BISHOPS NOT AT THE BAR.

THE DIVINITY DEGREE CLAUSE IN THE UNIVERSITY BILL BEHEADED.

The Government Forced to Abandon Sec. 53—Stirring Scenes Around the Legislature Last Night—The Attorney-General's Irish Resolutions Debated Till Early This Morning.

The whole surroundings of the Legislative Chamber last night looked as if a Government crisis or a coup d'etat were imminent. The galleries were packed as full as they could hold; there were more people there than on any previous evening since the House opened. It was the last night of the session. The ladies were not missing; about 200 of them found seating capacity in the different galleries, while a dozen of the more privileged of the fair sex were accommodated on the floor of the House.

"Why this great gathering" might be asked by a stranger. The Irish resolutions of the Attorney-General were announced to come up. They had been announced for several evenings since the Premier first put them on the paper on April 12. The galleries had been filled nightly ever since that date, and they were emptied towards midnight of their disgusted occupants—the resolutions being repeatedly left just where they were. The people who were in the galleries last night probably knew very little of what was going on in the council-room, where Mr. Mowat and his entire cabinet were closeted until 8.35, and why it was that the curtain was not rung up until that hour. Perhaps they did not understand why four bishops of the Church of England and Rev. Provost Body of Trinity College were engaged in solemn conference with Mr. Meredith over in the southeast corner of the chamber, in full view of the galleries. Bishop Baldwin of Huron, Bishop Hamilton of Niagara, Bishop Sullivan of Algoma and Arthur Toronto, made up the quartette of eminent ecclesiastics.

At 20 minutes before the 60 o'clock recess, when the Minister of Education moved the third reading of his bill (No. 149), respecting the federation of Toronto University and University College with other universities and colleges, he evidently was not aware of the great bomb that was to be hurled into the Ministerial camp, a bomb that compelled the Government to retreat, if not in actual dismay, then with considerable surprise.

When the third reading was moved, Mr. Meredith sprang to his feet and attacked in the most vigorous manner sub-sec. 4 of sec. 53 of the bill which conferred on the University of Toronto the power to confer degrees in divinity on students from the theological colleges in affiliation with the university. The section in point reads:

Every incorporated theological college, now or hereafter affiliated to the University of Toronto, shall, during such affiliation, have power to confer degrees of licentiate in theology, of bachelor of divinity, and of Doctor of Divinity, on the conditions following.

[Then follow the conditions.]

Mr. Meredith declared that this was an attempt on the part of the state to interfere in a purely domestic matter in connection with the theological colleges. "If the bishops of the Church of England in Ontario," said Mr. Meredith, "are entirely opposed to any such interference of their ecclesiastical rights as this clause proposes." The Provincial Synod has just issued a pastoral to their clergy and the members of the Church of England denouncing the clause. Every bishop in the province except the Bishop of Ontario signed the pastoral, and "His Lordship of Ontario, who is now in England, has heartily concurred in the protest of the synod, which is the highest ecclesiastical court in the province. There is no division in the church on this protest. The Bishop of Huron, who, as is well known, is an evangelical churchman, is as prominent an opponent of the clause as any of his brother bishops. I have his authority to say so. It is merely a narrow fight between the friends of Wycliffe College and the principle for which the bishops are fighting."

Mr. Meredith read the bishopric pastoral to the House. Two of the paragraphs say:

The bishops of the Church of England in Ontario, accordingly, feel called upon to call the faithful members of the church to unite with them in using every effort (a) to guard the church against the proposed unwonted interference of the state with its liberty, and just right to regulate its own internal concerns; (b) to secure that the compact arrived at in the Provincial Synod of September last, shall remain inviolate, and that the good faith which characterizes the dealings of church and state in this province, shall not be impaired by a manifest act of solemn action on the part of the Provincial Synod.

The bishops feel that they are in their present course maintaining a principle absolutely essential to the religious liberties of their fellow citizens, without distinction of creed or denomination.

"I would ask," said Mr. Meredith, "that these bishops be heard at the bar of the House in opposition to the clause." Mr. Meredith then moved this amendment to the clause:

That the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to a committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same so as to provide that the powers conferred by sub-sec. 4 to 7 of sec. 53, shall be exercised only by those theological colleges which may possess the power of conferring degrees in theology.

Mr. Mowat said it was out of the question now to hear the bishops without also hearing the friends of Wycliffe College. Want of time was the only reason for refusing the request. He said that after recess he would have a full answer to Mr. Meredith's observations.

There was a big fight about face during that recess. The Government, it is said, were given to understand that many of their supporters in the House would not agree to the clause and that a compromise would have to be arrived at. After the ministers had dined in a rather hasty manner, they repaired to the council-room, where they remained until 8.30, formulating a compromise. The people in the galleries waited anxiously for the speaker to take his seat, but this the speaker could not do until the ministers came into the House. Mr. Fraser came out of the council-room first. Then the Minister of Education and the Provincial Secretary followed. The four bishops, Provost Body and Mr. Meredith were summoned to the Reception Room. Mr. Ross hastily read from a paper which he held in his hand. The bishops seemed to be pleased with what they heard. It was the compromise. The Minister of Education filed off to his seat. Every member of the House but Mr. Bronson of Ottawa was there. Mr. Ross informed the House that the Government thought it beatin face of the fact that many members of the House did not approve of the clause to alter the bill. He, therefore, moved this amendment to Mr. Meredith's amendment:

That all after the first word "that" in the amendment be omitted and instead thereof there be inserted these words: "The order of the third reading of the bill be discharged, and that the same be forthwith referred back to Committee of the Whole with instructions to amend the same by inserting in clause 53 of the bill the following as sub-sec. 4a thereof: "If such college now has the power to confer such degrees in divinity, or if hereafter the power to confer such degrees is given to any such college by act of this Legislature."

This compromise apparently suited Mr. Meredith and the bishops and further opposition to the bill was withdrawn.

Mr. Ross moved the House into committee on the bill, the amended clause was inserted, and the bill was referred back. The House then ordered its third reading.

Thus what in all probability might have been a night of hair-pulling with the Government was avoided.

The Irish Resolutions Carried, 59 to 28.

At 10.10 the Attorney-General rose and moved his Irish resolutions. They were debated until 3.30 this morning, when the House divided.

The Attorney-General was liberally applauded when he arose to speak, but he only held the floor for fifteen minutes. The debate was fairly interesting, but very tedious at times. Mr. Mowat spoke of the moral value of the resolutions. He heartily sympathized with unhappy Ireland in her endeavors to obtain Home Rule. If the House passed these resolutions they would be doing only what the assemblies of other colonies had done before them. He had long been of opinion that England could not govern Ireland well. Ireland was as much entitled to have her own parliament as Canada was. In our own country, where home rule existed, Irishmen were as contented a class of citizens as we had. [Applause.] He moved the resolutions as follows:

That the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, representing upwards of two millions of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, feel deep interest in all that concerns the well-being of every part of the British Empire, of which we rejoice that our province forms a part.

That the people of this province are chiefly, though not wholly, of British birth or origin; that a considerable proportion of them are Irish, or the children of Irishmen, and live in the utmost harmony with their fellow-subjects of ever nationality, sharing in the general prosperity which the province enjoys under a constitution granted by the Imperial Parliament at the request of the Canadian people, and securing all the local self-government which at the time was deemed, by those who asked for it, most fitting for this province and elsewhere.

That, alive from our own experience to the disadvantages of Home Rule, we hailed with joy the introduction last year into the British House of Commons of a measure which recognized the principle of local self-government for Ireland, and we hoped that the Bill, with such improvements in details as discussion should suggest and the wisdom of Parliament devise, might prove a settlement of long existing difficulties, and promote the safety, happiness and prosperity of the Irish people.

That we observe with regret that, in the first session of the new Parliament, instead of a measure granting to Ireland the boon of local self-government, from which so much good was reasonably to be expected, there has been submitted to the House a stringent Coercion Bill, which further exasperates the great majority of the Irish people everywhere.

That we desire to place on record our profound sympathy with the efforts made to find a remedy for the terrible evils long endured, and to express our earnest desire that such a measure of local self-government may soon be granted as, while preserving the integrity of the Empire and all the rights of the minority, may at the same time be satisfactory to the Irish people, and permanently remove discontent, and so far as may still be possible, its causes.

Mr. E. F. Clarke spoke for forty-five minutes in opposition to the resolutions. Mr. Clarke was listened to with the closest attention, and frequently applauded by those in sympathy with him. Mr. Clarke took the ground that the Attorney-General merely sought political capital by his resolutions; there was nothing sincere in them. Besides, we had no legal or moral right to interfere with the English Parliament in its legislation. He recalled the noble answer of the Earl of Kimberley, then Colonial Secretary, to Lord Dufferin, who had forwarded similar resolutions to those now before the Assembly, passed by the Canadian House of Commons. The Earl of Kimberley's answer said:

Her Majesty will always gladly receive the advice of the Parliament of Canada on all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of its affairs, but with respect to the question referred to in the address, Her Majesty will, in accordance with the constitution of this country, have to be guided by the advice of the Imperial Parliament and Ministers, to which all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively appertain.

He also read an extract from English Hansard, May 1, 1882, where Mr. Gladstone replied to Mr. Callan (Home Ruler) respecting the resolutions passed by the Canadian House of Commons:

Although, no doubt, the Assembly of Canada desired to assist our deliberations, the question referred to in the address appertains exclusively to the Imperial Parliament.

Since that time Mr. Gladstone's views had changed, "but I would remind the House," said the speaker, "that the English people had changed their views of Mr. Gladstone. At that time Mr. Gladstone was at the head of a powerful party; now he was a leader of a miserable minority." [Applause.]

"If the resolutions of our House of Commons," he asked, "received such an answer from Mr. Gladstone in 1882, I would like to know what the Tory Government of the Marquis of Salisbury will think of them?" Mr. Clarke then alluded to the eminent followers of Mr. Gladstone who had deserted him on his Home Rule policy, John Bright, John Morley, Mr. Chamberlain and others. He claimed that these men were better able to judge of the necessities of Ireland than we were. The Coercion Bill was necessary, and he quoted in support of this contention opinions expressed on the bench by Mr. Justices O'Brien and Lawson recently in Irish courts, where they had been presiding.

Mr. Stratton was the next speaker and strongly supported the resolutions.

Mr. Metcalfe threw a dash of humor into the debate, and kept the House and galleries in good humor for fifteen minutes. "Mr. Mowat," he said, "might be a good constitutional lawyer, but it takes a man of my composition to please the House." [Laughter.] He would support the resolutions; he was not an Irishman. Speaking seriously, he thought the average Irishmen was a good fellow if he were treated kindly; they had too often been created unkindly. While he sympathized with and would vote for the resolutions, he saw the cloven foot of political capital peeping out from between the lines."

Mr. Awrey said he represented a Protestant constituency (South Wentworth). He was a Protestant himself, and from a Protestant point of view he supported the resolutions heartily. Mr. Awrey made a very neat little address.

Mr. Eventurel (Prescott) was heard for the second time this session. He made a well proportioned and neatly-worded approbation of the resolutions.

Mr. H. E. Clarke saw nothing but impertinence in the clause, if he excepted political capital. He saw no reason why this province should interfere in matters which did not belong to it. If Home Rule meant a dismemberment of the British Empire he emphatically opposed it.

Mr. Conmee supported the resolutions with vigor.

Mr. Wood (Hast.) and Dr. Wylie as vigorously opposed them.

At 2.45 Mr. Meredith rose to speak in opposition. It was thought he would move an amendment, but he did not.

Mr. Fraser followed Mr. Meredith, and moved that copies of the resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. This was agreed to. At 3.30 the House divided, and the resolutions were carried, 59 to 28.

Mr. Fraser called for three cheers for Home Rule, which were given with a tiger.

Proceedings in the House.

The House held three sessions as usual yesterday and sat till 3.30 this morning. Prorogation will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The paper is now almost clear. Besides the Home Rule debate, there was considerable stir over the various amendments moved to Bill 103, amending the Municipal Act, to do away with the property qualification for reeves, deputy-reeves, mayors, councillors, aldermen, etc. All the attempts to have the bill amended in the direction of further reducing the property qualification or abolishing it altogether were defeated.

When the third reading of the Attorney-General's Bill (No. 127) for further improving the law was called up, Mr. Meredith moved the following amendment:

That this House has adopted the policy with regard to fees or registrars of deeds and clerks of division courts that, in order to prevent the payment of excessive compensation for the services rendered, a proportion of the receipts of these offices, which would leave ample remuneration for the holders of them, shall be returned to the people; that this House recognizes that policy as sound in principle, and is of opinion that it should be extended to the office of sheriff; that by sec. 4 of the said bill it is proposed to divide the office of sheriff of the county of York, the fees of which are admitted to give an excessive income to the occupant of it, and by so doing to give to the holders of the new offices the moneys which according to the said principle would and ought to be paid into the treasury of the county of York and the city of Toronto; that it is not expedient that the said section should become law, and that the said bill be therefore not now read a third time, but be forthwith referred back to the committee of the whole, with instructions to strike out the said section.

Mr. Meredith said the office was divided to make room for two friends of the Government. He held the principle a sound one, that were the fees of public officers were excessive, as he believed those of the sheriff of York were, that a portion of them should be returned to the people.

The Attorney-General did not agree that the fees, considering the responsibilities of the office, were excessive. He had never heard such an argument used until it was proposed to divide the office. A division of fees would follow a division of labor. There was no comparison between the responsibilities of sheriffs and registrars; he knew of registrars who give no personal attention whatever to their offices. He did not approve of this, however. Sheriffs, on the contrary, were personally responsible for the fulfilment of their offices, which occupied a great deal of time. He knew of no public officer in the county who filled a more responsible office than a sheriff did.

Mr. Creighton did not believe in paying sheriffs more than judges of the superior courts. The sheriff of York drew more money in fees than the judges were paid salaries.

Mr. Meredith's amendment was defeated 52 to 31. Mr. Garson (Lab.-Lib.) voted with the Opposition. Otherwise the vote was purely a party one.

On the third reading of Bill No. 155, respecting separate school debentures, being called up, Mr. Meredith moved this amendment:

It shall be open to the appellant to contend that any person entered on the assessment roll as a separate school supporter, in respect of whom the appellant has been taxed, has not given the notice required by sec. 44 of 46 Vic., as set respecting separate schools, and if it shall appear that said notice has not been given the appeal shall be allowed and the name of such person be transferred to the column for public school supporters.

This amendment was voted down, 55 to 30 on a strict party vote.

The House went into committee on the bill (No. 99) to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Acts, and Mr. Waters moved an amendment declaring that appeals should be heard in the township or municipality in which the action was brought. The amendment was made and the bill read a third time.

In committee on bill No. 11, to amend the Assessment Act (Mr. Gibson Hant.), Mr. French moved that sec. 1, increasing exemptions on incomes between $400 and $700, be struck out. He did this in the interests of the workingmen. Mr. E. F. Clarke opposed the amendment, on the ground that the workingmen themselves had decided the House with petitions asking for the same. The amendment was lost, 39 to 23, and the bill was read a third time.

Mr. Craig moved a reference of bill 121 (Mr. Gibson, Ham.), to amend the Ontario Medical Act, on its third reading being called back to committee, that a clause might be added requiring all matters relating to medical matriculation examinations and curriculums to be submitted to and approved by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. After discussion the amendment was lost on division 76 to 7. The bill then received its third reading.

To supply the House passed the balance of the estimates.

When the third reading of Bill No. 108, to amend the Municipal Act, was moved by Mr. Hardy, it was assaulted with half a dozen amendments, only one of which got through, and that was one by Mr. Dryden providing the law with regard to 100-foot bridges in townships as it always has been. All the other amendments were in the direction of reducing the property qualification for council-lors, reeves, deputies, mayors and aldermen to a minimum, or abolishing it altogether. Some of the divisions were very close. Dr. Widdifield's amendment making the qualification for these offices the same as an elector was defeated 50 to 36. The other amendments followed suit. The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. Balfour's libel bill was considered in committee of the whole cut up considerably and reported back to the House for a third reading.

Mr. Smith's bill to provide that County Court clerks open their books to the public for the purposes of obtaining information of chattel mortgages, etc., passed through committee and stands for third reading. The fees for such inspection were fixed in the bill.

Mr. Connee's bill respecting certain municipal matters in Algoma, Thunder Bay, etc., was passed through committee and reported.

The bills that were read a third time without opposition were:

No. 61, respecting the driving of logs and other timber on lakes, rivers, creeks and streams—Mr. Murray.

No. 139, to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act—Mr. Gibson (Hanl.).

No. 147, to amend the Public Parks Act—Mr. Leys.

No. 78, respecting building societies—Mr. Leys.

No. 81, respecting the Niagara Falls Park—The Attorney-General.

No. 23, to unite Toronto Baptist College and Woodstock College under the name of McMaster University—Mr. Harcourt.

No. 163, to make further provision for the public health—Mr. Ross (Hur.).

No. 110, to amend the High Schools Act—Mr. Ross (Mid.).

No. 111, respecting Upper Canada College—Mr. Ross (Mid.).

No. 98, for consolidating and amending the acts respecting insurance companies—The Attorney-General.

No. 104, relating to exemptions from seizures under execution—Mr. Gibson (Ham.).

Around the Lobbies.

The farmers who are members of the Legislature met in Room 16 yesterday morning and organized an Anti-Monopoly Union with these officers: President, Charles Drury, East Simcoe; Secretary, Archibald Bishop, South Huron. Committee: J. Dryden, South Ontario; J. B. Sprague, Prince Edward; J. S. Cruess, East Victoria; T. Gibson, East Hurron. The club will actively oppose railway monopolies.

Peter Ryan, 1st Vice-President of the Toronto Reform Association, M. Thwaite, Ald. Verral, Col. Allen, J. D. Proctor, R. N. Baird, Thomas Moor and other members of the Executive Committee of the association, waited on Mr. John Leys last night in the Speaker's apartments and requested that gentleman to press the preferment of Mr. Edward Hooper to the position of city sheriff, independent of any delicate views the Attorney-General might have on the matter of appointing his son. It is understood Mr. Leys himself is favorable to Mr. Mowat's preferment.

Mr. T. F. Brown of Welland is likely to be appointed sheriff of Welland, vacant by the death of Mr. Duncan.

Last night was by far the liveliest seen around the lobbies this session. While the Irish music was going on in the chamber an Italian string band was furnishing another kind of music in the smoking-room.

Mr. John Leys is having an interesting time with the Toronto Reform dignitaries of the city who are supporters of the Government. Some of them haunt Mr. Leys both in his dreams and around the lobbies of the House.

Sheriff Paxton Not Dead.

The World regrets that it was amongst the city papers that erroneously printed that Sheriff Paxton of Ontario was dead. The news of his death was received at the House on Thursday, and was freely circulated throughout the day. At early midnight Mr. Dryden received at the House from Whitby and emphatically contradicted the report, but the contradiction was not very generally reported, as it was so late at night. The sheriff is reported very ill, but improving.

THE JESUIT BILL.

Why, It is Said, Cardinal Taschereau Looks on It with Disfavor.

QUEBEC, April 22.—The reason of Cardinal Taschereau's opposition to the bill incorporating the Jesuit Society will, it is said, be made known in a few days. This is supposed to be the secret: The Jesuit fathers seek to establish ultimately a university in Montreal, with power to confer degrees. The Committee is deadly opposed to this principle, and hence the position of His Eminence. The bill, which is to enable the Jesuits to hold property, is but a forerunner of others to come.

"DER TOD JESU."

Passion Music by Graun That German's Likes to Handel's "Messiah."

From the London Telegraph.

Although Karl Heinrich Graun's setting of the Mystery of the Passion has for more than a century held in Germany almost the high position in popular favor accorded to Handel's "Messiah" in England, yet it is so entirely unfamiliar in this country that its performance last night by the Royal Academy students must be considered practically in the light of a novelty. Graun flourished at a period when the passion music itself was in a state of transition, and "Der Tod Jesu" was produced at Berlin Cathedral in 175 5, some few years after the glories of this species of art had culminated in the "Immortal" "Passions" of Sebastian Bach. The older form, originally devised for liturgical purposes, was struggling to shake itself free from the shackles which bound it, and after a season running upon parallel lines with both, it ultimately branched out into Protestant church music on the one hand and oratorio on the other. The old divisions of "Christus," "Chronista," and "Synagoga"—intended to impress the sacred story upon the minds of a people unacquainted with Latin—had been abolished, the text of Holy Writ was no longer adhered to, the history of the Saviour's sufferings was now sketched in the barest outline, and the more important parts of the libretto were composed of "soliloquia," or pious reflections upon the Bible narrative. The chorales were retained, and were indeed made a great feature.

As was the custom, Graun based his chorales upon melodies well known at the time to the congregation. The first chorale in "Der Tod Jesu" was indeed a veritable "Volkslied," the chorale which immediately precedes the narration of the scourging of Jesus is even now familiar to everybody as the so-called "Luther's Hymn" (although the fact has now been fully established that Luther borrowed the tune), and other themes in the chorales will readily be recognized by churchgoers of the present day. Graun's arias are of course quite out of date; but lovers of genuine old-fashioned music were able to appreciate the dramatic character of the recitatives, which Mr. Barnby last night, with great good taste, caused to be accompanied by the pianoforte only (as the legitimate successor of the harpsichord), save as to the words of the Saviour, which almost throughout were associated with the soft stops of the organ. Modern audiences, however, will be chiefly interested in Graun's choruses, some of which are among the best specimens of the severe school of the period, while others, which are purely fugal, are equally well worthy of so distinguished and learned a contrapuntist.

A boarding school is governed by tradition even more than a college, and the rarest thing among the schoolboys is one disposed to think for himself, and to make innovations in games or otherwise. I distinctly recollect a schoolmate of this character whom I regarded with a sort of awe, not unmixed with distrust. There was nothing remarkable about him except a quiet disregard of what had always been done, or what the other fellows thought ought to be done. At the same time he had no desire to be original or peculiar: he was simply reasonable. I recollect that I used to speculate upon his future. I felt sure that he would command an army, save some listeners senate, be the president of a railway company, or, at least, run a large livery stable. But, alas! his career, though respectable, has not been glorious. He has achieved a competence, but no special distinction, in the fish trade.

If Old, Cut It; if Young, Bite It.

Editor World: Which is the best way to cut a dog's tail off?

A BIG BOOM FOR LACROSSE.

THE NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED AND WELL STARTED.

It Will be Known as "The Canadian Lacrosse Association"—Baseball Games in the States—Dust from the Diamond—General Spots of Sport.

The best answer that the National, or rather the "Montreal" Amateur Lacrosse Association, could have to its unfair and tyrannical treatment of the Torontos, who out of respect to themselves had to withdraw, was the largely representative gathering of lacrossists from all parts of the province that assembled at the Rossin House yesterday in response to a circular from the Torontos asking them to meet and consider the advisability of forming a new association. If additional enthusiasm were needed it was furnished by the sight of such a unanimous gathering, all desirous of putting lacrosse on a basis which it never before had.

The convention was called to order at 3 o'clock in one of the small dining-rooms, where 67 delegates, representing 27 clubs, were comfortably seated. Those present were:

Toronts—R. B. Hamilton, J. S. Garvin, G. H. Nelson.

Ontarios, Toronto—D. A. Rose, E. H. Gerry, D. A. Small. Junior Ontarios—J. D. Bailey and T. Crown.

Owen Sound—H. C. Beley, H. Durie, H. D. Arnold.

Maple Leafs, Guelph—; Gibb, J. A. Perrift, C. W. Grob.

Dufferins, Ingersoll—C. E. Robinson, J. Vance, J. Henderson.

Orillia—G. Thompson, H. J. P. Good, J. B. Henderson.

Niagara Falls—W. D. Donald, J. J. Campbell.

Brants, Paris—J. J. Fisher, A. H. Baird and D. Adams.

Elora—J. J. Drews.

Brantford—E. M. Orchard, S. Alf. Jones and W. B. Phillips.

Stoneyville—F. C. Manning.

Lornes, Mount Forest—A. Allen.

Young Torontos—E. Thompson, W. Parks.

Tecumsehs, Toronto—H. L. Parsons, A. D. Brown, H. A. Willis.

Capitals, Ottawa—H. McCrae.

Dutferins, Orangeville—T. C. West, H. Gillespie, B. McGuire and A. J. Kelly.

Universitys, Toronto—J. A. Garvin and L. Boyd.

Young Canadians, Richmond Hill—Messrs. Pugsley, Searles, Coulter.

Athletics, St. Catharines—H. O'Loughlin, R. Douglas, T. H. Fitzsimmons.

Shelburne—Wm. McCutcheon, W. Hartley, C. A. Mason.

Beavers, Paris—P. Pequegnat, W. W. Patterson, J. T. Watson.

Junior Orillias—A. E. Lawrence, G. H. Armstrong.

Galt—C. Lowell.

Thistles, Fergus—J. J. Craig, D. J. Slater.

Beavers, Woodstock—E. W. Nesbitt, C. A. Pyne.

Independents, Toronto, J. Murphy, J. Morgan and F. Maloney.

On motion of Mr. D. A. Rose, Mr. C. H. Nelson, president of the Toronto Lacrosse Club, was appointed chairman, and Mr. Geo. Thompson of Orillia secretary. Mr. Nelson thanked the meeting for the honor done to the T.L.C., and said he was sure the attendance augured well for the proposed association. Messrs. O'Loughlin, Fisher, Craig and Rose were appointed a credential committee, and reported the names given above.

The chairman read a telegram from Mr. H. Calcutt, Peterboro, saying: "Include the Riverside Lacrosse Club in the association;" a letter from the Victorias of Meaford, saying they would go in but were unable to send delegates; and a letter from that veteran lacrossist Mr. W. K. McNaught, regretting his unavoidable absence and encouraging the new association, which, while having a depressing effect on the Torontos for a year or so, would result in the elevation of other clubs to a high standard.

Major R. B. Hamilton, one of the Torontos' delegates, was called upon to address the meeting. The gallant major went fully into the trouble of the Torontos with the "Montreal" association, stating only facts and avoiding discussion of the merits of the case. He thought that even if this trouble had not occurred, such a meeting as this would have come anyway, for matters were working that way. This trouble only hastened the organization of a new association. The injury of the N.A.L.A.'s Management Committee in ordering the Torontos to play in Montreal on Nov. 27, winter weather there, especially after the Torontos had played a draw in that city only a week before justified them in refusing to go, and he thought this meeting would uphold the action. [Applause.] An appeal was made to the council, and the council followed the committee's action, fined the Toronto's $50, branded them as defaulters and gave the championship to the Montreklers. The Torontos asked for simple justice and did not get it; therefore their only course was to withdraw. [More applause.] To emphasize their partiality the N.A.L.A. have decided that there shall be no appeal to the Management Committee of Management, but only to the association, which meets but once a year. The dominating power of the Montreal Lacrosse Club was too much. A popular chord was struck now and the speaker's only regret was that it did not take place years ago.

Speaking of a system for the new association Major Hamilton said that the Torontos had come to the conclusion that would agree to what was best for all the clubs. He was in favor of playing on the series basis, with senior and intermediate championships. As to the senior he proposed a schedule scheme so arranged that each club in the series should play a certain number of matches. Some of the clubs would not be able to play as many matches as others, and some would be able to play more. To overcome dissatisfaction in this respect he suggested that the clubs play certain scheduled matches and those which desired to play more might do so—but the championship should be awarded not to the club that had won the greatest number of games, but to the club making the best percentage. This would enable all clubs to play as many matches as they could, and still be just to weak and strong.

With reference to the intermediate championship, Major Hamilton explained clearly the weakness of the challenge system, which has hitherto been the rule. Any intermediate club, as the N.A.L.A. now provides, may win the championship by challenging and defeating the holders thereof, but it was unfair, because a club that holds the championship may, by arranging for and playing challenge matches with clubs that have no show, avoid accepting the challenge of clubs that might defeat it, especially when there is a provision that three weeks may elapse before a challenge is accepted; and thus by fraud and connivance hold the championship without risking it. The intermediate championship should be on the series system.

Major Hamilton advised the clubs to go in for a place in the senior series and work hard for first honors instead of being satisfied with almost assured success in the intermediate. He concluded by moving this resolution:

That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to form a new lacrosse association in Canada and that we proceed at once to organization.

Mr. D. A. Rose seconded the resolution, and stated that the Ontario Lacrosse club had only an hour before sent a letter to the Secretary of the N.A.L.A. withdrawing from the association. [Applause.] The Ontarios, he said, were now out with the Torontos and were going to stick by them, for they recognized the injustice with which the Torontos had been treated. The two clubs had been strong, and even hot, rivals, but the Ontarios would back the Torontos. He wanted to see every club in the new association given a fair show and he was sure that such would be the case.

The motion was carried unanimously and followed by applause.

Representatives of several clubs, including the Brantfords, Beavers, (Woodstock), Orillia, Brants, (Paris), Athletics, (St. Catharines), and Young Canadians, (Richmond Hill), spoke shortly, expressing sympathy with the Torontos and favoring the new association. In fact the whole meeting was so unanimous that it was not necessary for the delegates from every club to speak.

In reply to a remark by a delegate Mr. J. S. Garvin, of the Torontos, stated that the Torontos would play with no Canadian clubs outside of the association.

The chairman appointed Messrs. D. A. Rose, J. S. Garvin, H. O'Laughlin, H. McCrae, Nesbitt, J. Henderson, A. H. Baird, R. M. Orchard, Coulter and Craig a committee on by-laws to report at the evening session.

The adoption of a name for the association caused some discussion. Mr. D. A. Rose, seconded by Mr. J. Henderson of Orillia, moved that the name be "The Canadian Lacrosse Association;" while Mr. S. Alf. Jones, seconded by Mr. W. B. Phillips, moved in amendment that it be "The Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association." Some delegates thought it quite necessary that the word "amateur" should be used, while others pointed out that it was not needed, as nearly every amateur athletic club in the United States or England disclaims with the use of the word in their title. Besides, it was pointed out, there were no known professional lacrosse players in Canada, but any attempt at professionalism would be nevertheless squelched. On a vote being taken it was decided to adopt the name of "The Canadian Lacrosse Association," only eight delegates voting against it.

At 5 o'clock the convention adjourned until 8.

Business was resumed at 8.30 in the reading room, the dining room not being large enough. Quite a number of visitors were present and watched the proceedings eagerly. An offer from Mr. E. S. Cox to give a set of flags or a pennant to be played for as the association directs were accepted with thanks.

The convention sat until long after midnight considering the constitution and rules. These are modelled much after the old constitution and rules of the other association with several important changes and additions.

Among the changes are: The giving of two delegates to clubs of 49 or under, instead of 30 as before, and of one to clubs of 50 or over, instead of 100; clubs to have at least 25 members, in order to remain in the association; complaints and appeals to be made to the Judicial Committee, consisting of the president, the two vice-presidents, the secretary-treasurer and the first councillman, the complaining club to deposit $50 to cover expenses; the Council to be the central body, which shall decide upon questions of points of play, club management, etc.

President—Major R. B. Hamilton, Toronto, (acc).
First Vice-President—R. M. Orchard, Brantford.
Second Vice-President—J. A. Fisher, Brants, Paris.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. H. Gerry, Ontarios, Toronto, (acc).
Council—E. W. Nesbitt, Woodstock; J. J. Bromphield, Niagara Falls; Geo. Thompson, Orillia; J. A. Garvin, Varsitys, Toronto; J. J. Craig, Fergus; S. S. Searle, Richmond Hills; A. McCrae, Ottawa; H. O'Laughlin, St. Catharines; H. C. Beley, Owen Sound; G. M. Gibb, Guelph.

The rules by which the association will govern the playing of its games are necessarily long and many, and it was the discussion of these and the adoption or rejection of amendments that kept the convention so long in session. There are several new and important rules. The goal crease will be a marked line 12 feet square with the flags in the middle. Members of any club shall be members of the club they represent, for at least 30 days before playing in a match, except in the case of clubs connected with universities, colleges and schools, the members of whose clubs, as in the case of the new Varsity club, will be largely drawn from other clubs. These clubs have announced their intention of becoming first class clubs and playing in the senior championship series: Torontos, Ontarios, Orillias, Brants of Paris, Capitals of Ottawa, Young Canadians of Richmond Hill.

The following clubs will likely go into the senior series, but reserve their final decision until next week: Niagara Falls, Brantfords of Brantford, Athletics of St. Catharines, Beavers of Woodstock, Thistles of Fergus.

The consideration of rules relating to the championships were referred to the Council, which meets this morning at 10 o'clock.

The matter of arranging the schedule of games to be played was taken up by the Committee of Management, consisting of the president and ex-presidents and the first class clubs immediately after the convention adjourned.

Votes of thanks were tendered to Mr. Irish of the Rossin House, and the press of the province; and after deciding upon Paris as the next place of meeting the convention was declared adjourned at 2 o'clock this morning.

Baseball Yesterday.

BUFFALO, April 22.—There were no games to-day at Washington, where Toronto was advertised; at Pittsburg, where Hamilton was slated, nor at Indianapolis, where Louisville was to have played.

At Boston the Buffalos were very badly defeated in a reckless game, marked by the poorest kind of work. Walsh, who was so effective last year, has been slaughtered in every game he has pitched this season and to-day was batted steadily from start to finish. Stemmyer pitched in fine style for Boston, although he was a little wild at times and at one time it looked as if the Bisons would bat out a victory, aided by lots of blundering play on the part of the home infield. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Boston	2 5 3 1 0 1 0 3 0—15	22	17	5
Buffalo	0 0 4 2 1 1 1 0 0—9	10	8	8

There were only two championship games in the association to-day, Louisville and Cleveland being out, the Athletics playing the deciding game of the local championship in Philadelphia, and the Mets had no schedule. The game at St. Louis was a brilliant contest, St. Louis' two fielding errors being very excusable. The game was interesting from start to finish. Cincinnati in the eighth innings got two runs on safe hits and one of the fielding errors mentioned, and St. Louis scored one. In the fourth another error and three hits gave the Cincinnatis two more runs. The game consisted of a succession of blunders, until the seventh innings when the champions got three men on bases on good hitting and, with Latham at the bat and nobody out, victory seemed assured for the Browns, but the unexpected, that which gives to the national game its greatest charm, seems always to happen. Mullane sent a neat twister over the plate and Latham caught it fairly for what seemed like a home run, and the crowd yelled with delight. It was a dandy hit, sure enough, but the delight was premature. Corkhill turned face and with his back to the crowd raced for the fence. His judgment was good and he captured the sphere after a good break and fielding it in aided in a triple play. The base runners, thinking the hit had gone the pace and were beaten by the ball. Side out and no runs. Each scored in the eighth. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	2 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—5	10	0	
St. Louis	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2	15	2	

Pitchers, Mullane and Carruthers.

At Brooklyn the phenomenal Smith pitched for Baltimore to-day and was batted heartily by the home team for whom Fetty did excellent work in the box. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	1 3 1 0 0 4 0 0 0—9	17	4	
Baltimore	1 0 0 1 0 0 2 1—6	10	3	

The managers of the Philadelphia league and association clubs settled their difficulties amicably and to-day their respective teams played the deciding game for the local championship. The league team won it principally because of the poor work by Brynan, who pitched for the Athletics. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Athletics	3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 3—8	11	3	
Philadelphia	0 1 2 2 3 1 0 0 —11	17	6	

The International's Advance Season.

BUFFALO, April 22.—The Syracuse Stars make a much poorer showing against the minor league clubs than they did while playing the big fellows. Their defeat of yesterday was duplicated at Portland to-day by Harry Spence's team, the score being 6 to 2. Manager Gifford says that Connie Murphy is handicapped by the new rules, that Edward Buckley has a sprained shoulder, and that Crothers and Dundon are the only pitchers to depend on. He is, therefore, hunting for a new twirler.

At Newark the home team defeated Bridgeport 11 to 9.

Manager Powers of Jersey City is reported as saying that three or four of his men are crippled, but that they are recovering.

Manager Chapman of Buffalo has written that the weather is killing on his men and that the advance season has been financially bad as well as injurious to the men.

High Salaries in the International League

High salaries in the International League are ably discussed in the Daily Baseball Gazette by an International player. He points out that the high salaries now paid will kill the towns of the league, and lays the blame for the existing state of things upon the players themselves. In 1885 $1000 was considered a big salary, and a good team could be secured for $7500, but in 1886 $11,000 to $13,000 was required. The writer, who signs himself "Reasonable," adds:

This season the salary list of Toronto, Syracuse, Rochester and, possibly, Newark and Jersey City is not much narrower than $20,000—the first three, and Newark very likely, reaching that figure. I know none of these cities can stand that. In order to do so an average attendance of at least 1500 people per game for fifty games is necessary, and my experience leads me to believe that any city that does that will be doing wonderfully well. Syracuse can't, and I much doubt if Syracuse can draw that well. Buffalo, Oswego, Hamilton and Binghamton are paying more than ever before, in spite of the fact that they never paid a cent. Buffalo has a population that may make good the increase, but players who know the towns ought to know what to expect from places whose population ranges from 20,000 to 50,000. The prospect of long life then is not very encouraging, and the facts above lead me to think that none of the cities can hold out long and pay such salaries.

The remedy suggested is in a reduction of salaries and the players are called upon "to keep the fountain gushing" by accepting less money, and thus enabling the league, which furnishes employment to about 180 players, to remain in existence.

Home Club Gossip.

Toronto has altered its exhibition dates for next week to some extent. The team plays to-day in