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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1887.

The British Constitution in Canada.

The proposition of Mr. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, outlined in the speech of the Governor of that province, to call together representatives from the provinces for the purpose of arranging fresh terms of contribution from the revenue of the Dominion to the members of the Canadian Confederacy has elicited a considerable measure of approval. It is admitted that the Confederation system is not working harmoniously, that many provinces are dissatisfied and that it is time that serious efforts were made to bring about a better feeling. More complaints are made against Confederation because of the method in which public money is expended than arise from all other sources. British Constitutional Government, as it at present exists, has been in operation for nearly two hundred years. There were able men at work in its inception, and very great benefit has resulted from the scheme which they adopted. The Government of England has shown immense capacity for the management of affairs of special difficulty and importance, and its empire has been extended to every quarter of the globe with wonderful vigor and success. But it cannot be said that it has been economical. Rather it may be said it has been wasteful. The public debt of England is enormous, and though under the administration of specially able and economical finance ministers like Mr. Gladstone reductions have been made, it is still very large; nor does there appear much probability of its diminution. It is also an indisputable fact that almost every country which has adopted the British form of responsible government is afflicted with the same evil. Spain, Italy, Canada and the provinces of Australia and New Zealand are all heavily burdened with debt, which constantly increases in amount. As we see responsible government worked in Canada it is not difficult to discover from whence the extravagant outlay comes. All governments in Canada are beset with demands for public works, and the thousand and one other operations in which it is possible for a government to spend money. Every Canadian knows how these demands are dealt with. Take for example the case of Mr. Chapleau, who, during the late election, promised his constituents in Terrebonne to construct a railway through their territory. He is a member of the Cabinet and a very important member, since from the district which he manages has been derived the chief support of the Government in the Province of Quebec. He will propose in the Cabinet no doubt a grant of a considerable sum for the construction of the promised railway. The treasury may be empty and the feeling of the people generally against granting further aid to railways, but Mr. Chapleau is a very important member of the Cabinet, and would probably intimate that he would resort to the Opposition if his request were refused. The threat if enforced would produce the defeat of the Government, and if the money could be obtained in any possible way by Mr. Chapleau's present colleagues the vote would be made and the railway constructed. In a hundred cases within the last few years money has been spent recklessly, and even uselessly, because one member of a Cabinet has insisted upon it. There are two Houses to be consulted, but the Government has a majority. If its supporters in the House of Commons were to declare that they would not vote for Mr. Chapleau's grant they might be told that the House would be dissolved, and they be sent back to their constituents. And they would certainly be told that if they were refractory any concession which they desired for their own constituencies—and they all want such things—would be refused. The Government has strong means of persuading the Senate also. Each supporter of the Government has generally an axe to grind of more or less importance, and of more or less cost to the country. And all of them are party men, and do not want to weaken their friends in office. Finance ministers who desire to secure a reputation doubtless resist claims, and sometimes successfully, when the demands are wholly unreasonable. But the fact remains that the debt grows in an enormous ratio every year, and that much money is spent on useless and unnecessary works. In England popular opinion controls the action of the Government, because the country is small and the capital easily reached. In Canada a bad measure is brought down just before the close of the session and becomes law before half the people know that it is in existence. Even in England, however, it is alleged that there is "under the rose" a great deal of jobbery, and the worst of it is that under the British system, from motives of personal interest, it is not the role of the Canadian Opposition always to tell the truth about the actions of the Government. There are members of the Opposition who have been ministers and expect to be so again, and who do not care to evoke the anger of those who may soon be in opposition and become critics in their turn.

The American form of government is much more effective in checking wasteful expenditure than is that of the British. The lower House elected for two years is therefore more under the control of public opinion than our House of Commons, which endures five years. The Senate consists of men generally possessed of great wealth and of high standing, many of them looking to the Presidency as the summit of their ambition. The President is independent of Congress, elected for four years and generally looking for a renomination. Should it be his lot to retire to private life he is desirous of doing so with honor and dignity, as the holder of a great office, whose name shall go down to posterity among the great men of a great nation. It is difficult to logroll a corrupt or wasteful scheme through three independent examinations. It is sometimes done, no doubt. But the fact is unquestionable that the American has been an economical Government throughout its entire history. Three times it has paid off a large public debt, a thing which cannot be said, so far as we are aware, of any country which uses the British system. The faults of the American constitution are of a different kind from those which impair the British system. There is a want of continuity in the administration of affairs in the United States, which is injurious to the public interests. When a new President comes in he chooses his Cabinet, and though certain permanent officers are retained whose knowledge and experience give them a measure of influence with the administration, there is practically every four years an entirely new system of conducting affairs. If there be a change of party as well as of men, the new comer prides himself upon reversing the policy of his predecessors, and as a consequence the home as well as the foreign policy of the United States has generally been weak and inconclusive. Americans may contend perhaps that a country with so much territory need not trouble itself about a foreign policy, that they have been respected abroad and successful at home, and may claim with good reason to be satisfied with their form of Government. But no one can believe that if the Government of England had been cast in the same model as that of the United States, the little group of islands we call Britain would have possessed dependencies in every sea and controlled the commerce of the world. It is the continuity of her administration, the handing down from one government to another of the traditions and systems of their predecessors which has made it the most powerful commonwealth on earth.

In seeking to rectify the worst faults of the Canadian Constitution few would recommend us to adopt the American model. Under the British system, when a difficult question arises members of the Cabinet take opposite sides, but the question continues to be discussed, and as popular opinion is expressed one member and another declare themselves in favor of the popular view, and without any violent convulsion the most far-reaching concessions are made. Had the settlement of the slavery question in the United States, for instance, been undertaken by an English Government, there would have been no civil war. The election of Mr. Lincoln set the nation ablaze in a single day. Had he obtained a majority of even a thousand over his opponent the war would have taken place.

So far as the finances of Canada are concerned, it is quite certain that if some new check is not put upon expenditure the country will be involved in irretrievable ruin, the people will be debauched and politics will be degraded to a game of grab. What is the remedy? But this article is already long enough, and we must resume the subject another day.

The City Hall Bylaw.

This important bylaw, left over from Monday night's meeting of the City Council, has to be taken up again this afternoon. And it is to be hoped that our civic representatives will be wide awake to their duty on the occasion. We cannot believe that the Council would so far stultify itself as to do anything else than to give a large majority for a measure which was duly reported by the committees which had first to pass upon it, and the principle of which was afterwards adopted by the Council. To "go back" on the measure now would be outrageously against all Parliamentary practice. And we expect to see the Council do the straightforward, honest thing, and to show a proper sense of what the interest of the city, as well as its pressing needs, actually require to be done.

In no other city in Ontario has there been for so long such pressing need of a new Court House, City Hall and Police Court. The first of the three has been presented by grand juries egularly these many years back, while the need of the second and third has long been a matter of common remark. Nowhere else that we know of has the erection of new buildings for the purposes indicated been so well justified by circumstances. We may well ask—if the city's circumstances do not amply and overwhelmingly justify the action proposed, what others would? To contend that we can do very well for a few years longer with the present buildings is sheer madness and folly. What ought to have been done years ago has been already so long delayed that now the thing *must* be done; and to delay any longer is out of the question.

The principle conceded, details may still be objected to, of course. But these, we venture to remark, have been very fully considered by a number of able and clear-headed men, who have proved their capacity for affairs, both public and private. And we venture to add this—that whoever undertakes to amend the plan now before the Council, except perhaps as regards some details of the smaller sort, will find that he has undertaken a very hard task indeed. In our present circumstances, for aldermen to play the part of the man who "objects" to everything, no matter what, would be conspicuously against the city's interests; and it would not be playing a very popular part, either, we fancy. Two very broad and substantial considerations there are, which amply justify the action proposed—first, the pressing need that exists for the new buildings named; and second, the city's extraordinary progress. We do not see how any reasonable man can get away from the force of these two. Let us hope, therefore, that the Council will act for the city's interest, and do itself credit at the same time by giving a big majority for the second reading to-day.

Prophesying a "Pinch."

The prophets of Wall-street, or some of them, are freely prophesying that money will be uncommonly "tight" ere long, and that many of the unwary ones will be caught in the "squeeze." The locking up of a vast amount of money in the Government treasury is given as a principal reason for this belief, and it is an important reason, no doubt. On the other side of the question the main point made is that just now the aggregate of private commercial indebtedness is actually very low in proportion to the large volume of the country's business, and that without an undue expansion of private indebtedness a money panic does not come. However, one thing there is, which it will be as well to bear in mind. The financial syndicates of the United States control a tremendous aggregate of money, which increases enormously every year, and which is at the present time greater than it ever was before in the history of the country. Nor is this all, for never before was the art and practice of *combination* so well understood and so efficiently carried out as in these days. There may be no fair, natural reason for a money panic, but let us remember that there are men in New York who, if they choose to put their heads together, can very soon make a panic, reason or no reason.

The L.T.U. and Ardent Spirits.

Editor World: In your interesting summary of the interview between a delegation from the National Liberal Temperance Union and the Government you represent me as saying that the Liberal Temperance Union is opposed to the sale of ardent liquors. This does not represent the attitude of the union upon that question. While for obvious common-sense reasons the union discourages the beverage use of ardent liquors it does not take the position that ardent spirits may not be useful sometimes for stimulation or for dietetic purposes. What we seek is to have an effective discrimination established between beer and wine licenses and licenses for the sale of ardent spirits and beer and wine. In this respect the ground taken by the Liberal Temperance Union and embodied more clearly than heretofore in the amendments made in the License Act last session, has been followed by Rev. Howard Crosby of New York and the Episcopal Church Temperance Society of New York who have applied to the State Legislature for an act making necessary discriminations. Will you permit me here to point out a mistake made by nearly all the so-called temperance orators and writers in Canada and the United States—a mistake which is constantly finding expression in the temperance columns of the Globe and Mail, and misleading the public as to the character of liquor legislation and temperance reform on the Continent of Europe. In Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland and Germany licenses are all directed to curtailing ardent spirits and not beer and light wines. The Gottenburg system as well as the Dutch has reference to ardent spirits only: beer is sold by any respectable person and its sale wholly regulated by the law of supply and demand. The Swiss Government has not passed any liquor laws as our teetotal friends are in the habit of representing it is doing. The cantons only can do this and most of them deal only with restrictions on the sale of ardent spirits. The Swiss Government, however, helps sound temperance by its revenue laws. As the result of its long investigation of liquor laws and drinking habits, it raised the import duties on spirits and abolished the duties on beer and light wines.

Taxation ranks foremost among the measures calculated to restrict the excessive use of ardent spirits. As an administrative measure the tax upon this is in many respects pernicious, which may be fixed at as high a rate as is compatible with revenue considerations having reference to the collection of such a tax. But a tax upon ardent spirits alone will not accomplish the desired object. In order to be fully effective it must be followed by a systematic diminution and the ultimate abolition of taxes upon wholesome beverages. This is the recommendation of the Swiss Government after the most able and exhaustive enquiry into the temperance question ever instituted by any Government.

At the suggestion of the Liberal Temperance Union the penalties for the sale of ardent spirits have been made much heavier than before. The union asked for inspection of the liquor kept in wine and beer houses, the right of police and inspectors to take samples with a view to detecting whether the liquor exceeded the maximum strength allowed by statute. They seek for such inspection again to bring our law in this respect up to the standard of French, German and Swiss laws.

Toronto, March 15. J. GORDON MOWAT.

St. Patrick's Religion.

Editor World: Your correspondent, N. D. F., seems to have aired his pen merely for the purpose of exhibiting his power of repartee and personal satire; for he has stated nothing to weaken the Bishop of Algoma's proposition that the doctrine inculcated by St. Patrick in the fifth century was in substance Protestant, that is, founded on the New Testament, and not containing Maryolatry and saint worship. N. D. F. seems to think that he has demolished the Bishop's proposition by arguing that the Irish would have been indignant at the Bull of Adrian being forced on them were they Protestants, instead of which they received it with respect. Poor N. D. F. in his hurry to rush into print forgot that some six centuries had passed away between the period of St. Patrick's preaching and the Bull of Adrian; time enough for the numerous errors of Romanism to have engrafted themselves upon the religion of the Apostles and of St. Patrick.

N. D. F. again flatters himself that he has shown that the absence in St. Patrick's writings of any allusion or reference to Romish doctrine proves nothing; but can any man of common sense believe for one moment that if St. Patrick was imbued with Maryolatry and saint worship, like the bishops and priests of the Romish Church of the present day, his preaching and writings could by possibility have ignored those most vital points of the religion. I should advise N.D.F. when next he rushes into print to think of his chronology and his logic.

He writes to the Lord Bishop of Algoma in his initials, and can scarcely expect a reply from him to such a letter, one part of which answers itself, and the other is mere vulgar personality. T.E.

For Ladies Strictly.

—In about one week from the date hereof there will be a grand millinery opening in the new and spacious show-rooms of The Warwicke House. Messrs. McKendry & Co. have laid out for an immense millinery business this season. Ladies who have heard of McKendry's low prices for millinery, and who may be skeptical, are specially invited. Mrs. McKendry will manage this department as usual. Look out for the announcement in The World, Telegram and News. 216

Lost on the Ice.

From the Manitoulin Expositor.

On Saturday last E. Needham, watchmaker of Gore Bay, left Kagawong for the purpose of walking on the ice to Little Current—a distance of twenty-two miles. He was met on his way by the courier who carries the mail from Little Current to Gore Bay, the latter then being en route for the place last named. Mr. Needham gave his valise and overcoat to the courier to be left at Kagawong and then brought down to the Current on the return trip of the mail. The courier wanted Mr. Needham to go back to Kagawong with him and ride to the Current next day on the return trip, but the offer was declined, this is the last time Mr. Needham was seen alive. As he failed to arrive at Little Current alarm was caused and a party started out in search of him, with the result that his body was found in the bush, near the Slack settlement, within half a mile of shore, and some five miles from Little Current, on Thursday last. Saturday was a stormy day with the wind from the east, and it is supposed that owing to the heavy traveling and head wind that deceased succumbed to fatigue and cold and perished in his tracks. Deceased leaves a wife and some five small children to mourn his untimely end.

Old Kentucky Rye Whisky.

—Taylor's Celebrated Kentucky Rye Whisky, guaranteed 15 years old, also Canadian Rye Whisky, 2, 5 and 7 years old, for medicinal purposes. Will ship to any place in the Dominion. Send for price list. Mara & Co. Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, 280 Queen-street west. 246

—Wire mats may be left out of doors in the rain, as all the parts are thoroughly galvanized and japanned, and will not rust or injure carpets or painted floors. 301

THE COURT RECORD.

Motions, Pleadings and Proceedings at Osgoode Hall Yesterday.

High Court of Justice, Chambers.

Before Dalton, Q.C., Master.

Attorney-General v. Fronts—Bowes (Lount & Marsh) obtained an order dismissing action. Oliver v. City of Toronto—Enlarged until to-morrow. Hicks v. Morse—Jones (Armour & Gordon) obtained an order for subpoena to issue to registrar of county of York.

Re Sample—Creighton obtained an order for payment out of money in court.

McDougall v. Fowler—McNabb moved for an order to set aside statement of claim. English contra. Motion dismissed with costs.

Brooke v. Brooke—Travers (Coatsworth & Hodgins), for purchaser, obtained vesting order. Reynold for infants. Brooke for defendants.

Building & Loan v. McLean—Hamilton moved for order for judgment for sale. Order granted. Harcourt for infants.

Hadford v. McRae—Enlarged until Friday.

James v. Weller—Motion to postpone trial enlarged for one week. Clarke for plaintiff. Aylesworth for defendant.

Tucal v. Wheeler—Reeve (Bain & Co.) obtained an order to examine G. C. Pomery.

Collins v. Rodway—Clement (McCarthy & Co.) obtained an order for subpœna to registrar of Toronto to produce documents.

McLaughlin v. Temperance Col. Co.—Clement obtained an order to get exhibits off file.

Q. B. and C. P. Divisions—Chambers.

Before Wilson, C.J.

Anderson v. Hutchinson—Motion for judgment on pleadings. Order granted with costs. Kappell for plaintiff.

Laly v. McLaren—Motion for appointment of receiver. Order made with costs. Hoyles for plaintiff.

McGregor v. McDermid—Hoyles for plaintiff, moved for order for partition order. Hoskin for infants. Order made.

Robinson v. Fuller—Hodgins moved for an injunction and order nisi restraining defendant from proceeding in Master of Titles' office as to her title. Order made.

Graham v. Brampton—McFadden (Brampton) moved for order nisi to quash bylaw. Reserved. No one contra.

Before Wilson, C.J., Court.

Re Solicitor—Appeal from order of local judge at Goderich. Order made for delivery and taxation of two other bills of costs and reference as to money of client in solicitor's hands. Costs in the cause in reference. W. M. Douglas for motion, Holman contra.

Best v. Howden—Masden for defendant moved to vary the minutes of judgment order made. Shepley for plaintiff.

Queen v. Bradford—Aylesworth obtained an order for certiorari under Canada Temperance Act.

Brady v. Fulton—McIntosh obtained appeal from order of Local Master at St. Thomas allowing examination of witness before trial. Appeal allowed with costs.

Train v. Hughes—Caswell for defendant appeals from Master in Chambers allowing judgment to be entered under Rule 20 O.J. A. Maslin for plaintiff contra. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Chancery Division.

Before Robertson, J.

Laskey v. Lewis—Enlarged for a week.

Re Davis—A petition by F. Scanlon, executor, as to who is entitled to the legacy under the will of John Spearson. Mr. Sinclair, the petitioner, appears in person. Bain, Q.C., for S. Spearson, Howell for residuary legatees. Judgment reserved.

London and Ontario v. Stonehoused—Enlarged for one week.

Re Cosgrave Brewing and Malting Co.—Enlarged for a week on terms. Bain, Q.C., for petitioners. A. C. Galt for company, H. Cassels for opposing creditors.

Important.

—When visiting New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 Handsomely Furnished Rooms at $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevators, and all Modern Conveniences.

Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. You can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than any other first-class hotel in the city. 61

A FAMILY OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Something of the Criminal History of the Johnston Crowd.

Joseph J. Small, Oscar Hopkins and John R. Johnston appeared in the Police Court yesterday on remanded charges of passing counterfeit money. All three were committed for trial on the various charges, bail being refused. Mr. N. G. Bigelow will apply to the County Court to-day for bail.

Johnston belongs to the most notorious family of counterfeiters on this continent. From the records of the United States Secret Service it is learned that the grandfather of the man in jail in this city was named Elijah Johnston, and he lived near Indianapolis. His son John, sr., and the father of the present criminal, had seven children, five sons

JOHN R. JOHNSTON.

and two daughters: Charles, Thomas Ira, Elijah, John R. and David, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Josephine, one of these, the latter, being also called "Georgie." They all moved to Canada in company with the old man in 1869, and located for a while in Montreal, and then came to Toronto the following year, where they have lived off and on ever since. The old man was never known to do anything else but counterfeiting for a living, and he brought up his entire family to that business. He died here not long ago, and before his death gave up to the authorities several plates of counterfeit bills, which are now kept in the office of the Attorney-General in this city. All the boys were trained counterfeiters with the exception of David, who was too young. Charles, the eldest, was the most expert at the business. The girls, too, were expert and did the signing of the bogus bills.

In 1863 the whole family was arrested in the States and Thomas Ira and Charles were convicted and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment for counterfeiting. In 1879 Charles was again convicted at Buffalo and sentenced to eight years in the Albany Penitentiary, and on the same occasion Thomas was also sentenced to ten years. John R., now held in Toronto, two years afterwards was arrested in Buffalo on the same charge but was acquitted. The forgery in this case was a counterfeit United States note, and it was when the recent Canadian forgeries were shown to United States experts that it was discovered that the spurious notes on which the two brothers had been convicted at Buffalo must have been made by the same hands. The Canadian detectives having secured this pointer, at once located the family in Canada, and have kept them under surveillance ever since.

In 1881 John R. was arrested and convicted of swindling, and sent from Hamilton for eighteen months to the Central Prison. In March, 1886, he was returned to that institution from Windsor for vagrancy, under the name of "Charles Leroy."

The mother of the family is still living here with the daughters. Thomas Ira is in town, having recently been released from jail in the States. Charles is also here.

The girls are intelligent, of good address, between 30 and 40 years of age, and experts with the pen. The plates of Canadian forgeries include a $2 Dominion note, a $10 Bank of Commerce note and a $5 Bank of British North America bill. The latter denomination was recalled by the bank immediately that the forgery was discovered and new notes of an entirely different kind put in their place. The Bank of Commerce is about to issue new $10 bills, and the Government in a few days will have in circulation a new $2 note. The detectives hope to find the plates of three bills shortly. Each plate represents the steady labor of one of the family for a year and a half to two years. They are remarkably well executed and have passed the scrutiny of expert bank clerks.

More Than Claimed.

—"For the past four or five years," says Mrs. Emery, of Cottam, Ont., "I have been subject to kidney troubles. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. It has done me more good than what was claimed for it. I can recommend it to all sufferers from like diseases." 246

A LECTURE ON FISH.

An Old Resident of Newfoundland Gives His Views on the National Question.

Mr. R. Winton, an elderly gentleman, who has lived for many years in Newfoundland, lectured last night in Richmond Hall to a small audience on "Our Treaty Relations with the United States." Mr. Winton was full of his subject, and candidly confessed, after speaking for over two hours, that he could give his hearers much more in the same line were the hour not so late. Mr. Winton dealt entirely with the fish aspect of his subject, and frequently expressed disapproval of giving the Americans either fish or bait. He was also opposed to reciprocity with the United States, because when the Americans got reciprocity they took our fish with our own appliances, and if they had a surplus they would bring it back and sell it to us. On the bait question he said the situation was just the same as if a person were to go to a farmer and borrow a scythe with which to steal his grain. Mr. Winton believes that the fisheries are of almost countless value to Canada, and he argued that we should reap all the profit from them.

Astonishing Success.

—It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all druggists and dealers, in the United States and Canada. 246

At the Theatres.

The sale of seats for the engagement of Rosina Vokes will commence at the Grand Opera House box office to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Kate Castleton in "Crazy Patch" is pleasing big audiences at the Grand Opera House.

The sprightly Rosina Vokes will be the attraction at the Grand all next week.

Pat Rooney is billed for the Toronto Opera House for the first half of next week. He will appear in "Pat's Wardrobe," a farcial comedy.

The Cantwell benefit performance was repeated at the Toronto Opera House last night when the drama "In His Power," bayonet drill by a "O" Company squad, sparring by Joe Popp and Dan Kelly, and Highland fling dancing filled the bill. "In His Power" will be played all week.

Doubly Benefited.

—There is no one remedy known that has more curative power over dyspepsia and liver complaint than Burdock Blood Bitters. "I had liver complaint and my husband was so bad with dyspepsia that he could not labor. One dozen bottles of B. B. B. has enabled us both to attend to our usual work," reports Mrs. John A. Campbell, of Brighton, N.B. 246

Important.

—It is of the utmost importance that some good household remedy should be kept within handy reach in case of pain and accidental injury. The most useful remedy of this kind is undoubtedly Haygard's Yellow Oil, for internal and external use in all painful complaints. 246

THE SCHEDULE SCHEMERS.

A JERSEY MANAGER CARRIES THE DAY AND DATES ALL ROUND.

Some of the Incidents at the Rochester Convention—Toronto's Mileage and Its Relation to the Other Clubs—Dates at Home and Abroad.

The supplementary meeting of the International Baseball League, which closed at Rochester at 10.30 o'clock Tuesday night, after adopting the schedule published in The World of yesterday, was not by any means a harmonious gathering. The representatives of the two Canadian clubs returned home weighed down with the idea that they got the cold end of the date card, and that they are now forced to make several long an unprofitable "jumps."

To see the 40 or 50 (erroneously telegraphed 500 to The World yesterday) gentlemen from the ten cities comprising the International League strutting around the handsomely-appointed rotunda of Powers' Hotel, arm-in-arm, puffing vigorously and contentedly at 25-cent Havanas, the observer would not think that the smoke of the cigar curled up around the ears and bangs of schedule schemers of the deepest dye. Everyone around the hotel from the outside ball towns, whether he was a representative, director or stockholder, was cudgling his brains over the schedule. And nearly every individual ball fancier in those marble corridors thought he had the proper card stored away in his little brain, evidently wondering all the while why the Schedule Committee was so infernally stupid as not to accept his suggestions.

Nearly all the old faces who took part in the Utica convention on Nov. 17 last were at Rochester. There were just a few absentees and a couple of new faces. State Senator Edwards of New Jersey, who pleaded Newark's case so eloquently before she was admitted, was not there because of the severe defeat that his candidate, ex-Gov. Abbett, sustained in his recent run for United States Senator from Jersey. Senator Edwards had not yet recovered, and baseball has little interest for him at present. Newark, however, was well (too d——d well, the Canadians said) taken care of by Dr. J. Wasson Jones, a prominent physician, and Manager Hackett. Buffalo was on hand in the persons of hadsome President F. T. Gilbert, Manager Chapman and Mr. Kennedy. The other gentlemen in attendance were: From Utica, C. D. White (Secretary of the league); Dave A. Dischler (the gayest and "whitest" director in the association); Jersey City, M. F. McCartin and Manager "Pater" Powers; Oswego, Mr. "Mickey" Gill, the man who voted "yea" for the Jersey schedule "in mistake;" Hamilton, Manager C. Collins and W. Stroud; Syracuse, W. S. Miller, P. S. Ryder and Manager Gifford of Columbus, O., who, by the way, is an old and honored manager of one of Mr. Erastus Wiman's many schemes; Binghampton, T. S. Carter and Manager Ormsbee; Rochester, S. D. W. Cleveland, Wilson Soule and Manager Humphries. There was a delegation of eight from Toronto, including President E. S. Cox, Wm. Macpherson and Manager Cushman.

The Schedule Committee is composed of Mr. Miller, Syracuse; Mr. Kennedy, Buffalo; Dr. Jones, Newark; Mr. Carter, Binghamton; Mr. Macpherson, Toronto; and Mr. Soule, Rochester. The committee got to work at 10 o'clock on Monday morning and hammered away until 6.30 on Tuesday evening before the general meeting was ready to accept their final report. The committee was widely divided. Dr. Jones of Newark delegated his authority to his manager, Mr. Hackett (an unwarranted proceeding), and the latter was very active in bulldozing the balance of the committee into accepting his dates all round. Manager Collins of Hamilton, who, by the way was one of the real long-headed men at the convention, spent nearly the whole of Monday night in preparing a schedule which he thought would be as fair a one all round as could possibly be devised. It was gently sat upon, however, when presented to the fall committee. Mr. Hackett, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Soule and Mr. Miller combined on the "Hackett schedule," to the exclusion of all others. Mr. Macpherson of Toronto did some energetic kicking at first; but he was finally overpowered by force of numbers and had to succumb to the inevitable and unrelenting majority. Mr. Macpherson's objections to the "Hackett schedule" was that it was not fair to Hamilton and his own city, and to a certain extent he was backed by Mr. Carter of Binghamton.

At 6.30 Tuesday night the meeting was called to order in a "spare room" adjoining Power's Hotel by President Gilbert of Buffalo. It was there and then decided to admit the press and the managers of all the clubs, they however to have no voice in the proceedings. Each club was represented by two delegates, with but one vote, however. The roll was called and each club handed in the name of the gentleman who would cast its ballot on all questions to be voted upon. They were: Buffalo, Sheriff Gilbert; Rochester, S. W. T. Cleveland; Binghamton, L. S. Carter; Hamilton, C. Collins (who claimed to be a stockholder in the association and not under control); Toronto, E. S. Cox; Syracuse, W. S. Miller; Oswego, M. Gill; Utica, D. A. Dischler; Newark, Dr. S. W. Jones; Jersey City, M. F. McCartin.

Mr. Miller, chairman of the committee, at once handed in the final schedule and moved for its adoption. The report also contained this clause: "At the end of the season the total mileage traveled by all the clubs of the league shall be pooled, and each club shall pay an equal share of the total. Each club shall be limited to twelve men on every trip, and any in addition to that number will be carried at the club's own expense." The only objection to this latter stipulation was raised by Mr. Dischler of Utica. He wanted it increased to thirteen men. Mr. Cox asked that the schedule be read before a vote was taken. Mr. Dischler made a similar request. Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Jersey City, Newark and Utica did not evince any desire to have the dates read—they said they knew all about them and were perfectly satisfied. A vote was taken and it was ordered to read the schedule to the meeting. This was done after a fashion by Secretary White. Then Mr. Miller pressed his motion for its adoption. The yeas and nays were called with this result: *Yeas*—Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Oswego, Jersey City, Newark, Binghamtom—7. *Nays*—Toronto, Hamilton, Utica—3. This was just the necessary two-thirds vote required by the constitution for its adoption. As stated in The World yesterday "Mickey" Gill, of Oswego, jumped to his feet and said he had recorded his vote wrong in mistake. He intended to vote nay. He did not, however, seem very anxious to have it corrected. Mr. Gill was evidently trying to "stand in" with both sides as he represents one of the weak spots in the league.

President Gilbert said he had declared the schedule adopted and he would not reopen the question. That settled it.

The meeting then transacted considerable general business. The Spalding ball was adopted, without opposition, as against the Reach sphere. The Spaldings will present the league with six dozen balls and to the winner of the pennant they will give a special pennant valued at $75.

Secretary White said he had received 100 applications for the position of umpire.

When the meeting adjourned the Board of Directors held a secret session and disposed of the Dennis Connors squabble between Toronto and Rochester. They ordered that Rochester should have Connors and that the Flour City should return the advance made by Toronto. Mr. Cleveland said he had ample documentary evidence to prove that Connors had signed with Rochester before signing with Toronto, but the documentary evidence was not produced. However, that made little difference; a majority of the directors decided that Connors belonged to Rochester.

When Manager Cushman reached Toronto yesterday afternoon he found a letter waiting him from Connors. It was dated London, Ont., March 12. In it Connors said: "When I went to work on a certain day I left word with my sister, if any telegram came from Rochester asking me to sign with that club, to answer that I would not sign. In mistake she replied that 'I will sign,' instead of 'I will not sign.'" This ought to be sufficient for Rochester that Connors did not intend to play with their club.

The "Pooled" Mileage.

Toronto's mileage will be about 6084 miles and Hamilton's about the same. Jersey City and Newark will be about 1000 miles less, and the interior clubs from 1500 to 2000 less. Toronto will have one jump of 528 miles (Toronto to Jersey City), one of 499, one of 396, one of 388, one of 335, and two of 309. She will play her first game at home with Rochester on May 19 and will close at Binghamton on Oct. 1. Each club will play 54 games at home and 54 abroad. The season opens on April 30 and closes Oct. 1. Toronto has 28 open dates. The uniform rate of mileage last year was 2 cents, but by the passage of the Inter-State Commerce Bill, which goes into effect April 4, these rates may be advanced on some of the roads traversed by the league. Of course it will make no difference on the New York Central, which has always been a 2-cent road, and on the Grand Trunk, which does not come within the jurisdiction of the bill. There may be an increase on the roads running from Binghamton to Jersey City and Newark and to Oswego. The delegates from these cities, however, think not. This year's total mileage will be over double that of last year, but it is impossible at present to compute the total correctly. Last year's was:

	Miles to Travel.	*Longest Jump.*
Syracuse	2882	289
Rochester	2870	313
Utica	2961	286
Oswego	2863	275
Hamilton	3022	286
Toronto	3099	268
Binghamton	3188	247
Buffalo	3365	231
Total number miles	24,513	
Average for each club	3065	

The Home Club's Schedule.

The games played at home and outside by the Torontos will be:

AT HOME.

With Hamilton: June 2, 29; July 2, 23; Aug. 15 (2 games).

With Buffalo: May 21, 23; July 1 (2 games); Aug. 29, 30.

With Rochester: May 19, 20; July 11, 12; Sept. 2, 3.

With Syracuse: May 25, 26; Aug. 2, 9; Sept. 10, 12.

With Oswego: June 17, 18; Aug. 5, 6; Sept. 26, 27.

With Utica: May 24 (2 games); Aug. 1, 2; Sept. 22, 24.

With Binghamton: June 20, 21; Aug. 3, 4; Sept. 13, 14.

With Jersey City: June 8, 9; July 29, 30; Sept. 20, 21.

With Newark: June 6, 7; July 27, 28; Sept. 17, 19.

The holiday games at home will be: Utica, May 24 (2 games); Buffalo, July 1 (2 games); Hamilton, Aug. 15 (2 games), Civic Holiday.

AWAY FROM HOME.

At Buffalo: May 14, 16, 30 (2 games), Aug. 25, 27.

At Rochester: May 17, 18; July 4 (2 games); Aug. 23, 24.

At Syracuse: April 30; May 2; June 22, 23; Sept. 28, 29.

At Oswego: May 3, 4; June 24, 25; Aug. 10, 11.

At Utica: May 10, 11; July 16, 18; Aug. 12, 13.

At Binghamton: May 12, 13; July 19, 20; Sept. 30; Oct. 1.

At Jersey City: May 7, 9; July 6, 7; Aug. 16, 18.

At Newark: May 5, 6; July 8, 9, Aug. 19, 20.

At Hamilton: June 2, 29; July 2, 23; Aug. 15 (2 games).

A Change in the Schedule.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., March 16.—By mutual consent of clubs interested the following changes have been made in the International League schedule: Buffalo at Jersey City, May 3 and 4 instead of May 2 and 4; Buffalo at Newark, May 2 instead of May 3. Rochester at Jersey City: May 2 instead of May 3. Rochester at Newark: May 3 instead of May 2. Syracuse at Newark; Sept 3 and 6 instead of Sept. 3 and 5.

Manufacturers and Tradesmen Won't Amalgamate.

The meeting called last night to form the Manufacturers' Baseball League was a stormy one, and for two hours the delegates wrangled. The trouble arose over the admission of the teams representing the Lathers and Confectioners, and the final action taken was unfavorable to them. The ground for this was that these teams were trades' and not manufacturers' clubs, and it was preferable to form a league whose members were solely from manufacturing houses.

These firms were represented: Ewing & Co., by T. Bates; Singer Man. Co., by W. H. Tooze; Cobban Man. Co., by W. Moore; American Watch Case Co., by J. Obernesser; Cooper & Smith, by W. L. Crofoot; Firstbrook Bros., by R. R. Burke; W. J. McAlpine Co., by F. B. Gilman; Sanderson & Worts, by E. J. Ebbels; Standard Woolen Mill Co., by W. Whitney. Nothing definite was done beyond effecting an organization. Another meeting is to be held in Room 3, Temperance Hall, next Monday night.

The Lathers and Confectioners will endeavor to form a trade league, and a meeting will be called for some day next week to carry out the scheme.

The Buffalo Bench Show Crooked.

BUFFALO, March 16.—The Buffalo Kennel Club this evening passed a resolution that all sporting papers and the local press be notified that the club does not recognize the bench show just held in this city in any way, and that it repudiates any connection with it whatever. It is thought that the American Kennel Club, which constitutes the National Association, will not recognize the awards. A meeting of the association, however, will be held on March 23, when they will decide whether any more clubs will be admitted, and also whether the association will recognize awards at shows given by clubs not in the association, but acting under proper rules.

A Jubilee Yacht Race at Halifax.

HALIFAX, March 16.—At a public meeting held this afternoon to arrange for celebrating the Queen's Jubilee it was decided to offer a silver trophy, worth $500, as a prize for a yacht race to be taken part in by crafts belonging exclusively to members of the New York Yacht Club and the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston. The race is to take place on Halifax Harbor, and will form one of the features of the celebration here. It was announced that letters had been received from the members of the New York Club signifying pleasure at the proposition and showing that the club would enter into the idea with enthusiasm. A fleet of twenty or thirty yachts is expected to enter the contest.

The Oxford Cricket Club.

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