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TENTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE LAW GETTING TO WORK

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE "LITTLE MACHINE."

The Statement of Claim Against Mr. Samuel Nordheimer and the Other Directors of the Commercial Loan and Stock Company—How the Oracle Was Worked.

The law is at last getting to work to find out whether Samuel Nordheimer and the directors of the Commercial Loan and Stock Company are liable for the $400,000 the Federal Bank lost in the "Little Machine" transactions. Messrs. Blake, Lash & Cassels, counsel for the Federal Bank directors, have fyled the statement of claim and Mr. Hector Cameron, Q.C., and Christopher Robinson, Q.C., are just now busy in framing a reply.

The statement of claim is a lengthy document going pretty fully into the case. It commences by reciting the circumstances existing at the time the Commercial Loan and Stock Company was organized. The law prohibited any bank from lending money on its own stock or the stock of any other bank, or of acquiring the same as collateral security for any advance of money. In addition a bylaw of the Federal Bank set forth that "none of the directors nor any officer of the bank shall either directly or indirectly employ its funds in the purchase of shares of the bank."

Lending Federal's Money on Its Own Stocks.

Mr. H. S. Strathy, the statement proceeds to say, was desirous of lending the bank's money on the bank's own and other stock, and in order to avoid the law conceived the scheme of forming a joint stock company under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Act. The company was formed, the defendant Nordheimer acquiesced in it and agreed to become a shareholder and promoter of the scheme. It was organized in February, 1882, with a capital stock of $500,000. Messrs. Nordheimer, Strathy, Cattanach, Kingsmill and Hellmuth subscribed $45,000 of stock, but nothing was paid on such subscriptions. A few months later the capital stock was increased by the issue of 100 shares, and by a readjustment of the subscriptions the stock was in hand as follows:

Samuel Nordheimer	$ 5,000
H. S. Strasny	60,000
A. J. Cattanach	10,000
Nicol Kingsmill	15,000
J. A. Buchanan	10,000
Total	$100,000

Ten per cent. of the subscribed stock was paid up and two further payments of 10 per cent. each were credited to the subscribers, but these latter payments did not represent any cash, being appropriated from the 100 per cent. dividends the "Machine" was grinding out in those days of abundance.

The business of the Stock & Loan Company, the statement lays down, was carried on with the assent of the defendant Nordheimer, and money was borrowed by the company from the Federal Bank in the name of the company and upon the authority of the said Nordheimer, Strathy and Buchanan, directors of the company.

The statement goes on to say:

"The plaintiffs show and charge that having become a shareholder in and director of the company while he was and continued to be president of the plaintiffs during all the transactions through and with the said company, the said Nordheimer was aware of and should be held to have had notice of such transactions, and having agreed to the formation of the company and its relationship to the plaintiffs he must be taken to have had such notice and that he is responsible for all losses to the plaintiffs arising therefrom. The plaintiffs show and charge that he approved of said transactions and thereby also became liable to make good to the plaintiffs the losses sustained by reason therefor.

Working the "Little Machine."

Further down the learned counsel say that the said company was made use of as a "machine" or means by which directly or indirectly to loan the money of the plaintiffs' bank upon, the shares of the plaintiffs' bank and other banks, and the said company allowed itself to be made use of and conspired under the said Nordheimer, Strathy and Buchanan to make use of the plaintiffs' money for the stated purpose referred to. In order to accomplish such purposes an account in plaintiffs' Toronto branch was opened in the name of said company and very large sums of plaintiffs' money were, from time to time, by means of said account used by the said Strathy and Buchanan with the knowledge and assent of said Nordheimer in making loans and advances upon the security or pledge of shares of the capital stock of the plaintiffs' bank and other banks. The mode of operations was as follows:

Strathy or Buchanan drew checks in the name of the company upon the Federal Bank and although at no time were there any funds to the company's credit, yet such checks were honored by the said Strathy or Buchanan as plaintiffs' general manager. The company's account was always largely overdrawn and the "said Nordheimer was aware of said fact and acquiesced therein."

How the Machine Overdrew Itself.

The bank's solicitors have gone to the pains to show the amounts the "Little Machine" was over drawn at the bank at different dates. The amounts and dates are as follows:

1882	
February	$138,000
March	426,000
April	307,000
May	491,000
June	338,000
July	282,000
August	151,000
September	75,000
October	1,038,000
November	1,260,000
December	1,290,000
1883	
January	1,190,000
February	980,000
March	993,000
April	973,000
May	907,000
June	963,000
July	837,000
August	767,000
September	724,000
October	564,000
November	504,000
December	576,000

In 1882 the capital stock of the Federal Bank was $1,500,000, all of which had been invested in various ways, and was so invested as not to allow of realization except at a great loss. On investment alone amounted to over $500,000. In order to get more funds in replacement of the moneys locked up in investments the defendant, Nordheimer, and other directors advised a new issue of stock, and such new issue was decided on at a meeting of shareholders held in June, 1882, within six months after the organization of the Stock and Loan Company, and was placed on the market at 40 per cent. premium. It was not taken up in full, and what was taken up was taken up largely on speculation and on margins. In order that this new issue might appear to have been successfully floated, Strathy and Buchanan, "with the knowledge and assent of the defendant Nordheimer," made use of the company "as a machine or means whereby the plaintiffs' moneys might be used to make loans and advances upon the security of shares." The object was to have the stock nominally taken up and kept at a high price in the market. Money of the bank to the extent of $1,000,000 was used for this purpose, "with the assent of the said Nordheimer," in 1882.

One of Manager Strathy's Methods.

"As an example of the transactions," says the document, "in December, 1883, Strathy was carrying by margin in his own name and by means of certain brokers and others a large number of shares of the plaintiffs' capital stock and he applied to the plaintiffs' board of directors for $22,000 and 260 shares of the bank to keep up his margins. The said Nordheimer approved of such application, but in order that the sum might not appear as a loan direct by the plaintiffs to the said Strathy the amount was directed to be made through the Commercial Loan and Stock Company. It was resolved that in order to enable Mr. H. S. Strathy to 'margin' Federal Bank stock now being carried by him that a loan of $22,000 and also 260 shares of the Federal Bank stock be made to him through the Commercial Loan Society, and that in addition $10,000 or its equivalent in stock be made in like manner."

In June, 1884, when the stock began to decline, a large sum of plaintiffs' money was made over to certain brokers with the assent of the defendant. When the stock again began to waver Strathy, "with the assent of the defendant Nordheimer," for the purpose of keeping up prices, used plaintiffs' money by means of the said company to the extent of $206,000 in purchasing shares, and he in his own name used plaintiffs' money to the extent of $213,000 in purchasing shares for Mrs. McKellar.

The Statement of Claim.

The document finishes with the statement of claim:

1. That the plaintiffs by reason of the said action of the defendants lose large sums of money.

2. That it may be declared that the defendants are liable to make good to the plaintiffs the losses sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the improper use of the plaintiffs' moneys in the transactions by and with the said company above referred to and the losses sustained by reason of the transactions referred to in the foregoing paragraphs.

3. That the account may be taken to the amount of such losses and interest thereon and the defendants ordered to pay same to the plaintiffs.

4. That the plaintiffs may be allowed their costs in this action.

5. That the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

The bank asks that the case may be tried in Toronto.

It is expected that Mr. Cameron's reply will be ready by Monday next.

THE GREENS' GREATEST.

The Boys in Red Enjoy Their Finest Parade of the Season.

The most successful parade of the season, in connection with the Royal Grenadiers, took place last night. The regiment, under the command of Major Harrison, turned out 340 strong, and headed by the combined fife and drum and brass bands marched along Church, Gerrard and Yonge to Wellington-streets. There each company was put through a variety of movements by its own commanding officer. The regiment then re-formed and marched to the Armory. The Indian Chief Thunderclap accompanied the regiment during a portion of its march and witnessed the evolutions in the Armory. He reflected with feelings of pride upon the large medal which decorat d his breast, and looked contemptuously upon the smaller trophies adorning the breasts of the military.

The regiment will parade in drill order on Garrison Common, west of Strachan-avenue bridge, at 2.45 on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of instruction in the new attack drill.

The commanding officer has confirmed the promotion as corporals of Corporal T. Taylor, B Co, from Sept. 10, 1887, on account of his performing the duties of corporal during the campaign in the Northwest, and of Corp. E. Stephens, D Co, from May 1, 1888, on account of his having previously held the rank in H.M.'s Imperial Army.

IN THE COOP AT CANTON.

The Third and last of the Toronto Jail Breakers Arrested.

Chief of Police Hoy of Prescott yesterday telegraphed the Detective Department that George Pearce, the third and last of the Toronto jail-breakers, was under arrest at Canton, N.Y., a small town outside of Ordensburg. He wanted to know if the Toronto officers still "wanted" Pearce.

It is doubtful if he can be brought across the border, as none of the offences charged against him are extraditable. Detective Burrows, however, will go to Canton this morning to see if Pearce will come back to stand his trial.

Ladies' and gentlemen's dining rooms at English Chop House. See to-day's dinner bill of fare on second page.

REACHING FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Vanderbilts Preparing to Control Lines West of Chicago.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A new and important movement in the railroad world just made will attract attention on both sides of the Atlantic. It is nothing less than an alliance between two of the most extensive railway systems of this country—the Chicago and Northwestern and the Union Pacific.

The far-reaching effects of the alliance may be inferred from the fact that the Chicago and Northwestern operates about 4300 miles of road—the main line from Chicago to Omaha and branches as far north as Lake Superior and as far west as Fort Casper, Wyo.—and that the total length of all lines of the Union Pacific is about 6300 miles. The latter has traffic and other arrangements which enable it to reach Portland, Ore. The main line extends from Council Bluffs to Ogden, Utah. It also has extensive branches to Denver, Leadville and Kansas City. The recent settlement of the long-existing differences between the Union and Northern Pacific interests places the Union Pacific in a more advantageous position than ever before, and adds to the importance of the new scheme entered into with the Chicago and Northwestern.

A. & A. S. Rite Officers.

MONTREAL, Oct. 24.—At a meeting of the A. & A. S. Rite to-day these officers were elected:

Supreme Grand Commander—J. V. Ellis, M.P., St. John, N.B.

Lieut. Grand Commander—John W. Martin, Hamilton.

Secretary-General—Hugh Murray, Hamilton.

Treasurer-General—H. A. Mackay, Berlin, Ont.

Grand Chancellor—Daniel Spry, Barrie.

Grand Master of Ceremonies—William Reid, Hamilton.

Grand Marshal—J. S. Stearns, Montreal.

Standard Bearer—C. Napier Bell, Winnipeg.

Grand Captain of the Guard—David McLellan, Hamilton.

Deputies for Provinces—D. Spry, Barrie, for Ontario; W. Hooper, Montreal, for Quebec; Rev. Francis Partridge, D.D., Halifax, for Nova Scotia; C. Napier Bell, Winnipeg, for Manitoba; Hugh Murray, Hamilton, for British Columbia; George T. Smithers, Halifax, for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Grand Master Stearns, M.W. Bro. of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, has issued a proclamation withdrawing the edict of non-intercourse with the English lodge and its subordinate branches. This will place them in the same position as before the edict of non-intercourse was issued.

Ladies' Fur Capes.

For those chilly early autumn days there is no article of fur so useful or comfortable for a lady to wear as a large fur cape. W. & D. Dineen, the furriers on corner King and Yonge-streets, have a great display of all those useful articles in beaver, otter, sable, seal and other less costly kinds. Dineen has also several new shapes of large storm collars in every kind of fur that is fashionable. Ladies should drop in and examine.

Stop Watches.

Intricate and complicated watch work my forte. E. Beeton, High Grade Watch Specialist, Opposite Post Office.

The Junction And the C. P. R.

Mayor Clendennan and a deputation from West Toronto Junction waited on the C.P.R. authorities yesterday morning in reference to locating works at that place. The railway wants to close part of Weston-road and building a subway at Keele-street and also wants free water and taxes for ten years. In return for the closing of Weston-road the railway offers to open Edmond-street. The matter was fully talked over by both parties.

J. R. Armstrong & Co., of the "City Found ery," have removed from 164 Yonge-street to 219, 221 and 223 Queen-street east. d

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

THE CRONIN SUSPECTS ON TRIAL FOR THEIR LIVES.

Judge Longenecker's Opening Address—How the Clan-na-Gael is Constituted—The Defence Reserve Their Opening—Evidence of Witnesses for the State.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The trial of the men charged with conspiracy to murder Dr. Patrick H. Cronin is now fairly under way. The court room this morning was crowded when State's Attorney Longenecker began his opening address to the jury. He said:

The evidence that we shall introduce will show a conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin. The evidence we shall introduce will show that the conspiracy which was formed and carried into execution terminated in the killing of Cronin. All the conspirators are liable for murder and the punishment for conspiracy ends in the punishment for murder. That is the position we take in this case. The same hidden hand that worked and moved this conspiracy, that concocted this scheme, is again working in this community to lead the people to believe that Cronin was still alive.

In order to show what the motive for the crime was it became necessary to examine into the history in this country of the organization known as the United Brotherhood, commonly called the Clan-na-Gael. Before doing this he would remind the jury that they were not trying the Clan-na-Gael, but the prisoners at the bar. The Clan-na-Gael in this country was made up of patriotic Irishmen who went into it for the money there was in it, and its object was to free Ireland by force of arms as soon as a favorable opportunity offered. The triangle was supreme, the oaths of the members made their commands superior to the laws of the nation.

Mr. Forrest objected to this line of statement.

Judge McConnell warned the State's Attorney that he was making these statements at his peril.

The State's Attorney said he would prove what he had said and he accepted the responsibility. He proceeded:

When Sullivan, Feeny and Boland got control of the executive board they changed the plan of work of the organization and inaugurated the dynamite policy and implanted in the constitution the clause commanding perfect and unquestioning obedience to the commands of the board.

The defence again took an exception to this line of statement.

The State's Attorney then spoke of the adoption of the triangle as the symbol of the executive board. Said he:

The membership did not know who constituted the triangle, so secret was it, but nevertheless they received its orders, and were sent on various special missions in England in the way of active work and under assumed names. Notwithstanding this secrecy those who were betrayed by the board into the English authorities and twenty of them are now in prison. This was to enable the board to steal, forge and embezzle at will. When it was made the board claimed that the order owed them $13,000 when there was $250,000 in the treasury which they took charge of.

At this point the State's Attorney introduced Dr. Cronin in connection with the order and proceeded to sketch the history of his fight against the triangle, told of Cronin's expulsion, the subsequent union convention, the trial of Sullivan, Feeny and Boland by a secret committee, of which Dr. Cronin was a member, in Buffalo last August.

The committee was there in session for days and days hearing evidence. That evidence, as we have it, will be introduced here. Dr. Cronin took the evidence fully and witnesses and facts were produced to show what they had done in the Old Country, what had been done across the water under the direction of this triangle—all their active work was shown. The committee had not made its report but Dr. Cronin had taken full notes of that report. Cronin had said about certain things. Cronin insisted that if all of the evidence be sent out to all the camps, but up to the time of his death the report had not been sent out. It would have shown that they had not only violated the laws of the order and of this country, but also those of England and had robbed the order of its funds and the men of their liberties. Only a day or two after Dr. Cronin's death, however, the report of the trial was sent out. Dr. Cronin's part of it, however, was rejected and that part of it which accused Cronin of being a traitor was sent. They would show that all this denunciation of Cronin was sent out over Alexander Sullivan's signature and that it was sent out after Cronin had disappeared and in the belief that his body would never be found. If Cronin had furnished his evidence against the triangle, as he was about to do, it would have ruin of the triangle with Irish people, and to have it published to all their camps was to convict these men of embezzling funds that had been accumulating for years.

The State's Attorney then went on to show how Conklin had been denouncing Cronin as a spy way back in February, how Begg at certain meetings of Camp 20 had said that Cronin's denunciation of Sullivan and the triangle "had to be stopped if it took blood." Finally, after several weeks' delay, Begg as guardian of Camp 20 announced that the charges against the triangle would have to be investigated. The next day the flat at 117 Clark-street was rented, the trunk and furniture which was afterwards moved to the Carlson Cottage bought, and the preparations began for the murder. The State's Attorney then went over the whole story of the conception and execution of the plot as already published.

At the afternoon session Judge Longenecker concluded his address. Then all the lawyers of the defence waived the right to address the jury and ex-Capt. Villiers of Lakeview was put on the stand to tell what he knew of the tragedy.

Villiers' testimony was unimportant except as to the fact that he knew Dr. Cronin in his life time and that as the body was being conveyed in the patrol wagon from the catch basin to the morgue he had identified it as that of the dead doctor.

James F. Boland, cashier and an associate of Dr. Cronin in various secret societies, also gave testimony as to the identity of the body and to the location of Cronin's office. Lawyer Forrest, for the defence, elicited from Boland on cross-examination the fact that, contrary to general belief, Cronin's office was so situated that a view into its windows could not have been obtained from the Clark-street flat supposed to have been hired by the accused, Cronin's office not fronting on Clark-street but being in the rear of the building and facing on an alley. The other witnesses before adjournment were J. C. O'Keef, Cronin's tailor; J. P. Hellard, a reporter; Henry Roach, sewer foreman, who found the body in the catch basin; Stephen Connolly, a morgue keeper; M. O. Wich, in whose barber shop Cronin had his tonsorial work done; Maurice Meroy, associated in a weekly newspaper venture with Cronin, Jos. O'Byrne, a secret society friend of Cronin's. Their testimony related wholly to the finding and identification of the corpse.

Families leaving the city or giving up housekeeping, can have their furniture carefully stored at moderate cost with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street East.

A New Inter-Oceanic Route.

PANAMA, Oct. 24.—A contract has been signed by Guatemala with the Suez Canal Company for the construction of a northern railroad which will be united to the northern or central line of Guatemala. This new road will establish direct communication between the Atlantic and Pacific across Guatemala. The French company will place at the disposal of the Government $21,312,500 in gold.

Advances made on merchandise warehoused with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

Matutinal Riders.

"There is a big army of sensible people in Toronto," said an officer of mounted police as he stood near Rosedale bridge while his horse nibbled some grass, "who understand that the beauty of riding is in the early morning. Dozens come up this way for their morning gallop and get health and fresh air in big doses. It also affords them an opportunity of testing the sinewiness of Quinn's one twenty-five driving gloves.

We have some of the finest natural wool underwear ever imported. Before you buy your winter supply look in at White's, 65 King west. Laundry in connection.

CHARIRAND'S CARELESSNESS.

Cost Him His Life—Fatal Dynamite Explosion at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 24.—A terrible explosion of dynamite cartridges took place at the corner of St. Jean Baptiste and Pantaleon-streets at 6.30 this morning, by which one person lost his life, five were injured and fifty houses in the neighborhood were badly damaged. The corporation road department is making a drain in Pantaleon-street and the contractor was blasting for that purpose with dynamite cartridges, each containing three-quarters of a pound of the explosive. When the explosion occurred a dreadful shock was felt throughout the ward; houses tottered, windows crashed, shutters were scattered all over the street, people were lifted out of their beds, pictures, lounges, mantel pieces were loosened from their fastenings and scattered over the floors. Ceilings fell, walls cracked, and roofs were detached from the walls upon which they rested.

Jules Chartrand, 21 years old, was killed outright, being struck by a huge boulder and crushed into an unrecognizable mass. He leaves a widow and two children. The wounded are: Mrs. Antoine Charbonneau, Mr. A. Leblanc, Madam Leblanc, Philippe Leblanc, Mrs. A. Bilodeau.

The explosion was caused by Chartrand lighting a fire in the forge whilst four of the primed cartridges were close to the fire. These exploded, and the shock set off the two boxes which were stored there.

THE FARMERS' COMBINE.

A Scheme to Raise the Price of Wheat by Limiting Production.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—The wheat growers of the Mississippi valley assembled in convention here yesterday. Walter N. Allen, president of the Farmers' Federation, made a speech. He said:

It is the first meeting of the kind ever held on the continent. Realizing our individual feebleness and the great importance of unity of action as a class, we have been called together to consider the proposition to delegate to a power of our own creation the exclusive right to market the products of our farms and to take such measures as will afford present relief and future protection to the agricultural interests of the Mississippi Valley. The farmer is the only producer who sends an over supply of his wares to market to be sold by someone else, and like the goods of the bankrupt is someone's else price. If farmers would organize like manufacturers to control production and regulate the output in the usable market, they could in common with all other producers set the price on their own products, irrespective of overproduction or the power of the Liverpool markets. The unavoidable tendency of the present established order is to bring the price down to the lowest limit at which a good supply can be produced under the most favorable conditions of soil, season and climate. Now in order to avert impending ruin we must reverse this order by substituting a new system, fixing the price of farm products at the cost of production on lands that produce only thirty fold. The power to establish the value of one bushel of American wheat and one barrel of mess pork can control the markets of the world. This power is to be found in the centralized agency of the Federated Farmers of the Mississippi Valley, a company legally chartered with a capital stock of $20,000,000.

Ex-Governor Charles Robinson of Kansas was made temporary chairman. He strongly urged the organization of the farmers throughout the grain-growing states. Norman J. Coleman of Missouri, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, was made permanent chairman.

The convention met again to-day with Col. N. J. Coleman, the permanent president, in the chair. Resolutions were reported urging Congress and the President "to make such reciprocity treaties with those foreign nations to whom we ship our surplus farm products as will cause such foreign nations to remove the customs from our farm products shipped abroad, thereby causing us to realize a high price for our home farm supplies and thereby fixing a higher price upon all that we sell at home, "asking Congress to take steps to destroy existing monopolies and trusts and prevent the formation of others, requesting the repeal of the duty upon farming implements or the raw materials used in their manufacture, and declaring that "we are more deeply interested in the carrying out of the above resolutions than we are in the success of any political party."

It is said an attempt will be made in the convention to set a price of $1 on January wheat and 95 cents on December wheat and that some of the members will endeavor to get the farmers in the association to pledge themselves not to dispose of their crops for less.

Manufacturers, by warehousing their surplus stock with Mitchell, Miller & Co., receive negotiable warehouse receipts.

Highway Robbery near Lindsay.

LINDSAY, Oct. 24. — A daring highway robbery was committed near the village of Janetville, seven miles from Lindsay, on Tuesday night last. About 8 o'clock Mr. Robert Campbell of Tara, County of Bruce, a cattle buyer, had been in the neighborhood for several days pursuing his business, and on the evening in question was going to visit his brother a few miles distant. On the way he had to pass through a swamp and it was here the robbery took place. His horse was stopped suddenly and a man standing at the side of a buggy presented a pistol at his head and attempted to fire. The cap snapped and Mr. Campbell struck the pistol from the hand of his assailant. He was then attacked by another man, who struck him twice on the side and then on the head. This rendered him insensible. On his recovery after a few hours he found that he had been robbed of $1740. The pistol was left behind and on it are stamped some letters which may lead to the detection of the robbers.

Our Bon Bons and fine Chocolates unequaled. George S. McConkey. 29 King-street w. 135

It Will be a Great Consolidation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Following close upon the colossal consolidation scheme of the Huntington and Gould railway interests comes the report that the Vanderbilts have entered into a similar agreement with the Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Northwestern and the Union Pacific roads, which will give the Vanderbilt lines an outlet to the Pacific coast.

The second consolidation scheme was entered into by the Vanderbilts to protect their interests and form a transcontinental rival to the Huntington-Gould combination. The Northwestern joined in the agreement because its rival, the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, was in the other scheme. It is a fight between Vanderbilt and Gould, with millions of dollars and thousands of miles of railroad behind each of the magnates.

Try Coffee Rolls in Lunch Parlor to-day. at George S. McConkey's. 29 King-street west. 135

The Prison Philanthropists' Centennial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The fourth international prison congress will meet at St. Petersburg next year upon the date of the 100th anniversary of the death of John Howard, the prison reformer, who died at Kherson on January 20, 1790. The Department of State has been notified that the Russian Government offers a prize to authors of all nations for the best essay on the "Part Taken by John Howard in the History of Prison Reform." The chief prize offered is 2000 francs and a large gold medal. A smaller gold medal, silver medals and honorable mentions shall be awarded to such essays as the jury considers worthy. The essays must be sent by May 1, 1890, to the chairman of the committee on organization of the International Prison Congress.

Catering for Wedding Breakfasts, Receptions, etc., a specialty. George S. McConkey, 29 King-street w. 135

Accidents.

This is a year of accidents, the unfortunate effect of which are largely ameliorated by a policy in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Co., 33 King-street west, Toronto.

MASSEY RIDES HIS HOBBY.

STILL PARADING THAT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Tactics of the Anti-Federationists—Professing Conciliation They Conciliated Nobody—Playing the Same Old Tune—Still Harping On Independence.

The game of obstruction goes merrily on in Methodist educational circles; the battle of Federationists and Independents abates not one whit in fury; a policy of delay finds many abettors, and tactics are resorted to which savor of electioneering to influence voters and bring about a result diametrically opposed to the repeated decisions of the supreme court of the Methodist Church in Canada.

Meantime the public is getting weary of the oft-told tale of internecine strife. It was fan hoped that the ten hours' wrangle a fortnight ago in Wesley Buildings, when at 1 o'clock in the morning it was decided to convene a special meeting of the Methodist General Conference in Toronto next January, had given the thorny question its quietus. But no, Wednesday was devoted to the same subject at Cobourg, and yesterday for three hours the parlor of the Metropolitan Church re-echoed the same old story.

The object of the meeting, as described in the circular published in yesterday's World, was ostensibly for a *via media* towards peace and harmony—a veritable truce of God. But the meeting, with one or two exceptions, was an out-and-out deliverance for an independent university, the cause of federation only finding champions in Rev. Dr. Withrow, Rev. J. W. Annis and Mr. Fielding. The meeting was also notable for eliciting from Mr. H. A. Massey that his promise of $100,000 was conditional on a million being raised for an independent university.

The Children of Light.

Wise in their generation, the conveners of the meeting fixed on a day when a large number of country ministers were in town attending the Provincial Sunday School Convention. Many of these responded, as will be seen from the following list of those present:

Rev. Drs. Stone, Briggs, Johnston, A. Sutherland, D.D., Sutherland, Shaw, Hunter; Revs. Joseph Young, Pickett, Robertson, Ardagh, Ste. Marie; S. Bond, London; J. A. Chapman, Parry Sound; H. S. Matthews, Bowmanville; J. J. Redditt, Scarboro; W. W. Annis, St. Thomas; H. W. McTavish, Eglinton; J. Philp, Brampton; William Hansford, Morrisburg; H. Ryan, Port Perry; R. A. Crown, A. McDiarmid, C. A. Simpson, James Allan, R. M. Kerr, T. W. Barnley, J. J. Ferguson, John Wakefield, T. M. Simpson, Wm. Walton, Jas. Tovell, George J. Bishop, W. R. Barker, W. F. Wilson, C. R. Lambly, Madoc; J. H. Starr, Belleville; W. W. Andrews, George Young, Le Roy Hooker, Western, H. Abbott, Dr. Lovell, C. Drury, J. G. Hume, J. M. Treble, W. H. Hicks, C. W. Kerr, P. A. Jourdan, Quebec; R. J. Tackaberry, W. H. Hewitt, Toronto; James H. Beatty, H. Hough, Capt. J. Sullivan, Windsor; J. J. Maclaren, Rev. W. Walker, Alexander McGregor, Frank Denton, W. J. Robertson, J. P. Bull.

Hon. J. C. Aikins presided and was outspoken on the point that there was a body of ministers and laymen not prepared to acquiesce in the decision of the General Conference. He showed how the cause of Methodism in general and education in particular would suffer by a continuance of this regrettable state of affairs. If the battles of Federationists and Anti-Federationists were to be fought to the bitter end no one could predict what would be reaching the dire results might be. At present the question was very largely one of money.

Rev. J. E. Lancely, as secretary and convener of the meetings, stated he was a subscriber to the Federation fund, but seeing the probability of the resources of the two parties being equal he was now in favor of an independent university. He was anxious that as a body they should lay both hands on the respective sums and thereby fix it as the basis of a great monumental educational scheme.

He then read a number of letters favoring "a reasonable compromise" and stating the willingness of the writers to transfer promised sums for federation to an independent university. One of these was from James H. Beatty offering "$5000 or more" for independence. John Donagh wrote, "The right thing for the church is to carry out federation, if not carried out I withdraw my promised subscription." E. W. Crane of Hawkesville promised "$200 for Old Vic., to help to save her head." Several wrote that federation was better than continuance at Cobourg. John Thomas Moore was certainly for Victoria's removal from Toronto. He would give five acres of Moore Park as a site, provided the Methodists bought the rest of the land required. [Loud laughter.]

"Put a Rope Round My Neck."

Dr. Stafford indignantly disclaimed being branded as disloyal to the General Conference. Said he with vigor and mock heroics: "I fling back the imputation that I am a rebel. If I am, let conference put a rope round my neck." [Applause and laughter.] Victoria College, he proceeded to show, must inevitably sink if finances were not forthcoming. He contended that the money voted for federation was only given because the college offers were empty. He admitted writing the circular convening the meeting, and concluded by moving:

That inasmuch as the last General Conference distinctly declared a policy in relation to the Toronto University looking to federation with the University of Toronto, but did not definitely state any time when the necessary changes should be effected, leaving all the arrangements looking thereto in the hands of the Board of Regents and Advisory Committee, and inasmuch as said federation has been delayed, first by the necessity of securing adequate funds, and then by an injunction from the High Court of Justice restraining any movement looking towards removal from the town of Cobourg; and inasmuch as the college unexpectedly finds itself in reach of $200,000 by a bequest, which fact materially alters the question of federation or independence as it was presented to the last General Conference; and inasmuch as each General Conference has full power to change any policy inaugurated by any former General Conference, and in about ten months the time will have arrived for the meeting of a regular General Conference; we, therefore, deem it to be for the best interests of the college and of the Methodist Church that, as in the past, every effort be put forth to secure funds in the interest of the college, and looking towards either federation or independence, but at the same time no contracts be let nor any steps be irrevocably taken to carry out the federation scheme until after the subject has again been before the General Conference.

Dr. Johnston seconded the motion. He stated it was no good arguing the matter any further. Mr. Goodderham's bequest made it certain that Victoria University would be removed to Toronto. He spoke from knowledge of the testator and said William Goodderham would not have left the college one dollar if it had to stay in Cobourg.

Rev. J. W. Annis spoke like a man and a loyal son of the church: "I am for federation apart from money. If you subscribe millions for independency I am still for federation." [There were no cheers.]

Rev. Isaac Tovell championed the opposite side and was duly applauded.

Then forth spake brave Dr. Withrow: "I have always voted for federation and will vote for it again. I do so on principle. It will be the best thing for the church, for education, for Methodism at large. I therefore deprecate any course which even seems to run counter to federation. Till we try the scheme to which the church is solemnly pledged we ought not to mention independence." [Oh! oh!]

Dr. J. J. Maclaren has taken an active part against federation. He has never subscribed anything, but yesterday saw his chance and had his reward when he announced $1000 for the building fund for an independent university and $100 a year for five years for income.

Mr. Alexander McRoberts felt his dignity and importance as a layman. Said he, "The clergy think they can rule and decide this business; they cannot. [Laughter.] The laity is larger than both federation and anti-federation clergy." Hence he was for a special appeal to the laity. "It is a twopenny-ha'penny business to say that the Methodist Church cannot raise millions for education." [Applause and laughter.]

The Merry Doctor's Wet Blanket.

Dr. Stone threw a damper on some of the elate Independents by avowing that if the anti-Federationists could not raise $400,000 in three months—at which he was sceptical—there was not the slightest chance of the General Conference endorsing the idea of an independent university. Moreover, it would cost $150,000 more for an independent than for a federated university. In answer to enquiries he enlightened some of the country ministers by stating that already $230,000 had been subscribed for federation, towards which there was to be added Mr. Goodderham's $250,000.

Mr. James H. Beatty proved a doughty champion for independency.

Mr. R. Fielding expressed surprise at the one-sidedness of the meeting. He thought as true Methodists they should proceed as directed by the General Conference.

Mr. H. A. Massey embraced the opportunity to re-deliver his famous Cobourg speech of well-nigh 12 months ago. He is not an orator; but out of the abundance of the heart his mouth spoke volubly. Amongst his pertinent remarks were: "The Methodist Church ought to govern its own institutions. We ought not to allow any State to step in and dictate to us; neither do we want the young men of our church to be under the instruction of professors who do not hold the Bible as sacred as we do—to say the least. I was influenced by the action of the government in giving us so little towards federation. When I took the stand I did in Cobourg I acted conscientiously and according to the best judgment I possess for the benefit of the Methodist Church. I had no selfish end to serve in taking that course. In Cobourg I announced what I was willing to do—though far beyond my means. I felt the importance of maintaining our position as an independent university and I proposed to give quite a large sum considering my means. I done it because I love the university, being one of its first students. Most of you know the abuse I got, and the remarks that it was a myth. Be that as it may I have been libelled and held up before the public as an obstructionist, and doing this merely for the sake of trying to defeat the ends of the General Conference. I leave this to you to judge. I stand to-day as I did then—to maintain an independent university at all sacrifices. Not that I have the amount of money I named to give. If I had I would cheerfully give the $100,000; but I do not think it necessary for one or two men to contribute largely."

H. A. Will Give Nothing Unconditionally.

Then Mr. Massey talked of the church's duty, Canada's wealth, that "federation is an open question," how his views would be "handled in the press" as they had been before. Heroically he said: "I will do my duty to God and leave it to my God, let the consequences be what they may. I am not a rich man, but I have accumulated 'some.' I have never speculated; I have worked hard for it. I believe we should have not less than wisdom and deliberate perjury. No again, he declared, had done more to keep alive the national antipathy of the Irish in America than the wrong language made use of by The Times with regard to the extermination of the people of Ireland resulting from the great famine.

Only the judges, counsel for The Times, Messrs. Biggar and Davitt, Le Caron and a few spectators were present. Le Caron attracted no notice.

With the Accent on the Alleged.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The Figaro publishes an alleged interview between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Lichenstein, in course of which the Emperor said that as Boulanginism had been defeated in France, Austria no longer had reason to oppose that country. The Prince reminded the Emperor of the treaty alliance between Austria and Italy. To this the Emperor replied that that alliance was merely temporary and the future had many surprises in store.

Billy Hohenzollern's New Crown.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The new Prussian crown has just been made at the command of Emperor William II. and has been delivered to him. The form is the same as the old one but is richer and more tasteful. The diamonds and pearls are taken from the treasury of the royal house and are of great value. The crown weighs three German pounds. The diamonds weigh 700 carats. The frame is of solid gold. The lower rim contains 24 diamonds as large as walnuts. Round the rim rise eight clover leaves of splendid effect, the parts being formed of the finest diamonds. From these leaves rise eight hoops adorned with 78 diamonds. Between these hoops rise very beautiful ornaments, each bearing a diamond in its middle and a pearl the size of an acorn. The whole is surmounted by the apple of the Empire, consisting of a single large sapphire. The enormous jewel is surmounted by a cross adorned with 18 diamonds.

Cable Flashes.

The lower portions of St. Petersburg are flooded.

Vast quantities of Nihilist literature are being circulated in Russia.

The Independence Belge says the news about Henry M. Stanley does not agree with the conjectures made in well-informed circles.

The condition of Otto, the insane King of Bavaria, is precarious. He is unconscious and his physicians are able to administer nourishment only at irregular intervals.

Archduke Leopold of Austria was married yesterday to Princess Blanche of Castile.

Li Hung Chang, Grand Secretary of State for China, has decided to establish a medical service for the Chinese army on the basis of the best western models.

The Cunard steamer Cephalonia, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for Boston, had to put into Holyhead on account of an explosion of a boiler by which the second engineer and four firemen were seriously injured. She will return to Liverpool for repairs.

SMALLPOX ON PELEE ISLAND.

One Death Yesterday—Four New Cases Developed.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 24.—There was one death from smallpox on Pelee Island, Lake Erie, to-day and four new cases developed. It is feared there will be many cases within a few days.

The Quinte Disaster.

DESERONTO, Oct. 24.—Grappling for the bodies of the four victims of the steamer Quinte disaster went on all day but only one body was found, that of Douglas Hats, son of the assistant ladies' maid. The remains showed that death was caused from suffocation or drowning.

All of the injured have been sent to their homes except Mrs. Anderson and her son and Miss Kellar.

Blackmailing Detectives Convicted.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 24.—The trial of six blackmailing amateur detectives who styled themselves the "Bander Detective Agency" ended this morning in a verd