THE ONLY One Cent Morning Paper IN CANADA 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

The Toronto World.

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

FOURTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1883. PRICE ONE CENT

AN OFT-REPEATED TALE.

HANLAN SCORES ONE MORE HOLLOW VICTORY.

The Much Over-Rated Kennedy Proves an Easy Victim—The Record Beaten by Seventy Seconds.

POINT OF PINES, Mass., May 31.—This usually rather dead watering place was today all bustle and excitement. The attendance was large, considering the disappointment caused by the postponement yesterday. Of course it was not so large as it would have been had there been no postponement. Still the crowd, which was of the usual motley character to be met with at great sporting events, can fairly be estimated at from five to ten thousand.

Stationed on the balcony of the mammoth Hotel Pines a magnificent view of the whole contest could be obtained. The scene was a charming one, and looking across the beautiful stretch of water lying between Pines Point and Nahant on the one side, and then, on the other, to the fair city of Lynn, and the fine beach and smooth water, every one was bound to admit that a more admirable place for a great boat race there is not in this country. From beach and balcony the start, struggle and finish could be seen with the unaided eye, while with a glass the bended oar and quivering shell, the swelling muscles and sweated brows of the oarsmen, might almost be as plainly distinguished as if the noted knights of Neptune were within a stone throw.

The Race.

All day it looked as if another postponement of the Hanlan-Kennedy race was inevitable. A stiff gale from the southeast blew over the bay, surling up the surf in long rollers over the beach and making a sea in which no racing shell could live. Just before 5 o'clock a heavy thunder storm accompanied by a brisk rain came on, beating down the white caps and clearing the air, so that both water and weather were as favorable as could be.

The contestants were ordered to their stations at 6.35. The signalwas promptly given and Kennedy at once dashed to the front, leading a quarter of a length and pulling 38 strokes to the minute, while Hanlan was rowing a 36 stroke and rolling in his boat in a manner that seemed uncomfortable.

At the end of the first quarter of a mile Kennedy still led by the same distance and was rowing 39 strokes to Hanlan's 34; time, 1 25.

At the half mile the boats were even. Hanlan rowing 36 and Kennedy 38; time, 2.52.

At the ¾ mile buoy, Hanlan was leading by three quarters of a length, pulling 33 strokes to Kennedy's 36; time, 4 20.

Hanlan's right shoulder was at this time going up in a suspicious manner, but he very quickly settled down to his work, and at the mile buoy he was two lengths ahead and rowing 32 strokes to Kennedy's 35; time 5.58.

At the mile and a quarter Hanlan led by four lengths, rowing 31 to Kennedy's 33; time 7 51. Both men now steered very wildly.

At the turn Hanlan led by five lengths. He was rowing 32 strokes and his time was 9.29¾. Kennedy was pulling 33 strokes per minute and his time was 9.48

At the mile and three-quarters Hanlan was a long way in front, rowing 28 strokes; time 11 21.

At two miles Hanlan led by fifteen lengths, rowing 28 strokes to his opponent's 31; time 12.26.

At 2¼ miles Hanlan was rowing easily at a 30 gait, with Kennedy pulling gamely at a rate of 32 to the minute; time 14 11.

Hanlan passed the 2½ mile buoy in 15 37, pulling 29 strokes, while Kennedy was putting in good efforts to the time of one in two seconds.

At 2¾ miles the same distance divided the boats and both had slightly quickened the pace, Hanlan rowing 30 and Kennedy 32; time 16.44.

Just before the finish Hanlan spurted at 32 per minute, while Kennedy, although a long way behind, hit her up again and went over the line in good style

The winner's time was 19 mins. 4 sec., which is the fastest on record for a three-mile race with a turn, but the accuracy of the measurement of the course is doubted by some. Kennedy's time was 19.52, showing he was about twenty lengths behind.

REMARKS.

At the start Kennedy was enthusiastically cheered, and from all along the beach came shouts of encouragement. He responded by putting his whole soul into his work, but his every effort was vain, for it was apparent from the outset that he was only leading on sufferance. Hanlan rowed steadily and well within himself. He knew the reserve power that was in him, and while his opponent was working himself out, he was calmly waiting for the proper moment to come to go to the front. It came approaching the mile buoy and without any apparent extra effort he drew up level, and then shot ahead and from that time out had things all his own way. Up to the mile the race had been pretty to look at. There were fears of a foul and indications that both men were going out of the course. Hanlan was apparently the first to discover this and thereby gained several lengths. By this time Hanlan had headed Kennedy and turned the stake-boat four or five lengths in advance. After turning the stake-boat Hanlan occasionally reduced his stroke to a minimum and rowed at ease, while Kennedy kept nearly the same stroke throughout the race.

As the men came from the water Hanlan was greeted with hearty cheers and appeared as though returning from a practice spin rather than from a match race. Kennedy's reception was less enthusiastic.

After the race, when Hanlan had donned his walking suit, he was followed to the Hotel Pines, where he has made his headquarters, and upon reaching the balcony was loudly cheered and called upon to speak. He said he had upheld the record of the honest oarsmen of America at home and abroad, and was again ready to uphold it. The oarsman he had rowed against today was a perfect gentleman, and it was the hardest race he ever rowed.

Kennedy was seen at his room at the conclusion of the race, and being asked if he expected to win, said his defeat was unexpected. He further said, "When I left the boat house, after rowing five hundred strokes I found some trouble with my sliding seat, which prevented me from rowing more than three-quarters of a full stroke. I rowed an eighth of a mile out of the course, but notwithstanding this I consider Hanlan the better man, and had all my conditions been favorable, he would still have beaten me, although he would have been obliged to make a record below 19 minutes to accomplish it."

THE TIME,

19.04, is the fastest on record by no less than one minute and ten and a half seconds, the record previously having been 20 14½ credited to Charles E. Courtney in a race at Oswego Oct. 17, 1877. In a contest with Lee at Richfield springs, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1882, Courtney is alleged to have accomplished the three miles in 19.31½. Lee being only 4½ seconds behind, but there being some doubts as to the genuineness of the performance, it was not admitted to the record. The time made by Hanlan is even 56 seconds faster than the best double scull record for the distance. It now remains to be seen if the course was accurately measured, although previous to the race it was declared that it was. Following is the record of the race by quarters of a mile:

Quarter	1.25	Three-quarters	11.21
Half	2.52	Two miles	12.26
Three-quarters	4.20	Quarter	14.11
Mile	5.58	Half	15.37
Quarter	7.51	Three quarters	16.44
Half	9.29½	Three miles	19.04

This shows the first mile was rowed in 5 58, the second in 6.28, and the third in 6 38.

Record of the Men.

EDWARD HANLAN has, since the year 1876, when he won the professional race at the Philadelphia centennial easily, defeated all comers in any match race. He has failed, however, in regattas, and on one occasion had to admit that he did not row to win. On August 18, 1879, he rowed a dead heat with Riley at Barrie, Kennedy, his present opponent, being well up. It was the opinion of many that Hanlan won. The referee, however, ordered the race to be rowed over again, but Hanlan declined. On June 17, 1880, he rowed at Providence, R. I., and took the famous stitch in the side, retiring just before reaching the turning buoys. These few mishaps have been the only blots on a phenomenal career.

His first match race after the centennial was with Wallace Ross on Toronto bay, when, with odds on the New Brunswick man, the centennial champion beat him easyily. In another match with Ross, on the Kenebeccasis, in the following year, after a magnificent struggle for a little over a mile, Ross tumbled out of his boat from exhaustion, and left Hanlan to go in alone. He beat Plaisted on Toronto bay in May 1878, Morris at Pittsburgh in June, and Courtney in October of the same year at Lachine. The fiasco with the latter at Chatauqua lake in another match is too well known to need comment. His first visit to England was in 1879, when he beat Hawdon and Elliott, returning with "The Sportsman's challenge cup." At Washington in 1880 he defeated Courtney and also Riley. In the fall of that year he returned to England, met Trickett, the Australian, and beat him easily. In the spring of 1881 Laycock fell a victim to his prowess on the Thames. He rowed no races in America, but once more journeyed to England, and on April 8 and May 1, 1882, finally defeated Boyd and Trickett. Being out of condition he declined to compete in the Toronto regatta of 1881, and a match with Ross, which was to have taken place at Winnipeg last year, was prevented by sickness. Hanlan will be 28 years of age on July 12 next, stands 5 ft. 8½ in. high, and weighs in condition about 153 lbs.

JOHN A. KENNEDY'S record is not as well known as Hanlan's, and therefore may be more fully given. John A. Kennedy was born in Portland, Me, March, 1858, and when in condition weighs 133 pounds. He received a good education, and for a number of years followed the jeweler's trade, but ill health compelled him to give it up and take to rowing as an exercise. He first appeared as a professional in a race against John Frazier, of Portland, for $100, distance five miles, Kennedy winning easily. He next defeated O'Donnell, of Portland, for $400. He then was matched against Driscoll, of Lowell, being the first man of note in aquatic circles he had to face, Kennedy winning very easily. His next race was for the open sculllers' match for residents of the state of Maine, which Kennedy won. He then appeared at the open-scullers' race held on Silver lake, and suffered here his first defeat, coming in second to Plaisted, and defeating Frenchy Johnson, Hosmer and others. On July 1, 1878, in an open race at Brockville, Ontario, Kennedy finished third to Hanlan and Plaisted, defeating Riley, Ten Eyck, Luther, McKen and Elliott. In August he rowed a race with James H. Riley, and was defeated by turning the wrong buoy. In September of the same year, at the regatta at Sturgeon Point, he finished second to Eph Morris, and ahead of Hosmer, Riley, Plaisted, and others. In June, 1878, Geo. W. Lee, who had previously won the amateur championship, made a match with Kennedy at Greenwood lake for $1,000, Kennedy winning by four lengths. With Davis as mate he won the double sculling championship at Boston on July 4; won the sculling race at Pittsburgh Aug 8, but on Aug. 9 was forced to finish behind Riley at the same place, but defeating Lee, Plaisted, and Laybergar Aug 18, at the regatta at Barrie, Ontario, when Hanlan and Riley rowed their dead heat, Kennedy was so close up that many thought all three crossed the line together, but the judge decided against him. There were eleven other starters in this race. From Aug. 25 to September, 1880, Kennedy devoted his time to coaching crews, most of it being with the fast crew of the Potomacs of Washington, who at Richmond rowed their mile and a half in 8.55. On September 29, they with Ten Eyck as mate, made the fastest time on record for three miles (twenty minutes), defeating Wallace and Davis, and Lee and Gaudaur. Hanlan and Ross about this time issued a challenge to row any two men in the world, double sculls. Kennedy and Davis, rather languidly, accepted, but the affair fell through. In June, 1881, with Ross as mate, Kennedy won the double sculls at Strawberry Hill, and same day acted as stroke of a winning four, consisting of Ross, Davis and Plaisted. August 20, 1882, he challenged Courtney, who declined, and on September 13, at Maranacook lake, he defeated James H. Riley in a three-mile race in 20.50, being his last regular engagement.

Interest in St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 31—The Hanlan-Kennedy boat-race attracted much attention here. The fact that Hanlan is to row his next race with Wallace Ross invested today's contest with more than the usual interest.

Ross, who has been practicing on the Kennebecasis for some time past, will leave here to-morrow for Portland, Maine, to finish training.

The Baltimore Tramp.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Score, midnight: Hughes, 419, Hart 347, Panchot 380, Noremac 394.

A Fatal Quarrel.

KILLEN, Tex., May 31.—In a personal encounter between Dr. Renfro, a prominent physician, and R. J. McDowell, a leading merchant, the latter was killed and the former seriously wounded.

McCOAN AND O'KELLY.

AN INTERESTING QUARREL BETWEEN TWO IRISH M.P.'s

One Sends the Other a Challenge and the Matter is Brought Up in the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 31.—In the house of commons this afternoon Mr. McCoan, member for Wicklow, stated that Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. for Roscommon, had sent him a challenge through Mr. O'Brien because of a remark he made concerning O'Kelly's suspension from the house.

Mr Gladstone moved that Mr. O'Kelly be requested to appear in his place to-morrow because of the complaint made by Mr. McCoan.

O'Brien, Parnell and Sheil objected to the reference of private quarrels to parliament. Mr. Sheil thought it would suffice if Messrs. McCoan and O'Kelly were bound over to keep the peace.

Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried by 250 to 190.

In making his statements, Mr. McCoan said he addressed his constituents during the Whit-untide recess, and his speech was reported in the Freeman's Journal. In referring to the suspension of Mr. O'Kelly, he said the house was at least supposed to be composed of gentlemen. Mr. O'Brien wrote him subsequently asking him on behalf of Mr. O'Kelly whether he accepted the responsibility of the report. Mr. McCoan said he had given Mr. O'Kelly an opportunity to withdraw the question, but he had not done so.

THE BRIDGE DISASTER.

People Once More Taking to the Ferry Boats.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A number of persons enquired at police headquarters this morning for children or friends supposed to have been on the bridge at the time of the accident. Several were accounted for. The Oak street police have a cart load of property taken from the bridge after the panic was over. Most of the clothing is torn beyond recognition. Those injured in the disaster and still at the hospitals are all doing well, and in no case is it thought the injuries will result fatally. The coroner will subpœna the bridge trustees, Superintendent Martin and all others who can give information in reference to the accident. The bodies of the dead carried to the Chambers st. hospital were removed to-day to the homes of their friends and preparations for their burial begun. All the dead and injured have been identified.

Traffic on the bridge has fallen off 75 per cent. compared with yesterday and the ferry boats are crowded.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Fanny Parnell's tomb at Boston was decorated by the land league on Wednesday.

The overseers of Harvard college by a vote of 11 to 15 refused to confer a degree of L.L.D. on Governor Butler.

The United States ship Yantic will probably be ordered to accompany the Proteus on the relief expedition to Lady Franklin bay.

The managers of the leading iron mills say all will close to-day. The steel rail mills will continue operations, not being affected by the present controversy.

Yesterday morning a freight train on the Grand Trunk railway went through the iron bridge at Stratford Hollow, Vermont, in consequence of a broken rail. Engineer Kavanagh, of Island Pond, was killed, and also the fireman, and the cars were damaged.

Ex-Alderman and ex-Assemblyman Irving, of New York, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for two years for striking Richard M. Darling, a saloon keeper, on the head with a pistol. Irving, who is 63 years old, is proprietor of a place called the Empire garden.

FREE TRADE CONFERENCE.

Large Gathering at Detroit—An Advocate of Reciprocity Treaties.

DETROIT, May 31.—The national free trade conference assembled in this city to day, consisting of a number of prominent advocates of the principles of free trade. After recess the mayor formally welcomed the conference, and took occasion to express very decided views as to the necessity and propriety of reciprocity treaties with Canada and Mexico. Hon. David A. Wells was chosen for president.

At the evening session the vice-president introduced D. A. Wells, who made a speech two hours in length. He declared that the right of the laborer to the rewards of his labour without paying tax to anyone for the privilege and the right of freedom are as inalienable as the rights of happiness. He said the policy of the free traders should be cautious, tentative, and conservative. Immediate change would bring disaster. The reform should be gradual, beginning with the abolition of the tariff on raw materials.

The Coal Oil Market Excited.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The petroleum exchange presented a scene of great excitement to-day, quotations advancing during the forenoon from $1.10 to $1.15. The advance caused heavy losses to those on the wrong side. It was the result of a report that half a dozen or more leading wells in the Pennsylvania regions were drying up. Toward noon the excitement abated, and there were indications of a break from the high figures, but the market was for two or three hours on the verge of a panic. The bears claimed the reports that the wells were drying up, were exaggerated.

Peanuts and Tobacco.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 31.—Discouraging accounts concerning the crops of the different sections of the state are being received, in consequence of the protracted drought. Cotton is coming up badly. The tobacco plant in some instances is drying up. If a full crop of tobacco is made it will be very late. In the peanut sections many farmers have been compelled to replant.

The Iron-Workers.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The five leading iron mills of this city, Covington and New York Globe have declined to sign the scale presented by the members of the amalgamated iron and steel workers, and the mills will close to-night. This throws out of employment between four and five thousand people.

FRANCE AND ANNAM.

The King Held Responsible for the Hostilities—Satisfaction and a Large Indemnity Demanded.

PARIS, May 31—It is stated the French envoy to Annam has been instructed to hold the king of Annam responsible for the hostilities near Hanoi, and to demand satisfaction, including a heavy indemnity.

The bombardment of the capital of Annam in revenge for the death of Captain Riviere is probable. It is stated that several German vessels will leave Kiel for China next week.

The French have re-entered the citadel of Hanoi. Gunboats maintain communication with the sea and prevent the Annamites approaching. Steps are being taken to lay a cable.

In addition to Capt. Riviere and Captain Devillers, who lost their lives in the recent attack near Hanoi, three other French officers were killed and six wounded.

THE INTENTIONS OF CHINA.

France Asks for an Explanation Regarding Tonquin Affairs.

PARIS, May 31.—M. Waddington has been instructed to address the Marquis of Tseng, who represents China at St. Petersburg, Paris and London regarding the intentions of China in the Tonquin affair.

BERLIN, May 31.—Despite France's assurances that there is no danger of war between France and China, the commerce of Germany with China has already been much disturbed. It is hoped here that if France declares the blockade of the Chinese ports, Great Britain and America will refuse to recognize it. The French blockade cannot be effective, and Germany will certainly support England and America in opposing it.

CONDENSED CABLEGRAMS.

The lord lieutenant has refused to reprieve Caffrey, one of the Phœnix park murderers.

A despatch from Rome says both Prussia and the vatican have adopted an attitude pointing to a rupture.

The mail service contract between Australia and San Francisco has been renewed for two years, terminable in a year if the United States refuses a subsidy.

The outbreak against the Jews at Rostoff on the 22nd inst. was quelled the same night after 130 houses belonging to the Jews had been destroyed. Fifteen rioters were killed by the troops.

It is estimated that the decrease of England's public debt for May will be £3,500,000 The bond redemptions will be about £10,500,000, and the payments on account of pensions £12,000,000.

The minister of war of Germany has informed the committee of the reichstag that he considers the military pensions bill as drafted by them unacceptable, even with amendments exempting officers from the payment of communal taxes. He said, however, the final decision of the question rested with the bundesrath.

A Riot in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—A riot occurred on the evening of the 28th among the crowds which assembled in the streets. The mob assaulted the director of police, who was endeavoring to restore order. A detachment of Cossacks were called out and dispersed the rioters, a hundred of whom were arrested. The riot did not arise from political causes.

Trampling on the Imperial Colors.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—A mob composed of drunken men held riotous proceedings on the streets on Tuesday and capsized every private equipage within reach and tore down and trampled upon the imperial colors. It was in consequence of this riot that the illuminations were prohibited at St. Petersburg on Tuesday night.

CANADIAN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Harry, aged 20, employed as cook on the tug Ellen Taylor, fell overboard yesterday in Lake St. Clair and was drowned.

The seizure of spirits at Rouse's point belonging to C. H. Cartwright & Co. of Montreal, will cost the firm $50,000.

Montreal Stocks go Down.

MONTREAL, May 31—There was a panic on the local stock exchange. It was caused by an attack on City Passenger shares, which fell ten per cent. Other miscellaneous securities as well as bank shares suffered in the onslaught. Reports were circulated that Mr. Senecal had resigned the presidency, thereby weakening the market, but shrewd operators say there is nothing in the company's earnings to warrant even the present prices. Bankers who hold this stock for advances were energetically calling for further advances. Matters improved somewhat at the close, but a good many holders have lost heavily.

The Thompson-Davis Affair.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—A statement by Mrs. Phil. Thompson is published here denying that she was drunk at the St. Clair hotel and calling God to witness that Walter Davis was innocent of any wrong toward her.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Albedinsky, governor-general of Warsaw, is dead.

Rubenstein, the great pianist, will be 48 years of age to-morrow.

The health of Bismarck has improved so that now he is able to drive and walk out.

Josef Haydn, the musical composer, died 74 years ago yesterday (Thursday) at Vienna.

St. Cecile lodge of Masons held a reception at New York on Tuesday in honor of Miss Kate Claxton and presented her with a handsome piece of silver plate in recognition of her efforts to aid the foundation of a new charity fund established by the lodge.

Miss Mary Anderson sailed from New York for Europe on Tuesday last. She will be absent two years, intending to make a pleasure tour of the old world and to play Parthenia and other of her favorite characters at the Lyceum theatre (Mr. Henry Irving's house) in London.

The sister of Lady Florence Dixie—Lady Gertrude Douglas—who married a baker last year and set him up in business, found that there are drawbacks to a marquis' sister selling bread. She got plenty of business, but the customers did not pay, apparently thinking that a peer's daughter cannot want payment for her loaves. So the business is to be given up, and the aristocratic bride, aged 40, is going to retire to the provinces and live quietly with her plebian husband of 19.

THE LONDON DYNAMITERS

TRUE BILLS RETURNED AGAINST THE WHOLE BATCH.

The Recorder's Charge—The Prosecution Is to Mainly Depend Upon the Evidence of Lynch, alias Norman.

LONDON, May 31.—In the central criminal court to-day, the recorder charging the grand jury, referred to the dynamite conspirators, Gallagher brothers, Whitehead, Curtin, Ansburgh and Wilson, and the said indictments would charge them with treason-felony. He stated that Lynch, alias Norman had been permitted to give evidence for the queen, and he would describe the plans of the fenian conspiracy which existed in America. If the grand jury believed the prisoners were connected with that conspiracy they would return a true bill against them. Lynch's evidence would be most fully corroborated. The charge had been postponed for some days while the crown was deciding as to the exact nature of the indictment. A second indictment would be preferred against six of the prisoners, including Lynch, for having in their possession nitro-glycerine with intent to murder. Lynch would also be permitted to give queen's evidence in this case.

The grand jury returned true bills in all cases within an hour after receiving the charge.

It is understood the second indictment against the dynamiters will be for making explosives and conspiring to murder the queen's subjects.

The crown lawyers say they have a good case against the prisoners, and Lynch will testify that Dr. Gallegher told him the explosives they were manufacturing were for the purpose of destroying public buildings.

LE SECRET DE BISMARCK.

France Called Upon to Rouse Herself Against Impending Danger.

PARIS, May 31—Under the heading, "Le Secret de Bismarck," Figaro yesterday published an article declaring that France must arouse herself from the fetes and frivolities that absorb her undivided attention. "Never has France been menanced with greater perils than now; never before has she found herself more isolated and enfeebled; never before has she been surrounded by more powerful and more inveterate foes. Bismarck's plans and the secret of the triple alliance have at last been set in the nakedness of truth before the eyes of President Grevy and his ministers, and we have reason to believe that such an impression has been created as will cause a change of ministerial policy." Figaro asserts that the object of the triple alliance is to secure the vivisection of France, and that it is at the suggestion of Bismarck that the French forces are scattered about the surface of the globe, and frittering away their strength in Senegal, Congo, Madagascar, Tunis and Tonquin, and a blundering government has fallen into the trap. The article attracts wide attention.

M. DE GIERS' MISSION.

Russia's Asiatic Policy—The Result of the Egyptian War.

PARIS, May 31—Le Temps says the object of the recent journey abroad of M. de Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, was to inform the powers that Russia was compelled to seek in Armenia an equivalent for British occupation of Egypt. Mr. Gladstone, by taking Egypt, not only lost the good wishes of France, but reopened the eastern question and furnished Russia with a pretext effectually her immense projects, the last step in which will be the conquest of British India.

THE ALABAMA SURPLUS.

Mr. Kennard's Resolution in the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 31.—The resolution relative to the disposition of the surplus of the Alabama award, which Mr. Kennard intends to move in the house of commons, says that "in view of the public utterances of eminent American statesmen with reference to the destination of the undistributed moneys resulting from the Geneva award, the house is of opinion that an exchange of views between the English and United States governments on the subject would be conducive to the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Examination of the Vice-President of the Erie Railway as to Its Utility.

LONDON, May 31.—Geo. R. Blanchard, vice-president of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad company, was examined before the English channel tunnel committee to-day, when he gave views as to the benefit to be derived from the construction of the tunnel. He said there had lately been a tendency on the part of passengers from America to go direct to the continent without passing through England. Shippers also send their goods direct to the continent. He believed the construction of the tunnel would serve to counteract that disposition.

ALBANY'S AMBITION.

Why Prince Leopold Desired to Become Our Governor-General.

LONDON, May 31.—The Duke of Albany recently received an urgent request from Canada to consent to be the Marquis of Lorne's successor. The duke, after studying the affairs of Canada, wrote to Mr. Gladstone on the subject, and the latter replied that the duke was too young for so important a position, and lacked the experience in governmental work. The duke's physician's were also of opinion that his health would not permit his acceptance of the post.

COUNTY MAYO CONSPIRATORS.

Testimony of the Informer Coleman.

CASTLEBAR, May 31.—The prisoners charged with being connected with the recently-discovered murder conspiracy in County Mayo were arraigned here to-day. The informer, Coleman, was sworn in. He testified that he was a fenian in 1866 and that one of the prisoners offered him £25 for shooting a gentleman. Coleman mentioned the names of others whom it had been resolved to murder.

The Baron and the Cardinal.

LONDON, May 31.—A correspondent at Rome says vehement antagonism exists between Cardinal Ledochowski, archbishop of Posen, and Baron von Schloesen. The latter accuses the former of intriguing to frustrate his negotiations and the cardinal accuses the baron of bad faith.

ONTARIO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

Annual Meeting—Proposed New Building—Art Union Drawings Legal.

The annual meeting of the Ontario society of artists was held in their rooms last night. Hon. G. W. Allan, president, occupied the chair and there was a good attendance of members.

Mr. Wm. Revell, vice-president and treasurer, submitted the report of the executive council. The report contained the following clauses among others:

During the year the school of art has been removed to the educational department. In September the minister of education made known his desires to the secretary, proposing that the department should furnish accommodation, furniture, models, and all things necessary for the work of the school, and also be responsible for one-half of the teachers' salaries; the society on its part to elect the council, who should be responsible for the appointment of teachers, the curriculum of study, and the management of the school. We would here express our satisfaction that the government has so far recognized the importance of art education as to assume the care of this school, at the same time constituting it a normal art school, thus increasing its usefulness and influence.

In consequence of the removal of the school, the executive council at once took steps to relieve the society of the expense of the premises known amongst ourselves as the long room. And as we meet in the more contracted space originally built for the use of the society, the question has arisen whether the time has not arrived when the society may be justified in making the attempt to erect buildings of its own, specially adapted for art purposes. To do this would require fresh energy and self-denial on the part of our members, and considerable liberality on the part of art patrons in the city.

In the mother country art unions have long been recognized as very valuable and useful organizations in the cause of art, have received the countenance and support of all classes of the community, and are exempted by special acts of parliament from coming under the operation of any laws which would prevent their distributing works of art among their members by lot. In Canada, up to the present time, the point had never been raised in respect to the legality of such distribution of works of art among the members of an art union, and as in the act under which the Ontario society of artists is organized, power is given to the society to establish and manage an art union—the society supposed it was acting entirely within the law. In consequence, however, of an intimation received from the county attorney a few week ago, in which that gentleman stated that the annual drawing for the distribution of prizes would, in his judgment, bring the society within the operations of the lotteries act as the law stood in Canada it was thought desirable to apply for such legislation as would remove all doubts on a subject of so much importance to the interests of art. The minister of justice was accordingly applied to, and at the request of the society, introduced a bill exempting art unions from the operations of any of the acts against lotteries, and the bill has since passed both houses of parliament.

Mr. Shuttleworth then submitted the report of the school of art which showed that the relations of the school with the government had been most satisfactory.

Hon. G. W. Allan read the art union report which announced that the annual drawing had been exempted from the operation of the lottery act by act of parliament. Messrs. J. Spooner and J. Massey were appointed scrutineers; Hon. G. W. Allan was elected president by acclamation; Mr. W. Revell was unanimously re-elected vice-president.

Executive committee—Messrs. Cox, Matthews, Gagen, Perre and Smith.

Ontario school of art—Messrs. O'Brien, Gagen, J. Smith, Forbes, Shuttleworth, Patterson and Cox.

Art union committee—Messrs. Gagen, Perre, Shuttleworth, Baigent, Cruikshank, Henderson, Robinson, Burnside, Spooner and Massey.

Mr. John Payne was elected auditor.

THE CONFERENCE CLOSED.

The Primitive Methodists Finish Their Business and go Home.

After sitting with closed doors for nearly two hours yesterday forenoon, the conference admitted the press and received several reports.

The temperance committee reported that it had carefully examined the reports of the stations on the temperance question, and found the number of officials reported to be 897. Of this number 742 are abstainers, and 155 are not. In reference to the new license act, the committee is pleased to find some good features, but think the act might have been made to do greater service in lessening the power to sell drink in this land. The committee also think the conference will do wisely by trying to carry out the request of the Ontario women's christian temperance union, in reference to the prohibition, as far as possible, of all alcoholic wines from the Lord's table in our church, and by kindly asking our people to substitute therefor the pure juice of the grape for sacramental use.

The Sabbath school committee reported: We have 289 places where Sabbath services are held. Our schools number 152, with 1172 teachers, and 9070 scholars.

The committee on statistics reported a membership of 8091. We have lost during the year by deaths and removals 915. The reports show that the church has not been forgetful of her missions during the year, as 862 have been gathered into her fellowship The ordinary income of the stations aggregates $35,011, showing an increase of about $2000 for the year. We are pleased to find our church property is valued at $402,266, showing a net increase of $13,920 for the year.

The session was brought to a close with votes of thanks, appointment of the executive committee and the benediction. The members left for home in the afternoon.

A Hamilton Tobacconist Skips Out.

There was a rumor afloat on the streets yesterday morning that a tobacco man of Hamilton, Ont., had skipped, leaving, among others, some Toronto firms in the lurch. The whisperings, however, only indicated small losses by the Toronto firms. Later in the day it was learned that Johnny Schwartz was the skedaddler. Embarassment, caused by Ed. Seale's failure and absconding, and losses by some Hamilton firm, led to Schwartz's financial ruin.

At the Matinee.

They talked of their babies, their clothes, and their teeth,
And there isn't a thing you can think of beneath
The sun or the moon they didn't discuss,
With a wonderful din and a wonderful fuss,
But the music we all had assembled to hear,
These three charming mothers of babies so dear.
The orchestra played that musical dream
Of Schubert—his last—until it would seem
That a chorus of angels had caught up the theme
And 'ent the sweet tone of their voices supreme
To lift our souls up; but these fair mothers three
Still talked of their babies in innocent glee.
And now the grand chorus rings out through the hall,
And melody reigns supreme over all—
Over all save these mothers, who seem to forget
The charms of the music, because they have set
Themselves for a talk, their babies for text,
Without even a thought for those they have vexed,
They tell us that music will charm the wild breast
Of the savage and set him completely at rest,
But with babies for text, no song ever sung
Can stop for a moment a fond mother's tongue.

Oh, the tiny little ants
How they clamber up our pants
At the picnic 'neath the willows in the glen!
How they seem to take delight in
The obnoxious sport of bitin'
Indefensible and modest gentlemen!

AN ESPLANADE ECONOMY.

HOW THE GREAT WASTE OF SPACE CAN BE RECTIFIED.

A Well Known Engineer's Plan for Re-Arranging the Railway Tracks—A New Southern Street Not Necessary.

The special committee of the city council having charge of Esplanade matters met a number of railway men and representatives at the city hall yesterday afternoon. Mayor Boswell was in the chair. Besides the committee there were present W. B. McMurrich, solicitor for the Grand Trunk company, E. B. Osler and W. Whyte of the Credit Valley, Edmund Wragge of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, James Webster of the Northern, Wm. Gooderham of the Midland, and Mr. O. Chanute, the well-known civil engineer of the Erie railway.

An amicable settlement of the Esplanade problem appears to be as far off as ever. The Credit Valley and Toronto, Grey and Bruce companies both sent in letters stating what they considered should be done. The grievances of the Credit Valley are already well known.

Mr. Chanute had prepared a plan showing that an expenditure of large sums of money might be avoided by a re-arrangement of tracks on the Esplanade. This could be done at one-fourth the expense of moving the shunting yards to the outskirts of the city, as proposed by the Grand Trunk railway company. To construct a yard, ten miles of track was required, and including the removal of the Grand Trunk railway roundhouse, it would cost about $150,000 He did not think the new roadway south of the Esplanade was necessary to secure increased accommodation. This might be postponed for the present by a re-arrangement of the existing track facilities. The plan he suggested would give about fifty per cent. more accommodation at the Union station. A new street could be constructed north of the station, and three additional tracks could be laid next to the depot on the north side. This would still leave a street on both the north and south side of the Esplanade. The Credit Valley and Northern railways could occupy two additional tracks, entering the station and extending to Brock street. West of the station a new yard could be made, consisting of eighteen parallel tracks, giving about double the capacity now existing, by putting them closer together and rearranging the approaches. This grid-iron of tracks would cover the old water works property and the round house could be moved further south on Esplanade street There would also be ample sidings for unloading freight direct from the cars, and the freight sheds could be moved back nearer Front street. This arrangement would cost from $30,000 to $50,000. The yard should be under the control of one company, and fair arrangements could be made with the other companies A bridge across John street was unnecessary. Access could be got to the Credit Valley lots by filling in a short space by way of Simcoe or York streets.

All these suggestions were made without taking into consideration who owned the land over which the re-arranged tracks would extend. The committee were anxious to hear what Mr. Chanute had to say about the Esplanade east of Yonge street. He informed them that it would take a few days to draw up a plan. He had pressing engagements at present, but promised to return in the near future. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Chanute.

The committee adjourned without taking further action. Mr. McMurrich stated that he had Mr Chanut's remarks taken down in extenso He would submit them, together with tracings of his plan, to the Grand Trunk people Nothing further can be done until that company is heard from again.

The Obnoxious Garrison Creek.

Dr. Canniff, the city medical health officer, has made an inspection of Garrison creek in accordance with instructions from Mayor Boswell. A long letter from the doctor was read at the meeting of the council last night. After describing the well known pollutions of this sluggish stream, the letter concludes:

This state of the Garrison creek calls for the most prompt and decided action. Of course further construction of sewers is demanded, but until this can be accomplished, the alarmingly polluted condition may be at least diminished. Nothing from a slaughter house should be allowed to enter a sewer at any time. For such material to be thrown into an open sewer passing through the city is an outrage on civilization. The institutions draining into the creek and every place contributing to the pollution should otherwise dispose of all organic matter where possible and where impossible make a free use of disenfectants to neutralize the noxious properties. By keeping the stream clear so that the water can flow without obstruction much benefit would be derived.

The Great Race.

The large number of persons who visited the stores of Petley & Petley during the past week are fully convinced that the above firm are as far ahead of all others for styles and value as Hanlan is ahead of all other competitors.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

This thing is getting monotonous—Hanlan.

But I'll fix you yet—Wallace Ross.

If we haven't got a Hanlan we have a Sullivan—Boston.

They say that I am going into the Ontario cabinet.—Timothy Warren Anglin.

They say that I am also going in, as Crooks' successor—Dr. Widdifield.

I'm here at last—The Month of Roses.

A Country Grit has a letter in The Toronto World.—Belleville Ontario.

Our clever contemporary (The World)—Stratford Advertiser.

The columns of The Toronto World are filled—St. Thomas Journal.

Our anti-monopoly contemporary The World—Aurora Borealis.

THE WORLD WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

When the winter will end.

If Lorne will go over to see the island.

Or if the island will come over to see Lorne.

What the princess thinks of a medical school for women.

What Tommy Mellhose is putting up the canopy for.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, June 1, 1 a. m.—*Lake and upper St. Lawrence: Westerly to southerly winds; fine, warmer weather. Warm to-morrow and possibly a few local showers.*

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Date.	Steamship.	Reported at	from
May 30	Caspian	St. John's	Liverpool
May 30	Nova Scotia	Glasgow	Boston
May 31	Belgenland	New York	Antwerp
May 31	Fulda	Southampton	New York
May 31	Nederland	Antwerp	New York
May 31	Circassian	Liverpool	Quebec
May 31	Holland	New York	Liverpool

MONTREAL, May 31.—The Allan mail steamship Circassian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday. She experienced sixty hours' detention from fog.