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ELEVENTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1890. ONE CENT.

THE MAD SCRAMBLE CEASES.

RECOVERY FROM THE CRASH WHICH STARTLED THE WORLD.

The Barings Declare Their Financial Position to be Sound Now—The Speculation in the Argentines and the Russian Scare—History of a Famous Financial Concern.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Barings declare their financial position to be sound now, as the banks have guaranteed the three years' support. The firm will realize £4,000,000 surplus. They now hold £8,000,000 of the best commercial paper in the world, and their total liability is $21,000,000. It is conceded that while they are embarrassed by the steady depreciation in Argentines to a considerable extent, the principal and precipitating cause of their trouble was Russia's withdrawal of £3,000,000 in all from the firm's accounts.

After the official close business on the Stock Exchange had a decidedly better tendency, prices rallying from the worst points, but still leaving a general decline for the day. Speculative dealings were scarce, few venturing to operate in view of the uncertain and critical condition of the market. Some good investment business greatly assisted to modify the depression, and street dealings on late continental telegrams were chiefly purchased by investors who had been attracted by the low level of the quotations. The leading feature of the day has been a further fall in River Plate stock, Uruguay dropping 5 to 6 and Argentine 2 to 4. The fall in silver influenced a decline on rupee paper of 1½, while American railroad securities fell off ½ to 3¾, and Mexican railroads declined 1½. The banks supporting the Barings now propose to guarantee the whole £15,000,000 of acceptances. The management of Baring Bros. is expected to go into commission. Lord Revelstoke, the head of the firm and a director of the Bank of England, withdraws as chief, although he will continue to advise the other members of the firm. The other partners are the Hon. John Baring, also a director of the Bank of England, the brewers Guinness, Mr. Hodgson, a director of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, Mr. Ballasted of the Marine Assurance Company, Mr. Gair of the Union Marine Assurance Company, the Hon. Henry Baring, half brother of Lord Northbrook, and Henry Mildmay, a man of solid financial reputa.

At Berlin to-day the bourse was unsettled and there was a general decline, especially in bank securities. Deutsche Bank closed at 156.60 against 158.60 on Saturday. Foreign securities show an average decline of 1¼ per cent. The dominant influences were adverse rumors regarding Argentine and Uruguay securities and distrust of the position in London.

On the Paris bourse irregular prices and a depressed feeling prevailed until toward the close, when there was some recovery. The fortnightly settlement proceeded and continues very moderate. During the day foreign securities fell ¼ to 1¼ per cent. Rio Tinto declined 13 francs.

MONEY MAD ARGENTINES.

Features of the Gigantic Schemes That Now Burden the Financial World.

The revolt against President Celman in the Argentine Republic last July was the result of the immense debts of the country that had been placed in foreign money centres, mainly in London and largely with the Baring Brothers. The price of gold had gone to extravagant figures, and when it was proposed that taxes should be paid half in specie and half in the depreciated paper currency the people of Buenos Ayres rose against the government.

The Baring Brothers and other great financial firms and institutions that were carrying the Argentine securities stood the strain caused by the revolution, but owing to the depression that has followed in Buenos Ayres and throughout the provinces the burden has grown heavier and heavier.

The facility with which money has been borrowed by the Argentine Republic, which has less than 4,000,000 population, is really amazing. The total indebtedness is $234,745,000, being more than $60 per capita. And this does not include $90,910,680, the cost of railways on which the national government has guaranteed interest.

The Province of Buenos Ayres alone has a public debt of $84,135,000, bearing six per cent., and held in London and Europe.

Though not populous, the Argentine Republic had immense natural resources, and with the foreign money that poured in great strides were taken in business and internal improvements. The cattle, sheep, beef and wool products became the wonder of the trading world, but the gains from legitimate trade were a trifle to offset the interest account on the debts, public and private, held abroad.

So the one cry of the people, who were becoming a nation of jobbers and speculators, was for more money.

The City of Buenos Ayres was not handsome enough as a capital, and so a grass covered plain was laid out for the seat of government, and was called La Plata. In a few years it was a place of fifty thousand inhabitants, with splendid public buildings and a dock that is the wonder of the marine world.

Towards the end of 1888 it became apparent that the end was not far off. Gold mounted in value as paper money increased, and the cedulas or hypothecated notes on which money had been borrowed reached the enormous total of $325,000,000. Prudent men protested but the scheme that prevailed was to bleed Europe of still more money. Railways built by the state were sold to English syndicates, and a vast stock of gold was accumulated in 1889. The incomplete drainage and waterworks, upon which $6,000,000 had been expended, were sold to a syndicate composed of Baring Brothers & Co. of London and others, who formed the Buenos Ayres Water Supply and Drainage Company. A monopoly of extortionate rates for water was guaranteed for 99 years, and the transaction caused great scandal and intense public feeling.

The excuse of the Government was the pressing need of gold.

On March 1, 1890, gold was worth 144 and it frequently varied 20 to 30 points in one day. All that the Government could sell for gold was gone. The cedulas were no longer available.

Foreign creditors became alarmed and Mr. Edward Baring of Baring Bros. & Co. was sent to Buenos Ayres to report what could be done. He arrived in April and arranged to help the Government by buying the Western Argentine Railroad at £5,000,000. This sent gold down rapidly and the London bankers breathed easier.

But it was only the calm before the storm. There was not time to sell out the securities to the confiding public of England and Europe before the revolt against President Celman occurred.

And things since then have dragged along growing worse and worse.

HISTORY OF THE HOUSE.

Pre-Eminent in Commercial and International Affairs For Three Generations.

The Barings have been bankers and rich men for nearly 200 years. For at least a century they have been among the foremost and famous banking houses of the world, excelled in extent of reputation, perhaps, only by the Rothschilds, and not excelled by the Rothschilds in untarnished commercial honor and solidity.

The name of Baring has been like the name of the Bank of England—a tower of commercial strength the world over. Peerages have been given the members of the great house, and some of the most distinguished of English noblemen have in one way or another been connected with it.

The family is of Dutch origin. Its founder, Peter, a burgher of Groningen, Holland, gained some little note after the foundation of the Dutch Republic by William of Orange. His grandson, Francis, was a Lutheran minister at Bremen, and came to England with the other William of Orange in 1688. He settled over a charge of his own faith in London. His son John, who had been apprenticed to a cloth manufacturer in the old country, set up a mill of that kind in Devonshire, and did so well that he moved to London and became a famous merchant. He sent his cloths altogether to the American colonies and got back goods that he could sell to advantage in London, and coined money both ways. He died rich, and was as well known for his sterling honesty as for his wealth.

The Beginning of Baring Brothers.

John Baring's third son, Francis, succeeded to his father's business and enhanced the reputation of the house. His advice was sought not only by the great merchants but by the Ministers of the Government. Lord Shelburne turned over all the puzzling questions of national finance to Francis Baring. Pitt treated him as his confidential adviser.

Francis Baring entered Parliament in 1784, and stayed there 20 years as a leading Tory and authority on all financial matters. In this time he became one of the managers of the Bank of England, grew to be noted for his liberality and kindness, added steadily to his fortunes, and was known as "the Prince of English Merchants." He died in 1810, a baronet, leaving property valued at £1,100,000, a prodigious sum for those days, and the best known business house in England.

Sir Francis Baring had five sons. The most remarkable of these was Alexander, the second son. With his brother Henry he took charge of the business of Baring Brothers. Thomas, the eldest son, inherited his father's baronetcy and retired. The other two established themselves in India.

A Great Career.

Henry Baring being a gambler and a scapegrace, the management of the house fell upon Alexander. Few careers in business or any other way of life have been so successful.

Before entering his father's house Alexander visited the United States, where he married the daughter of Senator Bingham, got a bequest from his father-in-law of $900,000 and invested $300,000 in lands which soon doubled in value. He stayed there five years and gained a very favorable impression of the country as well as many warm friends.

When he went home to become his father's general manager he was thirty years old. The first thing he did was to reorganize the house and extend its business. Then he entered Parliament as the member for Taunton, and at once began to have a great share in shaping the financial policy of England.

While he was attending to public affairs he was steadily building up the great fabric of his own house. He went into the business of foreign loans in 1818, when he pulled the restored Bourbons of France out of their difficulties by negotiating for them a loan of 27,000,000f.

Foreign Loans.

This was the beginning of the foreign business of the house, which has since attained enormous proportions, so that the Duke of Richelieu said that there were six great powers in Europe—England, France, Russia, Prussia and Baring Brothers. The negotiation of national loans on a gigantic scale became the chief business of the house.

Alexander Baring, who had conceived and executed these bold ideas, retired from the house in 1828, when he was only 54 years old, and went to live at ease on his splendid estate at Shoreham. He left the business in the hands of his son Francis, his two nephews and Joshua Bates, an American. He had previously taken them all into the concern as partners. The nephews were John Baring, who had been in partnership with Bates in Boston, and Thomas Baring, who had been with the banking house of Hope. To represent his own interests he left his son-in-law, M. Humphrey Mildmay. Mr. Bates died in 1864 and thereafter Thomas Baring was the chief manager of the house.

After his retirement from active business Alexander Baring devoted himself to the arts, of which he became a liberal patron, and filled his house at Shoreham with the finest private collection of paintings in Europe. After a few years of retirement he came again into public life.

Sir Robert Peel took Mr. Baring into his Cabinet in 1834 as President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint. The next year he was raised to the peerage as Lord Ashburton, and by that name he has a certain lasting place in American history, for he negotiated the Ashburton treaty.

Lord Ashburton died in 1848. His eldest son had never been connected with the house and his second son, Francis, retired from business when he succeeded to the peerage and became Lord Ashburton in 1864, leaving the management of Baring Brothers in the hands of his cousin, Thomas Baring, and Thomas Baring's sons.

Later Days of the House.

Thomas Baring, who by the way is a son of the Bishop of Durham, was raised to the peerage and made Baron Revelstoke in 1885. He has associated with him in recent years several nephews and cousins, so that the house is now larger than ever.

One of these nephews is a member of the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., the New York correspondents of the house.

Baring Brothers have branches or important correspondents and agents in every commercial centre in the world.

£14,000,000 Subscribed.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—It is stated that the guarantee fund raised for the Barings amounts so far to £14,000,000. Telegrams are being constantly received from home and foreign houses offering help.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Three leading Scotch banks have subscribed £250,000 each for the Barings guarantee fund. A committee of leading financiers will investigate the Argentine republic's finances. Country bankers are drawing large sums from London causing a continued pressure on the Bank of England.

TORONTO'S FERNS.

The Biologists Discuss Them and Also Shooting of Insectivorous Birds.

The second regular fortnightly meeting of the biological section of the Canadian Institute was held last night, the president, J. H. Pearce, in the chair.

C. W. Armstrong read a paper on ferns found in the vicinity of Toronto. It was interesting, replete with information and illustrated with mounted specimens.

Some discussion also took place in reference to the desirability of the Government issuing permits to shoot insectivorous birds on the recommendation of the Biological section, instead of that of justices of the peace, as at present. It was held that the system now in vogue was abused. No action was taken.

£38,000 Promised.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Gen. Booth, the Salvation Army leader, addressing a large audience at Exeter Hall to-night, said he must confess that the favor with which his scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the poor had been received had somewhat surprised him. He ridiculed the statement that the sum desired would not be provided. Such an assertion he declared was a libel on the generosity of the country. He explained that it was proposed to ensure the use of the funds for the purposes for which it was subscribed by means of a deed of chancery. He predicted that after his scheme had had a 20-years' trial there would not be an able-bodied man or woman in the Kingdom able to find work and food. The subscriptions already promised he said amounted to $38,000.

Dr. Wild—Birchall—Capital Punishment

The sermon of Dr. Wild on "Birchall and Capital Punishment" delivered on Sunday evening last is a valuable contribution to the discussion whether or not "life for a life" is sound doctrine in this advanced nine teenth century. An authorized verbatim report of this sermon appears in *The Canadian Advance*, out to day. 3 cents copy. All newsdealers. Trial trip, four months, to new subscribers, 25 cents. Office 48 Yonge-street Arcade, Toronto.

Attention is directed to the sale of oil paintings, water colors and pastel paintings, the works of W. L. Judson, which will take place at The Mart at 3 p.m.

THE CURER OF CONSUMPTION.

KOCH'S REMEDY IS UNDOUBTEDLY A DRAWING CARD.

An Englishman Comes to be Cured of Tuberculosis—Foreign Doctors Flock Round—Pen and Ink Sketch of the Wonderful German Doctor—His Life History as Told by His Brother.

Dr. Robert Koch was born in Glausthal, Hanover, in 1844, and is the third son of thirteen children, of whom the first nine were boys. His parents were Herman and Mathilda Koch. His father was a distinguished mining engineer and superintendent of mines in the Hartz Mountains, in the employ of the Hanoverian Government. From his earliest years Robert gave promise of that distinction to which he has attained. While his brothers spent

their leisure time in fishing and hunting, he devoted the hours to study and observation, one of his favorite pastimes being the study of lichens and mosses under a microscope, which he had long besought his father to buy him. At the age of 17 he had completed the course of the high school at Glausthal, Hanover, having done double work in his classes. On reaching the age of 18 he entered the University of Goettingen and began the study of medicine, a course covering four years' study. When he had been in the university two years a prize of 80 thalers in gold was offered to the students of all the departments of the university for the best essay. Although only in the second year of his course, Robert carried the prize away from students who were in the fourth year.

After finishing his medical course at Goettingen, in 1886, he went to Hanover and stood his examination before the authorities for admission to practise in that place. He located at Posen and began the practice of medicin as a regular physician. Dr. Koch's success was signal from the start, and he was once voted 100,000 marks by the Reichstag in recognition of his services to science. He spends all his time in study, and his progress in his researches and discoveries is really about the whole of his history.

THE KNIFE.

A Sunday Night Stabbing Affray at Comber.

COMBER, Nov. 17.—A stabbing affray took place here last night between two young men who were attending the Salvation Army meeting. Bob Kenyon, the young man who did the stabbing, claims that Lougheed, the victim of the knife, had torn the lining out of his hat. This Lougheed denied, but Kenyon was bound to have satisfaction. He left the barracks and waited outside until Lougheed came out. A fight ensued in which Kenyon was knocked down. Kenyon jumped at Lougheed with knife in hand and cut an ugly gash in the muscle of his right arm, narrowly escaping severing one of the main arteries. Kenyon was arrested by Constable Lindsay and taken to Sandwich to-day. He is a young man of about 20, both lame and paralyzed, and comes from a good family. His widowed mother and sister are highly respected here.

Growth in Population.

The Montreal Gazette publishes statistics of population in 32 Canadian cities and towns showing an advance of 380,000 since the census of 1881. The comparison is made between the census figures for the former year and from municipal estimates for the present year. The accuracy of the latter may be subject to question, but the rate of increase appears a fairly good one. Between 1871 and 1881 some 27 cities and towns showed an increase of about 140,000, but these were census figures in both cases, and the population of these centres was comparatively small in 1871.

How far the country districts have kept pace with the towns cannot be known till the census of next year is taken, but there seem years to be of late in Canada an increasing disposition toward town life. The causes are too numerous to be here repeated. But in England and the United States, as well as in Canada, the growth of city population, especially in trade and industrial centres, has far outstripped that of the rural districts.

Fire at Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 17.—There was an alarm of fire Saturday night, caused by an explosion of methylated spirits at the Karn organ factory. Two lads named Thomas Williams, aged 17, and Charles Crandall, aged 10, were sent into the finishing room to get a small bottle of spirits. It was dark in the room and Williams struck a light with a match, though cautioned not to do so by his companion. The spirits thereupon ignited, and a serious conflagration was only prevented by the appearance on the scene of some workingmen in an adjoining room, who extinguished the flames. Both the boys were badly burned, especially young Williams, whose face was terribly scorched through his having wiped his hands covered with spirits thereon. They were conveyed to the surgery of Dr. Odlum and their wounds dressed.

A Great Demand for Furs.

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

Where is the Kansas?

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The Warren Line steamer Kansas which sailed from Liverpool for Boston Nov. 1 has not been sighted, and it is feared she has met with some mishap. She carried 120 steerage passengers.

The Dead.

Dr. James Cattermole, a well-known citizen of London, died yesterday.

Grant & Co., 246
77 King-street east, for fine furs and stylish perfect fitting sealskins at old prices, having purchased their season's supply in skins previous to the advance. The latest in ladies' capes and storm collars; dress and mantle trimmings cut to order at moderate prices. See our ladies' storm collars, the latest out, and only to be had at 77 King-street east.

Jurgenson Watches.

If you carry a "Jurgenson" don't risk a large depreciation in value by allowing it to RUN TILL IT STOPS. Ed. Beetch, High Grade Watch Specialist, 25 Leader-lane.

How to cure Indigestion—chew Adams Tutti Frutti Gum, 5 cents.

WILL BOTH HANG.

Blanchard and Lamontagne to go to the Gallows in December.

OTTAWA, Nov. 17.—The Governor-General has carefully reviewed the evidence taken in the case of W. W. Blanchard, now in Sherbrooke jail, sentenced to be hanged on the 12th Dec. for the murder of one Calkins, as well as the report of the judge who tried the case and the memorandum of Sir John Thompson to the Council, recommending that the law should be allowed to take its course, and Lord Stanley has come to the conclusion that justice has been done and he cannot interfere. Blanchard will be hanged on the 12th of Dec. within the precincts of Sherbrooke jail. On Dec. 19 Remi Lamontagne, for the murder of his brother-in-law, will be hanged in the same place. His Excellency, for the same reasons as in Blanchard's case, will not interfere with the sentence. Two other cases have yet to be disposed of.

THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

The Attractions at the Theatres This Week—Forthcoming Events—Musical Arrangements.

"The Deacon's Daughter" was given at the Academy last night before, considering the weather, a fair house. Considering the merits of this sparkling comedy, there ought to be crowded houses during the three days' engagement. Annie Pixley and the excellent company which supports her are not unknown in Toronto. If she ever acted with more vivacity or sang more sweetly or danced more gracefully the World would have liked to witness the performance. The plot is continuous. The plot of the play admits of some very comical situations, and Miss Pixley makes the best of them. Her vivacity throughout, the manner in which she sang her songs and the pretty costumes she displayed are worthy of the least that could be asked of her. Her washtub and champagne ditties and her ballads fairly carried away her audience, and encores were consequently frequent. Her double role of Hiram Homeweb and Mabel Hawthorn afforded a contrast which was skilfully presented. When it is known as it probably is very generally, that this comedy is by A. C. Hunter, the author of "Mr. Barnes of New York," the disposition of the scenes in point of incessant amusement will be understood. We predict for the engagement of Miss Pixley a big house to-morrow night and the thorough enjoyment of all who may be able to witness this most attractive comedy. Those players who have not seen it will make a decided miss if they fail to do so. Miss Pixley is admirably supported, but special praise is due to Mr. M. C. Daly, who personates the Deacon to perfection.

"The Deacon's Daughter" will be repeated on Wednesday evening. This evening and Wednesday matinee "Kate; a Romance of the War."

Dan Sully in "The Millionaire."

A novel representation of Irish character was that given last night at the Grand by Daniel Sully. Leander Richardson's best work, "The Millionaire," portrays an Irish railway contractor in a most realistic manner. Mr. Sully takes the leading role, James O'Brien. The completion of his line, the Rocky Gorge Railway, will bankrupt an older rival road, the directors of which meet in New York at the beginning of the play to devise means of delaying O'Brien's line until its charter has lapsed. The second act shows the Rocky Gorge with a gang of navvies at work. Real rails, ties and a locomotive are used with highly realistic and interesting scene. The rival directors appear and endeavor to get the men to strike, but O'Brien foils them all and drives the last spike, a golden one, in triumph. A real locomotive steams upon the scene and greets the triumph of the contractor with a shrill whistle. Mr. Sully's portrayal of the character is very fine, never descending, as is too often the case with similar plays, into the ridiculous. C. Jay Williams, who takes the part of Sharp, the detective, appears among the navvies in disguise and gives an undoubtedly good hour with a Scotch exhibition of whistling, imitating a mocking-bird to perfection. Forrest Robinson as Frank Roberts, civil engineer, makes an excellent assistant to his employer, James O'Brien. Little Allie, only 8 years old, acts her part exceedingly well. The rest of the company are very well balanced and do ample justice to the play. The play itself is interesting throughout, the character of the rough but honest contractor being drawn in many delicate pieces of pathos. The engagement for the balance of the week, and the company with more favorable weather, will without doubt have crowded houses.

The Valdis Sisters.

Play-goers who seek amusement among the vaudeville branch of the theatrical profession will appreciate the high class performance given by the Valdis Sisters' Company at Jacobs & Sparrow's. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather the house was comfortably filled by an enthusiastic audience. The company is a very strong one, nearly every act being a feature. Petrie and Elise raise the curtain in a funny sketch, which put the people in a good humor. Eddie Giguere, who, by the way, is a Montreal boy, was entertaining in his vocalism. Drummond and Staley introduce a new musical act and some clever dancing. The Braatz Bros., as the program says, "The Premier acrobats of the World," deserve the title; their act is one of the strongest ever seen here. The favorite ventriloquist Mr. A. O. Duncan has new figures and new gags. The daring artists the Valdis Sisters wind up the show. Their act on the trapezone rotaire is so well known that it needs no description. Matinee this afternoon.

Mrs. Leslie Carter.

Next week the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Leslie Carter, will be seen at the Grand Opera House. Unlike Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. James Brown Potter, she is, according to the New York critics, an excellent actress and has surrounded herself with a first-class company, including E. J. Henley, who will be remembered here as the star in the famous play "Deacon Brodie."

Miss Frost will be Frost in "Lucille."

This excellent article is billed to appear at the Academy of Music the last three nights and at the Saturday matinee of this week. She is comparatively unknown to the Toronto public, having never appeared in this section of the country as a star. Her reputation in the United States, however, is that of an artiste of great merit—a woman who is rapidly coming to the front. She has never yet received an unfavorable newspaper notice, and never played to an audience that was not more than delighted with her performance, and her return engagements are always hailed with genuine pleasure. There are mighty few actresses with so excellent a record. "Lucille" is the work of Victorien Sardou. This fact should satisfy the public in regard to the play. It could not be possible for the one who wrote "Fedora," "Theodora" and "La Tosca" to write anything bad. Miss Frost will be supported by an excellent company.

The Balmoral Choir.

The members of Bruce & Patrick's Balmoral Choir are all Scotch. Madame Stewart is a native of Duntocher, Miss Mainds of Dundee, Miss Anderson of Hawick, Miss Malcolm, Messrs. Taggart and D'Almaine of Glasgow, Mr. George Fulton of Paisley, Mr. H. J. McDavid of Newton Stewart, Mr. John McGhie of Motherwell, Mr. Walter Bruce of Brechin and Mr. R. J. Patrick of Hamilton. They will appear in Association Hall Nov. 24 and 25, and the plan will open this morning at Nordheimers'.

The Symphony Orchestra.

The first concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra will be given in the Pavilion Thursday evening Nov. 20. The orchestra, which has about 40 members, is a new organization composed of the ablest professional orchestral players in the city. It will give a series of six concerts during the season, and will present such programs as will meet the diversities of public taste, ranging from a Beethoven symphony to a Strauss waltz, only the works of the best composers being chosen. The support which has already been tendered the organization is gratifying to the members, and it trusts by conscientious efforts ultimately to obtain sufficient to place the orchestra on a firmly established foundation. The committee in charge of the concert is composed of John Bayly, H. L. Clarke and E. Corlett. The conductor is Sig. F. D'Auria. The general admission will be 25 cents with reserved seats at 50 cents. The plan opens at Nordheimers' to-day for subscribers and to-morrow for the public.

Mistress of the Seas.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, in a speech at Bedford to-day, said the British navy was superior to those of the rest of Europe or of America. He praised the coolness of the captain and crew of the lost cruiser Serpent. Such disasters, he said, are the price England paid for being mistress of the seas. He added that the admiralty intended to pension the widows and to remunerate the families of the men who were lost.

Further Evictions.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—Fourteen tenants on the Oliphant estate were evicted to-day. One tenant and his daughter were arrested for throwing missels and wounding a bailiff. The Government will order preparations for the beginning of relief works in Gweedore as soon as Parliament sanctions the measure.

The largest stock of trusses, crutches, abdominal supporters, shoulder braces, is carried by the one-price firm, established twenty years, of Charles Cluthe, 134 King-street. Trusses in hard rubber, celluloid and leather, from 75c upward. 26

FRIENDS OF CAPT. WEBB

Plant an Evergreen Tree in Memory of the Dauntless Swimmer.

NIAGARA FALLS, Nov. 17.—In the eastern end of Oakwood Cemetery is the tomb of Capt. Matthew Webb, who lost his life in an attempt to swim the Whirlpool Rapids on July 24, 1885, and beside it on last Thursday stood two old friends from his native land who had long contemplated paying a tribute to the bold swimmer. They were Mr. and Mrs. J. Harris Edge. They had left their far-away home to visit America and the great cataract. Throughout the long journey they had anticipated visiting the grave of Capt. Webb and planting thereon an evergreen tree in memory of their friendship. It was for this purpose they met there. The tree was duly set, and as the earth fell around its roots the party stood with uncovered heads.

Stole His Own Boy.

WINDSOR, Nov. 17.—Gadbury, an Indiana business man, obtained a decree of divorce from his wife two months ago and was awarded the custody of their only child. Mrs. Gadbury secured the child surreptitiously and skipped to Windsor, where she has relatives. The father found a clue and followed, but the Canadian law protected the mother. On Saturday while she was in consultation with her solicitors the father and boy went out for a walk and kept it up until they reached Detroit. Mrs. Gadbury and her relations are searching in vain for the missing boy.

Another Mock Parliament.

At the regular weekly meeting of the St. James' Cathedral Young Men's Society held last evening a mock parliament was held. A bill was brought into the house to abolish all exemptions from taxation. Rev. H. J. Winterbourne was Mr. Speaker. Mr. C. Bell moved the second reading of the bill, as leader of the Opposition. Mr. Colwell, Premier, replied. Messrs. Jackson, Bell, Grant, Anderson, Robinson, spoke for and against the bill, the first reading of which was carried. There will be an open meeting next Monday night.

Without Covering in the Driving Rain.

Louisa Pedder, 17 Markham-street, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing some clothing the property of Alice Fitzgerald. The unfortunate woman was bundled into the patrol wagon in St. Andrew's Market Station at 10 o'clock and driven through the streets to headquarters in the pelting rain without a covering. Why the patrol wagon at headquarters is covered why not do the same with the other three?

He Should be Looked After.

The police are looking out for a small-sized, nattily-dressed man, apparently about 25 or 30, who for the past two or three weeks has been chasing the young lady pupils attending the Abbey in Wellington-place and insulting ladies who happen along in that vicinity without male escort. He goes by the name of "Nixey" and is becoming a pronounced nuisance. Acting-Detective Porter will similarly parade himself in the vicinity of which Justin McCarthy will be president.

The provincial newspapers join in the chorus of denunciation of Mr. Parnell.

The Dundee Advertiser, Gladstonian, says the conduct of Mr. Parnell in trying out of back doors and sliding down fire escapes is contemptible and pitiable and that he ought for a time retire to private life as the Liberal party will prevent any attempt to "lead an undeserved life." Gladstonian papers in many cases advise temporary self-effacement.

The London Daily Chronicle says: "It is deplorable that he should have wrecked his career and destroyed his power, merely to gratify a guilty passion. How can Catholic Ireland retain such a leader? The middle-class electors of England will certainly resist any appeal, even by Mr. Gladstone, to support the party led by Parnell.

Will Not Resign.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—The London correspondent of The Freeman's Journal declares that there is not the slightest intention of resigning the leadership of the Nationalist party or his duties in Parliament.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

Several of the Conspirators Sentenced to be Hanged.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.—The trial of the Nihilists accused of being implicated in a plot against the Czar concluded to-day. Sophie Guengberg, one of the prisoners, was arrested here after her trial in Paris, in which city she was arrested, for having bombs in her possession, together with two accomplices, named Stoilanoff and Tyroff. The three English patient suffering from tuberculosis has been successfully inoculated with Koch's curative lymph.

The Roman Clerical Union of Rome has decided to take no part in the coming election.

The German Reichstaff will meet Dec. 2. Among the first acts of the body will be the adoption of a resolution expressing the nation's thanks to Prof. Koch.

You can insure so that at the end of twenty years you will be able to draw an annual income for life, and in the event of your death at any time your beneficiaries would receive the full amount of the insurance. These features are secured by the 7 per cent. guaranteed income bond of the North American Life Assurance Company of this city. For further information apply at the head office of the company, Manning Arcade, or to any of the agents. 246

Stabbed His Companion.

WINDSOR, Nov. 17.—Robert Kenyon was brought to Windsor and locked up to-day on a charge of stabbing Joseph Lochead during a row at the Salvation Army barracks at Comber last night.

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

A Bloody Russian Riot.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Advices from St. Petersburg say it is reported a serious riot occurred last week at a place 15 miles distant from Moscow. A body of troops shot and wounded 100 peasants and workmen for refusing to receive the commands of the newly-appointed district officials. In addition to refusing to obey their commands the rioters bound the officials with cords and sent them to Moscow.

Killed While at Play.

WINDSOR, Nov. 17.—A boy named Hunt, son of a farmer near Cottam, was killed by falling from the top of a barn in which he had been playing with a number of companions.

Remember the sale by catalog of W. L. Judson's collection of pictures to be held at the auction Mart of Oliver, Coate & Co. to-day at 3 p.m.

The Opposition Dairy.

We are and will continue selling 20 tickets for $1, spot cash, thus making your milk 5 cents a quart. Regular delivery to all parts of the city. Chapman, Symons & Co., 230 and 232 Queen-street east. Telephone 1723.

Personal Mention.

Hon. D. Mills, M.P., London, is at the Walker.

Col. Tisdale, M.P., Simcoe, was in town yesterday.

Mr. B. M. Britton, Q.C., Kingston, is at the Rossin.

Mr. H. A. Ward, M.P., Port Hope, is at the Queen's.

Mrs. Leys, wife of John Leys, ex-M.L.A., is dangerously ill at her residence, Jarvis-street.

Judge Robertson, M. A. Bruce, Q.C., and Mr. E. Martin, Q.C., Hamilton, are at the Queen's.

Mr. Samuel Gunn, Glasgow, formerly of the firm of Bryce, McMurrich & Co., is at the Queen's.

Ex-Ald. James' condition was slightly improved yesterday, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Don't forget the sale of W. L. Judson's pictures at The Mart to-day at 3 o'clock by Messrs. Oliver, Coate & Co., Auctioneers.

His Foot Crushed.

Walter Higgins, 213 Bleecker-street, while crossing York-street at the intersection of Front, was run over by a Sherbourne-street car last night and his foot severely crushed.

PARNELL ADJUDGED GUILTY.

BUT HE INTENDS STILL TO POSE AS LEADER.

Intense Excitement Over the Outcome of the O'Shea Divorce Case—£38,000 Subscribed Towards General Booth's Redemption Scheme—Another Terrible Railroad Accident.

ERZEROUM, Nov. 17.—The concentration of Russian troops on the Armenian frontier has caused much uneasiness here. The Governor of Erzeroum has sent 60 wagon loads of ammunition for the Turkish troops on the frontier. Two French explorers, MM. Danely and Pisson, who were making a geographical tour around Lake Van are reported to have been murdered.

CAPT. O'SHEA WINS.

The Special Jury Find Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea Guilty.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The O'Shea divorce case was resumed in the Divorce Court this morning before Justice Butt and the special jury. The petitioner presented further evidence to prove the charges he makes against his wife and Mr. Parnell. The first witness called was a servant, who had worked at the O'Shea house at Eltham at the time Capt. O'Shea charges that Parnell was paying clandestine visits to his wife. She testified that Mrs. O'Shea and Mr. Parnell were on one occasion locked in the drawing-room. Mrs. O'Shea afterward explained that the locking of the door was essential to the safety of Mr. Parnell, as a number of members of secret societies were prowling about the vicinity. She also testified to the fact that Parnell visited the house. Another servant testified that Mrs. O'Shea and Parnell were out together till after midnight.

This closed the evidence and as neither the respondent nor co-respondent made any defence the case was given to the jury, who returned a verdict that adultery had been committed by Mrs. O'Shea and Parnell, and that there was no connivance on the part of Capt. O'Shea. The court granted a decree of divorce with costs to the petitioner and also awarded him the custody of the younger children.

Mr. Parnell, in a letter dated Saturday which he has written to The Freeman Journal, reminds his followers of the importance of being in parliament on opening day. He says it is unquestionable that the coming session will be of of combat from first to last and that great issues depend on its course.

The Daily Telegraph publishes Parnell's political obituary. It says he has proved for the last time that he is not the Nationalist party. It is expected that the followers of Mr. Parnell do not desire him to retire unless by his own wish, in which event the leadership of the Irish party would be vested in a committee of which Justin McCarthy will be president.

The provincial newspapers join in chorus of denunciation of Mr. Parnell.

The Dundee Advertiser, Gladstonian, says the conduct of Mr. Parnell in trying out of back doors and sliding down fire escapes is contemptible and pitiable and that he ought for a time retire to private life as the Liberal party will prevent any attempt to "lead an undeserved life." Gladstonian papers in many cases advise temporary self-effacement.

The London Daily Chronicle says: "It is deplorable that he should have wrecked his career and destroyed his power, merely to gratify a guilty passion. How can Catholic Ireland retain such a leader? The middle-class electors of England will certainly resist any appeal, even by Mr. Gladstone, to support the party led by Parnell.

KINGSTON PETITION DISMISSED.

J. H. Metcalfe, M.L.A., Retained in His Seat—Petitioner to Pay Costs.

KINGSTON, Nov. 17.—The Kingston election trial began in the court house at 11 o'clock before Judges Maclennan and Falconbridge. There are 97 charges of repeating, personating, voting while yet aliens, obstructing votes, conveying votes to polls, treating, promising money or employment or other corrupt practices. The respondent, J. H. Metcalfe, M.L.A., is accused of bribery in paying for a vote. The lawyers have lengthy discussions, so that little evidence was presented before 2 o'clock. The Metcalfe side scored first by having a charge that W. Power was induced to vote by the promise of the managership of the dry dock, dismissed.

The court reserved its decision as to whether the paying for cabs was an illegal act or a corrupt practice. The petitioner claimed it as both, the respondent as an illegal act only. Eighteen cases were hurriedly dismissed as each witness was heard.

Mr. Metcalfe said he usually gave "bums" 25c to get rid of them, but with no intention of influencing their votes. He denied giving E. Robbs $2. He did give him some small amount, but it was before he was nominated.

Thomas Clark said he got $2 from M Dolan, who said, "I want you to vote for Jim Metcalfe."

M. Dolan positively denied the charge. He made no such proposition, in fact had not seen Clark on election day. Clark's criminal career was given out and Justice Falconbridge said it would be a monstrous thing to give credence to such a statement as Clark made even if there was no rebuttal evidence.

The petitioner's counsel continued to provide other evidence, but finally abandoned the suit and the petition was dismissed with costs.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER.

A Bridge Gives Way and Many Persons are Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—This morning a freight train on the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Rail'y was crossing a bridge over the Kaw River when one span of the bridge gave way and precipitated the entire train into the river 31 feet be low. Elias Moore, colored, who was stealing a ride, was killed. Fireman Fred Allen is missing and is supposed to be under the wreck. T. P. Milligan, head brakeman, of Kansas City, who so long lingered that he will die. The engineer, conductor and two brakesmen were severely injured. At the scene of the disaster the river is 15 feet deep. The engine and almost the whole train are buried out of sight.

The following is a corrected list of killed: Fred Allen, fireman; Henry Coleman, colored; Will Crawford, colored; Henry Williams, colored.

The following are missing and it is feared are lost: Ralph Fay, Fred. Bell, Edward Burke, Frank Wall, Dave Brown. Three tramps who loarded the train are also missing. The number of tramps missing are now probably confined in the wreckage