THE WORLD.

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FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1887.

Scene-Shifting in Europe.

The statesmen with whom it rests to order new scenes in European diplomacy have given the world considerable of a change of late. Only recently they appeared to everything ready for proclaiming the re- of the Kaiserbund, or alliance of the Emperors; which august event was to y and confidence to their happy sub- ng with dismay and confusion corres- to all peoples excluded from their rule. But the event happened and now we hear that one expected Emperor Wilhelm and the Czar is postponed, if not definitely aban- time, while the Emperors have withdrawn from conspicuous onal activity in the diplomatic field, their ime ministers are making them- selves extra busy, as if by way of compensation. Bismarck, on the part of Germany, and Kalnoky, on the part of Austro-Hungary, have just arranged the basis of a commercial treaty between the two countries. There are other indications that the treaty will doubtless be brought to a successful conclusion; and that friendly commercial relations between Germany and Austro-Hungary will be emphasized just at a time when between Russia and Germany such relations are in a worse state than they have been for years before. It is described as another feature in the situation, though it is not by any means a new one—that Germany and Austro-Hungary are giving great prominence to Italy as an ally that it would suit them to have some day soon. Well, unless Italian statesmen have altogether departed from Cavour's principles of nation-building, which they are not likely to do in a hurry, they will jump at the chance. It was Cavour's plan to seize every chance that offered of placing Italy in alliance with neighbors more powerful than herself, and in a manner render- herself necessary to them, or at least giving and in all the great things that were . In this way he (Cavour) so played cards that when the Crimean war came on had a place secured for Italy in the alliance then formed against Russia; and it looks as if Italy were heading towards another anti-Russian alliance now. The following is from The New York Tribune's cable correspondence:

The triple alliance is now openly dead and the Kalnoky and Bismarck monarchies emphasize its demise. The two Chancellors have substituted Italy for Russia, and British military officers who know the composition of the Italian army regard Italy as no mean ally. But Russia is now playing a hand entirely her own. The Czar, who manages his own foreign policy, evidently wants to keep free from all entangling alliances. The contempt poured upon the French Republic by the Russian press, notably by The Moscow Gazette, since Katkoff's death, and the Czar's well known dislike of the men who rule France, indicate no present arrangement with the Paris Government; but every day makes clearer that when what Bismarck calls the "inevitable" war between France and Germany breaks out, Germany will have to count upon Russia as a passive if not as an active foe. Private letters from Berlin declare the existence of almost feverish anxiety in high places to strike, sharp and strong, against any future combination of Russia and France, and to secure Italy as an ally for the defence of Austrian territory against Russian aggression. It is the belief of the English Foreign Office that Italy is already committed to that responsibility, but this is not generally accepted. The Cologne Gazette professes to describe German feeling without friendship and without enmity. France is naturally delighted that the Czar refrains from meeting his imperial relatives.

Without doubt the tendency of things in Europe just now is towards war. According to former precedent, it seems likely that New Year's day will pass over in peace; but present probabilities look dark for next spring.

Dreams! Dreams!!

Our commercial unionists, seeing that the reality they wish for is slow of coming, have taken to dreaming about it, as if *that* might hasten matters. The Mail brings up again proposal," one of sixteen years adian Board of Trade deputa- St. Louis on invitation by the ional Board. On that occasion the Canadians made a proposal which was either commercial union or something very like it. Our contemporary is clear that for the good of both countries it ought to have been accepted, but somehow or other it was not. Here is where The Mail is slack in doing its duty to the public. It is profuse in its citations to show how Mr. McLennan of Montreal proved incontestably that what he proposed was just the thing for both parties, but it is lamentably backward in enlightening us as to what exactly it was that caused our neighbors to reject it. We are told merely that "the commercial union proposal of that day was not accepted." But now, it appears, "a second time the subject of freer intercourse with our neighbors is agitated," this time by Mr. Wiman. A recent interview with him in New York has been published, in which he suggests that the five millions and a half of dollars now annually levied on imports of raw materials from Canada—ores, lumber, fish, farm products, etc., be remitted (the same being done on the Canadian side). This, Mr. Wiman intimates, is not all that should be done, but it is making one step forward. "And now," says The Mail, "if the proposal takes definite shape once more we will be blind to our own interests if we reject it."

We reply—dreams, dreams, all dreams. You are but amusing yourself with the baseless fabric of a vision. The wide-awake and grasping people with whom you have to deal are just as hard to make a bargain with now as they were in 1871. You will find it not merely difficult, but impossible, to get their consent to *any* treaty that Canada dare put her signature to. Why did they reject Hon. John Young and Mr. McLennan's offer of 1871, and again Hon. George Brown's of 1874? We reply—simply because they would not look at anything that Canada could live upon. With them it had to be everything, or no agreement at all. Now, surely, they having rejected so many offers from this side, the next offer should come from them. But we are not much alarmed; the offer will not come.

A Foolish Old Man.

Old man Hannibal Hamlin, who filled the vice-presidency under Abraham Lincoln, the great and good, has been telling a Pittsburg reporter ghost stories about the State of Maine and other districts down that way. According to him the hatchet faced fish pirates of Jim Blaine's pocket throughout are in a state of mind because they are not allowed to steal Canadian fish. A further grievance is that Canadian hunters go over there and kill fur bearing animals, which is really a favor conferred, for if the bears and wolves were not thus kept down in that desolate country the Blaine vote would shortly be chewed up. But Mr. Hamlin says that the people of New England in general and of Maine in particular are just aching to invade Canada. Well, who is holding them? When Canada was invaded in 1812 the New England militia staid upon the safe side of the border and saw the Americans regular] pitchforked by the British and Canadians, without lifting a [illegible] About the same date a Brit[illegible] capital city of the Union [illegible] while the great American [illegible] ing up the river for his life. The [illegible] the West do not desire to invade Canada. New England is of no account either here or there. Even during the war of secession the New Englanders were more famous for making fortunes out of shoddy contracts than for anything else. New England is no good.

Old man Hannibal is too ripe. He is out of date and ought to be called in to prevent him from squeaking and gibbering like the ghosts in the streets of Rome. At his time of life he ought to be saying his prayers instead of going about making imbecile efforts to stir up bad blood against a people who only ask to be let alone. He is a sample of the class of men to whom we are asked to hand over the control of our commerce. Go to!

Death of Senator McMaster.

By the demise of the late Hon. William McMaster Toronto loses one of her most prominent and most munificent citizens. Mr. McMaster not only made money, but also made good use of it for the promotion of deserving projects. He was no unjust steward, but handled the wealth given him with a wise and liberal hand. Our readers will find a reference to the incidents of his long and useful life in another column.

We understand that the report now current for some days, that Mr. Justice Galt purposes resigning his judgeship, is without any foundation.

We have waited more than long enough for that Wiggins cataclysm, which was due last Monday, but which has apparently been postponed until after Mr. Riordan shall have started to reorganize his newspaper offices. Meanwhile the Dominion Government might find something for Mr. Wiggins to do. What he needs most is not salary or the comforts of a home, but occupation to keep him from foolishness.

Mr. Dryden, M.P.P., says that wool which he is selling for fifteen cents per pound is worth thirty-five cents per pound in the United States. The American duty is ten cents a pound, so that Mr. Dryden could have paid that duty and still have got ten cents per pound more than he received for it here. We do not believe that Mr. Dryden is such a fool as he says he is.

Mr. Norquay, having failed to make the ghost walk in the East, says that he can depend upon Western capitalists for the money. As the Red River Railway is designed to divert traffic from Canadian routes it may be that the Westerners will take the bad chances offered for their money.

There is manifestly a renewed organized attempt to "down" C. P. R. stocks in London, but the enterprise will survive this as it has survived scores of other assaults upon both sides of the water. It is doing Canada and the Empire good service, and naturally has to contend with the enemies of both.

The Cincinnati Enquirer publishes a description of a fight between a jackass and a bull, but strangely enough omits to mention the names of The Toronto Globe and The Mail as those of the combatants. By the time those journals get their constituency divided between them properly it will be difficult to tell which is which.

Sam Small is reported as having advocated annexation in his lecture last Wednesday night, amid mingled expressions of approbation and dissent. Mr. Small would show better taste by minding his own business. We do not need to be told by him what is best for our own interests. These everlasting American tramps and their sneers at Canadian institutions have become monotonous. It is noteworthy, moreover, that Mr. Small met the expression of dissent with the remark that "commercial union would be the better way of putting it." The Rev. Sam has also found that deception is necessary to the promotion of a bad cause.

The Globe had another attack of the N.P. jim-jams yesterday. Not only was the increase of our tariff in 1878 a mistake, but the "Mackenzie Government made its one mistake" in not having "lowered the Cartwright tariff considerably." At that time the present managers of The Globe insisted that Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues were exactly right, and that 17½ per cent. was the magic number—no more and no less. No longer ago than last February the same people insisted that revenue exigencies forbade the decrease of the tariff, but now they insist that it should be abolished altogether. What they may think the proper policy six months hence neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet can foretell.

"ALONE IN LONDON" received last night at the Grand Opera House with applause by a vast audience.

A Salt Trust.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.—A mammoth salt company, composed of all the salt manufacturers of the United States, is about to be formed. It will be known as the National Union and will be the headquarters for the salt supply of the whole country. The object of the union is mutual protection, to keep up the prices so as to be able to compete with foreign manufacturers. The company will be composed of sixty-three companies in all.

An Oil Producers' Union Proposed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The oil market is being bought heavily on renewed talk of a consummation of negotiations to form a producers' union to restrict the production. The upward movement began about 2 o'clock, and the price advanced from 65⅝c to 69c.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

Ontario apples are sold at Calgary, N.W.T., in carload lots at $4 per barrel.

The Holmesdale estate of 370 acres, adjoining the City of Brantford, has been sold to Mrs. W. Buck and Mr. George Foster for $30,600.

The steamer Corinthian has gone into winter quarters at Sorel, and the steamer Magnet has been put on the Toronto-Montreal route in her stead.

Peter Bannon, a deserter from the 20th Foot, surrendered himself to the Hamilton authorities on Wednesday night. He was told to go as the military authorities at Halifax were not disposed to take any action regarding deserters.

On Saturday, Sept. 10, fines to the amount of $1400 were imposed for infraction of the liquor law at Calgary, N.W.T. This was the work of two strangers, who received half the amount of the fines for their trouble. One firm was taxed to the extent of $600.

The labor congress, to be held in Hamilton next week, opens in the Central Labor Hall on Tuesday and will continue for three days. Besides Mr. T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the K. of L., Mr. Frank M. Fogg of Lansing, Mich., will be there.

The Waterous Company of Brantford state that it is their intention to at once go on with the formation of a company to work the natural gas supply there, and that if is probable operations will be started this year.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The Chicago street car drivers have accepted a compromise of 21 cents per hour with a guarantee of ten hours' work per day.

Yesterday morning a Chicago policeman found a gaspipe bomb at the Cottage Grove-avenue car barn on 39th-street.

About 250 anarchists met at Cleveland on Wednesday night and protested against the execution of the condemned Chicago anarchists. They were in favor of blood if everything else failed.

The stockholders of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway met yesterday at New York and confirmed the consolidation of that company with the Cleveland, State Line and Fort Wayne and Illinois roads, to be operated under the parent company

The opinion of prominent financial men in New York is that the notion of the Treasury Department in offering to purchase $14,000,000 bonds will relieve the money situation. Except for half a dozen of the leading stocks the stock market subsided into positive dullness after 12 o'clock.

...EN PEOPLE.

...Support From Asia Minor —A Canadian Clergyman's Mission.

...in Silicia, a province of Asia Minor, a famine prevails amongst the peasantry. The people are reduced to the lowest straits, and unless help is sent from other parts a deplorable diminution in the population as well as unparalleled suffering will take place. The scene of the terrible destitution is interesting to Canadians on account of the fact that a young Canadian—Rev. Alex. McLachlan, B.A., —will leave in December to engage in missionary work there. A letter just received by him from Kevork Michaelyan shows the terrible distress which prevails in that region. The letter was written in the Turkish language and dated from Adana. It was translated by Rev. H. S. Jevanyan, a native of Armenia, who will accompany Mr. McLachlan as coadjutor in the work in which he is about to engage. Appended is an extract from the letter:

On account of the long dry season (eighteen months), we are suffering from a great famine. Those who cry for bread are innumerable. Many have sold their property, house furniture, even their beds, and are now lying on sackcloth waiting on account of hunger. While I am writing this letter, behold six women are waiting and begging me for help. They are in tears, and have children in their arms suckling the empty breasts of their mothers and crying bitterly, while their mothers plead, "Oh help us!" If you could see these sad sights, we have no doubt you would gladly make any sacrifice to help these poor sufferers. Still, I trust you believe my words, and that as soon as you receive this letter you will endeavor to get some help from friends in your native land and forward it to our treasurer, Rev. Mr. Montgomery. Mr. Harutome Jevanyan has sent us £15. This amount, added to the contributions of the American Board, has helped 5800 persons for a time. Many who were starving have been fed and are now praising Almighty God. My friend, let me inform you that now there are 5800 persons on our list who have no other means to live, and are entirely dependent upon the benevolence and mercy of ...ghty Christians. Let us work while it is day. Let us raise fallen and helpless sufferers and thus bring praise and glory to God. There is much more I might write you, but I do not wish to weary you with a long letter. We look with great desire and interest to your coming, and will welcome you to our land.

Mr. McLachlan, whose address is 16 Cottingham-street, will be happy to receive contributions for the distressed people.

The Blue Outlook for Canada.

Editor World: I am sure that you and all kind-hearted people will sincerely sympathize with The Mail in its overwhelming fit of blues, evidenced by its editorial in to-day's issue on the commercial outlook. What under heaven shall we do to avert this terrible financial calamity that is closing upon us gradually but surely unless we accept the means of salvation held out to us by the apostles of commercial union, and rush into the open arms of Uncle Sam? But, perhaps, before we stampede it would be well to examine the grounds of our apprehension and learn if the case is really as bad as made out by these political Jeremiahs, and if the salvation can be obtained by the means proposed.

The Mail has endeavored to show from a comparative statement of our yearly foreign trade that our commerce, for several years past, has been on the wane. While the decline of our trade during that period is an acknowledged fact, it does not follow necessarily that we are approaching bankruptcy any more rapidly than our neighbors, whose trade, The Mail has conveniently forgotten to mention, has decreased in quite as large, if not larger, proportion during the same time. In a treatise on the subject of commercial depression, issued some months ago, Paul Leroy Beaulieu, the eminent Belgian authority, says: "The whole world has been suffering for two years under an intense commercial crisis. All kinds of commercial activity bear witness to a universal languor. The railways show diminished receipts over all the European continent. In the United States the loss exceeds $200,000,000 since 1880. We may consider then that all nations are affected with commercial depression." On the principle that misery likes company we may comfort ourselves with the knowledge that from comparison we are no worse off than others, and if we judge from the exceedingly slight manner in which our adversity seems to affect our circumstances, we are not quite so badly off as some.

The Mail then sheds a few crocodile tears over the "vacant chairs" of our Canadian graduates who have gone to the Republic and, I suppose, the unnatural barriers to free and unrestricted trade relations are forever swept into oblivion. What shall we say of those who shall be compelled to leave their Canadian homes, when their means of livelihood are transplanted across the line, in the shape of the manufactories, many of which, according to the admission of commercial union advocates, shall necessarily close? Such arguments as introduce the natural roving propensities of youth to prove a wholesale exodus of the population, are too silly for words, anything but to uphold so ridiculous a proposition as that of commercial union.

The "enormous public debt" of this country has been held up in every conceivable shape—in bulk, in detail, per capita, ad infinitum—to the public gaze, and it should rise to the public ear until one would think that the very infants in their cradles would "lisp in numbers." The sound, it would appear, has gone out to other lands; and our neighbors are at last becoming alarmed at the thought of a partnership with a pauper covin. The Mail thinks it its duty "to put its foot in its mouth," as a friend of reciprocity, in this respect, and it would do well as a matter of policy to accept for its own benefit the gratuitous advice which but a few months ago it was bestowing upon its present colaborer, The Globe, on this topic.

Is there any reason, beyond the value of a few dozen exported eggs why we should seek a change? Our present trade policy has proved successful and prosperous; and "the bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," however gay the plumage may seem. The Mail's proposal of "economy" as a means out of our present financial difficulties is rather a good joke, seeing that it is proposed to take away our principal source of income. It is like advising a man not to live too highly on a salary of $5 a week.

Being a constant reader of The Mail, I have waited anxiously for something like a definite statement as to how commercial union will adapt itself to this country and prove a benefit. To the present I have not seen anything but theorizing on the part of the promoters of the scheme, accompanied by wild efforts to decry the financial position of Canada. Their lack of sense in this respect is only equalled by their lack of principle. While advocating the principle that "trade should be left untrammeled by human laws to seek its natural channels of communication," they would have us make an exception, and levy a tax against Great Britain, to whom, if to any, a preference ought to be given, in the shape of differential duties or free entry.

Hoping I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space, and knowing that the public will at once see through and properly stigmatize the disreputable tactics and lame arguments brought forth to do battle for commercial union,

J. A.

Lamp-posts and the Gas Company.

Editor World: The paragraph in yesterday's World stating that the lamp-posts rendered useless by the adoption of the electric light are being taken down and the letter boxes attached thereto thrown into the gutter is incorrect. No posts have been taken down recently, excepting that on the northwest corner of King and Yonge-streets, which was removed by the instructions of the City Engineer, in consequence of its being in the place where the sidewalk is to be rounded off to allow more room for street traffic. The box attached thereto was not thrown into the gutter but placed upon the sidewalk, and the company's street superintendent informed the policeman of it, and it was shortly afterwards taken to the Postoffice by the collector.

W. H. PEARSON, Secretary.

An Anarchist Who Wants Justice Only.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—A. R. Parsons, the condemned Anarchist, gave out for publication yesterday a long document addressed to the American people. He claims that he is an honest man, and appeals not for mercy but for justice. After saying that he will not accept a commutation of sentence, he quotes the language of Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty or give me death."

Reported Capture of Ayoub Khan.

SIMLA, Sept. 22.—It is reported that Ayoub Khan has been captured near Kain, on the Persian frontier.

THE THISTLE DRY-DOCKED.

THERE IS NO LONGER ANY SECRET ABOUT HER MODEL.

The Torontos Tighten Their Grip on the Ball Pennant—Entries for the Athletic Meeting To-morrow—A Match Between Local Hunters—General Sporting News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—At last the mystery has been solved. The Thistle has been placed in a dry dock, and a host of yachtsmen, filled with curiosity and impatience, have stood around, and with eager eyes have watched the water sink away from the sides of the Scotch wonder. And when at last she stood before them with nothing to obscure what they called the sweetness and charm of her lines, they were astonished at the revelation. There was no boat to compare with her, for nothing has been built that was at all like her. No such interest was ever before manifested in a yacht. The tales that had been told of her—how she was built in a shed by workmen sworn to secrecy; how when the shed was torn down that she might be launched the spectators found her encased in a canvas covered frame so that they were none the wiser; how when once rigged and manned she ran away from everything she encountered with the fleetest wings that ever such a sea bird possessed.—had aroused the public intensely, and such a gang gathered around the big Erie basin graving dock, in spite of the strict orders to exclude the general public, as never before gathered about a dry dock to see a yacht, not even around the convenient and open sectional dock at the foot of Market-street in this city, when the Galatea was lifted from the water last year, and that crowd was astonishing, especially to the Englishman who owned her.

Those who got there as early as 9 o'clock found the Thistle's big Scotch carpenter down in the empty dock overseeing some workmen who were arranging a series of blocks along the centre line of it for a distance of about half the extreme length of the Thistle.

At 9.20 the tall topmast of the Thistle was seen above the high bulwarks of the big steamer Zaandam that lay in the slip just outside of the dry dock. She was in tow of the tug James A. Garfield and had been brought up from Bay Ridge, where she had anchored the night before after a white-ash tow from the Narrows. Mr. Bell and Mr. Watson, who was bareheaded as usual, were about the deck. Mete McDonald was on the forecastle and Capt. Barr at the helm. If the Thistle has ever been under way in this port without Capt. Barr at the helm, however, the occasion has not been recorded. He means to learn how to handle her.

Meantime the water that had sunk the pontoon when it was put in place was allowed to run out into the dock, too, through a grated sluice, but the pressure of water without held it fast until 10.25 o'clock, when it was seen to float free from its bearings, the water being as high within as without. The workmen manned a capstan on the pontoon and walked around with a rope that towed the big gate to one side. The lines that had previously been used to hold the Thistle to the dock were carried forward, and used to tow her through the gateway.

The row of blocks on which she was to rest were fastened exactly on the middle line of the dock. To the middle of a block located some distance ahead of these blocks a slat of wood had been nailed, so that it marked the middle line of the dock. Of course, if a mate stood in the exact centre of the Thistle, and were replaced in its bearings, he could, by fixing his eyes on the top of this slat, tell when the bowsprit end was over the slat and the middle line of the boat lay fair between him and it. It was intended that the mast of the boat should stand directly over the highest of the series of blocks. The position of this block was located by marks on the sides of the dock above high water, and so the men, having got the Thistle in place over the line of blocks, as already explained, she was moved forward until her mast was in line between those blocks. There she was secured by a powerful tackle run from each bow and each quarter to cleats on the stringpiece of the dock. Then, at 11.50, the big pumps at the head of the dock were set a going to empty it, and Mr. John Hyslop, measurer to the New York Yacht Club, began to get the measurements by which it was to be determined whether or not the Thistle was to have any time allowance from the big sloop Volunteer. One of the measurements is taken to find the length of the boat on the water line. Before this measurement was taken some of the more captious spectators noticed what they called an exhibition of Scotch wit. The bow of the Thistle rakes aft at such a sharp angle that anything tending to raise her bow would tend to shorten her water line length. Before entering the dock the big heavy jib that had been stowed on the end of the bowsprit was taken in and carried aft. This raised her bow enough, the captious spectators said, to shorten the line an inch or more where an inch or more was worth saving.

When the water settled down, big shores were dumped into the dock, four on each side of the boat. Soft pine boards were nailed on to the ends of these, that were to be put against the side of the vessel. The other ends were rested on the steps in the side of the dock, and wedges were driven in so as to prevent any motion whatever in the boat. The yachtsmen remembered that when the Galatea was docked at Market-street last year a single shore under each chain plate satisfied her owner, while four on each side were wedged into place to hold the Thistle. Perhaps the reason here was of a piece with the care that had been bestowed on the boat ever since her keel was laid.

Meantime the water had been pumped out so fast that at 12.20 the keel of the Thistle grounded on the blocks prepared for her. The water in the dock was about 14 feet 2 inches above the dock bed line immediately under the greatest draught of the yacht. But on top of this bed line dock was a piece of four-inch plank, and so the yacht men said her draught was just 14 feet. Previous guesses have made it all the way from 13 feet to 13 feet 8 inches.

Then the water got down to the bilges, or the place where the sides ceased to be vertical and rounded in toward each other. They rounded in very smartly, and at about a foot below the water line at the greatest cross-section, which was about 60 per cent. of her water-line length from her stem. There was a very little hollow in the line that ran down from the bilge toward the garboard, but just where the garboards began or where the keel ended was pretty hard to determine. The garboards in a wood ship are the first two or three planks bolted on to the frames just where the frames begin to flare out from the keel, but in this case, as one experienced ship master remarked, she was "all keel and bilge, or rather all keel." No man had ever cut away the hull of a cutter as this one had been cut, the majority of the sharps said. But if the boat had an enormous keel—it was perhaps six feet deep under the greatest cross section—adjectives were wanting, according to the yachtsmen, to describe the keel abaft that plane. Here was a vertical fore and aft plane like a centre board. But what interested the sharps most was the sweep of this keel. It was plain that the greatest draught of water was about ten or twelve feet forward of the keel of the stern post.

No cut, not even a photograph taken at long or short range, can show the wonderful symmetry of the model of the hull. It was as exquisitely beautiful as the eye of an artist could conceive, for there was not a hard or a harsh line or an angle in it except possibly where the stem joined the forefoot. That is what the artists among the yachtsmen said, and no none would dispute them. The workmanship was as fine as the lines were beautiful. No better mechanics ever handled a hammer than those who put the Thistle together. As Naval Architect McKay, the son of the famous shipbuilder of Boston, said, she was simply a delight to the eye. But it did not follow from this, the sharps said, that she would win the cup. Capt. Joe Elsworth was one of the throng. He said emphatically:

"There is not enough boat there to do it, except in very light winds."

A. Cary Smith looked on by invitation. He thought she had a greater displacement than a majority of the spectators imagined, placing it as high as that of the Galatea, or 157 tons. But he did not think she could win, except in light winds. The distinguished naval architect, who delivered a series of lectures before the American Yacht Club two years ago, said:

"The Volunteer has the better model, but if the wind carries them over the course in say 6½ hours, the Thistle will win."

Mr. Smith, who had seen the Madge out of water, and was familiar with the lines of the Vanduara, said the Thistle greatly resembled the Madge and was something like the Vanduara. The fact that the Madge was ... everything was disquieting, and yet there was not a well known authority present who did not say positively that the Volunteer would have the legs of her except in a light air.

The bottom of the boat was found to be unexpectedly clean. There were a few barnacles and some fields of seaweed, but those who have seen American iron boats drawn out of water after being ten days or two weeks afloat say the Thistle was cleaner, although many weeks had passed since she had been out of water. This was due to some sort of composition put on her bottom. However, Mr. Watson said he was astonished to find her so dirty. Just what will be done to her here is not known except that she will be cleaned, and that the hoods that now cover the hatches will be taken off and three-inch high combings substituted. This indicates that they expect to sail under water part of the time and want to give it an unobstructed passage aft.

The Volunteer will remain on the dry dock until Saturday afternoon; the Thistle until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell, after the Thistle reached the bulkhead outside the dry dock, left her and went to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

It was said at the club last night that Mr. Thornton N. Motley of the schooner Magic had covered a bet of $1000 on the Thistle, made by cable by an English sportsman. The betting generally is in favor of the Volunteer.

TIGHTENING THEIR GRIP.

Toronto Gets Away With Wilkesbarre by 16 to 1—Newark Beats Buffalo.

Toronto tightened its grip on the pennant by defeating the Wilkesbarre "coal-heavers" yesterday in a game marked by free and heavy stick work on the part of the home team. The visitors put Green, the discarded Buffalo pitcher, in the box, and for the first four innings he was fairly effective. In the next inning, however, Toronto opened out upon him and scored three runs, and thereafter pounded the ball all over the field. Slattery made a home run and a double, Kearns, Decker and Oldfield triples and Fentz a double, whilst the other members of the team with the exception of McCormack, who hit hard but hit unfortunately into the hands of the fielders, contented themselves with singles.

Crane pitched for the Torontos and was, as usual, very effective, only seven hits being made off his delivery. The visitors managed to make their only run in the first inning, when Hoover was hit by the first ball Crane pitched, stole second and third and scored on Kelly's fly to centre field. The fielding of the game was poor, though they managed in the fifth inning to make a neat triple play. Albert and Slattery were on second and first bases, when Decker hit to O'Brien, who made a double play, and Albert was retired at the plate by Householder and Brill, in attempting to score. Score:

TORONTO.	R	H	P.O.	A	E	WILKESB'RE	R	H	P.O.	A	E
Albert, s.s.	2	3	1	5	0	Hoover, c.f.	1	1	2	0	1
Slattery, l.f.	2	4	1	0	0	Kelly, r.f.	0	1	2	0	2
Decker, c.f.	2	2	3	0	0	Sales, c.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Fentz, 1b.	2	3	17	0	1	O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Crane, p.	1	1	0	2	0	T. K. Williams, 1b.	0	1	15	0	1
O'Rourke, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0	Brill, 3b.	0	1	2	1	2
Hickey, 3b.	2	2	0	2	0	Roach, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Kearns, 2b.	2	2	2	6	0	Green, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Oldfield, c.	2	3	5	0	0	H'seh'dr, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Total	16	22	27	17	2	Total*	1	7	26	14	8

*Oldfield out for not touching base.

Toronto	0	0	0	3	0	6	4	3	—16				
Wilkesbarre	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1				

Earned runs—Toronto, 8. Two-base hits—Fentz, Hickey. Three-base hits—Kearns, Decker. Home runs—Slattery, Decker. Bases on balls—Off Green, 1; off Crane, 2. Base on balls—Albert, Sales, Green. Hit by pitcher—Hoover. Struck out—O'Brien, Hallman, Roach. Time—Two hours and 12. Double plays—O'Brien to Householder; Albert, Kearns, Fentz; O'Brien to Sales; Fentz unassisted. Triple play—O'Brien, Householder, Brill, Hallman. Umpire—Wm. McLean. Time of game—1.50.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Hamilton:				R.	H.	E.
Scranton	1	0	0	1	0	1
Hamilton	3	1	0	0	3	0

Batteries: Oberlander and Crossley, Jones and Warner, Wopd and Moore.

At Buffalo:										R.	H.	E.
Newark	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	9	1	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	

Batteries: Hughes and Walker, Fanning and Dugdale.

At Rochester:											R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	2	3	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	2	

Batteries: Higgins and Shellhasse, Hayes and Humphreys.

National League Games.

At Chicago:										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	6	1
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	1

Batteries: Radbourne and Kelly, Clarkson and Flint.

At Detroit:										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	4

Batteries: Titcomb and Murphy, Baldwin and Bennett.

At Indianapolis (first game):										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	4	6	2
Indianapolis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	9	2

Second game:

Washington	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	8	3	
Indianapolis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	2	

Batteries: O'Day and Mack, Boyle and Myers.

American Association Games.

At Cincinnati:										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Cincinnati	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	6	8	9

Batteries: Foutz and Bushong, Smith and Baldwin.

At Brooklyn:										R.	H.	E.
Athletic	0	1	0	1	1	3	8	0	0	14	9	1
Brooklyn	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	9	17	2

Batteries: Weyhing and Townsend, Toole and Clark.

At Baltimore:										R.	H.	E.
Mets	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	8	8			
Baltimore	0	4	1	1	0	0	6	7	2			

Batteries: Weidman and Holbert, Smith and Trott.

At Cleveland:										R.	H.	E.
Louisville	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	12	6		
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	8	3	

Batteries: L. J. Burns and Cook, Silks and Zimmer.

Two Games this Afternoon.

Toronto plays two games this afternoon with Wilkesbarre, which will conclude the series between these clubs. Baker and Shepherd will do the twirling for the home team, whilst the visitors will put in Brill and Roach, two of the best pitchers in this league. Toronto will endeavor, as they put it in Newark, to win both games from the "coal heavers," and thus dispel the hopes of the Rochester people that the pennant may not come here. To-morrow the Scrantons play two games, and the public will therefore have the benefit of two games for one admission. These will be the last Saturday games this season and should attract a monster crowd.

Baseball Rumors at Newark.

The Newark Journal is responsible for this production:

For the last few days rumors have been going around town that the Torontos did not win the series of games with the Newarks on their merits, but that there had been some crooked work. Some men have even intimated that the four games had been sold out and out to Toronto. The rumor has flown every where in ball circles, and has been well talked over. It has been alleged that the first game with Toronto on Saturday in which Newark had thirteen errors was either the effect of dissipation the day previous or else the game had been deliberately sacrificed to the "Kanucks." The score, 3 to 15, it was said, was remarkable, as the next contest was so close and Newark had but two errors. Dr. Jones, the president of the ball club, was seen by a Journal reporter and asked concerning the rumors. He said that after the first game on Saturday he received a despatch from Manager Hackett, in which it was stated that some 600 people were present at the game, and influenced the umpire so that he decided in favor of the home club. The game should have been given to Newark by a score of about 4 or 5 to 2 or 3. The doctor further stated that he had received no word in regard to the loss of the different games, but that a meeting would be held by the directors to talk over the condition of the club and the prospects. He also said that there was no doubt but that the club had grown much weaker on its recent trip than it was at home. Further than this he stated he knew nothing about the troubles in the club and the rumors about town.

Toronto can afford to smile at such talk. The cause of the Newarks' defeat is easily explained; the home team played better ball than they did.

Dust from the Diamond.

Two more games and the pennant comes to Toronto.

A match was played yesterday between the Toronto Colts and the Upper Canada College team, on the latter's grounds, resulting in a victory for Upper Canada by the following score:

										R.	H.	E.
Colts	3	0	2	1	0	—	6	2	7			
Upper Canada College	1	1	4	5	0	—	11	15	5			

Has the interest in the game died out in this city because the home team has practically won the pennant? Judging from the small attendance yesterday it would appear so.

Mr. Al Reach of the Philadelphia club was a spectator of the game yesterday. He is looking for young blood. He says the Toronto grounds are superior to any across the line.

Oldfield made one of his old time hits yesterday for three bases, but Davy failed to touch first base and was called out in consequ