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MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28 1887.

Cases in Point.

Some Montreal journals, and, singular to say, they are Liberal journals, are indignant because the Dominion Government has given only two thousand dollars to open up the channel of the St. Lawrence at Boucherville by means of dynamite. What did they expect? The work is to be done for the benefit of Montreal trade, and local funds should supply the means. It is questionable whether any good can be accomplished by the outlay, and those who think that the object can be gained should back their opinion with their money. What has British Columbia or the maritime provinces to do with the opening of the St. Lawrence a few days earlier than nature wills?

The proposed new railway from the Niagara River to Lake Huron is to run from the river through Brantford, Woodstock, St. Marys to Goderich, and the Canadian Pacific is counted upon for aid. We can understand the towns on the route booming the proposed road and the Canadian Pacific trying to secure a feeder for the main line through Ontario, but we cannot discover any reason for asking aid from the Dominion Government. In no sense is the road of national importance. If built at all it should be by private means or at least by municipal aid. The oddest part of the business is that the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, we out and out Reform paper, which, during the late contest exerted its powerful lungs to the full in condemning the yearly expenditure and debt of the Dominion, is actively pushing this scheme and calling for Ottawa aid. Our contemporary may excuse itself by saying that money will be spent and Oxford and Woodstock may as well have their share. But it must see that the electors cannot be blamed for concluding that in this matter there is no difference between the two parties, that the game is one of grab all through. If Sir Charles Tupper puts a sum in the estimates for the proposed road, even Sir Richard Cartwright, economist as he is, will not dare to oppose the grant, or those which accompany it, for the benefit of Quebec, because the Niagara and Huron will run through his county—South Oxford.

It is incidents like these which induce The World to recommend the introduction of a check upon Parliamentary expenditures of money by the vote of the people. Under the constitution as worked at present, the Opposition cannot be relied on to condemn extravagance, and the Ministerial party only care for what they can make out of the scramble. The direct vote of the people can alone supply the remedy.

High License in New York.

The passing of the Crosby High License Bill by the State Assembly of New York may be called the event of the day over there. It was on Wednesday that it occurred, the bill having been passed by almost a strict party vote—70 yeas to 56 nays. Of the yeas all but one were Republicans, and of the nays all but four were Democrats. The vote was a very full one: 126 members out of 128 were present and voted.

But the bill as it passed is not the bill as it left the hands of its framer—the Rev. Howard Crosby, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of New York City and father of the member who introduced it into the Assembly. The bill was hotly opposed by liquor men and prohibitionists in combination, and during the week in which it finally passed its fate was considered doubtful. Its friends were so much afraid of it being burked that they consented to important amendments rather than see it lost altogether.

The bill applies only to cities having a population of 300,000, which limits its scope to New York and Brooklyn. Buffalo is the next largest city, but its population falls short of the figure named. If we want to see about the worst that can be said against the bill we may find it in the following from the Chicago Times, which as a Democratic organ is of course opposed to any bill so conspicuously carried by Republican votes, against the vote of its own party:

> For these cities (New York and Brooklyn) six classes of licenses were prescribed: To sell liquors of any kind, to be drunk on the premises, fee not less than $1000; to sell malt liquors, cider and wine, to be drunk on the premises, fee not less than $500; to sell malt liquors and cider, to be drunk on the premises, fee not less than $100; to sell liquors of all kinds, not to be drunk on the premises, fee not less than $100; to sell malt liquors, cider and wine, not to be drunk on the premises, fee not less than $25, and licenses to druggists and apothecaries to sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical and chemical purposes only, to such persons as may certify in writing for what use they want them, fee not less than $10.

The bill as passed by the assembly makes the minimum license for the sale of malt liquors, wine and cider, to be drunk on the premises, $100 instead of $500 as originally proposed. The change was made in obedience to the clamor of the brewing and beer-vending interests, and wholly deprives the bill of the character of a reform measure. The license, as fixed, is an exceedingly moderate one, and will certainly be anything but satisfactory to the prohibitionists and temperance elements generally. It was supported by the Republicans in the Assembly with four exceptions, while every Democrat, save one, voted against it. The bill now goes to the Senate, where its fate is doubtful. In its present shape it is not calculated to restrict the evils of the liquor traffic to any appreciable extent. In fact, the bill as it stands is simply a transparent device of the New York Republicans to make party capital among the temperance voters without doing anything to seriously injure the liquor-sellers. If they were really sincere in their pretended desire for a system of high license, they would have passed the bill as drawn by Dr. Crosby, with an amendment making its provisions applicable to the entire state.

We think our Chicago contemporary is mistaken in saying that the fate of the bill is still doubtful in the Senate. In the city of New York public opinion appears to be strongly in its favor. Take this as an indication—that, though it was well known to be a Republican bill, it was vigorously supported by the Herald, which is anything but Republican in its leanings. We shall probably hear before long that it has become law.

Some Astronomical Observations.

A contemporary astronomer has been publishing things about Venus. Having read all about her in translations from the Grecian and Roman press we pass those astronomical editorials by unread, but that is no reason why Venus should not receive some attention from us. She always was a high roller, the wife of an esteemed blacksmith, the ruins of whose forge are still the envy of shops over the way. Mrs. Vulcan's tastes never ran to blacksmithing. She never learned to shoe a horse, though doubtless she could "shoo" a hen, as all women can, even unto this present writing. It has always been our private opinion, never until now publicly expressed, that it was her dislike for her husband's business that brought about the divorce proceedings between them. These are written in the records of the Olympian Chicago. It is easy to conceive that when Vulcan came home to dinner, after making a lot of swords, daggers, tomahawks,—and guns that they did not know were loaded—for the gods, he was a little too grimy to go into the drawing-room and forgather with Venus' society friends, who were mostly dudes and wore light but expensive garments. Such difficulties arise in families now—why not then?

The source of the trouble alluded to could not have been difference of religious opinion—now so often an apple of marital discord—as both were heathen and had never read the Bible in the schools—not even the Ross version. Probably the Mail will retort that that was the cause of Venus' infidelity. But we think that the stars fought against Vulcan in their courses because he did not wear a boiled shirt and was often seen with soot on the tip of his nose.

There are lots of other things about Venus which go to make the study of astronomy interesting. There is no other heavenly body—barring always the Clerk of the Weather—so interesting and uncertain as is Mrs. Vulcan, whose maiden name was Venus.

The Honorable Christopher Finley Fraser.

The Honorable Christopher Fraser is a clever, forcible speaker and an able administrator. He it is who most effectively bullies the Opposition in the House and his management of the Public Works has never been impeached. But he knows his power and seems disposed to make himself leader. He is not willing to say ditto to the little Premier. He has no respect for the sanctity of the Sabbath and bluntly declared last session that he hoped all that nonsense, referring to something said by the Premier on the subject, would be given up. The Coffey appointment and its concealment are said to have been his, against Mr. Mowat's protest, but that is not certain. He does not believe in female suffrage in any form, however limited, while Mr. Mowat has faith in the fairer part of creation. Would it not be well to send Mr. Fraser to Ottawa to help Mr. Blake? He has the gift of decision at all events, in which the Honorable Edward is lacking, and moral questions do not count for much at Ottawa.

Three Austrian soldiers were killed last Friday by the explosion of a powder mill. Judging by the way murder is practised in the field as a fine art by the peoples of Christendom, this would look like a waste of powder.

A Rielite supporter of Mr. Blake thinks that the latter ought to resign his leadership "because this country is not fit to be governed by decent people." Compliments like these are what endear a party to the people of Canada, who have frequently shown their appreciation of them at the polls. A rebel sympathiser who is too decent for this country would do the decent thing by going to Dakota and blowing away with the country.

A contemporary advocates the erection of fireproof hotels. The only fault with most fireproof buildings is that they are not proof against internal fires, and are in such cases often more dangerous than less pretentious structures. We do not expect to ever stop at an absolutely fireproof hotel—at least not in this life.

Be the merits or demerits of Upper Canada College what they may, the outcry against it as an institution beneficial chiefly to the children of men of more or less means might be raised with equal justice against the University. Cries are always unjust. This particular cry is also stupid.

Chief Justice Wilson has quashed a Brampton bylaw limiting the number of licenses in that town. Brampton's council did not think enough of the bylaw to defend it, so that there was no argument made for it. Therefore the case, though interesting to the Toronto opponents of the Fleming bylaw in this city, does not possess much value as a precedent.

The Mail taunts Nova Scotians with perpetuating imprisonment for debt, "abandoned in almost every civilized country." Well men have been and can be imprisoned in Ontario for not paying their debts. Of course the Mail can argue that Ontario is not a country but a province, or that if it were civilized it would not keep Mr. Mowat in power with an increased majority.

British Tories find fault with Parnell's plan of campaign. Some Canadian Reformers aver that Blake's fault was in not having any plan of campaign.

A writ is to be served on the Paisley Advocate for libelling the Royal Templars, whose headquarters are at Hamilton. The alleged libel is contained in the statement that the treasurer of the order had skipped out with the surplus and that the society had collapsed. The World copied the item from the Advocate and now, with equal willingness, we publish the assertion of the society's chief counsellor, Mr. W. W. Buchanan, that the article complained of is a damaging and contemptible libel, that the society has not collapsed and never had a defaulting treasurer. While we give equal prominence to both statements we cannot undertake to decide between them. That is what our judges are paid $5000 a year for doing.

The Palladium is preaching a holy war against the "genial barkeeps" of Hamilton-in-the-Hole. Some publicans have no judgment. Better far to "fill the cup and fill the can," as Tennyson hath it, than to provoke the wrath of those who pray with the modern Archimedian lever.

We are glad to see our old friend the European war cloud bob up serenely again upon the horizon after a few days' absence. In the absence of the war cloud the horizon always looks as depressed as an undertaker's shop on a wet day. There is no silver lining to the war cloud, but it has to be backed by gold, as the taxpayers of Europe know only too well. It requires more money to keep the peace of Europe than it costs to keep the population.

Mr. Truax, the Reform candidate in Bruce, can claim that he is a descendant of Washington's little hatchet.

Should the Vatican pursue its wonted policy Archbishop Croke may become the Dr. McGlynn of Ireland. The Irish bishops of to-day are more troublesome than were their predecessors in the time when Cardinal Cullen stretched his legs under Castle mahogany.

Intending immigrants to Dakota will be glad to learn that the floods there are retiring from business in order to leave something for the spring cyclones to do. A Dakota deluge may be hungry for life and property but it is no hog where the cyclone is interested.

French sympathisers in Alsace are being arrested for displaying the tri-color. Let us be thankful we dwell not in a country where a man with blue eyes and a red nose may not wear a white shirt. In this free Canada of ours we see that sort of combination every day. And the dearest of these is the red nose. Men have died for it.

Let us hasten to anticipate our rivals by remarking that the defeat of Mr. Morley's attack upon the Salisbury Government had been all along morally certain.

North Toronto Sewerage.

Editor World: The proposal to make walks and drives through the ravines to the east and north of this city will have to be preceded by some sanitary reforms before it can be seriously considered. To draw people into those ravines as they are now would be like unto sending them into a drain for fresh air. Through the main ravine there is a stream of sewage running, fed from a large residential district—a stream that sends up constantly the vapors of all manner of filth. What should be a health resort to our children is now a valley of pestilence. The position and grade of the ravine are such as to provide an easy outlet for the drainage of Rosedale and North Toronto, but it must be by a covered sewer, not, as it is now, by an open one. All along the line of that foul stream there have been many cases of fever, some indeed are now suffering from having inhaled the air that accumulates in the ravine when the air is still. The district affected by the huge nuisance is highly assessed, yet it has not the commonest convenience provided for the meanest part of the city. The interest of the whole city is to get rid of these local plague spots, the danger from them is not confined to their immediate vicinity, and, as I have said, before talking of a ravine park we must render these gullies free from the miasmatic dangers with which they are now charged.

PATERFAMILIAS.

A Suggestion to H. S. C. Trustees.

Editor World: Several communications have appeared in your columns lately making appeals to the public for aid to build a sick children's hospital at the head of Elizabeth-street, in St. John's Ward, one of the most densely populated divisions of the city. Would it not have been well for our St. John's Ward aldermen, and in fact our whole council, to have considered, before submitting a bylaw to the public for $30,000 to help to build this hospital, whether they should not step in and say, we cannot assist you to build such an institution in the midst of such a dense population. I am told the land in the avenue just opposite is worth about $100 per foot. Now, sir, I would propose that the site owned by the hospital trustees be sold, (it will bring a large amount of money), and, that a larger site be purchased where population has not yet reached. I think they could gain about $4000 in this way and have a considerable quantity of vacant land to spare, which is very essential to all public buildings of this kind. A.B.C.

"Old Times" Corrected.

Editor World: Allow me to correct you and your correspondent "Old Times" as to Adelina Patti having appeared in Toronto before. This is her first appearance. Her sister, Carlotta, has been here more than once. You will find a list of all the celebrated artists who have appeared in Toronto for nearly 40 years in "Toronto Called Back," which contains the musical history of the city during that time. C.C.T.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT NICE.

The United States Consul Sends a Description of It.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Secretary of State has received from Mr. Hathaway, United States Consul at Nice, a dispatch containing an account of the earthquake which occurred at that city on Feb. 23. Mr. Hathaway states that the phenomena were most distinctly perceptible at three minutes to 6 o'clock in the morning. The vibrations were vertical, longitudinal and transversal, and of not less than thirty seconds in duration. The massive stone buildings of the city were then moved, lifted and shaken, as it seemed to their occupants, like ships at sea, or trees struck by a tempestuous wind. The inhabitants at the time were wearily sleeping after the excitements and festivities of the carnival. The first shock was followed by another of somewhat lessened intensity, undulating from east to west, and accompanied by a noise in the air like the blowing of the "mistral." The sound of falling walls and the terrified voices of the people mingled in alarm. The sky became illuminated with a red glimmering light, apparently electric in its quality and unusual at dawn. The entire population, half-clothed, were in the streets. Many were quiet, firm and courageous; others were trembling and unnerved. At thirty-five minutes past 6 o'clock a.m. a third shock was felt, more intense than the preceding, which consummated the excitement. The railway station then became crowded with fugitives pressing for escape to Marseilles and Paris—some sought the more open streets and the public squares, a few obtained carriages for shelter, and some, less fearful, watchfully remained in the basements of their dwellings or hotels. The weather was warm and cloudless and appeared deceitfully peaceful to the apprehension of the frightened people. Happily, but one life was lost as the immediate result of this disaster—that of Mrs. Cheyland, the directress of a school, who was found crushed in her bed.

A municipal committee entrusted with the protection of all damaged houses have reported that of the 58,000 buildings in Nice, three have been demolished, eight must be taken down, fifty are in danger, and 300 are cracked and otherwise damaged. The actual loss to real property alone is estimated at 50,000,000 francs. The National Chamber of Deputies have voted 1,000,000 francs for the relief of the poor. Not only Nice and its neighborhood, but the whole coast from Genoa to Marseilles was more or less afflicted by the earthquake. But few of the transient population of Nice remain in that city.

ALCOHOLICAL EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. Spence Shows to a Pavilion Audience Some Practical Illustrations.

Mr. F. S. Spence was in the chair when the Pavilion temperance meeting opened yesterday afternoon; but after prayers and singing he resigned in favor of Ald. McMillan and stepped foward to deliver his lecture on the physiological effects of alcohol. Mr. Spence laid on the table in front of him a little valise which contained the laboratory with which he conducted his experiments illustrative of the effects of alcohol on the human frame. He attacked what the Prohibitionists call the "lager beer heresy," intimating that the difference between lager beer and brandy was merely one of degree, ten glasses of beer containing as much alcohol as one of brandy.

The audience laughed when he remarked that he had a bottle in his valise, but he hastened to explain that what it contained was merely alcohol. To show the volatile nature of the fluid, he poured some on his hand, ignited it, and showed his hand unscathed. Then he produced an egg, placed it in some alcohol and united form and showed the audience how the egg was hardened, the conclusion he drew being that alcoholic beverages acted as an astringent on the human system.

Capt. Garson, M.P.P., the Labor member for Lincoln, said he could not understand how people could come to the Ontario Government and object to the teaching of scientific temperance in the public schools.

The speeches were interspersed with music by the New Orleans Jubilee University singers. Prof. Morgan and his 10-year-old daughter also contributed to this part of the program.

Osgoode Legal and Literary Society.

The Osgoode Legal and Literary Society held its regular weekly meeting Saturday night, the Vice-President, Mr. J. F. Gregory, in the chair.

The reader for the evening, Mr. Horn, delivered in a pleasing manner an interesting description of Napoleon, after which the debate on the advisability, in the interest of Canada, of British interference in our treaties with the United States in regard to our maritime fisheries, was proceeded with.

On behalf of the affirmative Mr. McCrimmon argued that the result of British interference in our treaties has always been fatal to Canadian interests. The leader of the negative, Mr. Tytler, in an able address submitted, among other arguments, that Canada would be unable to enforce her treaties without the assistance of Great Britain.

Mr. R. O. McCulloch, who followed on the affirmative, confined himself more closely to the subject of debate than the preceding speakers, and ably held that the leader of the negative was not justified in presuming that non-interference by Great Britain in our commercial treaties meant independence.

Mr. Wallbridge, the second speaker on the negative, made his first appearance in the society, and proved himself to be one of the promising of the younger members.

The speaker then left the decision with the members of the society, when the affirmative were declared to have the best of the argument.

The discussion on the "Abolition of Upper Canada College" promises a lively meeting next Saturday night.

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OXFORD BREAKS AN OAR.

CAMBRIDGE WINS THE VARSITY RACE BY THREE LENGTHS.

The Four Miles and Two Furlongs Rowed in 20.52—The Coronet Wins the Ocean Race—The Oliver K.-Harry Wilkes Race Off—General Sporting Spots.

LONDON, March 26.—The annual boat race between the crews of Oxford and Cambridge Universities took place to-day over the usual course on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, and was won by the Cambridge crew. The wind was fresh and the water lumpy. The betting just before the start was fifteen to eight in favor of Cambridge.

When the crews launched their boats just prior to the start the weather threatened rain. When the signal for the race was given the Cambridge crew at once took the lead, rowing with a slightly more rapid stroke than that used by their opponents. At the end of the first mile the Cambridge boat was a half-length ahead, the race having been stubbornly contested all the way. The Oxfords then spurted. To this the Cambridge men responded instantly and effectively, so that at Hammersmith Bridge, nearly two miles from the start, they had increased their lead to a whole boat length. Here the Oxford crew again put a fresh burst to their speed and drew up towards their opponents, but managed to cut down only a part of the lead against them.

At Chiswick the Oxfords had improved their rowing so much that the Cambridge men in their efforts to maintain their lead rowed a little wildly and finally splashed, but they recovered themselves quickly and by supreme effort made up their loss and regained their length of lead, although their boat rolled a good deal under the inequality of the efforts of the crew.

At Barnes' Bridge, three miles and five furlongs from the start, the Cambridge boat was leading by a length and a half. After passing the bridge the Oxford crew broke an oar. That, of course, secured the race for the Cambridge men, and they won easily by three lengths. The race was a fine contest as far as Barnes' Bridge, being strongly contested every inch up to this point. The Oxford crew pulled better together than their opponent did and it is agreed on all hands that the distance they lost before they broke their oar was lost by bad steering entirely.

The time of the Cambridge crew was 20.52. The length of the course is four miles and two furlongs.

HOW THE CREWS WERE TRAINED.

The challenge of Oxford, for the customary annual boat race, was received by Cambridge and accepted on Jan. 26 last, and preparations for the contest were immediately begun by both universities. Fortune seemed to be against the Light Blues of Cambridge from the very start. They could not get together the crew they wanted, and when one was formed, it was only to be altered and recast weekly. Sickness, sprains and other mishaps kept them in an unsettled state; and when, a month ago, the crew left the waters of the Cam to begin practise on the Thames at Putney, its ultimate composition was still a matter of doubt. This was the crew at first selected, and a comparison with the final one will give some idea of the changes it passed through during its two months' practise:

Bow	R. M'Kenna.	5	S. Fairbairn.
2	Hannen.	6	A. Bousfield.
3	C. Maturin.	7	R. Laufale.
4	J. B. Orford.	Stroke	C. J. Bristowe

Coxswain—S. H. Baker.

When the crew reached Putney, a month later, only four of these men remained, and only two were in their original places; and changes after that date were numerous. Oxford, on the other hand was greatly favored. A strong crew was enlisted at the outset, and not many changes were made. Such as did occur were not forced by mishaps, but consisted in placing in the shell stronger men who had not before been available. This was the original Oxford crew:

Bow	W. F. C. Holland.	5	H. M'Lean.
2	G. Nickalls.	6	A. F. Titherington.
3	H. Cross.	7	S. G. Williams.
4	G. E. Rhodes.	Stroke	L. Frere.

Coxswain—H. Bull.

The Cambridge men at Putney were quartered in the Hambleton House, a pleasant and roomy place, on the high Richmond-road, with ample tennis-grounds, billiard rooms, etc. Here they lived like rational beings, not in the desperate style of former years when raw beef was the staff of life, and puddings, butter and jam forbidden fruit. Early rising was the first breakfast; then came a meal of fish, steak and weak tea or coffee; then the morning's practice at the oars, followed by a simple but appetizing lunch; in the afternoon came practice at the oars or walking; and at half-past 6 a dinner of several courses, including fish, flesh and fowl, puddings and preserves, bear and port wine. No smoking was allowed. The evenings were spent in reading writing, billiards, music, etc., until 10 o'clock, when all went to bed. Oxford's Dark Blues came from the Isis to the Thames at Bourne End, and lived as usual at the picturesque and historic Abney House: a long, vine-covered structure of red brick, surrounded by spacious groves of cedars and walnut trees and conservatories of lilies and ferns. Here is the most notable boat-yard on the Thames, at whose docks are little craft of almost every design, from Venetian gondolas to Indian birch-bark canoes. The general system of training and diet here was not unlike that followed by the light blues at Putney, the most marked difference being a liberal use of milk as a beverage.

The Oxford crew was finally arranged as follows:

Place.	Name.	College.	Weight. lbs.
Bow	W. F. C. Holland	Brasenose	147
2	G. Nickalls	Magdalen	161
3	S. G. Williams	Corpus	171
4	H. R. Parker	Brasenose	181
5	H. M'Lean	New	175
6	F. O. Wethered	Christ Church	166
7	D. H. M'Lean	New	175
Stroke	A. F. Titherington	Queen's	163
Coxswain	J. F. Clark	Exeter	108

Average weight of the eight 167

This is decidedly lighter than last year's crew, which averaged 170½ pounds. Four of the men, S. Fairbairn, S. D. Muttlebury, C. Barclay and C. J. Bristowe, were in last year's crew, the last-named being bow; but none was in the crew of 1885.

The race was rowed earlier than usual this year regarding the relative date of Easter. The new moon fell on the evening of Thursday, March 24, so that for once the race was rowed on a real spring-tide, instead of on the normal neaps which must inevitably attend any fixture of a Saturday before Passion Week (the old customary day). Spring tides in the Thames are at their best about a day and a half after new or full moon. The tidal conditions yesterday were therefore favorable for making unusually fast time.

Of the 44 Oxford-Cambridge races since 1829, Oxford has won 23 and Cambridge 20; the race of '77 was a tie. Oxford won in 1829, Cambridge from 1836 to '41, Oxford in 42, Cambridge from 45 to 49, Ox. from 50 to 54, Cam. 55, Ox. 57, Cam. 58, Ox. 59, Cam. 60, Ox. 61 to 69, Cam. 70 to 74, Ox. 75, Cam. 76. The record for the past ten years is:

EIGHT-OARED CREWS—STRAIGHT AWAY.

Year.	Date.	Winner.	Time	Won by
1877	March 24	Oxf / Cam	24. 8	Tie.
1878	April 13	Oxford.	22.18	10 lengths.
1879	April 5	Cambridge	21.18	3½ lengths.
1880	March 22	Oxford.	21.23	3½ lengths.
1881	April 8	Oxford.	21.57	3 lengths.
1882	April 1	Oxford.	20.12	7 lengths.
1883	March 15	Oxford.	21. 8	4 lengths.
1884	April 7	Cambridge	21.39	2½ lengths.
1885	March 28	Oxford.	21.36	2½ lengths.
1886	April 3	Cambridge	21.29	2½ length.
1887	March 26	Cambridge	20.52	3 lengths.

All of the above were from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of 4 mls., 440 yds.

The race of 1846 was the first University race rowed in outriggers. That of 1857 was the first race in which either University rowed in the present style of eights without keel; also the first time either rowed with round oars. Both used the same kind of oars and boats. In 1878 both crews used sliding seats for the first time. In 1877 the Oxford bow man damaged his oar and the race resulted in a dead heat.

"NICK" YOUNG'S VIEWS.

He Thinks the New Rules Will Cause no Trouble.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—N. E. Young, President of the National League of Baseball Clubs, was interviewed by an Associated Press reporter to-day on the outlook of the approaching campaign.

This season, Mr. Young thinks, will be the most interesting one since the formation of the league in 1876. He assigns for this belief various reasons.

First—The clubs of the present organization are more equal in playing strength than they have ever been before.

Second—Almost every team has secured at least three or four young and ambitious players who have made good records in the minor associations, but whose ability in the league is problematical, and therefore an unknown quantity.

Third—The new rules adopted by the league at its fall meeting were so radical—not to say revolutionary—that their effects on the various players will be the subject of much speculation and comment as to which players will be benefited by them, and whom they will most seriously injure.

The batting this season, he says, will be much harder and more long hits will be recorded than since the primitive days of straight pitching; and, while this will naturally tend to make the contest more interesting and exciting to the spectators, it will also prolong the games very considerably. The very tiresome "pitcher and catcher" games which occurred too frequently last season will not be in order this year. It was principally for this reason, he says, that the rules were amended and so many restrictions placed upon the pitcher. A game under the new rules, Mr. Young contends, in which a pitcher can hold an opposing team down to five base hits will be as rare, and considered as marvelous this season, as one in which a pitcher retired an opposing team with one base hit last season.

"Do you anticipate any trouble with the new rules?" asked the reporter.

"I do not. These rules were not formulated until they were thoroughly discussed in all their bearings by the managers and the most prominent players in the profession. Of course they will be experimental to a certain extent, but they are in many respects superior to the old rules, and will conduce very materially to make the contests more exciting and attractive. If, however, after a satisfactory trial, they should prove a failure—which I do not expect—they can be easily changed by a special meeting of the league committee, which has full power to make whatever changes may be deemed expedient."

Mr. Young declined to express an opinion as to which club would win the championship pennant on the ground that his position was a neutral one, and should he put himself on record as an advocate of a certain club it might create dissatisfaction. The Washington Club, he says, has made greater improvement during the winter months than any other league club, and he expects to see it make a good record this season.

Mr. Young has received and approved the following contracts with players: With Washington—Fred. L. Shaw, Wm. O'Brien and J. B. Donnelly. With New York—M. C. Dorgan and Wm. Brown. With St. Louis—D. L. Foutz and R. C. Caruthers. With Indianapolis—Jerry Denny and R. Cahill. The Philadelphia Club has notified Mr. Young of the release by that club of J. Murphy and J. E. Dallas. The Kansas City Club has been admitted to membership in the Western League.

Movements of International League Clubs.

The Torontos will report to Manager Cushman in this city from April 1 to 4. The club then goes to Cincinnati, where they play April 9 and 10. Their tour from Cincinnati will be: Cleveland, 11 and 12; Pittsburg, 14, 15 and 16; Philadelphia, 18; Washington, 19, 20 and 21; Philadelphia, 22; Scranton, Pa., 23 and 25; 26 is open; Reading, Pa., 27 and 28.

Manager Gifford of Syracuse will meet the entire Star team at St. Louis this (Monday) morning at the Lindell House, and until April 1 they will practice at the Union ball grounds. President Miller of the club has written to each member of the team notifying them that Mr. Gifford is sole manager of the team, and what he says goes. The Board of Directors will not dictate to him at all, and the batting position, assigning catchers to pitchers and other team placing will be made solely by Mr. Gifford. "I can't make them play ball," says Mr. Miller, "we will get another manager. It won't be the fault of the directors, for they won't interfere with him." The Stars will play these dates on the preliminary trip: April 1, 2, 3, at St. Louis with the Browns, champions of the world; 4, 5, at Louisville; 6, at Cincinnati; 7, 8, 9, at Pittsburg; 11, 12, at Brooklyn; 14, at Baltimore; 15, 16, at Washington; 18, 25, at Bridgeport, Conn.; 19, 20, at Boston; 22, at Portland; 23, at Haverhill; 26, at Waterbury.

The remainder of the clubs in the league will not begin preliminary work until later. Binghamton will report at Scranton on April 17. This is their trip: At Scranton April 18 and 19; at Binghamton with Scranton, 20 and 21; at Reading, 22 and 23; at Scranton again, 25; at Bradford, 27 and 28; at Altoona, Pa., 29. Buffalo will open at Pittsburg April 2 and 4. They will play at Baltimore 5 and 6; Washington, 7, 8 and 9; Pittsburg 11, 12 and 13; Trenton, 15; Philadelphia, 16; Hartford, 18; Waterbury, 19; Bridgeport, 20; Yale College team at New Haven, 21; Boston league team, 22 and 23; Portland, 25 and 26; Lynn, 27; Bridgeport, 28. The players will report at Buffalo on Monday. Oswego will play at Philadelphia, April 15, and will then make a tour through the Pennsylvania association cities, their dates having not yet been announced. Jersey City will open at Princeton, N.J., on April 6 with the Princeton College team. On April 7 they will play the Brooklyns at Brooklyn; 8 with the Waterbury at Waterbury; 9 at Bridgeport; 11 at Hartford; 13 at Jersey City with Yale College; 15 with Boston; 19 with Princeton; 21 with Waterbury. Utica will report at home April 8 and will practice there. Rochester will go to Ithaca April 5, and will practice in the Cornell University gymnasium. Hamilton on March 29 will report at Richmond, Va., where they practice for two weeks. They have arranged these games: At Washington on April 1, 2, 25, 26; at Richmond with Portland April 6, 7, 8, 9. Games with Southern League clubs will probably fill in their time during April. Newark will open at home with Portland on April 1, and on the 2d she will play with the Brooklyns at Brooklyn. Work with National League, Eastern League, American Association and strong New York and Brooklyn amateur teams will fill in her preliminary season.

The Stars to go Into Liquidation.

SYRACUSE, March 27.—At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the contracts with the players of the Star Baseball Club, the franchise of the nine and the grand stand and other property of the association will be sold at public auction on the court house steps. Some time ago John A. Cole obtained a verdict of $3000 against the Stars for injuries received by a fall through a broken railing. The directors offered him $1500 in money and $1000 in stock, which he refused.

Exhibition Games Saturday.

At New Orleans: Detroit 10, New Orleans 0.

At Nashville: Star Shamrocks 15, Nashville 8.

The baseball season opened at Cincinnati Saturday with a game between the "veterans" and "kids" of the Cincinnati team, the Vets winning by 10 to 5.

The St. Louis Browns played the first of a series of games with the Memphis club of the Southern league at St. Louis Saturday. Foutz pitched and Bushong caught for the Browns, who won by a score of 13 to 2.

Injustice to Pitchers.

From the Detroit Free Press, March 27.

Three years ago the Free Press called attention to the great injustice done to pitchers by giving them rank in efficiency upon the percentage of base hits to times at bat of the opposing players, and urged that they should be ranked in the order of percentage of earned hits. This was at once met with the assertion that the number of earned runs covered the ground, and there the question dropped. Now the veteran Chadwick has turned loose his analytical mind upon the question, and it is to be hoped that he will carry his point and secure the desirable change in the scoring rules before the season of 1887 commences. It requires no argument or demonstration to prove that hits made after three chances for "outs" have been offered are not earned, should not have been made, and that the pitcher is not responsible for them.

At first thought the claim that the percentage of earned runs shows the relative efficiency of pitchers would seem to be well founded, but is not. Some pitchers, by reason of their skill in sending in drop balls, or by curving them in close to the batter's shins, are seldom hit for more than singles. Two such hits may be made in each inning of a game and no runs be earned; while another pitcher, who is hit hard or not at all, may, upon half the number of hits, have half a dozen earned runs scored against him. The percentage of earned hits is the only criterion.

Press and Passes.

It is admitted that the constant booming by the press of the national game, year in and year out, even through the dreary winter season, the reports of games, the advertising of games in advance, the continual flow of gossip and comment upon all matters of importance relative to baseball, have been of incalculable benefit to baseball managers, and aided them in coming out of the season with well-filled coffers, and yet the American Association has adopted a rule forbidding the issue of more than twenty-five free passes per season to the press of each city represented therein, under a penalty of a fine of $500. If the press should retaliate, as lies in its power, that rule would be rescinded in short order.—Sporting Life.

The Last Day at Liverpool.

LONDON, March 26.—This was the third and last day of the Liverpool Spring Meeting, the most important event being the Liverpool Spring Cup, which was won by Mr. Winn's Givendale. The Champion Steeplechase resulted in favor of yesterday's Grand National winner, Gamecock. Following is the summary:

The Fortieth LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP of 750 sovs. specific, by subscription of 20 guineas each, 15 ft., and 8 only if declared on Feb. 15; second to receive 50 sovs. from the plate; winners after Feb. 10 to carry 5lb.; of a handicap of any value, or of any race value 200 sovs., 10lb.; of two handicaps of any value, or of one handicap value 300 sovs., 12 lb. extra; about 1 mile and 2 Furlongs; 36 subs.

Mr. W. Winn's br g. Givendale, 4 yrs., by Castlereagh—Lady Millicent, 87 1
Mr. R. Peck's b g. Hungarian, 5 yrs., by Kisber—Jara, 106 2
Mr. Osmond's b. h. Pizarro, 6 yrs., by Uncas—Lydia, 106 3

The Champion Steeplechase was won by E. Joy's Gamecock, Capt. Foster's Chancemor second, and Mr. J. Gubbin's Sweetness third.

Oliver K. Strains a Tendon.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 26.—Oliver K., who is booked to trot a match with Harry Wilkes for $10,000, April 2, at San Francisco, sprained a tendon in his foreleg this morning. The injury is not considered serious, but he will not be in racing condition for a month. The race therefore is off. Oliver K's. owner pays a forfeit of $2500.

The owners of Harry Wilkes have announced to-night that as Oliver K. had been incapacitated to start in the race on Saturday next, Harry Wilkes would trot to beat his own record (2.14½) at Bay District course this city for $2000 on that day.

The Canadian Blackbird Cup.

The final shoot for the Canadian Blackbird Cup took place at Eglinton on Saturday. J. Wayper of Hespeler having won it three out of the four times that it has been shot for, it becomes his property:

Cup shoot, 20 birds, 5 traps: J. Wayper 18, J. Griffith 18, W. Paul 18, J. Quarrie 18, McDowall 12, T. Sawdon 7, G. Carruthers retired, H. K. Humphrey retired. Tie at 18, 5 birds—Wayper 4, Griffith 3, Sweep at 10 birds: Wayper 9, Griffith 7, Felstead 7, Carruthers 7, George 7, Smith 7, Humphrey 6, Sawdon, jr., 6. Tie 7, 7 birds—Felstead 4, Carruthers 4, George 3, Griffith 2, Smith 1. Second tie at 4, 5 birds—Felstead 3, Carruthers 1.

Sweep at 5 birds—Humphrey 5, Quarrie 4, Felstead 4, Carruthers 4, Bell 3, Sawdon 3, Wells 3. Tie at 4, 5 birds—Quarrie 4, Felstead 3, Carruthers 3.

Sweep at 5 birds—Bell 4, Humphrey 4, Quarrie 4, Felstead 4, McDowall 4, Carruthers 4, McClure 3, Sawdon 3, Smith 1. Tie at 4, 5 birds—Felstead 5, Carruthers 3.

Sweep at 5 birds—Humphrey 5, Felstead 5, McDowall 4, McClure 4. Tie at 5, 5 birds—Humphrey 5, Felstead 5. Second tie at 4, 5 birds—Felstead 3, Humphrey 2.

Several other sweepstakes were shot.

Sullivan at the