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The Toronto World.

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18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

FOURTH YEAR

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1883.

PRICE ONE CENT.

MAHON'S BANK FAILURE.

THE LONDON MANAGER OF THE MONTREAL BANK RESIGNS.

Complication Arising From the Collapse—A Teller Dismissed—Other Financial Troubles Feared.

LONDON, Feb. 26—The Free Press of to-day has the following:

The news became current on Saturday that Mr. Despard of the bank of Montreal here, had sent in his resignation as manager. The circumstances leading to this step arose out of the recent failure of the Mahon Banking company. This firm had an account with the Bank of Montreal, and enjoyed the confidence and support of Mr. Despard as local manager. To such an extent was this the case that he was led, incautiously, and in the face of his instructions, to permit an overdraft to remain against them to a very considerable amount. When the recent crisis came this phase of the matter was brought to light, and though some portion of the amount due from the defunct bank may be covered by securities more or less valuable, there seems to be little doubt that the Bank of Montreal will be a loser, though not to a large extent. Under these circumstances, Mr. Despard is understood to have become the subject of a reprimand which left him no other alternative than to send in his resignation, which was accepted. Mr. Despard had been in the service of the Bank of Montreal for more than thirty years, eleven of which have been spent in London. At the time that he came here, he found that the business of the bank had, under previous management, dwindled down to an insignificant amount, but he soon brought it up to be large and very profitable. Affairs having now passed out of his hands, Mr. Henry V. Meredith, the assistant inspector of the bank, has been placed in charge.

It may be mentioned at the same time that Mr. Gilmour, for some time past teller at the bank, is now no longer in its employ, his dismissal arising on account of the concealment of a matter which was irregular and prejudicial, but which had no connection with the Mahon Banking company's failure, or with the train of unfortunate circumstances following in its wake. The business transacted by the company was what may be called a "risky" one. Advances were made at high rates of interest on many kinds of inferior securities, while the rate of interest paid to depositors was higher than prudence justified. This high rate on current deposits was the means of inducing many persons of small capital to place their moneys with them.

Not less than $40,000 will be lost to the depositors by the failure, losses which will bring much sorrow to many who had by reason of years of thrift managed to make savings against the necessities of the future. Another phase of this matter is, that some firms which had been "carried" by the Mahon banking house will find themselves in financial straits, owing to the sudden stoppage of monetary accommodation upon which they were wont to rely. Some stringency may thus present itself which was not previously looked for.

One of the Brothers Committed for Trial.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—John F. Mahon and James A. Mahon, of the Mahon Banking company, were placed on trial to-day, charged with fraudulently and knowingly obtaining money under false pretences from C. H. Shaver, a depositor. John F. was present; James A. was reported too ill to attend. The case against John F. was taken up. Shaver's manager testified to his depositing the money. It seems this was the only deposit received on the day the bank closed, and the money in part was put in the till and paid out on cheques drawn on the company and the balance deposited in the bank. The ledger keeper thought the deposits were about $18,000 in the savings bank, $30,000 on call and $7000 of the Tontine Savings association. The manager of the Bank of Montreal said the Mahon Co. owed his bank over $200,000, and though he held securities thereon, still he wanted more collateral. It was on account of a refusal to furnish additional security that he closed the account.

Mr. Macdonald, Mahon's (counsel), held there was no case made out. There was no misrepresentation made.

Mr. Bartram submitted that for months past the company were carrying on business knowing that they were not able to repay depositors. They knew the Montreal bank was pressing them for a paltry security of $7000 or $8000 on an indebtedness of over $200,000. The company had for months been utterly insolvent. He said the bank should not have opened that morning. There was no doubt of the company's insolvency and that the acts of the Mahons were criminally negligent.

The magistrate said it was a case in which he must commit Mr. Mahon for trial. Bail was accepted for Mr. Mahon, himself in $500 and two other securities of $250.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

The Liberal Opposition Turn Out the Hannington Administration.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 26.—In the local legislature to-day the debate on the address was called. Mr. Blair of York (leader of the opposition), moved a direct vote of want of confidence, and Mr. Elder seconded it. Hon. Mr. Hannington, the premier, said the house should be informed of reasons why confidence should not be reposed in the administration. The government had received the cordial support up to this session of the gentleman who now seconded the amendment. If some were elected to give the government an independent support it was incumbent on them to give a reason for their refusal to repose confidence in it now. The vote was taken and resulted in the adoption of the amendment by 22 to 18. There was a full house. McManies, Turner and Labillois, who had supported the government on the speakership, voted with the opposition and thus changed the balance. After the vote was taken and it was seen the government was defeated the house adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Blair has been sent for to form a government.

A Murderer's Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26—Wm. McQueen, aged 16, just released from the penitentiary, after serving several years for wife murder, last night brained one Burnham, an inmate of the poor-house, while he was asleep. The murderer surrendered.

THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Leave Granted for an Action to Annul the Mutual Union's Charter in New York State.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Judge Barrett in supreme court chambers to-day decided in favor of the application of Gould and Wm. N. Cameron, through Attorney-General Russell, for leave to bring an action in the name of the people of the state of New York, to annul the charter of the Mutual Union telegraph company, because of alleged fraudulent issue of stock. Judge Barrett in his decision says: "If the allegations of the proposed complaint be true, and they are not denied upon this motion, the company's charter should certainly be annulled, and the attorney-general would be derelict in his duty if he failed to proceed. Not only can the action be maintained upon the proof of the charter, but public policy demands that it shall be prosecuted. A case is therefore made out under both branches of section 1808 of the code of civil procedure with the motives of relators. In the present instance the attorney-general has nothing to do. If he should refuse to vindicate the laws of the state until informed of their violation by some person devoid of personal interest, the most flagrant abuse would frequently pass unnoticed. The action is essentially a state action, none the less so because the relations may derive its prosecution for reasons of their own. It follows that the people should be permitted to bring the action, not because the relators request it, but because the facts justify, and the public interests demand it. The only effect of the relation is to indemnify the people against the cost and expenses of litigation and if the relators are willing to assume that burden so much the better for the state. The application is granted."

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON.

New York's Boss Crank Seeks the "Restoration" of Ireland to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Mr. Robinson (N. Y.) moved a resolution in the house calling on the secretary of state for information whether officers of the British steamship Republic, within a few days, held an immigrant under arrest until they sent for the British consul and held a pretended trial within the territory of the United States before allowing the immigrant to land; also a joint resolution "For the relief of England, the benefit of Ireland and the glory of the United States." (Laughter.) It reiterates the present condition of Ireland, declares for republicanism, asserts Ireland is more necessary to the United States than much territory, and would rival the great state of New York in wealth, intelligence and culture, and requests the president to communicate with the government of Great Britain to obtain its consent for the restoration of Ireland to the United States by purchase or otherwise.

Altogether ninety-four measures were introduced to-day under the call of the states.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The Proposed Termination of the Fishery Clauses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The report of the Senate foreign Committee states the termination of the fisheries clause of the Washington treaty before May, 1883, is necessary to avoid the liability of the United States to pay another compensation to Great Britain on demand similar to that which lead to the payment of five and a half million indemnity awarded by the Halifax commissioners. The report states the Canadian fisheries are no longer of special importance to the United States. The report anticipates the objection which may be offered to its conclusions by presenting elaborately prepared statements showing that fish as an article of food or commerce has been no cheaper on the average during the time when the former treaty or reciprocity was in force than when there was no treaty.

A HEAVY DEFALCATION.

A Mining President Gets Away With Over Three-Quarters of a Million.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A heavy defalcation came to light to-day. The culprit is Gilbert L. Crowell, president of the Empire Mining company, Summit county, Utah. Crowell in 1867 was given the agency of the Talman estate with power of attorney. In 1879 Crowell went into the Empire mining scheme and bought largely of its stock. The mine has been a failure and the assessment increased until finally Crowell abstracted $601,000 of the Talman trust funds. Besides this, he borrowed from Caroline Talman $40,000. In the last three years he spent $774,000. In addition he owes $48,000.

The Newhall House Fire.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26—The grand jury indicted Schiller, the former lessee of the bar room of the Newhall house, for arson. The indictment charges the prisoner with wilfully, maliciously and feloniously setting fire to and burning the Newhall house on the night of January 10th, causing the death of a number of persons. His counsel insisted on immediate arraignment, and Schiller was taken to the court this afternoon almost unobserved. He pleaded not guilty, and was recommitted in default of $10,000 bail. It is believed that indictments for manslaughter will be returned against Nash Antesdell and night clerk Delaney.

Died at Her Wedding Hour.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Feb. 26—Miss Holly of Orangeburg county was to have been married on Saturday night. On Saturday morning she went into the field to rake up leaves. She kindled the fire, and while warming her feet her dress caught fire, the clothing burned from her body, and she died at the very hour appointed for her marriage.

CANADIAN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Mr. Neil McCull, the Roman catholic candidate in the liberal interest in Russell, has retired from the contest.

The Walkerville, Ont., grape sugar works are being pushed to their utmost capacity, and have now orders ahead for 18 car-loads of syrup.

A fatal accident occurred at Marmora yesterday morning in the boarding-house of Munford & MacMahon, contractors on the Ontario & Quebec railway. Mr. King, their clerk, was drying dualine, which exploded, killing him instantly and hurting Mr. Buckley very badly, also blowing the house to pieces.

PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

ALLEGED DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LIBERAL LEADERS.

Lord Hartington's Denial—The Irish Dictator on the Working of the Crimes Act.

LONDON, Feb. 26—In the House of Commons, Baron De Worms questioned Lord Hartington with a view to showing the difference that existed between Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of local self-government in Ireland.

Lord Hartington read from the speech of Mr. Chamberlain, showing that the latter had not spoken of immediate legislation. He regretted that there should be an opinion that differences existed.

Mr. Sullivan gave notice that he would ask for the immediate release from prison of Mr. Harrington, elected member for Westmeath.

Mr. Trevelyan denied that Carey, the informer, was interviewed before he testified.

Lord Hartington declined to give Sir Stafford Northcote a day for discussing his motion asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the release of Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly from Kilmainham.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he would take time to consider his course.

Mr. Parnell moved his amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne, attacking the executive in Ireland for the administration of the crimes act. The language of the amendment is very violent. It refers to unjust executives. Parnell said that if there had been any reduction in the number of outrages in Ireland it is only because the people are being kept down by a brutal, terrible coercion act administered in a brutal and terrible way.

Mr. Parnell defied the government to continue to govern Ireland without the sympathy of the people. Amendment of the land act was urgent, though even that would not quench the spirit of Irish nationality. He believed Mr. Chamberlain was one of the few English members who perfectly appreciated the Irish question. This remark was greeted with ironical cheers.

Mr. Parnell pointed to the fact that hardly any persons arrested under the curfew clause had been convicted and proceeded to show the power of arrest had been abused. He complained of the conduct of the Irish judges, who were mostly appointed for political reasons, and were, therefore, unfit to try political cases. When the people saw the juries were packed and the judge turned crown prosecutors, all sympathy with law and order was destroyed, and the people inevitably became abettors of crime. If the government after the Phœnix park murders had relied on the sympathy of the people instead of upon this tyrannical act, Ireland would have been pacified. He protested against the proclamation of meetings and the prosecution of the press. Freedom of speech did not exist in Ireland. In the Hynes and other murder cases the juries were composed almost exclusively of protestants, Castle tradesmen, or acquaintances of the Lord Lieutenant. The administration of the law was detested by everybody.

Mr. Parnell said the government has now a great opportunity to restore peace and order in Ireland. He was confident of having a million Irish in America behind him.

Mr. Porter, solicitor-general for Ireland, condemned the bringing of charges without evidence. He appealed to the house whether Mr. Parnell's argument justified his atrocious charges against the government. He denied the charge of jury packing. He explained that there were more protestants than catholics upon the juries, because the protestants constitute a majority of the whole panel. Earl Spencer would no more think of interfering with the trials in Ireland than those in English courts.

Mr. Parnell's amendment was negatived by 113 to 15.

THE IRISH INVINCIBLES.

Enrolment of Men to Fill Gaps in the Ranks—Carey Not Free Yet.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26—If the grand jury of the county of Waterford find a true bill against Mr. Biggar, M.P., on the charge of using seditious language, the crown will apply for a change of venue to Dublin.

The police have obtained information that six men have already been enrolled to fill the gaps in the ranks of the Irish invincibles made by the arrest of members for the murders in Dublin.

It is reported that when the trials of the men charged with the Phœnix park murders are concluded, Carey the informer will be tried on a serious charge.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT INVOLVED.

Two Irish M. P.'s Said to Have Been Connected With the Murder Conspiracy.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26—The rumor that two members of parliament are involved in the murder conspiracy is revived. It is stated positively that two Irish members were connected with the provincial organization which the present inquiry is trying to trace.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Jewell's widow died at New York yesterday.

FOREIGN CABLE NEWS.

The shah has prohibited the circulation of Russian bank notes in Persia.

Placards bearing the words "vive Henri Cinque" have been posted on the walls of Marseilles.

Forty students have been imprisoned at St. Petersburg for expressing doubts of the administrative ability of Tolstoi, minister of public instruction.

Nordenskjold, the Swedish explorer, has notified the Dutch minister at Stockholm, that he intends to claim the reward of 25,000 guilders offered in 1596 for the discovery of the northeast passage.

Some of the London papers lost their special correspondence from Dublin during the Phœnix park investigation. Their representatives received such threatening letters that they fled the country, and Irish journalists are full of humor over their escape.

The Ontario Stock Exchange.

Following is a list of the members of the Ontario stock exchange: D. Blain, C. J. Campbell, J. E. Thompson, C. K. Sayers, D Mitchell McDonald, S. H. Janes, D. M. Defoe, A. Willis, D. G. Allan, Wm. Fahey, W. A. Forbes, J. G. Worts, H. DeWinton Strathy, H. O'Hara, H. C. Dean, W. J. Nichol.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The revolt at Sing Sing has ended and the strikers have resumed work.

Two more attempts were made yesterday to burn the Missouri penitentiary at Jefferson City.

A negro woman at Rockport, Pa., confesses to having killed her five children directly after their birth.

The United States secretary of state has issued a warrant for the arrest of Sheridan, suspected of complicity in the Phœnix park murders.

The Monroe county, N.Y., land league yesterday initiated a movement to induce congress to establish free trade between the United States and Ireland.

A large mass meeting was held at the city hall, Rochester, last night, of manufacturers and their employees, who joined together in opposition to prison contract labor.

The house of representatives at Washington yesterday prepared a joint resolution providing for the termination of the fishery articles treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

The department of state at Washington has received an application from the British government for the extradition of P. J Sheridan, suspected of complicity in the Phœnix park murders.

Miss Mary Daniels, who claims $100,000 from the Central Hudson railroad for injuries at the Spuyten Duyvil disaster, settled for $29,000, the largest sum ever paid by the Central Hudson for personal injuries.

A great meeting was held in the Cooper union, New York, last night, under the auspices of the Irish confederation, for the purpose of raising funds in relief of the sufferers in Ireland. A large sum was obtained.

Bills were introduced into the house at Washington yesterday by Representative Townshend to prevent the importation of wine from Germany until means were provided to prevent the importation of deleterious wines from that country.

A Washington special says Ex-congressman Brentona of Illinois, has been offered the vice-royalty of Samoa. The king desires him to form a civilized government for the islands, and will make Brentano prince. It is not known if the latter will accept.

A resolution was adopted by the United States senate yesterday requiring the president to communicate information touching the alleged agreement of the ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy at Lima to make a joint effort to bring about peace between Chili and Peru, and state whether the minister of the United States has been instructed to accept the mediation of European powers in settling a purely American question.

LEPROSY IN HAWAII.

The Terrible Disease Spreading Among all Classes of Inhabitants.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

By the tone of the latest Honolulu papers, received here on Tuesday, that loathsome disease, the leprosy, is frightfully on the increase in all the islands of that group. The Hawaiian Gazette, an old-established paper, is filled with the accounts of its rapid spread and the inaction or mistaken action of the government in the premises. It says with reference to the situation in and around Honolulu, that "men are beginning to fear themselves and to consider if, by any means, this horrible taint has got into their systems." The Saturday Press says: "There is not a district on the island that has not in some way or other conveyed its apprehensions on this score to the papers." And it adds that while the government organs are trying to hide the ghastly secret by "whitewashing the outer part of of our sepulcher and labeling it clean, within it is full of festering sores and rotten bones." The leprosy is described by these experienced papers as a very peculiarly infectious disease. Whoever takes it never recovers. All that has the semblance of healthy humanity departs; it may be slowly, but surely. His face wears the aspect of the dead, his hands become full of running sores, his joints are all similarly afflicted, and, to quote srom The Gazette, "he rots away and falls into the grave piecemeal." Leprosy, according to the same authority, may be taken by a "clean" and healthy person by smoking the same pipe a leper had smoked, by wearing clothes washed by a leper, by an abrasion of the skin with a knife, scissors, or by anything handled by a leper. Yet in most of the islands lepers are found mingling with the healthy, even in Honolulu; and it is only by spasms that the government takes care to have them removed and segregated. Hence the rapid spread of the horrible disease. The infected are as liable to be at work on the sugar plantations and in the sugar-houses as anywhere else. In this way it is possible, even probable, that Hawaiian rice and sugar may carry the distemper to this city and elsewhere wherever it goes. Why not, if cleanly-washed clothes may communicate it to the healthy wearers? The Gazette says (Jan. 17): "Mothers of families, householders and a great many others are all more or less alarmed. Many a householder has of late years objected to having washing done by Hawaiians on account of the leprosy." And it "accepts the very unpleasant fact that leprosy is preying upon the vitals of the nation," adding that, "so far as the public know, little or no effort is being made to segregate lepers who are living on the other islands." Reading and earnestly reflecting upon these alarming accounts, we are led to the conclusion that, unless the Hawaiian government can obliterate leprosy, or, at least, put lepers apart from the people so that the infection may not further spread, the day is not far off when we of the Pacific coast will have to petition for a close quarantine against all Hawaiian shipping and exclusion of all its sugar, rice, and articles of domestic production. That is what would be done if it were cholera or plague or yellow fever; and the leprosy is worse than all these combined. They are but temporary ills. This one comes to stay, and staying, imperils universal taint and putrefaction of the blood of all exposed to the infection.

Dante's Inferno Revised.

Satan—"Who are you?"
"A bank cashier."
"Defaulter?"
"Yes."
"How much?"
"$2,000,000."
"Felix, give him a top seat, away from the fire, where it is nice and cool. Never mind thanking me, Mr. Cashier. You're welcome. But who is this?"
No. 2—"A bank cashier."
"Defaulter?"
"Yes."
"How much?"
"$3000."
"Here, Felix, take this fellow and give him a seat right on top of the stove."—Bohemian.

OF INTEREST TO TORONTO

AN IMPORTANT CORPORATION TO BE ESTABLISHED HERE.

Proposed New Railway in Quebec—Civil Service and Railways and Canals Reports—The Liquor Traffic.

Special Despatch to The World.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26—The house was not more than half full to-day.

Petitions of an important nature were presented. One of much interest to Toronto was signed by A. T. Hawkins & Co., London, Eng., and other British capitalists, and several Bowmanville gentlemen, for the incorporation of the Dominion Railway Trust and Construction company, with a capital of a million dollars, and its headquarters at the Queen city. The company propose to build, lease and work railways, elevators, telegraph lines, steamboats, etc., and will afford employment to a number of hands.

A. J. Cattanach, W. J. Merritt, Nicol Kingsmill, Frank Turner, G. S. Mackay and Harry Symons, all of Toronto, petition for incorporation as a company to manufacture the Faure electric accumulator.

Sir N. F. Belleau and M. W. Baby are at the head of a project to built a railway from a point in Quebec province to the shores of James' Bay, the route being through lands rich in agricultural, forest and mineral resources. They seek for incorporation.

Sir Hector Langevin presented the report of the board of civil service examiners. Of 392 candidates, 160 passed the preliminary examination and 167 qualified. Arithmetic and orthography were the subjects in which the most failures were made. The report acknowledges valuable assistance rendered to the examiner at Toronto by Hon. James Patton, collector at that port.

The speaker laid on the table a list of the shareholders of a number of banks in the dominion.

Sir Charles Tupper presented the annual report of the railways and canals department. The length of the Canadian Pacific railway from Montreal to Port Moody is 2904 miles. The section of the road, 120 miles, between Pembroke and Callender, for the construction of which the Canada Central was subsidized by the government to the extent of $12,000 a mile, is nearly complete, only a small amount of ballasting, filling, etc., remaining to be done. There was a profit of $9605 on the Intercolonial during the year. The Prince Edward Island railway was run at a loss of $90,990. The revenue from the canals amounted to $326,340.

Three private bills were advanced a stage and a number of questions were put by members.

With a view of having full information as to the extent of the liquor traffic in the dominion, Mr. Foster moved for a statement showing the quantities of distilled and fermented liquors imported into and taken for consumption in Canada from 1868 to 1882, etc. Carried.

Mr. Blake got an order of the house for correspondence between any member of the government and any license victuallers, or any one on behalf of any organization of licensed victuallers affecting the sale of liquors.

In moving for a copy of communication or representation to the government on the subject of the simplification of the system of transfer of lands in the Northwest, Mr. Blake said the cost was high, and it was desirable to lessen the same. He proposed the adoption of a system similar to that in vogue in Australia.

Sir John Macdonald remarked that the government had a bill based on the Australian system under consideration.

The house adjourned at 4 20.

A CARD FROM MR. CLARKE.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: I notice in the Globe of this evening an article entitled, "Insulting a Workingman," which is just as truthful as the Globe's articles generally are when pretending to give an account of the meetings held in my interest.

I have to say in reply to the article that Mr. Dupuis' statement from beginning to end is a tissue of falsehood, and the man himself is utterly unworthy of credence.

A discharged employee under a serious charge that can be made good at any time, is a fitting witness on behalf of the party of purity!

I may call particular attention to the concluding portion of the article referring to Mr. McKinlay's statement at the meeting on Saturday as follows: "As to the alleged theft of leather, he did not know anything about it, as the sort of leather referred to did not come from his department." What Mr. McKinlay did say was: "The leather found in Mr. Dupuis' valise was taken out of two departments not under his (Mr. McKinlay's) charge, and did not form part of the piece work given out to Mr. Dupuis. H. E. CLARKE.

Toronto, Feb. 26, 1883.

Courtezans in Court.

Alice Miller was fined $50 and costs in the police court yesterday for keeping a disorderly house at Adelaide and Sheppard streets. A liquor case against the proprietoress was set down for Monday. A girl named Mary Leslie was charged with being an inmate of Miller's house. She offered the remarkable excuse that she was merely a visitor—nothing more. Miller corroborated this on oath. She was held till to-morrow, as it was alleged that her parents were in the city. Gussie Myers also told the magistrate that she was a "visitor." This plea prevailed and she was allowed to go.

Christ Church Concert.

The concert and readings held in the lecture room of Christ church, Reformed Episcopal, last night were very well attended. The program, which had been specially prepared by Prof. J. F. Johnstone, was pronounced by every one to be the finest yet given. The program being very long, the chairman announced that encores could not be granted, but as the audience were enthusiastic in their demands after some of the finest renderings, the chairman submitted to their demands. The two readings given by Miss Minnie Allen took exceedingly well.

Mr Heakes Will Not Retire.

A poster was put up in East Toronto last night announcing that Mr. Heakes had retired. There is no truth in the statement. As he announces in another column, he will be in the field till the last vote is polled.

THE WORLD WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

Whose rooster will crow to-morrow morning.
Who covered up Heakes' posters in East Toronto.
Who started the rumor that Heakes wasn't going to run.
If the old chieftain will shake with Mr. Meredith over the wires to-night.
Why the free and independent voters of St. John's ward scratched their backs last night.
If the saloons will keep their back-door open to-day.
What has become of The Colonel.
How many babies the candidates kissed yesterday.

THE WORLD WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

Clean streets.
Fewer runaways.
Absolutely safe railway travelling.
The abolition of treating.
No lunatics or paupers in jails.
Honest elections.
Politics eliminated from the city council chamber.
Less cramming in the public schools.
Sensible and non-speculating bank clerks.
The opening of navigation and revival of business.
All broad-beamed alderman deprived of street railway passes.
New parliament buildings.
A grand Union Station worthy of Toronto.
Separate rinks for curlers as in Montreal.
Government officials made ineligible for other business.
Artists and literary men less jealous of each other.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

Our party want Mowat to go—I want him to stay John Beverley.

I tickled him at the National club dinner—Adam Crooks.

And we've done more for him than we did for Macdonald—The government

Because he deserved it—S. C. Wood.

There'll be a high-old-time for us if Mowat goes—The government clerks.

I'll dance a hornpipe if Hardy's beaten—F. D. Barwick.

We don't want any change—The government banks.

Nor we—though we daren't say so—The tavern-keepers.

If I thought I wouldn't get that judgeship I'd — D. B. Read.

I'm glad I did not run for Haldimand—E. K. Dodds.

They put me down for a contest but I didn't see it—Jas. E. Spiff.

A plague on the labor candidates—Clarke and Morris.

I'll have to punish Smith yet—Martin J. Griffin.

He shan't be the first I call upon when next I go to Toronto—Sir John A.

The Globe is friendly to the Bystander thanks to me—Truly good John.

Some day he may acquire a taste for politics—Edward Blake.

Then he is not a practical politician. He cut me up sairly o'er my life o' George Brown—A. Mackenzie.

In future we shall know our friends anyhow—The workingmen.

Perhaps you will and perhaps you won't—A. F. Jury.

Let them fight it on their own lines. I'm out of it—J. Ick Evans.

I wonder what Carter meant when he said he didn't want lawyers—W. B. McMurrich.

A shrievalty at $200 a year does not prevent my helping the cause in the east—Merry Jerrick.

If Mowat does not go I'll have to satisfy the Bleus by giving them 20 cents per head additional—John A.

You can give Ontario the territory if you give us an equivalent—Chapleau, Senecal, Mousseau & Co.

Yes, we can have our own if we are willing to pay for it—The taxpayers.

We're the happiest family in the world—The Macdougalls.

I'm an independent—F. M.

I'm a conservative—J. E.

Just now I'm a liberal—Father William.

ELECTION BETS.

250 even that Alderman Clarke will have 400 majority.

100 to 90 that Heakes won't poll 700 votes.

50 even that Leys will be elected.

100 even that the two Torontos won't go conservative.

100 to 75 that Addington will go conservative.

50 to 40 that the three Yorks won't go reform.

80 to 70 that Widdifield and Patterson will be elected for North and West York.

25 even that East York will return John Bain.

50 even that Mowat won't have 15 majority in the new house on the first division.

70 to 60 that Hamilton will re-elect Gibson.

100 even that all the ministers will be re-elected.

50 to 35 that Kingston will return Metcalfe.

75 even that South Victoria will go conservative.

50 even that the reformers will not have a total majority of 10,000 votes in the province.

100 to 40 that Mowat will be sustained.

25 even that Mowat will not have twelve majority on the first division.

250 to 200 that reformers will obtain twelve out of the following fifteen constituencies: The two Brants, the two Brouces, South Grey, West Huron, the two Ontarios, South Oxford, South Perth, the two Waterloos, Centre and West Wellington, and North York.

100 even that six out of the following seven will go conservative: Carleton, Russell, Frontenac, East Grey, East and West Middlesex, and Prescott.

THE WORLD IN WALL STREET.

The Toronto World is getting quite a reputation in Wall street, where it is read and quoted by New York brokers, who carry Canadian accounts. The little reference to the well-known firm of Hatch & Kendall (Ketch & Handall) has drawn a reply from a gentleman connected with that house. He says:

I suppose you saw the Toronto World of Feb. 23, containing the small article on the Wall street firm's advice (Ketch & Handall). We all enjoyed the joke very much, and think that we can guess the name of the author, but joking aside, you will see how right we were by comparing the schedule prices of that date with those of to-day. They are as follows:

	Feb. 20, 1883.	Feb. 23, 1883.
Western Union	80	81
Central Pac fc	79	80
N. Y. Central	124	125
Lake Shore	106	109
Union Pacific	92	91
Denver	43	44
Louisville & Nash	51	53
Erie	34	36
Michigan Central	90	93
Northwest	128	130
Jersey Central	68	71
St. Paul	97	100
Delaware, L. & W.	118	121
Chicago, B. & Q.	115	118
No. thern Pacific	44	48
Ptd	79	82
Reading	49	52
Canada Southern	63	63
Omaha	44	48
Ptd	102	107

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
TORONTO, February 27, 1 a.m.

Probabilities—Lakes—Fresh to strong westerly, gradually shifting to southeasterly winds; fair weather, with light snow in some localities, slightly higher temperature.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Date.	Steamship.	Reported at	from
Feb. 26	Sardinian	Halifax	Liverpool
Feb. 26	City of Berlin	Queenstown	New York

The "Golden Bloom of Youth" may be retained by using Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a specific for "female complaints." By druggists.

AN AGED MURDERESS.

A WOMAN OF SEVENTY KILLS A MAN OF NINETY.

The Victim the Ancient Dame's Husband—The House Fired to Hide the Crime—Result of the Inquest.

PORT HOPE, Feb. 26—On Thursday night last a fearful tragedy was enacted on lot No. 26, 3rd concession of Hope. A man named John Allen, aged between 85 and 90 years, was living with his wife, Bridget, who is some 65 to 70 years of age. They were both pensioners on the township funds and did not live very agreeably together. About eleven o'clock on the night in question, the house they lived in was discovered to be on fire, and a couple of the neighbors who saw the conflagration got there just as the roof fell in.

After some time they discovered the body of the old man in the burning house. They shovelled snow on the place and subdued the fire. On examining the remains it was found that the old man's throat had been cut. The woman was not near, but was found afterwards in a neighbor's house, a quarter of a mile away. She says her husband cut his own throat and set fire to the house. Coroner Maxwell held an inquest in the B. C. Church Zion, on Friday, when the jury returned a verdict in substance as follows:—"That the deceased came to his death at the hands of his wife, Bridget, who had set fire to the house to hide her crime." The old woman was committed under the coroner's warrant to Cobourg jail to stand her trial.

THE MACDOUGALL FAMILY.

Pere William Opposes His Son's Candidature at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26—Last evening at a large reform meeting in the Grand opera house here the Hon. Wm. Macdougall requested permission to address the meeting, which he did at considerable length in a most forcible manner, justifying the course of the Ontario government with reference to the award, and denouncing the action of the dominion authorities in disallowing the rivers and streams bill as utterly subversive of provincial rights. He said his son was running as an independent candidate in opposition to his wishes, and asked the electors in this crisis in the affairs of the country to vote for the liberal candidate, as he himself purposed doing in the county of Carleton, in which he resided.

THE ALLEGED LUCKY OPERATOR.

W. C. Anderson's Head Turned By His Sudden Good Fortune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—It is reported here from Brockville that W. C. Anderson, late a telegraph operator, who was said to have succeeded to a million dollars by the death of two uncles, had fallen into extravagant habits, and was accumulating debts for expensive clothes, jewelry and diamonds. He was arrested at Brockville on a capias for money lent and had to give up a fine sealskin coat to get released. He came on here, but has dissipated so heavily that no explanation can be got from him. Evidently prosperity, or coming good fortune rather, has turned his head.

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE.

The Documents Seized in Belgium—Outrages in Spain.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 26.—The majority of the documents seized in connection with the explosion at Ganshorten were written in Russian and Italian. They refer to an international plot. It is rumored in Paris that the disclosures will lead to the arrest of Louise Michel and several of her colleagues.

The police have seized three trunks at the house of the anarchist who entertained Louise Michel when she was in Brussels. It is said that France has demanded the extradition of an anarchist named Cyvoet.

It is reported that the anarchist documents seized here show a plot organized to murder the czar on the occasion of his coronation in May.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—Andalusia advices show that the doings of the socialistic societies in Spain resemble the worst outrages in Ireland. The societies are particularly violent in denunciation of landlordism.

THE DUC DE CHARTRES.

His Vacation of the Command of the Chasseurs.

PARIS, Feb. 26—Eleven republican deputies announce that they will introduce a bill providing that "non-activity" of the officers of the army under the law of 1834 can be decreed only after the report of a court-martial. The Duc de Chartres has vacated his command as colonel of the Chasseurs at Rouen. He enjoined the officers and men to support his successor and prove by their zeal, devotion and obedience to the laws that the lessons he taught them had been inspired by a sense of honor and love for his country.

It is stated the police have been ordered to seize all copies of Marshall Bazaine's new book found in France.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Peace Prospects Between Chili and Peru—Church and State in Panama.

PANAMA, Feb. 17—Lima advices report that the prospects of peace between Chili and Peru are brighter.

The struggle between church and state is due to the refusal of the pope's sanction to the appointment of an archbishop by the government. The papal delegate having refused to sign the protocols of the conferences with the minister of religion, the government sent him his passport. The delegate has received many offerings from the district. It is probable congress will cut off a great portion of the supplies to the church.

Mother and Daughter.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26—Mary Ulrick, sent to Berks county almshouse a year ago, conceived an intense affection for a much younger woman, Laura Ulrick, who had been there twenty years. They only knew each other by their first names, when they discovered they were mother and daughter. The mother, who had spent years when in better circumstances in searching for her child, fell dead in the latter's arms.