THE N. P. AMPHITHEATRE.

MANUFACTURERS' SPEECHES IN FAVOR OF THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Mr. McKechnie, Mr. Wilson of Dundas, on the Situation—Ald. Clarke's Speech—Edward Gurney and Mr. Speight Give their Experience.

There was a large and orderly audience in the workingmen's national amphitheatre last night at what was termed the manufacturers' meeting. The speakers were mostly manufacturers of provincial and Dominion reputation.

The chair was occupied by Robert McKechnie, the N. P. candidate in North Wentworth. He is a well-known founder and machinery man of Dundas,

Mr. Millichamp said he was a full and hearty supporter of the N. P. and of the government of Sir John. He stood before them as a "middleman," neither grit or tory, and on the whole the N. P. was beneficial. He was a manufacturer and he had now a better business and employed more men. The national policy gave the manufacturers the home market. By having a larger market—the whole of the home market—the manufacturer could turn out goods cheaper and better, as the rate of profit of the manufacturer was not greater, though it was more in bulk, simply because they did more business. He had been in the Northwest, and if we wished to hold that market we must have a protective tariff. The government must be sustained by a big majority to give the N. P. stability.

The chairman introduced Thomas Wilson of Dundas, formerly president of the reform association of Dundas, as an old time political opponent. [Cheers.]

Mr. Wilson said that for thirty years he had been a consistent reformer. But during the regime of Mr. Mackenzie he had found the trade of his establishment, where the largest boilers in the country had been built, dwindle down to nothingness. At the time of Mackenzie's downfall he had but ten men in his employment; now he had between sixty and seventy. These were hard facts, and he didn't see much need of saying anything more. But he might add that the wages he had paid under Mackencie's government were from $1.25 to $1.75 a day. Under the present regime he paid from $1.75 to $3.00 a day. [Cheers.]

Ald. Clarke of Toronto said he was a "bloated monopolist" and a supporter of the N. P. under which he had doubled his wages, the number of men he employed, trebled his sales. There were more wages, better pay, more work, more sales, these are the children of the N. P. [Cheers.] The reformers had already been tried and failed. What had they given us? [A voice—"Soup kitchens."] More than that there was no work and men walked the streets and depended on the soup kitchen. The manufacturers, merchants, trademen, and practical men went and respectfully remonstrated against their policy. But these men were treated with scorn, insult and contumely. [A voice—they will do it again.] But these doctrinaries had to go the country and then the business men remembered the insults and the workingmen the want of work and they were hurled from power. Then Canada's favorite statesman, Sir John, came into power. He filled the treasury, opened the factories by the introduction of the N. P. The people could remember the first year of the N. P. and the gloatings of Sir Richard Cartwright when it produced a deficit. But Sir Lenoard Tilley asked for a little time; the revenue was improving Sir Richard went through the country cock-a-hoop, and the people said "great is Sir Richard of the deficits!" But next year there was a surplus and Sir Richard was disgusted. Next year there was still greater surplus. The reformers credited nature, providence, winds and everything but the N. P. Did they want to go back to the days of deficits? [No, no.] The N. P. was the issue but red herrings in the shape of the boundary award and the streams bill were dragged across the track. People had more interest in the N. P. than in these boundary questions and the streams bill. The N. P. would be supported. He had tried to find out Mr. Blake's opinion—his latest opinion—[laughter] on the N. P. His address to West Durham said he did not believe in needless restrictions. That was he was against protection. What we wanted was necessary restrictions. [Hear, hear.] Canada has everything to make her a great country: men, material, etc., with the exception of capital. And capital would not be forthcoming with the crusade of the liberals against the investment of capital. The liberals said "let Canada have what she has—not what she may have—let her remain agricultural and never become a manufacturing nation." And yet not a single reformer came out straight against the N. P.—they would improve it. They could not tell even what they meant by raw material. He did not want the N. P. improved by its enemies, but by its friends. He had been reading in the World newspaper an article over the signature of R. W. Phipps and though he had not the honor of that gentleman's acquaintance, yet anything he wrote, whether on the N. P. or on our harbor, was well worth reading, and he advised his hearers to read his articles. Well, Mr. Phipps in this article was talking about reformers improving the N. P. which he compared to a bird which the reformers would improve by cutting off its head, its tail, and its wings, which would leave it a very beautiful bird. [Cheers and laughter.] The government had removed one and a half millions of taxes from the people. He had confinence in the ministry and so have you. [Cheers]. The verdict of 1882 should be repeated—the opposition declared utterly incompetent. [Loud cheers].

J. S. Williams, introduced as a practical printer, said that when the same issues had been discussed on the same platform four years, deputations had been sent to Ottawa asking for help for the languishing industries of the country. The Mackenzie government could promise no help, only advising emmigration. Then it was that the national policy was flashed before the eyes of the people of the Dominion. They accepted it as an experiment. It succeeded, and nothing suceeds like success. The government of Sir John Macdonald had been emphatically one which had fulfilled its promises. Canada had not, as threatened, been flooded with tramps from the United States, a danger of the national policy, which only existed in the imaginations of its opponents. Under that policy 151 new industries had been started in the country, employing over 7000 laborers.

At this stage the chairman announced that he had received intimation that up to the time of speaking nineteen members favourable to the N. P. had been elected by acclamation—[loud applause]—and three grits. [Laughter.]

R. W. Elliot, of this city, introduced as a former president of the board of trade, said he had been born in a reform family near Dundas. He had been brought up on a farm, and he had been an importer and a manufacturer, and he had found out the necessity of a protective system. It was a difficult thing to build up a manufacturing business without protection. He did not see how manufacturers could be monopolists while the whole market of Canada was as open to one manufacturer as to the other. The government to-day had fulfilled its pledges; the opposition, falling in its sectional policy, had resorted to appeals to prejudice and to bullying. The speaker was not afraid to assert that the manufacturers deserved as much of the country as the importers. The question came to be which party should be supported by these manufacturers—the party who had abused, discouraged and sneered at them, or the party which had encouraged enriched and supported them?

Edward Gurney, jr., was introduced as a leading founder of Toronto, president of the Manufacturers' association, and nursed and brought up a grit. He said they had come to the meeting as business men to discuss with business men whether they had five dollars to turn over or a thousand. From over the way they heard men singing "Ontario." If we had a hymn here it would be Canada. [Cheers.] The principle the opposition were encouraging was what produced the American war. [Applause.] Andrew Jackson told Calhoun when he caught him at this work that he would hang him as high as Haaman. These men across the road are trying to introduce sectionalism by trying to place manufacturer against farmer, one class against another. But we shall show them as loyal men that this spirit of sectionaliam will not do, that we are going to work out a destiny that means nationality. [Cheers.] Elections do not win themselves; anything worth doing is worth doing well and you must put your shoulders to the wheel and work as Britons. I have made a study of the national policy for seven years. It has come to be engrained in my very nature, and it is coming to be engrained in this nation. [Cheers.] We have a border line of thousands of miles, and all along it is a string of manufacturing states. Though a young man I can remember when these states got their manufactures in Europe; then they got them from the eastern states; now they were made all along the line by the Yankees themselves under a protective tariff. The Yankees are shrewd men. The Yankees know what is to their interest and we are taking a leaf out of their book. We know, too, what is our interest, and we don't believe that when Jacques Cartier landed on our eastern slope he came there to be a fisherman. He cut down the trees and made it a farmer's country. Are you going to stop there? When you look at your boys and see one with mechanical genius in him you don't want him to be a farmer; you want him to be a Bell or an Edison and you put him to work at a trade. These men across the way are nice men; than Mayor McMurrich in the west you cannot find a nicer; but we don't want niee men at Ottawa, but business men. [Cheers.] Mr. Edgar was not a business man but a railway man, though I do not know that he even stood beside his friends even as a railway man; and Mr. Thompson was a storekeeper. But these were not the men we want; what we want are men who will stand by Canada. Well these at the last moment say that that they have adopted the national policy—that is one of the biggest frauds that ever went unhung. [Cheers.] I remember Æ. Irving of Hamilton and A. T. Wood of Hamilton, who were elected from that city, and went to Ottawa as protectionists; Mr. Workman from Montreal also went to Ottawa as a protectionist; and Mr. John Macdonald who went from Toronto as a protectionist; all these men talked protection till the air was thick of it. But how did they vote. They voted free trade every man of them. [Hear, hear.] You gentlemen have a responsibility of the gravest kind resting on you; your nationality and mine depends on it; come forward on Tuesday next and show what the ballot can do.

Mr. Speight, of Markham, a large wagon manufacturer, said he had been a reformer all his life, and had been educated all his life to believe that there were no rowdies, roughs or bullies amongst that party. At Gananoque the night before, where he had been set down for a speech and refused a hearing, he had been led to somewhat alter that opinion. [Laughter.] Out of the Northwestern territory, a district equal to twelve times the area of the state of New York, the opposition party were willing to throw over every acre to our southern neighbors. [Oh! oh!!] If the protective policy were continued for another four years there needn't be much trouble on that account. [Applause.] As to the gradual abolition of the protective policy, proposed by Sir Richard Cartwright, it reminded him of the historical scheme of docking the dog's tail by degrees up to the animal's neck. [Great laughter.] The managing editor of the Globe [laughter] had said that Mr. Speight had been bought. There wasn't enough money in the country to buy him. It was about time that the country should be rid of that incubus on its free thought which the managing editor of the Globe sought to impose upon it. [Applause.] The speaker didn't want his audience to understand that the "bloated manufacturers" were the only makers of money under the national policy. It was true that they had profited immensely by it. Formerly they had to compete with the United States. On the day the national policy went into force 117 car loads of farming implements, representing $500,000, were stopped on the borders, and that sum of money was kept out of Uncle Sam's pockets. The manufacturers could not be benefited unless the mechanics were benefited also. The attitude of the free traders was that it was not improper to build up "cotton lords" in the United States but that it was a crime to help anybody in Canada to amass a capital. [Applause.]

E. King Dodds, who was received with loud applause, said that the protective policy was considered more or less by every opposition candidate in Toronto. One of its most obvious fruits was to be seen in Manitoba. Whereas in Winnipeg every wagon and farming implement had formerly been of Yankee make, to-day everyone of those bore the stamp of Canadian manufacturers. [Cries of "that's so."] The talk about disproportionate taxes on silks and broadcloths was humbug. Under the present fiscal policy, the workingmen were the chief buyers of these articles, although the goods were such that they couldn't bare being looked at under a Mackenzie administration. [Applause.]

THE DOMINION AMPHITHEATRE.

A Small Beginning Makes a Good End—J. A. Fraser, Jr., on the Stump.

At 8 o'clock, the time announced for the meeting at the Dominion amphitheatre, there were not over fifty persons present, but the band continued its enticing strains till 8.40, when the gathering had increased to about 300. At this time J. D. Edgar ascended the platform accompanied by some friends, and was received with applause. "Doc" Sheppard, who thought he had installed himself as master of ceremonies, was somewnat annoyed when told he could not speak. But he evidently stuck to his party as when some one pointed to a couple of dozen of his papers which had been spoiled he said the reform party could stand the loss and it was all right.

After music by the band George Vennell, the chairman introduced Mr. Schuch, who sang "Tramp, tramp," and was loudly cheered.

The chairman then introduced Robert Maclean, as an old war-horse, who said that long ago after much hard work for his party he had retired from the field of politics, thinking he was entitled to rest on his oars. He could not do this, however, when such an infamous act had been passed as the gerrymander bill; he had resolved to buckle on his armor and fight for the right. The tories had only one bow to their string, and that was the national policy. They claimed the present prosperity—and the country was prosperous—was due to that policy. He denied this, and said that before 1878 both the United States and England had times of depression, one a highly protected country and the other a free trade country. Alternate periods of depression and prosperity were inevitable. The speaker wound up a half-hour's speech by denouncing the N. P., Sir John Macionald and the tory party generally, in round and vigorous terms.

Song No. 2, Ontario was then sung effectively by Mr. Schuch, and during the singing of this the audience

INCREASED TO ABOUT 800.

"Doc" Sheppard was called for, but would take no second place.

The chairman after calling loudly for order said he would, as requested by John A. Fraser, jr., introduce that gentleman and give him twenty minutes to reply for the conservatives and bespoke for him a fair hearing. Mr. Fraser replied to some of Mr. Maclean's statements, and anticipated the gentlemen who were to follow, receiving hearty applause for some of the points he made, and throughout the whole time many interruptions, especially from one elderly gentleman on the platform. He invited any reformer to speak at the meeting of the National Workingmen's amphitheatre Wednesday night, and it is understood Mr. Elgar will accept the invitation and speak there to-night.

R. B. Hamilton spoke generally of things in general and of the boundary award in particular, in pathetic and patriotic tones, claiming that our heritage had been ruthlessly despoiled and calling for vengeance to be dealt out on the 20th of June. He expressed his belief that manufactories had not increased more rapidly in the four years after 1878 than in the four previous ones. It pained him greatly to know that citizens of Toronto had referred contemptuously to the Hon. Oliver Mowat. He was respected, honored and loved equally by the people of the province, and if he did lack what was called "go," he was sure we all had good reason to believe in his honesty and integrity, and that he was a true christian. This was received with very mixed approval. He spoke confidently of the result on the 20th and made a touching appeal to patriotic provincials to uphold their rights, which were being bartered away by the

"TYRANT AT OTTAWA."

Davidson Black, agent for Mr. Edgar, spoke briefly and in the course of his remarks made the statement that a former grit manufacturer had explained his connection with the conservatives by saying that the government virtually held a pistol to his head and said, "if you don't vote and work for us certain charges will be made in the tariff." Those charges the manufacturer said would be ruinous to him.

J. A. Proctor was the next and last speaker. He had just returned from Cardwell where he was assured Thomas White would be defeated. The government had broken faith with the country by increasing the revenue so enormously and having such large surplusses. He referred to Mr. O'Donohoe and asked his hearers not to forget 1866.

In concluding he referred to Edward Blake as the bright and rising star of a new Canadian nationality, and compared him with the played out leader of the government.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL CROWDED.

Mayor McMurrich's Rally at the West End—An Encouraging Meeting.

A meeting in support of Mayor McMurrich was held last night in St. Andrew's hall, and was very well attended, filling the building. Mr. G. M. Rose, president of the board of trade, was appointed chairman. He said that though a manufacturer he was not being made richer by the N. P., but poorer. He therefore wished to support Mr. McMurrich in order that the working of the N. P. might be equalized. There are certain things needful to his manufacture as a bookseller which could not now, nor perhaps ever, be procured in Canada. The profit of the duty on these went to Mr. Tiley, not G. M. Rose. Mr. Rose, since the N. P., employed half the number of workmen he did before it.

Mr. McMurrich, before proceeding to the political part of his address, paid a high tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Angus Morrison. He then said that all the dominion was looking to the action of Ontario, and especially to the vote of Toronto. His opponent had said he wished to ride into parliament by popularity, yet he had done nothing to make himself popular. Now, Mr. Beaty had told them he had endeavored to gain the city the harbor grant. The real merit of this belonged to the corporation of Toronto, who when they went to Ottawa found that none of the three representatives of the city knew the way to the office of public works. [Laughter.] With regard to the main feature in Mr. Beaty's platform, the N. P., he (Mr. McMurrich) never said the N. P. was no good. Now, he said that Mr. Blake (and he is my leader) had spoken out plainly. He (Mr. Blake) said that the N. P. is not perfect, that it requires adjustment for the protection of those who suffer most from its present form. He took Mr. Beaty on the coal tax and the bread tax. All the necessaries of life should be just as free as the air we breathe, also free import of raw material, as Mr. Rose said, which we could get in our own country. The bread tax should go by the board too. Why should N. P. stand for "No Potatoes and High Beef." The farmers taunt us on account of this bread tax; they could not import the needful food for their cattle. They had to export them, or kill them when young, giving us too much veal and no beef. But if the tariff was to be maintained, why not keep the present government in power? But it was needful also to stand up for the rights of Ontario. It would never do to put back into power men who would repudiate those rights. He (Mr. McMurrich) did not wish to go into questions of sectional jealousy against other provinces, but he wished for our own just rights as a province. The boundary question is one, which once ceded, we cannot alter afterwards, as we can alter the N. P. in its details. He, if returned, would certainly go in for the confirmation of that award, Ontario had been and was the most prosperous province in Canada, and as our timber and other products diminish year by year, if he did not look after our just rights we shall be in danger of direct taxation. On the stream question he said, contrary to the compact of confederation, the Ottawa ministry claim to sit as the reviser of our legislation and setting aside the rights of this province. These were the two great issues on which he appealed to the electors of Toronto. He (Mr. McMurrich) did not pose as the representative of any particular class, but he had been asked if he would support the factory act. He had no hesitation in saying he would support it. Its benefits in England were patent. Then he was asked if he would support the protection of workmen's wages as a lien in case of bankruptcy. He was asked if he would support the seamen's act. But by that act any man going on board any ship was liable to arrest and imprisonment without trial. Was he in favor of assisted passages? When we have a market full of mechanics here no government had a right to take those men's money and import men to compete with them. In regard to Chinese labor we don't want the Chinamen here at all. [Cheers]

A. F. Jury said that many promises were held out in 1878 as to what government would do for the workingman and the country. Was our prosperity the result of the N.P? Had it given us Canada for the Canadians? According to the returns we import more than we did in 1878. Our exports have been less in 1881 than 1878. So that the farmer had less of the home market in 1881 than in 1878. It was a vicious idea that the prosperity of any country could depend on its government. If people believe this they will support the most vicious government the world has seen for the sake of their pocket. The stonecutting industry had been killed in this country by the N. P. The great body of the people of the cities in Canada were the working classes; all that they use is heavily taxed, while assisted passages are given to them who would compete with their labor. He maintained that the price of labor depended on the law of supply and demand, not on tariff. In Toronto the carpenters and bricklayers had 25 per cent better wages than the trades which were protected. He then spoke of the Onderdonk contract as a proof that the government did not care for the workingman's wages and of the Northwest monoply as a feature natural to a party which tries to build up privilege and monoply—the streams for a few, the land for a few, and the factories for a few.

Capt. W. Hill, said that ever since he came to Canada he had voted for Sir John. The N. P. was opposed to the lumber intersest in which he was engaged, therefore he would side against it. Soon after Sir John came into power, a great foreign demand had arisen for lumber. No thanks to Sir John, or the N. P. At every point the lumber interest was injured by the taxes on food, clothing and implements. Next, what had the N. P. done for the railways? Nothing but tax them, even their coal. The increased railway trade is not a local but through trade. He admitted that railway travel had increased very much, but not through the N. P. Our improvement in trade was in sympathy with trade all over the world. Speaking of the coal tax he said if it were not for it we could buy coal here at $5 25. It would be better to subsidize Nova Scotia by a direct tax than by this coal tax. He said if we cannot oust this government we ought at least get a strong opposition. Sir John needs watching. So does Sir Charles Tupper. [Laughter.] The streams question was an issue for the legal judges. He did not condemn Sir John for disallowing that act.

A conservative speaker who now attempted to speak from the platform, was greeted with loud disapprobation, lasting some minutes.

Mr. Mosscript of St. Marys denied that the reform party were trying to ride into power on three side issues, "three grunts" as they were called. But then is any one of primary importance to the just rights of Ontario. We came into confederation under certain conditions, whose violation would strike to the heart of every true citizen of this Province. The streams disallowance act did not strike at the gentleman whose claims were now in question, but at others who might make any improvements in any of them. He spoke at some length on the boundary award and on the syndicate bargain, contending that these rendered the tory government utterly unworthy of confidence. [Loud applause.]

Mr. McMurrich then asked a hearing for a representative of Mr. Beaty on that platform, although the same freedom of reply had not been given by Mr. Beaty.

J. Armstrong next took the stand. He explained that he did not represent Mr. Beaty, with whom he had no connection. But he did not quite agree with what Captain Hill said about railway traffic. Here the chairman suggested that Mr. Armstrong had best resume his seat, which he did amid great uproar.

G. B. Smith closed the meeting, and a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman amid cheers.

Police Court Yesterday.

Michael Callaghan, Michael Carroll and John Doyle were charged on remand with having robbed William Smith, teamster of Oakville, on Sunday morning on Lombard street. The magistrate committed them for trial, Doyle without the option of bail and the other two with it to the extent of $300 each. John W. Moore pleaded guilty of assaulting P. C. Patterson, whose tunic he tore in the scuffle. He was fined $6 and costs or 30 days.

William Donohoe, Thomas Cook, Charles and Sam Smith, boys, were charged with stealing pigeons from William Patterson. Donohoe and Cook were discharged on account of their juvenality, while the other two were confined in the cells for six hours.

Edward Scott, a small boy, was fined $2 and costs for using obscene language on the street.

Julia Minor, 155 Queen street west, surrendered herself at police headquarters in answer to a charge of keeping a disreputable house. She pleaded guilty, was fined $50 and costs and, paid the fine.

The following cases were adjourned: Catherine Smith, assaulting Agnes Harrington, till the 16th; Patrick Fallon, disorderly on River street, 19th; Henry Thompson, stealing a shirt and two plugs of tobacco, 20th; Mary Price, with stealing a saucepan, the 15th.

Canada's Great Fair.

The board of directors of the Toronto industrial exhibition association met at the city hall last night, President Withrow in the chair. A good deal of routine business was transacted. Secretary Hill said that in answer to his circular sent out to the six counties adjacent to Toronto inviting the pupils of the public schools on Saturday, Sept. 9, to visit the exhibition, he had received many favorable answers. This will be a new feature in connection with the exhibition and will be designated "school-children's day." A special program of games with suitable prizes will be provided, and the little visitors will be charged a nominal sum, probably 5 or 10 cents, for entrance to the ground.

A great many changes have been made in the prize-list for ladies' work. Heretofore nearly all the prizes in this department have been carried off by professional fancy workers, who made a round of all the fairs, and thus shut out the ladies who made these articles merely to exhibit and not for sale. The professionals and amateurs will be kept separate hereafter.

J. E. Ellis will give a gold watch valued at $50 for the best lady rider.

The mayor will be asked to invite the governor-general and the princess to open the exhibition, which opens on September 5 and closes on September 16.

CLEARING SALE.

THE

GREAT CLOSING SALE

COMMENCES TO-DAY

AT THE

GOLDEN GRIFFIN.

SALES FOR CASH OR C.O.D.

PATRICK HUGHES. B. B. HUGHES.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie continues to improve in health.

Mr. Hubbard, the goldbeater, has raised the wages of his employes 12 per cent.

A. H. St. Germain, of Toronto, a former Rochester journalist, is visiting friends in the flower city.

Mr. Bayley, late of this city, will conduct the orchestra of the philharmonic society at Winnipeg.

Street car No. 45 ran off the King street car track opposite Upper Canada college and broke an axle last evening.

Nine unimportant cases were disposed of at the assizes yesterday. Ten remain, but to-day will likely finish the list.

Young Woods, who shot Brown near the Humber on Sunday, has not been yet captured. Brown is said to be out of danger.

Ald. Scarth, as agent of the Ontario Land company, purchased the York chambers, corner of Court and Toronto streets, for $51,000.

A missionary meeting of the diocese will be held at St. James' school house this evening, when Dr. Sullivan and others will give addresses.

B. Macaulay, for some time past car agent of the G.T.R., and later of the C.P.R., was yesterday brought to the city suffering from insanity, and taken to the asylum.

R. K. Kernighan, late of this city, has returned to Winnipeg from the far west. He says that the half has not been told of the Northwest, before which there is a great future.

The accommodation of the court house will be severely tested on June 22, when the grand jury and county council meet at the same time. The grand jury usually occupy the council-room.

A junk dealer and his wife, who live on Eastern avenue, were arrested by the police of No. 4 division last night on a charge of receiving stolen iron. There was a large quantity of the iron found at their place.

Detectives Richardson and Cullen are in the city on police business. Chief Fewings of St. Thomas is also here to arrest a horse thief about to be released from the central prison, who is wanted at St. Thomas on a similar charge.

The body of Thomas Snider, who was drowned in the bay Monday night, was recovered yesterday morning by esplanade Constable Williams. It was coffined and taken to the residence of the boy's parents, 80 Terauley street.

Lily May, the young girl who fell down the shaft of Kilgour Bros'. paper box factory on Church street, is in a critical condition at the hospital. No bones are broken, but the physician says she is suffering from concussion of the brain.

Peter Fee was badly crushed and mangled in the Northern railway yards yesterday, he having fallen off a tender and run over. Dr. Ogden and Dr. Hagel attended him at his house on Niagara street. His condition is so critical that recovery is improbable.

William A. Hall was brought before Judge Mackenzie yesterday on the new charge of having altered the books of the comptroller's office at Newark, N. J., in which he was cashier. The court decided to adjourn the hearing of arguments till the 27th inst., but will hear the testimony of Col. G. N. Abell to-day.

Detectives Cullen and Richardson of Montreal, brought a lunatic west on the noon train yesterday. While at the station the lunatic broke loose and rushed towards the bay. The officers gave chase and soon overhauled him, when a desperate struggle ensued in which Richardson got badly pounded. The man was evidently bent on committing suicide. He was taken to No. 1 police station and locked up.

—TO ALL STRIKERS.—Strikers would do well to consider Guinane's liberal offer before going elsewhere. They are in sympathy with the present movement, and to show that they are they agree to supply from their splendid assortment—the largest in the city—of boots and shoes, trunks and valices, any goods strikers need at actual wholesale prices, which they will guarantee is 25 per cent below the retail price. Need we say Guinane's immense boot and shoe emporium is at 215 Yonge street, three doors south of Albert. 246

A Melancholy Tale.

The twinkling stars, like drops of gold,
Were shuddering in the skies,
The evening breeze its scents unrolled,
And from the dry, dark, sleepy mold
Came the cricket's trilling cries.

A stillness hung o'er the melon patch,
A stiff, stark, silent still;
And a little boy, whose after hatch
Betrayed a wealth of rent and thatch,
Crept softly up the hill.

The very dewdrops seemed to hang
In wondering suspense,
The cricket's voice no longer rang,
As up the hill that urchin sprang,
And wafted o'er the fence.

Across that fence the urchin flops—
Once more the cricket's din
Leaps up to meet the golden drops.
Where is that boy? The bulldog's chops
Suggest, "Inquire within?"

Mrs. General Sherman is the only American to whom the pope has ever given that religious emblem, instituted more than five centuries since, the Golden Rose, although it has been bestowed on queens and princesses. Mrs. Sherman once collected for the pope a "Peter pence" of $60,000.

WINNIPEG ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. MURDOCH & CO.

WINNIPEG,

Land Surveyors, Land Brokers, and Investment Agents.

TOWN SITES SURVEYED AND SOLD.

The members of this firm are qualified by many year residence in the country and by their railway connections to offer the best values to intending investors.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Brown, the steward of residence in University college, has been retired in order to introduce a new system of management. The dean of residence, Mr. Vines, will next session have the whole responsibility for the board as well as for the rooms. How this arrangement will work remains to be seen. Heretofore the dean in all the inevitable disputes between the steward and the "boys" about the "grub" has been able to occupy a kind of judicial position and exercise a judicial influence. Hereafter he will be steward as well as dean, and will be kept in water decidedly hotter than the element in which his lot has been cast. Perhaps Mr. Vines may be able to get safely through the ordeal. It is quite as likely, however, that the change of plan will be the means of hoisting the inevitable discontinuance of the residence and the conversion of the west wing to collegiate uses proper.

Dr. Wilson has taken his departure for a prolonged residence in Europe in search of much-needed recuperation of his physical powers. The president of University college has had far too much to do since he assumed the presidency. At his own earnest request the senate and council have urged the government to relieve him of history and even when this is done, if it is done, he will be tasked severely enough for one who has done as much work as he has done and reached so venerable an age.

The marked contrast between Toronto university commencements and the closing ceremonies of Queen's, Victoria and McGill colleges is beginning to arouse the attention of the Toronto graduates. Year after year the same dull round of ceremonies is gone through with, the only relief from monotony being the change in the personnel of the graduating classes and prizemen, and a certain amount—less than could be desired—of variety in the chancellor's annual addresses. The fault lies partly in the alumni but far more in the senate and council and unless one or other of these bodies will take the initiative the unredeemed dulness of these occasions will inflict sooner or later serious injury on both institutions.

Dr. Schurman, whose name has for some weeks past been freely mentioned in university circles as a possible candidate for a chair in University college, has been appropriated by Dalhousie college, Halifax, where he will fill the chair in English literature and metaphysics recently endowed by George Munro. Dr. Schurman is a graduate of Acadia college, where he has been a professor for some time past, but to his Nova Scotian training he has added a thorough course in London, Edinburgh and Berlin. Being still on the bright side of thirty, Dr. Schurman would have been a decided acquisition for University college, but he will find himself in excellent company in Dalhousie college, which is now rapidly coming to the front amongst American colleges.

When is the "George Munro" for Toronto university and University college to make his appearance, and where is he to come from? Has what Dr. Grant at the University dinner called "flabby talk about a magnificent endowment of $60,000 a year," had the effect of drying up all the sympathies of their alumni? If so it is indeed time to stop it. The committee appointed at last meeting of convocation to consider the financial position of these two institutions should meet as soon as elections are over and organize by adding to their numbers and appointing sub-committees. An adjourned meeting could then be held early in the fall, or a series of meetings if more than one were found necessary. If anything is to come of the movement it must be prosecuted with energy and persistence.

Lost and Found.

Lord Lorne during his Northwest trip lost a valuable diamond ring at a place west of Fort Qu'Appelle where the party camped one night, and also a silver match box in the Bow river country. A half-breed found the ring and a Mr. Kennedy, a surveyor, found the match box. Both were returned.

SPORTING TALK.

THE HANLAN-ROSS RACE.

Ross is behaving in a very ungentlemanly if not unfair manner towards Hanlan in his illness. He insists that the race at Winnipeg must be rowed July 3, otherwise he will claim the stakes and the championship. Hanlan is recovering, but it is hardly possibly that he will be in condition to row on the date mentioned. The conduct of the New Brunswicker in pressing for a race with a sick man is reprehensible in the extreme.

The committee has had considerable discussion as to whether or not Ross should receive the $5000 in case Hanlan was unable to row. It was stated that it was possible for Ross to consent to a postponement; that in case he did not and Hanlan failed to comply with the terms of the articles of agreement so far as the placing of the stakes was concerned, Ross would only be entitled to the money already posted by the Toronto oarsman, and that the stakes not being all up Ross could not row over the course and claim the citizens' $5000 which was given for a race between the men. Ross will be compensated for his trouble in preparing for the match.

RACING AT CONEY ISLAND.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, June 13.—The spring meeting of the Coney island jockey club opened to-day. First race, five furlongs, all ages, $500, Bonnie Lizzie won, Fellowplay 2d, Wakefield 3d; time 1 02¼. Second race, $500, mile and a quarter, Itaska won, Wakefield 2d, Strathspey 3d. Third race, all ages, mile and a half, $600, Parole won, Compensation 2d, Monitor 3d; time 2 36¾. Fourth race, tidal stakes valued at $4600, 3 year old, mile, Runnymede won, Julietta colt 2d, Hilarity 3d; time 1 43¾. Fifth race, mile, $500, Volusia won, McBeth 2d, Blenheim 3d; time 1 43¾. Steeplechase, short course, Day Star won, Ohio Boy 2d, Ike Bonham 3d; time 5 22.

ATHLETICS.

A hundred and fifteen yards, by F. Cliff, at Charlton-cum-Hardy, is the alleged best throw ever made in England, but 105 yards 1 foot 12½ inches, by A. P. Barrett, at Stamford Bridge, on May 13th last, is the best accredited throw. W. R. Tildersley threw 112 yards at Cambridge, March 23rd and 24th, but as he kept the ball in position with his thumb preparatory to throwing, it is not considered legitimate.

TROTTING AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 13.—The June meeting at Beacon park opened to-day. 2 50 class, $500 divided, Douglas won, Henry Ward Beecher 2d, Crown Point Maid of Ticonderoga 3d, Lulu F. 4th; best time 2 26. 2 22 class, $500, Tariff won, Root Lee 2d, Prospect Maid 3d; best time 2 23¾.

BASEBALL GAMES YESTERDAY.

At New York—Metropolitans 3, Detroits 8.

At New Haven—Providence 11, Yale 3.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 4, Athletics 3.

The Garry lacrosse club will make an effort to arrange with the Montreal or Toronto lacrosse club for a match at Winnipeg early next month.

The Toronto press club has challenged the Montreal team to a match to be played here about the middle of July, which will likely be accepted. It is also proposed to arrange a match with the newspaper men of Rochester, N. Y., but it would probably be better to challenge the Buffalo men as then only one day would be consumed with the round trip.

In the $10,000 purse to be trotted for at Beacon park, Boston, on September 14, Commodore Kittson, J. E. Turner, H. S. Russel, G. W. Saunders, J. H. Phillips, E. L. Norcross, J. Monroe, J. E. Stewart, G. Wilson, J. Golden, L. B. Brown, W. Balch and Charles H. Green have taken nominations.

—Mr. A. Nathans, one of the managers of Coup's show, has been prominently identified with the circus business for many years, and he has had control of many of the most celebrated circus companies in the United States. He contracted severe rheumatism from constant exposure, and St. Jacob's Oil relieved his rheumatic pains when nothing else, not even the best medical treatment, did him any good worth mentioning. He is enthusiastic in his praise of the Oil, and thinks it is an excellent thing for circus organizations to take with them traveling.