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FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1888.

Cleveland to Get Lots of Rope.

From our despatches of this morning it would seem that the Republicans will offer no opposition to President Cleveland obtaining the legislation asked for by him in order to institute retaliation.

They will give him all the rope he wants.

But once Grover gets the power and starts in to exercise it, he will hear such a howl from New York, Boston and Portland that he will see at a glance what a boomerang he has picked up.

An article in another column from The Montreal Gazette shows how large the trade is that Mr. Cleveland proposes to interfere with, to drive away from American railroads and ports into the hands of Canadian roads and ports.

Let him do so if he will—it will be, as we said yesterday, just nuts for us.

There is a remarkable unanimity among Canadian writers for the press about the retaliatory threats. The position The World has taken is supported from all parts of the Dominion. The tone of the press is strongly hopeful and if the intent of our American friends was to scare Canada how completely they have failed will be evident to them. The Commercial Unionists may have given them an impression that this was a sort of backboneless, a jelly-fish kind of a country but there will now be an awakening for them. Canada is daily announcing through her press that she cannot be bluffed or coerced. Canada in past her majority now and is able to take care of herself. We are not a bit frightened. Come on, MacDuff!

Take Cleveland at His Word.

As President Cleveland is likely to institute retaliation, Canadian importers had better take him at his word and order their imports to come by Canadian ports—St. John, Halifax, Quebec or Montreal.

And those who are shipping Canadian products to Europe had better also govern themselves accordingly and make their contracts for delivery at these same ports.

We cannot count on New York, Boston or Portland in either case.

Toronto merchants have already cabled orders to ship by the St. Lawrence instead of by New York.

A Sarnia grain dealer just from north Dakota says he found thousands of acres of wheat uncut, a large proportion of which never will be cut on account of damage by frost. The yield will be largely reduced, according to the estimates of farmers and dealers and not more than 20 per cent of the crop will be grade No. 1 hard. As compared with this let us remember the reports that reach us from Manitoba where the exuberant settler expects this year to beat the fifty-three bushel to the acre record of 1887.

What Cleveland Intends.

The Kingston Whig does not agree with The World in its reading of President Cleveland's message to mean that Canada will still be allowed to carry American imports and exports. The Whig "cannot think that the non-intercourse in commercial matters will have this limitation."

We are sorry for The Whig. We recommend for its perusal the following from The New York Times:

> The president simply proposes a retaliation in kind by suspending the privilege of transporting Canadian imports and exports across our territory without payment of duty. That is a privilege given to Canada by our statutes, the only proper recognition, which is a reciprocal privilege to our merchandise coming from or going to other ports, a privilege of little value except to our fishermen. The right to transport in bond through our territory belongs to Canada only by our voluntary grant, and we are entitled to withdraw it whenever we have sufficient reason.

Will some of our contemporaries please keep cool? There is no need for precipitate advice by the Canadian Government for the smoothing out of the retaliation business. To approach Washington until after the presidential election would be to court the sacrifice of Canadian interests to the exigencies of party politics.

Two Foolish Proposals.

The Globe has taken a good stand in regard to the Government's hands being strengthened in resisting the threatened attacks of our neighbors, but is making itself ridiculous by the suggestions, (1) that now is the time to strike for Unrestricted Reciprocity (a sure cure for all international troubles), and (2) that we ought to make "an offer of the transshipping privilege temporarily on the condition that the President agree to recommend the appointment of commissioners to confer upon a general settlement."

The President's message has about finished Unrestricted Reciprocity. Any life that was left in the thing was rudely shaken out of it by that document. How can we expect Unrestricted Reciprocity from a people who abrogated "partial reciprocity" on the ground that "the advantages were all on one side." And what dependence is to be placed on a people who have so little respect for treaties as have our neighbors? Do you think they would be bound by Unrestricted Treaty five seconds if they thought it was profitable to Canada. We do not know anything more humiliating than that Canada at the present crisis should ask for Unrestricted Reciprocity as a settlement of our disputes. Has The Globe forgotten the answer given to Sir Charles Tupper not many months ago by the American commissioners, viz., that they were bent on settling the fisheries disputes on its merits and not by "a proposition for greater freedom of commercial intercourse."

As to the second proposition, if it came from President Cleveland in the way of a request from him for temporary privileges to American fishermen to land fish at Canadian ports until such time as we could effect a settlement, we would not be disposed to hold out much opposition thereto, but that under and after his threat of "retaliation" we should humiliate ourselves by making the offer, is a little too nauseating for healthy Canadian stomachs or heads either.

Our policy is to do nothing but keep the fish poachers out of our waters and wait. Especially must we wait until after the November elections. We shall neither "retaliate" nor howl. Maintain our position, maintain our dignity.

If the presidential election results in victory for Cleveland's party then they of their own accord will introduce such tariff reform as will give to greater freedom of commercial intercourse with the Dominion and a broad basis of reciprocity may result. But if Blaine's party should win there will be neither a reduction in the tariff nor a disposition to make a reciprocity treaty.

We are going on all fours as we are. Retaliation, if it comes, will be a godsend. We have nothing to fear.

It is good sport playing a lacrosse match but the couple of dozen players do not have a little of the fun the local papers make for themselves thrashing the game out after it is over. Orillia and Barrie are into it just now and the Aurora borealis is flushed by the fray.

A nation that would "retaliate" and retaliate without giving the two years' notice that it had agreed to do, is not much of a nation to make an unrestricted reciprocity treaty with.

What the Message Means.

From The Montreal Gazette.

Many public men on both sides of the line, and not a few newspapers, are under the erroneous opinion that the recommendation of President Cleveland looks to the termination of the whole transit trade in bond between Canada and the United States. Mr. Laurier, for instance, wish an ignorance altogether inexcusable, attempts to frighten the people of St. Thomas with the statement that the interstate traffic passing over the Canada Southern railway is threatened by the legislation Mr. Cleveland proposes; while, at the same time, Mr. Lind, a member of Congress from Minnesota, is declaring at Washington that if the proposed legislation is enacted and enforced, the result will be to practically give the great trunk lines running into Chicago an absolute monopoly of all the freight traffic of the Northwest. These statements, it is worth while pointing out, betray a complete misapprehension of the purpose of the recent message to Congress, and of the position of the President on the retaliation question.

The Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1887, clothed the President with large power. He was authorized, at his discretion:

> "To deny vessels, their masters and crews of the British dominions in North America any entrance into the waters, ports or places of or within the United States, whether such vessels shall have come directly from said Dominions on such destined voyage, or by way of some port, or place in such destined voyage elsewhere; and also to deny entry into any port or place of the United States of fresh fish or salt fish, or any other product of said Dominions, or other goods coming from said Dominions to the United States."

Under this authority, which The New York Times describes as a bludgeon, the President can virtually sever all commercial intercourse between the two countries, shutting out Canadian products absolutely from the United States; and it is conceivable that the transit trade between the Northwestern States and the New England States might also be interrupted under the Act of March, 1887. Mr. Cleveland, however, is averse to taking these extreme measures. The rule which ought to guide the action of the United States he modifies to be "retaliation in kind, both because it will prove less injurious to that country and because it seems to him to constitute a stronger moral position. The language of his message is clear: "The policy of national retaliation unmistakably embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon those who have injured us with the least possible damage to ourselves. There is, also, an evident propriety, as well as an evident support, found in visiting upon the offending party the same measure of treatment of which we complain, and "as far as possible within the same lines."

Applying this rule of conduct to the legislation of March, 1887, Mr. Cleveland finds it inappropriate to the purpose of retaliation, because it would damage the United States quite as much as Canada, and because it is not within the lines of Canadian action in respect of the fisheries. He, therefore, proposes another course, namely, the suspension of the bonding privilege. The scope of the legislation suggested is defined in a single sentence:

> I therefore recommend immediate legislative action conferring upon the executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada.

The position of the President, in a word is this: Canada refuses to allow American fishermen to tranship their catch in bond in her ports to the United States, therefore we will refuse to allow Canadians to tranship goods in bond through United States ports.

If the desired legislation is passed by Congress and put in operation by the President, there will be retaliation in kind—though the word is utterly inapplicable to such a case—the least possible injury will be inflicted upon the United States. The interstate traffic through Canada will not be affected in any degree, shape or form. That is a matter for the Canadian, not the Washington, "Government to deal with. Shipments and sales of Canadian products to the United States will not be affected in any respect whatever, nor shipments and sales of American products to Canada. It is doubtful whether even shipments from any of the ports in the Maritime Provinces in bond through the United States, would be affected, though the message is not so clear on that point. The only class of trade that would certainly be disturbed is that between Canada and foreign countries in bond through American ports, such as our imports of British goods through Portland, New York and Boston, and our exports of Canadian products to Europe through the same channels. And this, to use the language of the New York Times, is mildness and gentle treatment compared with what the Act of March, 1887, contemplated.

Mr. Cleveland states that the aggregate value of this transit trade in bond across the United States during the last six years has amounted to about $270,000,000, by far the largest part of this traffic consisting of exchanges of goods between Great Britain and Canada. That is a large trade to shut out, and its transference to other channels cannot be effected without temporary inconvenience and loss. The details of the traffic in bond through the United States for the period are:

	Imports to Canada.	Exports from Canada.
1882	$37,595,434	$28,543,178
1883	39,312,568	29,902,220
1884	22,939,385	19,419,267
1885	19,700,458	18,523,613
1886	20,241,079	19,861,020
1887	22,187,585	11,504,721
Total	$161,976,509	$107,654,370

Omitting trade with the United States, which is not involved in the proposed suspension of bonding privileges, the aggregate foreign commerce of the Dominion in the last three years was $320,849,000, of which $98,018,000 or 30 per cent. was carried in bond through United States ports; while in 1882 and 1883 our aggregate foreign commerce was $242,079,000, of which $135,254,000 or 56 per cent. was carried in bond through United States ports. There

ON THE CRICKET FIELD.

THE OPENING DAY BETWEEN THE IRISHMEN AND CANADIANS.

Toronto Defeats Hamilton at Baseball—Other Championship Games—McLaughlin to Ride No More for the Dwyers—Racing at Gravesend and in England—Other Sports.

The Toronto cricket grounds presented a gay and festive appearance yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the much-talked-of match between the Gentlemen of Ireland and Gentlemen of Canada. At present the visitors are 41 runs ahead with 6 wickets yet to fall, but there is no reason why the Canadians should not give a good account of themselves yet, as several of the crack players did not come off yesterday and it is confidently expected that their second essay will at least realize 200, is not more. It is highly satisfactory to be able to announce that the attendance was very good, as it is estimated there were at least 1000 people on the grounds during the afternoon. The ladies turned out in great numbers and their presence added not a little to the effect and enjoyment of the afternoon's sport, and the scene between 4 and 5 o'clock was one of extreme brilliancy.

Ogden, the Canadian captain, was successful in the flip up and of course was elected to bat, but notwithstanding the fact that the wicket was in capital condition the Canadians only made 114. Gillespie, Allan and Fleury all batted excellently for their runs, but the remaining batsmen seemed too anxious to score and paid the natural penalty for their rashness. The Irishmen, who are a decidedly gentlemanly and fine looking lot of men, played the game for all it is worth and never let an opportunity to get rid of their opponents pass them. Their bowling, which is rather slow, is very straight and well backed up by the fielders who were very quick, Fitzgerald's wicket-keeping was a sight to see, and he is, beyond doubt, first-class in every way. The batting, however, is still better. Nothing like a liberty was taken yesterday with the bowling, but the loose balls all met with proper treatment and the runs were piled up at a steady rate. Hynes, who was in for an hour and a-half, got 62 in faultless style, and the other double figure contributors also batted correctly and well.

During the progress of the game a printing press was on the ground, and score cards were published every hour which were supplied to the spectators, who consequently could keep a correct record of the game, and be informed of the state of the game. This is the first time that such a thing has ever been attempted in Canada, and it was greatly appreciated. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and every bit of good play was liberally applauded.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the Irishmen took the field and were followed by Stratton and Saunders, the first two Canadian batsmen. The bowling was shared by W. Johnston and J. P. Fitzgerald. Saunders only scored 4 before being bowled and Gillespie came in. The incomer, however, lost Stratton, who was bowled with a shooter and two wickets were down for 15. Allan came next, and the two men, by sterling cricket, sent up 40 on the telegraph sheet before Gillespie got his leg in front of a straight shot and retired for a sound 21, for which he was loudly applauded. Goldingham joined Allan and quickly hit up 9 before being bowled by Hynes. Ogden, who came next, added 2 and Collins only arrived in time to see Allan bowled for 11, which took 55 minutes to compile. Fleury joined the popular "Duke," and the two were together at the luncheon hour.

After lunch the game was resumed, but Collins was both nearly caught at point without any alteration in the total. McIlvern came next and assisted by Fleury helped to put up 30. The late arrival shortly after these figures went up was caught at a cover point. Jones joined Fleury and at 80 Allan was missed from the first ball he received. Slowly the score was taken to 93 when Fleury was sent back for a freely hit 17. Godwin, the last man, came in and by some free hitting the total was raised to 114, when Jones was splendidly caught in the slips by Hynes and the innings closed for that total. Fitzgerald bowled capitally and the fielding was very good.

The Irishmen began batting shortly after 3 o'clock with J. P. Fitzgerald and Hynes to the bowling of Ogden and Gillespie. The start was most propitious, as the runs came from either end with the greatest regularity. At 20 a double change in the attack occurred, Allan taking Ogden's and Jones Gillespie's ends. The changes, however, did not work, and Godwin and McIlvern were entrusted with separating the two men, who were well in and playing grand cricket. Shortly after the 50 went up, Ogden succeeded in getting past Fitzgerald, and that player retired to the pavilion amidst loud applause with 22 to his credit. Dunn came next and quickly joined up 21 before being caught at third man. Among other hits he sent Godwin to square leg clean over the ropes for 4. Cronin, the next arrival, only added a single, but Maxwell, who filled the vacancy, soon got set and the Canadian score was soon passed.

At 1.30 Hynes was at last bowled for a splendid 62 for which he had been batting 2¼ hours. He gave a difficult chance at 29 but otherwise his display was entirely faultless and he received an ovation as he walked to the pavilion. Fitzgerald came next and played out time with Maxwell, the score standing at 6 o'clock 155 for 4 wickets, Maxwell being 22, not out, and Fitzgerald 15, not out.

The present score is as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF CANADA.

D. W. Sanders, b J. P. Fitzgerald 4
W. A. Stratton, b W. Johnston 6
A. Gillespie, l-b-w, b J. P. Fitzgerald 21
A. C. Allen, b J. P. Fitzgerald 11
F. G. Goldingham, b Hynes 9
E. H. Ogden (Capt.), b Hynes 2
A. H. Collins, c W. Johnston, b J. P. Fitzgerald 4
W. J. Fleury, c Hynes, b J. P. Fitzgerald 17
H. McIlvern, b Cronin, b W. Johnston 8
W. W. Jones, c Hynes, b Tobin 14
W. A. Godwin, not out 9
Extras 11
Total 114

GENTLEMEN OF IRELAND.

J. P. Fitzgerald, b Ogden 22
J. W. Hynes, b McIlvern 62
J. Dunn, c Godwin, b Ogden 21
D. Cronin, b Ogden 0
J. P. Maxwell, not out 22
E. Fitzgerald, not out 16
W. Johnston, T. McGuire, W. Synott, T. Tobin, D. F. Gillman, } to bat.
Extras 12
Total (for 4 wickets) 155

Bowling Analysis.

GENTLEMEN OF IRELAND.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. Johnston	15	6	25	2
J. P. Fitzgerald	29	10	50	4
Tobin	5	1	7	1
Hynes	11	5	22	1

Play will be resumed to-day at 12 o'clock (noon).

The visitors took in the Grand Opera House last night and witnessed Sol Smith Russell's new play "Bewitched." To-night they will be banqueted at the Reform Club.

THE HAMS SUCCUMB TO THE CHAMPS

A Close and Exciting Contest, in which Both Teams Play Brilliantly.

A great game of baseball was played on the Toronto grounds yesterday, between two of the leading aspirants for the championship honors of the International Association—the Torontos and the Hamiltons.

An interesting game was expected and therefore there were between 2500 and 3000 spectators in attendance. In this respect no one was disappointed, for a most excellent game was played, and with two exceptions the fielding was perfect.

The pitching of Atkison and Wood was very effective, and the batting in consequence thereof rather light, though the Toronto twirler had the lion's share of the honor. The long hits were mostly in the air, and resulted in fine fielding displays, Mansell and Swartwood's work being exceptionally brilliant.

The result of the contest was a pleasant pill for the vast assemblage to swallow, as they are extremely anxious to see the Champions win the pennant this season, and they left the grounds feeling happy.

The Hamilton contingent were here in full force and backed their team heavily and lost their money like little men.

McLaughlin opened the game for Toronto with a hit to the infield but was forced out at second by Decker. Burke was thrown out at first by Ramsey who also captured Connors' short fly, retiring the side.

The Hams were also blanked in their half though both Rainey and Knight hit safe.

In the second inning Harmett went to first on five bad balls and was advanced to second on Kearns' single. Rickley's long fly to right field allowed Harmett to reach third and Kearns stole second. Mansell then fouled to Thayer and it looked as if the side would be retired without a run, but Atkisson sent a grounder to Phillips who made a bad throw to Lynch and both Harmett and Burke crossed the plate. McLaughlin flew to Swartwood and the side was out.

The visitors again failed to tally.

The third inning Decker opened with a grounder to Phillips who retired the Toronto catcher at first. Burke then hit for two bases but could get no further, as Connors and Hartpett very easily disposed of.

The Hamiltons were more fortunate in their half of the inning. Andrus' his safe and went to second on Ramsey's single, but was retired at third by Rickley on Knight's grounder to the third baseman. Visner's body came in contact with the ball which forced Knight to second and Ramsey to third, the latter scoring on Wood's long fly to left field. Things now looked dangerous, with a man on second and third and Swartwood at bat, but the big right fielder fanned the air thrice and the side was retired.

In the fifth Andrus' fumble of Atkisson's grounder gave the home team another run, as he stole second and scored on Decker's hit to centre field.

Two more runs were scored in the seventh. McLaughlin singled and went to second on Decker's grounder to Lynch. Burke then hit to Rainey and lost the ball to first, McLaughlin reaching third. Connors again struck out when a sacrifice was most needed, but Hartnett singled, allowing both McLaughlin and Burke to score. Hartnett tried to reach second on the throw to the plate but was cut off.

The Hams made a desperate attempt to tie the score but failed. Phillips lined the ball out for three bases and came home on Thayer's single, the latter scoring on Decker's wild throw to Kearns, the ball going out near Mansell. The next three men were quickly disposed of and the run getting ended, the Torontos winning by this score:

TORONTO.	R	B	O	A	E	HAMILTON.	R	B	O	A	E
McLaughlin, ss	1	2	2	3	0	Andrus, ss	0	0	1	4	1
Burke, c f	1	1	1	0	0	Rainey, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Connors, r f	0	1	0	0	0	Knight, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Hartnett, 1b	1	1	8	0	1	Visner, c	0	0	7	0	0
Kearns, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	Wood, p	0	0	0	0	0
Rickley, 3b	0	1	2	3	0	Swartwood, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Mansell, c	0	1	6	0	0	Lynch, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Atkisson, p	1	0	0	0	0	Phillips, s.s.	1	1	2	4	0
						Thayer, c.f.	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	5	8	27	12	2	Totals	3	6	27	14	1

Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0 — 5
Hamilton	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1 — 3

Earned runs—Toronto 1; Hamilton 1. Two-base hits—Burke. Three-base hits—Phillips. Stolen bases—Burke, Kearns, Atkisson. Double plays—Phillips to Andrus, to Lynch. First base on balls—Off Atkisson, 1; off Wood, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Kearns, Visner. Struck out—By Atkisson, 7; by Wood, 3. Passed balls—Decker 1, Thayer 1. Time of Game—1.30. Umpire—Curry.

Other International Association Games.

At Buffalo:

	R	H	E
Buffalo	6	12	0
Rochester	11	13	0

Batteries—Gibbs and Kappel; Cain and Murray. Umpire—Emslie.

At Syracuse.

	R	H	E
Syracuse	13	18	5
Toronto	12	15	3

Batteries—Gilmore and Walker; Haddock and Banning. Umpire—Brennan.

National League Games.

At Boston:

	R	H	E
New York	9	8	5
Boston	7	8	2

Batteries—Welch and Ewing, Clarkson and Kelly. Umpire—Valentine.

At Philadelphia:

	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	8	2
Washington	3	6	3

Batteries—Sanders and Schriver, Keefe and Deavey. Umpire—Kelly.

At Pittsburg:

	R	H	E
Pittsburg	1	8	7
Detroit	3	7	1

Batteries—Staley and Miller, Beatin and Wells. Umpire—Powers.

At Indianapolis:

	R	H	E
Indianapolis	0	5	6
Chicago	1	6	2

Batteries—Boyle and Myers, Krock and Flint. Umpire—Daniels.

American Association Games.

At Brooklyn:

	R	H	E
Brooklyn	9	9	2
Cincinnati	5	9	3

Batteries—Hughes and Bushong, Smith and Keenan. Umpire—Doescher.

At Philadelphia:

	R	H	E
Athletics	5	8	1
St. Louis	0	7	5

Batteries—Seward and Robinson, King and Boyle. Umpire—Ferguson.

At Cleveland:

	R	H	E
Cleveland	3	9	3
Kansas City	1	6	3

Batteries—Bakely and Snyder, Porter and Donohue. Umpire—Gaffney.

At Baltimore:

	R	H	E
Baltimore	3	7	1
Louisville	2	9	4

Batteries—Hilroy and Fulmer, Ewing and Vaughan. Umpire—Goldsmith.

The Standing of the Clubs.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Toronto	67	26	720	London	41	46	438
Buffalo	65	35	650	Buffalo	40	49	414
Hamilton	58	36	617	Toronto	25	66	275
Rochester	49	40	550	Albany	17	73	188

NATIONAL LEAGUE. AM. ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
New York	63	36	St. Louis	68	30
Chicago	57	43	Athletics	61	36
Boston	55	44	Cincinnati	60	38
Detroit	52	45	Brooklyn	60	43
Philadelphia	51	47	Baltimore	46	61
Pittsburg	46	50	Louisville	35	61
Washington	22	81	Cleveland	35	62
Indianapolis	20	66	Kansas City	32	64

Games To-day.

International Association: Hamilton at Toronto, London at Buffalo, Troy at Syracuse.

National League: New York at Boston, Washington at Philadelphia, Detroit at Pittsburg, Chicago at Indianapolis.

American Association: Louisville at Baltimore, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Kansas City at Cleveland.

Ball-players' Temptations.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 30.—In speaking of the temptations that beset a ball-player, Cap Anson says: "There are a certain class of temptations that will mess a man wherever he may turn to do any business, whatever line of business he may engage. There may be special temptations to which a baseball player is subject, but if he is any kind of a man he will turn his back upon them, knowing, as he does, that newspaper men are always on the lookout to expose such little weaknesses. He may be your victim once, but he always dreads another such ordeal. There are good and bad men in every club, and the fellows who know it is to their interest to behave themselves are always in the majority now. Baseball is a trade, a profession, whatever you want to call it, and the bums have no better chance than they have in any other business. Any man of ordinary will power can keep just as straight travelling with a ball club as he could by remaining at home all his life within call of his mother. I think base-ball players' reputations for morality, etc., will average about as well as those of men in any business you might select."

ANXIOUS TO SEE THEM WIN.

The People of Albany Discouraged at Their Team's Poor Showing.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—

> It's a dead-goned shame
> That we can't win a game,
> Though we try day after day;
> But the reason is plain,
> And it gives us much pain,
> It is cause we are built that way.

So sang an unknown poet in one of the daily papers of the past week, and he has struck the keynote of affairs in the baseball line in the Capitol City. The team arrived home from a disastrous trip last week, and cold was the reception they got. No brass band was there to receive them, no fireworks, no plaudits of an admiring crowd; in fact, nothing but a silent look greeted them. The boys won one game last week, which was in keeping with their former record, and as the team from Laundryville also won a game, we occupy the same relative position as a week ago.

Why we don't win more games has puzzled the minds of more baseball cranks than one in Albany, but the whole secret lies in the fact that the batting of the team is of the poorest quality. The fielding, with the exception of a few games, has been of the best, but the errors are made at critical times and are disheartening to any club. Then again, they run bases like a lot of novices, and in this respect they are, without doubt, the poorest base-running team in the association. There are none of the team who do any sacrifice hitting. Day after day they are left on bases, in some cases the bases being filled, owing to the poor attempts at hitting the ball. Dunn and Hoover are badly afflicted in this respect, but the man who "takes the biscuit" is Knox, surnamed the "Cyclone." He hits wind so often that one would think he ought to try a change, if not in batting, say in climate. There are others on the team also whom many Albanians would like to see changed. It seems utterly impossible for us to win a game.

Bust From the Diamond.

Toronto and Hamilton will struggle for honors again to-day.

Shepperd and Jones will be the opposing pitchers in the game this afternoon.

Rickley made his appearance with the Torontos again yesterday and played exceptionally good ball.

Mansell knew just where to lay for the Hamilton batsmen yesterday and in the fifth inning retired the side on three pretty catches. He was warmly received on his return to the bench.

One of the Hamilton players said last night that while in Albany it was hinted to him by one of the Senators that the Capital City team would not beat Syracuse if they could, in the remaining games they will play with the Stars.

The "Gwainps," say that the only game they should have lost on the recent trip was the Hamilton game; that at Syracuse Umpire Hengle afterwards acknowledged that McLaughlin was safe at the plate when he was declared out.

The Queen's Hotel nine defeated the Walker House team on Wednesday by 12 to 6. Batteries—Convey and Powers; Brown and Jones.

Atkisson has won 35 games and lost 12. Wood has won 31 and lost 11.

Pete Wood thinks that Toronto should win the pennant in spite of the Stars advantage of having nearly all home games to play.

Umpire Hengle of the International Association has resigned.

MCLAUGHLIN LEAVES THE DWYERS.

The King of the American Turf Will no Longer Wear the Red and Blue.

With the closing of the season at Monmouth Park on Tuesday terminated the business relations between Jimmy McLaughlin, the King of the American turf, and the Dwyer Brothers, the noted stablemen of Brooklyn. The famous jockey will never again wear the familiar red and blue in which colors he has been seen on every course in America and has ridden some of the most wonderful races on the American turf. The dissatisfaction between the famous jockey and his employers is not of recent date. It antedates the publicity given to the private troubles of the jockey and culminated during the last month. The work McLaughlin has done the present season has not been up to the standard which has won for him his high position on the turf and the confidence of all the honest patrons of race tracks. He has ridden in but few races, and seldom did he win. In previous seasons McLaughlin's mounts was almost synonymous of victory, but this season he has been beaten so often, and with the cracks of the Dwyer stable, it became evident that the same causes which operated to break up his once happy domestic relations had militated against his success in the saddle.

His work on the turf this season has been a severe disappointment to the Dwyers and the friends of McLaughlin. Entered for some of the richest stakes on the American turf, the horses which were regarded as almost invincible, has been beaten so frequently that all confidence in his skill as a jockey has been lost.

At the opening of the present season McLaughlin was afflicted with a peculiar and mysterious disease which prevented him reducing to riding weight. Fearing that he would flesh up during the winter, and then would weigh as high as 140 pounds, but with the opening of spring he would train himself down to 110 pounds, his regular riding weight, without difficulty. He was able to keep at that weight all through the season without inconvenience.

When he reported for the Ivy City meeting at Washington in April he weighed 126, and though he subjected himself to the most vigorous weight reducing methods he was unable to train down light enough to engage in any events at that meeting. He came back to this city and after a long and heroic siege succeeded in reducing himself to a weight which would permit of his accepting a few mounts in the more important events in this section.

McLaughlin justly deserved the unbounded confidence with which the patrons of the turf honored him. He was never suspected of dishonesty or trickery in the saddle and rode hard at all times and in all races to win. He kept aloof from all entanglements which would cast suspicion on his honesty, and to this as much as to his numerous winning mounts is due his phenomenal popularity.

McLaughlin has ridden the best and fastest horses seen in America, among them Miss Woodford, Kingston, Tremont, Kinglish, and Dewdrop. He has won for his employers during his ten years' engagement with them over $1,000,000 in purses and several rich stakes, including the Expectation, Carlton, Hudson, Parkaway Handicap, Tremont, Ladies, Withers, New, Belmont, Bay Ridge Handicap, Spring, Mermaid, Welter Cup, Lorillard, Billow, Travers, California, Alabama and Excelsior. The amount of money he has won for his employers in purses and stakes has never been equaled by any American jockey.

It is said Shelby Barnes has been engaged by the Dwyers to succeed McLaughlin.—Philadelphia Times.

Racing in England.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—This was the third and last day of the York August Meeting. The principal attraction was the Great Yorkshire Stakes for three-year-olds and was won easily by the Duke of Westminster's colt Ossory. Conditions:

Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 500 sovs added, for 3-year-olds; colts, 126 lbs; fillies, 120 lbs, the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs, and the third 50 sovs out of the stakes, the breeder of the winner 100 sovs, and the breeder of the second 50 sovs. Penalties and allowances: 1¼ miles. 48 subs.

Duke of Westminster's ch c Ossory, by Bend Or—Epsa 1
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's br c Arrandale, by Springfield—Mogiana 2
Lord Zetland's b c Clarisvercy, by Isonomy—Kilangowan 3

The winner is trained by John Porter at Kingsclere, and was bred by Duke of Westminster, who also bred his sire, Bend Or. Ossory who is a full brother of the famous Ormonde only started once last year winning the Criterion Stakes at Newmarket. This year he was unplaced for the 2,000 guineas. He won the Prince of Wales' Stakes at Ascot, at which meeting he also ran a dead heat with Galore for the St. James' Palace Stakes. His next and last essay previous to yesterday was for the Eclipse Stakes in which he finished second to his stable companion, Orbit.

On Brooklyn's Fast Track.

GRAVESEND, L.I., Aug 30.—There was a large attendance at the Brooklyn Jockey Club races to-day at Prospect Park, the weather being fine and track fast.

First race—1 mile. Kingston won, Terra Cotta 2, Telie Doe 3. Time—1.41½.

Second race—1 1-16 miles. Egmont won, Sportcliff 2, Hordelais 3. Time—1.49.

Third race—1 mile. Sorrento won, Diablo 2, The Lioness 3. Time—1.45.

Fourth race—1⅛ miles. Grissette won, Exile 2, Satan 3. Time—1.55. The time equals the record made by Terra Cotta at Sheepshead Bay last June.

Fifth race—1 mile. Cartoon won, Brussells 2, Maize 3. Time 1.47.

Sixth race—1 mile. Satisfaction won, Jennie McFarland 2, Broughton 3. Time—1.42½.

Grand Circuit Trotting.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—This was the third day of the Grand Circuit meeting at Island Park.

2.27 class trotting. Purse $1000, divided.

F. A. Chapman's g g Jos. Richardson	1	1	2	3	2
J. Splan's b g Protection	4	4	1	4	3
Johnson & Geers's b h Frank Burford	6	3	6	1	2
A. P. McDonald's b g Eph	2	2	4	5	3
J. H. Goldsmith's b m Beauty Bright	3	6	5	2	5
J. S. Carter's m Philasee	5	3	6	4	6

Time—2.25, 2.24½, 2.23½, 2.22½, 2.23, 2.24½.

Free-for-all, pacing. Purse $1000.

P. Shatz's (Pittsburg) blk g Jewett	1	2	2	1	1
Sir Beck (New York) b g Gossip Jr.	2	1	1	2	2
J. S. Coates' (Goshen, N.Y.) b g Joe L.	4	3	3	3	3
A. Kauffman's (St. Mary's, Pa.) b g Puritan	3	dis			

Time—2.17, 2.16, 2.17½, 2.21½, 2.18½.

In the 2.24 class trotting, unfinished, Greylight won two heats and Lucille's Baby one. Best time 2.21½. Jewett's driver, A. K. Mann, was fined $100 and suspended for the balance of the season for pulling his horse in the third heat. The meeting closes to-morrow.

Gossip of the Turf.

Charlie Phair is schooling Mr. Forbes' gelding Oliver over the timber and the son of Bullion is said to be very clever at his new line of business. He will make his debut between the flags at Ogdensburg next week.

Sir F. Johnstone's colt Friar's Balsam has been scratched from the entries for the St. Leger Stakes, which is to be run at the Doncaster meeting in September.

Increase Points.

The Toronto-Ontario match at Rosedale to-morrow is creating great enthusiasm in lacrosse circles here and the prospects are that a large crowd will witness the game. It should prove one of the keenest contests of the season.

The Ottawa Juniors have been expelled from the N. A. L. A. district series owing to their default to Pembrokes on Aug. 17 without having given good reasons for so doing. They are ruled out for the season and all matches played by them in the series are null and void.

In the North Western District series a championship match was played yesterday at Orangeville between the Lornes of Mount Forest and the Dufferins of Orangeville, and was won by the Dufferins in four straight games. J. D. Bailey of the Ontario Lacrosse Club, Toronto, referred the match with entire satisfaction to both clubs.

A Nation of Beer Drinkers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue Henderson has prepared a statement of the per capita consumption of whiskey, beer, etc., at the present day as compared with the consumption per capita 47 years ago, before the enactment of the Internal Revenue laws imposing a tax on the same. It shows the consumption per capita during the year ended June 30, 1840, was as follows: Distilled spirits 2.52 proof gallons, wines .54, malt liquors 1.34, making a total of 4.17 gallons. Since then there has been a steady diminution in the per capita consumption of distilled spirits and an