

THE SPORTING WORLD

LACROSSE.

One of the largest audiences ever seen on the Shamrock grounds witnessed the Shamrock-Cornwall match, and it is safe to say the large majority present were greatly pleased at the result. Both teams played a rattling good game, but Cornwall was manifestly out of it alongside of the Shamrock home and field, the former division putting in some grand team play. McKenna in the Shamrock goals had not a great deal of work to do, but when necessity arose he was always there. Cornwall took the first goal by what might be called a fluke, but after that they had to play a purely defence game, and the match ended four to one for the Shamrocks.

The game in Toronto between Montreal and Toronto was a win for the former by four to three. Both teams played fine lacrosse, but the visitors showed more of the science of lacrosse in their play. It was evident throughout that they were too much for the Torontos and most of their players showed that old time coolness and deliberation in handling the rubber that has made the Montreal team such dangerous opponents. Every game they got they scored by lacrosse pure and simple, and played a gentlemanly game throughout, delighting the spectators.

The Beavers had another victory on Saturday last, defeating the Emmets by three straight games. This settles the championship.

The Gordons and White Stars played a draw match on Saturday, the latter scoring one game when time was called on account of darkness.

QUOTING.

The Dominion Quoting Club's grounds, corner St. Antoine street and Atwater avenue, was the scene last Saturday afternoon of a very interesting competition between first and second teams of above and Caledonian Club respectively. The challenge called for teams of eight men in either class, but some of the Dominion players did not materialize, and consequently there was only seven rinks played in the first and five in the second. The following was the result:

FIRST TEAM.

Dominion Club.	Caledonian Club.
J. Chipchase..... 21	J. Hitchison..... 14
F. Marsh..... 21	J. Monette..... 13
F. Singer..... 21	J. Fullard..... 11
W. Badnag..... 21	J. Heney..... 16
R. L. Wilson..... 21	G. Jones..... 18
C. Stewart..... 21	W. Mann..... 13
W. Taylor..... 16	C. Jones..... 21
Total..... 142	Total..... 106

Majority for the Dominion Club, 36 points.

SECOND TEAM.

Dominion Club.	Caledonian Club.
W. Duncan..... 21	W. Moffatt..... 13
H. Cooper..... 21	J. Hassam..... 2
J. Adams..... 5	H. Arthur..... 21
W. Paul..... 11	J. McCuaig..... 21
W. Johnston..... 10	B. Pitts, jr..... 21
Total..... 68	Total..... 78

Majority for the Caledonian club, 10 points.

Total majority for the Dominion club over the 12 players, 26 points.

During the match there was some very close play, notably in the rinks between Chipchase and Hitchison, P. L. Wilson and G. Jones, F. Singer and J. Fullard, F. Marsh and J. Monette and W. Badnag and J. Heney. Mr. Cathart Wallace officiated as referee, and gave every satisfaction. At the close the members of the various clubs cheered each other, and a very pleasant afternoon's sport was brought to a termination.

BASEBALL.

The Hawthornes played their last game of the season Saturday and wiped the earth with the Montreals to the extent of 24 runs to 2 in six innings. The fielding of the Montreal team was very bad, the only one to show up well being Ledue, the catcher, who played a first class game.

On Saturday afternoon the St. Henri and Beaver baseball teams played a match and put up a really good game. The Beaver battery did very effective work and look promising. Following was the score: Beavers, 11; St. Henris, 4.

THE RING.

Joe Goddard, the champion of Australia, accompanied by Billy Madden, called upon R. K. Fox. Goddard deposited \$1,000, and left a sweeping challenge to fight James Corbett, the champion of the world, for \$5,000 or \$10,000 a side and the championship of the world.

A cheque for \$6,030.37, representing John L. Sullivan's share in the proceeds of the benefit on Saturday night, was handed to Frank Moran, his manager, on Monday.

Corbett has received an offer of \$5,000 a week with Forepaugh's circus and another for the same amount for a California tour. Considerable has been said about Corbett's height and weight, indicating that he was

not well proportioned as a prize fighter. At New Orleans he weighed 187 pounds, and he stands 6 feet 2 1/2 inches in height. Tom Hyer stood 6 feet 2 1/2 inches and weighed 182 pounds, while John Heenan was 6 feet 2 inches and weighed 190 pounds.

ATHLETICS.

A large crowd, numbering nearly 2,000 people, saw the open handicap races of the O. A. A. C. on the Metropolitan grounds, Ottawa, on Saturday afternoon. The weather was splendid, the track was in perfect condition and the races were unusually interesting. Of the string who went up from Montreal Gifford captured two firsts, and Gentleman, Courtemanche, Cameron and Moffatt one each. Finley won a second in the mile run by defeating Orton, the Toronto crack, when within twenty feet of the finish.

LAWFUL STRIKES AGAINST LAWLESS CORPORATIONS.

The more clearly the facts come out about the recent Buffalo railroad strike, the more just and reasonable the cause of the beaten strikers appear.

In the first place the strike appears, from the evidence given before the New York State arbitrators, not to have been primarily a strike for more wages, but against intolerably long hours of labor. The scale of wages asked for differed only very slightly from that paid before, and the men did not sickle for any change there. What they did demand was a 10-hour day, in doing which they only demanded the enforcement of an express statute which the New York Legislature had passed, but which the roads had refused to pay any attention to. The testimony taken before the arbitrators showed that it was the custom to make the switchmen work 11 and 12 hours, and that frequently when freight was rushing they were kept at work 18 and 24 hours without relief. Many men testified indeed that they had worked 36 hours on a stretch, with barely any opportunity for rest.

Were they not free to refuse to work? Oh, certainly! No one compelled them to work if they preferred to be discharged. Their relation to the employers was what Edward Atkinson praises as "free contract;" that is to say, the men must accept the terms of their employers or lose their means of support.

Against this intolerable yoke the men at last rebelled, and after a bitter struggle, hopeless from the first, have been forced back to their bondage literally at the point of the bayonet.

To put the case in a nutshell, a 10 hour law applying to the switchmen is on the statute books of New York State. The roads have contemptuously disregarded it. The switchmen struck to have the law carried out, and the State of New York ordered out the militia, not to enforce the law, but to sustain the railroad managers in their defiance of it. A pretty state of things, isn't it? Is there any one, in face of these facts, who will question any longer that money runs this government?

The excuse of the press for siding with the railroad corporations was the "lawlessness" at Buffalo. But who began the "lawlessness" at Buffalo? Did not the railroad corporations begin it by refusing to obey the law, and was not all the subsequent lawlessness the result and natural consequence of the lawlessness of the corporations?

The militia should have been called out (if at all) to sustain the strikers in demanding their legal rights, not to protect the corporations against the consequences of refusing them.—New Nation.

KEROSENE VERSUS MOSQUITOES

The Illuminating Oil Very Destructive to These Pests.

A writer on the subject of the extermination of the mosquito tells of an experiment he made with kerosene as the destroying agency in the Catskills. Noticing a few mosquitoes about the porch of his cottage on July 5 last, he made a search for their breeding place and found it in a rain-water pool having a surface area of 60 square feet in the neighborhood. Eggs had been deposited freely on the water, and it was very plain that the cottage was destined to be annoyed by innumerable mosquitoes unless a remedy was applied at once.

He determined to try kerosene, and sprinkled four ounces of it over the surface of the pool. At the end of ten days it was covered with dead insects, which the writer estimates at 7,400. Most of them were gnats, but there were 374 female mosquitoes and many males. The number may appear trifling enough, but on that score the experimenter has this to say: "Now the average number of eggs laid by a female mosquito is 300, and the destruction of these 371 specimens prevented the development of about 111,300 individuals of the next generation. Moreover, certain females flew away after touching the surface of the water, and undoubtedly died at some distance from the pool, so that the effect of the application was even greater than these figures indicate. In fact the capacity of the

remedy was only limited by the number of mosquitoes seeking the surface of the pool for egg-laying purposes, and in a locality of greater mosquito abundance the estimate of the potentiality of the remedy would have been enormous.

And now as to the question of expense: This experiment proves that at this rate of application one barrel of kerosene costing \$4.50 (and the cheapest of oil is preferable to the more expensive), will successfully treat 96,000 square feet of water surface. It is probable that there are many mosquito-ridden neighborhoods where the total area of the breeding-places does not exceed this figure, and where at the slight expense mentioned, provided the application be made early in June so as to head off the first generation, the numbers of the biting pest may be reduced to a minimum."

Electricity and Hot Water versus the Cooper.

A company, says the Tradesman, is about to be formed in this country for the manufacture of staveless barrels under a system patented by Mr. Oncken, from one piece of wood. The process is described as follows: The tree, which can be used as soon as felled, is sawn up into logs corresponding in length to that of the barrel required, which are then boiled for two or three hours in a closed vessel, a current of electricity passing through the water. From the boiler the log of wood is taken, hot and soft, to a lathe, where it is held at each end horizontally, and rotated against a cutting blade, and as the log is thus revolved a continuous sheet of wood, without loss from saw dust, is produced of any desired thickness, and smooth on both sides, which sheet streams out from the rear of the machine on to a table, until the log is almost entirely cut up, or, as it were, unrolled. The long sheet of wood thus obtained is cut transversely by sheers into the required lengths for barrels. The sheets are then passed through a grooving and V-cutting machine that cut the grooves in which the head is eventually fitted, and nicks narrow V-shaped pieces at regular intervals out of each end of the sheets, which are then dried. It is found that when dried the wood is thoroughly seasoned by the process. When the sheets are required to be made into barrels, they are steamed for a couple of minutes so as to soften them, bent round until the edges are in contact and the ends pressed in, so as to make the usual barrel shape, when the hoops and tops and bottoms are put on in the ordinary way. The economy of manufacture is manifest. No saw-dust is made. There is no planing. Less steam power is required than necessary with saws, and far more work can be done in a given time, while, in putting barrels together, skilled labor can be dispensed with. It is claimed that the barrels are stronger than ordinary stave barrels, inasmuch as they are in one complete piece, a fact which makes them free from the many chinks through which the contents can escape and loss ensue.

The English System.

Our system of finance, as John Sherman has informed us, is patterned after that of England. All along the line since the foundation of the government England has been exceedingly anxious about our welfare, and her bankers have laid awake nights giving birth to schemes for our benefit. In 1862, Hazzard, a London banker, worried his little brain for several months, winding up his exertions by issuing a circular to American bankers. In that infamous paper he told our money lads that slavery was a dead dog in the pit and it must go. Don't worry, he said, for England has a better way of getting what labor creates, and that was the control of labor, by the control of wages. Slavery was but cheap labor, and cheap labor was simply slavery; that was all there was to it, any way. The English system, control of labor, was a cheaper system, as there was no care for the laborer. Hazzard told our boys that the wages could be controlled by controlling money. The money could be controlled by establishing a national banking system; that the basis for that system must be the debt that the boys would "see to it" was made out of the war. Well, our money fellows took Hazzard's advice. They didn't shed a single tear over the abolishment of slavery. They went to work, made a debt out of the war, had a national banking system established, got control of our money, and now they fix the price of all labor and products in the land. Nice thing, and the bankers have got it.—Labor Herald.

An Electric Dentist.

An amusing story of a dentist who 'shocked' his patients is told by a writer in The Electrical Review. Many people are aware that shuffling over a velvet carpet will often engender in a human body so much electricity that by putting one's knuckles near an escaping gas jet the spark that flies to the metal will light the gas. The dentist was evidently not up in such

works of magic. The electrician tells the story as follows:

A dentist came into my laboratory the other day and said:

'See here, I can't for the life of me understand what is the matter with me. All my patients complain that when I first put an instrument into their mouths it pains them fearfully. I've thought it all over, and have come to the conclusion that my instruments must be magnetized or betwitched, or I am. I've brought over some of them to have them examined. Just let me show you what I mean. Have you got a sensitive tooth?'

I pointed to a molar then under process of repair. He unwrapped some of his instruments, and, selecting one, gently inserted it into my mouth. All I felt was the instrument touching the filling. I experienced no pain.

'Good heavens, man!' said he. 'What nerve you have. What fortitude. What—' 'Nonsense!' I exclaimed. I didn't feel anything.'

'Well,' said he, looking puzzled, 'you are the first man that hasn't yelled when I touched his teeth since I moved into my new office. I can't understand it.'

I told him I would come around to his office in the afternoon and see if I could find out what was the matter.

Later in the day I called to see him.

'Well, have you got it yet?' he asked, as he walked across the carpet and shook hands with me.

'I hadn't one second ago,' I answered, 'but I have now. Did you notice what happened when you shook hands with me?'

'Nothing but the electricity.'

'That's just it. Every time you walk across the floor to your cabinet for an instrument you get a small charge of electricity in your body, and naturally, as soon as you touch the sensitive tooth of the patient, the delicate nerve received the shock through your instrument—hence the pain. The reason why I felt no shock in the laboratory was simply because there was no carpet for you to rub your feet on before you touched my tooth.'

Government Ownership.

It is amusing to see old, gray headed congressmen and senators crying out against the government ownership of railroads. Most of them make the great expense of buying them a plausible argument. Now, let's see what those hypocrites have done. Since 1860—32 years—the American congress has appropriated to railroads government land to the amount of 3,000,000,000 acres. Much of this land is valuable now, and was valuable when given to the railroads. Put the 3,000,000,000 acres at \$5 an acre, and we have the sum of \$15,000,000,000, which would more than pay for all the railroads in the United States, watered stock and all, for while the actual cost of the roads has not been above \$7,000,000,000 or \$8,000,000,000, the stock has been watered up to perhaps \$15,000,000,000. Now, give the man thunder who says we cannot buy the roads.—Progressive Farmer.

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