THE ONLY One Cent Morning Paper IN CANADA. 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

The Toronto World.

SUBSCRIPION THREE DOLLARS A YEAR TWENTY-FVIE CTS. A MONTH DELIVERED IN CITY AND SUBURBS 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

FOURTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1883. PRICE ONE CENT.

...T. EGAN IN NEW YORK,

INTERVIEW WITH THE EX-LAND ...EAGUE TREASURER.

What ... Says of the Present Situation in I...—Charges Against the Dublin Offic...—Denial of Lady Dixie's Accus...ons.

NEW YORK, March 13—Patrick Egan, formerly treasurer of the Irish land league, arrived here yesterday. He refuses to give the name of the vessel on which he arrived or the port from which he sailed, on the ground that it would give a clue to private matters which he did not wish made public. The stories regarding his alleged escape from Dublin he pronounced devoid of foundation. He says he has been long wanting to visit Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, and other large flour-exporting centres in connection with the business of his firm in Dublin, as they deal largely in American flour. His decision to visit America was hastened by the urgent request of Sheridan that he should give evidence in the extradition proceedings pending against him, and also by strong letters received from Mooney, president of the American land league, and other friends who pressed him to come and give the leaders of the movement here such information as in his power regarding the situation at home.

Regarding the situation in Ireland, Egan says: "Although at the moment the national cause is surrounded by some difficulties the prospect is entirely hopeful." He has always held that the more England is obliged to coerce the Irish the sooner will the latter attain independence. The brutality practiced for the past couple of years by the liberals, or as O'Connell truly called them, "base, brutal and bloody whigs," has widened the gulf between England and Ireland a hundred fold.

He is firmly convinced the present state of things must result before long in the attainment by the Irish people of some measure of national government.

Regarding the conspiracy trials, Egan says the government will be wanting in its duty if it does not do everything possible to break up such a conspiracy and convict the guilty, provided it acted fairly and honestly, but the whole course adopted to ... the men now under arrest had been ... Every established rule of law as regards identification, and in many cases as to the reception of evidence, had been set aside. A private investigation had been held at the Castle. Crown officials coaxed and bullied witnesses, and, Egan believes, in some cases, refreshed them with whisky. They dangled before the eyes of the people enormous bribes to induce them to swear to what they required. They arrested a number of men whom they believed belonged to the fenian organization and marched them in the castle yard before a window behind which were a number of wretched people who were by that means able to swear to their identification and their stories. Every means had been used to spread terror. The prisoners were not allowed to arrange their defence.

It is currently rumored in Dublin that a certain magistrate who took an active part in the investigations will receive twenty thousand pounds and the governorship of a colony if his labors secure ten convictions.

"It has been charged that the land league funds were contributed towards this conspiracy," remarked a reporter.

"That is most certainly not so," replied Egan. "Not a penny of land league money was supplied for the purpose. On the contrary, the money was expended in preventing outrages to the extent of sending men to localities where there was danger of attempts against the landlords. By that means many crimes were prevented. Amongst those who owe their preservation to the land league is Lord Ardilaun, formerly Sir Arthur Guinness. But for its protection he would have fallen a victim to his harshly treated tenants. The game of the castle officials is to connect the land league with the commission of outrages, for which they suffered, and thus damage the party. To accomplish this they will stop at no villainy, however black. I am informed one of the conditions on which they accepted the evidence of Carey was that he should incriminate me, and through me the land league. He failed, and I suppose his bribe will be cut down. I am informed a leading castle official said they would spend £50,000 to hang Egan. One castle official admitted to me that Hynes was wrongly hanged, that they now knew the real murderer of Doulaghy, but having hanged Hynes for it, do not want to re-open the case. It is beyond doubt Walsh, Myles, Joyce, Poff and Barrett were innocent of the crimes."

Egan considered the charges against Sheridan ridiculous. He says Lady Florence Dixie's charges are utterly false. His accounts have been thoroughly audited by John Dillon, Rev. Father Sheehy and Matthew Harris. No complaints have ever been made by actual subscribers to the land league fund. Egan refused to say anything about Biggar's breach of promise case, except that if he had testified he was certain Biggar would not have permitted his counsel to ask him any questions relating to the land league funds. Egan will probably remain in this country three or four months. He expects to visit Buffalo, and will be at the land league convention in Philadelphia on the 26th inst.

Alfred Webb, a quaker merchant of Dublin, has succeeded Egan as national treasurer.

WALSH TO BE RELEASED.

An Alibi Established—Patrick Casey After Detective Scalps.

PARIS, March 11—Documents have arrived showing that Walsh, arrested at Havre, was not in Dublin at the time the Phœnix park murders were committed.

HAVRE, March 13—It is reported Walsh will shortly be released.

Patrick Casey is endeavouring to secure the arrest of the English detectives who assisted in the apprehension of Walsh on French territory.

The Wrecked Cimbria.

BERLIN, March 13—A salvage steamer has returned from the wreck of the steamer Cimbria. Divers report that a number of bodies were jammed amongst the sides of the life-boat on the deck. The entrances to the cabin were closed by a compact mass of bodies. To save the cargo, three decks would have to be removed by explosives, and the explosion would shatter four hundred corpses in the hold.

That Husband of Mine

is three times the man he was before he began using "Well's Health Renewer." $1 Druggists.

THE ANARCHISTS OF FRANCE.

Bonapartists Accused of Encouraging the Rioters.

PARIS, March 13—Detectives are watching the socialists. It is believed that Prince Jerome, Napoleon and Rouher are cognizant of the doings of the rioters.

The chamber of deputies refused to allow the introduction of motions proposing an enquiry into the position of the working classes and the disturbances at Montceau les Mines. The socialistic disturbances and police arrests have in a great measure caused disgust among the provincials. Business has suffered. The government is giving work outside the city to several thousand of the unemployed.

The chambers will not adjourn until the 20th inst. They will thus be enabled specially to legislate in the case of disorders on the 18th, when the socialists propose to hold a meeting in the Champs de Mars. An explosive machine was discovered on Sunday in the square on which the Hotel de Ville fronts. Others have been found in various parts of the city.

AN AFRICAN IRELAND.

Lord Derby's Reply to Questions Concerning the Transvaal.

LONDON, March 13—Mr. Gladstone stated in the house of commons this afternoon that Earl Spencer would not leave the cabinet although he resigned the presidency of the council.

In the house of lords Earl Derby, colonial secretary, replying to questions by the tories concerning the outrages on the Transvaal frontier, said the Boers favored a peaceful effort to obtain indemnity for the sufferers by the raids. To use force would only tend to create an African Ireland.

A DIFFERENCE WITH BISMARCK.

Why the German Minister of Marine Resigned.

BERLIN, March 13.—The resignation of VonStosch, chief of the minister of marine, was partly owing to a difference with Bismarck in regard to the action of a captain of a German corvette in seizing territory near Hong Kong, and partly owing to the fact that the cabinet declined to accept the proposal of VonStosch to expend three million marks in fortifying Kiel.

CAREY, THE INFORMER.

He Protests Against Being Expelled from the Dublin Council.

DUBLIN, March 13—Lee, the Irish-American arrested yesterday, was charged with threatening the life of a witness against the assassination conspirators.

Carey, the informer, protests against his expulsion from the town council. It is said he will contest the legality of his expulsion.

AFFAIRS IN MADAGASCAR.

An Appeal to England and Germany to Intervene.

BERLIN, March 13.—In the event of an outbreak of war in Madagascar a man of war will be sent to protect German interests.

VIENNA, March 13.—It is stated Madagascar has requested England and Germany to intervene to avert the bombarding of Tamatave by the French.

AN IMBROGLIO STORY.

A London Newspaper Man on the Track of Number One.

DENVER, March 15.—A correspondent of a London newspaper is here on the track of "No. 1." He says it is Capt. Aylward, who was recently in New York and who led the Boer insurrection. A friend of Aylward's in New York offered to betray him for five thousand dollars.

FOREIGN CABLE NEWS.

It is reported that the sovereigns and princes present at Berlin during the celebration of the silver wedding of the crown prince and princess agreed to be represented at the coronation of the czar by ambassadors only.

Reduction in Rolling Mill Wages.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—At the Trenton iron works there has been a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages of rolling mill employees. In Robling's mill there has been a like reduction for the wire-drawers. At the New Jersey steel and iron company's works a reduction of 50 cents per ton on puddlers' was announced. This would make the new rate $3 50 per ton. The men refused to accept the reduction, and the works have been suspended in the hope that business will improve so that $4 can be paid.

United States Land League Report.

BUFFALO, March 13—James Mooney, president, furnishes a report of the Rev. Father Walsh, national treasurer of the land league. The report shows the receipts for the quarter ending January were $8,743. There was a balance of $5908 on hand from the previous quarter. On Feb. 17 $12,000 was sent to the land league treasurer, Dublin. Since Jan. 9 Walsh received $8585 in addition to $1190 for famine relief. The fund being raised by Archbishop Wood of Philadelphia now amounts to over $5000.

A Pullman Afire.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—A sleeping car on a train of the Pennsylvania railway was burned this morning near Wilmore station. The passengers escaped without injury, but lost nearly all their clothing; loss $20,000. The cause of the fire was the overturning of a lamp. Many of the passengers arrived half naked.

A Wicked Parson.

HAMBURG, Pa., March 13—The Lebanon classes of the Reformed church after an exciting ecclesiastical trial found the Rev. Alex. Keyser guilty of charges of unlawful intimacy, breach of promise of marriage, and falsehood, preferred by Elizabeth Miller, and deposed him from the ministry.

A Crime to Import Workmen.

PITTSBURG, March 13—The Window Glass Workers' association of North America are preparing a bill to present to the next congress, making it an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment to import any class of workmen under a contract to work for certain wages for any given length of time.

Over a Precipice.

GENEVA, March 13.—A party of English tourists while ascending Mont Blanc yesterday, were overtaken by a snow storm, and losing their way, fell over a precipice. It is not yet known how many lives were lost.

SIR LEONARD'S BANK ACT.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE ON THE SECOND READING.

Mr. Cameron's Incest Bill—The Ontario and Quebec Railway Act—The Toronto, Grey and Bruce and Owen Sound Harbor.

Special Despatch to The World.

OTTAWA, March 13—In consequence of the judgment in the Russell case not having been distributed the premier postponed the debate on the proposed legislation regarding the liquor traffic until to-morrow.

The opposition worried Sir Leonard Tilley not a little on the tendency of his bank act. The debate was confined to the clause prohibiting private individuals from doing a banking business under the name of a banking house, company, agency, etc. The opposition argument, as voiced by Messrs. Blake, Casey, Mackenzie, G.W. Ross, and Landerkin, was that it would deprive private banks of their good will, which was of no small value to them, and at the same time remove institutions which country merchants and farmers found very convenient, chartered banks being a scarcity in the rural districts.

Sir Leonard Tilley bore the brunt of the argument for the government. His main desire was to prohibit the use of a name which was misleading. The name conveyed the idea that these institutions were chartered banks and the public did business with them, imagining they were such. The minister said he had received several remonstrances against this style of doing business.

Mr. Mackenzie asked that these be produced, but Sir Leonard Tilley observed that they were private.

Mr. Blake hinted that the chartered banks might have something to do with the measure, which Mr. Ross characterized as another step in the monopolizing progress of the government.

Mr. M. C. Cameron's bill to make incest a criminal offence was the subject of much discussion on the amendments by Mr. Ives, that the trials of such cases be strictly private. The majority of the French members strenuously opposed the bill, arguing that it would be better for the public morals to take no action against parties guilty of such an offence. In committee, the bill only escaped death by the casting vote of the chairman, but in the house a motion for the six months' hoist met with a disastrous defeat on a non-party vote, and the bill was read a second time.

The house adjourned at 10 o'clock.

Parliamentary Points.

OTTAWA, March 13.—The bill amending the Ontario and Quebec railway act was before the railway committee to-day. Among other things the company seeks power, first, to connect with the Credit Valley at any point in York county; second, to make running arrangements with the Toronto, Grey and Bruce and the Credit Valley, and, third, to amalgamate if they so choose with the Credit Valley railway, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Canada Southern, Atlantic and Northwest, and last, not but least, the great Canadian Pacific. The first two clauses passed. The third was allowed to stand. There was considerable discussion on the motion by Mr. Clark Wallace that a clause be added compelling the company to construct a sub-way at a point where it crosses Yonge street, being the northern limit of Toronto. The motion was well supported by Frank Turner, who represented York county, and by Messrs. Mackenzie, Mulock and Beaty, but it met with strenuous opposition at the hands of Mr. Hector Cameron, who appeared in the dual role of member of the committee and special pleader for the company. An amendment by Mr. Cameron that the question as to what kind of protection the company shall afford the traveling public at this point, but left to the railway committee of the privy council was carried by 46 to 24, showing that he has the committee pretty well in hand. For some unaccountable reason the member for Centre Toronto voted with him, thereby demonstrating that he cares little for the lives and property of his constituents.

Mr. Barlow Cumberland and other gentlemen applied to the postmaster-general for an increase of from $2,000 to $4,000 in the mail subsidy to the Collingwood line of steamers. It is understood they will get it.

A deputation of Toronto and Owen Sound gentlemen had interviews with several of the ministers. They are connected with the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and propose to add two steamers to the line from Owen Sound to Prince Arthur's Landing. They want Owen Sound harbor dredged, the further cost being $12,000, and they also want a mail subsidy of $500 per month. The Canada Pacific has promised to send 10,000 immigrants over their line this year. They will probably get the subsidy and the works department is favorable to a grant towards improving the harbor, provided Owen Sound contributes one-third of the cost.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A Young Farmer Mulcted in Twelve Hundred Dollars.

BRAMPTON, March 13.—On the opening of the court this morning, the trial of Craig v. Bailey, a breach of promise case, was commenced before Chief Justice Wilson without a jury. Perhaps this is the only case of the kind ever tried in this province before a judge alone. The plaintiff is a farmer's daughter residing in Chinguacousy, and the defendant a young farmer of the gore of Toronto. The judge held there had been a promise to marry, and assessed the damages at $1200.

LATEST SPORTING NEWS.

Another Victory for Carver.

KANSAS CITY, March 13—Carver defeated Bogardus in a clay pigeon match to-day by 91 to 69.

The Baseball Umpires.

ST. LOUIS, March 13—The American Baseball association has elected the following regular umpires: Chas. F. Daniels, Hartford; W. H. Becanon, New York; Benj. Sommers, Cincinnati.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION.

The Extraordinary Defalcations and Doings of a Schenectady Broker.

TROY, N.Y., March 13—It has been discovered that Emmett O'Neill, the Schenectady broker who recently failed, has fled and victimized parties in Schenectady and Duanesburg out of not less than $250,000. Having the handling of his father's estate, and being presumably wealthy, he was elected director of the Schenectady bank. From the books of the bank he learned that many farmers in Duanesburg had funds to invest. He obtained possession of their money on plausible representation and gave as security forged mortgages. When further proof was asked he would even forge assignments of mortgages, including the county clerk's certificate and a copy of the record. He also forged notes. Nearly every person in Duanesburg who had money is a victim. In Schenectady the losers are counted by scores. His mother and sisters are left penniless. Before leaving Schenectady on the midnight train, O'Neill, taking a hundred dollar greenback in his hand, went from store to store asking to have it changed. None could change it, and he borrowed a few dollars from each storekeeper. He victimized over twenty residents by this game. His wife, two daughters and son are still in Schenectady.

WAGE WORKERS.

A Manifesto to Trades Unions and the Knights of Labor.

WASHINGTON, March 13—The directors appointed by the central committee on labor legislation, organized by authority of the last congress of national labor unions, have issued a circular manifesto to be submitted to the organized trades unions and assemblies of labor in the United States. The manifesto denounces the majority of the senate as lawyers sustained by federated capitalists, demands extra acts of congress as a remedy for impending strikes, and advises wage workers to join trades unions and knights of labor.

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.

A Boy of Ten Shoots His Sister for Fun.

WESTBURY, L. I., March 13.—During the absence of Mrs. Kline from her house this morning her son, aged 10, placed his sister, aged 8, on a bench and procuring his father's shot gun said he would have some fun. The boy then shot his sister fatally. He washed the wound and told the child to say she cut herself with glass. He then got a doctor and the nature of the wound was discovered. The boy says he didn't know the gun was loaded.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

A treaty with Madagascar was ratified at Washington yesterday.

It is expected the Brooklyn bridge will be ready for traffic in sixty days.

The Illoinis assembly has passed a bill to punish wife-beaters by whipping.

The coal companies in Pennsylvania have agreed to resume work full time next week.

The stonemasons of Boston, Mass., have resolved to demand $4 a day on the 1st of May.

Five million barrels of oil were sold at Pittsburg yesterday. The closing price was $1.00.

The hotel property at Coney Island was damaged $100,000 by the storms of this winter.

The experiment of connecting Cleveland and New York by telephone on Monday was a success.

During January 147 sailing vessels and 21 steamers of all nations were reported at New York lost or missing.

Walter Webb, master mechanic of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, was run over and killed yesterday.

The Pennsylvania legislature has passed a bill to prevent delay or discrimination by railroad or transportation companies.

The net earnings of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain R.R. in 1882 were $3,671,000, and of the Missouri Pacific R.R. $3,618,000.

Friend, Humphrey, & Sons, leather dealers, Albany, have assigned to 39 preferred creditors, whose claims amount to $133,000.

A St. Paul telegram says the smallpox scare is subsiding. About a hundred Indians and whites died in the northern part of the state.

The net earnings of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway last year were $5,516,000, against $3,675,000 in the previous year.

Tacha, who was charged with killing five companions nine years ago in a camp in Colorado while they slept, has been arrested at Fort Laramie, Wyoming.

The Niagara park bill passed the New York Assembly yesterday by 68 to 39. The advocates of the measure had great difficulty in securing the vote necessary to carry it.

The assignment of the hide and leather firm of Humphrey & Co. was filed at New York yesterday. It states the liabilities are $826,000 and the nominal assets $667,000; actual assets $119,000.

The St. Louis and San Francisco railroad's gross earnings last year were $3,572,000, an increase over the previous year of $412,000. The operating expenses were $1,421,000, an increase of $85,000.

A Monterez, Mexico, despatch says: It is understood that Gen. Trevino has consented not to oppose the candidacy of Diaz for the presidency in 1884, with the condition that Diaz will turn over the presidency to Trevino in 1889.

Blossom, Hayne, & Co., dealers in naval stores at New York and Wilmington, N.C., have suspended. No statement is yet made public. It is said one partner will retire, and the business will be continued. The firm has been regarded worth $200,000.

The ministers of Washington yesterday presented resolutions to the Malagasy envoys expressing sympathy with their country in the aggressive policy being pursued by France. The chief ambassador replying said: "If the policy of France be the outcome of whitemen's civilization, then it were better for us to remain in ignorance."

In regard to the charge in Governor Butler's message that traffic in the bodies of the pauper dead of the Massachusetts almshouse has been carried on for a long time, it is stated that of the 2800 deaths in ten years 580 bodies were delivered to the medical colleges according to law. There is no record of the disposition of the remaining 2200, who were supposed to be buried in the Potter's Field, but it is alleged some graves contain no bodies.

Our Grandmothers

taught their daughter that "a stitch in time saves nine." A pill in time saves not only nine, but oftimes an incalculable amount of suffering as well. An occasional dose of Dr. Pierce's Pellets (Little Sugar-coated Pills), to cleanse the stomach and bowels, not only prevents diseases but often breaks up sudden attacks, when taken in time. By druggists.

HOW THE MAIL WAS USED

TO HOLD UP FEDERAL STOCK WHEN IT WAS TUMBLING.

Where did it get the Inspiration—Looking for a "Speedy Boom"—"Rock-Bottom Sure"—How Often the Impossible Happened.

Two days ago we drew attention to the fact that the Mail proprietors and editors had, through their financial column, been lending themselves for months to a stock jobbing scheme. For a year and more they have persistently, indecently and unblushingly been "bulling" the stock of the Federal bank, while at the same time they have been "bearing" or ignoring other institutions. This flagrant attempt to injure other banks and to bolster the stock in question had no effect on the knowing ones—including the brokers—but it was spread to catch the ordinary investor and in too many cases it may have succeeded.

On May 11 last Federal touched its highest point 172½, and this was brought about by stock jobbing on the part of the officials of the bank assisted by the Mail, which from day to day was the mere mouthpiece of the jobbers in Federal.

But let us take up a file of the Mail and going back no further than October let us turn its numbers over and see what it has had to say, the quotations that follow being all from the financial column:

October 1—"Federal was easier," no immediate change; "sold thrice at 149 and closed with sellers 1 and bids 1½ lower."

Oct. 2—"Federal was buoyant and sold up to 155, when holders advanced their price to 156, and an offer of 155¾ failed to meet their views."

Oct. 4—"Federal took a breathing spell after its recent advance, selling from 157 to 156."

Oct. 5—"The market was somewhat stronger today, and at the afternoon board Federal was the feature, selling up to 159½. Almost all the newly allotted stock has been taken up, and not 500 shares stand over."

Oct. 12—"Federal touched 160½."

Oct. 15—"Federal showed a disposition to resent the low figures obtained yesterday and sold at 159 to 160."

Oct. 17—"Federal sold down to 161."

Oct. 19—"Federal was almost unchanged and seems to be as far down as they can force it. First rates were made at 160½, after which it gradually fell off ½, and after selling down to 160, closed with bids ½ higher."

Only 15 days before this stock, which "could not be forced down" below 160, had sold at 149.

Oct. 24—"The impossible happens. "Federal sold down to 159½." It could not be forced up higher.

Oct. 25—More of the impossible. "Federal was hammered down to 158½ with buyers offering less."

Oct. 26—More of the impossible, and in a concentrated form. Federal "selling down to 155¾."

Oct. 27—The impossible again happens. Buy Federal and make your fortune. "Federal," says the Mail bull, "went down to what many considered a good buying price, and changed hands at 155."

Oct. 28—The bulls made a rally and bid up Federal to 160.

Oct. 30—At the afternoon board bids were down to the figure of the 24th, 155¾. The Mail bull style insinuates that this is too low, in view of future prospects. "Judging from the number of accounts opened in the Montreal branch, it will do a good business in that city, which may in some degree account for the falling off of prices for at least one bank there."

Nov. 1—"Federal was held lower at 157¾ with bids at 157."

Nov. 3—"Federal worked its way up to 158 and sold at 158¾ ex-div."

Nov. 4—"Federal was firmer and with sales of 82 shares at 158 and 10 at 158½. The big lot go cheaper on the wholesale principle.

Nov. 6—"Tight money is still the reason given for the present dullness. * * Federal sold down to 158."

Nov. 7—"Tight money as before. 'Federal was a little off,'—the impossible had happened again—and sold down to 157½ and 158¾ ex-div."

Nov. 8—"Federal deemed easier and sold down to 158½, with rumors that it would touch 50 before the 1st December." A queer object for rumor truly. Has the Mail turned bear for the day? How is it that the impossible became so very possible?

Nov. 10—Let it down gently. "Federal made a slight descent and sold at 154."

Nov. 14—Prices must go up, and the mournful bears will have a hard time of it.

Nov. 15—"Federal changed hands at 155 and 156."

Nov. 16—"Federal was neglected in the morning, but rumors of the coming statement gave it new life, and it too sold up 1½ points, closing with bids at 156½ and sellers asking 158."

Nov. 18—"Federal seemed to be standing still for the day, selling first at 156, and then at 155¾, but after board at 156."

Nov. 22—"No special feature in market to-day, but prices were lower and, with the exception of Federal and Standard, closed lower than yesterday afternoon."

Nov. 23—"It may be said that after board a sale of 400 Federal was made at 155, or an advance of ¼ over the closing bid."

Nov. 24—"After board 100 Federal at 155. Bids for the day show a decline of ½ for Montreal, 1 for Ontario, ½ for Toronto, 1 for Federal."

Nov. 25—"Sales of Federal were made 154½, while 1 per cent. was paid for the privilege of putting 500 shares of the latter at 153, and 250 at 153½ within 60 days."

Nov. 27—"Federal was sold up to 155 at first call, and in the afternoon at 156, delivery Jan. 1st with interest at 8 per cent., but closing quotations showed only an advance of ½ on the part of the buyers, who offered 154½."

Nov. 28—"As compared with yesterday's close, bids for the day declined 1½ for Montreal, 1 for Toronto, ½ for Imperial, 1½ for Dominion, and were unchanged for Ontario and Standard, but Commerce advanced ¾ and Federal ¼."

Nov. 30—"Federal was watched with interest, but moved slowly either way, the opening sales being at 156½ and closing at 157¼, though bids were ¼ lower. The half-yearly statement of this bank will be in the hands of the shareholders by the 8th inst., and it is safe to say it will not prove disappointing to any unless they are unreasonable." It declared a dividend of 7 per cent on stock costing many over 50 premium.

Dec. 2—"Federal was the feature, and on sales of upwards of 1000 shares advanced to 158 and then fell of ½, closing with 158 asked and 157¾ bid."

Dec. 6—"As might be expected Federal was easy, and this may be accounted for by the fact that while a decline would mean deliverance to the bears, the majority of bulls would like to see it lower in order to load up for a long pull. The trouble is to find sellers at present prices, and the sales for to-day were only 320 shares in contrast with the 1000 share lots that went off at single sessions the last few days."

Dec. 7—"Federal was easier with sales down to 156½."

Dec. 12—"At the close bids showed an advance of ¼ for Federal."

Dec. 11—"Bids to-day as compared with Saturday showed a decline of ½ for Federal."

Dec 15—For the day as compared with yesterday bids show a decline of ½ for Federal."

Dec. 16—"As compared with yesterday close bids declined 1½ for Federal. Federal, sellers, 152; buyers, 151½."

Dec. 18—"Federal seems to have gone as low as it is possible to send it, though at present it does not look like any sharp advance, unless the usual Christmas boom comes in. Compared with Saturday's close, Federal showed an advance of 1½." It never came. They are looking for it yet.

Dec. 19—"At afternoon board compared with yesterday's closing prices bids showed decline of ½ for Federal."

Dec. 21—"Federal was once more the object of attack, and strange to say there was one bull who felt happy when it sold below 150. A few days ago he was willing to bet $1000 it would sell at $200 before it did at 150. * * Federal dropped ½. Federal 144½ and 144¼."

Dec. 22—"A few calls that were made for margins in Federal were promptly met, and the amount of stock to be thrown on the market through the running out of margins will be almost nil. There is just a possibility that some of the higher priced stock will be the next object of attack, as rock-bottom seems to have been reached in Federal, although one or two of the more pronounced bears name a couple of points below present prices as the purchasing figure. * * Compared with yesterday's bids, showed a decline of ½ for Federal." Which does not look like rock-bottom.

Dec. 27—"Federal was held at 151 with bids at 150½ and a sale of 10 shares at 150½."

Dec. 28—"Federal showed improvement being held in the afternoon at 151½ with buyers at 151. Bears in that stock can still be found however as there was 1 per cent paid to put 500 shares at 145 in 30 days and 200 at 140 in 59 days."

Dec. 29—"Federal has allowed purchasers of a week ago to see day-light and even at prices of prices are not dear if money should only become easy. The question of money however will not be settled for some time yet and arguments for and against the probability are as numerous as ever."

Jan. 2—100 Federal at 151½.

Jan. 3—"Federal, after a sale of 10 shares at 150½, closed with 151 offered and 151½ asked. Bids at the close showed an advance of from ½ to 1 per cent as compared with those in the morning, the former being for Dominion and the latter for Toronto and Federal banks."

Jan. 4—"That there is a strong bear element still at work can be seen by the difference in the closing bids for Federal in this board and in Montreal. Here it is sold up to 152½, but again declined and was offered at 152, while in Montreal buyers were offering 154½ for the stock. As compared with those of yesterday bids show an advance of ½ for Federal."

Jan. 6—"Twenty shares of Federal sold at 152½, closing bid being ¼ lower. Federal recorded the greatest decline at the first session of Wednesday's board, but from 151 that day bids advanced to 152½ and on Saturday closed ½ lower. Though a sale was made at 152½."

Jan. 9—"Bids show decline ½ for Federal."

Jan. 11—"Bank of Toronto and Federal were the strongest on the list to-day, and from natural causes. The position of the Federal bank has been too often discussed to allow of any fresh facts, and it remains much as before, with the amount of short interest still an unknown quantity. The advance of ¾ in bids since Tuesday is supposed by sanguine bulls to have taken place on its merits, and to be the forerunner of a speedy boom, while others, without losing faith in the stock, think 'the time is not yet.' They are still looking for that speedy boom.

Jan. 13—"Federal is still in the hands of the Philistines, as there seems to be too much of it held on margin to allow of an advance until there is some real and tangible cause. Should the shorts make any attempt to cover, they would undoubtedly be subjected to a severe squeeze."

Jan. 16—"Federal was offered freely in small lots and sold in the morning from 155 to 155½, but it was better in the afternoon, when 155¾ was paid for 25 shares."

Jan. 19—"Brokers and operators are anxiously awaiting news from the Canadian Pacific magnates. This much, however, we can say on the very best of authority, that although matters have not progressed sufficiently to warrant any official publication, the railway directorate have arranged for the necessary funds, which it is said will amount to nearer $50,000,000 than $40,000,000. It was doubtful owing to this that Bank of Montreal continued to advance, and closed strong to-night, and with the leading bank all other securities, Federal excepted, sympathised to a greater or less degree."

Jan. 20—"Bids show an advance of ¾ for Federal."

Jan. 23—"Bids show a decline of ½ for Federal."

Jan. 26—"Bids show a decline of ½ for Federal."

Jan. 25—"Bids show an advance of 1 for Federal."

Jan. 27—"Bids show a decline of ½ for Federal."

Jan. 28—"Bids show an advance of 1 for Federal."

Jan. 30—"Bids show an advance of ¾ for Federal."

Feb. 2—"Bids show a decline of ½ for Federal."

Feb. 3—"Bids show a decline of ½ for Federal."

Feb. 5—"Unchanged."

Feb. 6—"Bids show a decline of 1 for Federal."

Feb. 7—"Unchanged."

Feb. 9—"Unchanged."

Feb. 10—"Bids show an advance of ½ for Federal."

Feb. 12—"An attack on Federal sent it down to 155½ but rallied and sold up to 157½."

Feb. 13—"Bids show an advance of ½ for Federal."

Feb. 14—"Bids show a decline of 1 for Federal."

Feb. 15—"Bids show a decline of ½ for Federal."

Feb. 16—"Bids show a decline of ½ for Federal."

Feb. 19—"Bids show a decline of ½ for Federal."

Feb. 20—"Bids show a decline of ½ for Federal."

Feb. 21—"Unchanged."

Feb. 22—"Bids show a decline of ½ for Federal."

Feb. 24—"Bids show a decline of ½ for Federal."

Throughout all these quotations it will be seen how anxious the Mail appeared to show that, as far as Federal was concerned, "rock bottom had been reached," that "a decline was impossible," that a "speedy boom" was at hand; while the figures from its own columns as constantly showed the very opposite. Further comment is unnecessary: the public will see by this time that they as well as the knowing brokers ought not to trust its inspired columns, and that banks which are persistently ignored or "beared" by the Mail are not for that reason to be avoided.

MUSKOKA ELECTION.

The Conservative Candidate Ahead as far as Heard From.

GRAVENHURST, March 13—The election for Muskoka took place to-day. It is impossible to give the full returns to-night, but as far as heard from Mr. Fauquier (conservative) has about eighty majority over Mr. Bettes (reformer), and is probably elected. Thirty-six places, however, remain to be heard from.

PERSONAL.

Stone Pasha (Gen. C. P. Stone) for many years of the staff of the army of the khedive of Egypt, arrived in New York on Monday.

A Fayetteville, N. C., despatch says: Ex-Senator David Davis, ex-president of the senate, announces that he will be married to-morrow.

The last act of Prince Gortschakoff was to dictate a telegram to the czar saluting him on the occasion of his birthday.

Mrs. Langtry's manager has engaged at the Rossin house for Mrs. Langtry the same suite of rooms that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales occupied on the occasion of his visit to Toronto; also by H.R.H. Prince Alfred, and a year ago last summer by H.R.H. Prince Leopold. Lord Dufferin and party occupied the same rooms for one week, and his lordship said they were the largest and best arranged suite of rooms in any hotel in Canada.

CANADIAN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The re-count in West Simcoe has resulted in increasing Mr. Phelps' majority by three.

Emma Richards, a notorious, fashionably-dressed shop-lifter, was arrested in Montreal in the act of making away with a silk dress. There is scarcely a draper in that city who has not suffered by her depredations.

A man named Colin McMartin, aged 22, was killed yesterday morning in the township of Montague while assisting in cutting wood with a portable circular saw. The saw burst, and a piece striking the deceased with such force as to cut the thigh bone in two inflicted fatal internal injuries.

Wm. Hughes, the colored man who murdered his wife in cold blood at Willow Grove, St. John county, N. B., a few weeks ago, because she refused to live with him, was arraigned at the circuit court in St. John yesterday. He pleaded guilty. Judge Weldon, with the usual formalities, sentenced him to be hanged on May 9.

The corning mills or the Hamilton Powder company's works, Windsor, in Quebec province, exploded yesterday, injuring John Carmody and destroying the building, which was only lately erected. This is the second blow up in the same place within a comparatively short time.

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 14, 1 a.m.

Probabilities—Lakes—Fresh southerly to westerly winds; fine, very mild weather.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Date.	Steamship.	Reported at	From.
March 13	Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland
"	Alaska	Queenstown	New York

Catarrah of the Bladder.

Stinging irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." $1.

THE LILY AND THE SCHWAB

ONE OF ABBEY'S JUNIORS DOESN'T LIKE THE WORLD.

What Mr. Abbey's Manager Says — Mrs. Langtry in Buffalo Last Night — Her Beauty and Her Acting.

Last Friday, The World took occasion to criticise Mr. Henry E. Abbey, and the shows that he is offering the amusement public and at very high prices. The article was quoted in the Buffalo, in the Pittsburg, and in the papers of several other towns, and had such an effect that Mr. Ben Stern, one of Mr. Abbey's pushers then in Pittsburg, felt that it was his duty to "go for" The World, and he thereupon declared to the papers and theatre men in that town that he would have the Langtry advertisement cut of these columns and any press seats that might have gone to the representatives of this paper, cancelled. But he succeeded in doing neither. Mr. Sheppard when asked about it said he was not free to say what had passed between himself and Mr. Stern, but he would run the Grand to suit himself, not outsiders. Our correspondent also telegraphs:

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 13—A World representative called on Mr. Schwab, Langtry's manager, at the Genesee house. Mr. Schwab said: "Objection has been made to Mr. Abbey's prices. As a business man it is his duty to charge as high as he can get. Prices cannot be fixed to suit one locality like Buffalo. We have had crowded houses in other places. I do not contend that Langtry is a great actress. She is a good actress, and is improving. Beauty alone could not keep for three hours the attention of such audiences as she had night after night in Chicago and Philadelphia. But beauty adds a charm to acting. There is a fascination in reality that false teeth, hair and complexion can not exercise. Our arrangement with Langtry is a business one. We have nothing to do with her actions outside of it, neither has the public. We don't charter the hotels where we put up, and Gebhardt has a perfect right to engage rooms. The World has a right to hold and express opinions, and Abbey has the right to be displeased with it. Abbey is in New York. He telegraphs instructions, and he may have telegraphed Toronto's regarding The World advertisement, but I know nothing about it.'

The World reporter was informed that at noon yesterday Abbey telegraphed that unless the sales of tickets materially increased by three o'clock the show should move on to Toronto. There was a fair audience in the evening.

THE PAINTERS.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: A report appears in your issue of this morning of a meeting between a deputation of the painters' union and three of the master painters with reference to our present relations to our employees. I trust that you will favor me with space to explain our position as in some respects it involves general principles of the relations between employers and employed. When the unions organized the strikes which took place last spring I had very little faith that the platform laid down by them would be carried out more especially that part of it which was framed for the protection of the employers, viz., that the union would not receive into its membership any but thoroughly competent workmen, and would acquaint the employers with the capabilities of any workmen whom they considered incompetent and who had secured work in the shops.

My reasons for doubting the practicability of this scheme were that I did not think there were enough thoroughly competent mechanics in the trade to fill the demand in this city, that the union had no proper plan for testing the ability of workmen joining, and that the usual screening of one workman by another would not be given up. However, I fell in with my fellow-employers in the city, and resolved to test the matter through the season. My experience has been that every one of these doubts has been fulfilled. I have employed an average of sixty men since that time until the present, and have therefore had good opportunities for judging. I have had many union men who were receiving the standard rate of wages who were not worth $1 per day to me, and who have been screened by their mates. I have found it impossible to secure sufficient men to carry on my work who were worth the wages prescribed.

The only lesson I can draw from this is that, in my business at least, it is impossible to fix a wage which can only be paid to good workmen and to rule that none shall be employed at a lower rate. I claim it as simply common sense that men should be graded according to their ability, and as there are many inferior men who are nevertheless useful in their place, and must find employment, it follows that there must be those who are paid below the standard rate as well as those who are paid above it. I am quite certain that we have in our employ at the present time more men who are receiving $