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TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1887.

The Immediate Difficulty.

Some of our American contemporaries have taken interest enough in commercial union to send representatives into Canada to interview prominent men here on the question, and to find out, if possible, how public opinion regards it. Among those reports the most interesting we have yet seen is that made by he of the Chicago Times, just recently finished in a series of letters which have appeared in that paper. Beginning at Windsor, the correspondent traveled eastward, going through Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and elsewhere in Nova Scotia, and finishing at St. John, N.B. In the west, Toronto included, he found a certain show of favorable opinion among commercial men; but not in strength sufficient to suggest that important changes are probably near at hand. Coming to Montreal, again, he found by far the most influential portion of the business community strongly opposed to commercial union. Their view appears to be, first, that the thing is utterly impracticable, and could not be made to work; and, next, that even if it could it is wholly unnecessary—that we are doing very well as things are now, and that we had better let well enough alone. Further, in Montreal the view extensively prevails that commercial union with the States means the transfer to New York of most of the shipping, importing and exporting business now done by Montreal. And, also, the transfer to American channels of much of the inland traffic now done by Canadian railways and Canadian lake and canal vessels. There need not be the least doubt of the fact that at this point the business instinct of our friends to the east is right, and that their conclusion is a sound one that in consenting to commercial union Canada would simply be giving herself away.

The extreme difficulty, or the impossibility, rather, of commercial union, appears to be strongly present to the minds of several of our merchants in Eastern Canada. On this point take the following opinion, which comes from Halifax, N.S.:

Mr. John Doull, of Doull & Miller, large importers of dry goods, is opposed to commercial union because it would destroy the importing-houses in Nova Scotia and throughout the Dominion, and would be the ruin to the rapidly-growing manufactures of Canada, too. Mr. Doull would be glad to see a restoration of the old reciprocity treaty, because it would be in natural products, believing that would be equally beneficial to both countries. Mr. Doull has the kindest feeling for Americans, and appears free trade with them purely on economic and business grounds.

Also the following, which are from St. John, N.B.:

Mr. C. N. Skinner, M.P.P., is in favor of commercial union if it can be obtained, but is not sanguine that it can be obtained, but is sanguine in the movement unless there is some prospect of success. It is a matter in which the details amount to or represent principles. "It seems to me," said Mr. Skinner, "that commercial union could only be established by a treaty, and I doubt if any English Government would be sustained by the people in making such a treaty. Before our people are excited by hopes of such a consummation, therefore, they ought to have some assurance of its practicability. I would like to see the subject of commercial union with Great Britain and with the United States thoroughly considered. As it appears to me at present, I should prefer commercial union with England if the choice between the two were offered. Reciprocal free trade between New Brunswick and the United States might be beneficial; but when approached, *the question of letting the United States make Canada's tariff seems a very serious one, and that with difficulties.*"

Hon. Mr. Boyd, of the large commercial house of Daniel & Boyd, is a senator of the Dominion. He was of the Canada commission that attended the convention held in Detroit in the interest of a renewal or extension of the reciprocity treaty. The convention decided in favor of the treaty, but when the report got into the hands of the politicians at Washington it was completely defeated. The lumbermen of Pennsylvania and Michigan combined with the iron interests to secure this defeat. Mr. Boyd does not think the idea of commercial union would be entertained seriously by the American Congress. He also does not believe manufactories are not yet in a position to safely encounter the competition of those in the United States. The latter have established tremendous strength under a long-continued protective policy, and through the energy of the people, and the abundance of capital, while the Canadians have had only eight years of protection.

It is Mr. Skinner's opinion, for one, that the question of letting the United States make Canada's tariff is a very serious one, and beset with difficulties. We should think so. If our Canadian business men belonging to Toronto, Montreal, St. John and Halifax, had just one session's experience of tariff making at Washington they would realize, in a way that they never did before, what a tremendous piece of folly Canadians had been guilty of when they threw away their commercial independence and sold themselves into subjection to the United States.

Where the British Workman Stands on the Question.

A number of years ago, when the first foreign bounty system began to tell heavily upon the British sugar industry, taking business from the refiners, and work from their men, The London Times had a ready answer to those who said that England should retaliate against unfair foreign competition. "What business," said The Times, "had England to find fault with 'foreigners, because they actually sold sugar to England a shade below cost? If foreigners chose to tax themselves in order to give England cheap sugar, why, let them. The more fools they; England cared not how long they kept up the game." This was the argument that The Times thought quite sufficient for the occasion twenty years ago.

We very much doubt whether the leading journal would be as well satisfied with the same argument now. Some things have happened since then; among others, it has been shown that the British workman is not half as much devoted to free trade as it used to be supposed that he was. His political leaders have been so for a generation or two back, we know, but on this question he has never been "in touch" with them. That foreign sugar refineries should be busy and prosperous on British custom, while British refineries have to be closed and shut down for want of it, strikes him as something that is not a benefit to Britain but an injury. And yet it is the orthodox free trade doctrine that Britain is the gainer by foreign bounties, inasmuch as through them her people get foreign goods below cost. But perhaps this argument will not be as confidently argued after this as it has been in time past.

The question is certainly coming up again. Only a few weeks ago—it was on July 22—Lord Salisbury was called upon by a deputation of workmen to demand protection to British commercial interests against the foreign system of bounties and subsidies. The deputation, so says a cable despatch of the date named,

> was the most representative body of genuine workmen that ever approached the English Prime Minister on a similar errand or on any pretext, and the Premier was not slow to recognize the fact. The deputation was received with the utmost consideration, and the undoubted importance of their mission was given due attention. In replying to the statement of grievances presented by the deputation, Lord Salisbury entered into the spirit of indignation manifested by his visitors, and indicated in the plainest possible manner his thorough appreciation of the disadvantages to which British workmen are subjected by the pernicious system in vogue abroad and against which there are now no legitimate retaliatory measures available. His unhesitating advice to Englishmen to return blow for blow denotes that the leader of the Conservative party is at last alive to the vital importance of mitigating the condition of the laboring classes, and that the strong arm of the Government is to be lifted in their behalf in their contest against foreign incursions into the precincts of English labor, rendering competition impossible. The indignation of British workmen against an illegitimate foreign conspiracy, Lord Salisbury said, was not only justifiable, but quite natural, and if the proposed European conference upon the subject of complaint should fail to provide means of relief the Government, he declared, would itself apply a remedy which he had every confidence would prove effective.

Another account says that an international conference has actually been agreed upon, but with important limitations as to its powers of inquiry added at the request of France. This may be one way of providing for failure beforehand. However, the British Government will surely not be simple enough to be fooled before their faces, we should hope. Once England takes up retaliation as her plan with those who refuse her the merest fair play, she can soon find ample room and verge enough to carry it where it will tell. Of her ability to give foreigners enough at their own game there need be no question: where the doubt comes in is as to her ability to shake herself clear of a false theory, which so far has tied her hands and rendered her helpless in making bargains with foreigners. The fetters she is bound with are of her own making, and are imposed by herself: one blow from herself and they are gone. We dare not be too sanguine as yet, but whether she has courage and clearsightedness enough to strike that blow will appear by and by.

Meantime free traders on both sides of the Atlantic would do well to note the fact that the present movement in England against foreign bounties is not a Tory movement; nor was the deputation a Tory one that recently waited on Premier Salisbury. Depend upon it, that if ever England's gigantic folly of free trade on one side only is to be corrected, the British workman will be the political power to do it. England's next reform bill will be a protectionist measure, which is one reason why "the classes" will try to delay it and keep it back as long as they can.

John Swinton's Paper has been forced to give up the ghost, notwithstanding its independent devotion to the labor cause. It is the old experience of the western editor:

> Man is mortal,
> Full of woes,
> Starts a paper,
> Up he goes.

Henry George claims, however, that the paper is making money, which is probably why Swinton's did not.

The Mail says that Mr. Laurier is an Ultramontane and a traitor to true Liberal principles—principles, by the way, which The Mail itself opposed up to within the last past few months. The Globe implies that Mr. Laurier is nobody because—the Riel agitation having failed ignominiously—he stands out a risk another ignominious failure by agitating for commercial union. His party having become such a total wreck, somebody ought to throw Mr. Laurier a life-preserver.

The management of a Georgia cotton factory has forbidden its female employes to wear bustles, as the latter are liable to be caught in the machinery. The girls are satisfied to take the risk, and threaten to strike, which would have a depressing effect upon another centre of bustling industry.

It is reported that the people of China have pulled down one thousand telegraph poles, regarding them as barbaric innovations. When you come to look along the streets of Toronto you will be likely to feel that the Chinaman is not far astray in his opinion of the barbarous character of telegraph poles. Anything uglier than they are it would be difficult to conceive. John Chinaman's objections are not so much to the poles as to the whole project, but he will act wisely should he compel the promoters of the line to put their wires under ground.

Toronto's experiment in the centralization of the liquor traffic has not been a success so far, and it is to be feared that no better success awaits it in the future. The police "blotter" shows no diminution in the numbers of arrests for drunkenness, but rather the reverse. An impartial observer who inquires into the causes of these effects will be constrained to the conclusion that the bylaw has given the surviving license-holders the trade of the decapitated seventy-four, and by herding the drinking classes together, has promoted the treating habit. Any man who knows anything of how this habit affects drinking men knows that the bigger the crowd the more numerous the treats, and per consequence the larger the percentage of drunks. This may account for the present wave of inebriation.

Mr. Henry George having repudiated the Socialists the latter will of course proceed to wreak their revenge by repudiating Mr. George. To counterbalance the split, Dr. McGlynn comes forward with a proposition to withdraw all state aid to public institutions, hospitals and schools included, which are not purely secular in their management and connections. This would shut out even the reading of the Bible in the schools, close the doors of jails, hospitals and reformatories to state appointed chaplains, and, taken in connection with the exclusive taxation of land, come pretty close to socialism in everything save the name. Such propositions and repudiations will cost the new party many votes, and create the suspicion that the twin leaders thereof care more for leadership than for the success of the party. The new party has not only split the old parties, but has also ripped itself up the back.

Ben Butterworth, has issued a circular to congressmen soliciting their support for his fake, which circular The Globe reproduces with all that faithful submissiveness which Wiman and Butterworth exact and receive from their press agents in Canada. There is nothing new in the circular aforesaid—no new facts and no hint as to how the end it advocates is to be realized. The reader is told that Canada has much wealth which it is desirable for the Americans to get hold of. The Globe holds that commercial union means free trade. Mr. Butterworth insists that it means protection, and that under it American labor would still be protected, which means that Canadian manufacturers could not compete with their American rivals. Mr. Butterworth and his organ cannot both be telling the truth on this point, and we leave them to decide between themselves as to which is telling the untruth.

Numerous small boat accidents upon the Bay and the lake suggest some sort of regulation of the size and seaworthy qualities of such craft, and some curtailment of the system of letting them to all comers, be they competent or otherwise to take care of themselves in a squall. A United States contemporary, referring to such accidents in its own neighborhood, urges that these small craft be inspected, numbered and licensed up to a certain standard, and that no person be permitted to take charge of a small boat unless possessed of a certificate. The difficulties and objections in the way of such a regulation are self-evident and apparently insuperable, nevertheless the subject is one worthy of consideration by those sufficiently experienced to discuss it intelligibly. The annual loss of life along the Toronto water front has assumed serious proportions, and a chief factor in that loss is the small boat.

This scheme of getting Canadian farmers to sign away in advance their right to consider and vote upon any proposition for closer commercial relations emanating from Congress is worthy of that class of confidence men who live by obtaining farmers' signatures under false pretences. It will not work with intelligent farmers.

BEATEN TWICE IN A DAY.

THE TORONTOS LOSE TO THE HAMILTONS AND THE STARS.

Sail-Over for the Aileen at Kingston—A.C.A. Camp at Stony Lake—Plaisted Here to Train Toemer—Henry-Regan Prize Fight—Tour of the Canadian Cricketers.

Toronto lost the two games played yesterday, the defeats being in both instances due to wretched field work. The morning game at Hamilton was a contest between Shepherd and Jones, and although the Hams' south-paw twirler was effective, the Toronto pitcher was equally so. Unfortunate errors at critical points and a wrong decision by Umpire McLean gave the home team a victory which it did not win upon its merits.

The Hams scored two runs in the second inning, Knight and Mansell hitting safely for singles, the former being thrown out at third, however, by Slattery, after dropping McQuerry's high fly. Phillips got to third whilst Warner was being retired on strikes, but was caught napping by Oldfield, who threw to Rickley, in getting back to the base Phillips overran it and was touched with the ball by the Toronto's third baseman. Umpire McLean, strange to say, declared Phillips safe. Singles by Jones and Wood then followed and the two runs were made after the side had been retired. In the third inning two runs were scored by errors on the part of Rickley and McCormack and McQuerry's out by Slattery. Toronto scored an earned run in the first inning on Slattery's single to left, a steal and Fentz's single to left field. In the fourth they scored another run on Phillips' fumble of McCormack's grounder, Rickley's single to right field, Oldfield's base on balls, and subsequent retirement at second by Collins on Kearns' hit. Score:

HAMILTON.	R	H	P.O.	A	E	TORONTO.	R	H	P.O.	A	E
Wood, 3b	0	1	2	2	0	Albert, ss	0	1	7	9	1
Mansell, c.f.	0	1	1	0	0	Slattery, l.f.	0	0	2	0	0
Wright, r.f.	0	1	3	0	0	Decker, c.f.	0	0	2	0	0
Jones, 2b	0	2	8	3	0	Fentz, 1b	1	1	6	0	1
Knight, l.f.	1	1	2	0	0	M'Cormack, r.f.	0	0	0	0	1
Phillips, ss	2	1	1	4	0	Rickley, 2b	0	1	3	4	0
McQuerry, 1b	1	0	9	0	0	Oldfield, c	0	1	8	1	0
Warner, c	0	2	6	3	0	Kearns, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Johnson, p	0	1	2	2	0	Shepherd, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	9	27	16	1	Total	2	8	24	16	5

Hamilton	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

Earned run—Toronto. Left on bases—Hamilton 10, Toronto 4. Bases on balls—Hamilton 1, Toronto 1. Hit by pitcher—Mansell. Passed balls—Oldfield (3). Struck out—Slattery, Fentz, McCormack (2). Stolen bases—Wright (2), Warner. Double plays—Phillips to Wood to McQuerry. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—McLean and Flynn. Attendance—1200.

The Afternoon Game.

Crane pitched in fine form in the afternoon game on the home grounds, but was given poor support by Trafficy, Albert Kearns, Decker and McCormack—4, 3, 3, 3. All of those players made costly errors and enabled the Syracuse team to win easily. Dundon was in the box for the visitors and was as usual effective. With the exception of Beard the Stars fielded well and thus prevented the home team from scoring more than two runs. Score:

STARS.	R	H	P.O.	A	E	TORONTO.	R	H	P.O.	A	E
Jacoby, c.f.	1	2	0	0	0	Albert, ss	0	2	0	0	1
Lynch, 2b	1	0	4	0	0	Slattery, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Beard, 1.f.	0	2	2	0	0	Decker, c.f.	0	1	0	0	0
Stuart, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Fentz, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Dundon, p	0	0	0	2	0	Crane, p	0	0	0	3	0
Battin, 3b	1	1	0	0	1	Trafficy, r.f.	0	0	1	0	1
Bittman, ss	1	1	1	1	0	Rickley, 2b	1	1	3	3	0
Buckley, c.	1	1	8	1	0	Oldfield, c	0	1	8	1	0
						Trafficy, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	7	17	16	6	Total	3	7	24	17	2

Syracuse	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	x
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Passed balls—Trafficy 3. Wild pitches—Dundon 1. Left on bases—Syracuse 7, Toronto 4. Bases on balls—Jacoby, Beard, Battin, Three-base hit—Bittman. Left on bases—Syracuse 11, Toronto 8. Base on balls—Jacoby 2, Lynch, Becker, McCormack, Kearns, Trafficy, Jacoby (2), Marr, Simon (2), Dundon, Bittman, Battin, Buckley (2). Batteries—Dundon and Buckley; Crane and Trafficy. Time, 2 hours.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Hamilton:		R.	H.	E.
Scranton	2 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 —	6	11	4
Hamilton	5 0 0 0 0 0 5 X —	10	17	0

Batteries: Oberlander and Schrieber, Horner and Wilmot.

At Wilkesbarre:		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 4 —	15	20	3
Wilkesbarre	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	9	9	5

Batteries: Walsh and Dugdale, Brill and Hallman.

At Binghamton:		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 —	5	11	2
Binghamton	0 2 0 0 2 1 3 1 0 —	9	13	7

Batteries: Barr and Humphries, Green and Williams.

At Jersey City:		R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 1 4 1 0 —	6	13	4
Jersey City	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 —	5	9	1

Batteries: Hughes and Derby, Titcomb and Murphy.

National League Games.

At Detroit:		R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 1 0 0 0 1 2 4 0 —	8	15	2
Detroit	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 —	3	8	4

Batteries: Radbourne and Daly, Beattin and Bennett.

At Pittsburg:		R.	H.	E.
Washington	0 0 0 0 3 1 0 4 4 —	8	16	1
Pittsburg	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	2	7	2

Batteries: Gilmore and Mack, Galvin and Miller.

At Chicago:		R.	H.	E.
New York	2 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 —	6	10	4
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	0	4	5

Batteries: Keefe and Ewing, Clarkson and Flint.

At Indianapolis:		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0 1 4 1 0 1 0 1 0 —	8	11	2
Indianapolis	2 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 —	5	11	4

Batteries: Casey and McGuire, Boyle and Myers.

American Association Games.

At Brooklyn:		R.	H.	E.
Athletics	0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 —	5	12	2
Brooklyn	0 1 0 2 2 0 1 0 —	6	12	2

Batteries: Weyhing and Townsend, Henderson and Clark.

At St. Louis:		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 —	4	6	3
St. Louis	3 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 —	8	13	3

Batteries: Morrison and Snyder, Foutz and Boyle.

At Baltimore:		R.	H.	E.
Mets	3 0 2 0 1 3 0 0 2 —	11	15	6
Baltimore	0 0 0 3 0 4 1 0 0 —	8	8	6

Batteries: Lynch and Somers, Kilroy and Fulmer.

Dust from the Diamond.

The morning game at Hamilton yesterday was a 3 to 2 game throughout one. Captain Collins, during the progress of the game, was discovered to be wearing long spikes in his shoes, and when ordered to take them off proceeded to argue with Umpire McLean. The latter informed the disputatious Collins that he would give him just five minutes to comply with his orders, and if he then persisted in his course he would award the game to the Toronto. Manager Stroud at this juncture stepped in and prompted Collins to comply with Mr. McLean's order. Collins is an old ball player and knows that he is not allowed to wear spikes of the description mentioned, and his doing so wouldwarrant the belief that he intended victimizing one of the Toronto basemen. Collins off-fitted kicks rightly but he was clearly wrong in this instance.

Jacoby, the Syracuse fielder, was retired on strikes in the game yesterday afternoon, but Umpire Pierce's indicator only showed three strikes. The official scorer attempted to inform the umpire of the actual number of strikes, but whilst he was doing so Jacoby hit the ball safely to the field and reached first. Then the umpire was made to understand the situation, and he thereupon decided Jacoby out. The Syracuse player thereupon vent to his indignation, saying that the official scorer was a ——liar, for which language he should have been promptly fined. Base ball is too valuable that an audience is to put up with such indecent language on the part of a player who may think he has been unjustly deprived of a hit under these circumstances.

Marr kicked at a decision of Pierce in calling a strike on him when he was at the bat yesterday, and was fined $5 for his talk.

Umpire McLean was struck by a foul tip in the morning game at Hamilton yesterday and had to retire. He was replaced by Flinn, a local substitute umpire, whose work on the whole was fair. It was at first thought McLean's jaw was broken by the ball, but fortunately his injury has not proved to be so serious.

Toronto leaves this morning for Scranton, where they play to-morrow and Thursday, and on Friday and Saturday with Wilkesbarre, returning home on Sunday.

The players of the Binghamton club were yesterday fined $50 each by the directors because six weeks ago they refused to go on the field unless Fowler, the colored second baseman, was removed.

Buckley, the Syracuse catcher, says Slattery is the best base-runner in the country.

The Toronto team for the season made 37 home runs, the record being: Fentz and Slattery 4, Kearns 4, Crane 7, Decker 6, McCormack 4, Gilman 3, Shepherd 1, Trafficy 1, Albert 1. The latter was nipped at the plate no less than five times in attempting to reach the plate on three-baggers.

The Philadelphia Athletic Association has had to pay $1000 to James Rosemen, a player of the Mets, as damages for his summary release from the Athletics. He sued for a year's salary and compromised for the sum mentioned.

Tour of the Canadian Cricketers.

The Canadians will play a final match at Dublin on Aug. 23 and 24.

The Gentlemen of Scotland entertained the visitors at a magnificent dinner. The health of drunk the Canadians was with Highland honors.

At Dublin Captain Ogden and Manager Lindsey were introduced to the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Weimar, who were on the ground during part of the afternoon.

In the first inning of the match with the Gentlemen of Durham, at Sunderland, both G. W. Jones and Ogden broke a bat a few balls before they got out, and Palmer added Anything to his score afterwards. Ogden made up for his mishap in the second inning, when he scored 93. Henry put together 77. The match was a draw.

The Derbyshire players fell an easy victim to the Canadians at Buxton on July 27 and 28, being defeated by 40 runs and an inning. The winners were hospitably entertained by the Derbys. They witnessed the lawn tennis tournament between Campton, the Irish champion, and Dwight, the American champion, in which Dwight lost.

Ill-luck has attended the Canadians in the matter of tossing. They have lost nearly every time.

The best catch on the tour up to July 29 was made at Brighton by, W. W. Jones, who held with his left hand a red-hot ball.

Their (the Canadians') complaint that county professionals have been allowed to play against them is natural, since they are all amateurs, but as a partial offset their own team is selected from a much wider field than a county. Their batting scores have been very creditable in all cases, and what is chiefly remarkable is the ease with which the Canadian bowling has been collared almost everywhere, since during the last two years it has greatly bothered even some of the Philadelphians who made such heavy scores in England.—New York Sun.

THE YACHTS AT KINGSTON.

A Sail-Over for the Aileen—The Garfield and the Iolanthe also Winners.

KINGSTON, Aug. 8.—The weather was fair for the regatta, with a southwest wind, which held for the day. There were not many entries for the different classes.

Owing to the Atalanta's centre-board not being finished, the race was postponed for one hour, and as she was not ready at that time the Aileen sailed over the course and took first honors. The Oriole lay at anchor, and Commodore Gooderham entertained a party of ladies and gentlemen on board at lunch.

The race in class one was between White Wings and Garfield. After a most exciting run the Garfield won by three minutes. The White Wings lost her bobstay and horn.

There was a spirited race in class two. The Iolanthe beat the Merle badly, with the Cypress third and the Laura fourth.

The Verve lost her bowsprit coming from Oswego and could not repair in time to race.

The Island yacht club held a sailing party round the course, and Commodore Mott entertained a party on his yacht. The representatives of the different clubs were dined by Commodore Carruthers to-night.

The Oriole and the Aileen leave for Toronto to-morrow night. The other yachts leave for Belleville.

The Cruise to Marblehead.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The harbor of Vinegar Haven presented a fine sight at 7 o'clock this morning, when the yachts of the Squadron began their run of 110 miles to Marblehead, a fleet of twenty-two sail, including the Jean, Pierpont Morgan, of the steam yacht Corsair, of $1000 for schooners and $500 each for first and second-class sloops.

The signal to start was given by the firing of a cannon on board the flagship at prompt 7 a.m., and the yachts, nearly all of which had been put to Marblehead in anticipation of the signal, now came grandly toward the line. All of the big sloops were handed splendidly, and the yachts in the first gun off together is shown by the fact that the Jean crossed the line ahead over the line was just eleven minutes behind the Puritan, the first over.

Hitherto the Puritan has fared badly, but this morning, Aug. 8.—A light breeze, which is gradually freshening, came off the land from the southwest at 10.30, and the racers improved it by tugging the shore. From the direction of the wind they were table to fly with free sheets. The Volunteer was the first to move with a four knot breeze. She was leading the fleet by more than two miles. All the leaders onight, with the present wind, to be in Marblehead by 9 a.m. on Tuesday.

THE A.C.A. MEET AT STONY LAKE.

Sunday in Camp—The Canoeists Annoyed by Rioters Ashore.

STONY LAKE, via Lakefield, Ont., Aug. 8.—Yesterday (Sunday) evening a young man named Thomas Starr of Norwood was drowned at Eagle Mount, opposite the A.C.A. camp. He, with a companion, had driven from Norwood to Eagle Mount on Sunday afternoon. Just about sunset they got into a canoe and pushed off. When a few rods from shore the canoe upset. Starr could not swim a foot of water and did not rise again. His companion saved himself by clinging to the upturned canoe. Deceased was 21 years of age, and unmarried. He was not connected in any way with the A.C.A. It is said that he and his companion had procured liquor on Eagle Mountain, and that they were under its influence when they upset the canoe.

Much annoyance has been caused to the members of the A.C.A. camp by sale of liquor on Eagle Mountain and other places not under the control of the A. C. A. Disgraceful scenes of riotous intoxication have occurred, and this fatal accident is apparently a direct result. Where is the inspector?

Judge Dartnell, of Whitby; Mr. William J. White, of Montreal; Mr. J. J. Rogers, of the Ontario Canoe Company, Peterboro; W. A. Leys, of Toronto, and Mr. Geo. Hatton, of Peterboro are amongst the arrivals not hitherto noted.

Sunday was a quiet day in camp. Mr. E. Cayley of Trinity College conducted service on Sunday morning, and members of the Anglican Choir of Lakefield conducted the singing, which was heartily joined in by the congregation. In the evening sacred songs were sung around a large camp fire at the main camp. Both morning and evening the scene and the occasion were solemn and impressive. The canoes which brought the morning congregation were counted as they lay around headquarters and the total was 101. Most of them brought more than one occupant.

To-day has been a most successful racing day. The races were witnessed by a large number of spectators, many of them ladies, and both the sailing and paddling races were remarkable for the closeness with which they were contested, as will be seen from the time given.

In the sailing race for decked canoes, sail and ballast unlimited, course three miles, following is the order in which the first five men arrived and their time: Dr. G. A. Neide, Buffalo, 1.14.30; Dr. Geo. A. Stevenson, 1.14.40; S. Britton, Lindsay, 1.11.00; Robt. Tyson, Toronto, 1.14.30; J. English, Peterboro, 1.14.35. The wind was light and fitful. There were ten starters, and the others came in in this order: H. A. Morrow, J. G. Edwards, Wm. Lister, Darcy Strickland and J. Z. Rogers.

In sailing race for open canoes, sails and ballast unlimited, course three miles, started seven minutes after the last race and sailed simultaneously, following is the order in which the first five arrived and the time they occupied in the race: Colin Campbell, Ubique Club, 1 hr. 19 min. 35 sec.; W. Reid, Bobcaygeon, 1.15.32; J. E. Hawkins, St. Louis Club, 1.40; H. F. McKendrick, Daily Mail, 1.45; Jas. D. Graham, Lakefield; John N. McKendrick; A. J. Wright; J. McKechan of Lindsay, and W. A. Fraser.

The buoy was fouled by Reid, Hawkins and H. F. McKendrick, who will have to settle for the disqualification. Collins is an old ball player and knows that he is not allowed to wear spikes of the description mentioned, and his doing so wouldwarrant the belief that he intended victimizing one of the Toronto basemen. Collins off-fitted kicks rightly but he was clearly wrong in this instance.

Paddling race, 1 mile, any blade, classes 2 and 3—Dr. Douglass, Lakefield, double blade, 10 min. 34 sec.; A. Blade, Peterboro, double blade, 10.40; H. S. Greenwood, Peterboro, single blade, 10.49; Percy Stryckland, Lakefield, double blade, 0; Darcy Stryckland, Lakefield, single blade, 0; Geo. T. Stryckland, Lakefield, single blade, 0.

A BRUTAL AFFAIR.

The Mob Stops the Fight Between Regan and Henry.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The long-talked of prize fight between Johnny Regan and Tom Henry came off this morning early. The men fought thirty-eight rounds. The fight was declared a draw and was broken up by a mob. The scene of the battle was fifty miles up the Hudson River. Both men were in the pink of condition. Regan was the favorite, but Henry's backers stuck to their man to the last. Two hundred men witnessed the fight. Just before the contest opened Henry walked over to Regan's corner and bet him $330 that he would defeat him. The money was at once handed over. Both men weighed about 145 pounds.

The fight was under Marquis of Queensberry rules and two-ounce gloves were used. The stakes were $2000. Time was called at 3.30 o'clock and the battle begun. In the first round there was some sharp fighting and Regan landed heavily on Henry's chin. Regan also got on to Henry's nasal organ twice. In the second round it was demonstrated that Henry was the quicker man of the two.

In the sixth round things began to get hot. Henry led with a terrific left hander, but he failed to get it in, and in return received a smacker on the cheek and stomach. Regan got in heavily on Henry's face, but the latter returned a sledge hammer blow on the line of the belt. Many of the rounds were tame and uninteresting, being characterized by simple sparring and dodging. It became evident, however, that Regan was fighting to win. Now and then he got in both his right and left with telling effect, without apparently losing any strength, while Henry began to show that he was becoming tired.

At the end of the thirty-seventh round Regan changed his tactics and went in smash fashion. Excitement ran high. Regan kept at his man hammer and tongs. The friends of Henry did not like this and at once began to yell and hoot. In a twinkling the ropes were broken down but the men kept at it. The din drowned the voice of the time-keepers. Regan was now fighting like a demon and pounded Henry in a most unmerciful manner. His face was covered with blood and he looked a weary man when he got to his corner.

The thirty-eighth and last round was fought amid the wildest excitement. The men had hardly faced each other when they went at it slap-bang. Then they clinched, during which Regan claimed Henry butted him. Once more they broke into the ring. It was almost impossible to distinguish the men who, however, kept pummeling each other the best they could. Finally both went to the floor. The mob surrounded them and acted in a most disgraceful manner. While the pandemonium was at its height the referee could be heard yelling that the fight had been declared a draw. As soon as Regan heard this he objected, but to no purpose. Henry also wanted to go on, but the mob assumed charge of everything.

The mill lasted two hours and forty-one minutes. Henry was so badly used up that he had to be carried on board the tug, while, judging from appearances, Regan could have stayed for an hour more. The referee's decision was admitted to be just under the circumstances. The men will come together again very shortly.

A Canadian Victory at the Springs.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—The magnificent weather and the capital program was the means of attracting a large crowd to the races to-day. It was the fifth extra and last day of the first summer meeting, and was productive of some good racing. The Canadians scored another victory in the hurdle race with the Montreal horse Glenarm, who was favorite over the field, and upheld his title by winning easily from a field of eleven. The Canucks came near carrying off another race with Fred B, who was only beaten out by Spinnette. Violante and Glenarm were the only favorites who were successful, the other three suffering defeat. The track was in excellent condition.

FIRST RACE—Purse $300, of which $50 to the 2d, for maidens, 3-year-olds and upward to carry 5 lbs. under the scale; horses beaten at Saratoga in 1887 allowed 5 lbs. 1 mile.

O. Bowie's ch.g. Jubilee, by Vassal—Joy, 88.....(Snyder) 1
S. Cohen's ch.c. J. J. Healy, 6.....(Weed) 2
Carolina Stable's b.g. Tidal Wave, 102.....(J. Harris) 3
Fagan 105, Comus 103, Sileburn 105, Nowhere 105, Maggie May 103, Sadie Mc 101, and Crittenden 98, also ran. Time—1.47½.

Pools: Fagan $25, Jubilee $20, Tidal Wave $15, field $50.

SECOND RACE—Purse $300, of which $50 to the 2d, winning penalties, non-winning and maiden allowances, 1¼ miles.

S. W. Street's br.g. Orlando, 5, by Billet—Rolla, 102.....(Fuller) 1
Creole Stable's ch.g. Kensington, 5, 102.....(Moore) 2
R. McClelland's b.g. Redstone, 5, 102.....(Godfrey) 3
Time—2.15¼.

Pools: Redstone $25, Orlando $22, Kensington $20.

THIRD RACE—Purse $300, of which $50 to the 2d, for horses beaten at Saratoga in 1887 and not having won a race since July 29; to carry 5 lbs. under the scale; winners of a race since June 1 allowed 5 lbs.; since May 1, 10 lbs. 1 1-16 miles.

R. J. Hunter's b.h. Violante, 4, by Grinstead—Sister Anne, 102.....(Murphy) 1
Excelsior Stable's ch.c. Alaric, 3, 99.....(Vincent) 2
Creole Stable's b.c. Arcola, 4, 112.....(Moore) 3
Amagansett, 112, Malaria, 110, Modesty, 110, Springfield, 107, Spinnette, 105, Bonnie, 105, Harry Russell, 105, Wrangler, 102, Sate Jan, 102, Harwood, 102, Lizzie Hunt, 97, Maggie Mitchell, 97, and Belmont, 94 lbs., also ran. Time—1.54½.

Pools: Violante $40, field $35.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $350, of which $50 to the 2d, for maidens, 3-year-olds and upward that have not won a race since July 1, selling allowances, with an extra allowance of 5 lb. for horses that have run at Saratoga and have not won a race since July 29. 1 mile.

W. H. Shadley's b.f. Spinnette, 4, by Reform—Mona, 108.....(H. Harris) 1
E. Burgess' b.c. Fred B, 4, 108.....(Murphy) 2
Whitley & Co.'s h.h. Burton, 6, 118.....(G. McLaughlin) 3
Pat Dennis, 113, Rhadamanthus, 113, Fleet Wood, 108, Friend, 105, Malva R., 104, Clonee, 101, Triple Cross, 102, Chilon Queen, 108