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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1887.

Sir Richard Cartwright Takes the Lead.

There is something for the country to reflect upon in the circumstance that, directly after Mr. Blake's retirement, Sir Richard Cartwright takes up perhaps even a more decided position than ever before as a free trader, to all appearance with the hearty support of his party in the House. It is a question which many people will now be asking themselves: "Would Sir Richard have come out as strongly on the free trade side as he did had Mr. Blake been still present in the House and in active control of the House?" Every one will have his own opinion of probabilities on this point; but we fancy the impression will remain with the public, that if Mr. Blake had remained leader, with every likelihood of continuing to hold that position, the Reform party would not by a long odds have been as deeply committed to free trade as it is to-day.

We would invite Sir Richard's attention to the fact that at least a considerable number of the Opposition party, whose leader he is on questions of financial policy, at all events, are heartily in favor of "commercial union," which, if adopted, would render imperative upon Canada the adoption of the American tariff with all that it implies. As Sir Charles Tupper has clearly explained, in framing the new iron duties the Government adopted, the rule of making them as nearly as could be *two-thirds* of present American duties. Sir Richard thinks that these new iron duties of ours will bear very heavily upon the farmers, but what would they say if they were raised to the American figures, or half as much more? This is a question which Sir Richard, as financial leader of his party, will have to face ere long. For he cannot long pretend to blink the fact that most of his party lieutenants are "hot" for commercial union; and just "spoiling for a fight" over it.

Concerning Sir Richard's own reasons against the Government's iron policy, we would say no more at present than to remind him that it has been under a policy of very high protection, for twenty-five years continued, that our neighbors have grown to be great producers of iron and iron manufactures. Also thus the result has been, not to make iron dearer to consumers among them, but to make it very much cheaper. The actual experience of the United States during the last quarter of a century must prove the toughest chunk of a knot that Canadian free traders ever undertook to split.

A Chance for Mr. Mowat.

There are many indications that the views expressed in these columns a short time ago as to the of natural gas being found in many parts of the Dominion are correct. Why cannot the now almost useless Geological Survey Department be utilized to give us a report on the subject? Does the Treasurer always yield this gas unless the strata are compacted? Is the gas yielded by any other formation? What part of our country are underlaid with gas-yielding rocks?

So said The Globe of yesterday. If the Geological Survey at Ottawa is useless, and we believe it might be of much more service than it is, there is a splendid chance open for the Ontario Government doing something in the way of mineralogical exploration. Ontario is enormously rich in minerals, and any scheme Mr. Mowat might inaugurate for exploration and investigation would be sustained by the people. Let us have a provincial bureau especially devoted to the development of our mineral resources.

Sound Protectionist Doctrine from The Globe.

Something remarkable to hear of, you will say, but we have an instance of it just at the present time. On Wednesday, our contemporary, reviewing certain "alternatives to unrestricted reciprocity," laid it down that exchanges between different people living in the same country are as truly "trade" as if they had been made with foreigners, or with people living in distant countries. We quote:

> Exchanges between Illinois and Pennsylvania are as useful to the people of these States as exchanges of the same articles on the same terms would be to the trading parties if the transactions were with people beyond the borders of the United States. To obtain what one needs from trade with a white fellow-citizen is as profitable as to obtain it from a black or yellow man ten thousand miles away, if we get as much value in the one case as in the other.

True, indeed; and will the Deacon please understand that this is and has always been a chief plank in the protectionist platform. Last week we invited attention to a passage in Mr. Hague's address at the Merchants' Bank annual meeting, in which he said that we were too much given to the error of regarding only our exchanges with foreign countries as being of importance, while looking upon the large volume of domestic exchanges amongst ourselves as being of comparatively little importance. He considered this a serious mistake, advised us to appreciate more adequately the importance of these unnoticed home exchanges amongst ourselves, and hoped that in the future our official statistics would contain such a record of home production in all important branches as might show us what were really doing, and how we were getting on. This we called sound National Policy doctrine, and we added that it would be most appropriate for an N.P. government to act promptly upon Mr. Hague's suggestion. And now, rather to our astonishment, The Globe is out with the samesidea. The world does seem to move, after all.

In a temperance address delivered in New York Canon Wilberforce said: "In Maine they lock up the liquor before it gets into a man, while in New York you only lock it up after." We don't know what they do in New York, but we can say this much for Canada, that the man and the whisky are often locked up together.

A young lady at the recent examination at Oxford University succeeded in taking first place in classics. The fact does not by any means prove the decay of male intellectual power in England, but it is very suggestive of the probability that while girls are taking advantage of largely increased educational facilities, their brothers are cultivating muscle at the expense of mind. Are Homer and Virgil to be dethroned by the football and the oar?

It is pretty generally conceded that Henry George has convinced the most of people that the only way that poverty can be abolished is by work and not by anti-poverty societies.

The manufacturers of Canada are naively told that the comparatively cheap labor of Canada will enable them to compete favorably with those of the United States under commercial union. Let us see how this tallies with present experience. Here we have all kinds of raw materials, capable in some places of being transformed on the spot for manufacturing purposes. Do the Americans bring over their capital and employ Canadian labor for these purposes? To be sure not, but they convey our raw material across the border, and in the case of iron smelt it in their own country and afterwards apply it for manufacturing purposes. In this process very few Canadians are employed, our only advantage being—if it can be called so—the receipt of the price of the raw material. In other words, the Americans have the privilege of utilizing the raw material of Canada to the profit of their own country, and with commercial union it is unreasonable to suppose that they would adopt any other course. They would go on simply transferring our raw material to their own country, thereby robbing us of our heritage, and in return send back to Canada their wares with a view to kill our native industries. Cheap labor is not always an element in the production of cheap commodities.

The position of Mr. Lister, M.P. for West Lambton, on the trade question shows how narrow-minded the ordinary politician is when he is brought down to hard pan. Mr. Lister represents a coal oil producing constituency, and is interested in some of these wealth-producing wells. Therefore free trade in coal oil is altogether wrong. Of course it is, but were the coal oil fields in some constituency other than West Lambton, and were Mr. Lister not interested in them, he would denounce their owners as the incarnation of monopolists, and not to be tolerated in a free country. Does it not seem strange that a man like Mr. Lister, who poses as a young politician, cannot be made to understand that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander? It altogether depends, however, on whose ox is gored.

Hon. Frank Smith.

Editor World: It gave me a world of pleasure to read the announcement in The World of Tuesday that the name of Hon. Senator Smith was not to be overlooked in the distribution of Canadian jubilee honors. Mr. Smith has special claims to recognition. His long and honorable career as one of Canada's foremost and most enterprising business men; his liberality and public spirit; his patriotic and consistent course and services in Parliament, as a Senator and member of the Cabinet, and his unblemished character in every relation of life, would all point him out as a worthy recipient of Her Majesty's gracious favor. Add to these, the fact that he is a representative Roman Catholic, and that his name is the only one in the Province of Ontario belonging to that influential and important portion of the province that is put forward for jubilee honors. I am very glad that Roman Catholic expectation will not be disappointed this time as it undoubtedly would be—and with some show of reason—were their representative men in Ontario ignored on this great commemorative occasion. CATHOLICUS.

For and Against Sunday Cars.

Editor World: The articles against Sunday street cars are characterized by want of argument and a great deal of misquoted and misunderstood authority. Most of the writers are either ignorant of, or ignore the fact, that our Sunday is not the Sabbath divinely instituted by Moses. The fourth commandment, which they quote, has no application to our Sunday, unless it be to condemn our presumption in substituting another day in lieu of the one appointed by the Almighty. But aside from this, did it ever occur to these gentlemen that sanitary laws and the laws of health are as much the laws of God as the ten commandments? The laws which regulate our health and being were established by our Maker. In the most positive sense of the term they are God's laws, and to evade or violate them makes us rebels against the Supreme Power. The application of that law to the people who toil in our dust-laden workshops for six days of the week is: that it is essential to health to have the means of getting a few hours of fresh country air on Sunday. In conceding that privilege in obedience to the demands of health we are upholding God's laws, while those who oppose it and block the avenues of health can be nothing less (though ignorantly) than law breakers, besides assuming the dreadful and unauthorized responsibility of shortening human life.

Recent deliverance of the Toronto Ministerial Association on this question seems to have been ill considered and hasty. This is not surprising, for history shows us that while the clergy have been careful expounders of the moral law, yet they have been the most blundering interpreters of God's physical laws, not excluding the laws of health. D. ARMSTRONG.

Editor World: From the perusal of the letter of "Common Sense" in Wednesday's World several things are self-evident, as for instance "C.S." is himself the possessor of a horse or horses, which it may be presumed have, like the class whom he so pathetically describes, to do their fair share of every day work in addition to doing the heavy work of the Sabbath outings. Now the Good Book says that "the merciful man is merciful to his beast," and it is a scientific fact that horses that work every day require the Sunday rest just as much as men do. "C.S." professes to speak on behalf and in the interest of the toiling thousands, etc., etc., and he says, live—are shut up—in small, badly drained houses, and we seldom get half a dozen blocks from home. I am afraid that in making this statement "C. S." did not depend so much upon his common sense as upon the flight of a fertile imagination. Unless for the very old, feeble, decrepit and invalid, the breathing space of the city where trees and grass and flowers may be seen and enjoyed, are within easy distance and free access from any part, and we are about to enlarge their number and extent.

I am also very much inclined to call in question the right of "C.S." to speak for the classes of our citizens whom he professes to represent. These classes are well able to speak for themselves, as witness their trades unions and other organizations, and strange as it may appear to "C. S.," their only official utterance on the matter in question, coming as it does from their highest court—the Trades and Labor Council—is an emphatic protest against the opening of street cars on Sunday. I charge "C. S." therefore with acting under false pretences and assuming a title which his arguments do not warrant. J. T.

Editor World: It would be a great boon for the workingman to be able to get out into the country and enjoy the fresh air and the beauties of nature on the only one day he can call his own. We are charged with wanting to introduce seven days' work instead of six. That is not true. Those who did work on Sunday for the benefit of the rest of the community could take another day for a rest. Sunday observance as a Sabbath is entirely unscriptural. If we are to keep it according to the fourth commandment why not the day before as well. Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath. We read that a special miracle was wrought by sending a double quantity of manna, which kept for two days. Now as God is ever the same, if He designed Sunday to be observed as Sabbath instead of Saturday He would cause the cows to give double the quantity of milk on Saturday and prevent it from going sour on Sunday. The ministers who are trying to stop Sunday milk delivery must accept this as the only authority for the observance of Sunday.

Now, Mr. Editor, instead of advocating seven days work per week, I would recommend five as being enough for any man to work. It remains for the work people to regulate those things themselves. We have a splendid reading room and library in this city. What a boon it would be to many who are living so far away to be able to get there on Sunday and spend a couple of hours. J. FIRTH.

Editor World: If street cars are permitted to run on the Sabbath day in this city it would increase sin and crime tenfold and our city would not long retain the exalted opinion she has now in the minds of the world at large. Were the cars to run to the Humber and other resorts on the Sabbath day what would be the result? The poorer classes and those addicted to drink would soon find their way to such places and the laws of our God would be trampled upon in a more disgraceful manner than only the running of the street cars. When, I ask, have our car-drivers and conductors time to rest from their weary week's work but on the glorious Sabbath day? Thus far we have not required the use of the street cars on the Sabbath day, and our city is in a prosperous and happy condition, and shall we, as law-abiding and God-fearing citizens, permit the peace that now reigns to be fanned to a flame of sinfulness and disobedience by the running of the street cars on the Sabbath day? C. B.

Editor World: Pardon me if intruding too much on your space. I find in referring to "Common Sense's" letter of Saturday, as he wishes me to do, that he does say, "I keep a horse, and have no use for them;" so his memory must fall him. I ask again, is this common sense? I did not mean any sarcasm, but rather pity for his darkness in religious teachings, and for his lack of right feeling for his fellowman.

On inquiry I find the street car men work 72 hours per week, the general mechanics and ditchers 48 to 54 hours, all taking the half-holiday on Saturday, except the street car men, who cannot do this. In conclusion, the running of street cars or driving of carriages on Sunday will not remedy or alleviate the existing evils which "Common Sense" speaks of. They are not labors of love, but for money making, which is strictly forbidden on the Sabbath day. S. H.

Liberty of the Subject.

Editor World: The maudlin and comical sentimentality exemplified by all your correspondents (on both sides) anent Sunday street cars is not exactly objectionable, but quite powerless to grasp the difficulty, which, looked at fair and square, is a problem of very simple solution. When and where has it been ever by monarchy or a republic, if the laws are repugnant to a considerable number, the people have not peacably taken the law into their own hands? If railways were to run excursion trains early on Sunday mornings to benefit the masses in summer, it would be a foolish and also useless trick to prevent them; unless their government is determined to stop the rich from using carriages on the Sabbath. Here's the whole trouble summed up once for ever. A SPARTAN.

WESTBROOK A "PROFESH.",

SO DECIDED BY THE C.L.A.'S JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

Racing at Montreal, Sheepshead Bay and in England—Toronto Again Trounced at Syracuse—Gossip of the Turf—The Owl Gun Club's Tournament.

The Judicial Committee of the Canadian Lacrosse Association met at the Rossin House at 2 o'clock yesterday to consider the protests entered by the Orillias against the Brantfords, the Beavers of Woodstock against the Brantfords, the Ontarios against the Niagara Falls, and the Young Canadians of Richmond Hill against the Athletics of St. Catharines. It will thus be seen that seven out of the ten senior championship clubs were interested, and an action of yesterday on the part of the Athletics has also brought the Torontos into court as defendants. If the Brants of Paris and the Capitals of Ottawa do not want to be left away behind they must hustle and either protest or arrange that they shall be protested against.

The members of the committee present were: President R. B. Hamilton, Secretary E. H. Gerry and Mr. J. A. Garvin, of Toronto; and Second Vice-President J. A. Fisher of Paris. C. V. Howell and S. Alf. Jones represented the Brantfords, D. A. Rose and J. D. Bailey the Ontarios, W. O'Brien and Mr. Chapman the Athletics, and Geo. Phemister the Niagaras. The Orillias and Young Canadians were not represented.

The Orillia-Brantford case was called first, most of the evidence in which was given some days ago, but no further evidence was offered, the Orillias not appearing. The decision in this case, although called for by Mr. Howell, was reserved until the Beavers' charges against the Brantfords had been heard.

The Beaver-Brantford protest was then taken up. Mr. C. V. Howell put in the Brantfords' defence to the effect that the three Indians, C. Gibson, W. Skye and P. Hill were not professionals, and that therefore they were entitled to play, and that Fred Westbrook, before he was taken into the club and played, had convinced the management that he was not a professional.

Mr. McKay asked for a ruling to the effect that according to Sections C and D, Art. X. of the constitution, the Brantfords' defence had not been filed in time, and that therefore there was no need of adducing further evidence. The application was refused by the President, who did not consider it right that he should disqualify any members just because their club had not defended them in time.

Mr. McKay then put in a statutory declaration by David A. White, Secretary of the Woodstock Amateur Athletic Association, to the effect that he had paid Westbrook $40 for giving an exhibition of fancy bicycling riding with Hacker at Woodstock on July 31, 1885; another by Charles A. Tyne to a similar reception at Paris he had paid Westbrook $30.75 for a similar work on April 29 and 30, and May 1, 1885; and a third from E. W. Nesbitt of Woodstock, stating that he was present at the Beaver-Brantford match at Brantford on June 3, 1887, that Westbrook played with C. Gilbert Smith, who also played, was one of the team of Indians who played against the Beavers in an exhibition game at Woodstock on May 24, 1881, and that the team was paid money for so playing.

The Beavers' charges against the Indians Skye and Hill were withdrawn, because they could not be proved.

Mr. Howell called attention to Sec. 3, Art. XI., and raised an objection which, however, was not upheld. The section reads:

> Clubs in this association shall be allowed to employ Indians, negroes or Chinamen or for the purpose of playing exhibition matches.

Then Mr. Howell produced this declaration by Gibson:

> That I never either at that match or at any time previous to or subsequent to that date received any compensation whatever of any kind, either directly or indirectly, for playing lacrosse in champion or exhibition matches, or for any athletic exercise or sport. That my membership in the Brantford Lacrosse Club is or no benefit to me either directly or indirectly peculiarly.

Mr. Howell also read a declaration from Capt. R. M. Collard of the Brantford Club to the effect that when Westbrook was first taken into the club the management was convinced by him (Westbrook) that he was not a professional under the C. L. A. rules; but, the declaration continued, "we have recently learned that there are grounds for believing that he can be shown to be a professional," and he has been requested to retire, and he is not now a member of the Brantford Club. There was also read a declaration from Westbrook stating that by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of New York City regarding the bicycle rider, he did not consider himself a professional in the meaning of the Association's rule, the decision being that "trick bicycle riding is not an athletic sport or exercise."

Mr. Howell said that to "convict" Westbrook it must be shown that he rode a bicycle as a means of livelihood. If there was any doubt the "prisoner" should have the benefit.

Then came the Ontario-Niagara case, the Ontarios protesting that the Niagaras should not have awarded the match on June 11 because the referee had not been properly appointed. Capt. Phemister of the Niagaras stated that the referee had been appointed by choice of himself and Capt. Bailey of the Ontarios. The case was adjourned.

The Young Canadians-Athletics' protest was not considered, owing to the absence of any Young Canadians, but the Richmond Hill Club have to pay the expenses of the Athletics' representatives.

The Judicial Committee rendered these decisions:

Orillia v. Brantford: Westbrook declared a professional; not sufficient evidence to sustain the charge of professionalism against "Darby" Hill; and the disputed match of May 24 to be played again at Orillia.

Beavers v. Brantford: Westbrook a professional; the three Indians "not guilty;" and the match to be played over again at Brantford.

The committee will recommend these decisions to the Council, which will meet at the call of the president. The Brantfords announce that they will appeal to the Council.

Lacrosse Points.

The Athletics of St. Catharines have entered a protest against the Torontos, who were awarded the match played in St. Kits last Tuesday. The Athletics make their claim on the ground that the Torontos did not appear on the field early enough, the game that was played being only for exhibition.

If this professionalism goes on much more the clubs will be so bothered with attending to it that they will grow tired of playing professionals, and of protesting and defending them.

As the Torontos intimated in their letter to the Association's President some days ago they are determined to stamp out professionalism. In every match they play they will protest every opponent whom they suspect.

Ingersoll 4, Paris 0.

PARIS, June 23.—A lacrosse match was played here to-day for the southern junior championship between the Dufferins of Ingersoll and Beavers of Paris, and resulted in favor of Ingersoll by four straight goals.

The T. R. C. Company.

Another meeting of the "Toronto Recreation Grounds Company" was held last night at the Queens, when a committee was appointed to secure a refusal of a certain lot in the northwestern part of the city, on which it is proposed to erect a building. The promoters of the scheme are members of the Toronto Curling Club, and the building will be used in winter for curling and in summer for lawn tennis and entertainments of all kinds.

A T.A.C. Record Beaten.

On the Rosedale grounds last night Mr. J. J. Moore, who represented the Toronto Athletic Club at Woodstock on May 21, made a record of 28 feet 5 inches on a standing hop, step and jump, and this with a sore knee. The American record is 28 feet 3 inches, and the world's 31 feet and some inches. When his knee is in good shape Mr. Moore will make an effort to do still better.

The Yachting Regatta at Marblehead.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., June 23.—After two days of unfavorable weather, making necessary as many postponements of the annual regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club, the hearts of the desponding yachtsmen were cheered this morning when it became apparent that there was enough wind to make a race possible. There was, in fact, throughout the race as much wind as any of the sailors wanted.

The chief interest was felt in the contest between the Mayflower and Galatea, the first-class sloops, between the Sachem and the Iroquois (formerly the Julia) of the first-class schooners, and between the cutters Herron and Stranger, the former being of American and the latter of English build.

The Mayflower and Sachem won easily in their respective classes, the only thoroughly good contest being the race between the Sachem and Iroquois. For the first fifteen miles the Sachem was handled in a superb manner, and was kept well to windward from start to finish. Shortly after turning the stake boat the Iroquois main-topmast was carried away and her spar and sails hung down in the rigging. This mishap destroyed any chance that the Iroquois may have had to win in her class, but it was the opinion of yachtsmen that the Sachem would have won in any event, as she was leading at the time of the accident and was outsailing her older rival. This was the only mishap of consequence during the race.

General regret was expressed that the Puritan had withdrawn, for, as there was promised a heavy blow, many desired to see how she would fare in a contest with the Mayflower and Galatea.

Following is the time of finish:

First-class schooners—Sachem, 4.35.20; Iroquois, 4.56.27; Gitana, 4.62.42; Mohican, 5.16.53; American, 5.16.44.

Second-class schooners—Adrienne—a walkover.

First-class sloops—Mayflower, 4.15.17; Galatea, 4.30.07.

Second-class sloops—Huron, 5.23.57; Stranger, 5.32.56.

Third-class sloops—Shadow, 5.04.34; Schona, 5.10.17.

The following yachts were handicapped at the start: Sachem, 3.3; Gitana, 1.35; Mohican, 4.1; American, 3.16; Adrienne, 6.9.

Toronto Trounced at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., June 23.—The Torontos are blamed for their tactics to-day in the effort to avert defeat. Thirteen runs to three was the score in favor of the Stars in the fourth inning, all got by hard hitting on the part of the Stars, and all this while Toronto was trying to delay the game so that rain might prevent a full score. Alberts and Crane pretended to have been hurt, and called for physicians, and the Torontos used every pretext to delay the game. Their movements were the refinement of slowness until the latter part of the fifth innings, when their laziness and injuries disappeared with the prospect of winning. As Toronto came to the bat a slight drizzle of rain came down, but the spectators held their seats and Umpire Hoover refused to call the game. The Stars were nervous, and with the rain and wind favoring them the Torontos scored six runs. The rain ceased after Toron to's retirement, but fell again in the ninth inning, after the Stars had made two runs and the game was called with the score as it stood at the close of the eighth. Score.

STARS.									TORONTO.								
	R	H	P.O.	A	E					R	H	P.O.	A	E			
Jacoby, c.f.	1	2	1	0	0				Alberts, ss.	2	1	1	2	0			
Marr, 3b.	3	3	0	2	0				Decker, l.f.	2	1	0	0	0			
Lynch, 1b.	3	3	5	0	0				Crane, p.	1	1	0	2	0			
Beard, r.f.	3	3	5	0	2				Carney, 1b.	1	1	5	0	0			
Simon, l.f.	2	3	1	0	1				Gilman, c.f.	2	2	0	2	0			
Smith, c.f.	2	2	1	0	0				Burns, r.f.	1	1	0	0	0			
Crothers, p.	1	2	0	1	0				McCork, 3b.	1	1	0	1	1			
Bittman, 2b.	1	2	4	3	0				Kearns, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0			
Buckley, c.	1	2	3	4	0				Trafley, c.	0	1	3	3	2			
Total	16	23	24	10	3				Total	9	9	24	16	7			

Stars	3	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	16
Toronto	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3

Earned runs—Stars 8, Toronto 1. Two-base hits—Lynch 2, Simon 1, Jacoby 1, Beard 1, Marr 1, Buckley 1. Double plays—Beard to Lynch (2). Left on bases—Stars 7, Toronto 5. Bases on balls—Off Crothers 2. Wild pitches—By Crane 2. Struck out—By Crothers 3, by Crane 1. Passed balls—Trafley 2. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Scranton:																	
Hamilton	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	7	13	2
Scranton	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2	6	3

Batteries: Wood and Moore, Oberlander and Schriver.

National League Games.

At Detroit:										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	—	2	7	4
Detroit	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	9	2

Batteries: O'Day and Dealy, Getzein and Briody.

At Chicago:										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	7	4
Chicago	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—	7	3

Batteries: Casey and McGuire, Baldwin and Daly.

At Pittsburg:										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	5	5
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	x	—	2	12	4

Batteries: Welch and Brown, Galvin and Miller.

At Indianapolis:										R.	H.	E.
Boston	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	—	9	5
Indianapolis	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	1	—	10	17

Batteries: Madden and Tate, Morrison and Hackett.

American Association Games.

At Cincinnati:										R.	H.	E.
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	3	9	5
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	3	9	4

Batteries: Ramsay and Kerns, Smith and Keenan.

At Cleveland:										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	2	1	0	8	0	0	0	x	—	11	15
Cleveland	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	3	5	6

Batteries: Carruthers and Boyle, Crowell and Snyder.

At Baltimore:												
Athletics	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—	4	8	1
Baltimore	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	—	6	13	1

Batteries: Weyhing and Milligan, Smith and Trott.

Dust from the Diamond.

Pitcher Davis will be released to-day by the Toronto management.

Washington has struck a losing gait again.

Umpire Fisher, as The World predicted, has resigned.

Toronto plays Scranton to-day and to-morrow and should win both games. The team returns home on Tuesday.

St. Michael's College team will play the Ottawa College club shortly for the college championship. The Ottawas are a strong nine, and if St. Michael's beats them they will have to play ball.

Wilkesbarre expects to get into the International League through the withdrawal of some club.

Rochester will have the services of Pitcher Barr for a month this summer. He is the twirler Chicago wanted, but the Government would not grant him a furlough.

Yesterday was an off day for Pitcher Crane, whom Syracuse bat ed harder than any other club this season.

Crane will pitch for Toronto to-day against Scranton, and Sheppard to-morrow. It is the intention to secure a pitcher to replace Davis. The latter's release has been contemplated for some time, as it was considered three pitchers were all the club needed, and his work in the Syracuse game had therefore nothing to do with the club's action.

An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged at the game to-morrow afternoon between the Toronto and Hamilton journalists. This is intended to partly prevent the monster attendance which the event will surely attract. The game will commence at 3.30 sharp. The Toronto players will again meet for practice this afternoon.

The Opening Day at Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The summer meeting of the Province of Quebec Turf Club took place this afternoon at Fashion Course, Blue Bonnets, under favorable circumstances, the weather being all that could be desired. The attendance was not so large as the occasion warranted. Despite the fact that the track was not in very good order the events were well contested. The following is result of races:

First race, Trial Purse $125; $100 to 1st, $25 to 2d; weight for age; 5½ furlongs.

Osborne Morton's b.g. Sir George, a, by Bulwarks—Nettie Brady, 117.....(Morton) 1
D. W. Campbell's ch.m. Augusta, 5, by Fortunatus—Nellie Lyall, 115.....(Butler) 2
Tom Shield, Shamrock Cooperstown, and Bob Lockwood also ran.

Time—1.19¾.

Second race, Queen's Plate, 80 guineas; the gift of Her Majesty the Queen; for horses foaled, raised and trained in the Province of Quebec, and that have not previously won public money; second to receive $25 from the club. 1¼ miles.

Red Rock Stables' b.f. Albani, 4, by imp. Highlander—Lalla Rhoda, 113.....(Lewis) 1
Rockaway Stables' Cigarette, a., by Hermobold—Unknown, 113.....(Bowen) 2
Birdcatcher, St. Peter and Charmette also ran.

Time—3.12¾.

Third race, Jubilee Purse, $300; $200 to 1st, $75 to 2d; $25 to 3d; weight for age; winners once this year to carry 4 lbs.; twice or over 7 lbs. extra. Mile heats.

Collier Stables' b.g. Percy, 5, by Gatesby—My Maryland, 114.....1 1
Wild Rose, Jerrister, Dickie H., Tantrum, Minnie Meteor and Felix also ran.

Time—1.56, 1.58.

Tantrum stumbled rounding the turn and Felix fell over him. Morton, who was riding the former, was badly hurt. Felix's rider Wise escaped without serious injury.

Fourth race, Hurdle Race, $300; $150 to 1st, $50 to 2d; over six hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. Welter weights. 1¼ miles.

M. Brennan's b.g. Beechmore, a, by Greedmore—Mandy.....(McBride) 1
D. Higgins' b.g. King Tom, 6, by Tom Ochiltree—Lizzy.....(Phair) 2
Little Jack, Vigilance, The Wizzard, Pathmaster and Janet also ran.

Derby Day at Sheepshead.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, June 23.—The weather was unfavorable for the Coney Island Jockey Club races here to-day and the track muddy. Notwithstanding the racing was excellent. The feature of the day was the Coney Island Derby, won easily by the Dwyer's colt Hanover. Following are the results:

First race, purse $300. Entrance $15; two-thirds of the entrance money to go to the 2d, and one-third to the 3d horse. The winner to be sold at auction for $2500; 1 lb. allowed for each $100 less down to $1500, then 2 lbs. for each $100 less down to $500. Horses not entered to be sold, 5 lbs. extra. 7 furlongs.

F. J. Flynn's b.g. Young Duke, 4, by Duke of Magenta—Hortense, 110.....(Stone) 1
J. McCormick's ch.f. Mamzelle, 4, 88.....2
Preakness Stables' br.h. Himalaya, 6, 110.....3

Time—1.33.

Second race, The Spring Stakes. A sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, foals of 1885, of $25 each, with $1000 added, of which $250 to the 2d; the 3d to receive $100 out of the stakes. ⅝ mile—31 subs.

E. W. Walden's b.f. Satisfaction, by Sensation—Guinare, 109.....(Fitzpatrick) 1
Dwyer Bros'. br.c. Fordham, 112.....2
Dwyer Bros'. b.c. King Fish, 122.....3

Time—1.18.

Third Race, The Bemid Stakes. A sweepstakes for 3-year-old and upwards of $25 each, with $1000 added, of which $250 to the 2d; the 3d to receive $100 out of the stakes. 1 furlongs.—69 subs.

S. S. Brown's ch.m. Mona, 6, by Buckden—Monomania, 107.....1
L. a Manley Bros.' ch.g. Climax, 4, 109.....2
H. Kahn's br.c. Saxony, 4, 101.....3

Time—1.59¾.

Fourth Race, The Coney Island Derby. A sweepstakes of $100 each, h.f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1, 1886, with $2000 added; for 3-year-old foals of 1884; the 2d to receive $300 out of the stakes. 1¼ miles—127 subs.

Dwyer Bros.' ch.c. Hanover, by Hindoo—Bourbon Belle, 118.....(J. McLaughlin) 1
Apsley & Johnson's b.c. Gneko, 118.....(Hayward) 2
Fairfax Stables' ch.f. Hypasia, 112.....(Fitzpatrick) 3

Time—2.04¼.

Fifth race, 5 handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, and only $5 if declared, with $1000 added, of which $250 to the 2d; the 3d to receive $100 out of the stakes. 1⅛ miles.

J. H. McCormick's b.h. Wanderment, 5, by Wanderer—Glycerine, 103.....1
W. Lakeland's b.g. Ernest, 4, 90.....2
Dwyer Bros'. b.f. Feronia, 4, 103.....3

Time—2.00¼.

Sixth race, The Grass Stakes. A handicap hurdle race of $20 each, for starters, with $750 added, of which $250 to the 2d; the 3d to receive $100 out of the stakes. 1 mile and turf—15 subs.

J. Appleby's b.g. Shamrock, a, by Eolus, dam unknown, 148.....(Kinny) 1
W. Lakeland's b.g. Mammoniac, a, 155.....2
H. McBride's ch.g. Major Pickett, a, 160.....3

Time—2.32.

The principal events for to-morrow are: Coney Island Cup for 3-year-olds and upward, $1500 added, 1¼ miles; Equity Stakes for 3-year-olds and upward, $1000 added, penalties and allowances, 1 3-16 miles.

Racing in England.

LONDON, June 23.—This was the second and last day of the Stockbridge meeting. The principal event was the Hurstbourne Stakes for 2-year-olds, which was won by Sir Frederick Johnstone's colt Friar's Balsam.

The Hurstbourne Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h.ft., or 5 sovs. ft. only to go to the fund, if declared by the first Tuesday in May, 1887, with 300 sovs. added, for 2-year-olds; colts 126 lbs. and fillies 123 lbs.; those got by sires of colts of mares that never bred a winner allowed 3 lbs.; if both, 5 lbs.; the second horse to save his stake. About 5 furlongs.—27 subs.

Sir F. Johnstone's c. Friar's Balsam, by Hermit—Flower of Dorset, 126.....1
Sir W. Throckmorton's br.c. Haldersdash, by Blair Athol—Talkative, 126.....2
Gen. T. Williams' b.c. Harpagon, by The Miser—Victress, 126.....3

Winners in the Owl Tournament.

The Owl Gun Club's big tournament finished with a bang and a snap yesterday afternoon that delighted all hands, and none more than the Owls themselves, who are to be congratulated on the success attending the affair. The full score is appended:

H. Whitney Phelps, N.Y.	23	J. Colbourne	17
J. J. Wagner, Hespeler	22	J. McCarthy	17
J. L. Cox, Ottawa	22	W. Bugg	17
T. Townson, Toronto	22	J. Campbell	17
J. Ray, Georgetown	22	J. Smith	17
J. Hunter, Toronto	21	W. McDowell	17
H. Smith, Lasalle	21	Dr. Smith	17
J. Humphrey	21	T. Mallett	16
J. Glover	21	W. Barrett	15
H. Gooch	21	T. Stevens	15
J. Bogardus	21	C. Ayres	15
W. Scott	20	A. Ellis	15
J. Little	20	W. Wakefield	14
F. Wakefield	19	J. C. Irwin	14
Felstead	19	J. Jefferson	14
J. Walker	18	W. L