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MONDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1889.

The Day We Celebrate.

I BELIEVE THAT THERE IS ROOM ON THIS GREAT NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT FOR TWO FREE AND INDEPENDENT ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMONWEALTHS, AND THAT CANADA'S DESTINY IS TO BE ONE OF THESE.

Such is the beginning of the political creed of every true son of Canada. It is a growing creed, it is a glorious creed, it is a creed which, lived up to, will give us sons and daughters of the land who will compare in patriotism, in virtue, in political soundness, in the highest type of ancient or modern nationalities.

There is a breed of politician among us, and among our neighbors to the south of us, who believe or profess to believe that Canada's destiny is to lose her identity in the republic of the United States, and for our people to become just as are the people below us.

We do not believe that to be the destiny of Canada. We do not think such a destiny would be a good thing for the Americans, as they call themselves. We believe that the salvation of the United States to no small degree lies in *the growth of a new, improved and better regulated democracy alongside of them.*

It is the vogue of these politicians who see no future for Canada but annihilation to magnify our lack of cohesiveness, the want of interests common to all the provinces, the diversity of races, the existence of two languages, etc., and inversely to enlarge on the wonderful unity and "homogeneity" that obtains over the border.

To these croakers we say that there is more union and a better idea of national life among Canadians twenty years after Confederation than there was at the end of the first forty years of the United States. The States have become *United* by the people who have grown up and died since the experiment began, after much internecine strife and bloodshed, and by a steady and persistent cultivation of the national idea. The *United* States was made, not born, as poets are.

And so it will be with Canada. We must make it a united commonwealth.

And when these great admirers of the American republic, who live in this country, speak of the wonderful unity that prevails across the border they speak in exaggerated terms. As a matter of fact the United States has its own share of elements that are of a discordant character. The great danger that the wisest and most far-seeing Americans notice in their system is the presence of an undigested foreign element, an element that resists assimilation, an element that uses the American cloak to cover agitations that are un-American and against the good of humanity at large. Grave social and civil dissensions threaten our neighbors, dissensions that as yet are unknown here.

Canada is a good country to live in. It is moving along on true lines. We are profiting by the experience of our neighbors and are avoiding some at least of their errors. Our system of government is ahead of theirs in many respects. Our social conditions are certainly purer than theirs. Our administration of law and better. We have more real freedom. Our farmers are in better shape than are theirs. Most important of all, we are, compared with them, the northern people, and any one who has read history aright must know the immense, the paramount, importance of that one fact.

Also remember what The World has always preached, that Time is on our side. "As is the race of leaves so is the race of men." True. But the race of nations is different. Generations may pass away but a nation lives, overcomes its difficulties, *grows together* and works out its destiny. If we have difficulties to-day they will disappear in ten years, in twenty years. Our neighbors were disrupted by the institution of slavery; they wiped out the blot and are now united on that question. We have not as a matter of fact in the whole of our "troublesome questions" as much disintegrating force and disunion as had our neighbors. Time and patriotism overcame that for them and it will do the same for us. We have but to work, each citizen in his own sphere and to the best of his own light, to the end of consolidation, to the development of nationality and the thing is done. It may not be in your time that the end will be accomplished, but it will be reached nevertheless. And even if each of our citizens is selfish enough to only look to his own immediate welfare we have no hesitation in saying that there is more peace, more prosperity, more freedom, more growth in manliness in store for him in continuing as he is than making any experiment in the way of change and national extinguishment.

Young Man, be a Canadian, have faith in your country as it is; have a growing and immovable hope in its future, and leave to Time rather than to Agitation the amelioration of any evils that now beset us.

Trinity College and Standard Fixing.

We had occasion the other day to direct attention to the creed of Queen's College with regard to university matriculation standard fixing. In doing so we endeavored to expose and refute the educational heresies of that aggressive institution, and we showed clearly that what Ontario wants is neither foreign ideals nor denominational control. Nor yet are the secondary schools to be ignored, as Queen's would have them, in the making of a curriculum.

The convocation speech of Provost Body of Trinity College demands our return to the subject.

As is well known to the educational public Trinity College and Queen's have been for some time back co-operating in a movement to obtain some control in the fixing of a general standard for university matriculation, and in the work of examining as well. This movement, or rather conspiracy, has been carried on ostensibly with the object of establishing a uniform standard of matriculation. But it is none the less a determined effort to make a beginning in the work of bringing our public educational system under the control of denominational and private universities. It might be remarked in parenthesis that to see the extremes of diversity in university education so intensely zealous for uniformity of matriculation is calculated of itself to raise the most damaging suspicions as to the honesty of the agitators.

Although Provost Body claims to have cherished for some time an "extreme desire for a uniform system of matriculation throughout the province," his speech already mentioned was his first important public utterance on the subject, and may fairly be taken to represent the result of his matured conviction. With article number one of the reverend Provost's creed, viz.: "a curriculum suitable to the present educational position of the province," we are not disposed to quarrel, especially as it is evidently reproduced from our own article of last Wednesday; nor will any reasonable person be disposed to object to the demands of his second article, "Papers of a sensible and not merely showy sort." We are delighted to coincide with him in belief so far. His desire for "examiners of such educational experience as would secure papers of this kind, and would command the confidence of the country and of the schools," is but the natural result of his desire for "sensible and not showy" papers.

But to admit these principles is one thing and to admit Provost Body's preposterous deductions from them is quite another. He proceeds:

The determination of the exact standard is a matter which should be carefully considered by some board fairly representing the various educational interests involved, viz.: the universities and the schools, from whose combined wisdom and experience a satisfactory decision might be confidently looked for. When an agreement was thus arrived at, let the universities unite in accepting it. The universities must together be represented in the composition of the board selecting the subjects and nominating the examiners, for it would be impossible to secure uniformity of examinations or examiners of competent experience and educational position unless the comb ned professoriates of the Ontario universities were open to select them from, and it would not then be necessary to appoint other examiners, who, however brilliant their attainments, would not have a tithe of their experience in conducting examinations of this character.

It is useless for us to mince matters. Here is a proposal as distinct as words can state it to hand over a part of the public educational work of this province, and a most important part of it at that, to the control of denominational and private universities. Provost Body proposes in so many words that this board shall "select the subjects and nominate the examiners." To whom are its members to be responsible? Those of Trinity are to be responsible to a corporation which represents the view of the high church section of the Anglican Church and the Queen's representatives are to be responsible to the trustees of Queen's, a corporation of private individuals, at present Presbyterian in faith. And these representatives are to sit at a board side by side with the representatives of the public and high school system and of the Provincial University. On the one hand, duly authorized representatives responsible to the people of this province; on the other hand, unauthorized members responsible to private corporations or to nobody. Were we wrong in stating that Trinity and Queen's were co-operating in this movement? Is not this piece of sublime assumption on the part of Trinity on a par with the demand of the Queen's organ the other day to take the standard fixing out of the hands of those entrusted with it and to give it over to men of more experience and wisdom? We beg to remind Trinity College as we did Queen's College that the system of university education in this province is public and undenominational and that the people of the province will resist any proposal however plausible for denominational and private universities to assume any power in our educational system without corresponding responsibility to the public. Provost Body tells us that as long ago as 1886 Trinity addressed a formal communication to the Minister of Education with reference to the uniform examination. If the Minister of Education allows himself to be frightened by Queen's, or wheedled by Trinity into the belief that there is anything in the agitation on the part of these institutions beyond a desire for recognition as part of the educational system, he reads but blindly public opinion, and if he has been recreant enough to his trust to encourage the advances of these institutions on the lines indicated by Provost Body he will be called severely to account.

Provost Body surely does not expect us to deal seriously with his comparison between the standard of Trinity and that of the Provincial University. He apparently wishes us to draw the inference that if Trinity rejects 30 per cent. of the matriculants and Toronto 23 per cent. the standard of Trinity must be higher than that of Toronto. By the same method of argumentation it could be proved that the entrance examination to a high school is higher than either, for do they not at these examinations often reject 30 and 35 per cent. of the candidates?

We are compelled to consider the agitation in favor of uniformity and the attack on the standard of the Provincial University as so much dust thrown in the eyes of the public by which it is hoped to conceal the real objects of the movement, which is undoubtedly an attempt to identify the interests of private educational institutions with those controlled by the people, and thus to introduce again into our educational system all the discord and divisions from which the province has been happily freed ever since the final disposal of that question in 1868.

The New Anglo-American Diplomacy.

We seem to be at the beginnings of a new development of diplomacy, which, for want of a better name, we venture to call Anglo-American *pro tem.* Recently Great Britain, Germany and the United States joined in conference concerning the Samoan islands in the South Pacific ocean. Commissioners representing the three governments respectively agreed upon a draft treaty, which it is to be hoped that rather "catchy" and uncertain body—the American Senate—will not reject. Were it a treaty affecting Canada mainly, we suppose it would be thrown out as a matter of course; but this one has Bismarck for one of the parties to it, and our neighbors will probably be careful what tricks they play where he is concerned. It was something new in diplomacy that English was the language used in this business, and not French, as has been the custom on such occasions for long time back. Which indeed seemed appropriate enough, seeing that English was the language of two out of the three parties to the conference. The plan of using English as the language of diplomacy seems to have worked well in this case, which may be one inducement to try it again. As the language of diplomacy English is decidedly "looking up" just now.

Now for something to show whither our American neighbors are drifting in matters diplomatic. At Harvard, one day last week, an oration was delivered by ex-Minister Phelps, who until recently represented the Cleveland Administration at London, and who must not be confounded with William Walter Phelps, just now appointed by the Harrison Administration as Minister to Germany. The former is called Edward J., a Democrat, and he belongs to Vermont; the latter is a Republican, owing his local allegiance to New Jersey. Mr. E. J. Phelps took for his subject at Harvard "International Relations," and this is what The New York Tribune, which is opposed to him in politics, says:

Ex-Minister Phelps was the Phi Beta Kappa orator at Harvard this year, and spoke on "International Relations." His address comprised a plea for a definite and permanent policy in foreign affairs on the part of our Government. He would have a policy so fixed that it would pass from one Administration to its successor in spite of political changes. As a means to this end he favored a strong navy, and he also urged that the United States should send ambassadors—not ministers—as its representatives to the leading foreign nations. Mr. Phelps' testimony on this point is of special value, as being in part at least the product of personal experience. His address was well considered and suggestive, and will doubtless provoke discussion.

The World has before drawn attention to the appearance of the United States as a party to the negotiations concerning Samoa as marking a new era in diplomatic relations for the Great Republic. From what The Tribune says we judge that Mr. Phelps' Harvard oration will rather go to confirm what we have already been pointing out. For one thing, he holds that the Republic's foreign relations have been growing in importance in recent time. The United States should send ambassadors, not ministers, to represent the country before first-class powers abroad. We have heard of a native American, surely one of the oldest kind and from "way back," who said contemptuously: "What do we care for abroad?" We fancy he would have made a capital subject for one of Dickens' American Notes had the great critic of men and manners come across him. Well, The World has advanced the opinion that once the American people came to understand that they had interests beyond the sea, at Samoa, for instance, which might have to be defended before the diplomacy of Europe, assembled say at London, Paris Berlin or elsewhere, they would find it impossible to "bluff" the civilized world with such absurd pretensions as have been put forth in re Behring's Sea. In other words, we argued that, if our neighbors desired to take part in the diplomatic business of the Great Powers, they would have to accept the responsibilities of the situation and conform to established diplomatic usage. We held that they would find it impossible to indulge their ambition of making the Republic figure among the Great Powers without at the same time accepting the responsibilities attached to the position. It appeared to us quite a likely thing that when the Republic began to have interests abroad and beyond sea, it would tend greatly to curb the pretensions of those "way-back" citizens of hers, who are always so unreasonable and so past all talking to when Great Britain or Canada is concerned. When the Republic takes such new diplomatic position as Mr. Phelps advocates, then she gives bonds for good behavior which up to this time she has not yet given.

Should this happen then look for a new Anglo-American diplomacy. For we deem it tolerably certain that when British and American representatives respectively meet in conference with those of continental Europe, there will be a tendency of the English speaking diplomats to draw together. Something like this seems to have happened at Berlin, and it is likely enough to happen again. The new Anglo-American diplomacy is one of the things that are "bound to come."

Rev. Joseph Wilson Ordained.

At Trinity Methodist Church yesterday, Rev. Dr. High Johnston preached morning and evening. In the morning he took for his text II. Corinthians iv. 1: "Therefore seeing we have this ministry, as we have received mercy we faint not.

The preacher eloquently discoursed on the beauties of the Christian minister, the grandeur, nobleness and high honor to be called of God for the work of saving souls. It was high and honorable to follow the professions of law, medicine, art, business or trade, but the highest avocation for any man was the ministry. He showed the pleasures and pains, the blessings and crowns, the difficulties, trials and hardships, and without shielding or concealing anything declared that the reward of a faithful ministry would abundantly compensate for all sacrifice. Concluding he emphasized the need of the sympathies and prayers of the people for their pastor.

At the close of the regular service, a special service was held to ordain Rev. Joseph Wilson, B.A., for the ministry. The service was conducted by Dr. Johnson, the conference president, assisted by Revs. Dr. Potts, Dr. Parker and Robert McKee.

—Caswell, Massey & Co's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin and Quinine is recognized as the best preparation known. Prescribed by the leading physicians. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

The Modern Mars' Hill.

Wells' Hill at the top of Bathurst-street presented a busy appearance Saturday night as the red-shirted Salvationists hurried hither and thither making final arrangements for their big camp-meeting. Owing to the large amount of work to be done no meetings were held Saturday evening; but services were held all day yesterday under the leadership of Commissioner Coombs.

Boys of Toronto.

EDITOR WORLD: I was walking down Church-street on Wednesday and I overheard the following:

Large Boy: "Look at that poor old man with that heavy satchel. He looks tired. I will go and carry it for him."

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Toronto, June 28.

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From Police Blotters.

The police ambulance removed 68 patients last month.

Policeman Fyfe will be in charge of the ambulance at Exhibition Park to-day.

The residence of Kivas B. Tully, 65 Beverley-street was ransacked by thieves on Saturday and Masonic jewels and $5 in money stolen.

In the absence of the family at church thieves broke into the residence of W. P. Smith last night, getting away with considerable jewelry.

Walter Pierce, the last of the Pierce family out of jail, was placed behind the bars last night charged with trespass.

John Saffy and Thomas Downs, 65 Centre-street, were arrested on Saturday night for indulging in a free family fight.

John Waddecks, a boy, of 10 Maye-place was arrested Saturday charged with picking Miss Wilkin's pocket of her purse.

Alexander Earsman, 286 Sackville-street, was arrested Saturday charged with assault on his brother William.

An expert thief relieved Thomas Caldecot, Lippincott-street, of a silver watch and pair of horse clippers on Friday.

George Organ, a man of somewhat shady record, was arrested Saturday charged with stealing $20 from Barrister Charles Morgan.

While on business in the Imperial Bank Saturday George Pearson, 38 Adelaide-street east, forgot that he left his pocket book with $180 in it on a side desk. When he did recollect it had disappeared.

Madre E' Higo Cigars are unquestionably the finest 10c and 15c cigars in the market. Try them. 136

City Hall Small Talk.

The Warren-Scharf company have completed the asphalt roadway in Wellington-street from Church to Yonge. The city will accept it to-morrow.

There were registered with the City Clerk last week 85 births, 34 deaths, 12 marriages.

The petition against the extension of Victoria-street southerly to King has been adjudged sufficiently signed.

Ald. Bell (chairman), Carlyle (St. Thos.) and Small, a sub-committee of the Board of Works re the Trinity College claim of $4000 for the Garrison sewer easement, met on Saturday for a short time, but did not arrive at any definite arrangement.

There were 62 complaints dealt with by the Street Commissioner last week.

A building permit has been issued to William Davies for a two story brick dwelling on the east side of Jarvis-street, opposite Charles, cost $11,000.

TORONTO'S UNLUCKY DAY.

DEFEATED AT BASEBALL AND LACROSSE SATURDAY.

Opening Day of the Province of Quebec Turf Club Meeting at Bel-Air—Racing in the States—Wheel, Cricket and Aquatic News.

TOLEDO, June 29.—Toledo won from Toronto to-day before 1200 people by hitting the ball hard at opportune times and playing a fine fielding game. Alvord's two errors were excusable, McGuire's were critical. Tom Nicholson captained the home team, vice Werden resigned.

Toledo scored one in the first on singles by Alvord, Van Dyke and Werden, and Toronto scored two on two errors by Alvord, two stolen bases and a hit by Hoover.

Toledo scored two in the fourth, Werden hit and stole second, McLaughlin muffed McGuire's throw and Werden went to third to score on a wild pitch. Bottenus and Shafer went out, Nicholson went to first on balls, stole second, went to third on McGuire's wild throw and scored on a hit by Stallings. Stallings was thrown out trying to steal second.

In the seventh four hits, a sacrifice, two bases on balls and a wild throw by McGuire let in six runs. The score:

TORONTO.	ab	r	b	po	a	e	TOLEDO.	ab	r	b	po	a	e
McGlone, as	6	0	0	1	3	1	Sneed, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Burns, cf	5	0	0	2	0	0	Alvord, 2b	4	1	1	2	2	2
Hoover, rf	4	1	2	0	0	0	Vandyke, 1f	4	1	1	1	0	0
McGuire, c	4	0	0	3	2	2	Werden, lb	4	2	2	9	0	0
Barnett, lf	5	0	0	1	0	0	Bottenus, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Hockley, 2b	4	1	2	4	0	1	Shafer, 3b	4	0	1	3	0	0
McMillan, 1f	4	0	0	0	0	0	Nicholson, as	4	1	1	2	3	0
McLaughlin, 3b	4	0	0	1	1	1	Stallings, c	4	1	2	8	0	0
Titcomb, p	4	0	0	0	1	0	Wehrle, p	4	0	0	1	0	0
Total	42	2	5	12	6	4	Total	37	8	10	27	12	2

Toledo	1 0 0 2 0 0 5 0 0	8
Toronto	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2

Earned runs—Toledo 3. Two-base hit—McMillan. First on errors—Toronto 1. Sacrifice hits—Wehrle, McGlone. Stolen bases—Sneed, Werden, Nicholson 2, Stallings. Bases on balls—Hoover, Hockley, McLaughlin, Titcomb. Double plays—McLaughlin, McGlone, Hockley. Left on bases—Toledo 4, Toronto 7. Bases on balls off Wehrle 4, by Titcomb 4. First base on illegal delivery—McGuire. Struck out—By Wehrle 3, by Titcomb 1. Passed balls—By McGuire 1. Wild pitches—By Titcomb 1. Time of game—2.15. Umpire—Emslie.

Other International Games.

At Detroit:		R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 4 1 4 x	9	12	0
London	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3	7

Batteries—Anderson and Wells; Jones and Murray. Umpire—Quest.

At Syracuse:		R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	3 0 1 0 0 1 1 6 0 x	12	14	0
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3	8

Batteries—Keefe and Briggs; Waite and Thayer. Umpire—Powers.

At Rochester:		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	5	12	1
Hamilton	2 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1	6	12	6

Batteries—Callihan and McKeough; Blair and Oldfield. Umpire—Hoover.

National League Games.

At Pittsburg—1st game:		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 1	6	13	2
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	1	7	2

Batteries—Morris and Fields; Buffinton and Clements. Umpire—McQuade.

At Pittsburg—2nd game:		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1	4	13	5
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3	5

Batteries—Staley and Miller; Wood and Schock. Umpire—McQuade.

At Indianapolis:		R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	2	3
New York	0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 x	4	6	5

Batteries—Buckley and Daly; Crane and Ewing. Umpire—Fessenden.

At Cleveland:		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	8	2
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1	2	8	3

Batteries—Bakely and Snyder; O'Day and Clark. Umpire—Curry.

At Chicago:		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 x	8	10	2
Boston	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	2	6	2

Batteries—Dwyer and Farrell; Sowders and Bennett. Umpire—Lynch.

American Association Games.

At Philadelphia:		R.	H.	E.
Athletics	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 6	8	1	1
Brooklyn	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	9	2

Batteries—Weyling and Cross; Carruthers and Bushong. Umpire—Gaffney.

At Baltimore:		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 3 0 0 0 2 3 0	8	7	2
Columbus	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3	5

Batteries—Kilroy and Tate; Baldwin and O'Connor. Umpire—Snyder.

At Kansas City:		R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0 1 2 0 2 4 0 0 0	9	16	2
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0	3	8	4

Batteries—Conway and Gunson; Duryea and Keenan. Umpire—Ferguson.

At St. Louis:		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 1 1 0 1 0 4 3 0	10	16	2
Louisville	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	9	3

Batteries—King and Milligan; Ewing and Cook. Umpire—Kerins.

Sunday Games.

At Gloucester, N.J.:		R.	H.	E.
Athletic	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2	3	8	3
Brooklyn	7 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 x	9	9	2

Batteries—Seward and Robinson; Terry and Visner. Umpire—Gaffney.

At Columbus:		R.	H.	E.
Columbus	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2	4	5	2
Baltimore	0 0 4 0 0 1 0 2 x	7	12	2

Batteries—Widner and O'Connor; Forman and Quinn.

At St. Louis:		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1 0 1 0 1 0 5 0 4	12	19	4
Louisville	0 3 0 0 0 0 4 0 0	7	9	6

Batteries—Stivetts and Milligan; Ramsey and Vaughan.

At Kansas City:		R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	9	6
Cincinnati	0 0 1 2 1 4 0 0 1 x	9	6	4

Batteries—Sowders and Gunson; Smith and Baldwin.

Amateur Games Saturday.

Alerts 15, Electrics 4. Battery for winners—Wilson and Burt.

Frederics 9, Baldwins 6.

Beltons 9, Reguitons 5. Batteries—Crocker and Brown, Chalk and Coady.

Secrets ..... 0 0 1 4 3 2 2 0 0 6—2[illegible]
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Now for something to show whither our American neighbors are drifting in matters diplomatic. At Harvard, one day last week, an oration was delivered by ex-Minister Phelps, who until recently represented the Cleveland Administration at London, and who must not be confounded with William Walter Phelps, just now appointed by the Harrison Administration as Minister to Germany. The former is called Edward J., a Democrat, and he belongs to Vermont; the latter is a Republican, owing his local allegiance to New Jersey. Mr. E. J. Phelps took for his subject at Harvard "International Relations," and this is what The New York Tribune, which is opposed to him in politics, says:

Ex-Minister Phelps was the Phi Beta Kappa orator at Harvard this year, and spoke on "International Relations." His address comprised a plea for a definite and permanent policy in foreign affairs on the part of our Government. He would have a policy so fixed that it would pass from one Administration to its successor in spite of political changes. As a means to this end he favored a strong navy, and he also urged that the United States should send ambassadors—not ministers—as its representatives to the leading foreign nations. Mr. Phelps' testimony on this point is of special value, as being in part at least the product of personal experience. His address was well considered and suggestive, and will doubtless provoke discussion.

The World has before drawn attention to the appearance of the United States as a party to the negotiations concerning Samoa as marking a new era in diplomatic relations for the Great Republic. From what The Tribune says we judge that Mr. Phelps' Harvard oration will rather go to confirm what we have already been pointing out. For one thing, he holds that the Republic's foreign relations have been growing in importance in recent time. The United States should send ambassadors, not ministers, to represent the country before first-class powers abroad. We have heard of a native American, surely one of the oldest kind and from "way back," who said contemptuously: "What do we care for abroad?" We fancy he would have made a capital subject for one of Dickens' American Notes had the great critic of men and manners come across him. Well, The World has advanced the opinion that once the American people came to understand that they had interests beyond the sea, at Samoa, for instance, which might have to be defended before the diplomacy of Europe, assembled say at London, Paris Berlin or elsewhere, they would find it impossible to "bluff" the civilized world with such absurd pretensions as have been put forth in re Behring's Sea. In other words, we argued that, if our neighbors desired to take part in the diplomatic business of the Great Powers, they would have to accept the responsibilities of the situation and conform to established diplomatic usage. We held that they would find it impossible to indulge their ambition of making the Republic figure among the Great Powers without at the same time accepting the responsibilities attached to the position. It appeared to us quite a likely thing that when the Republic began to have interests abroad and beyond sea, it would tend greatly to curb the pretensions of those "way-back" citizens of hers, who are always so unreasonable and so past all talking to when Great Britain or Canada is concerned. When the Republic takes such new diplomatic position as Mr. Phelps advocates, then she gives bonds for good behavior which up to this time she has not yet given.

Should this happen then look for a new Anglo-American diplomacy. For we deem it tolerably certain that when British and American representatives respectively meet in conference with those of continental Europe, there will be a tendency of the English speaking diplomats to draw together. Something like this seems to have happened at Berlin, and it is likely enough to happen again. The new Anglo-American diplomacy is one of the things that are "bound to come."

—Caswell, Massey & Co's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin and Quinine is recognized as the best preparation known. Prescribed by the leading physicians. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

The Modern Mars' Hill.

Wells' Hill at the top of Bathurst-street presented a busy appearance Saturday night as the red-shirted Salvationists hurried hither and thither making final arrangements for their big camp-meeting. Owing to the large amount of work to be done no meetings were held Saturday evening; but services were held all day yesterday under the leadership of Commissioner Coombs.

Boys of Toronto.

EDITOR WORLD: I was walking down Church-street on Wednesday and I overheard the following:

Large Boy: "Look at that poor old man with that heavy satchel. He looks tired. I will go and carry it for him."

Small Boy: "No, don't. Leave him alone."

Large Boy: "I won't. Look, one hand is bound up, so he can only carry with one."

Small Boy: "Oh, he is only a pedlar! Let him carry it himself."

But the large boy took no notice of the small boy and asked the old man could he relieve him of his load. I afterwards found out that the large boy's name was Ernest Cooper. All I can say is that Canada cannot have too many like him. A POOR MAN.

Toronto, June 28.

"Cable" Cigars. The standard brand. Over a quarter of a century in the market. Sales constantly increasing. 136

From Police Blotters.

The police ambulance removed 68 patients last month.

Policeman Fyfe will be in charge of the ambulance at Exhibition Park to-day.

The residence of Kivas B. Tully, 65 Beverley-street was ransacked by thieves on Saturday and Masonic jewels and $5 in money stolen.

In the absence of the family at church thieves broke into the residence of W. P. Smith last night, getting away with considerable jewelry.

Walter Pierce, the last of the Pierce family out of jail, was placed behind the bars last night charged with trespass.

John Saffy and Thomas Downs, 65 Centre-street, were arrested on Saturday night for indulging in a free family fight.

John Waddecks, a boy, of 10 Maye-place was arrested Saturday charged with picking Miss Wilkin's pocket of her purse.

Alexander Earsman, 286 Sackville-street, was arrested Saturday charged with assault on his brother William.

An expert thief relieved Thomas Caldecot, Lippincott-street, of a silver watch and pair of horse clippers on Friday.

George Organ, a man of somewhat shady record, was arrested Saturday charged with stealing $20 from Barrister Charles Morgan.

While on business in the Imperial Bank Saturday George Pearson, 38 Adelaide-street east, forgot that he left his pocket book with $180 in it on a side desk. When he did recollect it had disappeared.

Madre E' Higo Cigars are unquestionably the finest 10c and 15c cigars in the market. Try them. 136

City Hall Small Talk.

The Warren-Scharf company have completed the asphalt roadway in Wellington-street from Church to Yonge. The city will accept it to-morrow.

There were registered with the City Clerk last week 85 births, 34 deaths, 12 marriages.

The petition against the extension of Victoria-street southerly to King has been adjudged sufficiently signed.

Ald. Bell (chairman), Carlyle (St. Thos.) and Small, a sub-committee of the Board of Works re the Trinity College claim of $4000 for the Garrison sewer easement, met on Saturday for a short time, but did not arrive at any definite arrangement.

There were 62 complaints dealt with by the Street Commissioner last week.

A building permit has been issued to William Davies for a two story brick dwelling on the east side of Jarvis-street, opposite Charles, cost $11,000.

A. Stern, president of the Cincinnati Baseball Club, was fined $20 and costs to-day for permitting a game of baseball last Sunday. It was urged that there was no disorder, but the judge held that it was done for money, and was, therefore a violation of the law.

Lew Dickerson of the Londons has been suspended indefinitely for drunkenness. He was sent to jail in London three days ago for abusing his wife. In Rochester he was fined $100 by the London management. He then telegraphed to Baltimore for some money of his which was there and deserted the Londons.

Montreal Wins a Very Close Game.

Fully 4000 spectators witnessed the lacrosse contest at the Rosedale grounds Saturday between the Montrealers and Torontonians. The visitors had the best of the game for some considerable time. Then the home team bestirred themselves and so changed the aspect of affairs that the result was almost a draw. In fact four minutes after starting the eighth game Dixon for Toronto put the ball through, and if this game had been allowed the result would have been a draw. The referee, however, declared that he had called time and refused to count the game. As a consequence the result was that Montreal won by four games to three.

Following are the winners and times of game:

Games.	Winner.	Scorer.	Time.
First	Montreal	McNaughton	8 mins.
Second	Montreal	Paton	24 "
Third	Montreal	Gerhardt	17 "
Fourth	Toronto	Sewell	11 "
Fifth	Toronto	Drynan	4½ "
Sixth	Montreal	Curland	9 "
Seventh	Toronto	Walker	6 "

Referee—Jas. Carruthers. Umpires—J. B. Ryan, T. C. Carey.

St. Kitts Lacrosseists at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 30.—The Athletics of St. Catharines and the local lacrosse team played an exciting match here yesterday, which, each having won three games, was declared a tie at 5.30 in order that the Canadians might catch a train. The visitors won the first, second and fifth games in 30 sec., 21 min. and 1 min. respectively, and Buffalo the third, fourth and sixth in 10, 4 and 1 minutes respectively.

RACING AT BEL-AIR.

First Day of the Province of Quebec Turf Club Summer Meeting.

MONTREAL, June 30.—The new Bel-Air Park was opened yesterday with the summer meeting of the Province of Quebec Turf Club. The attendance was about 4000. Summary:

Trial purse, $200, of which $50 to second horse, maidens allowed 10 pounds; 5 furlongs.

Bellerose, 1, Electrics 2, Battery for winners 3. Time 1.02½.

Prix Davel, 1 to Zea, by Terror—Begonia, 2.100 1

Redbank Stable's b g Star, by Daystar or Glasgow—Nellson, 6,127 2

Hugh Paton's ch f Eve, by Dayspar—Amelie Workman, 4,123 3

Five others ran.

Purse $250, of which $50 to second, third to save entrance, which for any horse not winning this year to carry 5lbs., twice or over 7lbs. extra, 1½ miles.

J E Seagrave's b f Bonnie Ino, by Strachino —Bonny Vic, 3, 105 1

J P Dawes' ch g Redfellow, by Longfell