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MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1887.

Who Will Haul Down the Flag?

Editors and citizens who are advocating Commercial Union should remember that they must haul down the British flag before they can realize it. For, depend upon it, as long as we are a British colony whose negotiations with other countries are carried on through the Imperial Government that Government will refuse to negotiate a treaty that discriminates against its own people in favor of a rival. The United States have closed their markets to English goods; England has opened her ports to American products; but she will never consent to negotiate a treaty for a Commercial Union between Canada and the United States that will shut her out of the Canadian markets by a tariff wall as high as the American one. She will either refuse to do it or she will tell us that we must do it for ourselves after having severed all relations with her.

For the moment we shall admit that Commercial Union with the United States does not mean annexation, but we honestly maintain that separation from the mother country must precede it. We do not even here argue against separation; we simply allege that it must come before Commercial Union.

The World, therefore, invites the attention of the Globe and Mail, of Mr. Goldwin Smith and Mr. Darling to this point. Are any or all of them prepared to haul down the flag, and are our people prepared to allow them to do it, if the spirit moves them to the office?

The Queen's Park Meeting.

The vast assemblage which met on Saturday in response to the proclamation of the Mayor did credit to the reputation of Toronto as a city of law-abiding citizens; for it may be said that in very few places throughout Her Majesty's dominions could the same order have prevailed; during the discussion of a question calculated to inflame public passions and prejudices. This is as satisfactory to those who have the interest of the city at heart as it must be to His Excellency the Governor-General, in whose honor purely as the Chief Magistrate of Canada, and not as an Irish landlord, citizens in such large numbers assembled. The citizens of Toronto met in the Queen's Park to frown down by their presence the attempt made by Mr. William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, to introduce Irish grievances into the arena of Canadian politics, by attacking the personage who is chief administrator of its affairs. This was The World's position and the prevailing opinion of all true Canadians. We opposed the coming of Mr. O'Brien to Canada, because we consider that Canada has a sufficiently large Irish population, upon her in seeking to combine into one nationality an as yet mixed community, and to develop resources that will take care and time to accomplish. It is mischievous and treasonable on the young nation, to ask us to become embroiled in this Irish question; because in addition to the turbulent passions which would be thrown up on our already too boisterous sea of politics, every hour and day lost in discussing what is not our affairs is so much lost to Canadian progress. This is why we opposed Mr. O'Brien's mission, and it is for this reason that we regret that the speakers on Saturday did not follow out a line in that direction. The people, we repeat, did not go to Queen's Park to mark their approval of Irish landlordism, or to hear Irish agitators ridiculed and denounced; but they were there to mark strong disapproval of the introduction of the Irish nuisance into Canada. The speakers, from His Lordship the Bishop of Algoma, added to their several reputations as pleasing orators, but it must frankly be admitted that many who went there left sadly disappointed at the tone of most of the speeches. It may be pardonable to say that there was too much of the ultra-Protestant sentiment manifested throughout, and too little of that charity, which, even in a multitude of provocation—and certainly the occasion is a provoking one—covers and suppresses a host of animosities and prejudices. We have done our whole duty when we declare that we want no Irish politics fought out in Canada and when we rebuke our legislators who attempt to make capital for themselves by appeals to the prejudices of our Irish voters.

The Tariff Changes.

Importers in Toronto and Montreal, especially of dry goods and iron, are up in arms against some of the changes in the tariff. Any and all changes are bound to crowd some interest or other—if they did not they would not be effective in the direction of the encouragement of home industries, which is one of the main reasons of the tariff's existence. But when the protests of the importers are sifted to the bottom it will often be found that the principal ground of complaint is that the importer had not been smart enough to clear a lot of his goods before the advance.

There are cases in which changes do inflict hardship on importers, as when a contract has been taken on the basis of the tariff remaining undisturbed, or in cases when goods have already been sold but not yet delivered. For instance, some contracts for iron have yet to be filled, and these were made on the old tariff; and some of our dry goods firms have sold large quantities of dress goods that have not yet been made, and which have had the duty on them largely increased. In these cases the Government ought to endeavor to meet the importers half-way. But, on the whole, advances in the tariff come out of the consumer and not out of the importer, and for one instance where an advance causes the importer a loss, there are ninety-nine cases where the importer, by the exercise of forethought, makes a lot of money out of the increase. Of these cases the public never hear a syllable.

The Globe is going into hysterics over these changes and the losses they entail on importers; before the public accept its howlings The World asks them to consider the foregoing.

Prison and Poverty.

Some of our weekly contemporaries are discussing a reform in the treatment by municipalities of the aged poor. In most of the counties as soon as these unfortunate men and women are unable to take care of or provide for themselves, there is no other shelter than the wards and cells of criminals in the common jails—a barbarous if not an expensive system of taking care of paupers. According to the report of one of the jails of a wealthy county, not very far from Toronto, it is found that as many as twenty aged persons were confined there for no other cause than that the outside world had ceased to provide for them.

Those who oppose the building of poor houses do so, for the most part, out of a mock sentiment that such an institution is degrading to the county. Such persons must be told that poverty can never be wiped out of the world. The poor we must always have with us, and it is our duty as well as our privilege to see that they are provided for in a manner becoming our civilization and the progressive age we live in. In the wealthy counties of Waterloo and Wellington there are poor houses which have been the shelter and protection of many an unfortunate; and in these counties there is no talk of abolishing them, even from a financial standpoint. These counties show that they are progressive and thoughtful, and it is to be hoped that before long it will not be said of Ontario that some of her rich municipalities are so unchristian and uncharitable as to refuse to provide for their poor other shelter than cells of thieves and the treatment of criminals.

How to Regulate Property.

The Italian land law has a practical method of dealing with one aspect of the grievance Henry George complains of. Land having assumed certain value by force of the "unearned increment" the owner is supposed to do his duty by the community to the progress of which he owes his aggrandisement. If he fail to do his duty voluntarily it is under the Italian law possible to make him do it, or give way to somebody who will. The persistency with which some men will hold on to a vacant lot or a tumble-down building, refusing to sell to more enterprising citizens who desire to buy and build, is admittedly a grievance, but not one which ought to be remedied by confiscation. In Italy such a case can be brought before the law for arbitration. A properly constituted tribunal has power to compel the obstructive citizen to either improve the properly himself or to sell it to some person who is willing to improve it at a price fixed by the court as fair. He is in fact placed in a position similar to that of the man who refuses right of way to a railroad company. He is not made the victim of robbery or of confiscation, but he is constrained to do what the commonwealth adjudges to be his duty, just as a juryman or a drafted soldier is constrained. As between the George and the Italian plans it will be found that moderate minds prefer the latter.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

BY R. W. PHIPPS.

Perhaps the visit of Mr. O'Brien may afford an opportunity not undesirable for endeavoring to state, at a moment when the popular ear may be disposed to listen, what some people, not unfriendly to the cause of Ireland, think would afford her the greatest benefit.

It has, probably, been too much the habit to regard Ireland in an exclusively agrarian light, to consider that the great question in her case is the land question—that Ireland must yield crops and cattle, and little besides, and that therefore the principal business of most Irishmen must be to obtain a portion of land to produce each his quota, the inevitable result of such a course being, taking the population and culturable area into account, one of two things, neither of them desirable, namely: That each must receive but a small yearly return, and consequently the island be inhabited by a large and poor population, or, That a large number must yearly leave the country, and must suffer the preceding pressure of circumstances which induces large populations to leave a country. This pressure will necessarily be aggravated by two other circumstances, the tendency of capital to form larger farms from smaller, and the overplus of population turned to agriculture by the lack of manufactures or other occupations.

But there is a method, many think, by which that country may greatly be benefited, which will be better explained if we consider how a succession of occurrences have produced the present position. Ireland is, certainly, a country possessing other and greater advantages than those merely belonging to the cultivation of the soil, others by which she profits little. Her great coast fisheries, as compared with those of other lands, are extremely unprofitable. Of manufactures she has but few, though a very considerable amount is consumed in the country, which therefore offers a market; while as for the possibility of manufacturing there, coal is as cheap in her ports and raw materials as easily obtained as in many countries where factories are numerous and thriving. Her sons, capable, as is evident by their success elsewhere, of taking prominent place in every trade and profession, have been incapable of changing for the better the state of public affairs while they remained at home. The cause of this seems to be, to those who view matters from an impartial standpoint, that centuries of a legislation always foreign, sometimes ignorant, sometimes prejudiced, have indirectly deprived her of the power of expansion in any direction save the agricultural, and have ultimately hampered her even in the pursuit of that.

We have, then, a population there who, concentrating their energies on agriculture, vie with one another to obtain the land. They bid for it, obtain it, and often again sub-let it. The man who complains of evictions has not unfrequently evicted others himself. The tenant who objects to high rents in his own case does not always refrain from imposing them. Landlord and tenant are part of a system which in the nature of things neither can change. It is very doubtful whether any land law can improve it. For, granting that land can be rented at a pound an acre, and the law state that the rent be ten shillings, it is enacting that what can bring two shillings shall be sold for one, and mankind have ever been fertile in expedients to evade such laws. If all Ireland were fairly divided in free gift on Monday, it is odds but by Tuesday half of it would be rack-rented, and by Wednesday half of that sub-let. By Thursday there would be much dissatisfaction, Friday might be devoted to public meetings, and Saturday to agrarian outrages. Well, perhaps not so suddenly. But if it took a year instead of a week, it would be but our old friend with a new face. Let us propose another road, and in trying for one let us avoid supposing Irish landlords or tenants angelic or demoniac. The experience of any one with either soon informs him that they are much like other people.

What is needed in such a case, one would think, is not the furbishing of old and worn-out implements of progress, but the providing of new and effective ones. It would appear that what Ireland requires is the addition to her agricultural facilities of the numerous other methods of advancement common in this our modern day. The Emerald Isle has many resources, perhaps all the richer that they have long lain fallow. Under legislation from abroad these have now die fallen into disuse; what more natural, then, than to suppose nothing so likely to revive them as legislation at home, for many good reasons, reasons which have convinced a great proportion of our Canadian people of the desirability of the formation of such a home legislature for Ireland as shall not imperil her connection with England, a measure which, they believe, would increase both the power and desire of Ireland to make that connection valuable to England. They have been strengthened in their conviction that such a course would be beneficial by the knowledge that the movement in that direction is non-sectarian, as evidenced by the vast number of English Protestants and Catholics—of Irish Catholics and Protestants—who earnestly support it.

Many Canadians consider that, throughout history, and in the nature of things, until any dependency or colony possess a local government, it will be managed with a view more to the benefit of the central community than its own, and that, in the interest of Ireland, this local system, therefore, should be granted. Neither do they believe that any minority in Ireland could be in danger of wrong under such rule, as all their rights could be secured by agreement entered into concerning the new state of affairs, and the full power of Great Britain, close at hand, would always be available to enforce the fulfilment of such agreement. But that such enforcement would be necessary they altogether disbelieve. They consider that if the energy and ability of the Irish race, as displayed elsewhere, were given free scope in their own country they would find means to render it prosperous and contented, and that prosperity and contentment would, as they usually do, bring loyalty to the central government and friendship to their fellow-citizens in their train. They believe, to put the matter on the base of interest, of monetary and commercial consideration alone, that under the arrangement proposed, Ireland would find it greatly to her interest to be loyal and friendly to the Empire, and greatly to her injury to be otherwise.

The repeated votes in favor of Home Rule in Ireland passed by different legislatures in Canada, and notably that of Ottawa, were based on these views. Canada has a deep interest in the matter, as having twice experienced the attack of armed forces on this very account, and as being the portion of the Empire in danger of much more formidable attacks should a hostile Ireland ever find an ally in the United States. But, though she had no special cause of interest, her Parliament possess a right to apprise the Imperial Government of their views on any Imperial policy, by resolution transmitted to the Imperial Government. It is only thus that colonies can make their opinions known, or have any voice in questions the treatment of which may greatly affect themselves. They send no representatives to the central Parliament. It has been said that these resolutions passed in fear of the Irish vote. If so, it shows how strong a force of constituents these resolutions represented. But it was not alone that vote which exerted influence, but a much stronger consideration. It was known that the feeling of the "independent" voters was in favor of Home Rule, and that that vote, which turns the scale oftener than any other, was watching carefully what would be done. If the members had voted otherwise, they would have voted in opposition to the views of a majority of their constituents. Results prove this. There have been many elections since some of these votes, and if the vote had not been popular, there would have been no concealing the fact.

In coming here, however patriotic his motives, Mr. O'Brien has repeated a mistake which has often retarded the efforts of his countrymen. They have too frequently opposed persons more than principles, and thought but of "the Castle" and its "hacks," forgetting the real obstacle, the force of English opinion. This is now largely in their favor. Ireland has obtained an amount of English sympathy which will not rest unsatisfied by action. She is certain, it appears to me, shortly to have the opportunity of proving her powers unhampered by pressure from without her bounds. In the endeavor to secure all beneficial results from this she will have the good wishes of very many Canadians. The attempt, however, to excite popular feeling against Lord Lansdowne will necessarily fail. It is not in harmony with the Canadian idea of political action, and has probably been undertaken in complete misapprehension of the state of affairs here.

The question whether Cronk beer is intoxicating has at last been unmistakably decided in one of the hamlets of Muskoka. Two of the denizens of that region, after imbibing freely of the mild beverage, were so overpowered in the darkness of night with loyalty to the jubilee year that they decided to plant a tree as a mark of their affection for their sovereign. The tree was planted, but next morning the citizens were amazed by seeing a stately maple with its branches in the ground and the roots in the air. The Police Magistrate will, in future, rule that Cronk beer is within his jurisdiction. If not, why not?

In Dresden, Ont., the influence of the Scott Act is enlarged to meet the views of a very large number of citizens who are unwilling that their pumps should be public property. The plain inscription on the pump of one of the public hotels there reads: "This is a Scott Act pump." It was thought that tobacco would be the next to go, but very few imagined that water would be included in prohibitory legislation so soon. Let us, at all events, be thankful that we can yet look on the sky, and wear caps in winter without the intervention of a society for the prevention of baldness.

The esteemed Mail's attention is called to the portentous fact that Sir John has taken into his Cabinet an Abbott. The next thing may be a priest, or even a bishop. After that the deluge. It is to be feared that the Mail's sudden anxiety for unrestricted annexation is rendering it careless of our religious liberties.

Mr. Erastus Wiman's latest epistle to his Canadian contingent, who do just as he bids them, without regard to the merits of the issue involved, appeared in the Globe of Friday last, but the Mail did not receive it in time to publish it before Saturday, when it appeared with all the honors that friendly editing could bestow. This indicates that the Globe is the senior Staten Island organ, although it really has not sacrificed as much for the Wiman boom as the Mail has. But the Globe is at present rather the more independent paper of the two, so that when it comes to a question of organic precedence the Mail has to sit at second table and chew cold victuals.

The Orillia Times urges encouragement to manufacturers to invest in that pretty town, but how it reconciles such views with its own support of a party which thinks that Canadian manufacturers ought to be left to take their chances without encouragement is not explained. Nor has the Times a word to say against the advocacy by the Globe and the Mail of commercial union, the accomplishment of which would transfer the business of manufacturing for the Canadian market to the long-established and wealthy firms of the United States. Our contemporary's solicitude for the establishment of new manufactories ought not to render it careless of the future of those already in existence.

Belgium has been held up to us as practically a free trade country, her answer to which is the imposition of duties upon imported cattle and meat. Free trade may be a fine theory, but the facts are exceedingly unkind to it.

Commercial union is nothing new. It is as old as the days of the diplomatic lion who suggested that he and the lamb should lie down together, with the lamb on the inside of him. Mr. Erastus Wiman's order of mutton chops for one cannot be filled in this country.

THE ARTILLERY MATCHES.

Prospect of Lively Competition at Isle of Orleans.

OTTAWA, May 14.—In all likelihood the Forfarshire Artillery volunteers will respond, as well as an English team, to the invitation of the Dominion Artillery Association to come over and enter the competitions at the Isle of Orleans this season. The Scottish and English artillerymen can respectively compete in the team matches as well as in the contests for the challenge trophies, but will probably be united, making twenty-four men, to compete with the Canadians in the ordnance shifting competitions. Col. Oswald, president of the Dominion Artillery Association, in a letter to Capt. Donaldson, warmly approves of the scheme to bring out old country teams. He wants to have the visitors treated as guests during their stay at Isle of Orleans, and expresses a wish to provide a sight-seeing trip for them as far west as Niagara Falls. The proposed meeting will take place in September.

CANADA'S COAST DEFENCES.

The Senate Discusses Their Extension and Improvement.

OTTAWA, May 14.—The Senate yesterday aroused from the lethargy so common to that body and discussed the matter of coast defences in case of war. It was brought up by Senator Macdonald, who urged that Russia and France might become embroiled with England at any hour, in which case Canada would be attacked. He thought from the information in his possession that ample coast defences should be prepared at once. In the present strained condition of affairs trouble might come with the United States. The matter of defence was one better done in time of peace than in the turmoil of war. He considered it the duty of Canada to place the most exposed portions of the ocean and lake coast, both east and west, in a strong defensive position. No one could say just when an emergency might arise.

Senator Dickey said he did not think the Government should be asked what they intended to do. True, they had a restless and vigilant foe anxious to get all the information possible regarding these matters, and he considered the matter should be considered as a very delicate private communication. For himself, he knew the people of the Atlantic coast were about to erect fortifications and place their guns in position. And more than that, the people of that district intended to stand by those guns.

The Government have decided to expend $60,000 more than last year in the way of coast defences, and will as well arrange at an early day for a large supply of the rifle and three-pound Nordenfelt guns, which will be placed in position along the Atlantic and Pacific as well as at different points on the coast. Only a few days ago the English Government forwarded three heavy cannon to British Columbia to be stationed at Port Moody, and several others are to be placed at different points along the Pacific coast. It is not at all unlikely that at an early day a regiment of English soldiers will be dispatched for regular service in British Columbia.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUE.

Discovery of an Attempt to Break the German Alliance With Austria.

BERLIN, May 15.—Official advices from St. Petersburg declare that there is a marked improvement in the Russian relations with Germany, and that the entente cordiale with Prince Bismarck has been renewed despite the polemic over the Austro-Russian treaty regarding the occupation of Bosnia. This statement conflicts with the feeling in Berlin official circles and is interpreted as indicating a dread of further revelations of a new intrigue on the part of Russia who, it is alleged, is trying to induce Austria to abandon the German alliance. The origin of the recent disclosure is now known to be the discovery by Prince Bismarck that Russia was making approaches for another secret treaty with Austria, with the object of detaching her from Germany. The disclosure has effected its purpose of frustrating the Russian game and obliging the Austrian Government to summarily decline any overtures for a renewal of the compact known to Germany. In the face of Russian underground plotting, open tariff hostilities and the efforts to extinguish the Germans in the Baltic provinces, the verbal assurances coming from St. Petersburg are held of small account.

RACINE, THE COUNTERFEITER.

He Offers to Tell on His Pals, Especially the Johnstons of Toronto.

OTTAWA, May 15.—It will be remembered that about a year ago Joseph Racine, a saloon-keeper in Montreal, was arrested, charged with circulating counterfeit money. He made his escape to the States and from there went to Paris. Having tired of his fugitive life he returned to New York recently, and is now there waiting for some developments. He has given notice to him his liberty if he returns to Canada. A few days ago he wrote Chief Paradis of Montreal informing him that he was in a position to give most conclusive evidence against his confederates, and especially against the Johnston family of Toronto. All he asks is the promise that nothing will be done to him if he returns to Canada and testifies against his late friends. Chief Paradis came to Ottawa in order to try and make some arrangement with Chief Sherwood of the Dominion Police, who is expected to go to New York shortly to confer with Racine. If it be found that he can help the authorities to make out a case against his associates and will turn Queen's evidence, he will not be molested upon his arrival or during his stay in Canada.

A GRAND SPECTACLE.

Five Thousand New Yorkers Gather to Witness a Fire.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Hay Market, occupying most of the block between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-streets, from Eleventh-avenue to the North River, was destroyed by fire to-night. For nearly three hours the flames illuminated the west side of the city, and the glare was noticeable at a distance of several miles in all directions. More than 5000 people flocked to the neighborhood of the conflagration. Such a grand spectacle had not been witnessed in the district since the night of Sept. 8, 1880, when the old Hay Market was burned up along with the Manhattan Market. The losses on night were estimated at about $200,000, four brick buildings filled with grain and feed being consumed with the hay sheds. One shed extended 700 feet in Thirty-third-street, from Eleventh-avenue to a point near the North River pier. The other, in Thirty-fourth-street, was 300 feet long. The sheds were owned by the New York Central Railroad.

ATTEMPT TO KILL A PRIEST.

A Demented Woman at Albany Shoots Into a Confessional.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14.—While the Rev. Father Looney was hearing confessions in the Cathedral about 6 o'clock this evening a demented woman entered the edifice and, approaching to within about six feet of the confessional box, drew a revolver and fired three shots at him. One of the bullets pierced the reverend gentleman's cassleeve and others sped harmlessly beyond him and lodged in the wall. Officers arrested the woman. She gave her name as Alice Craig and said she was 45 years of age. She labors under the delusion that she was robbed several years ago by a priest in Ireland, and also that a wealthy English gentleman has defrauded her of a large sum.

The Comets Non-suited.

BUFFALO, May 15.—In the Superior Court yesterday the suit of Stewart & Allen, proprietors of Calender's Colored Comets, against the Grand Trunk Railway was heard. The plaintiffs sued for $10,000 damages for delay on the part of the company in delivering the baggage of the troupe, in consequence of which the company had to give a performance at Hamilton without proper costumes. The plaintiffs were non-suited.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The Mississippi is making a new channel near Vicksburg.

Stowle's distillery at Hammond, Ind., was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

The Walling mill at Millbury, Mass, was burned on Saturday morning.

The American National Education Association will meet in Chicago on July 12.

The steamer Empire State was burned at the railway wharf at Bristol, R.I., Saturday.

A colored child picking berries near Baton Rouge on Thursday was torn to pieces by a panther.

Forest fires are raging along the line of the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad in Michigan.

Charles Joburg and Louis Stadelmann, manufacturers of infants' wearing apparel, Broome-street, New York, have failed.

The Androscoggin River in New Hampshire threatens to overflow its banks, endangering a great number of mills.

The Sailors' Union will make an attempt to get all the foreigners now employed on vessels to join the union or not work for less than $2 a day.

During a fire on the propeller George D. Sandford in Lake Michigan on Saturday Watson McGregor, son of the captain, fell overboard and was drowned.

It is asserted that a powerful clique of speculators at Chicago has bought 4,000,000 bushels of wheat at Chicago, St. Louis, Toledo and San Francisco, and probably half of the wheat at Liverpool.

BUFFALO'S DAY OF GRACE.

THE BISONS DEFEAT THE TORONTOS BY 7 TO 3.

Bay Monopole Wins the Brooklyn Handicap and Breaks the Record—A Big Day Among the Local Cricketers—General Sports of Sport.

BUFFALO, May 14.—To-day's game was a magnificent one, the Buffalos winning by their effective batting. The fielding of both sides was brilliant. The error credited to Gilman should be marked to Slattery, who played left field, the former player's name being wrongly given in the score sheet. Pierce's umpiring was faulty. Score:

BUFFALOS.	M.	R.	O.	A.	E.	TORONTOS.	M.	R.	O.	A.	E.
Galligan, l.f.	0	1	2	0	0	Alberts, ss.	1	1	0	4	0
Reidy, 3b.	2	1	0	0	0	Decker, 3b.	1	2	3	0	0
Lehane, 1b.	1	1	12	2	0	Slattery, c.f.	1	1	2	0	0
Remsen, c.f.	2	1	2	0	0	Stutz, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
Grant, 2b.	1	1	3	1	0	Gilman, l.f.	0	1	3	1	1
Purvis, c.	0	3	8	3	0	Crane, r.f.	0	1	1	0	0
Eisterd'y, ss.	1	1	0	4	0	Kearns, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0
Hamburg, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0	Traffley, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Walsh, p.	0	2	1	8	0	McKinley, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	13	27	18	0	Total	5	7	24	15	2

Buffalos	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	—7
Torontos	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Buffalo 5, Toronto 2. Two-base hits—Reidy, Lehane, Purvis 2, Slattery. Three-base hits—Lehane. Wild pitches—Walsh 1, McKinley 4. First base on errors—Buffalo 1. First base on called balls—By Walsh 3, by McKinley 2. Struck out—By Walsh 3, by McKinley 3. Hit by pitcher—By Walsh 1, by McKinley 1. Double plays—Walsh to Lehane to Grant; Lehane alone; Decker to Kearns to Fantz. Passed balls—Traffley 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Pearce.

The International League.

		R.
At Rochester:		
Hamilton	1 4 0 0 1 2 0 0 0	8
Rochester	3 2 0 0 0 2 2 0 0	9
At Jersey City:		R.
Jersey City	3 0 7 3 0 0 0 0 0	13
Syracuse	1 0 1 0 1 0 2 1 0	6
At Newark:		R.
Newark	0 2 0 3 1 1 0 0 3	10
Utica	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1
At Oswego:		R.
Oswego	3 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 7	7
Binghamton	0 1 3 0 2 1 4 0 x	20

The National League.

		R.
At Chicago:		
Detroit	2 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0	7
Chicago	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 5 0	7
At Pittsburg:		R.
Indianapolis	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0	2
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3	5
At New York:		R.
Philadelphia	0 2 2 1 3 4 0 5 0	17
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	2
At Boston:		R.
Boston	6 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0	10
Washington	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	2

Association Games Saturday.

		R.	H.	E.
At Louisville:				
Athletics	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1	5	12	2
Louisville	0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	7	3
At Cincinnati:		R.	H.	E.
Metropolitans	2 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0	6	15	5
Cincinnati	0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 3	7	12	4
At St. Louis:		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	8	4
St. Louis	7 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8	12	3
At Cleveland:		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	4	10	4
Brooklyn	0 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 0	5	13	4

The International League.

Newark still occupies first place, with Toronto second and Buffalo third. Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton, Hamilton, Utica, Jersey City and Oswego follow in the order named:

Clubs.	Newark.	Toronto.	Buffalo.	Rochester.	Syracuse.	Binghamton.	Hamilton.	Utica.	Jersey City.	Oswego.	Won.	Per cent.
Newark		0	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	9	.900
Toronto	0		0	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	8	.727
Buffalo	0	1		0	0	0	2	0	1	2	6	.515
Rochester	0	0	1		0	1	0	1	0	2	5	.455
Syracuse	0	0	0	1		0	1	0	0	4	6	.300
Binghamton	0	0	2	0	0		0	0	1	2	5	.454
Hamilton	0	0	0	1	0	1		0	0	2	4	.416
Utica	0	0	0	1	0	2	1		0	0	3	.300
Jersey City	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0		0	4	.276
Oswego	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	.166
Lost	1	3	5	5	6	5	7	7	8	10		

Standing of League and Association Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	Won.	Lost.	AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.	Won.	Lost.
Detroit	19	2	St. Louis	13	3
Boston	9	4	Baltimore	11	8
New York	7	7	Brooklyn	11	5
Philadelphia	8	8	Cincinnati	10	6
Pittsburg	6	6	Louisville	7	9
Chicago	5	7	Athletic	8	10
Indianapolis	3	10	Cleveland	8	17
Washington	3	10	Metropolitan	2	15

Dust from the Diamond.

The Dauntless and Primrose clubs were to have played Saturday, but the former team failed to appear, and the Primrose team claims the game by the score of 9 to 0.

The Orientals defeated the Clippers Saturday on the Rosedale Grounds by a score of 20 to 12.

The Dry Goods team "Chicagoed" the St. Michael's College boys Saturday, the score being 9 to 0.

The Eastern Stars scored 30 runs to the Wiltons's 5 on Saturday.

The Wiltons won an easy victory against the Unions Saturday by a score of 27 to 13.

The Harps were beaten by 40 to 21 by the Morse Soap Works team Saturday. Batteries: Kennedy and Wilson, Sullivan and Kelly.

The Wiltons played a close game Saturday with the St. Louis (a Junior team), getting beaten by a score of 29 to 27. McGrath, the pitcher for the St. Louis Club, struck out 5 men.

The Union Stars were outplayed by the White Oaks Saturday, the score being 26 to 15.

The Ku-Klux nine defeated the Ranger team Saturday by a score of 19 to 9. Tooze and Downey wore the losers' battery, and Cameron and Graham the Ku-Klux. "Sil" Grant umpired satisfactorily.

McKinley returned home from Buffalo last night. He will likely pitch the second game on the home grounds with Rochester.

Gilman's base running can't be beaten in the International League.

Crane wants to play every game, and Manager Cushman has so gratified his wish.

Secretary Bennett and Harry Nolan were the Torontonians in attendance at the Buffalo game.

Toronto will wear their new suits in the first game on their own grounds.

Crane will probably be in the box for the Torontos to-day.

Two Commercial League games were played Saturday afternoon on the Toronto grounds. The insurance team defeated the Civil Service by 14 to 10, owing to the wretched fielding of the Civil Service players. Wright of the Civil Service struck out fifteen men. Batteries, Richardson and Scott, Wright and Somers. The John Macdonald team scored 16 to the Railway team's 3.

An exchange says McKinley pitches a very fine drop curve ball. If he can control it he's got a prize.

John L. Sullivan was among the notables at the Buffalo-Toronto game. John was a pitcher in his younger days, and is a baseball enthusiast.

The Torontos are a fine-looking lot of players, and with almost any kind of good luck at all should finish near the top.—Buffalo Courier.

The Cobban Company team played a close game with the Massey nine Saturday. The score was 9 to 8 in favor of the former.

The Park Hill Baseball Club has been organized, with these officers: Honorary President, Mayor W. H. Howland; President, R. A. Rogers; First Vice-President, John Nobles; Second Vice-President, E. B. Harrison; Secretary-Treasurer, H. R. Hale. Good grounds are to be put in order, and the club will be open to play amateur clubs.

McKinley was unfortunate Saturday. No less than twelve of the Buffalo batters had three strikes, but they all managed afterwards to hit the ball, and thus escaped being struck out.

Firstbrook Bros.'s team won the first game of the Manufacturers' League, as their opponents, the Ewing Company nine, failed to put in an appearance.

The Dominions made seven runs off Feats in the first inning in their game with the McGolpin team Saturday. Finn then took the box, and the change proved a wise one, as the Dominions won eventually by 32 to 14.

The Wanderers' Outing.

The Wanderers met at their Club House on Saturday afternoon and turned out thirty-nine strong for a parade. They were joined by six of the Young Wanderers under Capt. Lugsdin. The route was along Wilton-avenue, up Yonge-street and along College-street, a halt being made in the Park, where the mass meeting was in progress. The return was made by way of Spadina-avenue, King and Church streets.

Great interest is being taken in the trip to Woodstock on May 24. Every needful arrangement is being made for the convenience and comfort of what will be a large party. There will be a special car and tickets at reduced rates. The club's team of mascots will astonish Woodstock.

The American Bicyclist Defeated.

LONDON, May 15.—The first of a series of five international bicycle races took place yesterday between Howell of Wolverhampton and Woodside of Philadelphia. The distance was twenty miles. There were 5000 spectators present. Woodside at the beginning rushed to the front and led at the end of the first mile, which he covered in 2 minutes 48 seconds. At the end of the fifteenth mile Woodside was still in the lead, but towards the close of the race Howell gained on him and finally won by fifteen yards. The time for the twenty miles was 1 hour 40 seconds. The distances in the other races will be respectively one, five, ten and twenty-five miles.

The Hounds Ahead of the Hares.

The Athletic Club's paper chase on Saturday was a unique one in its way. The hares, Nancarrow and Watts, took a course crossing the trail of last Saturday's run, and did not sufficiently mark the crossing. As a result the whole batch of hounds turned south at Todmorden instead of northeast, arriving at the rendezvous—Heber's—a full twenty minutes before the hares, who came from York, put in an appearance. There was a good deal of fun and chaff over the contretemps, and after the hares outlined the course they had laid, some seven miles of solid running, the hounds all agreed that they had done wisely in leaving their trail.

Features of the evening's jollity were the singing of an original song "Harriers" by Honorary Secretary Orr and a German waltz by Misses Wyatt and Boyd, accompanied by Herr Meiere on the zither.

The boys all reached home at an early hour well pleased with their outing.

The club weights, shot and hammer are now at the Rosedale grounds and to the weight-thrower has been something to work up their muscle on in the evening. Those who intend to go in for this sport are requested to put in an appearance.

Upper Canada College Defeats East Toronto.

The annual cricket match between East Toronto and Upper Canada College took place on the grounds of the latter on Saturday. The chief features of the game were England's batting for the East Torontos and Pardee's bowling for the College. The game was closely contested throughout and intense excitement prevailed until a double from Smith's bat placed the College ahead of their opponents. Score:

EAST TORONTO.		UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.	
England, W H, n o	24	Edgar, O P, b Smith	3
Crowley, C J, c O	0	Douglas, W, sub, b Smith	10
Macdonald, C D, b Pardee	1	McGiverin, R B, b Macdonald	7
Harper, F, b Pardee, J	0	Pardee, J, b Macdonald	0
Smith, E, c McGiverin, b	9	Bunting, W, c Collins, b Ham	9
Pardee, J	0	Hollis, A W, b Foley	1
Collins, b McGiverin, H	2	Shiel, A, b Smith	2
Ham, J B, b Pardee, J	8	Legatt, H, b Foley	2
Jordan, C, b Pardee, J	0	Morson, A, c Welsh, b Foley	2
Green, R G, b Pardee, J	0	Crocker, H G, n o	7
Welsh, W W, b Pardee, J	0	Smith, S W, b