

French Diplomatic Appointments.

PARIS, Oct. 31—Legrand has been appointed minister at the Hague; Lavertujon consul-general at Naples, minister to the Argentine republic; Count Lefebvre de Behaine, minister at the Hague, to be ambassador at the Vatican; Baron des Michels, ambassador to Madrid.

A Clever Escape From Jail.

GAINSVILLE, Ga., Oct. 31—The wife of "Bret" Osborne convicted of robbery, was allowed to stay in his cell Saturday night. Next morning Osborne donned his wife's clothing and was let out by the jailer and escaped. Osborne sent back the clothes to his wife by a messenger. His wife was released.

A Golden Anniversary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of Episcopalian Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, was celebrated this morning at St. Paul's. The edifice was filled and many clergymen were present. Rev. Dr. Dix read an address of congratulation and presented Bishop Smith with a massive gold chalice and palen.

Sensation in Spanish Politics.

MADRID, Oct. 31—The democratic members of the chamber of deputies held a meeting last evening. Martos presided. It was decided, despite Martos' objections to convoke the central committee and propose the signing of Serrano's program. The political agitation is causing a profound sensation in Spain and threatens to divide the liberals into two hostile parties.

Colored Emigration to Liberia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Fifty colored people sailed this morning in the ship Moravia for Liberia, Africa. When they arrive there each family will be given twenty-five acres and shelter and provisions for six months, after which they are expected to become self-supporting. Since 1860 over five thousand colonists have been sent from this country to Liberia

The Land League Funds.

LONDON, Oct. 31—Patrick Egan, late treasurer of the land league, replying to Lady Florence Dixie's pamphlet, alleging large discrepancies in the finances of the league, reasserts the accuracy of the league accounts, and charges her as being instigated by Richard Piggott.

Egan gives the name of a firm of Dublin accountants who audited his accounts and vouched for the sum he received for the league relief fund which by audit proved to be £59,178, exactly as he stated.

GLADSTONE'S CLOTURE.

Discussion in the Commons—The Conservatives to Oppose It.

LONDON, Oct. 31—In the debate on the cloture, Gibson (conservative) moved an amendment in favor of a two-thirds majority. He declared it was impossible to indicate the evident sense of the house by a bare majority. He pointed out that Gladstone offered to make this concession before the course of business was interrupted last session by the Phœnix park murders. Was the freedom of the house to be killed by a great crime which gave Gladstone an excuse for withdrawing the concession?

Gladstone stated that the government proposed the cloture solely because the business of the house could not proceed without it. He was justified in withdrawing the concession offered as the opposition showed no sign of accepting it. He formerly offered to accept a two-thirds majority solely as a tentative measure to prevent a waste of the session. Believing experience showed such majority to be impracticable, the government would rather abandon the plan than place the speaker in a position which would lay him open to partisanship. The government did not think it right to say if their plan was rejected they would resign. The house must be the judge regarding the transaction of its own business, but a two-thirds majority would be a deterioration rather than an improvement. In an eloquent peroration in favor of freedom of speech and the maintenance of the dignity and efficiency of the house, Gladstone asked it to adhere to what sense and principle alike proclaimed, that the will of the majority should prevail. Gladstone firmly adhered to the wording of the first rule, and pointed out the impossibility of gagging a large minority.

At a meeting of the conservative party to-day, Northcote advised the party to fight the cloture resolutions to the bitter end. His suggestion was unanimously supported. It was resolved to support Northcote's amendment in favor of omitting the first cloture resolution altogether.

CABLE NOTES.

Forster, late agent-general of New South Wales in London, is dead.

The members of the salvation army arrested at Bombay to prevent a riot have been released with an admonition.

Trevalyan, chief secretary for Ireland, says there is no wide distress nor imminent danger of famine in western Ireland.

Several anarchists were arrested at Lyons yesterday on a charge of murder, and two charged with manufacturing dynamite.

Severe storms continue in England. The Thames continues to rise, the whole valley being inundated. Great damage is reported in Somerset and throughout the midland counties.

A considerable revival of nihilistic activity is observable. A nihilistic organ declares a revolution imminent. Increased precautions have been taken to ensure the safety of the czar.

The Deadly Locust Bean.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 31—Five children belonging to different families ate locust beans yesterday. All were taken violently sick and died in a few hours.

Evidence Against Arabi.

CAIRO, Oct. 31.—DeLesseps's evidence given before the prosecution committee is generally considered unfavorable to Arabi as proving conclusively that whenever Arabi exerted himself to prevent an outrage he was able to do so.

Parnell in a New Role.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—At the Wicklow sessions to-day, an ejectment writ was granted at the suit of Parnell against three tenants—Ebbs, Cavanagh and Brennan—for non-payment of rent. The farms these occupied are on Parnell's Avondale estate, and they owe four years' rent amounting to £179. A decree for the amount was granted.

Dufferin's Mission to Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 31.—British Consul-general Malet has communicated to the khedive a telegram from Granville, stating that a settlement of the affairs of Egypt involves most complicated questions, and that it would be unfair to Malet to leave to him the entire responsibility, and therefore Dufferin would be sent to Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—The decision of the British government to send Dufferin to Egypt causes a great sensation. The ministers conferred with the sultan throughout the night.

Park Theatre Fire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—It is now concluded that the fire at the Park theatre was caused by the lace curtain in one of the boxes where the upholsterers were at work coming in contact with the open bunch light at the side of the stage. In the report made in 1877 to the fire commissioners the Park theatre was pronounced exceeding dangerous in case of fire. It is stated that recent improvements failed to make it any safer. While the theatre was burning yesterday two thieves seized a valuable diamond brooch in Mr. Lynch's store, near the theatre, and tried to make away with it. Judge Abraham Lawrence of the supreme court, and Judge Stephen Hyatt of the merine court were standing in the doorway, and each laid hold of one of the men, one of whom had the brooch, and knocked Lawrence down and escaped. Hyatt turned to assist Lawrence and his prisoner escaped. The brooch fell to the floor and was crushed out of shape and the stones scattered.

Henry Clark, stage carpenter, injured at the fire died to-night.

The Italian Elections.

ROME, Oct. 31.—The election of Cocapieller, a violent radical to the chamber of deputies, has created a great sensation. A portion of the press expresses disgust at his election, and considers it a disgrace to parliamentary institutions. Four months ago he was not known publicly, and was recently imprisoned for wounding Angelo Toguetti. Cocapieller attacked the democratic republicans, and was subsequently prosecuted for libel. His fame was increased by an alleged attempt to kill him, and by the government imprisoning him a long time without trial. He was lately a circus rider, and was released from prison on Monday, and received an ovation from the crowd. Although the government has a large majority the republican contingent is considerably increased. The radicals were victorious at Bologna, Mantua, Alexandria, Forli, Ferrara, Modena, Mondovi, Lodi, Cremona, Piacenza, Casale, Parma and Treviss. At Venice, Mergaetti, and three other government candidates defeated Cavalotti, one of the most ardent promoters of electoral reform.

KILLED BY THEIR MOTHER

A TERRIBLE FAMILY TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK CITY.

Mrs. Dr Seguin Shoots Her Three Children and Then Commits Suicide—A Fearful Discovery—The Husband Crazed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Samuel Seguin, aged 36, wife of Dr. Edward C. Seguin, a noted specialist on diseases of the brain, shot and killed her three children this afternoon and then killed herself at 41 West Twentieth street. No other cause is known for the tragedy than insanity in the mother. The children were Edward aged 6, John 5, and Jeannette 4. They were all shot through the head and instantly killed.

Mrs. Seguin took the children to a room at the top of the five story house in the absence of her husband and when the servants were, engaged in the basement and locked herself in with them. The servants believed they had gone out for a walk.

What happened in the room will never be known, but when Dr Amidon, Mrs Seguin's brother called at five o'clock, and with his suspicions aroused by the long absence of the family made a search of the house, and the mother and children were found dead. The children's hands were tied on their back with whip cord. They were blindfolded with handkerchiefs and from all appearances it seemed they must have been shot while playing at blind man's buff with their executioner. They had been dead at least an hour and a half and were quite cold. Three pistols were found in the room all of heavy calibre and all had been used.

Mrs. Seguin was despondent from physical causes. Her domestic life is said to have been very happy. Dr. Seguin returned home at 7 o'clock and upon hearing the dreadful news was utterly prostrated. He is in great mental distress and under the care of a physician. It is feared he will lose his reason.

Jesse Carley's Defalcations.

The only other business transacted at the meeting of the markets and health committee yesterday in addition to Ald. Maughan's charges against W. W. Hodgson, reported elsewhere, was the reception of a report from a sub committee appointed to endeavor to ascertain the amount of Jesse Carley's defalcations at the western cattle market. The committee could not find out the amounts misappropriated, and recommended numerous reforms in connection with this market, such as weekly instead of monthly returns to the treasurer, a more strict mode of keeping a record of all cattle weighed, etc. The committee received the report and will report to the council.

Ranch 10 is Coming.

Harry Meredith opens at the Royal opera house to-morrow night in the stirring drama Ranch 10. The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The Walnut street theatre never held a larger audience than that which was assembled last evening to witness the first presentation of the new melodrama Ranch 10. The play is constructed of good materials and based upon an interesting plot. The scenes are laid in the far west, the drama taking its title from a celebrated ranch in Wyoming territory, where the play opens and where the pivotal event of the plot happens. The cast of Ranch 10 is a good one, Mr Harry Meredith assuming the chief parts—a dual role of two brothers."

THE WORLD WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

How long it is going to take Mowat to go
And Meredith to get in.
When the Bystander will be out.
How the thirty stock brokers in Toronto make a living.
The difference between direct and indirect liabilities.
If the banks ever let a fellow off who pleaded indirect liability.
If so, who the fellow was.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

The public schools cannot be created Sabbath schools—Port Hope News.

We want to protestantize the public schools—Rev. John Laing.

We, however, want no creeds there, even if we have to forego the bible in schools—The People.

I say Chris, I think you and Martin J. had better go up and manage my brewery. Manufacturing public opinion don't seem to be your forte—Senator Riordan.

True John those are my sentiments—Senator O'Donohoe.

Your statements are O K—John A.

When I said we'd get six out of the seven seats wasn't I right—Peter Ryan.

Meredith don't seem to go—Sir John.

Bobby and I are going to rent the old stand—The Count Herbert.

I must put on a frock coat for the opening to-day, and borrow Bobby's square roofed hat—Strong Stocks.

THE WORLD DO MOVE.

Scene—King street east. Two little news girls stop in front of World office.

"This is the place, Kittie; The World hasn't moved."

Editor (who overheard the remark)—Say, Missie, that's where you're wrong; The World has moved; in fact it's moving thousands every day.

Yes, it moved me considerable—Mr. Bethune.

I feel it going round quite distinctly — Mr. Strathy.

Makes us quite giddy—Stock Exchange.

Only the wicked that suffer—Wm. McMaster.

Think I shall go and see Around the World in 80 Days; will soothe my nerves—Robert Beaty.

FROM YESTERDAY'S LETTERS.

Like The World very much; could not do without it—Brockville subscriber.

Enclosed is $1 for four more months of your spicy little paper—Niagara.

The Worlds come all right and are well liked—Castleton Agent.

Please send on another dollar's worth of your spicy paper—Dunbarton subscriber.

Ho, neighbor, I am reading The World,
With its budget of news just now unfurled.
Whenever I want the latest of news,
I take The World and its pages peruse;
It is very cheap and the raciest you'll find;
Its politics always generous and kind.
Hence all its rivals to the track it has hurled
Then hearty success I wish to The World.

Bradford, Oct. 30. —*Amicus.*

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

TORONTO, *Nov. 1, 1 a. m.—Lakes: Fresh westerly to northerly winds; fair, cooler weather.*

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Date.	*Steamship.*	*Reported at*	*From*
Oct. 31	Grecian Monarch	New York	London.
Oct. 31	Hungerian	Matane Light	Glasgow.
Oct. 31	Virginian	New York	Liverpool.
Oct. 31	Zealandia	Amsterdam	
Oct. 31	Vandalia	New York	Hamburg.
Oct. 31	England	do	Liverpool.