The Toronto World.

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AS PORTER OR NIGHT WATCHMAN BY A steady, reliable man. Box 87 World office. 123

A WIDOW LADY DESIRES EMPLOYMENT as sick-nurse; is experienced. Apply No. 4 Buchanan street, near Yonge.

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BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN—WORK BY the day or week. Apply at 13 Madeira Place.

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HELP WANTED.

A STRONG BOY—PARAGON SHIRT FACTORY, Leader Lane, Toronto.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES pupils in English, Mathematics and Classics. Teacher, 168 Simcoe street. 612

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TO rent or lease, a store and dwelling with stable for four horses, large yard, &c. Apply on premises No. 481 King street west.

THAT beautifully situated residence No. 4 Homewood Terrace, Carlton street. Overlooking the Horticultural gardens, recently refitted with all the modern improvements. Apply F. Hynes, 161 Wilton avenue.

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PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—M. F. SMITH, DENTIST, 266 Queen street east. Artificial teeth, life-like in appearance, and perfect in eating and speaking; moderate fees.

PERSONAL.

LUCY, MEET ME AT THE BAND CONCERT at the Zoo on Wednesday afternoon. Meet me there sure.—NORA.

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DOMINION LAUNDRY, 160 RICHMOND STREET West. Washing delivered to any address—no machines or fluid used.

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NICELY FURNISHED FRONT BEDROOM TO rent. Terms reasonable. 206 Mutual street. 6

NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms in first-class locality; with use of bath in private family. 242 Simcoe street.

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A BIG CASH PRICE PAID FOR CAST OFF clothing, old carpets, and old stoves (Parlor or parlor.) Parties waited on at their own residences. S. SYNENBERG, 10 Queen st west.

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FEATHERS RENOVATED — MATTRESSES purified and made over equal to new; goods called for and delivered; satisfaction guaranteed; references given. B. H. VANDERVOORT & SON, 143 Victoria street. 246

FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER DOZEN YOU can have your collars and cuffs dressed equal to new at the Toronto Steam Laundry, 54 and 56 Wellington street west.

FAMILY WASHING PROMPTLY ATTENDED to. Special rates made at the Toronto Steam Laundry, 54 Wellington street west.

"GOOD TIMES" TOBACCO AND CIGARS—a choice selection of the best imported and domestic brands. W. TOLTON, Tobacconist, 1086 Queen-st. west, opposite Parkdale station.

GO TO PIPER'S FOR OFFICE FURNITURE OF every description; orders promptly attended to. 59 Adelaide street west.

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NO HUMBUG. I AM PREPARED TO PAY the highest price for cast off ladies' or gentlemen's clothing; please favor me with a call; 87 Queen West. H. ALBERT & CO.

SEND $1 TO W. R. CUNNINGS – LITTLE BRITAIN, Ont., for a setting of eggs from his Plymouth Rocks or White Leghorns. Stock first-class.

THE RUSH TO "MISS PHENIX, FRENCH Parisian Dress and Mantle Maker" continues unabated. All garments cut by a mathematical scale, which cannot err, consequently a fit like a Jersey is the result of every case. The very latest Paris, London and New York fashions continually on hand. Establishment at 415 Queen street west. tf

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BOARD BY DAY OR WEEK FOR A FEW gentlemen—also rooms to let at 220 Church street.

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M'MURRICH, HOWARD & ANDREWS—OFFICE: corner King and Yonge streets, over Dominion bank, Barristers, Attorneys, &c. Winnipeg: WALKER & WALKER; office, temporarily, Government Buildings. Hon. D. M. McMURRICH M A G. R. HOWARD, G. F. A. ANDREWS, G. H WALKER.

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CATARRH.

A NEW TREATMENT WHEREBY A PERMANENT cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON, 307 King street west, Toronto 1y

Guiteau will Die Bravely.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Guiteau announces that he is satisfied with Reed's conduct of his case. Reed is still confident of his ability to save Guiteau, but says if he fails the prisoner will go to the gallows bravely and with composure.

Reed has applied to Justice Bradley of the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus in the Guiteaucase upon the ground that the criminal court district had no jurisdiction. Bradley has the papers under consideration.

Masonry at Barrie.

At the regular meeting of Kerr lodge No. 230, G.R.C., Barrie, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Bro C W Brown, (of Toronto), W.M.; Bro D E Brown, S W.; Bro F Willmott, J.W; Bro Wm Thomson, treas.; R W Bro Carlo Forbes, (P.D.D.G.M.), sec.; R W Bro D Spry and J Gordon, benevolent committee.

A BIENTOT.

Farewell, bright dawns and perfume-laden airs,
Faint with the breath of roses newly blown—
Warm slumbrous noons, when sleep our haunting cares,
Long summer days and nights, too swiftly flown,
With sighs and sad regrets we saw you go:
Why did you leave us, who had loved us so?

'Neath sapphire skies, and starry hedgerows sweet
Laced with gold threads of gossamer we went,
Wild summer blooms beneath or wandering feet,
And summer in our hearts; our love intent.
"I will return," you said, "when roses blow,"
That time we said "good-bye," a year ago.

But I alone have seem them bloom and die,
While you have passed beyond these shadows here
Into the light. I'll follow bye-and-bye.
Meantime I wait, and hold the roses dear,
And summer sacred, for the love I bear;
Until we meet again, some day, somewhere.

A DARK LOOKOUT IN EGYPT

ARABI PASHA SAID TO BE MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

Dervisch's Prestige Gone—The Populace Excited—Europeans Leaving the Country—Alarming Reports from Correspondents.

LONDON, June 13.—A correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the situation is terrible. Any small force the fleet could land would only suffice to excite the Arabs to a general massacre. The English man-of-war Superb came around to the harbor on Sunday at midnight. The report that she was about to land marines to protect the consulate spread, and the soldiers directly crowded the beach. The boats of the Superb were ordered to keep off. The proportion of the Arabs killed in the riot is insignificant. That the fleet is almost a source of danger is shown by the fact that when the French stationed a vessel opposite their consulate to receive the refugees she was immediately surrounded by Egyptian steam launches which remain here. A collision may occur at at any moment.

In the house of commons Sir Charles Dilke stated that the government informed the British consul-general in Egypt that they think his place is with the khedive at Alexandria. He said he supposed if the consuls went to Alexandria, numbers of Europeans would also go there. He declared the present anarchy in Egypt would not be allowed to continue.

The garrison of Alexandria has been increased to 12,000. In one outbreak of the riot Admiral Seymour made preparations to land a large body of marines, and telegraphed to the consul-general for leave to do so. The latter, however, refused, after conferring with the consuls. The purpose of Dervisch and the khedive going to Alexandria is to check further outbreak, and obviate the necessity of landing marines Egyptian unified securities have fallen 2 per cent within an hour, on reports of further troubles in Egypt.

A Cairo despatch says: The work of exciting the populace is complete. Papers have been distributed summoning the people to be ready at any moment. The Italian consul has notified all Italians to quit the country.

A correspondent at Cairo telegraphs that unless there is an overwhelmingly Turkish force at Alexandria before Sunday there will be a worse outbreak than last Sunday. He says the prestige of Dervisch Pasha has disappeared.

ALEXANDRIA, June 13.—The Europeans are leaving as fast as they can. The consuls have issued a proclamation exhorting Europeans to remain tranquil, and expressing confidence that the army will be able to maintain order. A hundred persons were killed in the riot on Sunday.

All last night prayers were said before crowds of fanatics at the tombs of saints. Menaces were made against Europeans and the natives were much excited. A proclamation signed by all the consuls is posted in the city, informing Europeans that an order has been established by the army advising them to avoid disputes with Arabs and counselling them not to carry arms but to remain in their houses as much possible.

The governor has imprisoned between 200 and 300 Arabs who took an active part in the riot. Several Europeans are still missing. To-morrow over a thousand Europeans will leave Egypt. An officer of the American ship Galena was dangerously wounded.

The khedive and Dervisch have arrived at Roselton palace which can be protected by the guns of the fleet.

An Italian corvette has arrived here. Several bodies of Europeans killed in the riots show bayonet wounds. Cattani, son of a prominent banker, and Rossi, son of a leading lawyer of Cairo, have been found dead.

Among the victims of the riots are six Englishmen, one German and three Italians. The khedive drove through the Arab and European quarters to-day without an escort.

The army is showing signs of insubordination. The Egyptian troops have been authorized to arrest Europeans firing from their windows at natives.

CAIRO, June 13.—According to the engagement between the foreign consuls, Dervisch Pasha, the khedive, and Arabi Pasha, the khedive undertakes to maintain order. Arabi strictly obeying his commands. Arabi also undertakes to stop seditions meetings and preachings, and the hostility of the native press. The arrangement is generally regarded as rendering Arabi master of the situation. The khedive and Dervisch Pasha started for Alexandria ts-day. There have been numerous assaults here on Europeaus by Arabs.

The khedive and Dervisch went to Alexandria in pursuance of orders from the sultan. Arabi rode to the depot in the same carriage with the khedive. Owing to the sending of reinforcements to Alexandria, only 200 cavalry and half a regiment of artillery are left here.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.—Several Turkish ironclads are ready to embark troops for Egypt if necessary. The sultan expressed to the British ambassador regret at the affray in Alexandria, especially at the wounding of the British consul and the killing of the engineer of the Superb.

MADRID, June 13.—The greatest excitement is caused in Madrid by the intelligence from Egypt. The government and politicians of every shade fear complications between France and the North African Mohammedan States. The minister of foreign affairs yesterday declared he would insist upon the payment of the indemnity promised by France for the Spanish colonists of Oran, and would not admit the claims of French subjects in Cuba.

A man-of-war has been sent to Alexandria for the protection of the Spaniards there.

MARSEILLES, June 13.—The Mediterranean squads now at London has been ordered to get ready to proceed to Alexandria.

Leaf from a Candidate's Notebook.

"Call and see Brown 26 Lamplight street; Baptist; ask how they they like the new Baptist college; give old Mac tafy; kiss the baby sure.

"See Bugg on Paul street; compliment his wife on her twins and remind her that her father used to sell cordwood to my father sixty years ago.

"Approach Crickback by talking of rheumatism; ask if he ever tried St. Sopher's soap for it.

"Ask old Mrs. Praxclaw about the times before the rebellion and tell her that her son has a fine voice; that will get his vote.

"Ask Mrs. McGinnis about her cow; how many quarts she gives a day; tell her you knew Mrs. O'Leary's cow in Chicago; kiss the cow; say that whenever you see her husband Dennis you are remembered of Daniel O'Connell, etc, etc.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Fourteen Conservatives Elected by Acclamation Yesterday.

The nominations of candidates for seats in the house of commons took place in al the provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia yesterday. Our despatches report ourteen conservatives elected by acclamation. At the tory headquarters last night the returns were announced to be nineteen conservative and three reform candidates elected without opposition.

IN TORONTO.

Ald. Blevins was returning officer in East Toronto, and received the nominations of John Small and Thomas Thompson. James Beaty, Sr., wanted a nomination but the returning officer said his papers were informal, and ruled him out. Mr. Beaty claims they were in order and threatens to upset the proceedings.

In West Toronto Huson W. Murray acted as returning officer, and received the names of James Beaty, jr., as the conservative candidate, and W. B. McMurrich, mayor, as the representative of reform.

Charles Lindsey presided at the nominations for Centre Toronto. The only names submitted were those of Robert Hay and J. D. Edgar, conservative and reform respectively.

RETURNED BY ACCLAMATION.

Two Mountains, Que.—J. B. Daoust, conservative.
Nicolet, Que.—Methot, conservative.
Iberville—Bechard, conservative.
South Lanark—Haggart, conservative.
Cumberland, N.S.—Sir Charles Tupper, conservative.
Northumberland, N. B. — Hon. Peter Mitchell, independent.
Victoria, N.B.—Hon. John Costigan, conservative.
Ottawa County—Alonzo Wright, conservative.
Sherbrooke—Hall, conservative.
Temiscouta—Grandbois, conservative.
Dorchester—Lesage, conservative.
Frontenac— Kirkpatrick, conservative.
Bonaventure—Reopel, conservative.
Bagot—Hon. J. Mosseau, conservative.

THE CHIEFTAINS.

OTTAWA, June 13.—In Carleton the candidates, with the exception of ex-Rev. John May, retired in favor of Sir John A. Macdonald, on a telegram being read to the effect that he accepted the nomination in good faith.

GREAT FIRE IN MONTREAL.

A Million and a Half Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

MONTREAL, June 13.—A terrible fire is in progress to-night in Clendinning's block, in Victoria square. It originated in Miller, Son & Co's. bookbinding and stationery store and extended to the following premises, all of which are now gutted: Greenshields Sons & Co., dry goods, McIntyre & French, dry goods, Clendinning, stoves. The loss on Miller's is $150,000, on Greenshields, $350,000, on McIntyr & Co. $400,000, and on Clendinning's building and stock $550,000. They are insured in all the leading English and Canadian offices for three-fourths of the value.

CANADIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rev. Canon Baldwin has been appointed dean of Montreal.

The only child of C. W. Young, Stratford, was drowned in a cistern yesterday.

Yesterday the body of a well dressed young woman was found floating down the St. Lawrence, opposite Boucherville, Quebec.

The women's protection society at Montreal has had a great many applications from young women in the united kingdom who want to immigrate to Canada.

In the libel suit of McNamee v. Phelan of the Montreal Post, the chief justice rejected the plea of justification pleaded by defendant, and gave him to Thursday to lodge a new one.

The farewell meeting at St. Andrew's church, Ottawa, in honor of Rev. D. M. Gordon, was very largely attended. Among those on the platform were representatives of every Protestant church in the city. A letter of apology was also read from Rev. Father Davidson, regretting that ill health prevented him from being present. Addresses were presented from St. Andrew's society and the Auxiliary bible society.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES IN BRIEF.

Capt. C. L. Edwards, insurance agent, suicided at Buffalo yesterday.

Senator Anthony was yesterday re-elected senator for Rhode Island for the fifth time.

The army worm has totally destroyed the grain in Butler and Warren counties, Ohio. The worms appeared in millions and are passing to the northward.

Edward Gallindo, of New York, manufacturer of mouldings and cabinet house trimmings, has assigned: liabilities $69,000; nominal assets, $70,000.

A barrel containing the mutilated body of a negro was found in the river at Apollo, Pa. It is believed he was killed at Salina, where 300 colored miners have been imported recently.

At Virginia City (Nev.) a premature explosion in the Union Consolidated mine killed John Black, James Brown, and John Brown, and fatally injured R. Hicks. Brown was blown to pieces.

RAILWAY NOTES.

The new Credit Valley railway freight sheds will be ready for occupation by the end of this week.

The Northern railway company has decided to adopt the Westinghouse air brake on their line.

The bill passed in the house of commons last session, obliging railway ticket-brokers to cease business, takes effect July 1.

The following official changes on the Grand Trunk line are being made: Mr. Moore, assistant freight agent at Montreal, has been appointed general manager of the great eastern freight line, a position specially created for him. Mr. Burns, local freight agent at Montreal, has been appointed successor to Mr. Moore. Mr. Martin, who was recently appointed freight agent at Detroit, has been appointed to Burns' position at Montreal. John Main, Grand Trunk agent at Portland, will go to Detroit to fill Martin's position. George Smith, late chief clerk at Portland, takes Mr. Main's position.

Two Strong Adjectives.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The minister of Guatemala characterizes as "untrue and absurd" the sensational despatch from Mexico, regarding the object of the visit of President Barrios, of Guatemala, to this country.

Gen. Grant in Canada.

ST. THOMAS, June 13.—Gen. Grant passed through St. Thomas over the Canada Southern to-day. Three cheers were given him as the train left the station.

THE ANGLICANS' SYNOD.

OPENING OF THE SESSION AT THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

A Good Gathering—An Animated Discussion on Church Matters Expected—The Bishop's Address.

The Anglican synod of the diocese of Toronto met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the school-house attached to the Church of the Ascension, in Richmond street west. His Lordship Bishop Sweatman presided, with Rev. John Pearson as clerical secretary and Dr. J. George Hodgins as lay secretary. There were 101 parishes and missions represented. The present session of the synod is looked upon as one of the most important ever held, embracing as it does the adoption, amendment or rejection of the new constitution. The 18th clause of the constitution is the one which will be primarily attacked, Rev. J. Langtry leading the opposition with an amendment whose effect will be to keep the executive committee in the hands of the synod, as at present, instead of as is alleged, virtually giving the bishop the power of appointing the greater portion of the members.

THE MORNING SERMON.

At 10 o'clock in the morning a sermon was preached to the synod by Rev. W. Reiner, of Cobourg, in St. George's church, the rev. gentleman selecting for his text from 2nd Cor. xiii, 11th verse, after which the holy communion was celebrated.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Rev. J. H. McCollum and E. M. Chadwick examined the credentials of the delegates and reported.

The bishop then delivered his opening address, of which the following is a synopsis:

Since we last met in synod in November two of our clerical brethren have passed away. Rev. John Burdett, ordained a deacon by Bishop Bethune, in 1872; the greater part of his ministry was passed in the extensive and arduous mission of Galway, and he enterred his rest at the parsonage at Kinmount on Dec. 29 last. The dean of Toronto's demise was also appropriately and touchingly alluded to. There was no actual diminution to note in the clerical staff. The bishop had held 39 confirmations, in which 817 candidates were admitted, delivered 68 sermons and addresses, administered holy communion 31 times, attended 24 meetings, consecrated 3 churches, opened 1 new church, ordained 5 deacons and 6 priests, baptised 8 infants and 2 adults. With regard to the census of 1881 I had purposed to present a full analysis of those returns as exhibiting the growth or otherwise of the membership of the church of England in the various deaneries and parishes of the diocese as compared with the fluctuations of the population. An investigation of the figures leads me to the conclusion that the more prudent course is not to enter too closely into details in a statement that will be made public. The results are such as to arouse any earnest churchman to the serious conviction that we need to lay aside our differences, our supineness, or our self-complacency or whatever else hinders living growth and healthy expansion of the body if we desire to maintain even the position we now hold among the religious bodies of the country. [Hear, hear, from several rev. gentlemen.] The growth of the church, however, in the city of Toronto is healthy and the present position of the church in the diocese of Toronto is far more favorable than its posit on in the province of Ontario at large. Taking the five principal denominations and grouping under the denoions of Methodists and Presbyterians all the sub-divisions of those bodies respectively, the percentages of increase during the last decade have been: Total of the five denominations 53.1, Baptists 87.7, Methodists 70.4, Presbyterians 62.6, Church of England 49.5, Roman Catholics, 32.3. The actual gain of numbers by each body have been: Church of England 19,245, Methodists 6761, Presbyterians 5630, Roman Catholics 3835, Baptists 1714; and the total membership at the taking of the census was: Church of England 30,913, Methodists 16,357, Roman Catholics 15,716, Presbyterians 14,612, Baptists 3667. I am the more desirous of giving prominence to the fact that whatever retrogression has taken place in the relative strength of the church in the province has not been chiefly due to the falling back in this diocese, because this inference has been drawn in some of the public prints from a correspondence on this subject. I will compare the numerical growth of the five leading denominations during the last ten years in and outside of the diocese of Toronto. In Toronto diocese: Methodists show an increase of 31,488, Presbyterians 13,670, church of England 11,979, Roman Catholics 6333, Baptists 4913; in the rest of Ontario: Methodists 97,751, Presbyterians 47,637, Roman Catholics 40,344, church of England 23,565, Baptists 15,138—that is to say of the total increase of these general bodies in the whole province, the proportion which is assignable to this diocese is: Church of England 1 in 2.96, Baptist 1 in 4.00, Methodist 1 in 4.1, Presbyterian 1 in 4.48, Roman Catholic 1 in 7.37. The rank and strength of these five bodies at the present time in Toronto diocese and in Ontario outside of Toronto diocese and outside of Toronto the order is—Methodists 435,950, Presbyterians 322,426, Roman Catholic 258,989, Church of England 258,986, Baptists 762; within the diocese of Toronto: Methodists 155,553, Church of England 107,551, Presbyterian 95,323, Roman Catholic 61,550, Baptists 16,918. The present state of our diocese is certainly prosperous. The new mission scheme will be laid before you. Rev. Dr. Sullivan of St. George's church, Montreal, will be consecrated bishop of Algoma on St. Peter's day, June 29, in Montreal, in place of the late Bishop Farquier. The London society for the promotion of christianity have appointed Rev. Johnstone Vicars their general agent for the diocese of Toronto.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Rev. John Pearson was re-elected clerical secretary, Dr. Hodgins lay secretary and W. B. Atkinson secretary-treasurer of the diocese.

The reading of the previous minutes, which had been printed and circulated, was dispensed with, and scrutineers were named for the election to-day of the elective members of the executive committee.

MEMORIALS PRESENTED.

A memorial was presented from the board of directors of the Upper Canada Bible association regarding the more universal distribution of the bible throughout the world., and praying that the synod would do all in its power to propagate the circulation of the bible. Referred to a special committee.

A memorial was read from the Presbyterian synods of Hamilton and London, asking that a joint memorial of all synods be presented to the Ontario government, to pass an act making the reading of the bible in all public schools a part of the regular studies.

LEGALITY OF AN ASSESSMENT.

A great deal of interest was manifested in the subject of the legality of the assessment of the different parishes for the widows' and orphans' fund. Dr. Snelling, the burser, was asked if he had the written opinion of the synod's solicitors with him on the matter. The burser said that he had not, but the synod insisted on hearing it read before it was submitted to the court on contested seats. Dr. Snelling went after the document and it was read to the synod. It was an elaborately-prepared opinion and it held that the compulsory assessment was illegal, as was also disfranchisement of parishes which did not pay such assessment. [The opinion was received with applause.]

PRESENTING REPORTS.

The various reports in the order of business paperfrom letters A. to J., which had not been sent from the printer's hands, were accepted as read.

THE CANON ON MISSION FUND.

The canon on mission fund of the last synod, as follows, was read and confirmed without discussion:

There shall henceforth be only one mission fund for maintaining all the missionary operations of this diocese, whether home, domestic or foreign, which fund shall be administered by the mission board, in accordance with the constitution, canons and bylaws of the synod.

Under the name home missions, shall be included all Church of England missionary efforts within the diocese of Toronto. Domestic missions shall include the Northwest and Algoma. Foreign missions shall include all missions of the Church of England, not falling under the name either of home or domestic missions.

All moneys contributed or bequeathed for missionary work shall be managed and distributed by the mission board, in accordance with the wishes of the donors when expressed as to the particular branch or branches of the missionary work to which such money shall be applied.

All moneys not so specially designated or appropriated, shall be proportionally divided among the several objects of the mission fund, according to the judgment of the board.

Home missions.—(See canon for the expenditure of the mission fund in the diocese of Toronto.)

Domestic missions.—The moneys allocated to domestic missions shall be remitted to the committee appointed by the provincial synod to receive the same, and at such dates as may be agreed upon by such committee.

Foreign missions.—The moneys allocated to foreign missions shall be remitted to the committee appointed by the provincial synod to receive the same, and at such dates as may be agreed upon by such committee.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

A discussion ensued as to whether discussion of the new constitution should be proceeded with pending the distribution of the printed reports. The synod was divided in the matter, and on motion of Ald. Boswell it was made the first business of to-day immediately after the presentation of the report of the court on contested seats.

The canon on the registration of deeds of church property was discussed until the synod adjourned at 6 o'clock. The wording of the canon was considered by many of the speakers as equivocal and indefinite. The bursar said that it had been prepared in a hurry. The discussion will be continued to-day when the synod meets at 9 30 a.m.

A BIG GAME OF POKER.

Three Bets of $150,000 on a Single Hand—Alleged Fraud and Conspiracy.

NEWBURGH, N.Y., May 13.—At midnight Dr. Monteville M. Hodges, dentist and a sporting man was arrested here. Francis P. Weed of this city charges Hodges and Wm. M. Scott, who is now dying of consumption in California, with cheating at games and with conspiracy to defraud. It is stated that the three played poker in June last, each betting $150,000 on a single hand. Weed and Hodges lost. Weed alleges that the hands were put up by Hodges and Scott, they to divide the winnings. Weed had recently received from the estate of his deceased father half a million dollars. It is stated Weed paid the defendants during the year over $100,000, having compromised for $120,000, and there is $15,000 yet due on an unpaid note. This Weed desires to avoid paying and has begun attachment proceedings against Hodges and Scott to recover as much as possible of what they have already received.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Serious Riots at Cleveland—The Weavers' Strike—Iron Men Returning to Work.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—When work stopped to-night at the rolling mills a greater part of the hands were put in cars and sent down town. Seventy-five Bohemians who live in adjacent districts were escorted by fifty police. The streets filled with people, so that the police had to clear a way. When half-way to the cars the mob began a fusilade with stones and cinders. They aimed first at the workmen, but as the excitement increased the policemen were pelted. Scarcely any officers or laborers escaped. Many were severely cut and bruised. Detective Lawrence was knocked down and brutally beaten and kicked. Six stone-throwers and some wearing strikers' badges were arrested. The mayor and the heads of the police department are in consultation with reference to an effective method of preventing a repetition of the outbreak to-morrow.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—Some excitement is created in mining circles by the decision of the Baltimore and Ohio railway's miners not to mine coal for the east at less than four cents. The mines have been operating at 3½ cents, but the miners discovered that coal was being shipped west which was mined with the understanding that it was for the east.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 13.—The strikers have resumed work at the Wabash rolling mills on the same conditions as those of the Cincinnati district.

COHOES, N. Y., June 13.—The five strikers who returned to work at Harmony mills Monday under a reduction were reinforced by five more to-day. With the aid of overseers and two bosses one hundred looms and four mule frames were put in operation. Twenty-five skilled operatives left to-day.

Tranquility Being Restored in the West

CHICAGO, June 13.—General Forsythe, the Indian fighter, says Teller's policy in disarming the Indians does much to prevent outbreaks and raids. The rapid development of railways in Mexico and portions of Arizona is also doing much to settle the Indian question. The proclamation of the president against the cow boys of Arizona did much good.

Galvanized into Speech.

RICHMOND, Va., June 13.—The doctor yesterday applied a galvanic battery to the colored boy alleged to have been struck dumb for lying. The boy speedily recovered his speech. The negroes believe that the cure was effected in as mysterious and providential a manner as that by which he originally lost his speech.

Mr. Beaty's Nomination.

Old Mr. Beaty appeared before Ald. John Blevins, the returning officer for East Toronto yesterday to put in his nomination papers. Mr. Blevins took objection to the names to the paper being blurred and advised Mr. Beaty to have them made good. Mr. Beaty went straightway to have the names put down again and to have his lawyer's (Mr. Bowes, of Foster, Clarke and Bowes,) advice in the matter. When he returned with the new papers he was told that the time for receiving nominations had expired and that his would not be received. So he was shut out, as he says, by a trick. Mr. Beaty had the $200 in his hand ready to put up.

Looking for Silk Stealers.

Detectives Cullen and Richardson of Montreal are in the city looking up a case of burglary which occurred in that city on the 14th instt, in which there were $1000 worth of silks, gloves, feathers, etc., stolen. The authorities kept the thing quiet and gave the thieves a chance to get rid of the stolen goods. They have traced two of the burglars to the city but have not laid their hands on them yet.

A Toronto Case in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Times: The case of Clarke v. Kerr, which came up in the police court a few days ago, has collapsed. All the trouble between these parties arose from a mortgage which Clarke held on certain houses in Toronto belonging to Mr. Kerr, which, on account of depreciation in value, would not realize the face of the mortgages if sold. After having arrested Mr. Kerr for obtaining money under false pretences and putting him to an enormous amount of expense and trouble the prosecutor returned to Toronto. It is stated that Mr. Kerr will enter an action for damages for false arrest.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPRESSION BILL STILL IN PROGRESS.

An Attack on Bismarck—Joy Over Ignatieff's Resignation—Birth of a Russian Princess—European Crops.

LONDON, June 13.—In the house of commons consideration of the repression bill was resumed. Various amendments were moved by Irish members and rejected, but Gladstone agreed that a re-entry into an evicted holding should not be punishable unless it was effected by force, and of two magistrates exercising summary jurisdiction one must be a lawyer. Harcourt promised that summary jurisdiction, so far as it applied to assaults on bailiffs, etc., should be exercised only in proclaimed districts.

Clause 5 was adopted by 176 to 34.

Clause 6 dealing with unlawful assassins was adopted. It is reported that the government is negotiating with the home rulers with

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The Toronto World.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1882.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

Other questions may be important, but the question of the national policy is the main one of all now before the country. Having begun this policy, and having had trial of it for three years, shall we now abandon it? The question is not decided yet, by any means, it is still the main issue before the country to-day. The vote of 1878 did not settle the question; for that purpose another vote has to be taken now. During the three years that the N. P. has been in operation the increased output of Canadian manufactures has been something wonderful. By the transmutation of raw materials into manufactures of various kinds an actual bona fide creation of wealth to a large amount is going on. In these three years the home production of textile fabrics has more than doubled; it might be as near the truth to say that it has trebled. In many other lines the present production, and consequently the labor employed, is double what it was three or four years ago. More capital and more labor are employed than before. Let us try to take a cool, businesss view of the matter. What would be the effect upon business and credit generally, were the popular verdict now to reverse that of 1878, and to decree that the national policy had been found wanting and must be abolished? Why, everywhere there would be collapse, consternation and dismay. To use the strong and expressive language of Scripture, all faces would gather blackness, in view of impending calamity. Such a gloom as falls upon a community when some terrible catastrophe is about to happen would overspread every manufacturing city and town. But not alone there would the effect be felt; it would quickly spread to the remotest corners.

Is there a business man who does not "feel this in his bones," whatever be his politics? On the other hand let us anticipate the effect of a popular vote sustaining the N. P. "by a large majority." From the minds of the business community a load of apprehensions would be lifted.

Everybody would know, not only that all present enterprises were to be continued, but also that many new ones, some of them of large magnitude, were bookeed for immediate prosecution.

Ah! but it is said nobody proposes to abolish the N. P., but only its most objectionable features. The coal tax, the bread tax, the sugar tax, the iron duties and the specific duties on textile fabrics—these are to be swept away, but a fair protection will still be left. The reply must be that capitalists could no longer be induced to risk it. There are two contingencies to be looked at. First, if the N. P. be sustained, not only will all present enterprises be continued, but very shortly new ones involving many millions of capital will be entered upon, and that right speedily. The millions are actually waiting in the States, in England and in Canada—waiting the event of June the twentieth. Let the verdict of that day be against the N. P., and immediately the intending investors will take flight. They will trouble Canada no more with either their presence or their proposals; they will simply leave a perverse country to its unfortunate fate. If the N. P. be sustained at this juncture, the expansion of industry and of production during the next three years will far excell that of the three years past. But let it be decided that the tariff is to be amended by those who are hostile to the very principles upon which it is framed—by Sir Richard Cartwright, for instance—no assurance that can be given will restore confidence in business circles.

A popular vote now against the N. P would mean far more than a mere readjustment of the tariff. It would mean a crash, a tumble, the closing of many now prosperous hives of industry, the ruin of many homes, the banishment of thousands of our people. As for projected new enterprises they would all vanish at once, like the baseless fabric of a vision. It seems incredible that the people, having industry protected and prosperous, with all manufactured products supplied at reasonable prices, would willingly vote themselves back into the former condition of depression and suffering. We shall believe it when we see it. The national policy is emphatically the main issue of all now before the country. It is the question of our subsistence—the question as to whence thousands of our people are to get their bread and butter. The boundary question is an important one, no doubt, but it looks small alongside of the great question of employment for the people. It is still the question of the day, even as it was in 1878; and it will continue to be such until the free trade folly is clean crushed out in Canada. Very probably a strong popular vote for the N. P. now would silence the free trade fanatics, and give the country rest.

But there are reforms of various kinds which are urgently wanted, it may be said. Well, probably there are, but just now the most pressing question of all is that of work and subsistence for the people. We have had a trial of the N. P. for three years, it has done wonders in giving to our own people much work and wages that formerly went to foreigners. The only trouble has been, indeed, that it did not go far enough. If the policy be sustained it will soon be greatly extended; but if condemned, then what we already have will be taken away from us. After three years trial we are asked to say whether we like the N. P. well enough to take more of it, or whether we vote to sweep it away and go back to the old system. The second vote on the N.P. is absolutely necessary to settle the question. The question of subsistence and daily bread for our people is the main issue, the great question of all. When that has been settled, so as to stay settled, we shall feel like tackling various questions of reform with great vim and vigor.

We hear a great deal said about the bread tax and the coal tax. The coal tax does not touch the Ontario farmer at all. It touches the Toronto workingman to the extent of $2.50, admitting that he uses five tons per annum and that we pay all the duty. Give the city workingman three days more work in the year and the account is balanced. The right way to look at the coal tax, from the workingman's point of view, is to put down on one side two dollars and fifty cents, and on the other side all that the workingman has gained in wages and number of days work.

Perhaps he has not gained so much in wages by the day. There is a practical answer to this: he has six days' work now every week. Before he existed on three or four days' work per week. The wages nominally might be the same, but look at the difference in the week's results. All comparisons of wages are at fault if they do not include the fact that there are now three hundred days' work in the year for mechanics in all indoor employments against one hundred and fifty or two hundred days work that was the rule before.

Here is a practical question for business men. It is for bankers, wholesale men, all others who control the country's business. On the vote of June 20th would you expand or contract? If the N. P. was condemned, would you not immediately contract your credits, and haul in sail? On the other hand, if the N.P. were sustained, would you not immediately spread your sails, and go ahead? With present prosperity and fair prospects are the people of Canada fools enough to vote themselves into poverty? Amongst all practical issues, the foremost one to-day is the tremendous business crash that would follow a popular vote reversing the National Policy. Your property, your business, your prospects, worth to-day a hundred dollars, would not be worth fifty dollars to-morrow. Let people reflect a little, let them bethink themselves what a vote against the N. P. now would mean. Why, it would mean ruin, collapse, consternation and dismay. No practical man dares to contemplate such a calamity, dare he vote for it? For business reasons the N. P. must and shall be maintained.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR IRISH CRIME.

Mr. Parnell, says the New York Tribune, is much impressed and dejected by the late assassinations in his country. His sole explanation and apology is to the effect that the crimes must not be charged to his account, as the land league orginization ceased to exist six months ago in the districts where the murders have been committed. But did the responsibility of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues cease when the land league was suppressed? That is the question which the Tribune sets itself to answer. Parnell and his partners were thrown into jail, and in the meantime the British parliament passed such laws as seemed necessary to give the land law a fair trial. From the jail where Parnell was confined no warning to the Irish people was issued, not one word of rebuke, or caution, or indignation passed his lips. The no-rent proclamation, and various political harangues had already made law-breaking a duty and intimadation an allowable weapon of political warfare.

A few indefinite phrases, says the Tribune, led to the opposition of practical reform and to the encouragement of wide spread agitation. On no basis will they have the agrarian question settled. They are not satisfied with their own solution of the Irish trouble; they will not have it settled on the basis of the "Three F.'s;" the agitation must go on. As for the crimes, the blood is on the head of the over enthusiastic law-breakers! Their own hands are unsullied!

THEIR INHERENT WEAKNESS.

The World, keeping ever in view our speedy development into an independent nation, has always been an advocate of the N. P., or our commercial independence. Political independence will soon follow the firm establishment of commercial independence. The inherent weakness of the opposition on the question of fiscal legislation—the issue in this contest—is that that party is made up of doctrinaires like Sir Richard Cartwright and David Mills; of "practical men" like Alexander Mackenzie who have said that the N. P. was a national folly, a national crime; a party that has for its organ the Globe which is constantly abusing and libelling the manufacturers who give work to our people, and is as constantly upholding the importer who is much more of a blood-sucker on the community than is the manufacturer; and last and worst of all whenever reformer protectionists were returned to parliament as such—Mr. Irving and Wood of Hamilton, Workman of Montreal, and John Macdonald of Toronto, all members of the preceding parliament—they went back on the encouragement of home manufactures and the development of native industries, and voted as Mr. Mackenzie and the Globe told them.

MR. PHIPPS' ARTICLES.

The special articles written for The World by Mr. Phipps are read with interest by everyone. As Ald. Clarke said in his speech last night at the amphitheatre whenever he saw Mr. Phipps' name over an article he read it and he would advise all to do the same. Mr. Phipps' articles are stored with facts, they are embellished with pen pictures, and they are the result of thought and study.

NEWSPAPER WRITING.

One reason Mr. Phipps writes so well is that he writes little; the articles in the Mail and Globe are by men who are good for two to three columns a day, such as it is. The World has a much larger list of editorial writers than either of these journals; six different hands wrote the articles in these columns on Monday last and on many other days not less than four different pens appear. And so with our reports and descriptive writing. The World can say with some degree of pride that there is not one incompetent man on its staff and that its articles and reports are not only well written, but they are fair and accurate, something that can be said of neither of our big and partizan contemporaries. The World is going right for the first place and it hopes to attain it by a style of journalism much more creditable and altogether different from what obtains in the Globe and Mail.

THE FAIR AND BEAUIFUL.

Ten Sound and Sensible Rules for Women—How to Dress and Act.

(From Lady Beauty in London Society.)

"Rule One.—A woman's power in the world is measured by her power to please. Whatever she may wish to accomplish she will best manage it by pleasing. A woman's grand social aim should be to please.

"And let me tell you how that is to be done," Sophia said, putting her paper down for a moment. "A women can please the eye by her appearance, her dress, her face, and her figure. She can please the ear by studying the art of graceful elocution, not hard to any of us, for by nature we speak with finer articulation than you. She can please the mind by cultivating her own—so far, at least, as to make her a good listener; and as much as she will she can please the fancy by ladies' wit, of which all of us have a share. She can please the heart by amiability. See here," she continued, growing graver, "you have the key of my system. Beauty of person is only one feature of true beauty. Run over these qualities. See how small a part personal beauty or the freshness of youth plays here. I want you to observe this; for my art would consist not in making women attractive who are openly pretty and young, but in showing them that youth and prettiness, though articles of beauty, are neither the only nor the indispensable articles."

"Rule Two.—Modesty is the ground on which all a woman's charms appear to the best advantage. In manners, dress, conversation, remember always that modesty must never be forgotten."

"Hardly likely to be," I murmured. "Is it?"

"Understand me," answered Sophia briskly. "I mean modesty in a very extended sense. There is nowadays a tendency in women to rebel against old-fashioned modesty. The doctrine of liberty is spreading among us, for which I thank God," Sophia said (she was the oddest little mixture of tory and whig and radical ever compounded on this eccentric earth.) "But the first effects of that doctrine on our minds are a little confusing. We are growing more independent and more individual. Some of us fancy that to be modest is to be old-fashioned, and of course we want the newest fashion in all things. I maintain," Sophia said, growing a little warm, as if she fancied I might argue back—"I maintain that a modest woman is the reply of my sex to a brave man—you can no more have a true woman without modesty than a true man without courage. But remember, I use the word modesty in a high sense."

"Just what I was going to ask," I said.

"Not prudery," she added. "Prudery is to modesty what brag is to bravery. Prudery is on the surface; modesty is in the soul. Rosalind in her boys's suit is delightfully modest, but not," Sophia said with a twinkle in her eye—"not very prudish, is she?"

I assented, and thus made way for—

"Rule Three.—Always dress up to your age or a little beyond it. Let your person be the youngest thing about you, not the oldest."

"Rule Four.—Remember that what women admire in themselves is seldom what men admire in them."

"In nine drawing-rooms out of ten," Sophhia said, seeing me give a look of inquiry as she read this article, "Miranda or Cordelia, as novel heroines, would be voted bores. Women would say, 'We utterly decline to accept these watery girls as typical of us; we want smartness and life.' I don't really care much for Miranda or Cordelia myself, Now this seems to me to caution us against trusting too implicitly or too far our own notions about ourselves. Another source of misunderstanding comes from the novel-writers. We are the novel readers, and the novelist is forced to write heroines to suit our taste. He does not want to offend us. Thus it comes about that even the male novelist is too often only depicting women's women, after all. And I believe scores of modern girls are seriously misled for this very reason. They believe they are finding out what men think of them, when in truth they are reading their own notions handed back to them under a pretty disguise.

"Rule Five.—Women's beauties are seldom men's beauties.

"Which," she remarked, "is another form of what I said just now, only here I speak of personal beauty. My observation is, that if ten men and ten women were to go into the same company, and each sex choose the prettiest woman there, as they thought, you would rarely find that they choose the same. If this be so, we ought not to trust ourselves even as to our faces without considering that the sex we are to please must in the end settle the question, and will settle the question in its own way.

"Rule Six.—Gayety tempered by seriousness is the happiest manner in society.

"By which I mean," Sophia said, looking at me with knitted brows, as if she were about to explain some matter not altogether clear to herself "that in all our gayety there ought to be a hint of self-recollection. Do you understand me?"

"Not quite," I said.

"This I know certainly," she replied: "the most agreeable women I have met with—and I think the most regarded—have been women of rank, who have been trained with a due regard for religion. Their wordly education had made them mindful of grace and liveliness; their religious education kept these qualities under a particular sort of control, which is perceptibly different from mere good breeding. It seems to me that vivacity and sprightliness are greatly enhanced by a vein of seriousness. Certainly no woman ought to be a mocker

"Next," she continued, seeing I did not speak, "comes—

"Rule Seven.—Always speak low.

"I wonder why I put that down. It is so obvious. In support of it I need only quote your Shakespeare, who calls it 'an excellent thing in woman.'

"Rule Eight.—A plain woman can never be pretty. She can always be fascinating if she takes pains.

"I well remember," Sophia said after reading this, to me, rather questionable assertion, "a man who was a great admirer of our sex telling me that one of the most fascinating women he had ever known was not only not pretty, but as to her face decidedly plain—ugly, only the word is rude. I asked my friend, 'How, then, did she fascinate?' I well remember his reply—'Her figure,' said he, 'was neat, her dressing was faultless, her every movement was graceful, her conversation was clever and animated, and she always tried to please. It was not I alone who called her fascinating; she was one of the most acceptable women in society I ever knew. She married brilliantly, and her husband, a barrister in large practice, was devoted to her—more than if she had been a queen of beauties.'

"Now here," Sophia continued, resuming her own discourse—"here was a woman who, excepting a fairly neat figure, had not a single natural gift of appearance. Is not this worth our thinking about—those of us women who care to please and are not beauties born?

"Rule Nine.—Every year a woman lives the more pains she should take with her dress.

"The dress of us elderly dames," Sophia said, laughing, "ought to be more of a science than it is. How often one hears a woman of fifty say, 'O, my dressing days are past!' When," adds Sophia, "if she thought about it, they have only well begun. At least, the time has come when dress is more to her than ever. Remember, from 40 to 65 is a quarter of a century—the third of a long life. It is a period through which the majority of grown-up people must pass. And yet how little pains women take—how little thought before hand—to be charming then!

"And now," she went on, seeing I did not speak, "here comes my last rule—as yet:

"Rule Ten.—In all things let a woman ask what will please the men of sense before she asks what will please the men of fashion.

"I by no means intend," she added, "that a woman is not to have regard to the opinion of men of fashion, only she should not give it the first place. She will carry the men of fashion sooner by methods that please the men of sense than men of sense by methods that please men of fashion. And besides, listen to the men of fashion. They always praise a woman for things which begin to perish at twenty-five. Even the old men of seventy will talk of 'a fine girl—deucedly fine girl!'" (I wish I could give an idea of Sophia's slightly wicked mimicry at this passage.) "And they will call a woman rather on the decline, when, if she is on the decline, where and what are they? You see if a woman lives for the commendation of men of fashion she will, if pretty, piquant, or what not, have a reign of ten years. But if she remembers that she has charms of mind and character and taste, as well as charms of figure and complexion, the men of sense will follow her for half a century; and in the long run the men of fashion will be led by the men of sense.

"And there," Sophia cried merrily, throwing the paper down on the rug beside her—there are my rules for reforming our little world of women!"

ARIZONA COWBOYS.

A Graphic Picture of the Lazy and Desperate Ruffians.

(Santa Fe Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

The outlaws of Arizona, who have been the subject of a proclamation by President Arthur, are known as rustlers. They are of the same breed, however, as the cowboys of Colorado and Texas. Being further away from civilization, and in a country singularly well adapted to business such as theirs, they have become habitually vicious. Wherever the cowboy may be put, and under whatever circumstances he may be met he will be found to be the same animal—lazy, foul-mouthed, desperate, intemperate, full of swagger and bravado, and careless as well of his own life and property as those of others. He wears a buckskin suit, with a hat having a rim wide enough to cover his ears and neck and tuck in at the collar band. In his leather belt hang two large and fine revolvers, generally self-cockers, and in one boot-leg, held in place by two slits in the leather, rests a knife of murderous pattern. The cowboys range in age from 18 to 30. The life which they lead is not conducive to longevity, and it is therefore very rare that a genuine cowboy more than 30 years of age is found. If one succeeds in dodging the bullets of deputy sheriffs and the gibbet of Judge Lynch until that period is passed he generally abandons the trade and takes to train and stage robbing as a profession.

The cowboys, who make their appearance occasionally at frontier towns in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, devote the greater part of their time to the cattle which they are employed to herd, and in the shipping season drive them to the nearest desirable railroad station. On the great ranches they find no opportunity to indulge their lawless propensities. They literally live among their cattle, faring but little better than the brutes which they are hired to guard. The little cooking which is necessary they do themselves. They are their own tailors and doctors, and once or twice a year, when near a fine stream, if the weather is not too cool, their solitary shirt is washed after a fashion. When the round-ups occur and the great cattle drive is begun, the cowboy's life begins to take on a different aspect. The drive is often long and always dangerous and laborious. The boys are splendidly mounted, their horses and saddles being, with the exception of their revolvers, the possessions in which they take the most pride. They ride among the cattle at imminent risk of being trampled to death, and at night sleep on the ground. When the herd has been delivered and the boys have partaken freely of frontier whiskey the trouble begins. If there is a dance-house near at hand they head for it and signalize their presence by attempting to "shoot out" the candles or lamps as the case may be. As a rule, they are not disturbed in pastimes such as this. If they conclude before morning to "take the town," then war is declared and somebody will be killed.

The Arizona rustlers are simply northern cowboys on an unending spree. They are wild men. No Apache that ever lived had less regard for life than they. They pretend to pay some attention to cattle, but as that industry in Arizona is not yet a large one, there is not much in that line for them to do. Their occupation is pillage and murder. They travel in small parties, and rob everybody they meet. The other day a cowboy entered a little settlement and purchased a can of corn beef. Taking the meat and a keg out into the road, he sat down on the keg and opened the can. When everything was ready he called to a man, a stranger standing in front of the store, to come and help him eat it. The man was not hungry. "You've got to eat it," came the command, accompanied by a movement of the hand, which rested on a revolver. The stranger advanced slowly and partook of the meat, evidently in an unhappy frame of mind, but his host seemed to enjoy the repast and the society of his newly-made acquaintance not a little.

A cowboy entered a hotel dining room, sat down opposite to a young man whom he addressed as a tenderfoot, and began to throw the dishes and their contents on the floor. The young man endeavored to remonstrate with him, but before he could finish his first sentence he was pierced by a bullet from the desperado's revolver. Events like the above are of daily occurrence in Arizona.

—Those in search of the latest novelties in photography should pay a visit to the establishment of J. H. Lemaitre & Co., 324 Yonge street, two doors north of Edward. Their extra rapid process is a perfect success and so quick in its action as to produce in the dullest weather, negatives of the highest delicacy and quality. Cabinets $3 per dozen; tablets, $5 per dozen.

ELECTROPLATING.

TO PUBLISHERS

We will furnish electros with the accompanying Canadian Ensigns for seventy-five cents each Suitable for political and national announcements

WORLD PRINTING COMPANY

TORONTO.

ELECTION NOTICES.

VOTE FOR

BEATY.

ELECTORS OF WEST TORONTO,

RALLY

To the support of

Good Government, the National Policy, Prosperity and Surpluses, and Just Rights of Ontario.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

EAST TORONTO

THE FRIENDS OF THE REFORM CANDIDATE

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON,

Who will volunteer to provide vehicles for the polling day, June 20, will please send in their names and address as early as possible to

ALEX. E. WHEELER,

Sec. Centra Com., 170 King-st., east

East Toronto Election

LIBERAL CONSERVATISM.

POLICY:

PROTECTION

CANDIDATE:

JOHN SMALL.

ELECTORS OF EAST TORONTO.

The paramount issue you and the other electors of the Dominion are now called upon to decide is

"THE NATIONAL POLICY."

Be not deceived by side issues that opponents to this policy are attempting to raise at the pending elections.

If you feel that it has benefitted the Dominion, and laid the foundation stone of our nationality record your vote in favor of

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMALL.

West Toronto!

NO COAL TAX.

EQUAL LAWS FOR RICH AND POOR.

Mayor McMurrich

will address his friends and supporters at the following meetings:

On Wednesday evening, June 14th, at Hincheliffe's Hall, corner Bloor street and Brunswick avenue.

On Thursday evening, June 15th, at Essey's Hall, Queen street west.

On Friday evening, June 16th, at Scholes' Hall, corner of Dundas and Queen streets.

On Saturday evening, June 17th, at Bailey's Hall, Huron street.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Support the Founders and True Friends of the National Policy

CENTRE TORONTO.

Your vote and influence are respectfully solicited for the re-election of

ROBERT HAY.

As member of the House of Commens for this Division.

Protect and Foster Home Industries.

ELECTION NOTICES.

East Toronto.

LIBERAL

Central Committee Rooms,

CORNER OF

KING & GEORGE STS.

THOMPSON and ONTARIO'S RIGHTS.

Grand Mass Meeting

A Genuine Manufacturers' Meeting will be held in the

LIBERAL AMPHITHEATRE,

Corner of Queen and Yonge Sts., on

Thursday, 15th inst., at 8 p.m.,

When the Trade Policy of the country will be discussed by manufacturers from their own practical experience of its operation.

Working men are especially invited.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

34

Rally! Electors Rally!

WORKS,

NOT WORDS.

Under the auspices of the Workingmen's National Union of Canada.

The National Amphitheatre,

ON

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1882

The National Policy discussed by workingmen, showing its action and results to the industrial classes of Canada.

Workingmen make this meeting a bumper.

3

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RAILWAYS.

MANITOBA.

HOLBROOK EXCURSION!

FOR THE SEASON OF 1882

will run via the line of

Credit Valley & Canada Southern Railways,

and leaving Union Depot, Toronto, 12:30 noon

June 6th and 21st for Fargo, Grand Forks Winnipeg, Portace la Prairie, Brandon and all points Northwest. Freight shipments made weekly For rates, tickets tnd full information apply to

D. A. HOLBROOK & CO.,

Northwest Emigration, Real Estate, and Ticket agents, for Credit Valley and Canada Southern railways, 62 King-st. E, Toronto. 135

Great Western Rail'y

Sleeping Car Arrangements Between Toronto and Chicago.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 1, 1882, AN elegant Wagner sleeping car will be attached daily, (except Sundays) to train leaving Toronto at 11.45 p. m., arriving at Detroit at 9.25 a. m., and Chicago at 7.40 p.m. the following day. Returning will leave Chicago daily (except Saturdays) at 9.10 p m, arriving at Toronto at 6.40 p. m.

Passengers leaving Toronto will be able to take sleepers after 9 p m, at Yonge street depot.

For railway passage, tickets and sleeping car accommodation, apply to T. W. JONES, 23 York street; CHAS. E. MORGAN, 64 Yonge street, and at Ticket offices at the Union and Yonge street depots.

WM. EDGAR, General Passenger Agent. F. BROUGHTON, General Manag

WINNIPEG ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANITOBA! MANITOBA! MANITOBA

SCOTT, BROWN & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Correspondence solicited. Office: 241 Main street, Winnipeg, Man. P.O. address, box No. 3, Winnipeg

MANITOBA!

The undersigned will be pleased to attend to the purchase and sale of property in Manitoba and the Northwest. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

JAMES AUSTIN,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

346 Main Street, Winnipeg.

GEORGE B. ELLIOTT & CO.,

Valuators and Investors.

WEST LYNNE MANITOBA.

Correct and Confidental Valuations made of all property in Southern Manitoba towns and villages, and of farm property in Southern Manitoba.

Confidental Reports furnished owners and intending investors.

Taxes paid for non-residents. Eight years in Red River country. Correspondence solicited

Charges moderate. tf

TONSORIAL.

OLD DOLLY VARDEN.

CAPTAIN JACK

Has opened a fine Shaving Parlor for the west end

456 QUEEN STREET,

Near Denison Avenue.

TENDERS WANTED.

To Builders and Contractors

Tenders are requested for the several works required in executing certain alterations and additions to the following public schools, viz:

Church St., Givins St., Bathurst St., and Wellesley Schools.

Plans and specifications for Church street school may be seen at the office of Mr. D. ROBERTS, No. 17 Union Block, Toronto street; for Givins Street School at the office of Mr. W. STRICKLAND, No 12 Canada Permanent Building, Toronto street; for Bathurst Street School at the office of Messrs PAULL & SON, Trust and Loan Company Buildings Toronto street; and for Wellesley school at the office of Mr. E. J. LENNOX, corner of King and Yonge streets.

The Tenders (on forms supplied by the architects) are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of the Public School Board on or before 2 o'clock on

TUESDAY, THE 20TH INST.

Each tender must be accompanied with an accepted bank cheque for ten per cent of the amount of tender up to $10,000, and five per cent over that amount, which sum shall be forfeited if the party whose tender is accepted, declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. A. MILLS, Chairman of Com. 236 W. C. WILKINSON, Sec P. S. Board

TOBACCOS.

FRESH SUPPLIES

OF

LEMESURIER & SONS'

Dark and Bright Plug and Cut Plug Tobaccos. Also the Finest Brands of Snuffs are arriving daily at

ROBT. SHIELDS & CO.,

AGENTS FOR ONTARIO 135

36 Front Street East,

TORONTO.

MILLINERY.

To Her Royal Highness

PRINCESS LOUISE!

Continued from Thursday, 11th, till May 23rd inclusive,

GRAND SPRING SHOW

OF

MILLINERY,

Feathers, Flowers and

FANCY GOODS,

In Her New Store, 251 Yonge Street,

OPPOSITE TRINITY SQUARE, TORONTO.

MISS STEVENS,

Mourning a Specialty.

MERCHANT TAILORS

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY

MERCHANT TAILOR,

221 QUEEN STREET WEST

TORONTO. b

WHY GO

TO

KING STREET MERCHANTS

FOR YOUR

ORDERED CLOTHING

when you can get equally as good for one-third less money at

R. BALDIE'S,

19 ADELAIDE STREET EAST.

Fourteen years experience in first-class houses of this city, New York and Boston. 462.

SAMUEL FRISBY,

SCIENTIFIC TROWSER MAKER,

249 YONGE ST.

West of England Goods—Latest Styles. 246

UNDERTAKERS.

M. NOLAN, 537 Queen street west. Funerals supplied in First-Class style at the Lowest Rates. The best Hearse in Toronto. Telephone communication with all parts of the City.

STEAMERS.

NIAGARA NAVIGATION CO.

Palace Steamer

CHICORA,

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday, 22nd May.

The steamer Chicora will leave Yonge street wharf daily at 7 a.m. for Niagara and Lewiston, making close connection with New York Central and Canada Southern railways.

Tickets and all information at W. R. Gallaway, 20 King street west, and 25 York street, and Barlow Cumberland, 35 Yonge street, and 24 York street.

The Superb Excursion Steamer,

EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The queen of the lakes will return to Toronto on June 16, and will make her first trip on

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

OAKVILLE—Fare 25c., children 15c. Leaving at 2 p.m., returning leave at 6 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 19,

BURLINGTON BEACH—Fare 50c., children 15c., leaving at 9 a.m., returning leave at 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20,

GRIMSBY CAMP GROUND—Fare 50c., children 25c., leaving at 9 a.m., returning, leave at 4 p.m. All trips from Geddes' wharf, calling both ways at Queen's wharf. Further particulars at office on wharf.

E. H. VANDUSEN, Captain, C. J. McCUAIG, Manager.

TENDERS WANTED.

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are requested for the several works re- executing certain alterations and additions lowing public schools, viz :

St. G vins St., Bathurst St., and Wellesley Schools.

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S, 236 W. C. WILKINSON, n of Com Sec P. S. Board

TOBACCOS.

SH SUPPLIES

OF

ESURIER & SONS'

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MILLINERY.

Her Royal Highness

CESS LOUISE!

from Thursday, 11th, till May 23rd inclu v.

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New Store, 251 Yonge Street,

TR NITY SQUARE, TORONTO.

S STEVENS,

Mourning a Specialty.

CHANT TAILORS

PH DIMBLEBY

CHANT TAILOR,

EN STREET WEST

ORONTO. b

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TO

REET MERCHANTS

FOR YOUR

ED CLOTHING

equally as good for one-third less money at

ALDIE'S,

AIDE STREET EAST.

experience in first-class houses of and Boston. 4 6 2.

EL FRISBY,

C TROWSER MAKER.

ONGE ST.

England Goods- s. 246

DERTAKERS.

LAN, 537 Queen street supplied in First-Class style tes. The best Hearse in To- communication with all parts

TEAMERS,

NAVIGATION CO.

ce Steamer

CORA,

ARRANGEMENT.

Monday, 22nd May,

ora will leave Yonge street for Niagara and Lewiston, ction with New York Central railways. formation at W. R. Gallaway, nd 25 York street, and Barlow ge street, and 24 York street.

Excursion Steamer,

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Y, JUNE 19,

CH—Fare 50c., children 15c., ning leave at 4 p.m.

Y, JUNE 20,

ROUND—Fare 50c., children , returning, leave at 4 p.m. wharf, calling both ways at ber particulars at office on

C. J. McCUAIG, Manager.

AROUND THE WORLD.

....Emmeline West of Richmond has been poisoned once, shot at twice, and stabbed three times, but is still alive and well.

.....Twelve million bushels of corn were last year made into glucose in the United States alone. Brewers were the largest consumers.

....An Iowa man in Chicago was in great luck yesterday. He procured a license to get married, but was arrested and taken to Iowa before he could use it.

.....The chief of the fire department of Coldwater, Mich., is under arrest for setting fires. His object was to keep the firemen interested by giving them something to do.

....A man was arrested and fined for kneeling and praying aloud in the streets of Wichita, Kansas, and the Times declares that he could have stood up and sworn with impunity.

....A Missouri woman was astounded when a man took her suddenly in his arms and jumped into a pond with her; and grateful when she learned that her dress had been in a blaze, which the leap extinguished.

....In an after dinner conversation as to the qualities most important to a prime minister, one said "eloquence," another "knowledge," a third "assiduity." "No," said Pitt, "patience." Mr. Gladstone must feel this to-day.

.....The case is reported in the "transactions" of the Michigan state medical society of a young man who was treated, during an attack of pneumonia, containing forty-nine different ingredients. He is reported as having survived.

....Witchcraft is looking up in Boston Mrs. Eddy says that her husband was killed by evil mesmeric influences. The witch is a spiritual medium, and she makes no denial—possibly with a view to the incidental advertising of her business.

.....According to the London Journal of Mental Science, people who take small overdoses of alcohol daily, insufficient to produce intoxication, are more liable to serious diseased conditions than those who from time to time indulge in great excess.

.....The lately deceased Duke of Grafton is said to have shown some years ago, to a physician who flattered himself he had cured his grace, all the bottles of medicine which had been prescribed, but none of which had been taken, although the patient had got well.

.....The widow of Lord Rolle, hero of th political satiric poem, "The Rolliad," so famous and often quoted eighty years ago, is thriving to-day on the $50,000 a year, with two residences, he bequeathed to her. He died in 1842. If living he would be 126.

.....A wife at Boone, Iowa, got a divorce from her husband solely on testimony volunteered by her sister, who then professed to detest him; but within a month the sister married the man and confessed that she had schemed to part the couple for that purpose.

.....A memorial window in honor of John Bunyan is to be placed in Elstow church. Thus the man who spent twelve years in jail on account of his heresy and schism is avenged. Amid all his dreams the great dreamer probably never imagined such an honor as this.

....The drama "Florinel," lately produced as the original work of an American playright, is said to be by the Louisville Courier-Journal to be almost identical with an old German piece called "Hermance, the Child of Fortune," once used by Madam Schiller, and in the repertoire of Maggie Mitchell.

....An edict signed by the czar, and published in the official Gazette of St. Petersburg, virtually bankrupts every wealthy Jew in Russia. It provisionally suspends all payment for contracts or debts due to Jews, prohibits them from settling outside towns and villages, and otherwise provides for their speedy extirpation throughout Czardom.

....The recently published returns of the Austrian (1880) census show that 59 per cent of the people are employed in agriculture, 5¼ in commerce, banking and transportation, 3½ in liberal professions, 3 1-6 are landowners and capitalists, 1 4-5 servants, ½ per cent educatiouists, 26½ are engaged in mining, and the occupations of 3-10 per cent are unknown.

.....Mr. Grattan, British consul in Antwerp, directs attention to the rapid increase in the value of land in Belgium. In 1846 the two millions of hectaret under cultivation were estimated to be worth 192,000,000 sterling; their value in 1880 was estimated at between 440,000,000 and 480,000,000 sterling. The rentals of farms, which in 1840 averaged £1 to £1 4s per hectare had risen in 1866 to £4. The hectare is equal to 2 acres 1 rood and 35 perches.

.....A ten-hour law has of late been enforced in the mills of Massachusetts by state inspectors. One of the ways in which an evasion of the statute has usually been attempted was by starting before the regular hours, and alleging that it was necessary, in order to get the machinery in running order at the time when work was supposed to begin. Thus as much as two or three hours was added per week to the legal sixty. The inspectors have now decided to allow only five minutes for starting up, and to prosecute those mill owners who are longer about it.

.....One of the nomad brethren of tramps dropped dead in a fit of coughing in the middle of Piccadilly, London, the other day. He wore no shirt, and his coat was buttoned haphazard, wherever a button happened to exist and a buttonhole was present on the other side. The man was young, not ill-looking, seemingly well nourished, with hands soft and white and skin remarkably clean, though his clothes were ragged and mud-stained. He was at once recognized by the master of the workhouse to which the corpse was brought, as an old habitué, of one of the best families, who had fallen into this way of life, and loved it. In his pocket were found a number of most humorous sketches of the masters and beadles of half the poorhouses of England, which would have done credit to Leech.

.....In the belief that the name of Balfe, as that of the first British comp oser to elevate the English lyric drama to a high position, deserves to be nationally recorded, a memorial was recently addressed to the Dean of Westminster by professors of music in the universities, eminent conductors, heads of musical educational establishments, and most of the cathedral organists in the united kingdom, expressing an earnest desire that a tablet may be placed in Westminster Abbey "to the memory of a musician whose genius and achievements won for him, during his lifetime, a high reputation, not only among his countrymen, but also upon the continent of Europe." This memorial has been complied with, and the tablet will take its place among similar monuments in the national galary of fame.

MANITOBA MATTERS.

Prairie Province Paragraphs Prepared for Perusal.

The Portage livery stables are enjoying a boom, as there is an unparalleled demand for horse flesh.

A money order department is to be established in connection with the Morris post office on July 1st.

West Lynneites are jubilant over the incorporation of that borough. There will be three wards in the new town.

The West Lynne race track is now in first-class condition. There will be a meeting held on the course on Dominion day.

J. J. Cochrane, of Nelsonville, has produced a pea vine 21 inches long, the growth of this season. Not so bad for a late spring.

Track laying on the P. W. & N. W. railway has been completed to McDonald, a town site on the classic bank of Rat creek.

It is reported that F. A. Martin, of West Lynne, has succeeded to the position occupied by Mr. Moberly, C. E., on the syndicate.

Trail & Moulson will, during the summer erect a large grain elevator at the Emerson depot. It will be finished for the fall trade.

Indians are making night hideous by their pow-wows in Sioux village, a suburb of Portage la Prairie. Treaty time is approaching.

The Morning Star is the name of a journal to be published at Dominion City. Arrangements are not all completed yet, but will be in a short time.

The sum of $729.25 was realized from the sale of stamps in the Portage postoffice during May. The amount for the same month last year was $483.80.

A salvation army has reached the Portage. They have entrenched themselves in Ashdown's hall, where they will fight the good fight as long as there are souls to capture.

Rev. Mr. Frizzell, who has acceptably ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregation of the M. E. Church at Morris, for the past two years, has been appointed to Demorestville circuit in Ontario, for the succeeding year, and will leave this week for his new field of labor.

Natural History.

(*Detroit Free Press*).

"What sort of a bird is this?"

"This is an English sparrow. He cannot carry off a lamb, like the eagle, nor is he provided with teeth and claws like the tiger, but he leaves his mark all the same."

"How did he get here?"

"A philanthrophist brought him over from England."

"What is a philanthropist?"

"He is a cross between a lunatic and an idiot."

"What did he want to bring the sparrow to America for?"

"Because he hated the country and wanted revenge. It wasn't enought for him that we have smallpox, yellow fever, cholera, droughts, floods, cyclones and forest fires and grasshopper plagues."

"What are the chief merits of the sparrow?"

"His beautiful voice and lovable nature. His song is so much sweeter than a file rasping over castiron that people have died after hearing it."

"How does he employ his time?"

"In screaming, fighting and voting early and often."

"Where does he build his nest?"

"In the cornices of houses. If he could have the use of 1000 trees rent free he would turn up his nose at the offer. He couldn't damage a tree any, but he can make it necessary to paint a house every month."

"Of what is his nest composed?"

"Of everything he can handle, except old oyster cans and empty beer bottles."

"Does the hard hearted citizen ever destroy those nests?"

"He does. When his family clothes line or crowbar or long handled shovel is missing he pulls down a nest and recovers the lost article."

"What does the poor sparrow do then?"

"He rebuilds."

"Can he be discouraged?"

"If his nest was pulled down 15,000 or 20,000 times he might commence to feel down hearted, but those who have routed him out 500 or 600 times have not seen him even change countenance."

"What other birds does he agree with?"

"The buzzard and the polecat. He is too proud to take up with every stranger who comes along. He has driven away our robins and bluebirds and larks and chickadees, and even the hens are looking for another opening."

"Would it be wicked to kill one of these sparrows?"

"Awfully wicked. The philanthropists would raise such a howl that the killer would have to skip the country. Besides you can't shoot 'em, they won't be poisoned, and no one ever yet trapped one. A man down in Ohio thinks a blow with a barn door might fetch 'em, but it is as yet an untried experiment."

"That is all for this time. Let us now lay away our books and sit on the steps and listen to the ravishing melody of the sparrow's evening song."

—THE INTERNATIONAL THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE, 75 Yonge street, corner of King, Toronto. A body of French and English physicians are in charge. Great reformation in medical science. The spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle of Montreal, and ex-aide surgeon of the French army, which conveys medical properties direct to the seat of the disease, has been proved in the leading hospitals of Europe to be indispensable for the cure of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma and lung disease. Dr. Souvielle and a body of English and French surgeons and physicians are in charge of this most scientific institution on this continent. We wish country practitioners who have not had sufficient practise to distinguish the different forms of lung disease to bring their patients to our institute, and we will give them free advice. This institute has been organized by this body of scientific men to place Canada in a position to compete on scientific views with any part of Europe, and to protect the people from the hands of insignificant men. Dr. Sonvielle's spirometer and its preparations were invented after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis and used in hundreds of cases to prove its effects. He has the sole right in France, England, the United States and Canada. Last year over 1000 letters of thanks were received from all parts of Europe, Canada and America for the wonderful cures performed by the Spirometer. Hundreds of the leading people of this country given as references. Write or call at the International Throat and Lung Institute, 75 Yonge street, corner of King, Toronto, and you will be received by either of the surgeons. Consultations free to physicians and sufferers. Call or write enclosing stamp for pamphlets giving full particulars free. 135

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents bottle.

MONEY AND TRADE

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, June 13.—Montreal 209¾ and 209, transactions 8 at 209¼, Ontario 128 and 126¾, Toronto 180 and 179, Merchants 130 and 128¾, Commerce 147¾ and 147½, transactions 100, 50 at 147¾, Imperials sellers 138, Federal 161 and 160¾, transactions 55, 37, 50, 10, 15, 10, 40, 50, 10, 60, 15, 50, 10 at 161, Dominion 194¼ and 194, transactions 10, 24 at 193¾, 20 at 194, Standard 116 and 115, Hamilton sellers 126, Hamilton fifty per cent, sellers 120, British American sellers 140, Western Assurance 132¾ and 132½, Consumers' Gas 153 and 152, Dominion Telegraph Company 93 and 95, Montreal Telegraph Company 134 and 132½, Canada Permanent sellers 238, Freehold sellers 180, Western Canada sellers 210, Union 135 and 133½, Canada Landed Credit 131 and 129½, Building and Loan Association 109½ and 108½, transactions 9 at 109, Imperial S. & Invest, sellers 113, Farmers Loan and Savings, sellers 128, London and Canadian Loan and Assurance, sellers 137½, National Investment Association 113 and 111, Peoples Loan buyers 112, transactions 10 at 113, Real Estate Loan and Debenture company sellers 100, Landed Security company sellers 146½, Manitoba Loan buyers 126½, Huron and Erie buyers 161½, Dominion Savings and Loan buyers 120½, Ontario Loan and Debenture sellers 133, Hamilton Provident sellers 135, Brant Loan and Savings Society 109 and 108½, transactions 20 at 108½, British Canadian Loan and Investment buyers 107, Agricultural Loan and Savings company buyers 121, Royal Loan and Savings company 120 and 118.

WM. FARLEY. WM. MARA

HUDSON BAY STOCK

Bought and sold for Cash or on margin.

FARLEY & MARA,

MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

26 TORONTO STREET.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, June 13.—*Closing Prices*—Banks—Montreal 210 and 209½, Ontario 127½ asked, Banque du Peuple 89 and 88¾, Molson's Bank offered 127, Bank of Toronto 181 and 179, Banque Jacques Cartier 120 and 119, sales 50 at 120, Merchants Bank 129½ and 129¼, Union Bank 100 and 98½, Bank of Commerce 147½ and 147, Exchange asked 175, Federal 165 and 160, Montreal Telegraph Company 134 and 133½, Dominion Telegraph Company offered 95, Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company 72½ and 72¼, sales 50 at 72½, 500 at 72¼, City Passenger R R at 147½ and 145, Montreal Gas Company 170 and 169½, sales 10 at 170, Canada Cotton Company 142½ and 141, sales 25 at 141, Ontario Investment 138 and 134, St. Paul M & M 134½ and 133½.

E. STRACHAN COX

STOCK BROKER,

No. 56 King St. East, Toronto,

Buys and sells Canadian and American Stocks strictly on Commission.

Also represents the Grain and Provision House of Messrs. D. H. Denton & Co., Chicago, through whom orders are executed on the Board of Trade either for cash or on margin.

Receives telegraph quotations of the New York, Chicago and Montreal markets, daily reports and financial papers.

Cheese Market.

INGERSOLL, June 13.—Ten factories offered 1208 boxes; 875 boxes sold at 10⅝c June make up to the 10th instant. Several factories in this section have sold during the past day or two at 10c. Nearly all the cheese made is sold and will be shipped this week. Seven buyers were present and 19 factories.

Grain and Produce.

TORONTO, June 13.—CALL BOARD.—Flour dull and nominal. Two cars of No. 2 spring wheat offered at $1 34 and 5000 bushels at $1 35, without bids.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were moderate and prices steady. Wheat offered to the extent of 400 bushels, and sold at $1 25 to $1 26 for fall, $1 02 to $1 03 for goose. Spring wheat was nominal, at $1 32 to $1 34. Barley dull, with a sale of one load at 64c. Oats steady, with sales of 200 bushels at 49c and 50c. Hay in moderate demand and steady, there being sales of thirty loads at $14 to $15 for clover, and at $15 to $16 50 for timothy. Straw steady, with sales of five loads at $7 to $9 for bundled oat, and $12 for a load of rye. Butter and eggs unchanged. We quote:—

Wheat, fall	$1 25 to $1 29	Apples, brl	3 50 to 5 00
do spring	1 32 to 1 34	Lettuce doz..	20 to 0 30
do goose..	1 02 to 1 04	Rhubarb dz..	0 20 to 0 25
Barley	0 64 to 0 68	Radishes....	0 30 to 0 40
Oats	0 49 to 0 50	Asparagus doz	30 to 0 40
Peas	0 80 to 0 85	Beans, bu...	3 00 to 3 20
Rye	0 77 to 0 82	Onions, doz..	0 10 to 0 15
Clover seed	4 90 to 5 10	Cauliflr, doz...	0 00 to 0 00
Beef, hd qrs	11 00 to 12 00	Chickens, pair	0 50 to 0 50
do fore qrs	9 00 to 10 00	Fowls, pair...	0 60 to 0 75
Mutton....	10 50 to 12 00	Ducks, brace	0 00 to 0 00
" carc	0 00 to 0 00	Geese	0 00 to 0 00
Lamb.....	13 00 to 14 30	Turkeys	1 00 to 2 00
Veal.....	8 50 to 10 00	Butter, lb. rlls	0 18 to 0 20
Hogs, 100 lbs	9 50 to 10 00	do dairy ..	0 14 to 0 17
Beets, bag..	0 70 to 0 80	Eggs, fresh ..	0 18 to 0 20
Carrots, bag	0 60 to 0 70	Wool, per lb..	0 19 to 0 20
Parsnips, bg	0 75 to 1 00	Hay	13 00 to 16 50
Potatoes, bg	1 70 to 1 90	Straw.....	7 00 to 9 00

MONTREAL, June 13.—Flour—Receipts 2100 brls, sales 500 brls. Market quiet and steady at unchanged rates, sales 200 brls superior extra at $6 15; 100 brls strong bakers' at $6 45, 200 Ontario bags at at $2 75, 200 Ontario bags at $2 80. Quotations—Flour—Superior $6 30; extra $6 20, spring extra $6 10; superfine $5 60; strong bakers' $8 00; fine $5 00; middlings $4 10; pollards $3 75; Ontario bags $3 00; city bags $3 90; wheat red $1 42; white $1 36; spring $1 40; corn 95c; peas per 60 lbs, $1; oats 43½c; barley 70c rye 90c; oatmeal $5 20; cornmeal $4; butter western 12½c to 15c; eastern township 18c to 21c; Brockville and Morrisburg 16c to 17c; creamery 15c to 17c; cheese 10c to 11c; pork $22 to $23; lard $14 to $16; bacon 13c to 14c; hams 13c to 15c; ashes, pots $5 10 to $5 20; pearls nominal.

BEERBOHM SAYS:—London, June 13.—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize firmly held. London—Fair average red winter, shipment present and following month was 47s 6d now 47s; red winter, prompt shipment unchanged at 48s 6d; good cargo s red winter wheat off coast was 51s 6d, now 51s to 51s 6d. Weather in England and on continent unsettled. Liverpool—Spot wheat firm; maize firmer, ¼d dearer. Paris—Flour and wheat firm."

TOLEDO, O., June 13.—Wheat—No 2 red $1 34½ asked for cash, $1 29½ for June, $1 15 for July, $1 10 for August, $1 09½ bid and 1 09½ asked for Sept, $1 08½ for year. Corn—No 2 73½c asked for cash, 73½c bid for June, 73½c bid for July, 73½c bid for August, 58c for year. Oats, 35½c bid for August.

DETROIT, June 13.—Wheat No 1 white $1 30½ for cash and June, $1 24½ bid, $1 24½ asked for July, $1 08½ for Aug, $1 08 bid, $1 08½ asked for Sept, $1 07½ bid, $1 07½ asked for year. Receipts. 9600 bush,

OSWEGO, June 13.—Wheat lower, sales 1500 bush white state $1 35, 3000 mixed state $1 40. Corn lower, sales, No. 2 western 84c, rejected 82c. Oats quiet, Canada 58c. Barley nominal. Rye weak, Canada held 76c in bond.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Cotton lower, middling uplands 12 3-16c. Flour —Receipts 26,000 brls, dull, generally unchanged, sales 11,000 brls. Rye flour easier at $3 80 to $4 25. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 253,000 bush, firm, sales 1,428,000 bush, including 132,000 bush spot. Exports 7000 bush. No 2 spring $1 39, No 2 red $1 44 to $1 46½, June $1 45½ to $1 46½. No 1 white $1 36½. Rye firm at 81½c. Malt quiet. Corn—Receipts 91,000 bush, firmer, sales 1,290,000 bush, including 98,000 bush spot. Exports 60,000 bush, No 2 77c to 78c, June 76½c. Oats—Receipts 31,000 bush, higher, sales 346,000 bush, mixed 59c to 62c, white 59c to 67c, No 2 June 58½c to 59c. Hay weak at 65c to 70c. Hops quiet and unchanged, Coffee unchanged. Sugar weak, standard A 9½c, cut loaf 10¾c, crushed 10¼c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum lower, crude 6½c to 6¾c, refined 7½c. Tallow steady at 8½c. Potatoes steady and unchanged. Eggs lower at 21½c. Pork strong at $20 87½ to $21 12½ for new mess. Beef firm. Cut meats firm, pickled bellies 11½c, shoulders 11½c, hams 15c to 15½c, middles scarce, long clear 12½c. Lard higher, Butter weak at 19c to 27c. Cheese higher, new 6c to 11½c.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Flour unchanged, Wheat irregular, $1 22 to $1 32½ cash, $1 32½ June, No. 2 wheat $1 17½ to $1 17¾ July. Corn unsettled at 70½c cash and June. Oats higher, 50c cash, 49½c June. Rye lower at 68c. Pork irregular at $21 cash and June. Lard irregular at $11 60 to $11 67½ cash, June. Bulk meats quiet, shoulders 9½c, short rib 12½c, short clear 12¾c. Whiskey quiet at $1 16. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 3c. Receipts —Flour 11,000 brls, wheat 43,000 bush, corn 321,000 bush, oats 97,000 bush, rye 6000 bush barley 5000 bush. Shipments—Flour 3000 brls wheat 11,000 bush, corn 514,000 bush, oats 75,000 bush, rye 5000 bush, barley 10,000 bush.

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"Brown's Household Panacea," has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, and any kind of a pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

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Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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having the same to sell by auction will have their property well placed on the market, the sales well conducted, and a moderate scale of charges.

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Choicest Selected Lot of the Celebrated

CANADIAN MALPEQUE OYSTERS,

Just received this day from Prince Edward Island served on the shell; try them.

GEO. BROWN,

Late of the American H

NOTICE.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.

DIVIDEND NO. 30.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT, upon the Capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Monday, the 3d day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th of June to the 2nd of July, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Toronto, on

Tuesday, 11th day of July next.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

W. N. ANDERSON,

General Manager.

Toronto, May 23rd, 1882.

CONFECTIONERY.

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482 Yonge st., Toronto,

CATERER,

—AND—

Ornamental Confectioner!

Special attention given to supplying Weddings, Evening Parties, &c. A full supply of all requisites, including Cosaques, Silver Dishes, Centres, Cutlery, Table Linen, Table Napkins, &c, constantly on hand.

Wedding Cakes and Table Decorations

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(Established 1860), 27 GOULD STREET TORONTO, ONT. Dr. Andrews' Purificantis, Dr. Andrews' Female Pills, and of Dr. A.'s celebrated remedies for private diseases, can be obtained at he Dispensary Circulars Free. All letters answered promptly, without charge, when stamp is enclosed. Communications confidential. Address R. J. Andrews, M.D., Toronto, Ont.

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INSURANCE

Cheap Life Insurance.

[From the Ætna Quarterly.]

The co-operative assessment associations have secured a large membership from their representations that they furnish cheap insurance. Men have been induced to join these associations because they recognize the uncertainty of life, and their duty to provide for their families in event of death. They have been led to believe it is the only true form of insurance, and superior to the well-tested plans in use by the legitimate companies. We have frequently shown through the columns of this paper that the representations of these associations and their over-sanguine agents are delusive and untrue, and that they are unworthy of confidence or patronage, having no permanent basis to stand upon.

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y,

of Hartford, Conn., was early in recognizing that a considerable number of those seeking insurance desired it upon the most inexpensive plans. With a view of meeting the popular demand it organized a copyrighted system, which combines the utmost cheapness, safety and equity. The plan requires only a minimum rate, and avoids the necessity of taking large premiums for the sake of returning large dividends. It gives all the advantages obtainable under more expensive policies. It is peculiarly adapted to those who desire to secure the largest amount of insurance at the least possible cost; to those who want immediate protection, but are not ready or able to pay for endowments or other plans more expensive, and for those who wish insurance for a limited time, or for a specific purpose. The accumulations under this plan are kept distinct and separate, and the insured receive the benefit of them by the application of the surplus at stated periods.

There is, therefore, no further necessity or excuse for trusting the future happiness and support of dependent ones to the deceptive and uncertain system of passing round the hat after the funeral, for the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY issues policies secured by an accumulation of

$27,000,000

to back up its promises, and at less expense than the article obtainable of any co-operative company, whose certificates are of no permanent value.

Circulars giving the full particulars of the plan above referred to, can be obtained by addressing the company,

Western Canada Branch: Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

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STOVE, NUT, EGG, } 6.50 PER TON

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Corner Esplanade and Princess Streets.
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BEST HARD WOOD, (Beech & Maple), long, $5.00 Per Cord
" " cut and split, $6.00 "
2nd QUALITY, " $4.00 "

Orders left at Offices, Cor. Bathurst and Front Sts., 51 King St. East, Yonge St. Wharf, and 532 Queen St. West, will receive prompt attention.

135

P. BURNS,

COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT

ICE.

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10 pounds per day	$1 50 per month.	40 pounds per day	$3 50 per month.
15 " "	2 00 "	50 " "	4 00 "
20 " "	2 50 "	100 " "	7 00 "
30 " "	3 50 "		

($35 00 per Ton at the Ice House.)

The undersigned wishes to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that he has now on and the largest Stock of Lake Simcoe Ice that has ever been procured by any firm in Toronto, and is prepared to supply all orders with which he may be favored, either by the carload, ton or in smaller quantities, at moderate charges. C. BURNS, Prop'r, Dominion Ice Delivery, 330 King-st., east.

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LIS OF PRICES.

Ladies' Polish Calf Button Boots, French heels and heavy plates	$2 50
do do do do without plates	2 50
do do do common sense heel	2 50
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All goods marked in plain figures. 135

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IS THE LARGEST, COOLEST IN SUMMER Unequalled in Cleanliness, Best Ventilated, best Furnished, and the best managed Hotel in Canada Graduated Prices.

HENRY J. NOLAN, Chief Clerk. MAR H. IRISH Proprieto 135

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First Prize.)

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I have now on hand a lot of sail boats (chaloupes. 18 and 22 feet long, 2 feet 9 inches deep, 5 feet 6 inches broad. hey are guaranteed safe and finished n galvanized iron. Address for price,

JEROME JACQUES,

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BY four months' use of Charles Cluthe's Latest Spiral Truss. Patented in U. S. and Canada. POINTS OF EXCELLENCE: 1st, Weigh

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.