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The Toronto World.

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THIRD YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1882. PRICE ONE CENT

COUNTER MANIFESTO

Representative Reform Catholics in Defence

OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP.

An Important Protest—The Senatorial Manifesto Severely Criticised—Carrying the War into Egypt—Full Text of the Protest:

The following is the counter manifesto of representative reform catholics in defence of Archbishop Lynch and the bishops of Ontario on the Marmion question:

To His Grace the Archbishop, and their Lordships the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto:

We the undersigned members of the catholic church, having read with astonishment and pain an appeal from Senator Smith and O'Donohoe to your grace and your lordships, beg to approach your grace and your lordships most respectfully, and as catholics protest against the disingenious and falsely colored statements contained in the address.

We protest against the assumption of these gentlemen in calling themselves representative catholics, for neither in the senate, nor as private citizens are they in a position to say truly that they

REPRESENT THE CATHOLIC BODY.

Neither of them has been in any manner authorized by bishops, priest, or any body of catholics that we are aware of to speak or act for them as catholics. Hence we repudiate their claim of being in any sense true representative catholics.

We will pass over, as unworthy of notice, many of the political views presented by these self-styled representative catholics, and come to the true history of the position taken up by your grace on the politico-religious question; the religious portion of which was very adroitly left out in the "memorandum" of the senators.

By an oversight in the senate of Toronto university, as your grace has already stated, Scott's "Marmion" was placed on the list for examination in the university and collegiate institutes. Catholic pupils attend these institutes in very large numbers and were expected to analyse the narrative and every sentiment and incident of the poem.

There are many passages in the work containing references particularly offensive to

CATHOLICS AND CATHOLIC MORALITY,

for example, breaking of vows by a nun, who became the mistress of Marmion in the guise of a page, her subsequent immuring within the walls of her convent, and the consequently atrocious conduct of the priests in burying her alive, the inferred adultery of Friar John, his sacrilegious masses and carousings, and the amours of the king with Lady Heron, etc, etc, all of which are surely suggestive of impurity.

Your grace in conformity with your duty as protector of the morals of the catholic youth objected to Marmion not as a literary work—for in that sense it has many excellencies—but as unfit to be placed in the hands of Catholic pupils as a text book, and especially when it was to be closely analyzed.

In conjunction with others, your grace applied to the minister of education, pointing out why the book should be removed from the curriculum of studies. The minister on consideration suspended its study, and when this became known the Mail newspaper, the recognized chief organ of the conservative party, abused Mr. Crooks in the vilest manner, calling him a donkey, and other names which no respectable journal would use, and calling your grace a donkey driver, etc., etc.

This paper states that no Catholic of any intelligence ever made any

OBJECTION TO THE WORK.

It is said not a bishop, nor priest, nor professor, nor teacher, nor educated layman, of the catholic church, has offered a single protest against Marmion during the whole of this controversy.

Your grace we presume, not wishing that Mr. Crooks should be calumniated, acknowledged from the pulpit that you had asked for its removal. Upon this being published the Mail poured violent abuse and slander upon your grace, impugning even your moral character, and charged you with "scenting" out immorality where there was none, as if it required pruriency to see immorality in the breaking of the vows of a nun and in the adultery of priests.

Had Senators Smith and O'Donohoe ranged themselves on the side of your grace in condemning the introduction of what you deemed objectionable literature into the high schools and university, then indeed might they have claimed to be

ON THE SIDE OF CATHOLIC INTEREST

in the senate. But how can we be expected to sympathize with these gentlemen who stood coldly by, when they could have either prevented the scurrilous abuse which was daily poured on your grace by their party organ, or have protested against it. The senators complained of the abuse of the Globe some twenty years ago, but not a word of complaint of the scurrilous abuse of your grace by their organ, the Mail, for the last two months.

The Mail newspaper dragged the catholic question on the political platform, and at the end of every vile and abusive article proclaimed that "Mowat must go," "Crooks must go." In other words the liberal government must be put out of power in Ontario because it had the fairness to listen to your grace's objections to the study of Marmion. Marmion is a text book and a government must be put in power which, judging by the Mail, would not listen to any

REMONSTRANCES OR SUGGESTIONS,

however reasonable, from catholics on the subject of the education of catholic youth.

In the recent elections it became therefore a test question with the electorate, whether the liberal government should suffer in consequence of its just treatment of the catholics in common with the other people of this province. It is not to be wondered at then that the catholics, when so challenged at the polls, showed that their catholic consciences were dearer to them than mere political party allegiance, and the result has proved that your grace has the entire sympathy of your people in your efforts for their educational rights.

Your grace is falsely reported by the Mail as having said that

CONSERVATIVE CATHOLICS WERE BASTARD CATHOLICS.

We are aware that what your grace did say was that there were bastard catholics who would sell their consciences and religion for place and power. The Mail as the recognized organ of the conservative party in this province is supposed to represent the political views of that party, and such being the case, it is quite reasonable for catholics to conclude that their just and equal rights in educational and other matters would be sincerely endangered if the holders of such views were in power, and it is but fair to say that if the Mail did not express the sentiments of the leaders of the conservative party, it would have been easy to have stopped its continuous and oft repeated abuse of your grace and catholics in general.

Your grace truly said that all true catholics take moral teaching from their bishops and not from newspaper writers. Your grace, we are sure, has never said that catholics should under pain or penalty

VOTE FOR ANY POLITICAL PARTY.

So far from this being the case you have frequently said that it was quite natural to see catholics on both sides of politics, and we know that catholics in the local legislature are divided in party politics, which might not be the case if your grace was a political partizan.

Catholics would not be true to themselves in politics if they would be content with having a few members of their body in power—and only a few can attain these positions, who would be satisfied to remain as subservient followers of a government, and would allow the rights of the catholic people to be violated.

If your grace had sacrificed your conscience as guardian of the Catholic youth of the province, or—when you did try to have this objectionable book removed—had hidden yourself behind Mr. Crooks and permitted that gentleman to bear all the odium sought to be attached by the conservative organ to a fair and just act on the part of the Mowat government and the liberal ministry suffer for

DOING JUSTICE TO ALL,

then indeed your grace and lordships would not have been troubled with an address from Senators Smith and O'Donohoe. For whatever measure of justice catholics as such have received from either political party hitherto, we have reason to believe that they are grateful, but we think that they will not change their conscientious political convictions at the beck and call of any set of men who happen to be office-holders, however exalted may be the position to which any government or leader may have appointed them.

The presumptuous lecture given your grace and lordships on politics by Senators Smith and O'Donohoe appears to us quite uncalled for. We feel confident that you will continue, while taking a deep interest in the welfare of our common country, to exercise a faithful vigilance in protecting the charge entrusted to your keeping, and in guarding against all improper influences from the education of our children.

We also take this occasion to protest against a circular issued by these gentlemen some months ago addressed to

CATHOLICS OF THE DOMINION,

and directing them how to vote at the elections then pending. We utter this protest as catholics and citizens, recognizing with much thankfulness that we labor under no statutory disabilities in consequence of our faith, but enjoy equal rights with our non-catholic fellow-citizens, and we look on such appeals to catholics as presumptuous and injurious, and likely only to emanate from ambitious and vain men who desire to use the catholic name for party and personal purposes.

We do not complain of any fair political action on the part of these gentlemen, but we do firmly protest against the unauthorized use of the catholic name, by designing politicians, whose whole aim is the attainment of political preferment and power.

Catholics whilst one in faith, may not be of one mind in party politics, nor is such to be expected except when questions arise in the politics of the country which seriously affect catholics as such, and in this connection we cannot refrain from expressing to your grace and lordships how much the catholic people of this province

OWE YOU FOR YOUR WATCHFULNESS

over the educational interests of their children, and your courage in maintaining your character as "the watchman on the tower" when the rights of our people as a religious minority were assailed.

In conclusion, as children of the catholic church, we beg to express to your grace and lordships our feelings of profound veneration and obedience, and we beg to add our great sorrow that any person claiming to be of our body should, without the slightest justification, have so wantonly committed the uncatholic act of accusing your grace of

BEING A MERE POLITICAL PARTIZAN,

and whilst recognizing the right of every citizen to choose for himself whatever political party he may think best for the welfare of the country, we are of opinion that no political exigency can justify so gross and unwarranted an attack on your grace as that contained in the document addressed to your grace and lordships by Senators Smith and O'Donohoe, whose presumption we feel sure finds no echo in the breast of any true catholic in the dominion.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect and veneration, your grace and lordships' devoted,

PETER RYAN,
M. O'CONNOR,
J. J. CASSIDY, M. D.,
C. DOHERTY.

Disposing of his Hotel.

It is said that Edward Hanlan will dispose of his island hotel on the lottery principle of issuing 100,000 tickets at $1 each.

Fond of Ducks and Geese.

Policeman Mitchell, who was on duty in Francis street last night about 10 o'clock, noticed a large pane of glass broken in a window of Wootin's provision store. There were evidences of thieves' work everywhere. Detective Sheehan was notified and he was soon on the track of the supposed thieves. At No. 68 Lombard street, upstairs, the detective found nine ducks and four geese stowed away in different parts of the house. This is a stock of dressed fowls altogether out of keeping with the wealth of Robert Delacourt and his wife Mary who live there. They were locked up at police headquarters as being the parties who robbed the Francis street store.

Frisky Damsels on Their Muscle.

With regard to a row that took place on Wednesday night just west of the Mail office, mentioned in The World of yesterday, it may be added that the affair was more disgraceful than the few lines in yesterday's issue would convey. Two women named Mary Thompson and "Frankie," in company with a well-known young man, got on a spree, and after being turned out of a restaurant near by fought in the street. The woman Thompson bit a piece out of the hand of the young man and a lively racket ensued. The parties then went up Bay street and thence to "Pearl" Snow's establishment in James street, where the frisky damsels renewed the battle. Articles of furniture, mirrors and ornaments, were thrown around promiscuously and one room in the house was stormed almost to destruction.

ANOTHER GOOSE CIRCULAR.

How Dupes are Caught to Put Up on Margin—A Conspiracy to Bull a Stock.

The following circular, issued from a "bucket shop" in Montreal, which has been advertising itself in the Globe, shows how rapidly the stock gambling mania is taking hold. The fact that so many of these circulars are sent out is the best evidence that the dupes are plenty. A well-known business man in Belleville received the document:

MONTREAL, Nov. 9, 1882.

DEAR SIR: We write you in good time to say that it is our opinion that a special opening to make money now offers in the shares of Exchange bank upon a margin of not less than 10 per cent. This enables you to secure 10 shares upon $100, 25 upon $250, 50 upon $500, and so on.

Many of our readers will remember that we advised them to buy these shares last July at about 170, and those who then bought through us more than doubled their investment, as the price was advanced within six weeks from 170 to 185, at which we sold nearly all we held to one large buyer, so that the first buyers stood to clear 150 per cent profit in September.

Our reason for repeating the transaction at the present time is that owing to the influence of scarce loanable funds, and the fact that we have designedly diverted attention from these shares the sellers views have again receded to the price at which we commenced buying in July last, viz.: 170 to 175

It is our opinion that in the present state of the market we can buy all we require at these prices, and every circumstance favors our opinion that after thus securing control of the market we can again by judicious bidding advance the price to 185 or even 190 this time.

There is no stock in the market that can be made to advance so easily by systematic moves on the the part of a combination of buyers as Exchange bank, for the following reasons: The register of the bank shows that at the outside there are not more than 750 shares of this stock which it is possible to buy, all the remainder of the shares are locked up either by the directors as permanent investments, or held by shareholders who refused to sell at less than 200 last summer when we offered them 185. There are only 5000 shares altogether and comparatively none are in speculative hands, therefore as no speculative clique is opposed to their advance, whoever buys and controls the 750 shares—can practically put the price up 10 or 15 per cent without opposition—because no one would offer to sell these shares without having them to deliver, and the only holders outside of whoever secure the 750 shares, would not willingly sell at less than 200. The general outside investing public, which invariably comes in as a buyer of shares that they see by the newspapers have made an advance will likely come in at 185 or 190 and buy these shares, under the impression that they will get 200 for them later on—so that if bought at to-day's price 170 to 175 and sold at 185 to 190—the result is a handsome profit, 100 per cent at least. It is pertinent to state that the Exchange bank has the largest rest of any bank in Canada being 60 per cent on its entire capital. Its percentage of earnings for last year was 19 per cent on its capital, being almost one quarter larger than those of any other bank, not excepting Montreal, Dominion, or Toronto bank, so that when we notice the fact that Montreal and Dominion bank shares are both selling freely at over 200, the relative intrinsic value of Exchange bank shares, should be at least 210, especially as it is generally understood that as soon as the rest of this bank has been built up to 100 per cent, (which at present rate would be in three years), a stock bonus or present of one share will be presented free, for every two shares held, a grant that has never before taken place in the annals of Canadian banks.

We have some 500 correspondents all of whom will receive this letter, and as many of these have already made money on the same transactions, we expect that the amounts applied for will exceed the sum required, which is only from $7500 to $10,000, and as promptitude is important to success in such moves we shall observe the rule of first come first served.

Yours truly,

T. E. HANRAHAN & CO.;

P.S.—We would ask our friends to treat this communication as strictly confidential; its publication would not profit those who do not invest—and would lessen the profits of others who will—by causing the withdrawal from the market of sellers at to day's prices and make it difficult for us to get all we require.

SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD.

A Night School to be Established on Richmond Street—Delegates Appointed.

A special meeting of the separate school board was held last night. Present: Vicar-general Rooney (in the chair), Rev Fathers Laurent, McCann and Sheehan, Messrs. Burns, Petley, Nolan, Gibson and Kennedy. The chairman said he had received a communication from the mayor asking the board to send two representatives to the citizens' committee on the bi-centennial celebration. Vicar-general Rooney and Mr Petley were appointed. Several of the christian brothers applied for an advance of salary; referred to the financial committee. Father Laurent, chairman of the committee appointed to take the question of night schools into consideration, said that they had made the necessary inquiries. They would recommend the board to engage Mr. Murphy for five nights a week at the rate of $2 a night. Mr. Gibson thought it would be unfair for the youth of the west end if the school would be opened on Richmond street, as it was not a central location. They have already a night school in the east which, though conducted at the expense of Bishop O'Mahony, serves the same purpose; and if a school be established it should be in St. Mary's parish. After some further discussion Vicar Gen. Laurent moved that the school be opened on Richmond street and Mr. Murphy engaged as stated above, and Mr. Gibson moved in amendment that a school be opened in St. Mary's parsh. On the amendment being put it was lost by the casting vote of the chairman.

Mrs. Miller Acquitted.

Mrs. A. W. Miller of 39 Elm street, was in the police court on remand on charge of receiving goods said to have been stolen by Mrs. Valentina Guest from the store of Edward Gegg at Yonge and Alice street. The bail of Mrs. Guest has been escheated as she has left town. She would have been the principal witness for the prosecution. Mrs. Miller was therefore discharged and the goods found in her possession were ordered to be returned, although Mr. Bigelow, Mrs. Miller's counsel, applied for them for his client.

COAL OIL'S LATEST BOOM.

HOW MILLIONS ARE BEING MADE OUT OF IT.

History of the Fever—Production Falling Off—Who Have Been Making The Money.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Since the great oil fever in 1865 there has been no such excitement as that which has characterized the market during the past month. When a rise or fall of five cents on a barrel of crude petroleum might represent the difference between a fortune made or lost by some heavy operator, a jump from 49¼ cents in July last to $1.28¼—the figures reached on Saturday—affords sufficient basis for the most extravagant speculation. Within the past thirty days millions of money have been made, and judging from the present outlook there will be no immediate cessation of the upward movement. The "bears" had their own way for a long time, the price being kept down by the belief that the new oil territory would so increase production as to keep it a long way ahead of the demand. While the present "bull" movement is partly speculative, it is still more largely based on the fact that the newly developed oil territory has totally failed to meet the expectations of those who had invested there their money and their hopes.

The history of the oil region is the very romance of speculation run wild. Petroleum was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans, and to the Indians of North America as long ago as the discovery of the country by Columbus. In the early part of the present century it was obtained in small quantities in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, and was esteemed simply for its value as a medicine. For this use it was sold at prices which would seem no less than fabulous to an operator on the New York Petroleum exchange of to-day. It was not till August 26, 1859, that oil was struck at Titusville; the pioneer well yielded at first 400 barrels a day, and by the use of a larger pump increased its daily production to 1000 barrels. From this time Oil Creek, below Titusville, the valley of the Alleghany, from below Franklin to as far up as Warren county, together with the banks of French Creek, were all rapidly explored by wells. Villages and towns came into existence with mushroom-like rapidity. Land which had heretofore been hardly worth paying taxes on sold at enormous prices, and everyone who had any extra money or could get any money "took a whirl" in oil. As a typical example of the prevailing spirit of speculation and the vagaries of fortune in those days the public still recalls the name of "Coal Oil Johnny." From the stipend of an ordinary day laborer he suddenly jumped into a fortune, which for a time gave him an income of some thousands of dollars a day. As is usual in such cases, he lost his head, and his fortune quickly followed suit. After the first big oil excitement, which was followed by a break and the inevitable reaction, the business settled down to a legitimate basis. There have been speculative fluctuations in all the succeeding years, and fluctuations which were the outgrowth of opening up new territory, based on the increase in the supply from this source or the decrease in production of the old wells.

Great expectations had centred in the Cherry Grove field in Warren county, and not without good grounds, for in August the yield there was 30,000 barrels a day; now the Cherry Grove wells are yielding less than 4000 barrels. The wells have quit pumping oil and are now pumping mud, and by next month it is predicted that the yield will not exceed 3000 barrels daily. One well at Cherry Grove, which started in with 1300 barrels daily, dropped to 1100, then to 1000, then to 800, and at the end of two weeks was yielding only 250 barrels. A six-quart torpedo was then put in, and within the next twenty-six hours the yield was 22,025 barrels! The next day it had declined to 1300 barrels, and from this time steadily decreased, till at the end of ten days it yielded only 100 barrels, and by two weeks from the time it had been torpedoed it stopped entirely. It was this and similar experiences in the new oil region which raised the largest anticipation at the outset, only to upset all previous calculations in the end. It was the failure of this region that produced the present excitement, which may be said to be the first legitimate rise in oil since 1876. The failure of this new field, together with the steady and rapid exhaustion of the old fields, raises a serious question as to the future supply. Last year the largest production was 105,000 barrels a day; the largest production this year was in August, when it reached 110,000 barrels a day. Now it does not exceed 68,000 barrels a day, and is declining at the rate of five per cent. a month. The daily consumption, including exports and the home demand, is estimated at 61,000 to 65,000 barrels, leaving but a slight margin of surplus production. The production and demand are nearer together now than at any time since 1876, when the daily average price for crude petroleum was $1 96. In July oil had dropped to 49¼ cents per barrel, the lowest price in ten years. On the 6th of the present month the price had gone up to $1 36, and over 30,000,000 barrels were sold in the New York, Bradford, Pittsburg and Oil City markets. These transactions were the largest ever known in a single day, and represented about all the stock on hand. At the time when this new boom started the Standard Oil Company were holding 12,000,000 barrels; the Pittsburg syndicate, 8,000,000; New York no more than 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 barrels, with the balance in the hands of the producers.

Burglaries at Tottenham.

TOTTENHAM, Nov. 16—This village was visited by professional burglars last night. They commenced operations in the store occupied by Brown Bros., merchants, and J. R. Bond, druggist, where they obtained clothing, silks, revolvers and jewelry to the extent of $250. They then seemed to have furnished themselves with a sledge hammer and crowbar from a blacksmith shop and proceeded to the Hamilton and Northwestern railway station, where they drilled the safe and put in powder and blew it to atoms, abstracting about $145. They then went to the banking establishment of Bastedo & Co., and obtained admittance by breaking the door, and as could be seen by the marks on the safe door, tried to drill it. Failing in this they broke off the combination, and from the quantity of fuse and burned matches found in the bank no doubt tried to blow it up also. They then stole a hand-car, which was found in a swamp fifteen miles south of here this morning and made their escape. Detectives are after them.

A WOMAN'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Mrs. Thomas Gray Shoots Herself in a Hamilton Printing Office.

HAMILTON, Nov. 16—The evening papers of to-day contain accounts of an attempted suicide on the part of a woman, the particulars of which are of more than ordinary interest. About 12:50 this afternoon a Mrs. Thomas Gray walked into the printing office of A. Lawson on Main street. There was no person in the office, but a couple of lads sat outside the door. Mr. Lawson came into the office from the back on hearing Mrs. Gray open the office door. She presented him with a piece of manilla paper folded in four, and said that her mother wanted to know if he could print on paper of that thickness. Mr. Lawson replied that the thickness of the paper mattered nothing, and she then turned as if to go out. He turned away to go back to the shop, and at the door she asked if that was 1 o'clock which was ringing. Mr. Lawson looked at his watch and replied in the affirmative. Then the two boys who had been outside came in and went through the office to the rooms in rear. Mr. Lawson preceded them, and when all three had left the office the report of a pistol was heard. When they rushed into the office Mrs. Gray was found lying on the floor, bleeding from a bullet wound in the left side. Near her head was a self-cocking bull-dog revolver, carrying a heavy ball. One chamber was empty, and an attempt had evidently been made to discharge another, and the cartridge showed the mark of the hammer. Dr. Hillier was called and a lad went to tell Mrs. McKillop, her mother, who keeps a fruit and candy store on James street. The boy broke the news very abruptly and Mrs. McKillop was very much excited. She started for Lawson's office, but turned back and went to the hospital when told that her daughter had been removed there. The physicians at the hospital found that the bullet entered just below the left breast—part of which it pierced—and passing under the heart lodged against one of the lower ribs. The doctors regard the patient's case as a critical one, her recovery being doubtful. Mrs. Gray, though quite conscious, refused to give any reason for the deed.

A reporter found the unfortunate woman's husband engaged in the freight department of the Hamilton and Northwestern railway. Mr. Gray had heard nothing of the affair and could scarcely believe it to be true, remarking, "Why, I was talking to her on King street at a quarter to 1 o'clock." He said that his wife was 23 years of age, that she had been married before, and that she had been his (Gray's) wife for the period of three years. For some reason, particulars of which the husband did not seem to care about entering into, they had not lived together for some time past, but they were the best of friends. The interview he had with her on the street to-day was of a very pleasant nature. She did not appear despondent, and uttered no threats. Mrs. McKillop states that her daughter has not been "right" for several months past, and has on several occasions acted very strangely.

Attack on an Irish Magistrate.

LONDON, Nov. 16—Forty armed men attacked a magistrate's house at Maglass castle, Ireland yesterday and took two guns.

Mormon Converts.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn, Nov 16—A hundred Mormon converts left this morning for a colony in Colorado. They are from all the Southern States. The church has seventy missionaries in the south and is gaining converts rapidly.

A Threefold Murder and Robbery.

FOWLER, Ind., Nov. 16—Burglars entered the store of Wm. Jepson, ten miles west of here yesterday, and after a terrible struggle murdered the man, his wife and child. They carried away $2000 in gold. A hundred citizens are chasing the murderers.

An Indian Barbecue.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 16—The annual barbecue of the Muncey Indians was held on the reserve yesterday. Members of the Moravian, Chippewa, Muncey and Oneida tribes were present. Six deer and three oxen were roasted whole, besides innumerable other kinds of game.

The Jerseyville Shooting Case.

HAMILTON, Nov. 16—Yesterday Mrs. Woods and a daughter came to this city from Jerseyville to see Eva Woods, now in jail here for the shooting of Wentworth Day, her seducer. He is angry because Eva has been put in jail, and says that he and not the girl should have been imprisoned.

United States Ship Building.

NEW YORK, Nov 16—Before the congressional committee on American shipping to-day H E W Rogers said he could build wooden vessels in this country as cheaply as in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He believed the iron ship builders could do so when the government afforded them an opportunity to obtain materials on equal terms.

The C. V. R. Station at Woodstock Robbed.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 16—Last night burglars entered through the windows of the Credit Valley waiting-room at the station, and breaking open the door leading to the office, pried off the locks and handle of the safe with tools stolen from the Credit Valley tool-house, and blowing in a large quantity of powder blew open the door of the safe, and robbed it of its contents in cash amounting to $27.

Midland Railway of Canada.

PETERBORO', Nov. 15—The traffic of the above railway for the week ending November 11, 1882 was as follows: Passengers and mails, $5,802.59; freight, $18,890.11; total, $24,692.70, as compared with $18,689.77 for the corresponding week of 1881, being an increase of $6,002.93; and the aggregate traffic to date is $937,898.56, being an increase of $186,465.51 over 1881.

Railway Competition at Hamilton

HAMILTON, Nov. 16—John Stuart, Edward Gurney, Matthew Leggatt and Jas. Turner have addressed a joint circular to the shareholders of the Hamilton and Northwestern railway. They regard the attempt being made by several parties to secure control of the company's stock in the interest of the Grand Trunk railway as most dangerous to the prosperity of the city, and hold it to be the duty of every shareholder who has any interest in the city to refuse to dispose of his stock to these parties. To those wishing to sell they say that they are prepared to pay the highest price for their stock and to pledge themselves to the utmost endeavor to maintain railway competition, and to fulfil the promises made to the city when the bonuses were given to build it.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Dr. Gould, formerly of Cambray, announces that he has moved to Springhill (King P. O.), where he succeeds Dr. Langstaff.

John Fox, a brakeman on the G T R (G W division), while coupling cars at Burlington yesterday, had his hand caught between the cars and badly jammed. He will lose some of his fingers.

H E Kennedy, M A, has accepted the headmastership of Trenton high school at a salary of $1000 per annum. The vacancy thus created in the headmastership of Cayuga high school has been filled by the promotion of A Cole, B A, mathematical master.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

A man was frozen to death in Dakota Wednesday night.

A number of the young men of the Chicago board of trade have been suspended for knocking off the hats of older members.

The operators in the coal mines of the Massillon, Antron and Mahoning districts will not concede to the advance demanded by the miners.

An Aspinwall letter states that three millions have been sunk already, and absolutely nothing has been done towards the cutting of the Panama canal.

Harrison, the bay preacher, has been holding revival meetings at Grand Rapids. Three persons have been made insane by the excitement, the latest victim being a Miss Emmons.

The mother, wife and three children of Capt. Taylor of the barge Signal were drowned in East river at New York yesterday evening by the sinking of the barge which had been run into by the steamer City of Worcester.

A subterranean fire, resulting from the accumulation of hot cinders from a foundry, is assuming threatening dimensions at Trenton, N. J. It is said to resemble a volcano, and has doubtless been smouldering beneath the surface for some months.

Capt. Logan and Mate Comgan, of the whaler Rainbow, have been arrested at San Francisco charged with abandoning a wounded sailor on the ice floe, the offer of a subordinate officer to go to his rescue having, it is alleged, been refused by them.

Application has been made to the attorney-general at Albany to commence an action against the Mutual union telegraph company to vacate its charter and dissolve the corporation for the alleged unlawful and fraudulent issue and use of capital stock. The company has been notified to show cause.

Sick Soldiers in Egypt.

CAIRO, Nov. 16—The health of the British troops continues bad. Of the total force in Egypt 14 per cent of cavalry, 11 per cent of the artillery and 7 per cent of the infantry are sick.

A Poet Killed by a Train.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Nov. 16—Christian Jansen, the poet, was killed by a train here to-day. Twenty-five letters were found on him from Chester A. Arthur and the emperor of Russia.

Railway War.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—The Northwestern passenger rate war is still raging fiercely. The east bound St. Paul freight pool terminates Sunday, when it is expected a freight war will begin.

Ottoman Commissioner to Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16—Despite the refusal of England to assent to the despatch of a Turkish commissioner to Egypt during the continuance of Dufferin's mission, the porte still adheres to his original intention to send a commissioner.

Working Half Time.

SCRANTON, Pa, Nov 16—Lackawana iron and coal company, after two years of unbroken and prosperous activity, to-day began work on half time. Sudden falling off in orders for steel rails, caused by the shrinkage of railroad building, is the reason for the change.

French Expedition in Tunis.

TUNIS, Nov 16—The French are preparing an expedition of nine hundred men to punish the murderers of the men composing the mission of Col. Hallers. The French intend to cut off all communication with Tonareka. The actual attack will be made next year.

An Irish Magistrate Suspended.

LONDON, Nov. 16—In the house of commons Trevelyan informed Tottenham that the Irish government had suspended Mansfield, a resident magistrate, who would be removed to another district, owing to his serious indiscretion in arresting Matthews at Newbridge, county Galway.

Western Life.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The agent at Flathead agency, Montana, informs the Indian bureau that 7400 laborers on the new Northern Pacific railroad are approaching the agency, accompanied by a crowd of gamblers, fakirs and portable saloons. The agent was instructed that the whiskey dealers must be kept out. Troops will carry the order into effect.

U. S. Fire Underwriters.

NEW YORK, Nov 16—The second annual meeting of the united fire underwriters of America began to-day. Nearly one hundred companies were represented. A. L. Snowden, Philadelphia, presided. His annual report showed gratifying results. Reports were made by district committees and associations on the rates and commissions both for and against the district plan.

A Bursted Building.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16—Bolier, Peter Reuhl & Co.'s picture frame manufactory burst this afternoon, causing a panic among the occupants of the upper stories of the five-story building. The building was set on fire, and the floor above the engine was blown to pieces and a portion of the wall was blown out. Louis L. Riera, a helper, was thrown into the street and fatally injured. Five others were injured in a lesser degree.

Changes in the Roman Catholic London Diocese.

LONDON, Nov 16—The Bishop of London has made the following ecclesiastical appointments: Rev Fauteux of Stoney point having retired through ill health, is replaced by Rev Father Villeneuve, formerly pastor of St Francis. Rev L A Wasserean, pastor of Woodslee, is appointed to the parish of St Francis. Rev John Ronan late pastor of Bothwell, is named to the mission of Corunna. Rev Michael Quinn is appointed to the pastorate of Woodslee. Rev Albert McKeown replaces Rev Father Ronan at Bothwell.

SUMMONED FOR DECEMBER

THE LOCAL HOUSE TO MEET THE MIDDLE OF NEXT MONTH.

An Unusually Early Session—Keeping on the Inside Track—The Policy of Provincial Rights.

All this week there has been unwonted activity in local government circles. Prominent supporters of the administration have been in town and in consultation with the leaders, and several cabinet meetings have been held to consider the situation. From all that could be learned we believe we are right in announcing that it was yesterday determined to call the provincial legislature together for the despatch of business about the middle of December.

This is an unusually early period at which to summon the house, though it is what the press, and especially the conservative press, have been advocating for years, and therefore they ought to be delighted when they read the announcement.

"But why this early date?" asked a reporter of a well known lawyer who is said to enjoy the confidence of the party.

"Well," said he, "you don't know what scheme Sir John will devise before June and as we have the inside track just now, the sooner we get to the work of the session, lay down our policy on provincial rights, and if possible compel the opposition to show their hand, the better for us. We will then be able to go the country in February if we wish, or in June if our leaders think it wiser."

THOMAS DORAN'S CONFESSION.

A Toronto Man's Career of Crime as told to a Kingston Reporter.

Thomas Brennan alias Thomas Doran, who was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for burglary at Kingston on Wednesday, gave the News of that city a sketch of his career. Doran related that he was born and brought up in Toronto, where his father now lives, and who at present occupies a position in connection with the Grand Trunk railway. Thomas was given a good education, and when 18 years of age was engaged as a bookkeeper in the employ of the same railway company, but he did not remain long in this situation as his mother, whose maiden name was Brennan, desired that he should become attached to the church. He yielded to his mother's wishes and went to college to fit himself for such an occupation as that referred to. At the end of his term he had no difficulty in securing a good commencement in his profession, but the more time he devoted to it, the more it grew in his disfavor. At the end of four months his mother died, when he embraced the opportunity of severing his connection with the church, and soon after he became prone to dissolute habits, which finally got him entirely under their control. He left Montreal, where he had lived during the four months referred to, and went back to Toronto, where he became associated with a gang of thieves, and the result was that he was convicted of the larceny of clothes and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. During last July he was liberated. He then proceeded to Rochester, from there to New York, and then back to Toronto, where he stole a watch out of the Bull's Head hotel and was sent to the central prison for four months. He managed to effect his escape from this institution, when he had about 48 days to serve, and tramped it down to Kingston, where he thought he would be successful in getting a passage over to the States on a vessel. Doran speaks French fluently and is 25 years of age.

Custom House Entries.

The executive committee of the board of trade held a meeting yesterday and it is understood decided to bring the subject of alleged delays in passing entries at the custom house before the board at an early date.

An Inclement Night.

Last night started in wet and disagreeable. A drizzling rain came down continuously. Shortly before midnight the rain turned into snow, with every appearance of a good snow-storm. Few people were on the streets, which wore a most uninviting appearance. There was a regular blockade of carriages in front of the Grand opera house just before the performance concluded, and those who were able to step from the cheerful theatre to a carriage thought themselves fortunate. But those who had to walk home through the slush and mud did not think themselves fortunate.

An Evening With Mendelssohn.

In the Northern Congregational church school house last evening Mr. H. Guest Collins, under the auspices of the Sunday School Aid association of that church, delivered a lecture on the life and works of Felix Mendelssohn. The school room was well filled on the occasion, and the lecturer succeeded in giving an exceedingly interesting description of the career of one of the most remarkable and distinguished musical geniuses the world has ever known. He gave numerous anecdotes of the renowned virtuoso tending to show not only his peculiarities but also the great qualities of head and heart which distinguished him. There were also introduced at intervals during the lecture a number of Mendelssohn's matchless compositions, vocal and instrumental, which were rendered severally by Miss Lay, Miss Alice Scott, Mr. Greaves (flute), and the Knox college glee club. These efforts were all of the most acceptable nature, and added greatly to the program of an exceedingly pleasant evening. Those present must have gone away with a largely increased admiration for and appreciation of the great musical master.

In New Haven, Conn., at 842 State street, resides Major Russell W. Norton. For years the major has been troubled with sciatic rheumatism, and at last found substantial relief by using St. Jacobs Oil, after everything had failed to do him good. He thinks the Great German Remedy is a capital thing, and recommends it highly.

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

TORONTO, *Nov. 17.—1 a.m.—Lakes: Fresh to stormy; easterly to northerly winds, cloudy weather with rain and snow, followed by clearing at night; not much change in temperature.*

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Date.	Steamship.	Reported at	From
Nov 16	Dolphin	New York	Glasgow
"	Rhine and	New York	Antwerp
"	Servia	Queenstown	New York
"	State of Nevada	New York	Liverpool