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The Toronto World.

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

THIRD YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1882. PRICE ONE CENT

THE BANKS AND BANKERS.

MORE OPINIONS AGAINST LOANS TO DIRECTORS AND ON STOCK.

The Mail Tries to Excuse the Banks by Talking of a "Purchasable Press"—The Montreal Gazette's Answer to the Globe—More Information.

The banks which have been engaged in stock-broking operations have another champion in the field. The Globe came out with a weak defence and has since been silent; on Saturday the Mail was induced to say something, which is practically an admission of all the charges, but says that the newspapers making them were bought to do so at so much a line.

The World is one of the papers meant, though the Monetary Times, the Montreal Gazette, the Ottawa Free Press, and other reputable journals are covered by the stigma, for they too have been saying the same things as The World.

Now, we should like to ask who Christopher W. Bunting or John Riordan is, that the former, a worthy example of moral and commercial probity truly, the latter an old man with a bag of gold, that they should thus undertake to libel better men. Does Mr. Bunting forget that he was a printer's devil, or John Riordan that he got his start as a country tin-peddlar, that they sneer at "papers struggling for existence." When they "struggled" were they bought?

The World made no attack on any bank; it, along with other journals, attacked certain abuses: pointed out where two banks were aiding and abetting practices that were ruining the morals, and doing young men and old men, business men and professional men, out of their money; showed that legitimate business was often cramped by these practices; warned them that this was against the law; and above all that it was prostituting the banks and the ends for which they were called into existence. For taking this stand The World, Montreal Gazette, Monetary Times, Ottawa Free Press, are denounced as selling themselves to one or two stock-brokers!

If these irregular banks think their course has been correct either from a commercial or moral standpoint let them call a meeting of bankers generally and see how many will approve of their acts. The majority of bankers have spoken out against them; the law forbids what they have been doing, a number of well-informed journals have deprecated the practices; and not another country can be named where bank stocks can be speculated in like here.

The Mail's article reads very much as if it were inspired in a broker's office on Toronto street, where all its financial articles for weeks past would seem to have originated. Instead of The World being inspired by brokers who are short of the stock it would appear that certain brokers who are up to their eyes in the stocks in question have implored the Mail to come to their assistance. We would suggest to Mr. Strathy and Mr. Nordheimer that they find some other means of answering fair criticism than such articles as appeared in the Mail. What concerns them is not whether "a purchasable press" said so and so, but whether the statement in the following extracts, for instance, are facts or not:

LOANS ON BANK STOCKS.

From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 3.

Recently attention has been directed to the large total which the advances by the banks upon stocks and bonds have reached, these loans at the close of September amounting to $17,200,000, against $5,809,000 at the corresponding period of 1880, and an impression has prevailed that the law forbidding loans upon bank stocks by the joint-stock banks has been disregarded. The Federal bank was pointed to as sinning in this respect, and being interrogated on the subject, the cashier, Mr. Strathy, is reported as saying:

"The Federal bank has not loaned any money on stock since the Government circular was issued last December. The Commercial Loan & Stock company, of which I am managing director, make advances on stock and keep their accounts at the Federal bank. The company, however, exists under a separate charter, has a subscribed capital of $500,000, and is entirely distinct from the Federal bank."

By the device of the Commercial Loan & Stock company, one bank, at least, has admittedly succeeded in evading the spirit, if not the letter of the law declaring advances upon bank stocks illegal. We recognize the difficulty which the finance minister will experience in framing a law which will effectually check the practice in question. We may amend the existing measure so as to prevent an evasion through the intermediary of a separate and quasi-independent company, but a new way through the difficulty will almost certainly be discovered by the wily bankers and brokers, so long as the former is willing to make, and the latter to accept advances upon bank stocks. The one sure remedy will ultimately be found in a sincere and honest desire on the part of bank managers to act up the spirit of the existing enactment. If that desire is created, the law as it stands is adequate, but if bankers are determined to transgress whenever an accumulation of funds prompts them to seek a temporary and ready avenue of investment outside of legitimate channels, it will require a wonderful skill to draft such a law as will thwart this purpose.

The discussion of this question of loans upon bank shares has drawn an article from the Globe in defence of the practise "There is no valid reason," says that journal, "why a bank should not be permitted to hold the stock of other banks as security for loans. Such a transaction is in fact an exceptionally safe one." We cannot agree in this conclusion. Those who can recall the discussions in the press and in parliament some three or four years ago, when the subject was being warmly debated, will remember that some valid reasons for the discontinuance of the practice were clearly shown to exist. It was pointed out, for instance, that in consequence of the practice the new banking capital obtained between 1867 and 1875 was largely fictitious and that an unwarranted impetus to the inflation of credit was thus given. When a bank desired to increase its capital or when a bank was about being established the money with which their calls were met was obtained by the pledge of the new stock through brokers to institutions already in operation; in other words, the banks advanced the money with which the new capital was provided, and so greatly enlarged the operations of credit without increasing the real capital of the country employed by the banks. Nor is it true, as stated by the Globe, that the argument that the practice of lending on bank stocks is bad as encouraging speculation, applies with equal force to loans on other stocks than those of banks. The shares of a railway company may be made the football of speculation and buffeted about indiscriminately, now up, now down, without injury to any but the holders of these securities. In the case of a bank it is very different. The confidence of those who deposit in a banking institution, of those who accept its promissory notes, of those who entrust to it their discount of commercial bills, is regulated in a considerable degree by the appreciation in which its shares are held in the stock market. The shares of a railway company may depreciate to ten cents on the dollar without causing the loss of a pound of freight, or of the carriage of a single passenger to the road; but cause a decline in the marketable value of a bank share to twenty-five, or even fifty cents on the dollar, and depositors will at once withdraw their money, promissory notes will be regarded with suspicion, and by the loss of credit thus produced, the conduct of the commercial affairs of the country will be seriously interfered with. Having said this much it is scarcely necessary to add that we do not coincide in the conclusion drawn by the Globe that the provision against loans on bank shares "ought to be abolished as an unwise and needless prohibition of a legitimate part of banking business." This class of loans is not a legitimate part of banking business. The law does not recognize it as such in Canada; authorities on banking have never so regarded it. The dealing in gold and silver bullion, and bills of exchange, the issue of promissory notes, the discount of commercial bills, and the reception of deposits, constitute the legitimate business of banking. Of late years, through the temporary accumulation of funds in excess of the demand from legitimate sources of employment, banks have resorted to loans upon stocks as an expedient for increasing their earnings. In so doing they have fostered speculation, sometimes perhaps with advantage, often unwisely and detrimentally; they have given the impression in many quarters, among others to the Globe that it is a proper practice to pursue, but experience has taught that the effect of the practice in the long run is not beneficial, that it is surrounded with many dangers, and that it unduly inflates credit. We trust, therefore, that the finance minister will not only not repeal the clause in the banking act prohibiting loans on bank stocks, but that he will initiate measures for the proper and full observation of this restriction.

BANK LOANS TO BANK DIRECTORS.

From the Montreal Shareholder.

We have only to add that, while large loans to directors cannot fail on occasions to be attended with danger, it is for the stockholders to measure the extent of the risk. So long as they are satisfied we do not clearly see how outsiders can interfere. Nevertheless, viewed generally, a diminution in this form of disposing of bank funds would, we think, be both judicious and decorous.

From the Port Hope News.

The Toronto World, with commendable courage, takes the lead in a journalistic attack against the banks for loaning such heavy amounts to the directors. Some of the banks make a very unfavorable exhibit, the directors evidently using their official positions to help themselves to very large sums. The World has evidently raised a hornet's nest. Its fearless expose of the facts earns for its management the cordial support of all class.

CABLE NOTES.

Mr. Kenny has been nominated by the home rulers to represent Ennis.

The convention recognizing the suzerainty of France over Madagascar has been submitted to the Madagascar envoys.

The unconditional release from imprisonment of the ritualist, Rev. Mr. Green, vicar of Miles Platting, London, has been ordered.

The German revenue reports and customs figures just published show an immense increase in the export of home productions to America.

The decision of the Spanish government to take advantage of the delivery of the three Cuban refugees at Gibraltar meets with general approval.

At Presburg, Hungary, excesses against the Jews have been recommenced, drunken rioters having plundered the shops and killed several women.

The government of Switzerland has seized the socialist journal Die Treheit of Geneva, on account of the part it took in arousing the anarchist movement in France

Barelli Bey, the public prosecutor of Alexandria, has been appointed member of the mixed commission entrusted with the task of reorganizing the native tribunals.

The municipal council of Berlin held its last session on Saturday night, when it was dissolved by the governments which was dissatisfied with the liberalist character of the local government.

It is reported that the ex-Empress Eugenie has made a will leaving all her property to Prince Victor Napoleon, to whom falls the inheritance of Napoleonic succession. The estate is of immense value.

A general order has been issued by the British government to the consuls of the empire in all parts of the world directing them to carefully avoid any interference in the politics of the country to which they are assigned.

Two hundred revolutionary manifestoes were posted in conspicuous places at Paris last night, and a number more at Marseilles. They denounce the burgeoise in unmeasured terms, and declare war to the death against them. Fresh discoveries of explosive substances continue to be made.

An Eccentric's Will.

KEOKUK, Nov. 4.—An eccentric Spaniard, who lived here six years ago, died last August in Spain, leaving a twelve-year-old daughter whom he wanted to be reared as a protestant. In his eccentricity he named George Bland, a colored blacksmith of this city, as the guardian. He also made a contract with a priest in Spain to carry out the conditions of his will, for which the priest was to receive $63,000, but in case of failure he receives nothing, Bland, the colored guardian, to have the same amount and the custody of the child, who gets $160,000 and a large amount of jewelry and diamonds.

LATEST EGYPTIAN NEWS.

THE KHEDIVE CAUSES A GOOD DEAL OF IRRITATION.

Lord Dufferin's Mission to Egypt—What it Means—Enrolling Black Troops for Service—The Trial of the Rebels.

NEW YORK, Nov 5—The Sun's London dispatch says the government has betrayed some irritation with the khedive, who is not at all content to be the mere passive agent now that he has been set upon his feet by English bayonets. It is understood Baker pasha's organization and methods are so wholly distasteful to the foreign office that it has not been consulted by the Egyptian government regarding its proceedings, and that the khedive has shown a disposition to act with actual independence. He has been very rudely awakened from his dream by the sudden mission of Lord Dufferin, the displacement of Malet and the instalation of the former at Cairo, with plenary and extraordinary powers, while the formal renunciation by France of the present English protectorate might as well be called annexation at once. Lord Dufferin's mission completely establishes its aspect and will very soon be so recognized by the powers. The Times says that the khedive is a prophet whom a stroke of a pen in Downing street will transform into an outcast and a fugitive. It says humility and gratitude would be more becoming to his position than the airs of a ruler and potentate.

LORD DUFFERIN'S MISSION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—The Tribune's London special says Lord Dufferin's mission to Egypt is understood to mean that he is to recognize the government on a practical working basis and especially to counteract the scheme to necessitate the sultan's influence.

DOINGS OF THE FALSE PROPHET.

Various special despatches to London newspapers and telegrams received from Cairo say the report from Khartoum, dated Oct 30, of the defeat of the false prophet with great slaughter is not believed. Dr. Schweinfurth writes to the anti-slavery society under date of Cairo, Oct 23, that all provinces of Egypt lying south and west of Khartoum are in the hands of fanatical insurgents and that Khartoum is only hanging on by a thread. The army has been cut down by contant disastrous combats with the false prophet and is reduced to half of its original size. The mass of the population believe in a victorious false prophet. 6000 men, Dr. Schwlufurth repeats, were massacred in June by Mahmi's army, which is reported to number 150,000 and is desperately brave. As soon as the town of Obeid has fallen the army it is expected will march on Khartoum.

ENROLLING BLACK TROOPS.

CAIRO, Nov. 5.—The enrollment of black troops for service against the false prophet is progressing satisfactorily. Some officers who fought under Arabi have expressed a desire to serve the khedive in Soudan. Baker Pasha and the minister of war entertain the offer favorably. Dr. Schwenfurth thinks the operations in Soudan will last eighteen months.

TRYING THE REBELS.

The Egyptian ministry has decided to employ English counsel to act for the government in the trial of the rebel leaders. For this purpose Grossjean, an English barrister residing in Alexandria, has been summoned to Cairo.

The first discovery was made to-day of documents important to Arabi's defence. It is stated they implicate the sultan in connivance with the rebellion.

It is asserted that it is under consideration at the trial of Arabi and the popular leaders to order the deportation of them all to Cyprus.

SHOT BY A WOMAN.

A Farmer Near Brantford Receives Two Bullets From a Revolver.

BRANTFORD, Nov 5—Last evening a shooting affray took place at Jerseyville, county of Wentworth. Unpleasant relations have existed for some time past between Wentworth Day of Jerseyville and Eva Wood of Langford, and yesterday afternoon the latter procured a revolver and presented herself to Day where he was at work in his barnyard. The girl, who is 28 years' of age, asked him to give her money and upon his refusing to do so she fired twice at him, the first shot taking effect in the abdomen just below the stomach. The girl upon being questioned as to why she had shot Day replied that she intended to kill him and was not sorry for what she had done. She gave the revolver up to one of the neighbors and up till this morning she was at large. She and her parents live at Langford, a village on the Brantford and Hamilton road.

An Oil Town's Excitement.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 4—The wildest excitement prevailed here yesterday afternoon at the exchange when the price of oil reached $1. The brokers pushed and jostled each other, knocking off hats and trampling them on the floor. One of them gave an Indian yell and jumped over the bullring. Over 80,000 barrels of oil changed hands yesterday at $1. The city is wild with excitement.

PITTSBURG, Nob. 4—The transactions at the oil exchange to-day was the largest in the history of the exchange, aggregating 9,200,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Petroleum opened here yesterday at $1 07 and reached $1 19¼ before closing. Intense excitement prevailed on the petroleum exchange. The sales were 18,000,000 barrels, which was never surpassed but once before.

The Tunisian Ministry.

TUNIS, Nov. 4—Mohammed Khosnadar who has resigned the post of prime minister will be succeeded by Selazsis Bey, who always has been favorable. The posts of minister of war and marine have been abolished.

BERLIN, Nov. 5—The German government has recognized the new bey of Tunis. Bismarck with the Princes Hohenlohe and Reuss and Count Meunster have had an important conference on the eastern question with the object of conciliating European interests.

A Syrian Earthquake.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.—A violent earthquake occurred in the vicinity of Aintab in Northern Syria. Several villages were destroyed.

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

TORONTO, Nov. 6,—1 a. m.—Lakes: Strong winds and moderate gales, mostly easterly; fair to cloudy weather, with local rains; stationary or slightly higher temperature.

OBITUARY.

ROME, Nov. 4.—Marquis Antoninet, leader of the Equatorial Geographical expedition, is dead. No details of the circumstances of his death are as yet received.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—William Forster, late agent-general for the colony of New South Wales in London, is dead.

WASHINGTON, Nov 5—Rear Admiral Charles H Poor died of apoplexy this morning.

THE LATE DANIEL URE.

The Montreal Gazette says of the late Daniel Ure:

"Mr. Ure was very well known in Montreal in connection with the business of Dawson Brothers. He entered into that business when quite young and for some time before he left Montreal was a partner in the firm. He represented for a while the house of Thomas Nelson & Son, in Toronto, and finally purchased the business of Hart & Rawlinson, booksellers, of Toronto, which he was carrying on most successfully at the time of his death.

"Mr. Ure was a man of unusual attainments as a bookseller. There were few in Canada his equals for extensive and accurate knowledge of literature, not only of English, but of French and German literature. He was a good man of business, and of scrupulous integrity in all his transactions. He was a man who, had he lived, would have possessed the first place in Toronto in his business, for he had the knowledge, the industry, the capacity and the integrity to achieve it."

THE FIRE RECORD.

MILFORD, Neb., Nov. 5—The large flour mills of Johnson & Co. were burned yesterday. Loss $40,000.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4—The White House hotel, belonging to Robert Wiseman, was burned down to-day. Loss $8000; insurance $700.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 4—Spink & Co's. drug store and a building occupied by E. A. Jones & Cconan were burned this morning. Loss $140,000.

HESPLER, Ont., Nov. 5.—Early this morning the barns of James Phins, near here, together with their entire contents, including 17 cattle, 5 horses, agricultural implements, and the entire season's crop, were burned. Loss $7500; insurance $3800 in the Gore District and North Dumfries companies. Cause of fire unknown.

NIAGARA, Ont., Nov. 4.—The Lake View hotel was completely gutted by fire to-day. The building is owned by J. G. Rousseau and occupied by Mrs. Henry Long, who saved most of her furniture. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from an engine on the Canada Southern railway. Loss about $2000

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Nov. 4.—C. Sheppard & Co.'s large elevator, in the Northern railway yard, was entirely consumed by fire to-night The elevator contained a large quantity of grain. Estimated loss $8000 to $10,000. The building was valued at $5000, and it and the grain were partially insured.

REDBANK, N J, Nov 5—A fire broke out at 7 p m in the business portion of the town opposite to Keyport, the last two fires occurred in the same block belonging to J W Childs, baker, and at 9:30 it had destroyed the entire business block.

ST PETERSBURG, Nov 5—The town of Uleaborg, Finland, was almost destroyed by fire yesterday. Many lives were lost.

SHREVEPORT, La, Nov 5—Fire this morning in B Wolf's dry goods store spread to adjoining stores and did $102,000 worth of damage; insurance $75,000.

A PROPELLOR BURNED.

OWEN SOUND, Nov. 5—The propeller Josephene Kidd was totally burned of Capt Commodore last night. She was bound for Lion's Head with a full cargo of merchandise and mill supplies. The fire broke out in the aftercabin. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The crew were all picked up by the steamer Mystic. The cargo was valued at $4000 and was uninsured. The vessel was 108 tons burden, was owned by Kidd & Co. of Goderich, valued at $6000 and was classed A 2. The insurance is not known.

Diseases Among Stock.

SECANCUS, N. J., Nov. 4—Nineteen of ninty-two cows and two horses died on a farm here on Thursday night from typhoid fever.

Minister and Money Missing.

ROSLYN, L I, Nov 4—Rev. Mr. Miller, pastor of the A M E Church, is missing since Oct. 6. The church funds are also missing.

Cholera Among the Pilgrims.

PORT SAID, Nov. 4.—Vessels from Suez and Malevah are quarantined here on account of cholera among the pilgrims at Mecca.

Edwin Booth's Would-be Assassin.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 4. The habeas corpus case of Mark Gray, the would-be assassin of Edwin Booth, was concluded to-day, and resulted in an order for his discharge from the insane asylum as cured.

The Burning of Alexandria.

CAIRO, Nov. 4—Hassen, Mussadakad, Suleiman, Davat have been arresred at Candia on suspicion of being the principal instigators in the burning of Alexandria. They will be sent to Egypt by order of the porte.

More Thoroughbred Stock.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—HON. J. H. Pope has received another consignment of thoroughbred stock from Scotland for his Cookshire farm. It comprises fifteen polled Angus and seven Herfords. In the former herd is a four-year-old cow, Waterside Queen; the third, which cost $1200, and in the latter Stanley the Seventh and Landscape the Fifth, beautiful heifers bred by E. Grasset, of Wetmore, which took first prizes at leading English exhibitions. Eight Cheeviot and Shropshire sheep were also imported.

The Southern Scourge.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 4.—There were ten new cases and two deaths from yellow fever to-day. Total to date 2079 cases, 183 deaths. Dr. Jones went by special train this evening to visit Dr. Lockerson telegraph operator at Malino whose illness was unknown. The professional visit of Dr. Jones is the first departure from non-intercourse between Pensacola and Maline, 25 miles distant which has taken place since the beginning of the epedemic.

PENSACOLA, Nov 5—There were fifteen cases of yellow fever to-day.

CAMARGO, Mex., Nov. 5.—Yellow fever, which at first was contained in the lower and middle classes, is now spreading among all classes, but there was only twenty-five deaths in the past ten days.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

DR. WILD'S IDEAS OF OUR RESOURCES AND POSSIBILITIES.

Freedom of Press and Pulpit Demanded—Our Educational System Praised—Canadian Independence a Myth—A Third Party Wanted—Beecher and the Union.

The usual crowded audience filled the Bond street church last evening.

The chief correspondent answered was one who wrote in reference to Beecher and his recent trouble with the congregational union of New York "Congregationalism," the doctor answered, "is complete in that each church possesses all the power and authority necessary to manage its own affairs. Nobody can interfere except they are invited. In order to be congregational churches there must be a uniform standard and broad principles upon which they can agree. A union is a voluntary association, which has for a basis a general platform upon which its members are all supposed to agree. The atonement and future punishment are two of the chief planks. Friend Beecher has of late years so modified his views as to now believe that the atonement should be looked upon simply as an example. As the other members did not agree with him in this and other points he wisely withdrew, so that they will not be held responsible for his views. He is Beecher, and no one wants to be held responsible for him. I wish we were all Beechers in that sense. You know some people hold Bond street church responsible for my ideas. Beecher took a very wise course in relieving the union of the necessity of sanctioning his belief.

THE SERMON.

Text:—First chap. James, 16 and 17 verses. Do not err, my beloved brethren. Every good gift and every perfect gift is from heaven and cometh down from the father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.

It is a grand thing to be well born in respect of earthly parents, who have had good constitutions, good brains and good moral tendencies. It is a good thing to be well-born in this enlightened nineteenth century with its advantages and opportunities over the centuries that are past. It is well to be born in a good country too. If we look at the history of the past year touching Canada, we see we have been blessed with peace. War and its ravages have not passed our borders to desolate our homes and cause destruction in the land. On the line of prosperity we have made some advances

COMMERCIALLY AND OTHERWISE,

(even with Marmion and other things taken into consideration). Everything indicates that we are progressing as a people. We certainly have been prosperous in commercial lines. We have, I trust, paid off a great many of our debts and have accumulated a little. Looking at our privileges as citizens, we should be thankful. To me, the future of our country is very glowing, inviting and pleasant. In its resources it cannot well be excelled. We have the raw materials that are necessary for manufacturing. We have the basis of civilization—the cereals. Wheat is the measure and basis of the best civilization of the world. The better the wheat, the better the men that is makes. Canada has a greater wheat producing area than any kingdom in the world. We, of course, have a winter of several months' duration, but we succeed in doing the work in six months that they take a year about in warmer climes. If you go down south, they are only lazier than we are; they do not produce any more. Look at our vast territory—nearly one-twelfth of the whole land territory of this world, a tract of land 1,200,000 square miles larger than the United States; and they never lose the opportunity of saying that they have a big country. Truly, "from the Lord cometh every good and perfect gift."

We are settling down as a people. Capitalists are being invited to Canada, and thus our resources will be developed. That "God is the source of all good" is, I believe, the basis of true legislation. I am not aware of any country that can progress very far unless God is the basis of their trade and legislation. France has not her place to-day among the nations because she overthrew God in 1792. There is no deficiency in the social qualities, the vivacity and the business capacity of a Frenchman; but it would take a smart lot of men to be prosperous and disown God.

As our appointments are great, so our responsibilities are equally great. Into this country must flow

AN IMMENSE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

Who will come? Those who have been restrained in their political, social and religious ideas in the older lands. "They will bring with them the ideas they have gained from the tyrannies they have undergone in the past. They will carry with them strong ideas of freedom, politically, socially and religiously. They will, I imagine, bring a severe strain to bear upon those religious restraints that are now looked upon as the heritage of our people. We will be picked at to break down the Sabbath. They will never let us alone on that point, and as we advance them in voting power they will try to make changes in these matters, but I hope that the government and those in authority will hold fast to these sacred safeguards of our fathers and nations. Concessions, even if small, would be dangerous, as we are not intellectually or morally good enough as yet to be entrusted with greater liberties regarding the Sabbath.

As a country, we are happily free from the old feuds and questions that disturb the older lands. There is a tendency among Canadian christian bodies to consolidate and forget the differences that led to their separate establishment in the mother country. We want a Canadian Presbyterianism and a Canadian Methodism. The simple fact is, all these sub-divisions cannot flourish here. I do not mean to say we should form a universal church. Then we could be tyrannical, but let each denomination absorb the existing bodies that are alike to it in creed and belief.

One of the greatest evils we in Canada should guard against is

THE VAST MONOPOLIES.

They are growing on our hands and are ranging the capitalist and workingman against each other. The government should look to it The monopolists will be broken down in time however. The people will rise up against them as has after been the case in the old country if they attempt to run things too far. By what right do the telegraph companies run their wires along the highway that belongs to you and I and pay no taxes? They say it is government land. Who is the government? We are! They are shrewd enough to evade taxation by planting their poles on the public highways. The railways too are to be carefully guarded by government, who should see that a just return is made to the public.

Our educational system is our great point The law of compulsory education should be enforced. We can trust more into the hands of the educated. After this law has been strictly enforced for a few years, any body that cannot read or write should not be entrusted with anything of importance. Our school system is an excellent one — one that is adaptive, and has proven itself to be very efficient and I trust the government will go straight ahead in spite of congregationalists, catholics or any sect and send archbishops and Dr. Wilds and every other man up into the sky who attempt to interfere. The government ought to be fearless in their duty in this respect.

We will have to guard also against the civil service abuses. Men in government employ, if they are honest and faithful, should not be removed for a political purpose. It always tends to degeneracy, and leads to men being appointed to office who are not thoroughly qualified We should regard as sacred the fact that when a man is given an office it should be independent of his political views, and he should be rewarded with advancemement if he is faithful in his duty. It is a great question in the States, and it will

BREAK THEIR COUNTRY IN TWO,

if there is not a reformation. Let there be proper qualification and examination, and the necessary appointments made regardless of grits or tories or third party men. With respect to religion I think we have a great privilege in being free from a state church. Its a great blessing that you can all enjoy toleration and equalization. Let us give a considerable latitude to men's thoughts. On the line of the Canadian independence we have a right to nourish everything that belongs to us as a people. For myself

I AM IN FAVOR OF A NEW PARTY.

The two existing parties are old enough They ought to be buried quietly or be superannuated. I have no doubt a Canadian party will arise that will look to the real interests of Canada. But as to Canadian independence in itself I believe as one who has faith in prophecy, that we will never cut ourselves loose from England. That will never occur. I see nothing dishonorable in this connection with Britain. They argue that independence would give us standing. Would we remain independent? Do you mean to say that nobody will touch us if we become independent? If we go on the seas we run the risk of insulting the other powers the same as any nation. If nobody would interfere with us, and we do not interfere with other countries, then independence would be all right.

Our judiciary is another strong point. I hope it will be kept free from the evils that always threaten it I think we may fairly rejoice in Canada on the law being so nicely dispensed. The press should have great freedom to argue on all questions, but they should leave out personalities. Many of our papers lose their power because they indulge in them. Let them argue openly and freely and without these petty assaults. The pulpit, too, should possess great freedom and have the liberty of exercising an influence for good on the country. A free pulpit is a grand power. I trust it will always be untrammelled, and give its utterances on the great questions of the day without being contaminated by a partisan spirit.

Our government must not yield to men who cry "No God!" National prosperity

CANNOT BE FOUNDED ON INFIDELITY.

While I would as a christian grant all the privileges to any man, we must never forget our duty when our principles are in danger.

In the words of a Canadian, let us make our country great and prosperous, and let the God of our fathers be the God of the succeeding years.

The doctor announced that by the request of the Y. M. C. A. he would preach a sermon to young men next Sunday evening. He estimated he had the largest audience of young men in the city—probably 1,500 being present last evening.

An Aged Somambulist Killed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—Mrs. Anna Glegg, one of the oldest residents of this city, aged 94, last night arose from her bed in a state of somnambulism and walked through a window, falling a distance of 40 feet and was instantly killed.

A New Papal Nuncio.

PARIS, Nov. 4—The new papal nuncio presented his credentials to President Grevy to-day. He conveyed affectionate sentiments from the pope towards France and the president. The latter replied, assuring the nuncio of protection to his religion and his intention to strengthen the excellent relations between France and the holy see.

A Young Woman Devoured by Bears.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis, Nov. 4.—A young woman named Marienette yesterday went into the woods to gather tamarac gum, and not returning, a hundred people went in search of her. They found only portions of her body, she having been devoured by bears after a terrible struggle.

The Witness Won't Retract.

MONTREAL, Nov 4—In reply to the libel action for $50,000 damages brought by the Messrs Allan against the Witness for not apologizing for the attacks of its correspondents relative to the treatment of emigrants on the Sardinian, the editor says that as public carriers and subsidized agents of the country the company was open to criticism in both capacities. The article retracts nothing and makes no apology.

Disallowing Manitoba Acts.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4—The Citizen this morning says: "The governor in council has decided to disallow the following acts passed by the Manitoba legislature: An act to incorporate the Manitoba tramway company; an act to incorporate the Emerson & Northwestern railway company; and an act to encourage the buildings of railways. The two first named were passed in the session of 1881, but authentic copies did not reach Ottawa till last April and the last in that of 1882. The action of the privy council in advising the disallowing of these measures was forced upon them by the policy contained in the contract with the Pacific railway syndicate and endorsed by parliament.

The Wilson Jewelry Robbery.

WINDSOR, Nov. 4.—The police are on the track of the persons who robbed Peter's jewelry store here. A man, giving his name as F. W. Barker, was arrested on suspicion. He came to Windsor two weeks ago, secured work at the sugar factory in Walkerville, but has done nothing for the past few days. Barker, as he calls himself, is about 28 years old, wears a light moustache and has a vicious and somewhat disappointed cast of countenance. He appears excited over his arrest, but refuses to say anything. Among the circumstances which point to him is the fact that a man answering his description was seen by some children climbing a fence in rear of the store, and in getting over the skirt of his coat caught and was torn. Barker's coat was found to be torn.

MOWAT MUST GO.

An Act in a New Politico-Religious Drama.

Characters:

FRANCISCUS SMITH, JOHANNES O'DONOHOE, } ..... Senators.
MARTINUS GRIFFIN, PATRICIUS BOYLE, } ..... Journalists

SCENE: Toronto. *A Room in Senator Smith's House.*

THE SENATOR. Bad scran to Bunting and his Mail,
And so I'd tell him to his face! Nay, more,
I'll speak my mind to Griffin when he comes
This very night. He'll hear a word or two
Will make his eyes bung out, or I am not
Myself at all, Sir John's own choice.

Enter Senator O'Donohoe.

O' hoe!
A thousand pardons John, I meant no pun
On your good name There now, my boy, sit down
And try if 'twixt ourselves a way may yet
Be found to mend this breach or e'er his grace
Hath left no man of church or race to walk
Where you and I do lead. Alack the day
That raised the cry of Marmion!

SENATOR D'DONOHOE. Faix now
It was that very same; but sure it might
Be worse for you and me than 'tis, you know.
That Sunday night last June was just a stroke
Of luck for us, made in the nick of time;
Into the privy council you, and I
Into the upper house, a senator
So bould, with "Hon" forninst my name!
The chieftain was bamboozled quite when told
That we the Irish vote held up our sleeves
To play with as Ah Sin his cards. To-day,
If asked to give us place, he'd put his thumb
Unto his nose and shake his finzers out.

SENATOR SMITH. It's true for you that very same, as I do know.
But list! who comes?

Enter Martinus Grifin and Patricius Boyle.

'Tis they, the journalists!
I'd know them by their noses far as I
Could see, or by their ears. But soft! I must
Not talk of ears to-night, or he who wields
The "crook" (confound that word again) might feel
His own to flush with blood right to their tips.
An ass he has been called by Martin here.

GRIFFIN. And is he not an ass? I am amazed
That one so rude and dull should purple wear.
It is a crying shame that such an one
To us the word of God should break, or tell
The people what to read and what to bear.
I'll not for one be trampled on by him,
Or made to toe the mark; I'll see him dashed
Before I do, and that is neat for damned.
The great and good of holy church, the best
And most refined, the cultured heads, the wise,
The men of brains, the men of fire, are all
Link'd fast with us and with our noble cause.
The mail guides all, and I the Mail do guide,
As ready witness of the same attends
Patricius Boyle.

BOYLE. Arrah now I'll tell you what,
Martinus dear, you've put your foot slap up
Unto your thigh in this same scrape. I wish
You were in Halifax, you omadhoun,
Or e'er you oped your mout' to cry
Your "Marmion, Marmion to the sky!"

SENATOR O'DONOHOE. Now whist!
No more of that, I pray you both; the breach
Is wide galore. Our business here to-night
Concerns the fate of two great men; myself
Am one, and Frank the other.

Do care for what may hap unto myself;

SENATOR SMITH. Not that I
But my poor co-religionists, it grieves
Me sore to think of them without a hope
Of place or power at Ottawa in case
Sir John doth lose his hold. The Mail,
I greatly fear, has cost us scores of votes
By its mad pranks. Sir John was up, you know,
And in this room he did upbraid us all
As dull and stupid men; and on the Mail
And Griffin there he heaped his curses loud
And deep. O, terrible it was to see
The chieftain in his wrath; the air was blue
In streaks, and laden with a sulphury smell.

GRIFFIN. And said Sir John that I must bear the brunt
Alone? O, virgin mother, help me now
Or I am all undone!

BOYLE. It serves you right,
You bould spalpeen; you took a task in hand
That, single-handed, there was none at all
Beneath the stars and sun could execute
Save one—Patricius Boyle his name.

SENATOR O'DONOHOE. The truth
It is you speak, my Patrick dear; but then
What sense in crying o'er spilt milk? The best
Of men will make mistakes betimes; myself
Among the rest. But gave Sir John no hint?
What can we do to stem the tide that sets
So strong against our cause?

SENATOR SMITH. And faith he did,
He did for sure. I'd clean forgot to say
He did but that you axed it now, dear John,
I was so deep perplexed with Martin's woe.
Sir John would have yourself and me, O'Don,
To step into the breach; we are the men
To brave the mitred head of holy church
In this Ontarie, and force him back
Into his palace halls. The Mail is crush'd,
And now it is that you and I must stand
As buffers 'twixt the prelate and the Mail.
His blows we'll take, let fall how hard they will,
And give him blow for blow. We'll force the fight;
We'll tell the world that to his sacred trust
He's proven recreant; aye, more, our cause
Must stand though Rome should fall. Sir John
Gave me command for Griff. and Boyle to write
A manifeste bold.

GRIFFIN. To me that task.

SENATOR SMITH. Then see you do it with a cunning hand;
Strike hard and strong; we'll quarter take nor give.
Of culture talk, and influence; fear not
To say that John and I will faithful be,
In spite of faithless priests, unto the cause
Of Number 1. Ourselves the first, and then
Ourselves again. Be bold; be strong; we'll sign!

And now our task is smoothly done,
We can fly or we can run;
But for to keep our ginger up
Come take with me a bit and a sup.

Hands all Round.

ALL: Now hie we away to our revel!
For Mowat must go, and Mowat must go,
For Mowat must go, you know;
For Mowat must go, and Mowat must go,
For Mowat must go—to the devil. [*Exeunt.*

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

Will they never fix the cobble-stones in front of the Rossin house?—Mark Irish.

I'm out for mayor—J. J. Withrow.

New York is calling me—Rev. Mr. Rainsford.

I passed off quietly—November Fifth.
November's sky is chill and drear,
November's leaf is red and sear.
—*Marmion.*

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Date.	*Steamship.*	*Reported at.*	*From*
Nov 4	Elbe	New York	Breman
Nov 4	Hecla	New York	Copenhagen
Nov 4	California	Queenstown	New York
Nov 4	Parisian	Rimouski	Liverpool
Nov 4	Bristol	Father Point	Liverpool
Nov 4	Polino	Father Point	Liverpool
Nov 4	Queen	New York	London
Nov 4	City of Richmond	New York	Liverpool
Nov 4	City of Montreal	Queenstown	New York
Nov 4	Belgenland	New York	Antwerp
Nov 5	Polynesian	Moville	Montreal
Nov 5	Hansa	New York	Rotterdam
Nov 5	State of Georgia	New York	Glasgow
Nov 5	America	Havre	New York
Nov 5	Britannic	Queenstown	New York
Nov 5	Wieland	Plymouth	New York