IS TUCKER AN AGITATOR?

WAS HE THE SOURCE OF ALL THE VARSITY TROUBLE?

The Young Man From Owen Sound Under Examination for Six Hours Yesterday—Mr. Sam Blake Deals With Him—The Commission Receives the Historical Statement of Students' Grievances.

At yesterday's sitting of the University commission the scope of the present difficulty was broadened in a considerable degree. Not only were the subjects of the Jury-Thompson disturbance and the suspension of Editor Tucker gone into, but the question of the capabilities of the present professorial staff was likewise opened up. The attendance of students was large and their occasional applause and laughter caused Chief Justice Taylor to rebuke them frequently.

The three commissioners, who are or have been judges, the chairman, Judge Senkler and ex-Judge Kingsmill adhere to the good old judicial habit of constantly taking notes. The Queen's counsel from Kingston, Mr. B. M. Britton, is qualifying for the bench by taking occasional notes, but the ecclesiastical commissioner, Prof. Campbell, carries all he hears in his head and never takes a note.

Is Tucker an Agitator?

It was obvious that President Loudon, through his counsel, Hon. Sam Blake, will endeavor to show that James A. Tucker, the editor of Varsity, whose complaint as to his suspension is being investigated, fomented and was the instigator of the discontent among the undergraduates. Mr. Tucker was under examination for six hours, the entire session of the commission. All his writings in Varsity, previous to the inception of the Jury-Thompson difficulty, were admitted as testimony, and formed the basis of Mr. Blake's examination. The eminent barrister endeavored to show that Mr. Tucker's suspension was not so much due to his act in shouldering responsibility for Joseph Montgomery's editorial accusing the faculty of being made up partly of Christians, partly of skeptics and partly of men with no religion at all; but to his having been an instigator of revolution since taking the editorial chair of Varsity at the commencement of the October session.

Tucker's Complaint.

The complaint submitted to the commission by James Alexander Tucker, under clause 1 of the commission, related that Mr. Tucker, having been editor of Varsity for the fall session, was relieved, and Mr. Montgomery elected to the position in the middle of December. On Jan. 16 the offending editorial appeared; Mr. Montgomery withdrew and Mr. Tucker was appointed. For his refusal to insert the apology of Mr. Montgomery, his action being dictated by the editorial board, he was suspended; therefore Mr. Tucker complains:

1. That it is, under the circumstances, beyond the power of the University Council in law to suspend him from lectures and the privileges of the University, and also

2. That, if the power exists, it has been unwisely and unfairly used against him. He was in no wise responsible for the article complained of, and, moreover, he is simply the mouthpiece of the students, whose property The Varsity is; the governing boards of The Varsity would not permit any apology to be inserted in The Varsity, even if Mr. Tucker were so disposed, and, further, after the resignation of Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Tucker was the only person in the college who was qualified, according to the constitution of The Varsity, to act as editor-in-chief, so that if Mr. Tucker were to follow the example of Mr. Montgomery and personally apologize (even if that would be), that the students' organ must either go out of existence or be carried on in defiance of the constitution.

The Historical Statement

The historical statement of the students' grievances, asked for by the chairman, proved a lengthy document, and alleged many things, some of which the public have been familiar with for months.

It related the facts leading up to the friction between the students and the faculty, which are briefly as follows: On Nov. 7 last, Prof. Mavor, honorary president of the Political Science Club, drafted the program of addresses prepared by the students' committee. He said that exception had been taken to the names of Messrs. Thompson and Jury eight years ago, but that it would be all right if the matter were kept quiet. Subsequently the program became public property and Prof. Mavor, considering the idea of having the two radicals lecture impracticable, thought he was authorized to strike out their names, the council having made objections. The club objected to this course, and Prof. Mavor resigned from the honorary presidency.

The council decided to exercise its prerogative of revising the club's program, a proceeding that the students did not know was authorized. In connection with this matter President Loudon was seen, and he stated, in speaking of the reasons why the program had not been approved, that he was personally opposed to having Mr. Jury and said, "If for no other reason, because he was an active politician, a notorious Grit and agitator," and for the same reason he would object to Sir Richard Cartwright lecturing in the Halls.

Wrong's Statement.

Prof. Wrong, in speaking to his class, said that some seven or eight years ago Mr. Jury had been permitted to lecture in the building; that for permitting this the University authorities were most violently attacked by certain church papers, and it was in recollection of this attack and a fear of a similar occurrence that had led to efforts being made in the first instance to have the club strike these two names off the Political Science Club's program.

On Jan. 16 Joseph Montgomery's editorial appeared in Varsity. An apology was demanded with a threat of suspension. Mr. Montgomery apologized personally, but in the meantime James A. Tucker, having been reappointed editor, acting under orders from the Editorial Board, refused to publish Mr. Montgomery's retraction. The subsequent difficulties of Mr. Tucker were related in his own complaint.

About this time a petition for a commission, signed by 400 students, was forwarded to the Government, and was not granted.

Prof. Dale's Dismissal.

The students, having been refused a hall to hear Messrs. Jury and Thompson, decided to hire one outside University walls. On Jan. 23 and on subsequent dates statements from the council and the students of their respective positions appeared in the Toronto press. On Feb. 4 Prof. Wrong wrote a letter, to which Mr. Tucker replied. On Feb. 4 there also appeared a letter from Mr. Byron E. Walker, dealing with Prof. Wrong's appointment. Prof. Dale replied to this letter, and was dismissed because of his action. Mr. Hellems resigned his fellowship because of this. Prof. Dale's dismissal was followed by the boycott of lectures, resolved on by the students in mass meeting.

The historical statement, besides dealing with these facts, contained besides a considerable amount of speculation. Among the theories advanced was the following one:

"Immediately thereafter (after the boycott), on Feb. 16, articles appeared in The Globe and Mail attacking Prof. Dale, and also in The World of about that date, which were written or inspired by members of the University Council."

It was further stated that President Loudon had prevented students not attending lectures from doing laboratory work, and that he had sent out a warning, through Miss Saulter, to women students that if they stayed away from lectures they would be expelled.

President Loudon Charged With Untruth.

The statement wound up as follows: The above is an historical cause of the friction now existing, but back of all this is the sentiment which the president of the University has inspired in the students towards him. The sentiment referred to as inspired by President Loudon is a feeling that he is unworthy of belief, that no confidence can be placed in the truth of his statements; and further, that in approaching him, the student feels that he is approaching one who is lying in wait to entrap him, and not one who is desirous of assisting the student in his difficulties, or smoothing over matters of irritation, to one who is more anxious arbitrarily to exercise authority than to remove causes of complaint. Never once, so far as is known to the members of the Political Science Club, has President Loudon made an effort to reconcile the council with the club, or the members thereof. In connection with this also, and as one of the causes of the friction, must be considered the charge made by Prof. Dale in his letter to The Toronto Globe above referred to, and it is believed that the council were also to a certain extent incensed at articles which had appeared at various times in The Varsity, amongst others in Varsity of Oct. 17, Oct. 31, Nov. 7 and Nov. 28.

Tucker Under Examination.

Mr. Tucker was put on the stand at 10 and examined by Mr. Riddell. He told the story of how he came to shoulder Mr. Montgomery's difficulty. The constitution of the Literary Society and Editorial Board was submitted to show that at the time of his re-appointment, after Mr. Montgomery's resignation, he was the only man eligible for the position of editor. The stand he had taken in conjunction with the Editorial Board in refusing to apologize for Mr. Montgomery's editorial was because they refused to admit the charges that were read into the editorial. It was alleged that Varsity had attacked the courage and honesty of the council; this he denied.

Furthermore, President Loudon had failed to inform him that suspension from lectures entailed suspension from his examinations. He received no official notification of the council's decision to suspend him, and continued to attend lectures until informed privately that the decree suspending him had been passed. He wrote to the president asking for information as to whether this would shut him out of his exams., and got in reply a peremptory letter asking why he was attending lectures in defiance of the decree.

Prof. Pyke's Suggestion.

Previous to the issuance of the decree Prof. Pyke saw witness and said that the council was desirous that he should formulate such an apology as would enable it to withdraw from its position.

Referring to the refusal of the council to allow Messrs. Jury or Thompson to lecture, witness said he was not an officer of the Political Science Club. He had been informed that President Loudon said to the president and the secretary of the club that he struck out Mr. Jury's name because "he was a notorious Grit and agitator and he would refuse to let Sir Richard Cartwright speak for the same reason."

Tucker's Writings Taken Up.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blake, Mr. Tucker admitted having on Oct. 11, in the first issue of Varsity, under his management, written an editorial censuring The Evening Star for having, with a mistaken idea of benefiting the institution, attacked the faculty. That faculty contained many excellent men in reality.

In issue No. 2, Oct. 17, he had an editorial denouncing loose corridor talk and the wholesale attacks on the faculty by the undergraduate body, at the same time lamenting the unfair efforts to undermine the influence of Prof. Wrong. At the same time the editorial called for some reply to the charges of the press that the appointment had been made by corrupt means.

In issue No. 4, Oct. 31, he replied to charges that he had done wrong in reprinting the statements of The Evening Star and asking for an explanation, saying that the position of Varsity was neutral.

In No. 5, Nov. 7, he wrote: "What would be thought of a business concern which engaged men for its various departments, and retained them for life at large and increasing salaries, even though they were found totally unqualified? Business men would not place much confidence in a concern so managed. Soft-headed people might regard it as a delightful system for bestowing charity on a large scale.

These Be Strong Words.

"What must be thought of a University which has no better conception of business principles than to follow out such a policy? The University of Toronto never dismisses a member of its staff, no matter how incompetent he may be found. Men whose proper sphere is surely not a university by one means or another get positions here. Having worked their way in it is impossible to dislodge them. They hang on like grim death, year after year. We could mention notorious instances in many departments, such, for example, as philosophy, political science, modern languages and English. There are men in these departments who don't earn one-tenth of the money they draw annually. Some of them are too indolent to earn it. Some are too ignorant of their work; others know their work, but are too slovenly and unsystematic to be able to impart their knowledge. There are even men in this University whose manners are indelicate and whose speech is barbarous. Certainly we have here some bright and shining examples to be set before a body of students for their imitation.

"But what The Varsity wants to do is not so much to point out the shortcomings of certain members of the faculty as to call attention to the absurdity of a policy which refuses to ask these men to resign. Any one-horse school board in the country would not hesitate to ask for the resignation of an employe whose incompetence was proven, but when it comes to university affairs it seems that a different principle must be applied; and so when a man gets an appointment here he has a life-long position if he wishes to keep it.

"If the University is intended as a 'Home for the Helpless' let the fact be known at once, and no one will expect things to be any different. But if it is an institution with a serious financial problem and momentous national interests at stake, in the name of common sense why is it not managed along the line of every-day business principles?"

Mr Blake's Arraignment.

On this latter editorial Mr. Blake's examination was lengthy and sarcastic. Chief Justice Taylor informed the witness that he need not give names in answer to Mr. Blake's questions, and he refused to do so.

"How many members of the faculty are insolent?" said Mr. Blake.

"I could name two," said Mr. Tucker. Two more he swore were incompetent, one at least had not the manners of a gentleman, one was ignorant, and the same statement could be applied with less force to several others, and there was another whose speech was barbarous.

"De gustibus ——," commenced Mr. Blake, but did not continue the classic reflection on Mr. Tucker's taste.

Mr. Tucker's subsequent writings, arising out of the Jury-Thompson trouble, were dealt with at length. Mr. Tucker maintained that he had acted under conviction at all times. After he had been under examination for four hours, he asked for a chair, which was granted him.

Asked by Mr. Blake as to previous troubles at the University Tucker related that so far as he knew the chief ones were the President's action in turning the hose on the students and his action in fining students who pulled down the old tool shed on the lawn.

Wrong and Tucker.

In rebuttal Mr. Riddell introduced certain portions of Mr. Tucker's writings, stating the absolute necessity of fair dealing and rebuking unguarded statements by students. Tucker stated he had everything to lose by attacking Prof. Wrong, as that gentleman had told him at the beginning of the term that he would use his influence to secure him a position at the University when he graduated.

At 5 p.m. the commission adjourned until to-day.

The University Senate will meet to-night instead of on Friday night to discuss the question of allowing Mr. Tucker to write on his exams.

SWINDLING AT AUCTIONS.

How Fakirs Delude the Public With "Oriental" Rugs.

Swindlers have found a fine new field in which to exercise their talents in the increasing popularity of Oriental rugs and carpets, and they have taken advantage of it to the utmost. Many persons are regretting their gullibility, having purchased at "fake sales" or mock auctions rugs and carpets at about five times their real value. The wandering rug seller who is abroad in the land has reaped a harvest, and it is only of late that the eyes of the public have been opened.

The rugs that are offered for sale are about the cheapest that come out of the Orient. In a reputable place they would be worth anywhere from $10 to $100, but the wily Oriental, with his persuasive tongue and ever-ready rug pedigree, will obtain for the same article from $50 to $1000. He does not even take the trouble to import the goods, but, going to dealers, who will sell him at regular wholesale prices, he will depart on his swindling mission, his mind clearly made up to obtain a profit of 400 or 500 per cent. He can't do less than pay his expenses. That it is a clear swindle is nothing to him. He is after the money, and he rarely lets it slip.

Even first-class firms have been known to fall into the wandering rug man's trap.

Rugs that are offered are described as being wonderful specimens, etc., and a bid starts with a "capper," another raises him, and to the uninitiated observer it looks as though there was a lively competition going on for a rug that appears very cheap. Sooner or later one of the public puts in a bid. If there is any prospect of inducing him to go higher a confederate raises him, and he offers even more; then the bidding ceases and the rug is knocked down to the outsider at what four or five such floor coverings would cost him in any good store.

Reputable auctioneers do sell rugs, of course, but unless one is extremely sure of the man authorizing the sale, the public will do much better to keep away and buy their rugs only through regular channels. No wandering rug dealer can afford to pay his traveling expenses, hotel bills, etc., and sell rugs at "less than cost," or even at three times their cost. There is no advantage in it for the public, and, in general, all such sales may be set down as frauds. Nevertheless, this kind of fraud has been found quite successful, and the public would do well to be aware of the fake auctioneers.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Sequel to the Recent Incendiary Fire in Front-street.

Isaac Schaefer, 16 Soho-street, was arrested by Detective Davis yesterday on a charge of arson. Schaefer is the father of the junior member of the firm of Rittenberg & Schaefer, whose premises at 26 and 28 Front-street west were set on fire on the evening of March 6. Rittenberg & Schaefer occupied a portion of the building, Mr. T. G. Wilson and Munro, Cassidy & Co. leasing the remainder of it. At 6 o'clock on the evening of March 6, Messrs. Wilson, Munro and Cassidy left the place, the Schaefers remaining for a few moments longer. Twenty minutes later Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cassidy returned and found the building to be on fire. Investigation showed the fire to be clearly of incendiary origin. It afterwards transpired that the stock of Rittenberg & Schaefer was worth about $12000, and insured for $5000.

Mr. T. C. Robinette has been engaged to defend Schaefer.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

BAD BLOOD

HAD 53 BOILS—SUFFERED SEVERELY.

GENTLEMEN:—I was terribly afflicted with boils, having no less than 53 in eight months. During that time I tried many remedies without relief.—doctors' medicine did not relieve me—in fact I could not get rid of them at all until I began using B.B.B. It completely cured me, and I have not had a boil since taking the first bottle. I write this to induce those afflicted with boils to try B.B.B. and get cured for I am confident that but for Burdock's Blood Bitters I would still have had those terrible boils, which shows plainly the complete blood cleansing properties of this medicine, because everything else that I tried failed.

A friend of mine who also suffered from boils, took one bottle by my advice and, thanks to B.B.B., his boils all disappeared.

Yours truly,
H. M. LOCKWOOD,
Lindsay, Ont.

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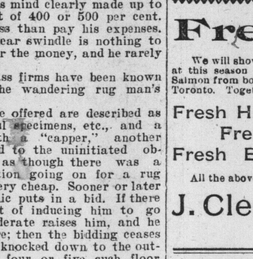
Many Months with Rheumatism and Dyspepsia

PACKED WITH RHEUMATISM

DEAR SIRS:—I think it my duty to let you know what B.B.B. did for me. For ten years I suffered with rheumatism in spring and fall. I have been confined to bed for months at a time, but since using B.B.B. I have not suffered from it at all. I also suffered from the dyspepsia, which has not troubled me since using the B.B.B., and I therefore think it a splendid medicine. I also recommended it to a neighbor who was in very poor health and thought to be going into consumption; she is improving every day and is as well pleased with B.B.B. as I am myself. MRS. AMELIA BRENN,
Hayesland, Ont.



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WEAK AND REDUCED NOW STRONG AGAIN THROUGH B.B.B.

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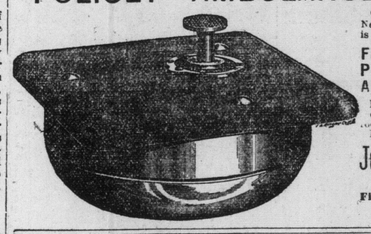

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UNIVERSITY COMMISSION

The Commissioners appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, "To enquire into certain matters affecting the University of Toronto and University College," are prepared to proceed with the said enquiry: and notice is hereby given that any student, or any person, who desires to submit a complaint in respect to the discipline or exercise of authority by the Councils of the University of Toronto and University College, or in respect to the friction alleged to exist between the students and the said Council, or as to the qualifications, conduct, teaching and efficiency of any member of the University of Toronto and University College, may submit the same in writing on or before Saturday, the 15th day of April, inst., addressed to the Hon. T. W. Taylor, chairman University Commission, Biological Department, Toronto.

The said complaints, if any, will be considered by the Commission, and parties making the same will be heard in support thereof at the Biological Building, on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated 8th April, A.D. 1895.

T. W. TAYLOR,
Chairman of Commission.

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19th November, '94.

TENDERS.

SOULANGES CANAL.

Notice to Manufacturers of and Dealers in Portland Cement.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Portland Cement," will be received at this office up to noon on Tuesday, 30th April, 1895, for the supply and delivery of 25,000 barrels, or any portion thereof, of Portland Cement. Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained by the parties tendering at the office of the Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for five per cent. of the total amount tendered for must accompany the tender. This accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
J. H. BALDERSON,
Secretary.
Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 5th April, 1895.

ESTATE NOTICES.

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry Cohen of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Furniture Dealer, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above named insolvents have executed an assignment of all their estate and effects to me the undersigned for the benefit of all their creditors, who are hereby requested to file their claims with me, duly proven, on or before the sixth day of May next, with the vouchers attached thereto, after which date I shall proceed to distribute the assets of the estate, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice.

A meeting of insolvent's creditors will be held at my office on Thursday, the 11th day of April, at three o'clock p.m., to receive a statement of his affairs and advise as to the disposal of the said estate.

32 Front-street west, Toronto, April 8, 1895.

W. A. CAMPBELL, Trustee.

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