THE TORONTO WORLD

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FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1887.

It Means Annexation.

If any of our readers are still in doubt as to the real meaning of commercial union, we direct their attention to the extracts elsewhere from the New York Tribune and the Chicago Times. They do not know what commercial union means; they are prepared to discuss annexation, which to them is an intelligible quantity.

A Welcome Event.

Not only Toronto, but all Canada as well, is to be congratulated on the event of the Board of Trade meeting last night. It is well that the impudent proposal of free trade with the United States with protection against Great Britain has got its quietus for the time by being voted down in the Board of Trade of the Queen City. The example will tell; we may expect now that similar boards in other cities will take such like action.

It is as well, too, that the rejection of commercial union is put on the ground that we cannot agree to discriminate against the Mother Country. Mr. John Macdonald's resolution, which was carried, was praised for its moderation, even by some who were evidently on the commercial union side. But mild as it was, it was enough for the purpose; like Mercutio's wound—"'Tis not as deep as a well or as wide as a church door, but 'twill do." It affirmed that Canada could not discriminate against Great Britain, and that will do; it takes the heart out of commercial union with the United States.

It is a good thing that the board came to a vote last night. We like to see a minority get fair play, but it is most emphatically for the good of the country that the question was settled last night. Mr. Macdonald himself hit the nail on the head when he said that to keep the question hanging over would do an untold amount of harm to business interests. It would have been the destruction of confidence to an alarming degree, if continued, we feel sure; and let us all rejoice that a dangerous attempt has been frustrated.

Protection Without the Tariff.

It is strange to observe how reputedly sensible people talk about "producers" and "consumers," and how it is argued that in protecting the interests of the former those of the latter are sacrificed. The truth is that both are citizens of one country, and that the interests of both are inextricably intermingled. According to some people who hold forth amongst us, only one-tenth or one-fourth of the mass are "producers," the remaining nine-tenths or three-fourths are a "mob of commimers," as Mr. Bright has called them. If this be a true view of the situation, then this country will prosper the more the cheaper we make it to live in. But we have had trial of just such times in this country before, and it has been our experience that these were the hardest times the country ever saw. "Increase the purchasing power of money," say some people, and then the dollar will go further, don't you see? Well, perhaps it will; but the trouble is that in such times nobody has the dollar to buy anything with.

Except people of wealth and leisure, also those who in some way or other live by plundering the rest of the community, everybody who makes his own living does so by producing something or by rendering some service to his fellow men. It on happens that some of these services which men require can be imported from abroad, in the form of foreign-made articles of various kinds, while others must be furnished here on the spot. Here is a distinction which is sometimes made. Factory work, as we call it, is protected; if factory products be imported from abroad they have to pay duty. But the blacksmith, the bricklayer, the carpenter, are not protected, workmen to compete with them may come in from abroad if they please. Well, they may, but they don't; at all events not to the extent that foreign goods instead of foreign labor would be imported had we no protective duties.

Let us set opposite to each other two cases—one that of a machinist, the other that of a bricklayer. The products of the former's labor consist of machines, which if brought in from abroad must pay duty. Therefore, you say, he is protected. But the product of the latter's labor is not protected at all you will say; no mention of it is to be found in the tariff. No, indeed, but it is highly protected for all that. It is protected by distance; a brick house cannot be manufactured in the United States and carried over into Canada, make it as free as you like. Against the importation of foreign machines we have high duties, but against the importation of brick houses of foreign construction we have natural prohibition. Therefore, the bricklayer has in this case far more protection than the machinist.

Of course there may be a rush of bricklayers from abroad, if not an import of brick houses. But this is something that may happen in any trade, until we see fit to prevent it or try to do so. Meantime it remains true that a considerable proportion of our working people whose work is of a kind that must be done at home and cannot possibly be done abroad, duty on it or no duty, have a powerful local protection, quite independent of the tariff, against foreign competition.

We had better get it into our heads that a good many of our people have a considerable protection without the tariff at all. Seeing this, would it not be right for them to allow fair play to those who are differently situated and who can get no protection at all without the tariff. This business of the relations of producers and consumers wants clearing up very much.

The Wimanites in Nova Scotia.

The North Sydney, C.B., Herald calls The World's attention to certain facts that go to confirm the suspicion that there is and has been for some time past an annexation propaganda in existence in Canada. The propaganda has been exceptionally active in Nova Scotia, where it has its avowed newspaper organs and its spokesmen on the stump. During the February campaign, as well as during the preceding provincial elections, there was an outpouring of United States money in Nova Scotia on behalf of the candidates of the repealers, secessionists or annexationists, some of whom were so confident and so defiant that they did not take the trouble to exchange their greenbacks for Canadian bills. The Herald says:

"If public men in Canada, and such papers as the Toronto Globe, the Mail, the Halifax Chronicle, etc., had the honesty to avow that they had ceased to be any longer Canadians, and refrain from trading upon Canadian credulity and filching the money of Canadian industry, there would be much less to complain of, but as long as they do these things and simultaneously accept the 'devil's shilling' to betray their country, their conduct is most reprehensible. Claiming to be Canadians, whilst acting the part of paid hirelings of a foreign nation, merits most severe condemnation."

Precisely. A man may honestly think and say that annexation would be a good thing for Canada, but he cannot think that and work in that direction w[illegible] that he desires commercial union because it will strengthen the bond of British connection by discrimination against Britain. It is just this sort of rubbish that is being talked by Mr. Wiman and repeated by his Canadian allies.

A Victory for The World.

Once more The World scores a victory by last night's meeting of the Board of Trade. The commercial unionists, annexationists, were knocked out in grand shape, notwithstanding that the Globe, the Mail, the News and the uncertain-sexed Telegram held up their hands and shouted for the obliteration of the Canadian nation and the wiping out of our commercial independence.

How is it that The World manages to get hold of the right end of the stick every time.

Made Awakenings.

The Kingston Whig has been paralyzed by the utterance of the New York Sun on Commercial Union. It says a "blow has been aimed at the agitation." And again "political union with the United States we cannot have and if commercial union is an inseparable contingency we cannot have it either." Such as have been carried away by the plausible statements of the advocates of commercial union in Canada, have had their eyes opened by the Sun, and the policy now is to show that our New York contemporary does not represent public opinion in the United States. Examine the facts, however, and you will find that all Americans favorable to commercial union, have ultimately in view the absorption of this country as a part of their political system. To say otherwise is to argue against facts and common sense. If commercial union is to be of such benefit to the Canadian farmer as prophesied by its advocates, is it reasonable to suppose that the United States would permit this gain without something in return? Commercial unionists say the advantage is to be all on our side; if so, the Americans are too sharp not to make something out of us, and that is the destruction of our political system and our independence. That the Sun honestly expresses the average American sentiment on the question there can be no doubt, and the only difference between it and its contemporaries who have given a deliverance on the question is that it frankly tells what the ultimate end of commercial union would be, while they are trying the old game of selling a pig in a bag.

The American papers are loud in their denunciation of the treatment accorded to Mr. O'Brien in Toronto, and are to be revenged in a rather pleasant way. They say, in short, that if Canada cannot use Irish agitators better than they did Mr. O'Brien, it is folly to permit her to become a part of the Union. Just so. The very thing Canada wants is to be left supremely alone by the United States and agitators of questions foreign to her political and social structure.

The scenery in a Kansas City theatre having become disarranged, Sarah Bernhardt swore at the manager in French and choked the stage carpenter in three different languages. We have read a good deal of the intensity of Sarah's passion when acting, but only her husband is in a position to describe her intensity of passion when in earnest.

According to the Hamilton Times Mr. Valancey E. Fuller has been banqueted by his New York admirers. Of course he partook of the commercial union. This accounts for the milk in the Jersey.

The sea serpent has made his first appearance for 1887 in Lake Erie. He probably proposes to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel. This announcement is made for the purpose of attracting crowds to the Queen Victoria Empress of India Niagara Falls Park.

Yesterday's despatches indicate that iron producers in Britain are adverse to Canada making her own iron and complain of want of Canadian sympathy in depriving British iron workers of employment. It would be far more sensible for them to complain of their own Government which permits the import of iron in large quantities from Belgium and other countries into Britain, whereby Britain gives employment to Belgians while her own taxpaying iron workers go idle. The best thing for the British iron men to do is to send for Sir Charles Tupper, make him Minister of Finance, and he will shut the door against employing other nations to do their work while the people go begging for a foreign market for work and for bread. The free trade *ignis-fatuus* appears to have driven all the industrial common-sense out of the minds of the British manufacturers.

The Quebec legislators can truthfully claim to be Liberals because they have voted themselves a liberal increase of salary.

Toronto is neither altogether righteous nor altogether riotous, but a little of both.

A considerable number of lay delegates and two clergymen have seceded from the South Carolina Episcopal Diocesan Convention because colored delegates were allowed admission. It is to be hoped that these worthies will also secede from Heaven when they find colored saints there. Prejudice dies hard and awkwardly.

Talk about the democratic constitution of the United States as being superior to our own form of government. The truth is that the Governor of the State of New York can exercise powers which, if taken advantage of by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, would make the Globe shriek tyranny for all it is worth. No longer ago than the other day, two men were held for trial by a justice of the peace, and Governor Hill sent him a message that if he did not hold them to await the action of the Grand Jury he would be immediately removed from office. Fancy the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario sending such a message to the Police Magistrate of Toronto!

Toronto can play ball—in its own peculiar way.

The New York Sun is not the only American paper to point out objections to commercial union with Canada. In another column we reprint certain objections stated by the New York Tribune and the Chicago Times—the former Republican and Protectionist, the latter Democratic and Free Trade. Already American opinion leans heavily to the opinion that commercial union alone will not do, and that it will either have to be political union or none.

The Telegram is responsible for the statement that "there are a great many farmers in Canada." A country editor who sells the best weekly published in his county for cordwood is of the opinion that there are too many farmers in the country. What he hankers after is a bloated capitalist who pays cash in advance.

Dr. McGlynn recently remarked that "every man must supply his bodily necessities by the labor of his hands." This is rather a startling statement from a man whose bodily wants were supplied by brains all his life, so that it will be found that all the ideal talk about so refining the world that all will be compelled to use their hands to get their daily bread, will end in the reform lecturer being an exception to the general rule. It is not theory we want in this world, it is the practicable and attainable.

Religious journals are knocking each other with great violence over the question settled by the Toronto Presbytery, as to the right of "liquor sellers" to church membership. The Canada Presbyterian and Montreal Witness have thrown off their glasses with a vengeance and are pelting each other with considerable vigor. The Witness is gravely told by its Toronto contemporary to confine its reforms to the Sabbath and asks: "Should the Bond-street Church and similar institutions be kept open on the Lord's Day?" It looks as if Sabbath reform is going to take a step further by closing the churches on Sunday so that there will be no necessity of running street cars on that day.

The leaves of the books exhibited at the Waterworks investigation still persist in their habit of leaving.

If the Scott Act shall be amended during the present session, whether by its friends or its foes, will such amendments be retroactive? Will they take effect where the Act as at present constituted is in operation? The people voted upon and passed the law as it is, not as certain legislators think it ought to be. It is doubtful if the law voted upon has not already been mutilated and over-ridden by both Parliament and the Legislature. There seems to be no end to Scott Act complications and annoyances.

Madame Patti has gone home $200,000 ahead on her American tour. Her notes drew the most usurious interest.

Adapted from Junius: The man who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will not throw stones in the street.

The Pittsburg Times credits the Toronto Globe with the sentiments of one of The World's articles against commercial union and "hauling down the flag." The Globe will be shocked to learn that in the United States it has been credited with pro-Canadian views. It can truthfully plead "not guilty."

Mr. Wiman has not yet retracted his false charge that the officers of the Canadian cruisers were paid a percentage upon seizures. He ought then to have known that this was falsehood. He must know it to be a falsehood now. From the same piece of whole cloth comes his statement that Canadians "are helpless and hopeless." His ideas of truth and logic do not commend him or his policy to this intelligent and prosperous people.

Billy Florence, the comedian, was once a drug clerk. That must have been when he learned the great theatrical scheme of trying it on the dog.

It is rumored that the English creditors of Virginia will ask the Federal Government to recoup them. They may as well spare themselves the trouble. That Government has in its coffers millions of British gold paid over to meet the Alabama claims, although claimants for the same cannot be found and have no existence.

The Globe on Hoodlums.

Editor World: A few years ago a gang of hoodlums tried hard to raise a riot at a meeting held in Yorkville Town Hall to hear an address from Sir John Macdonald. Nothing but the marvelous patience of the Conservatives saved a terrible scene, as a stampede which they sought to create would have led to great loss of life. Next day a letter appeared denouncing the ringleader of that criminal conspiracy as a hoodlum. The Globe burst out into a fury of indignation at one of its friends being called a hoodlum simply for trying to insult Sir John, to disturb a meeting, and to endanger life. To-day the Globe denounces those who did the same thing to Mr. O'Brien as "hoodlums." We are thus enabled to get at one of the articles of the Grit faith, which is this: "I believe that yelling at Sir John Macdonald and disturbing his meeting is the act of a gentleman and a patriot. I also believe that yelling at Mr. O'Brien and disturbing his meeting is the act of a hoodlum." Mr. O'Brien came to raise a riot, he has been successful, he ought therefore to be satisfied. I hope his visit will do much to squelch the Irish nuisance.

ANTI-HOODLUM.

Sunday Cars.

Editor World: Mrs. Mann wants the street cars to run on Sundays so that she can ride to church. "Unitarian" gives no reason why he favors the proposal, but sneers at the Christian Sabbath. Will either of your correspondents try to remedy the existing evils of long hours before suggesting another day's work? From what I hear the street car drivers and conductors on Mrs. Mann's street now work twelve hours a day—surely long enough. Have the company's servants no churches to attend, or families to bring up, or minds to improve, or bodies to refresh? Does Mrs. Mann's husband work twelve o eleven or ten hours per diem? Does Mrs. Mann's minister preach missionary sermons for the benefit of people between China and Peru and forget the white slaves of Toronto? In England well disposed people who have the means and the time form missions to cabmen, railway guards and porters and other men whose hours are long. Do the clergy of Toronto do anything that way? Have they ever invited the street car men to any service which their peculiar hours would enable them to attend?

Will "Unitarian" and Mrs. Mann put on one side the money they would like to lay out on Sunday car fares and give it to the poor and sick? It would be a better investment.

PHILANDROS.

Objections to Reciprocity.

From the New York Tribune.

The debates in the Dominion Parliament deserve more attention than is ordinarily paid to them by American readers. A speech of one of the Prince Edward's Island members on Monday, for example, contains a very useful hint for legislators in Washington. Mr. Welsh, in the name of the Maritime Provinces, clamored for reciprocity of free trade and free access to their natural market—the United States. He denounced the Treaty of Washington, and insisted that reciprocity was the only policy that would satisfy the provinces. The fisheries question must be kept open, he said, until a fair reciprocity treaty can be negotiated.

Reciprocity is the chief end of Dominion politics. Ontario desires it as ardently as the fishermen of Nova Scotia and the farmers of Prince Edward's Island. It is the one thing which the Queen's subjects in North America demand with one voice; and they expect the United States to favor their wishes, although experience has proved unerringly that reciprocity is a one-sided bargain that is far more profitable to Canada than to the United States. It is a serious mistake for American legislators or journals to encourage the provinces to hope for commercial without political union. Those provinces demand all the commercial advantages which they would have if they were incorporated as States in the American Union, and many of their public men fancy that reciprocity will be granted again, as it has been in the past, from an excess of generosity and good nature on the part of American legislators. Importunate applicants like Mr. Welsh need to be reminded that annexation and reciprocity are not to be divorced, and that the commercial and political advantages of union are irrevocably bound together.

From the Chicago Times.

In case the union should be formed, matters would not move on so smoothly as some people seem to think. In the very act of forming the union there would be no small difficulty in arranging the terms for the division of the proceeds of tariff taxation between the two countries. An arrangement by which each country should retain the taxes collected at its own ports would hardly be satisfactory, because it would be impossible to tell in advance how the arrangement would affect the receipts at the different ports. Canada would hardly be satisfied with a division on the basis of the receipts of the two countries respectively for a year, or five years, before the formation of the union, because Canada would expect more from the higher scale of taxes. Whatever arrangement might be made would not be satisfactory for any great length of time, and either one party or the other would denounce the union and terminate it, or the political annexation of Canada would become necessary in order to put an end to disputes about division.

Thus the zollverein experiment would soon end either in failure or annexation. Failure is certainly not desirable, and as to annexation, we would want to be pretty well assured that we were not annexing an annual repetition of the battle of the Boyne, not to speak of the numerous party that would not half recover from its British sympathies for two generations. In view of the influences on both sides that seem to be working for union, it will be well for us not to be too hasty.

Ingredients of Fire Extinguishers.

From the Boston Budget.

The ingredients of many of the fire extinguishers now before the public are said to be eight pounds carbonate of soda, four pounds alum, three pounds borax, one pound carbonate of potash and twenty-four pounds silicate of soda solution, these being, of course, mixed together; one and a half pounds of this mixture are added to each gallon of water when required for use, the timeliness of application constituting the important feature in the matter of efficiency.

ECLAT AT THE BALL FIELD

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY WITNESSES THE OPENING GAME.

The Torontos Once More Succumbs to the Prowess of the Rochesters—Hamilton Makes a Better Showing at Buffalo—Racing in the States—Spots of Sport.

Just about 4500 went to the Baseball Grounds yesterday afternoon to see the first game of the season in this city between the Rochesters and Torontos. A more beautiful day could not possibly have been bestowed upon the management. The sun shone brightly on the Don Flats, and nature had done its utmost to make the grounds look pretty. The only disappointment to the spectators was the ignominious defeat of the home club, and the ending of the game in a protest.

Never was a ball game in Toronto greeted with a more select and fashionable audience. The reserved seats on either side of the "Director's Box" were filled with representatives from the best families in the city. In these seats the ladies were in a large majority.

The Grand Stand was handsomely dressed with bunting and there were several scrolls containing welcome to the Vice-Regal party. For an hour before the game began the Grenadiers' Band discoursed lively music; while out on the green, green field the Torontos disported themselves in their new suits—blue pants and white shirts.

At 3.20 the Governor-General's carriage drove up to the main entrance of the Grand Stand and as the party entered the passage and ascended the stairs to the "Directors' Box" the band played "God Save the Queen," "Rule Britannia" and "Auld Lang Syne." His Excellency gracefully acknowledged the compliment with bows. A large and select party arrived by Harold Smith's tally-ho coach. They also were accommodated in the "Directors' Box." Among those in the box were the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne, Capt. Streatfield, Lady Florence Streatfield, Hon. H. J. Anson and Mr. H. A. Pakenham, A.D.C., Gov. Robinson, Mr. Napier Robinson and Miss Robinson, Mrs. Grant, Capt. Geddes, A.D.C., President E. S. Cox, Mrs. Cox and Miss Evelyn Cox, Col. J. A. Ouimet, Speaker of the House of Commons, Col. William White of the 43d Battalion, T. C. Patteson, Mr. A. R. Boswell, Mrs. Boswell and Miss Laura Boulton, Miss Parker, Mr. Wilson Soule, President of the Rochester Baseball Association; Mr. J. T. Roberts, its treasurer; Capt. J. H. Mead, Mr. F. Sykes and others.

The Marchioness was dressed in a handsome dove-colored costume, and President Cox presented her with a bouquet of roses, which Her Excellency, in acknowledging, remarked that Mr. Cox must have anticipated her costume—they matched so well. Mr. Roberts of Rochester brought over from the Flour City a beautiful basket of Huyler's famous bon-bons, and these were handed by that gentleman to Her Excellency. She gracefully thanked Mr. Roberts for his attention and said that no doubt she would enjoy the sweets.

Their Excellencies were provided with inviting easy chairs in the front of the box. At exactly 3.30 the ball was handed to the Governor-General by President Cox, and His Excellency threw it skilfully over the wire screen in front of the Grand Stand into the open field. The game then began.

Throughout the play the Vice-Regal party, although it was the first game of ball any of them had ever seen, evinced the deepest interest in its many complications and freely plied the knowing ones with questions. The Lieutenant-Governor, when not wrapt up in the mysteries of the game, passed the time with Col. Ouimet in a corner of the box discussing old times in the House of Commons. Mr. T. C. Patteson, who, by the way, is a thorough sportsman, would not be outdone, and put on all the knowing airs of an old baseball stager. He was frequently heard to remark: "That's a good hit, Governor." Capt. Streatfield and the A.D.C.'s also caught on to several of the baseball phrases and made the most of them during the game. Mr. Cox, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Soule were kept busy explaining the many fine points of the game to the distinguished occupants of the box. When the party left the grounds they were enthusiastically cheered by the crowd.

Mr. S. L. Beckett, florist, of 322 Ontario-street, furnished the beautiful bouquet of roses that President Cox presented to the Marchioness.

The Game a Disappointing One.

It was a disappointing game in more than one respect, so far as the admirers of the local team are concerned. The reputation which the Torontos made abroad as fielders was not displayed in any remarkable degree. Errors were somewhat numerous and unfortunately proved costly. The team, however, at times played magnificently and will undoubtedly play up to their record.

Another cause of dissatisfaction was the umpiring of Pearce, whose judgment on balls and strikes was wretched, both teams suffering at his hands to about the same extent. Then he had two close decisions to make, and in accordance with the rule gave the base-runner the benefit of the doubt. This led to Baker, the Rochester twirler's, vigorous protest, whereupon Cline stepped in with his authority as captain and compelled him to retire to the sacred precincts of his box. These little difficulties, however, faded into utter insignificance compared with the storm created by Pearce's decision in the ninth innings when Toronto was at the bat. Faatz and Crane were on first and second bases when Slattery hit a foul, the ball being returned to Baker, who, however, was outside the box. Crane noticed the position and remained on his base, but Faatz did not. Taking a position as if he meant to deliver the ball to the bat, Baker suddenly turned and threw the ball far out of Kennedy's reach. Toronto's captain immediately started for second, but Crane was evidently loath to desert his post, and only consented to do so when the Comanche-like yells of the players on the bench induced him to start on a journey which finally wound up at the home plate. Slattery was in the meantime doing his best to induce the base-runners to return, Faatz remaining at third in compliance with his pleadings.

But Baker had worked his point nicely and when Kennedy, who had gone in hot pursuit of the ball, returned it to him he stepped into the box, threw it to Kennedy on first, who touched his bag and then sent it to Knowles, who also touched his base. Pearce, without hesitation, declared Faatz out, and subsequently decided Crane out. Then Faatz "kicked" and Pearce seemed to have lost his head. His decision was given in such a low voice that the occupants of the scorers' stand were unable to hear him. The rules were then produced, but Pearce refused to alter his decision, and thereupon Faatz entered a protest against his decision, and this another case goes to the Arbitration Committee for settlement. The contention of Faatz was that Baker had assumed a "delivery" position and that in throwing the ball as he did, whether in or out of the box, he had violated the rules.

An umpire's position is a most difficult one, and any one is liable to err who undertakes to discharge its duties. Whilst The World is not desirous of harshly censuring Pearce, against whose work there has been continued opposition since his assumption of office, it desires to suggest the advisability of his exercising his power in compelling players to respect his authority. He should also ask Cline to address him in another manner than he did yesterday when he yelled out "Dickie, watch that base." Then he should study up the rules, especially clause 3 of rule 25, defining a balk, which reads: "Or any motion to deliver the ball, or the delivering of the ball to the bat by the pitcher when any part of his person is upon the grounds outside the lines of his position, including all preliminary motions with the hands, arms and feet." Of the game itself little need be said. Toronto went first to the bat, and were quickly sent to the field, Alberts and Decker being retired by the outfield, and Crane at first by Baker's assist. Rochester started off auspiciously. Cline got his base on balls and was sent to third by Visner's two-bagger to right. Lewis then followed with a long fly to left which Slattery caught, Cline, however, crossing the home plate before the ball was fielded in. Kennedy struck to Alberts, who threw to Decker to cut off Visner, who had made for third base, but Decker failed to touch the runner, who subsequently came home on Traffley's low throw to Alberts to catch Kennedy, the ball bounding off into Gilman's territory, allowing Kennedy to reach third. Knowles hit safely between Decker and Alberts and Kennedy came home. Kearns disposed of McGlone's easy fly, but Connors drove a hot one near second base, reaching first, but Gilman retired the side by caring for Zimmer's centre field hit.

Neither team scored in their second innings, the fielding being sharp and brilliant. Toronto scored a run in the third on hits by Alberts and Kearns, but Rochester replied with three on hits by Lewis, Kennedy and Zimmer and an error of Gilman's, who muffed Connor's fly. In the fourth innings both teams were whitewashed, Alberts distinguishing himself by as clever work as is seen on the ball ground. Cline was on third and Lewis on second and with only one out, a run looked promising. Kennedy hit to Alberts when Cline started for home and Lewis for third. Alberts threw quickly to Traffley, and Cline seeing he was headed off turned back for third, which was then vacated by Lewis. Cline was eventually run down by Alberts, and making a bluff to throw out Kennedy, who was on his way to second, induced Lewis to lead off third, and before the big hitter could get back he was also put out.

Toronto went out in the fifth innings in about the order they went to the bat, although Gilman made a long hit to right and by great have running and a long slide reached third, where he was destined to remain. The visitors in their turn scored three runs, on a two-bagger by McGlone, Connor's single to right field and errors by Traffley, Decker and Alberts.

Toronto got three runs in the sixth, chiefly on errors by Cline and McGlone, and Slattery's two-bagger. Rochester added two to her score on Lewis' two-bagger to right, Knowles' three-bagger and Connor's single. Toronto got its last run in the seventh on a safe hit by Alberts, an error of Baker's and Faatz' safe drive to left. Neither team scored in the succeeding innings, although the home team had two men on bases in the ninth, when Baker's coup d'etat was so successfully worked. Score:

ROCHESTER.	M	R	B	O	A	E
Cline, ss	1	2	1	0	3	
Visner, r.f.	1	1	1	0	0	
Lewis, c.f.	2	2	2	0	1	
Kennedy, 1b	2	1	2	9	0	0
Knowles, 2b	1	2	3	2	3	
McGlone, 3b	1	2	2	0	1	1
Connors, l.f.	2	2	3	1	0	
Zimmer, c.	1	1	5	2	0	0
Baker, p.	0	0	0	6	0	0
Total	11	13	28	11	6	1

TORONTO.	M	R	B	O	A	E
Alberts, ss	1	2	5	2	2	2
Crane, 1b	1	1	0	3	0	0
Decker, 3b	1	1	0	2	2	2
Faatz, 2b	0	3	6	0	0	0
Slattery, l.f.	1	3	4	0	0	0
McCor'k, r.f.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Gilman, c.f.	1	2	3	0	1	1
Kearns, 2b	1	1	3	1	1	0
Traffley, c	0	1	1	1	2	2
Total	5	15	24	9	7	7

Toronto . . . . . 0 0 1 0 0 3 1 0 0—5
Rochester . . . . . 0 0 3 0 3 0 2 0 2x—11

Two men out for running on foul balls.

Runs earned, Rochester 5, Toronto 1; three-base hits, Gilman, Knowles; two-base hits, Visner, Lewis, McGlone, Alberts; bases on balls, Cline 2, Gilman 1, Traffley 1; struck out, Zimmer, Decker, Crane; balls called, on Baker 64, on Crane 64; strikes called, on Baker 42, on Crane 38; passed balls, Zimmer, 1; umpire, Dick Pearce.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL GAMES.

At Hamilton:

		R.	H.	E.
Hamilton	0 0 1 3 0 1 0 1 1—	7	12	4
Buffalo	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—	4	11	4

Pitchers: Wood and Husted.

At Jersey City:

		R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1 2 1 0 3 0 0 2 0—	15	22	8
Oswego	1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—	5	6	6

At Newark:

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	1 0 0 5 0 0 2 3 0—	11	15	3
Binghamton	0 1 0 1 0 4 0 1 0—	7	12	3

National League Games.

At New York:

		R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	2 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 2—	8	14	7
New York	1 0 0 2 2 4 1 3 1—	14	19	7

Batteries: Healy and Arundel; Keefe and O'Rourke.

At Boston:

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 1 0 3 0 0 1 0 0—	5	11	2
Boston	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 —x	4	12	2

Batteries: Galvin and Miller; Radbourne and Daily.

At Philadelphia:

		R.	H.	E.
Detroit	2 1 3 0 5 2 0 3 0—	16	18	5
Philadelphia	0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 1—	5	12	9

Batteries: Getzein and Ganzell; Ferguson and Clements.

At Washington:

		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 5 0 0 0 2 2 0 0—	9	13	6
Washington	1 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 0—	6	16	8

Batteries: Ryan and Daly; Whitney and Mack.

Association Games.

At St. Louis:

		R.	H.	E.
Athletics	2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—	4	11	1
St. Louis	2 0 1 2 1 0 1 1 x—	8	19	1

Batteries: Seward and Robinson; King and Bushong.

At Cincinnati:

		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	2 0 3 0 2 3 0 1 0—	10	15	5
Cincinnati	0 2 0 0 1 0 2 1 2—	8	15	6

Batteries: Henderson and Peoples; Watson and Baldwin.

At Louisville:

		R.	H.	E.
Louisville	0 0 7 0 0 0 2 0 0—	9	15	2
Baltimore	0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 —x	3	8	2

At Cleveland:

		R.	H.	E.
Metropolitans	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	1	8	6
Cleveland	2 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0—	6	12	0

Batteries: Cushman and Donohue; Morrison and Snider.

Dust from the Diamond.

Gilman more than redeemed himself for his muff of Connor's hit by his batting and subsequent fielding.

The Rochesters can play ball with the best of them.

Slattery is a great outfielder and a good sticker.

The World admires Alberts' shortstop work. He covers a big territory, and does his work cleanly.

Decker was unfortunate, but he will be there all right later on.

Crane and Traffley are a splendid battery.

Captain Faatz has not forgotten how to reach out for a ball when it is necessary to nip the runner.

Kearns deserves a word of commendation for his second base work.

Mrs. Decker and Mrs. Davis watched the game from the grand stand.

No less than eight balls were used in the game.

Umpire Pearce remarked yesterday in the ninth innings that he wasn't the scorer, and Manager Cushman replied that it was a pity he wasn't.

McKinley or Sheppard will pitch for Toronto to-day.

The Rochesters acted in a gentlemanly manner, and are not to be blamed for taking advantage of the umpire's lack of knowledge.

The Young Stars are open to receive challenges from any club whose members are under the age of 16 years. W. C. McDonald, Secretary, 280 King-street east.

The Young Clippers challenge any club under 13 years of age. George Pullman, Secretary, 134 Hill-street.

The Gilmore-Hawkins Match.

MONTREAL, May 19.—The long-talked-of fight to a finish between Harry Gilmore and Billy Hawkins of Winnipeg was to take place this afternoon somewhere in the vicinity of Montreal, but at present it is not known whether it came off or not, as the police have got wind of the affair and are watching the movements of those interested.

It is said that about seventy sports were aboard the Lachine train which left at noon to-day. High Constable Bissonnette, Detective Lapointe and other officers were also passengers, the former expressing his intention of preventing the fight and of arresting the participants if any attempt were made to break the law within the jurisdiction of the city police.

It is stated that the friends of the pugilists chartered a steamer, which was in waiting for the party at Lachine on the arrival of the train. It was determined that should Bissonnette and his men attempt to board the steamer they would be fully resisted.

High Constable Bissonnette threatened to have both Gilmore and Hawkins, together with others, arrested if the fight took place at Lachine, where a large number of sports had gathered, and consequently they returned tonight without the fight taking place. It is reported, however, that it might take place on the quiet somewhere to-night, but no definite information could be obtained.

The Hopeful Stakes at Doncaster.

LONDON, May 19.—This was the opening day of the Doncaster spring meeting. The race for the Hopeful Stakes was won by Mr. Vyner's colt Gauthy, the summary follows:

The Hopeful Stakes of 5 sovs. each, 2 gs. ft. to the fund, with 200 sovs. added, for 2-year-olds; colts to carry 124 lbs.; fillies and geldings 121 lbs.; the second to receive 20 sovs. out of the stakes; Hopeful course (five furlongs). 31 subs.

Mr. Vyner's b.c. Gauthy, by Hagioscope—Silver Band 1
Mr. Vyner's b.f. Fallow Chat, by Hagioscope—Stone Chat 2
Mr. E. Osborne's ch.c. Greg, by Edward the Confessor—Piercy 3

Glen Grove Running Meeting.

The program for the running meeting to be held at Glen Grove Park on May 28 is as follows:

First race, Introductory Scramble, $125; $25 to second; 5 furlongs.

Second race, Glen Grove Stake, $200, of which $30 to second. Handicap 1½ miles, for Dominion-bred horses.

Third race, Metropolitan Stake $250, handicap, mile heats.

Fourth race, Hurdle Race, $200, handicap, 1½ miles, over six hurdles.

Winners at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—The winners in to-day's races were Hottentot, Fellowbrook, Jim Gore, The Crow and Wanderoo. The summary follows:

First race, 1½ mile—Hottentot won, Effie Hardy second; Alamo third. Time 2.00½.

Second race, 1 mile—Fellowbrook won, Warrington second. Time 1.49.

Third race, 1½ miles, for 3-year-olds—Jim Gore won, Libretto second, San Cloke third. Time 2.11½.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—The Crow won, Bigguyet second, Bertha third. Time 1.15.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 mile—Wahoo won, Revoke second. Time 1.52½.

Trotting at Belmont Park.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The Spring meeting at Belmont Driving Track was continued today. The summaries are:

2.32 class;

Patti	5	6	1	1	1
Edgewood	1	1	3	7	5
St. Jacob	3	2	2	2	2
Happy Girl	2	3	4	4	4
A. G.	7	5	8	3	2
Dewdrop	6	8	6	6	6
May Gould	4	4	5	5	dr.
Dot	8	7	7	dr.	

Time: 2.23½, 2.25½, 2.25½, 2.27½, 2.30.

2.27 class:

Royal Bounce	1	1	5	3	1
Dan	3	2	1	1	2
Gen. Ewing	2	3	3	2	3

Time: 2.27½, 2.23½, 2.25½, 2.24½.

2.20 class; pacing:

King Jim	1	1	1
Frank W	3	2	2
Turk Franklin	2	4	4
Buck Dickens	5	3	3
Late Rose	4	5	5

Time: 2.22½, 2.21½, 2.21½.

Woodbine Whisperings.

From the Tout's Note Book, Thursday Evening.

The morning being fine many sporting gentlemen journeyed from the city at daybreak to witness the horses receiving their finishing touches for the opening day.

The first to make an appearance were George L. and Lelex.