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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1889.

Running it Into the Ground.

The Globe has got into a state of excitement over the Imperial Federation business, and is fairly running it into the ground. A week or two ago it made as much fuss over two speeches delivered at Peterborough by Col. Denison and Mr. McCarthy as if they had been trying to start a rebellion. And now it is almost in fits over something said at Ottawa by Mr. Sandford Fleming on Friday last, on the same subject of Imperial Federation. The Globe has its suspicions that Mr. Fleming is trying to engineer the scheme through in an underhand manner—he is professionally an engineer, anyway, don't you see? So what more likely? Is further suspects that it is Sir John who is putting him up to it! and, if this be so, then the case is a serious one indeed. The Government are suspected (by The Globe) "of doing all they can, in an underhand way, to promote the idea that Canadians will ever join the absurd Federation proposal." Under the circumstances, they "should hasten to declare themselves plainly on the Imperial Federation scheme. If they silently rest under the imputation that they favor it the significance will be that they have not been unfairly accused." Here our excitable and most inconsistent contemporary is guilty itself of what it condemns so freely in Col. Denison and others. The country is in danger. To arms, ye patriots all. Unless you be wide awake, and bestir yourselves, Canadians will find themselves irretrievably linked in with the Hottentots of South Africa and the Bushmen of Australia. And what a fate that would be for us, to be sure. Yes, this is what will come upon us if we do not speedily check Sir John.

The Globe is surely rash and reckless to a degree when it provokes a reply to its demand that Sir John and his colleagues should declare themselves on the subject of Imperial Federation. Be it even so, say we. Then let Sir Richard, Mr. Laurier and The Globe itself also declare themselves with equal clearness regarding discrimination against Great Britain, as a necessary part of the Reciprocity scheme which they favor. How would you like, now, to take a dose of your own medicine in the way of declaring yourselves plainly on this dark subject? You are trying your best now to impose upon the people the false pretence that you can get Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States, at the same time leaving to Canada full control of her own tariff legislation. We will admit that some [illegible] thought it possible to [illegible] by, with discrimination [illegible] Britain added to the con- [illegible] But now you know that you cannot get the Reciprocity, even with the hostile discrimination against the Mother Country thrown in: and that it is a gigantic humbug on your part to pretend that you can get it. However, our present point is to press upon The Globe a challenge similar to that which it so boldly urges upon Sir John. You demand that he declare himself on Imperial Federation; now, do you declare yourself as regards discrimination against Great Britain if you dare. Your foolish challenge to Sir John brings The World's question "slap bang" upon you, don't you see?

Suppose, now, that Unrestricted Reciprocity were *un fait accompli*, as the French call it, and that American goods were admitted free into Canada, while British goods had to pay such duties as the American tariff imposed. In such case would this be any longer a British country, or an independent country either? Or would it not have been practically annexed to the States, with all that is implies? This is The World's question; and now let Sir Richard, Mr. Laurier and The Globe answer it if they can.

The immigration bill reported to Congress by the Ford Committee, published in The World's despatches on Monday, marks the starting point of a new policy on the subject of alien additions to the population of the United States. In past years immigration has been encouraged and invited and golden promises, generally a good deal overdrawn, have been made to induce the "poor and oppressed of other lands" to cast in their lot with the republic. Foreign elements have been taken in faster than they could be assimilated, the body politic has been infected with socialism and anarchism; almshouses, prisons, hospitals and lunatic asylums have been rapidly filling up. Restriction will doubtless be the basis of legislation on immigration to the United States henceforth. It is matter for congratulation that Canada has never had the feverish haste to grow rapidly and that the settlers in the Dominion have always been of the better class of emigrants, sober, intelligent, industrious and thrifty. As Prof. Shaler of Harvard University states in The Universal Review, Canada is receiving better emigrants than any other country.

The advent of the snow was welcome to the legion of sleighers. Merrily tinkled the bells along the streets and highways. A winter without the snow is like the play of Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark left out. Anxious thoughts had been bestowed on the disused cutters and silent bells during November and December, and when the white mantle at last o'erspread the ground, with alacrity did the proud owners hitch up the laid-by chariots, bring forth the tinkling sleigh-bells, and disport themselves as becometh Canadians in midwinter. Practical business men were also on the alert and utilized their wheel-less wagons and drays. Still the weather continues mild, the bay is not yet ice-bound, building operations have not been seriously interfered with, there has been no exceptional distress and 1889 has so far been and bids fair to continue one of the mildest specimens of a Canadian winter. But we are not yet out of the wood, and the law of compensations and averages may yet assert itself in many a cold snap ere the Ides of March be past.

A good story is going the rounds about the visit of the Arkells to General Harrison. W. J. Arkell, the proprietor of Judge, it seems, told the General that he had come from New York to ask but one favor, and that a non-political one. He merely wanted to know the names of the Cabinet officers about a week before they were announced, so that Judge would have time to prepare good pictures and spring them on the public at a minute's notice.

This modest request staggered the General for a minute. Then he is said to have answered: "Well, Mr. Arkell, I will do it if you promise to let me lock you and your workmen up in a safety-deposit vault for that week, while I keep the key."

The North American Life Insurance Co., with commendable promptitude, have already paid the amount of the policy carried by them on the life of Mr. A. D. Kean, the barrister of Orillia who met with such a sudden death the other day. The manager, Mr. McCabe, and the directors are to be congratulated over being the first of the several companies interested to pay their policy. The North American was the pioneer in introducing in this country the practice of immediate payments upon completion of proofs.

Dr. Parker, who was much talked of as Henry Ward Beecher's successor in Plymouth Church, proposes to institute Sunday services in London, where the members of the congregation will be permitted to smoke. He contends that by making it pleasant for workingmen they will be led to attend church. If freedom to smoke does not answer Dr. Parker might try beer. A collection of religious opinions on the subject will now be in order.

Somebody in authority is to blame for the enforcement of the liquor law against the caterer of the Board of Trade banquet. The Board of Trade is humiliated and a marked discourtesy is shown the Governor-General, and the law of the land is made to appear on a par with the blue laws of two centuries back, and yet this is the close of the XIXth century!

Americans must have their little joke, no matter at whose cost. In the cheap restaurants "One Cleveland" has meant a plate of "soup" ever since the 6th of November. If the variety chosen happens to be "mock turtle" the waiter thunders with resonant voice, "One Bayard!"

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine are to meet next month at the foot of Washington's statue in Wall-street, New York. Already, it is said, a mysterious smile seems to rest upon the bronze face of the Father of his country.

The business man who carelessly lets a quart or so of diamonds in a New York elevated railway train has paid a high price for a valuable lesson. No one but an actress can profitably do such a thing.

Halton Under the Temperance Act and License.

Editor World: Those who were in the County of Halton during the contest for and against the repeal of the Temperance Act will remember how often the friends of temperance were told by the repealers of the great amount of drinking under the temperance law, and of the consequent drunkenness in the county. According to one paper a terrible state of things existed—whebeens everywhere; people did little else but drink; only substitute license for temperance and what a change there would be! Well, the people did substitute license for temperance, and the change in affairs took place in due course. But not the change so persistently predicted. Instead of a change for the better it was a change for the worse—a change that has brought sadness to many a home in this county. These are the telltale figures: Convictions for assault, drunk, drunks and disorderly, disorderly, and drunk and disturbing the peace, for the quarter ending December, 1883, under license, 40; convictions for similar offences for 15 quarters from quarter ending March, 1884, to quarter ending September, 1887, both inclusive (the only quarters for which I have the figures), under temperance, 88.

The figures are worthy of repeating: convictions under license for one quarter, forty; convictions under temperance, 15 quarters, eighty-eight.

We had the prophecies of those who were shouting for the bar-rooms—the above is our experience—an experience that ought to make other counties think before they vote out temperance and vote in the bar-room.

CHARLES R. MORROW,
Prest. Halton Co. Alliance.

Freeman, Jan. 21.

Adam's All Right.

From The Hamilton Times.

It has been decided by the Hamilton Conservatives not to oppose J. M. Gibson's re-election as they expect Adam Brown soon to be called to the Ottawa Cabinet and the compliment to be returned on that occasion.—Toronto World.

There is no bargain to that effect, but Sir John Macdonald has taken worse men than Mr. Brown into his Cabinet. Adam Brown knows more than John Carling, he is a better speaker than John H. Pope, he can tip the beam with two Professor Fosters in the opposite scale, he is free from John Costigan's peculiar weakness and he doesn't use cuss words like Sir John himself. Perhaps some of these are negative virtues, but there will be plenty of time to do justice to the positive ones after Mr. Brown's appointment.

Presbyterianism in the West End.

The annual meeting of the Western Presbyterian Church was held last night, the pastor, Rev. Robt. Wallace, presiding. All the reports presented showed satisfactory progress during the past year. The secretary's report showed that 104 members were received during the year, making a total membership of 750. The mission report was very encouraging. The Ladies' Aid Society, the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, the Young People's Association presented satisfactory reports. The Sunday school report was the most encouraging. It showed a total registered attendance of 665 with an average of 533; $352 was donated to missionary purposes. The Claremont-street mission school reported an average attendance of 115, with 24 teachers and officers.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of $61 on hand. The total receipts were $6161 and disbursements $6000. The total liability amounts to $3613.

The weekly offerings and collections amount to $4420. The average amount of offering and collection is $86. In three years the offerings for missions have doubled, amounting to $572 during the past year. There was an increase of $398 in receipts from all sources over 1887.

Messrs. Smith, McCaul, Colquhoun, McKee and Dixon were chosen managers.

Minnie Palmer Next Week.

Minnie Palmer's engagement at the Grand Opera House next week will fill the sixth week of her American tour. Her season in Great Britain and Ireland, but recently finished, was the most successful she ever had abroad and was marked by signal and delightful social attentions from some of the highest in the Mother Country. Miss Palmer's home engagements have proven equally successful, and her tour thus far has been one continuous series of enthusiastic "welcomes home." Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis all received her with open arms. Toronto will probably not be behind in its welcome, for Minnie has always been a great favorite here. She will appear in the dual role of boy and girl in "My Brother's Sister" on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and as Tina in "My Sweetheart" for the remainder of the week. Only matinee, Saturday.

Amusement Notes.

The Hungarian Band play this afternoon and evening at the Permanent Exhibition.

Kate Castleton delighted another large audience at the Grand last evening. There will not be a matinee this afternoon.

The 25-cent popular rate still continues to attract large crowds to the Battle of Sedan. Don't fail to see this famous picture, which is 54 feet high and 476 feet in circumference.

"Mazeppa" will hold the boards at the Toronto all week. There will be a matinee this afternoon.

Talks From Trinity.

The council has decided to wait until the proposed improvements have been completed before applying for a new reading-room.

The interest in the approaching election for president of the Literary Society is intense. So far Mr. Creighton seems to have slightly the best chance, but Mr. Leake's supporters are confident that their man will head the poll.

Mr. D. Martin, '89, has been appointed scribe of the Epishopon, which will make its first appearance this week.

An effort is being made among the banjo-players to get up a minstrel troupe. I know one prominent Freshman who would be a whole "Troop" in himself.

The annual conversazione of the Literary Society will take place on Feb. 21. In order to prevent the over-crowding of former years the society has decided to issue only a limited number of invitations.

The faculty has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Grant Stewart, B.A., who during his short stay in Toronto has made quite a reputation, as lecturer in elocution.

Steamship Arrivals.

Date.	Name.	Reported at.	From.
Jan. 22	Italy	New York	Liverpool.
"	Circassia	"	Glasgow.
"	The Queen	Queenstown	New York
"	Bohemia	New York	Hamburg.

The Allan mail steamship Nova Scotian sailed from Halifax for Liverpool via St. Johns, Nfld., at 2.50 p.m. on Tuesday.

The Allan mail steamship Peruvian from Liverpool for Baltimore via St. Johns, Nfld., and Halifax, arrived at Halifax at 9.15 a.m. on Tuesday.

A BIG DOCKET OF CRIME.

MR. JUSTICE ROSE OPENS THE WINTER ASSIZES FOR YORK.

Mr. W. R. Brock Chosen Foreman of the Grand Jury—His Lordship's Elaborate Address to Them—Hunting Around for Quarters to Conduct Court Business.

Mr. Justice Rose opened yesterday what will be a very important sitting of the York County Criminal Assizes. The Grand Jury comprises some of the most reputable citizens of the city and county, whose names and occupations are:

George Ayer, farmer, Vaughan; George Alexander, broker, Toronto; Thomas Bell, merchant, Toronto; William R. Brock, wholesale merchant, Toronto; James Brandon, gentleman, Toronto; James Chalmers, farmer, Georgina; John Ellis, farmer, West York; Seth Hancock, farmer, King; William Henry, farmer, North Gwillimbury; Sidney Leonard, merchant, King; John March, Esq., Whitchurch; S. Shaw, insurance agent, Parkdale; C. Simpson, builder, Toronto; Alfred W. Smith, insurance agent, Toronto; Thomas Steele, farmer, Vaughan; Geo. J. St. Leger, shoemaker, Toronto; Walter Taylor, merchant, Toronto; Walter Strickland, architect, Toronto; George W. Torrance, merchant, Sam'l Trees, merchant, George Virtue, publisher, James Watson, wholesale merchant, Toronto; Richard Wayling, farmer, East Gwillimbury; Samuel Wickett, merchant, Toronto.

After the Grand Jury had elected Mr. W. R. Brock as their foreman, His Lordship delivered the usual address, which in this instance was much more elaborate than is generally the case, particular attention being paid to the cases of Polly Bredin, charged with bigamy, the bucket shop cases, the case of Roland Gideon Israel Barnett, the Lily Charlton murder affair and The World's libel suit with Mr. H. A. Massey. He also took occasion to pay a high compliment to Crown Attorney Badgerow as being a man of much ability and experience. His remarks concerning the most important cases were:

Polly Bredin's Bigamy Case.

In this case the woman who is charged with this offence is said to be a British subject, that she was married to a lawful husband, and while he was living she married another man, going to Niagara Falls on the other side of the line, to commit the offence. The offence is simple. What you will have to consider will be the intent with which she went to the States. It has been determined that in the words of the law to constitute the offence of bigamy there must be shown a leaving of Canada with the intent to commit the act; it is for the Crown to do this, and that done, the Crown will direct your attention. They will probably prove her first marriage, that her first husband was alive and undivorced when the second marriage was celebrated, that she was a British subject and that she was married in the States. If she went there for that purpose, then the evidence is complete. If she did not go there for that purpose, although she did marry again, there is no offence under the act. It is necessary to have your minds free from bias, by reason of anything you have heard and you must exclude all facts that have come to you knowledge. There is no law at the land against fornication and adultery, except prostitution and acts under the Charlton law. She is not on her trial for being an unclean person, nor for immorality, but simply for bigamy. From the facts that are before me I judge that this is simply an episode in a life of adulterous intercourse. You have to consider whether she went to the States with Frederick Barber for the purpose of committing the offence, and if she did she is guilty.

About the Bucket Shops.

It has been thought not in the best interests of our community that the people should be allowed to gamble, since various acts have been passed to prevent it. One very bad form of gambling is that of buying and selling stocks which never existed, when really nothing was intended to pass between the barterers. Dealing in stocks in these bucket shops is merely putting up money on the rise and fall of the market. These parties will be charged with selling stock which they never intended to deliver, or which was never intended to be received.

Roland Gideon Israel Barnett.

There are two cases which will raise some questions of law as regards the applicability of the statutes. One Barnett is charged with having converted to his own use securities belonging to the Central Bank and one Bunby. The case will be tested upon two sections of the statute,—(1) sec. 65, (2) 55 of the Larceny Act. I am also told that he was extradited from England under these sections and the Crown will confine the prosecution under them, also whether he was trustee of the property or whether with intent to defraud he converted the money to his own use. It is said that he was intrusted with two acceptances to negotiate. He negotiated them but made no return of the money. If you believe him to be trustee of this property and that he intended to defraud, then the Crown will have allowed to you such facts as will find him guilty under these sections. If these sections are applicable and the facts bring the case within it, he should be severely punished.

The Death of Lily Charlton.

There is a charge of murder against a medical man named Dr. Valentine, a druggist called Wood and a young man named Wilkinson. It is really a case of abortion. A young girl, it is said, was seduced by the young man Wilkinson and finding herself with child, submitted herself to an operation under the hands of Valentine and Wood, so as to be relieved of the child and her shame. She died. If these three men combined, and if the result was death they are guilty of murder. The poor girl has gone to her account and has passed before another tribunal. One of these men charged is a fugitive from justice, the other medical man is in the hands of the law. This piece of wrong-doing has brought in its trail severe punishment already.

The World's Libel Case.

There would come before the Grand Jury a case of libel against The World newspaper at the instance of Mr. H. A. Massey, a manufacturer. They could read the article complained of and judge if there was anything in it of a defamatory character. If so, it would be their duty to return a true bill. Newspapers had no higher privilege than any other citizen. The newspaper served a useful purpose in that it keeps the public acquainted with the events of the day, and within proper limits it should be protected, but increased power brought increased responsibility. The newspaper has great power and its responsibility is correspondingly great. Private citizens had rights that must be maintained, whether they were editors, merchants or anything else.

The Old, Old Court House.

His Lordship referred to the ancient Court House, which has not half of the required room, as being "ill-ventilated, incommodious and disreputable," and he was glad that the county judge had shown his independence in occupying other quarters. Of the mayor in this connection he said: "I desire to assist the worthy chief magistrate of this city to carry into effect the agreement now on the statute books. I am glad to see that he has taken the matter in hand, and if he displays the activity and generalship in this matter as he has in others we will soon have the difficulty removed." In conclusion Judge Rose expressed a desire to see work furnished for prisoners in the jail.

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The Coroner's Court.

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A Social at the Christian Institute.

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A number of rooms have been fitted up in the Institute for the accommodation of such persons, and no fee for lodging will be charged so long as they attend the classes which are held there.

Mr. Howland, Wm. Goodsham, Rev. John Burton and others delivered addresses on the progress made by the Institute since its establishment last October. The institute has at present 200 members.

Five Real Estate Men's Opinions.

The Drill Shed arbitration was continued before Judge Morgan yesterday, when Mr. Llewellyn Robinson gave as his opinion that the Hillock & Kent property at Chestnut and Osgoode-streets was worth $8650, the land being worth $5650 and the buildings $3000. Mr. D. M. Dehe said "land $6200 and houses $3000," a total of $9200, while Mr. C. C. Barnes said $9440, being $6740 and $2700 respectively for land and houses. Mr. H. S. Mara's figure was $9340, being $8140 and $1200; and Frank Cayley's was a total of $8640, being $6390 and $1250.

A Talk on Dr. Livingstone.

Rev. Dr. McTavish of the Central Presbyterian Church gave an interesting account of the career of Dr. Livingstone last night at Association Hall. He followed the course of Livingstone from his early boyhood, and showed with what indomitable perseverance he went there for that purpose, then his evidence is complete. If she did not go there for that purpose, although she did marry again, there is no offence under the act. It is necessary to have your minds free from bias, by reason of anything you have heard and you must exclude all facts that have come to you knowledge. There is no law at the land against fornication and adultery, except prostitution and acts under the Charlton law. She is not on her trial for being an unclean person, nor for immorality, but simply for bigamy. From the facts that are before me I judge that this is simply an episode in a life of adulterous intercourse. You have to consider whether she went to the States with Frederick Barber for the purpose of committing the offence, and if she did she is guilty.

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The Drill Shed arbitration was continued before Judge Morgan yesterday, when Mr. Llewellyn Robinson gave as his opinion that the Hillock & Kent property at Chestnut and Osgoode-streets was worth $8650, the land being worth $5650 and the buildings $3000. Mr. D. M. Dehe said "land $6200 and houses $3000," a total of $9200, while Mr. C. C. Barnes said $9440, being $6740 and $2700 respectively for land and houses. Mr. H. S. Mara's figure was $9340, being $8140 and $1200; and Frank Cayley's was a total of $8640, being $6390 and $1250.

A Talk on Dr. Livingstone.

Rev. Dr. McTavish of the Central Presbyterian Church gave an interesting account of the career of Dr. Livingstone last night at Association Hall. He followed the course of Livingstone from his early boyhood, and showed with what indomitable perseverance he went there for that purpose, then the evidence is complete. If she did not go there for that purpose, although she did marry again, there is no offence under the act. It is necessary to have your minds free from bias, by reason of anything you have heard and you must exclude all facts that have come to you knowledge. There is no law at the land against fornication and adultery, except prostitution and acts under the Charlton law. She is not on her trial for being an unclean person, nor for immorality, but simply for bigamy. From the facts that are before me I judge that this is simply an episode in a life of adulterous intercourse. You have to consider whether she went to the States with Frederick Barber for the purpose of committing the offence, and if she did she is guilty.

About the Bucket Shops.

It has been thought not in the best interests of our community that the people should be allowed to gamble, since various acts have been passed to prevent it. One very bad form of gambling is that of buying and selling stocks which never existed, when really nothing was intended to pass between the barterers. Dealing in stocks in these bucket shops is merely putting up money on the rise and fall of the market. These parties will be charged with selling stock which they never intended to deliver, or which was never intended to be received.

Roland Gideon Israel Barnett.

There are two cases which will raise some questions of law as regards the applicability of the statutes. One Barnett is charged with having converted to his own use securities belonging to the Central Bank and one Bunby. The case will be tested upon two sections of the statute,—(1) sec. 65, (2) 55 of the Larceny Act. I am also told that he was extradited from England under these sections and the Crown will confine the prosecution under them, also whether he was trustee of the property or whether with intent to defraud he converted the money to his own use. It is said that he was intrusted with two acceptances to negotiate. He negotiated them but made no return of the money. If you believe him to be trustee of this property and that he intended to defraud, then the Crown will have allowed to you such facts as will find him guilty under these sections. If these sections are applicable and the facts bring the case within it, he should be severely punished.

The Death of Lily Charlton.

There is a charge of murder against a medical man named Dr. Valentine, a druggist called Wood and a young man named Wilkinson. It is really a case of abortion. A young girl, it is said, was seduced by the young man Wilkinson and finding herself with child, submitted herself to an operation under the hands of Valentine and Wood, so as to be relieved of the child and her shame. She died. If these three men combined, and if the result was death they are guilty of murder. The poor girl has gone to her account and has passed before another tribunal. One of these men charged is a fugitive from justice, the other medical man is in the hands of the law. This piece of wrong-doing has brought in its trail severe punishment already.

The World's Libel Case.

There would come before the Grand Jury a case of libel against The World newspaper at the instance of Mr. H. A. Massey, a manufacturer. They could read the article complained of and judge if there was anything in it of a defamatory character. If so, it would be their duty to return a true bill. Newspapers had no higher privilege than any other citizen. The newspaper served a useful purpose in that it keeps the public acquainted with the events of the day, and within proper limits it should be protected, but increased power brought increased responsibility. The newspaper has great power and its responsibility is correspondingly great. Private citizens had rights that must be maintained, whether they were editors, merchants or anything else.

The Old, Old Court House.

His Lordship referred to the ancient Court House, which has not half of the required room, as being "ill-ventilated, incommodious and disreputable," and he was glad that the county judge had shown his independence in occupying other quarters. Of the mayor in this connection he said: "I desire to assist the worthy chief magistrate of this city to carry into effect the agreement now on the statute books. I am glad to see that he has taken the matter in hand, and if he displays the activity and generalship in this matter as he has in others we will soon have the difficulty removed." In conclusion Judge Rose expressed a desire to see work furnished for prisoners in the jail.

No Fit Place For the Grand Jury.

Late in the afternoon the Grand Jury returned true bills against Fred. John and Henry Brédin, aggravated assault, and James Foley, wounding his wife. In the case of Lizzie Sweeney, larceny, no bill was brought in. The jury took occasion to complain of their miserable accommodation while in deliberation. It was once usual for the Grand Jury to sit in the room now occupied by Sheriff Widdifield, recently the County Council Chamber, and sometimes the room of the Junior County Judge, now the library of the York Law Association. Yesterday the honorable jurors were hustled into the small office of the County Crown Attorney, where the two dozen of them were huddled together like cattle. They justly complained to His Lordship, who said that better quarters would be procured and that the city would have to pay any charges. The judge consulted with Deputy Sheriff Maule, High Constable Jones and Housekeeper Hull, and the

HAMILTON TO HAVE A CLUB

THE AMBITIOUS CITY AGAIN ADMITTED TO THE ASSOCIATION.

Newark and Jersey City Frozen Out—The Salary Limit Raised to $13,500—Big English Races—The Four Brothers Curling Tournament—Turf Gossip.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—The International Baseball Association met at the Tiff House here to-day at noon. President R. V. Miller, of Syracuse, presided. There were present: Manager Leadley and Chittenden, of Detroit; President McConnell, of Toronto; Phil Powers and T. Hobbs, of London; C. H. Morton and V. H. Ketchum, of Toledo; R. McKay, of Hamilton; President R. V. Miller, A. R. Dickinson and John Chapman of Syracuse, and J. F. Roberts, H. E. Leonard and Gen. Brinker, Rochester. J. H. Shoemaker, of Newark, John W. Collins and Phil. T. Powers, of Jersey City, were at the hotel to back up those cities for admission into the association. Jack Rowe and James Franklin represented Buffalo. Mr. McKay, of Hamilton, wanted Hamilton kept in the association, and he was asked to retire until the matter was thoroughly discussed. A communication was received from Wilkes-Barre asking for admission. Mr. Hobbs, of London, and President McConnell, of Toronto, were in favor of admitting Hamilton. Mr. Frankland fought against Hamilton's admission. He said it was a dead baseball town. Mr. McKay said that Hamilton was willing to go right ahead and put up the $1200 guarantee. Newark and Jersey City then formally applied for admission, and Mr. Franklin moved that Hamilton, Newark and Jersey City be admitted. He asserted that in 1887 with ten clubs the association made $25,000, while last year with eight clubs it lost $50,000. After some discussion a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

On reassembling Hamilton's case was again taken up and it was finally decided to admit the Ambitious City to membership. This was accomplished through the concessions of Buffalo, Toledo and Detroit and to avoid the necessity of keeping the delegates in session all night. This leaves Newark, Jersey City and Wilkesbarre out in the cold. Secretary White was instructed to draw on Hamilton at sight for the $1250 guarantee money. After a long debate the salary limit was raised from $12,500 to $13,500. Propositions were made from $18,000 down, but Syracuse and Rochester threatened to drop out if a $13,500 rule was adopted, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that Syracuse was persuaded to agree to any change.

The season will open on April 27 and close Sept. 30. The schedule committee will meet in March in Rochester instead of Buffalo. It was decided to sustain the Rochester club in reserving Sutton, the third baseman who has gone to Milwaukee, and the case will now go before the National Arbitration Committee.

White and Rowe Will Not Play Ball.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—Deacon Jim White has decided not to play ball this season, and Jack Rowe will keep him company. They will do nothing but manage their interests in the Buffalo Club. They see big money in the investment, and as they have full control of the club they can manage it to suit themselves. They are both practical ball players, and think they know how to avoid some of the pitfalls that strew the paths of the managers.

This decision on their part will act as rest pill rumors in regard to these players during the coming season. Rowe will not play with Pittsburg and White will not become a Beaneater. Neither will they cut their throats by attempting to play with the Buffalo Club.

Baseball on Ice.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—In connection with midwinter baseball in Chicago games played on skates are hereafter to be a feature. These will take place every Saturday, the weather permitting, and judging from the first experience will be witnessed by large crowds. In the first game the Jenny Graham Gun Company Club played against a nine of professionals, including Bob Caruthers, Buckley, Daly, Decker, Sutcliffe, Pope and others, the latter being beaten by a score of 11 to 5. Caruthers, Buckley and Decker did good batting, but were not so much at home on icy field as on the grassy plain, and their ludicrous attempts to get at the ball created great merriment. The best play of the game was accomplished by Pope, who made a pretty skating pick up in right field and off-cited a double play by putting the ball quickly to first base. The Jennys had the advantage in being good skaters, the professionals, however, being the better players.

Dust From the Diamond.

Editor World: Has Hartnett signed with Toronto for next season? R.J.N.—Ans. No.

Toledo has signed Wehrle and Stalling, a strong California battery.

Jim McCormick, the old Chicago pitcher, owns the race horses Silver Star, Belmont and Burton.

McQuery, the Stars' first baseman, has accepted the terms of the management and will sign a contract in a day or two.

President Davidson of the Louisville Club has signed a new second baseman in the person of Dan Shannon of the Newark Club.

Manager Chapman has secured Barney McLaughlin, who played third base for the champion Lowell team of the New England League last season as short stop.

The Stars, of Syracuse, have arranged exhibition games in Washington on April 17 and 18, at Pittsburg on April 19, 20 and 22, and at Philadelphia with the Philadelphias on April 23 and 24.

A despatch from Pittsburg says that Manager Chapman of the Syracuse team, is trying to sign Pitcher Bishop, of last season's Stars, and Right Fielder Swartwood of last season's Hamiltons.

"Connie" Murphy is anxious to get his release from the Stars. He is satisfied with the management and likes Syracuse, but private matters stand in the way of his playing in that city another year. It is said that Boston would be glad to get Murphy.

The International Association, which aspires to the place in national importance at present held by the American Association, is certainly superior to the latter in one respect, at least, and that is the avoidance of Sunday games. No championship games have been or will be scheduled in the International Association, and even exhibition games upon the Sabbath day are frowned upon.—Sporting Life.

The Stakeholder Has the Money.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Young Murphy, the colored pugilist of Wisconsin, and Wm. Weston's unknown fought four rounds in an open air rink near Hessville, Ind., yesterday. Although the mercury was at zero the men stripped to the waist and fought desperately. In the fourth round