# THE TORONTO WORLD

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1887.


### The Liberal Leadership.

It is reported on apparently good authority that Mr. Blake has intimated to his party a desire to be released from the burden of the leadership and his intention to retire into private life. If the statement be correct it by no means follows that the resignation will actually take place. Mr. Blake may wish after twice failing at a general election to obtain from his party a renewed vote of confidence in his leadership and it is probable, to say the least, that his followers will rally round him once more. They know that he has faults and weaknesses, but looking round them they may doubt whether they can find a proper substitute. They ruthlessly threw over Mr. Mackenzie after his defeat in 1878 and brought upon him the illness which is slowly sapping his great strength, and may hesitate before trying another change.

Should Mr. Blake retire, there is but one man who can take his place—Mr. Oliver Mowat. He has committed mistakes—notably the totally unnecessary joining in the Riel cry—but he has generally shown soundness of judgment while Premier of Ontario. He makes less pretension that Mr. Blake, and is much more ready to allow others to hold a prominent place in the party. The latter "brooks no rival near the throne." He has followers and no equal. Sir Richard Cartwright is thoroughly independent in character, and it was only under the presence of extreme necessity that, after his defeat in Wellington, he was provided with another seat. The rest make no claim to leadership, and the only one, apparently, who influences the party chief is Mr. J. D. Edgar. Of his present Cabinet, Mr. Mowat has allowed all who are able to win their spurs. He does not dictate but discusses. Mr. Fraser is indispensable to his leader, and Mr. Pardee has created a reputation. Throughout his political career Mr. Blake has been continuously engaged in displacing his political colleagues. He speedily disposed of Mr. McKellarin the Local. When Mr. Mackenzie became Premier at Ottawa Mr. Blake took office and then resigned, again entered the Cabinet and again left it with the evident design of embarrassing the Premier and displacing him. He brought up the question of abolishing the Senate in the most hostile manner he could adopt without creating a scandal, and ultimately ceased his efforts only when he saw that Mr. Mackenzie was firm and his supporters faithful. After Mr. Mackenzie's defeat not a moment was lost in depriving him of the leadership. Mr. Mowat would not have done these things. He can follow as well as lead. As a manager of the House he is probably inferior to Mr. Blake, but in political acumen he is far beyond him. He may not have as much command of facts, but in selecting a path amidst difficulties he is unrivalled. In the country he exercises more influence than Mr. Blake. He is more on the level of the masses of the people, has more sympathy with their views, and is more cordial in his manners. Under a smile which is childlike and bland he conceals a fulness of the Heathen Chinee. No one ever got the better of him in a bargain. The chief drawback to his leadership at Ottawa is that he is old, that he is not wealthy, and that he is not so strong as hitherto, and that his translation would greatly weaken the Ontario Government, so much so that if the Conservatives provided stronger candidates for the Assembly they would oust their opponents at next election. Twenty years is a long period of existence for a government, and there must be a change soon. Mr. Mowat is an ambitious man, and The World believes that he would accept the call to the leadership at Ottawa if he were the choice of the party.

### How to Get a New City Hall for Nothing.

To many people this will appear as being among things not very likely to happen. Nevertheless, to those citizens who have duly considered the matter, it may appear to be quite within practical limits, and even highly probable, too, if only we go the right way to work. Some time ago, a site for a Court House was purchased at the head of Bay-street, the ground extending from Queen-street through to Albert-street. The price paid was say $200,000, and the present estimate is that it will require $500,000 for the building, the county paying its proportion of the total cost. It is further proposed that $350,000 more be voted for a City Hall. And now let us get hold of some main facts, which lead to the conclusion that, with good business management, the ratepayers may practically get the City Hall free of cost.

In the first place, the ground already secured will do for both buildings; and remember that in these days a situation sufficiently central to be suitable would command a lot of money. But if the Bay-street site were not used for a City Hall it could not be used for anything else, but would have to lie open. To adopt it for that purpose, therefore, is practically to get a City Hall site for nothing. However, that is not the whole saving in view. Putting the two buildings together, while making a larger and more imposing whole, would save largely on cost of building, for the reason that there would be more inside wall work, which is comparatively cheap, and less outside work, which comes high on a first-class building. Any such building would require a tower, but if the two be put together, one tower will do for both. Not only would the cost of a tower be saved, but also a large amount on outside finish, which would cost a good deal if the City Hall were made an independent building, standing by itself. Then again, the site is there, ready found to our hand, and there is nothing more to pay for it on account of the City Hall.

There would be plenty of room for a Police Court, too; and the present one, also the old City Hall, would be left free for other uses. Both being centrally situated, would bring a great deal of money for the ground, or for rent, whatever the old buildings might be valued at. A site as suitable for a new City Hall as the one at the head of Bay-street would come high now, and indeed we may say positively none such could now be obtained at all, for any sum within practicable limits. If now we put together the worth of the free site, the saving of the price of a tower, also the saving on expensive outside work by putting the two buildings together as one, and besides all that what would be realized from the old City Hall and Police Court, we may see reason for concluding that carrying out this plan would be practically getting a new City Hall for nothing. But more anon.

### School of Practical Science.

One thing which must be borne in mind by the Government in deciding upon the advisability of establishing more schools of applied science is the fact that the school now in existence in Toronto does not, with its present equipment, satisfy the requirements of the country. We have heard on good authority that intending students in mechanical engineering have been discouraged from entering it by members of the faculty, simply because to do otherwise would have been acting in bad faith. Students also who have attended for some time in mechanical and electrical engineering have left and gone to the States to get the training that was not provided for them here. Instances like these are not few. They are occurring with more frequency every succeeding year. Young mechanics, men who are trained in shopwork and who seek in our School of Science that scientific training which will enable them to understand the theory of machinery, go to the school and find to their astonishment that the instructors have no time to devote to them. They cannot afford to go to Hoboken, Boston, Troy or Ithaca and so attend for a little while picking up what crumbs they can and then leave discouraged and disgusted. The reason is simply this: in the School of Practical Science one professor assisted by a young graduate has to do work which in the well equipped institutions in the United States is divided among from ten to twenty professors and assistants. How is the Government going to satisfy the requirements of students by establishing another school with a similar equipment? If it were to establish twenty such schools the difficulty would not be met. True, several schools would be able to divide the students of the country between them. The drafting and lecture rooms would not be uncomfortably filled but yet it may be doubted whether the number of subjects which a professor is able to teach satisfactorily bears an inverse ratio to the number of his students. It may also be doubted whether the competition of a number of scientific schools for a limited supply of students would have a beneficial effect upon the standard of their diplomas. It is the duty of the Government after having undertaken to provide for the technical education of the province to do so in the most efficient and economical way. What is required in the present case is that the teaching staff of the Ontario School of Practical Science be increased and that additional room be provided. Money spent otherwise would simply be frittered away.

### A Little Patriotism Wanted.

Just now Canada is entering upon a critical period. The coming navigation season will show whether Canadians are independent or under the control of the United States. To all appearance the fishermen of Gloucester will send their vessels into our waters to rob the people of the Maritime Provinces of their property. If they do they will be seized by British and Canadian cruisers, and the consequences cannot be foreseen. Whatever they may be, they must be met by the people of Canada with unanimity and firmness. There must be no divided counsels in Parliament or among the people. No matter what opinions men may entertain of the future of this country, it is essential to its prosperity and liberty to choose its own destiny that it should maintain its independence under any pressure brought to bear against it. It is therefore with regret that we observe Reform journals—notably the Toronto Globe and Montreal Herald, alleging that the Ottawa Ministry has failed in its duty in the fishery dispute. They have not the slightest warrant for so doing. In no respect has there been shortcoming. Every effort has been made to conciliate the United States authorities and to deal justly with trespassers. If Canadians present a united front they will undoubtedly secure justice. The doubts and fears of the British Government and press have apparently been removed and continued unanimity and firmness will bring our neighbors to see that we have right on our side and cannot be browbeaten into a surrender.

### Beecher and the Press.

A noticeable feature connected with the demise of the great Brooklyn divine is the unanimity with which the newspapers of America have eulogized him. The leading papers of the great cities, where Beecher was personally known the best, have contained articles, which for tender, regretful reverence and genuine hero-worship, have scarcely been surpassed on the death of any former American, in any station in life. Many of these eulogies surpass ordinary bounds and approach fulsomeness; but the excuse is not hard to find. Henry Ward Beecher was the idol of newspaper men.

The reasons for this fact were many. In the first place he was the friend of reporters. Instead of shunning them, he delighted in their society, and was accessible at any and all times. As a natural consequence he was never bored and his generosity was rarely, if ever, put to the test of imposition. There was a period of Mr. Beecher's life when he used to say jocularly that whenever a New York editor was short of subjects to dilate on he would say, "Go over and interview Beecher," but it was this very readiness to be interviewed that protected him from being bored. When a really vital subject was under discussion, whether in the realm of politics, social life or religion, a New York paper was hardly complete without an interview with Beecher, and it always appeared in full, clear, ringing tones. He had an opinion on everything, and he expressed it without fear or favor. When he took a reporter into his genial study, he, for the time being, was in a pulpit greater than the one in Plymouth Church, and many of his noblest utterances were taken down by his interviewers. His affability was infectious, and the reporters were sent away happy. Small wonder that the newspapers mourn his loss as that of a friend.

But there was another and greater reason why the journalists liked Beecher. He despised cant, and he admired the press. There was a mutual reverence which tells its own tale of mutual regard. Like Carlyle, Beecher was a hater of shams and he sympathized with every effort of the press to tear off the mask of hypocrisy. He was an ardent champion of untrammeled discussion, and the occasional license of reckless journals had no terrors for him. Henry Ward Beecher was willing to fight side by side with every advocate of human justice and truth in high places, and his memory will be forever green with those who felt the benefits of his practical counsel.

In replying to the deputation of the Liberal Temperance Union on Monday the Attorney-General said a Scott Act inspector had reported to him that he had to apply to thirteen magistrates before he could get one to take up a case. Great Scott!

The wife of Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader, has resented her husband's constant running away from committees by running away from him.

In Paris last Sunday Russian Anarchists executed an effigy of the Czar. The real Alexander was unavoidably absent attending to the signature of death-warrants for a few score of Anarchists.

The Sultan of Morocco has prohibited the use of tobacco in his dominions. Some one must have presented His Highness with a two-for-five-cents cigar.

The Methodists of Hamilton appear to be quite sore over the fact that Victoria College was not removed to that city, and at a meeting there on Monday night Dr. Potts, Dr. Nelles and Dr. Burwash were in effect told to look to Toronto for support and not to the Ambitious City. Senator Sanford declared that while he had been willing to give $50,000 if the institution was located in Hamilton he could not see his way to giving a cent to the college at Toronto until he saw what the Toronto people gave. Dr. Potts does not appear to be disheartened by his reception in Hamilton; he knows that the Methodists of Ontario will not see "Old Vic" die out for want of funds, and he will prosecute his canvass with renewed vigor. The treatment accorded him at Hamilton will help him, not hurt him. In the meantime the Methodists and others in Toronto who have the means ought to come forward in assisting so worthy an institution.

Jacob Sharp, who supplied the money to bribe New York aldermen, is to turn state's evidence. This is a case of Mephistopheles turning his back on Faust.

### "Bearing" Toronto Real Estate.

*Editor World:* I notice that the Globe has another editorial in Saturday's issue on Toronto real estate, trying to bear the market. About twelve or eighteen months ago it had a very violent editorial crying down the price of Toronto real estate. What, however, did we find right after? Why, the leading directors of the Globe Company, led by Jaffray, Cox & Co. and their agents, commenced buying and ferreting out and inducing owners to sell their property to them. And now they boast that they have double their capital of one hundred thousand dollars on what they have already sold during the last twelve months. I think that some of those who were foolish to take the Globe's advice would like the Globe to get Jaffray, Cox & Co. to sell them back their property at 50 to 100 per cent. profit. They are evidently bearing the market again for another raid. CITIC.

### Schools of Practical Science.

*From the Halifax Chronicle.*

Rev. Principal Grant is endeavoring to add a new feature to the curriculum of Queen's University—a school of practical science. The question of scientific education has not, hitherto, received that attention in Canada which should be given to a matter of so much importance. Unless he went beyond the boundaries of the Dominion it has not been possible for a young man to secure such a training in any of the sciences as would give him a high standing in the scientific world. This certainly ought not to be. Canada should have an institution of her own that would do away with the necessity of our young men going abroad in order to become prominent in the sciences. And this is the object that Principal Grant now has in view. In order to obtain the necessary funds application has been made to the Ontario Government for pecuniary aid.

In Ontario as a whole the project does not meet with a great deal of favor. In the immediate vicinity of Queen's it is not unnaturally regarded as the right and proper thing. Outside of Kingston it seems to be the general impression that it would be much wiser to strengthen the school of science now existing in Toronto, rather than to establish what must almost inevitably be a weaker institution. The Ontario Government is known to look with favor upon the scheme for consolidating the universities of Toronto, Kingston and Montreal, and, as this scheme of Principal Grant's is in direct antagonism to consolidation, it is not improbable that the Government of Ontario will wisely pigeon-hole his application for material assistance.

The system of founding petty schools and colleges here, there and everywhere appears to us unsound. Instead of having three or four tenth-rate science schools in Canada it would be much better, in our estimation, to build up one first-class school, either in Toronto, Montreal, Halifax or Kingston, or some other Canadian city. Let it be thoroughly equipped, under the guidance of the best obtainable men, and, above all, blessed with a liberal endowment. An institution of this kind would be a credit to the Dominion, and would favorably compare with similar institutions in the United States. At present Toronto and McGill Universities have each a school of practical science; but neither amounts to much, or at all meets the requirements of the times. United, and with the addition of whatever other funds could be raised, a really good school might be established, where students would be able to secure the best professional training. If he be desirous of obtaining the best scientific education the aspiring science student in Canada has now of necessity to go to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, to the Stevens Institute, at Hoboken, N.Y., or to the Rensselaer Institute, at Troy. Many also go to Cornell University and to Columbia College, New York. By providing such a school the Dominion as can be done at a comparatively trifling outlay would be had in America. This exodus for purposes of higher education might be prevented. If we cannot establish quite as thoroughly-equipped an institution as the Boston Institute of Technology we can surely furnish our students with as good a scientific course as can be obtained at the American colleges. The way to do this would be to unite the efforts of all interested in science studies, and establish one first class school of practical science. It will be small gain to bring into existence a lot of two-penny-ha'penny affairs. One-horse universities and educational institutions of all kinds have had their day. The demand is now for the very best, and students will continue to flock to foreign universities if they are unable to get the best intellectual outfit at home. It cannot be gainsaid that the Dominion is now in need of a technological institute, and the way to fill the want is to sink sectional jealousies and unite on the broad basis of generosity and mutual good-will.

### Upper Canada College.

*From the Christian Guardian.*

The measure proposed by Mr. Waters of Middlesex in the Legislative Assembly has brought Upper Canada College once more to the front. Without intending any disparagement of those who have been associated with its management, it is safe to say that for some years past this college has been generally felt to be an anomaly to our educational system. It has absorbed an amount of public money to which it had no just claim over other high schools and collegiate institutes. Its endowment was mainly taken from the public provision for university education, at a time when such a preparatory school was deemed necessary to prepare pupils to enter the University. In view of the marked development of our Ontario high schools during recent years, no one can now pretend that Upper Canada College meets any special necessity, or is any longer demanded for the purpose which was regarded as its special work in former years. Outside of a section of the people of Toronto, very few are in sympathy with the idea of perpetuating a school that is not properly a part of our high school system. The general feeling will be that the wealthy people who want that kind of residential school for their sons should provide it at their own expense.

We are decidedly of the opinion that the best thing to do is to apply the whole resources of Upper Canada College to the extension and improvement of the Provincial University, in the way indicated by the scheme of University Federation. The University is the institution of the people of Ontario, in a sense that Upper Canada College is not and never has been. The University is national. It belongs to the people and exists for the benefit of all. Its efficiency is something that concerns the whole people. The poor as well as the rich are deeply interested in the efficiency and accessibility of such institutions of higher learning, whether they belong to Churches or to the State. To apply the endowment and property of Upper Canada College to university purposes would therefore be simply taking public educational resources from a local and sectional purpose and applying them to an object that has broad and important relations to the interests of the whole people. It may be said that the extinction of Upper Canada College would create a necessity for some sort of collegiate institution to take its place. This is freely admitted. But our high school system is sufficiently elastic, and the people of Toronto are wealthy enough to provide another efficient collegiate institute for this city. There can be no doubt on that point. Such a school would be directly under the control of the people.

There has been some talk of applying a part of the Upper Canada College endowment to the establishment of a residential high school in the vicinity of Toronto. Even under the closer supervision of the churches it has been found very hard to make such schools either morally or intellectually successful; and there is not much reason to believe that a Government boarding school would probably create a demand for similar Government schools in other places, and for girls as well as for boys. The proposed school would be open to the same objections which have been urged against Upper Canada College. To say that such a school is necessary to "finish" boys for university matriculation is a reflection upon the high schools of the country, which, with far less means, have done just as good work as Upper Canada College has done.

The establishment of a new residentiary boys' college would not be likely to please either the friends or opponents of Upper Canada College. The Toronto friends of Upper Canada College want things to remain as they are. Those who have looked upon the Upper Canada College as a questionable anomaly in our educational system can hardly be satisfied with anything short of the application of all its resources to a purpose, or an institution, in which the whole people have a common interest. In no way can this idea be more appropriately carried out than by applying the whole available resources to university education.

### WAS ST. PATRICK A PROTESTANT?

**An Open Letter to Right Rev. E. Sullivan, Episcopal Bishop of Algoma.**

MY LORD: In the daily papers of Monday last you are reported as saying that "history is the most infallible of tribunals." This is new. Historians contradict themselves and one another constantly, and now, as in days gone by, write too often for party or pay. "Lying" in state, or in church, for that matter, has small terrors for them, and history of St. Patrick as compiled, say at Trinity College, Dublin, falls very well under this class.

The application you make of your principle is scarcely less unfortunate than the proposition itself. You cite St. Patrick before the tribunal of history to prove that he was a Protestant and taught the Protestant belief to the Irish. You quote in proof the Bull of Adrian which has a thousand times, and conspicuously by Cardinal Moran in later days, been proved a forgery. But let us grant you a moment that the Bull is genuine. Had such a document been presented to a Protestant Irish nation would they not naturally have said: "What business has this Pope whose sway we abominate," (let us make fervent Protestants of them) "to write to us about an invader of our country? We will have nothing to do with him or his Bull." But Protestant historians have uniformly written that the Irish bishops received that Bull with great respect. What a contradiction we have here, my Lord. How came it that those Irish Protestant bishops of yours received the Pope's Bull with great respect. Which horn will you choose, my Lord? Either the Bull never existed or the bishops who received it with respect were Roman Catholics.

You bring in then the "Confessions of St. Patrick" and allege that it can be therefrom proved that St. Patrick was a Protestant. Let us first precise the word Protestant. Was he an Episcopalian, or a Presbyterian, or a Methodist, or a mere Salvationist? What was his creed like? Was it in shape and form such as the six articles of your Henry VIII. or the forty-two of your Edward? Supposing he held the six above named, or finally the thirty-nine of your Elizabeth? You allege that St. Patrick was a Protestant, because in those fragments of his writings which have come to our days, you pretend not to find all the distinctive doctrines of the Catholic Church. Such a conclusion would be as wise as that of a man who, because on one particular night he failed to see the moon, would contend that there is none, or who would say that because Gladstone used no Greek in his last speech therefore he knows none. Such negative argument proves nothing. Had it any force I might make use of it in this way. I have carefully examined the records of the life and labors of St. Patrick, and I nowhere find the distinguishing marks of a Protestant bishop, his wife for instance, or his cosy winter quarters. I have nowhere read of himself and Madame Patrick escaping the inclemency of winter work in Ireland by a sojourn in balmy Southern Gaul among the delights of more civilized society.

The work of St. Patrick was the forming of the Church in Ireland, and the noble Irish missionaries who poured thence into barbarous Europe have left everywhere churches, schools, universities, monasteries, in union with the See of Rome. Would they have been traitors to their great apostle? Would they have imposed upon the people they brought to Christ obedience to the Roman See unless they had been so taught by their saintly founder. The injunction *"Sicut Christiani, ita et Romani sitis,"*—the "As you are Christian so may ye Roman"—had sunk deep into their souls, and the Fridolens and Kylians, and Colmans, and Caidocs, missionaries, saints and martyrs, preached what he had taught them and their fathers. And wherever their bones repose in Seckingen or Averney, in Mechlin or Meaux, there stands the eternal witness of their teaching, the unchanging Catholic Church—Patrick's Church and theirs. I am, my Lord, your obedient servant. N.D.F.

### The Theory of Evolution All Right.

*From the Christian Guardian.*

In these statements Dr. Wallace maintains that there is nothing in evolution inconsistent with man's spiritual nature and immortal destiny. Many, on the contrary, think that Darwin's theory of evolution lands in sheer materialism. Our own idea has always been that there is nothing inconsistent with Christianity in admitting natural development as one of God's methods of working out his plans. But when this method is spoken of as if the mode was itself the cause, we regard this as a serious mistake, which ignores the Great First Cause of all things.

### The Subject Wants Ventilation.

*From the Toronto Tribune.*

This week a deputation waited on Sir John A. Macdonald to ask that the canals be enlarged so as to permit vessels drawing fourteen feet of water to pass through. Sir John replied vaguely, that it is the policy of the Government to enlarge the canals as fast as the resources of the country will permit. Neither the delegates nor the Premier appeared to understand all that the proposal involves. To make such an enlargement of the canals useful the bed of the St. Lawrence must also be deepened in several places.

### Bankruptcy at La Scala.

*Naples Despatch to the London Daily News.*

Great surprise has been caused by the fact that the managers of La Scala, at Milan, in spite of the 110,000f. received at the performances of "Otello," and 300,000f. granted by the municipality, have been declared bankrupt. Among the creditors are Signor Zuccani of London, for 7500f., and the widow of the singer Lombardelli, who died in America. It is believed that an arrangement will be made and the bankruptcy annulled. Meanwhile the performances at the Scala are not to be interrupted. The third performance of "Otello" was a confirmation of the success of the opera, which is better understood and considered a masterpiece. The receipts of the three performances amounted to 180,000f.

### Death of a French Veteran.

*Paris Despatch to the London Daily News.*

One of the few survivors of the Grand Army of Napoleon Bonaparte has just died at Gaillon at the age of 90 years. Enlisting in a light infantry regiment in 1811 he saw considerable service under the orders of Napoleon, and took part in the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded. He afterwards took part in the operations of the heroic Brigade of the Loire, and in 1816 re-enlisted in one of the regiments of the Royal Guards. To the last he remained faithful to the Emperor, and several little trifles associated with his name that remained in the old soldier's possession became almost objects of worship. During the last few years his most cherished decoration was the St. Helena medal, and this he begged when on his death-bed should be pinned upon his breast as he lay in his coffin, and be buried with him, a wish that was carried out by his relations.

### The Harvest I Never Sowed.

I dreamed that a little meadow
Was given to me by the Lord,
For thoughts to blossom like daisies.
That dapple the dewy sod.

And in that glorious harvest,
My dreams were the golden grain;
'Twas wet by my tearful sorrows,
And reaped by the sickle—pain.

And Work—Oh! he was the farmer,
And Duty his help-meet true;
And Hope was the little lantern
That cheered us the long night through.

And when in the eve, sweet Fancy
Was winding her mellow horn,
Came startled, my cares out flitting
Like ravens, from midst the corn.

And oft in my twilight visions
I see that field of my dreams—
Far up in the sky's blue meadow
It glistens with golden dreams.

But never can reaper gather,
And never the grain be mowed;
Alas! in that field shines only
The harvest I never sowed!

—*Henrietta Gardner.*

# THE BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

### WHERE AND WHEN THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMS WILL PLAY.

**Toronto, Hamilton, Utica and Oswego Dissatisfied—The Wanderers' New Club House—Weights for the Cedarhurst Events—Other Sporting Notes.**

ROCHESTER, March 15.—After working hard, with occasional rests for refreshments and consultations, since 10 o'clock on Monday morning, the Schedule Committee of the International Baseball League presented its final report to the supplemental general meeting at Powers' Hotel at 6.30 this evening. The schedule was adopted by the meeting, but there was great dissatisfaction expressed by Toronto, Hamilton, Utica and Oswego with their dates. President F. T. Gilbert was in the chair at to-night's meeting. About 500 prominent ball men from the cities comprising the International League bathed the corridors of Powers' Hotel all day and evening with ball talk. Each club was given one vote on the adoption of the schedule as finally presented by the committee. The vote stood: Yeas—Buffalo, Binghamton, Syracuse, Rochester, Newark, Jersey City—6. Nays—Toronto, Hamilton, Utica—3. Mr. Gill of Oswego voted yea in mistake, but as he did not speak until after the President declared the vote, his mistake was not entertained. Had it been rightly recorded the necessary two-thirds vote could not have been obtained. The schedule is as follows:

**Hamilton Out of the Ambitious City.**

At Toronto: June 2, 29; July 2, 23; Aug. 15, (2 games). At Buffalo: May 17, 18; July 4, (2 games); Aug. 23, 24. At Rochester: May 14, 16; May 30 (2 games); Aug. 25, 26. At Syracuse: May 3, 4; June 24, 25; Oct. 1, Sept. 30. At Oswego: April 30; May 2; June 22, 23; Aug. 12, 13. At Utica: May 12, 13; July 20, 21; Aug. 10, 11. At Binghamton: May 10, 11; July 16, 18; Sept. 28, 29. At Jersey City: May 5, 6; Sept. 3, 4. At Newark: May 7, 8; July 8, 9; Aug. 1, 9, 20. At Newark: May 7, 9; July 6, 7; Aug. 16, 18.

**The Bisons on Strange Reserves.**

At Toronto: May 21, 23; July 1 (2 games); Aug. 29, 30. At Hamilton: May 19, 20; July 11, 12; Sept. 23. At Rochester: May 27, 28; June 20; July 2; Aug. 3, 4. At Syracuse: May 10, 11; June 27; July 7; Aug. 13, 19. At Oswego: May 12, 13; Aug. 16, 17, 20, 22. At Utica: May 5, 6; June 28, 29; Aug. 5, 6. At Binghamton: May 7, 9; July 8, 9; Aug. 5, 6. At Jersey City: May 2, 4; June 24, 25; Aug. 13, 23; Aug. 10, 11.

**Rochester's Dates Out of the Flour City.**

At Toronto: May 19, 20; July 11, 12; Sept. 2, 3. At Hamilton: May 21, 22; July 1 (two games); Aug. 29, 30. At Buffalo: May 24, 25; June 16, 18; July 14; Aug. 1. At Syracuse: May 12, 13; June 28, 29; Aug. 20, 22. At Oswego: May 10, 11; July 6, 7; Aug. 18, 19. At Utica: May 7, 9; June 27; July 5; Aug. 5, 6. At Binghamton: May 5, 6; Aug. 8, 9, 16, 17. At Jersey City: April 30; May 3; June 22, 23; Aug. 10, 11. At Newark: May 2, 4; June 24, 25; Aug. 13, 15.

**Syracuse Absent from the Salt City.**

At Toronto: May 25, 26; Aug. 2, 9; Sept. 10, 12. At Hamilton: May 24, (2 games). At Buffalo: June 8, 9; July 25, 26; Sept. 20, 21. At Rochester: June 6, 7; July 22, 23; Sept. 17, 19. At Oswego: May 5, 6, 30 (morning); July 19, 20, 23. At Utica: May 20, 21; June 30; July 4 (morning); Aug. 24; Sept. 8, 15. At Binghamton: June 1, 2; July 11, 12; Aug. 10, 11. At Jersey City: May 14, 16; June 20, 21; Sept. 7, 8. At Newark: May 17, 18; June 6, 7, 8; Sept. 3, 5.

**Oswego Off the Lake Breezes.**

At Toronto: June 17, 18; Aug. 5, 6; Sept. 26, 27. At Hamilton: June 20, 21; Aug. 8, 9; Sept. 22, 24. At Buffalo: June, 13; July 22, 23; Sept. 5, 6. At Rochester: June 14, 15; July 25, 26; Sept. 7, 8. At Syracuse: May 7, 9, 30, (afternoon) 31; July 16, 18. At Utica: June 3, 4; July 6, 7, 13, 14. At Binghamton: May 17, 18; Aug. 23, 30; Sept. 1, 2. At Jersey City: May 19, 20; June 20, Aug. 26, 27; July 4 (afternoon). At Newark: May 21, 23; June 29, July 4 (morning), Aug. 23, 24.

**"Pent up Utica" Let Loose.**

At Toronto: May 24 (2 games); Aug. 1, 2; Sept. 22, 24. At Hamilton: May 25, 26; Aug. 3, 4; Sept. 23, 27. At Buffalo: June 6, 7; July 27, 28; Sept. 17, 19. At Rochester: June 8, 9; July 29, 30; Sept. 20, 21. At Syracuse: May 21; June 10; July 4 (afternoon; July 5; Aug. 16, 27. At Oswego: June 12; July 11, 12; Sept. 13, 14. At Binghamton: May 3, 4, 30; Aug. 22, 23. At Jersey City: May 16, 18; June 16, 18; Sept. 5, 6. At Newark: May 14, 16; June 20, 21; Sept. 7, 8.

**Binghamton's Trip to the Sister Cities.**

At Toronto: June 20, 21; Aug. 3, 4; Sept. 13, 14. At Hamilton: June 17, 18; Aug. 1, 2; Sept. 10, 12. At Buffalo: June 14, 15; July 7, 8, 29, 30; Sept. 17, 19. At Rochester, June 10, 13; July 27, 28; Sept. 5, 6. At Syracuse: June 3, 4; July 13, 14; Aug. 11, 12; Sept. 2, 3. At Binghamton: May 26, 28; July 22, 23; Sept. 26, 27. At Newark: May 10, 30 (afternoon); June 30; July 11; Aug. 6; Oct. 1.

**Where Newark Will Shine from Home.**

At Toronto: June 6, 7; July 27, 28; Sept. 17, 19. At Hamilton: June 8, 9; July 29, 30; Sept. 20, 21. At Buffalo: June 1, 2; July 19, 20; Sept. 14, 15. At Rochester: June 3, 4; July 16, 18; Sept. 10, 12. At Syracuse: June 11, 13; Aug. 3, 4; Sept. 1, 2. At Oswego: May 26, 27, 28; Aug. 1, 2, 31; Sept. 28, 29. At Utica: June 14, 15; July 22, 23; Aug. 29, 30. At Binghamton: May 24, 25; July 25, 26; Sept. 23, 24. At Jersey City: May 11, 30 (morning); July 2, 12; Aug. 8; Sept. 30.

**Toronto's Home Games.**

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 2, 9, 30; Sept. 20, 21.

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

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

The rules of the National League were adopted for the guidance of this League. These umpires were appointed: P. J. Cummings, New York; John Connelly, Philadelphia; Wm. Hoover, Philadelphia; Wm. Read, London, Ont.; Richard J. Pearce, New York; substitute, David Colcord, Philadelphia. The Spalding ball was adopted. The President was authorized to sign the agreement with the National League, the American Association and the other minor leagues. The convention adjourned at 10.30.

**The Wanderers' New Club House.**

The Wanderers' Bicycle Club have at last secured that desirable property on the north-east corner of Wilton-avenue and Victoria-street, which, being centrally located, will make an excellent meeting place, for their new club house.

The house thereon is a handsome specimen of architecture, and will make capital club quarters. It has a large frontage on Wilton-avenue and a depth on Victoria-street of some eighty feet. It is a brand new house, and is hardly yet finished, although the club intend to hold their opening night about the first week in April. The outside appearance is very striking, and it makes a pretty picture with its balconies and finishings. Inside everything is of the best, and the furnishings are expensive and elegant, hardwood of the best quality being extensively used. Plate and stained glass windows are in every room, while large walnut fire-places with mirrors and tiles will be much admired. Throughout the house is fitted with speaking-tubes and bells, and at the rear a wheel-house will be built. The club intend to put some $1500 into furnishing it in a becoming style.

In the basement will be a bicycle gymnasium, locker room and furnace. On the first floor will be a parlor, reception room, dining room, secretary's office, kitchen and refreshment room. On the second floor will be a large billiard room suitable for two tables, reading room, bath and card rooms; and on the third floor two sitting rooms and the steward's room.

The Wanderers feel proud of their new house and also of the fact that they have the lead on any other Canadian club in giving its members the first purely bicycle club house in the Dominion. The expenditure will doubtless be great, but the club is in a position to cover even their outside estimate and have not gone into it without the experience with which they have kept open club rooms for the past five years and they have never been in debt in their history.

**Caledonians Win Two Matches.**

The city curling clubs having played all of their fixed annual contests are now playing friendly matches with each other. On Saturday the Caledonians defeated the Granites by 28 shots and on Monday they were successful over Moss Park by 20 shots. Scores:

| CALEDONIANS. | | GRANITES. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Rink No. 1.* | |
| T. McIntosh, | | W. Lyon, |
| W. D. McCormack, | | A. A. Allan, |
| A. Wheeler, | | B. Jennings, |
| W. Davidson, skip | 26 | J. Pearson, skip 8 |
| | *Rink No. 2.* | |
| T. G. Brough, | | C. Langley, |
| W. G. Prentice, | | R. Carrie, |
| J. Carruthers, | | A. Bleasdell, |
| J. Carruthers, skip | 19 | J. Bruce, skip 13 |
| | *Rink No. 3.* | |
| L. Mills, | | B. Donaldson, |
| M. Hall, | | C. Edwards, |
| E. Galley, | | E. Hargraves, |
| J. Wright, skip | 20 | J. J. Foster, skip 13 |
| | *Rink No. 4.* | |
| T. Rennie, | | H. Gooderham, |
| W. Rennie, | | T. Richardson, |
| J. Rennie, | | R. Jaffray, |
| Robt. Rennie, skip | 20 | W. G. Cassils, skip 13 |
| | *Rink No. 5.* | |
| T. E. Pearen, | | J. Paton, |
| R. H. Ramsay, | | A. Bertram, |
| W. Christie, | | G. Williamson, |
| W. D. M'Intosh, sk. | 19. | T. O. Anderson, skip 14. |
| | *Rink No. 6.* | |
| J. Watson, | | J. H. Miller, |
| J. Moore, | | Dr. Wright, |
| R. J. McIntosh, | | W. Gillington, |
| F. Foster, skip | 8. | E. W. Matthews, skip 22. |
| Total | 112 | Total 84 |

Majority for Caledonians 28.

| CALEDONIANS. | | MOSS PARK. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Rink No. 1.* | |
| T. McIntosh, | | E. F. Scoby, |
| J. Wright, | | J. Logsdin, |
| W. D. McIntosh, | | W. Brown, |
| W. Christie, skip | 18 | H. Malcolm, skip 14 |
| | *Rink No. 2.* | |
| J. C. Moore, | | R. Watson, |
| P. T. Dunn, | | W. Richardson, |
| R. H. Ramsay, | | D. McCulloch, |
| D. Prentice, skip | 25 | W. Summerfeldt, sk. 12 |
| | *Rink No. 3.* | |
| R. L. McIntosh, | | D. Catyle, |
| J. W. McCormack, | | W. T. Watson, |
| A. Whister, | | M. Hall, |
| W. Davidson, skip. | 20 | Dr. Clapp, skip 17 |
| Total | 63 | Total 43 |

Majority for Caledonians, 20.

The Caledonians and the Granites played another friendly match last night, ten rinks a side, which was won by the Granites by 10 shots.

Two rinks of the Moss Parkers will go to Woodbridge to-morrow to play the local club.

**Ayr Defeats Woodstock.**

AYR, March 15.—A curling match was played here to-day between Ayr and Woodstock, three rinks a side, resulting in favor of Ayr by a score of 25 to 62.

**Curling at Wingham.**

WINGHAM, March 15.—A match game of curling was played here to-day between Wingham and Wroxeter for the Gibbons medal and resulted in favor of Wroxeter by 17 shots. Following is the score:

| WROXETER. | | WINGHAM. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Rink No. 1.* | |
| M. Allen, | | E. Talbot, |
| J. W. Saunderson, | | J. Neelands, |
| J. Gafton, | | J. Coad, |
| J. Bone, skip | 20 | J. Dinsley, skip 20 |
| | *Rink No. 2.* | |
| J. Ireland, | | W. Scott, |
| A. Fox, | | J. Inglis, |
| A. Paulin, | | W. Mitchell, |
| T. Rae, skip | 30 | S. Kent, skip 13 |
| Total | 50 | Total 33 |

Majority for Wroxeter 17 shots.

**The Racing Season in England.**

On Monday next the official racing season under the rules of the Jockey