THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 12 MELINDA-STREET, TORONTO.

W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year - $3.00 | Four Months - $1.00
6 months - 1.50 | One month - 25
No charge for city delivery or postage.
Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

FOR EACH LINE OF AGATE TYPE.

Ordinary advertisements, fifteen cents per line. Financial statements, twenty cents per line. Condensed advertisements, one cent a word. Deaths, Marriages and Births, 25 cents. Special rates for contract advertisements or reading notices and for preferred position.

The World's Telephone Call is 523.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1887.

A $1000 CHALLENGE

To The Mail Printing Company, Toronto:

In your issue of The Daily Mail of Nov. 4 the following statements are made:

To Advertisers.

The Mail invites your inspection of its subscription lists and its pressroom returns. There are delivered at the homes of the citizens of Toronto four times as many Mails as any other morning paper in Toronto.

The Mail has double the circulation allover of any other morning paper in Toronto.

I hereby challenge you in the sum of $1000 a side to make good either one or both of the above statements. You to name the experts to whom the circulation books and pressrooms are to be freely opened.

Or I will challenge you in the sum of $500 a side that The World sells more papers in Toronto than The Mail, and that its total circulation exceeds that of The Mail.

On your acceptance of this challenge the money will be deposited in any city bank you may name.

W. F. MACLEAN.

Extremes Meet Only to Collide.

The Commercial Unionists cannot expect the electorate to agree with them before they shall have agreed among themselves. When we find Mr. Wiman, for instance, telling The New York Herald that Commercial Union means "the loss to Britain (and consequent gain to the United States) of a market, perhaps of a colony," while Mr. Goldwin Smith writes to The London Times and declares from the platform that he is a loyal Englishman devoid of any sympathy with such sentiments, we are irresistibly driven to the conclusion that Mr. Wiman has not truthfully represented to the American people the sentiments of his Canadian colleagues, with the exception of Dr. Platt, M.P., who recklessly declared at the Richmond Hall meeting that "if Commercial Union means annexation we will accept that." Upon the other hand, The Globe, proceeding upon the loyal lines laid down by Prof. Smith, declares that if "Commercial Union means annexation Canada will have nothing to with it." But Prof. Smith refuses to be identified with even the professedly loyal Globe. In his most recent letter to The Times he says: "No concert need be suspected between a Unionist like myself and the Canadian Opposition, which has been courting the Fenian vote by abetting disunion." This hits hard most of the promoters of C.U., but it hits particularly hard Messrs. Anglin and O'Donoghue, who are strongly in favor of the proposed union of Canada with the United States, but are still more strongly in favor of the disruption of the existing union between Britain and Ireland. Extremes meet in the ranks of the C.U. faction, and meet only to part in anger, to the humiliation of each extreme.

Bunting Bluffed Before.

The Mail's bluster about its big circulation recalls an episode in the history of that journalistic and financial quicksand that at the time of its occurrence caused not a little merriment at The Mail's expense. The challenge then put forth was promptly taken up by The Montreal Star. After blustering a bit, in characteristic style, Mr. Bunting tried to let the matter drop, but Mr. Hugh Graham came all the way from Montreal to force the fighting. For a whole summer afternoon he cornered Mr. Bunting in the latter's own office, but Mr. Bunting crawled out of one small hole after another, till all other holes being blocked, he opened the office door and got rid of Mr. Graham's importunities to "put up or shut up," in that way. The Mail's circulation was much larger then than it is now. Its war against the workingmen, its crusades against the Roman Catholics, its betrayal of its party in the thick of a desperate fight against Rielism, and, more than all things else, its persistent depreciation of Canada and of the Canadian fisheries case, have combined to drive away from it thousands of supporters which it could have counted at the time it showed the white feather to Hugh Graham. Being seized of these and other cognate facts, and sure of its own position, The World has had no hesitation in challenging the big and bouncing B., who has been bluffed before and must expect to be bluffed again, unless he take in his sign. He might as well, because that sign is impotent to deceive the advertisers whom it has been designed to lure to their loss.

Raising a Howl on False Pretences.

The Toronto Globe is doing its best or its worst—to raise a howl against Mr. Chamberlain; and all on false pretences. It makes a great parade of certain comments by London papers, which are but the echoes of its own utterances. What these London papers have said amounts to this, merely—that if public opinion in Canada be as it is represented by The Globe, then Mr. Chamberlain may have spoken rashly. Assume that The Globe truly voices public opinion here, and perhaps you may consistently demand the Chief Commissioner's recall. But suppose it be shown that our raving, ranting, loud-mouthed contemporary is all wrong in its leading assumption; and that it speaks only for a small minority of the people of Canada—then its imperative demand is of no more importance than the weak growl of a snappish, snarling sorehead. It all depends upon the true answer to the question touching The Globe's audacious representation of Canadian public opinion on Commercial Union.

The Chicago Times, we observe is highly amused at the imperative tone assumed by The Globe when it says that "he (Chamberlain) must be recalled." Some of our contemporary's remarks are well worth quoting, and will be found interesting reading on our side the border as well as on the other. Thus it remarks:

It is quite possible, for one thing, that The Globe may exaggerate the importance of the Commercial Union project as a basis of settlement. It is too much to assume that the people of Canada and the United States have set their hearts upon the arrangement which most men have in mind when they speak of Commercial Union. The people and press of the United States at least have not manifested an extremely lively interest in the subject, and comparatively few men have entered very warmly into its advocacy. It is true that in Canada the question has been agitated very freely, and that the plan has found many warm advocates. But it also appears to be true that the discussion has partaken very largely of a partisan character, the partisans of the Government generally opposing the scheme, and the Opposition generally favoring it. It may be that a majority of the people of the Dominion are in favor of it, and there is some reason to suppose that such is the case. But it can not be pretended that there has as yet been a decisive expression of the will of the electorate, and it is at least possible that if such an expression were to be taken it would be found to be adverse. It is at least possible that the ardent advocacy of Commercial Union by The Globe and other strong Opposition papers finds its inspiration in a longing desire to drive the Macdonald party from power. It will not do, therefore, to infer too much from the confident tone assumed by the advocates of Commercial Union. Nor will it do to assume that all who have been advocating that project would continue to do so if they fully understood the political consequences of its adoption.

The fact seems to be that very many Canadians who talk about this project imagine that they are talking about something like the old treaty of reciprocity, and it is highly probable that if the real wish of the Canadians could be ascertained it would be found to be for reciprocity, and not for a surrender by their Government of all control over their own tariff—a thing almost necessarily involved in the customs union scheme. Now Mr. Chamberlain is not in any way committed against a treaty of reciprocity. If it shall appear in the course of the negotiations that such a treaty would promote the interests of Canada, and conduce to peace and good understanding all around, he will be entirely free to negotiate upon that basis, unembarrassed by any previous expression of his own opinion on the subject. The fact that he understands the political consequences of Commercial Union does not at all disqualify him for the task with which he has been intrusted. Indeed, it rather makes him all the better qualified, since he has plainly declared that the Canadians can "of course" have Commercial Union if they want it, but without blinking the fact that if they take that they must take it with their eyes open to the political consequences.

There is a ring of cool common sense about this which contrasts remarkably with the "bletherin," blustering demand of our Canadian "Sir Oracle." "When I ope my mouth let no dog bark"—to this effect runs the imperative dictum of The Globe. It really would not surprise us to learn that our chief Annexationist organ had become frightened at the terrible sound of its own braying. Surely it is not a lion, but a donkey, that now tries to paralyze half a continent.

Yes, the Globe tries to frighten people here by reproducing certain London echoes of its own voice. But the English papers will tell another tale once they learn for a fact how far away the Globe is from representing truly what the public opinion of this country is upon the great question of Canada's destiny.

On another point we fully expect to see The Globe put conspicuously in the wrong, and that at an early day. All through our wrong-headed contemporary takes it for granted that Mr. Chamberlain has said something which must be disapproved of by the Government which sent him on his present most responsible mission. But, unless upon compulsion by facts, we shall continue to believe that Mr. Chamberlain has done nothing of the kind. We could be a most unlikely thing, indeed, that he should have done what The Globe supposes him to have done. From all we have ever heard of the man we should infer that he "was not built that way. He is essentially a man of business—what the French call "a man of affaire"—and not at all likely to go about blundering and committing himself after the fashion of some weak novice without experience in public life. Between his entrance at Belfast and his second one at Islington, think you that he had no intimation as all of how his views were regarded by the Government as a body, and by the Premier in particular? Remember that Lord Salisbury, being Foreign Minister as well as Premier, is Mr. Chamberlain's official superior in a direct and special sense. It is from the Foreign Secretary that the official instructions to the Commissioner must emanate. On the whole, it is most unlikely that the latter has said anything so injuriously affecting the success of his mission as to give the former cause for so extraordinary a course as that of cancelling the appointment. We prefer to believe, rather, that both at Belfast and at Islington Mr. Chamberlain spoke for the Government as well as for himself; and we feel quite confident that it will be seen ere long that he is abundantly sustained. The Globe's talk about his being recalled is the merest fiddle-faddle, and utter asinine nonsense.

We venture to predict this—that the British Commissioner will get a most distinguished and friendly reception in America, after all; and this notwithstanding all that the ill-omened Toronto Globe has said against him.

Mr. Anderson of Ameliasburg, an ex-M.P.P., writes to The Intelligencer to explain that those who have represented him as favoring a scheme of reciprocity discriminatory against Great Britain, or in any way inimical to British connection, have done him a grievous wrong. He is in favor of reciprocity in the true sense of the word, but he is not prepared to sacrifice his manhood and his national birthright for any degree of reciprocity, big or little. Contrast this with Dr. Platt's declaration that "if C. U. means annexation we will accept that," and also with Rae Wiman's insolently seditious talk at Quebec and in The Boston Herald, and you can easily draw the line which must divide parties upon this issue in the near future.

The formal announcement made by Mr. M. C. Cameron of Goderich that in case the election of Mr. Porter for West Huron be declared null and void he will not be again a candidate for the seat, comes in the nature of a surprise. Mr. Cameron was one of the war horses of the late campaign. He did not confine his efforts to Huron County, but traveled far and wide with a formidable bill of indictment against the Government. He is a public speaker of marked force and ability, and had long been regarded as the one man capable of making West Huron secure to the Liberals. But the stupid error of the Toronto party managers in pledging the party to Rielism weakened his hands greatly and he was defeated in February by a small majority. He now retires in disgust. Perhaps the precipitancy of those same Toronto managers in attempting to pledge the party to the monstrosity known as Commercial Union may also have weighed with him, and operated as the last straw. At all events he has retired. The retirement of such a man at such a time, following so closely upon Mr. Blake's abdication of the leadership may not prove an unmixed evil to the members of the Liberal party should it call their attention to something apparent to all observant eyes: That the party must speedily secure a positive national policy, expounded by a courageous and patriotic leader, or else go to the junk shop.

Much as The Belleville Intelligencer is disgusted with The Mail's want of loyalty and gratitude to country and party, it hesitates to believe that the influence of that journal has been deliberately sold to Jay Gould, Wiman & Co., and appeals to The Mail's manager to disprove the widespread belief that such is the case. Why not—while you are at it—ask that he shall also disprove any connection with the Kentucky whisky ring or the Michigan "brawling brood of bribers?" A man who offers a bribe will accept a bribe, and a man not above working for Kentucky distillers cannot be above working for Jay Gould. Wiman is Gould's confidant, and the agent chosen to arrange matters with Canadian publishers in the interest of the Gould monopoly. These are the facts in a nutshell.

For several years The Globe has had no standing in Canada as an organ of public opinion, but the reflected lustre of the Brown regime has enabled it to impose upon strangers with more or less effect. Now that the alien whose approbation it has courted with such grovelling assiduity spurns its overtures its backers must have borne in upon them the conviction long since impressed upon the public mind—that if The Globe is to be of any use to any party, it must undergo either a change of policy or a change of management.

The Irish may as well give up the attempt to bulldoze Balfour. He endured one hundred addresses at Birmingham the other day and then delivered an address himself. This beats even Lord Dufferin's record.

The New York Herald has a pretty strong anti-Canadian appetite, but it cannot stomach The Globe's truculent threat that unless Canada give up her fisheries and her markets to the foreigner "the blood of our young men shall flow" in retaliation for our peaceable assertion of our natural and treaty rights. The Herald bluntly says that The Globe is "hysterical," and that its threat of war is "nonsense."

THE IRISH DISTURBANCE.

Differences Said to Exist in the Gladstone Camp.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Renewed rumors of differences in the Gladstone camp point to the transfer of the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Lords from Earl Granville to Earl Spencer, and the retailers of this class of gossip also see in Lord Rosebery's recently excusing himself from speaking at an important political gathering on the ground of indefinite position his inability to go the length of Mr. Gladstone's recent utterances.

There is, however, no ground for the assumption that Mr. Gladstone is in advance of his colleagues in his opinion concerning the Irish situation, though there is little doubt that Mr. Dillon's recent advice to tenants to refuse to accept even reasonable offers from their landlords is causing qualms in the bosoms of some of the Gladstonians following who are nervously inquiring whether Mr. Gladstone is prepared to indorse Mr. Dillon's views as to retaliation upon coercion by means of a practical refusal to pay any rent at all, the plan of campaign having brought the landlords to their knees, and put the tenants in a position to dictate their own terms.

Reception to Hartington and Goschen.

DUBLIN, Nov. 6.—The Unionists are making preparations to give Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen a grand reception in Dublin, and 200 gentlemen have already joined the committee having the matter in charge, but fears are expressed of dangerous demonstrations on the part of the Catholics of the Irish capital, who regard Lord Hartington as mainly responsible, by consent, for the coercion policy of the Government, and the enthusiasm of the admirers of the two is therefore considerably subdued.

O'Brien Defies the Castle.

DUBLIN, Nov. 5.—Mr. O'Brien looks pale and worn, but his spirit is not subdued. He reiterated his defiance of Dublin Castle yesterday, and declared that if prison clothes were put on him he would tear them off and continue to do so as long as he had strength. The Tory doctor who visits the prison has declared Mr. O'Brien to be suffering from weak action of the heart, and that one night on a plank in a dark cell without bedclothing or heat, may be sufficient to kill him.

The Governor of Tullamore jail, in his letter asking instructions regarding the treatment of Mr. O'Brien, expressed in strong terms his objection to doing any dirty work for the Dublin executive, and in reply received a telegram summoning him to an interview with the Castle authorities. He promptly obeyed the summons, but has not since returned to his post of duty.

Mr. O'Brien Resists.

DUBLIN, Nov. 6.—Mr. O'Brien resisted the attempt to force him to put on the uniform of the Tullamore Jail to-day. The prison doctor then directed the Governor to declare on his count of the unfavorable state of Mr. O'Brien's health.

A LAND PURCHASE SCHEME.

It is Reported that Such a Bill Will be Introduced Next Session.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Cabinet council held on Thursday, besides hearing Mr. Balfour's report on the state of Ireland and discussing the most important of current foreign affairs, decided that the coming session of Parliament should see the introduction of a land purchase scheme for Ireland. There had been considerable doubt in the minds of many of the Ministers as to the expediency of producing such a bill until Ireland should become quiet, especially as the Gladstonians are counting with extreme confidence upon the overthrow of the Government upon this measure, but the counsel of those most favorable to immediate action prevailed and the introduction of the bill is practically settled. One of the circumstances having great weight in inducing the belief that the Liberals are contemplating a coup is the fact that Earl Spencer in a recent speech stated that he had postponed his visit to India because he did not desire to be far distant from his leader when his service should be required, and this utterance is construed to indicate that the Liberal leaders believe that Mr. Gladstone will soon be restored to power.

MRS. LANGTRY AT MONTREAL.

A Great Theatrical Engagement at the Metropolis—Other Matters of the Stage.

MONTREAL, Nov. 5.—Mrs. Langtry closed one of the most successful theatrical engagements ever known in Montreal. It was her first visit to the city. The Academy of Music was packed to suffocation last night when Mrs. Langtry appeared as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons." The company left for Toronto this evening. Mrs. Langtry will rest and sleep in her special car which is presided over by a retinue of seven servants.

Attractions for the Week.

Mrs. Langtry will open her engagement in the Grand Opera House this evening. She will give four performances: To-night and Wednesday night, "As in a Looking Glass;" Tuesday night and Wednesday matinee, "Lady of Lyons."

Alice Harrison in "Photos" commences a week's engagement at the Toronto Opera House this evening. The Providence Telegram says: "Miss Harrison is an excellent comedienne. She has a certain degree of magnetism and added to this she has a very engaging stage presence, she dances with grace and taking abandon and her singing is really excellent. Miss Harrison is also an adept in the line of the burlesque. The supporting company is as a whole an excellent one, and Miss Rose, Messrs. Mills and Connolly are deserving of special praise." Commencing this morning the box office will be open continually from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. for the sale of reserved seats.

The plan for the classical and popular concert of next Thursday evening is now open at Nordheimer's. The concert will take place in Association Hall, in the new Y.M.C.A. building, which is fitted up throughout with opera chairs.

Saw Mills at Hull Burned.

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—What threatened for a while to be a terrible fire broke out about 6 o'clock this evening in Lord & Hurdman's saw mills, Hull, and burned with great rapidity, both mills being entirely destroyed in less than an hour. Loss about $75,000; insurance $35,000. The mills were immediately in the rear of Eddy's and fears were entertained that the fire would spread that way, but no less than thirteen streams of water got on it, one from the Hull Fire Brigade, four from Lord & Hurdman's and eight from Eddy's, and the fire was confined to the mills.

Oriental Magnificence.

The collection of Oriental carpets, by far the largest and most magnificent which has ever been brought before the Toronto public, and which is now on view at Messrs. Oliver, Coate & Co.'s auction room, presents at once the splendors of ancient Hindostan, the luxuriousness of Turkey and the richness of Persia, together with that glamor of romance and mystery surrounding the history and personal environments of Oriental people. Whether it be in the peculiarity of the colors used, or in some unknown process which is strongly suspected they belonged to Cornwall. However, no one was seriously hurt at the depot, the best part of the cutting and roughshod work having been done on the field during the action.

Tudhope Brutally Assaulted.

Just after game was called, when darkness had set in, a brutal affair occurred on the grounds. Tudhope, one of the home fields for Cornwall, was about to walk towards the dressing-room when he was approached by a burly young ruffian who was apparently a stranger to the place. After making use of an offensive remark towards Tudhope, the rough knocked him down and kicked him brutally about the head with his heavy boots. The Cornwall man was badly injured. His assailant is said to be a member of the Young Shamrocks. No effort was made by the onlookers to rescue Tudhope from his brutal assailant.

Talk about kicking and bickering on a base-ball field. There was more bad blood and back talk developed at the Montreal match yesterday over the match in a minute than there would be in a diamond contest in two and a half hours, and this with Jay Faatz, "Chub" Collins and all the other famous "kickers" thrown in. The Cornwalls and their visiting friends were roundly denounced in many quarters, but it should not be forgotten that all the blame is not attachable to one side: it takes two to make a quarrel. The members and friends of the Montreal Lacrosse Club to a man threw the cold sympathy for Cornwall, while the Shamrocks, or many of them at least, shouted themselves hoarse for their old-time antagonists from Toronto.

Starting the Game.

The Torontos conceded everything in the selection of officers, these gentlemen, all members of the Montreal Lacrosse Club, finally being decided upon: Referee, F. Larmonth; umpires, W. D. Aird and T. L. Patton. The teams and their positions were:

Toronto.		*Cornwalls.*
Martin	goal	Carpenter
Hubbell	point	Lewis
J. S. Gardin	cover point	Kelly
Drynan		Adams
Johnston	defence field	Davies
Gordon		Hughes
Dixon	centre field	Mc. Allan
Boxall		Smith
Coulson	home field	McDonell
Powell		Tudhope
Scholfield	outside home	Broderick
Rutherford	inside home	Black
C. H. Nelson	captain	McLennan

Referee, Larmouth; umpires, W. D. Aird and T. L. Patton.

Game.	*Won by.*	*Scorer.*	*Time*
First	Torontos	Scholfield	14 min.
Second	Cornwalls	Black	22 min.
Third	Torontos	Rutherford	37 min.
Fourth	Cornwalls	Tudhope	11 min.

The Cornwalls won the toss and elected to play down the field to the east, the visitors having to face the sun, which was now pretty strong. The first game, as in the three subsequent ones, was not distinguished particularly for brilliant individual play. It was an exhibition of scientific team lacrosse. The Cornwall men looked like giants beside the Torontos, and it is said they averaged fifteen pounds to the man more than the latter. This is probably a correct estimate. The Cornwalls claim not to have had a stock in their hands since Oct. 1, but nevertheless they played in thorough sympathy. There was not a weak spot in their position. The Torontos skimmed and dodged over the field with wonderful swiftness and their playing all throughout the game was nearly faultless. The ball was kept almost continually around the Cornwalls goal, Dixon having landed it in that locality several times from the centre with the most graceful of drops. Smith for the Cornwalls won numerous encomiums from the stand for his brilliant play. Lewis also distinguished himself in this game. At the end of 16 minutes Scholfield managed by a clever throw to score. This was a signal for a general war-whoops from the friends of the Torontos.

Cornwall Scores in 19 Min.

Up to this stage the betting averaged about 100 to 85 on the Cornwalls. Nearly all the bets that were made were booked before play began. Very little was put up on the grounds at least, after the first game. The second game was fraught with considerable rough play. Lally was not long in getting into a quarrel with one of the Toronto men. In a second half a dozen players were involved in it. The referee called time, and it looked as if the game would be broken up. However, in a couple of minutes play was resumed, no one being hurt. The next one to come to grief was Tudhope. He was struck in the ribs, accidentally of course, by a passing player and paid tribute to Mother Earth. He was carried to the dressing-room, revived, and in five minutes play proceeded. Nothing remarkable in the way of individual play occurred in this game. Team action had the call, with a big improvement on the part of the Cornwalls, who had evidently benefited much by the practice of the first game. Toronto played a superb game as a whole; the work was almost perfect. At the end of 23 minutes Black scored for Cornwall.

Then a protest and kick was entered. On starting the match Referee Larmonth paraded the clubs before him and said the blowing of his whistle would be the signal of "time." Just before Black scored the referee's whistle sounded shrilly over the frozen field; Hubbell, Gervin and Drynan dropped their sticks, thinking that time had been called. It was during this lull that Black got in his work. The referee did not deny that he had blown the whistle, but offered the remarkable excuse that it was merely a "warning," and would not allow the protest. As in the first and in all the subsequent games, the scoring was made at the west goal.

Toronto Again in 37 Min.

Each club having won a game the excitement became intense. A few bets at evens were made. The Cornwall enthusiasts, however, who had made bets of 1 to 4 that their team would win three straights were very sick about this time; not a few of these wagers were made. This game was a series of delays from one cause or another, interspersed with several interesting and spirited exhibitions of lacrosse. Martin played like a Trojan around goal; he proved himself a perfect dead shot, never missed a ball and always succeeded in sending it well down the field, in spite of the three or four Cornwalls who were always after him. "He is playing the game of two men," was frequently heard in the stands. Lewis, the colored point of Cornwall, was distinguishing himself and was closely surveyed by the spectators. Eckhardt scored in the west goal at the end of 37 minutes.

Cornwall Makes a Tie.

The majority of the people in the stands now looked upon the match as a gift for Toronto. The boys from the west had played a magnificent game in the third. It was legitimate work all round. Notwithstanding that Drynan was said to be off, he held his end up in elegant style. True he did not look the best, but when there was work in his quarter he was generally there with both feet and both hands. The play here was quick and rough; betimes. Three or four of the Toronto men got mixed up in the mêlée, face or limbs in the most approved fashion, but they never failed to return the compliment. Tudhope managed to put an end to the suspense by scoring in 11 minutes.

The Fifth a Draw.

The shades of night now began to settle over the grounds. The shadow of Mount Royal added materially to the increasing darkness. The excitement in the stands was so intense that it knew no bounds. The cry went up that the fifth game would be played. But it was started exactly at 5.05. The darkness increased by a well defined degree of shade at so much per minute. It came in layers, and the spectators could almost see them being put on by the unknown hand. At the end of five minutes the game could hardly be seen from the stands. It was almost impossible to see the ball six feet away. It at once became apparent that the game must be called, and at the end of seven minutes the referee's whistle sounded. This settled it. The great world championship match ended in a draw, to the almost universal disgust of the spectators and the players themselves, who wanted to see it decided one way or the other. J. Allan Lowe of Sport got his advertisement all the same, and the trophy remains in abeyance.

Dissatisfied With the Uncertainty.

When the draw was formally declared, the Torontos seemed to be as much disgusted as if they had lost the match. Not a smile could be seen anywhere. They were confident that they would have won the match but for several untoward events and the darkness. Ten minutes more of good light would probably have settled it in their favor. Never did a team go into the field with more determination to win than did they in the fifth game. They had studied their opponents' qualities at every point. They were fighting foemen worthy of their steel, but nevertheless they commanded the call on scientific, clean and brilliant team lacrosse. Their play was suggestive of automatic action. The spectators were treated to a magnificent exhibition, and everyone regretted that it was not settled. But fate and darkness declared against it. And in the place of wreaths of smiles, visions of painting Boston red, the Grand Trunk Railway a beautiful pea green with their winnings, and a triumphant march into their own city, naught but scowls, sore and aching limbs, a few scarred visages and many modern curse words were visible to the naked eye grated on the ear. They took their departure for home with sullen looks and lowering brows, and it is good betting that their perturbed frame of mind was not assuaged by the long ride home.

Arranging Another Match.

As a late hour to-night the editor of Sport prepared the following article, which will be published in this week's edition of the paper: "Toronto having come down to Montreal, a distance of 333 miles, and a being unfavorable to them to return inside of a week, we offer our unwon trophy, to be competed for as follows:

1. The match to be with the same teams or other bona fide members up to the present date of the season of 1887.
2. Under the same rules.
3. To be played on the baseball grounds.
4. On Saturday, Nov. 12, or other Saturday, this month.
5. Cornwall to get $600 to go to Toronto. The gate to be divided as before. R. F. Davies to manage the match.
6. The referee to be appointed on Thursday before the match, or failing, to be named by sport. Both teams having agreed to play for sport's trophy as the championship emblem of the world, it virtually carried with it that distinction.

By this offer we will be bound. Should both teams agree to postponement till next year, we will place the trophy in trust with W. H. Walby, President of the M.A.A.A., for a match next season.

Surveyed From the Toronto End.

There is no doubt that a great many people would like to see the match played out this season. If the offer of Sport, as above, cannot be accepted The World would suggest that the match be played at Ottawa, a perfectly neutral ground, on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 17. On that day, with a clear railway rate to the Capital, 7000 or 8000 spectators could be attracted.

The management of Saturday's match was left entirely to the individual players of the Cornwalls. The managing committee withdrew from all responsibility. Lewis claims the credit of arranging the match for his team; perhaps he can arrange one in accordance with The World's suggestion.

It is not at all likely that Cornwall would consent to play in Toronto.

The Torontos' share of Saturday's gate was $395.

If anything is to be done for a deciding match this year it must be done quickly and at once.

A SURPRISE FOR FOOTBALLISTS.

The Toronto University Rugby Union Team Defeats McGill College Easily.

All last week Captain Ed. Senkler of the 'Varsity Rugby Union team, had his men practising diligently. The fruits of the week's work were shown on Saturday when the 'Varsity boys easily defeated the men from McGill. Reports which had come up from Montreal gave Toronto footballers the impression that the 'Varsity team would have nothing in the way of a soft thing. As a matter of fact, although the score would indicate that the winners had it all their own way, the play was very close. The 'Varsity won the game by their strong punting and by the weak catching of the McGill backs. Still it is rather difficult for a man to catch a ball when half-a-dozen opposition forwards are ready to jump on him. The McGill backs were in this position most of the time. The forwards on both teams played up well, but some of the scrimmages were spoiled by players persistently lying on the ball after they had been warned by the referee. It would be a good scheme if some players who are given to falling on their knees were ruled off. The World does not refer particularly to the players in Saturday's game. There is hardly a club in the Ontario Union which has not at least a couple of men who have this habit. Referee Lawless had to warn players on both sides on Saturday before they could be induced to stand up.

The college lawn was fringed with spectators when the teams came out. The McGill men had discarded their old red and white striped jerseys, and appeared in pure white, consequently they looked larger than their opponents. The 'Varsity won the toss and took the kick off, defending the northern goal. These were the teams:

Varsity.		*McGill.*
A. N. Garrett	backs	Blanchard
J. H. Senkler		Hamilton
J. Boyd	halves	McLean
E. C. Senkler (Capt.)		Lucas
G. R. McCless	quarters	Dunlop
M. Macdonell (Capt.)		Mulligan
I. Senkler	wings	Springle
W. Thompson		Edwards
Bickerdike		Drummond
McLaren		MacNutt
Greene	forwards	Hetherington
McKay		Nesmith
Downs		Brown
O. Boyd		Jamieson
H. Eckhardt		
W. R. Nesbitt	umpire	F. Swabie

Mr. F. C. Lawless of the Ottawa Football Club was referee. It was agreed to play two forty-five minutes. Harry Senkler's kick off sent the ball well down into Back Hamilton's territory, Hamilton didn't get there in time to return it and the first scrimmage took place within a few feet of McGill's goal line. The ball came out, Wattie Thomson made a good although unsuccessful drop and the ball was rouged.

Hamilton kicked it out, but Wattie Thomson returned well and Blanchard, who waited for the bladder to bounce, instead of trying to get it on the fly, was jumped on by George McClean before he could kick. The scrimmage which followed resulted in the ball being gradually forced back towards the McGill goal until it was within ten feet of the line, Ed. Senkler got it and passed to Thomson, who chucked to Harry Senkler. A short run landed the ball immediately in front of the McGill goal and the Montreal backs retired in anticipation of a drop. The ball was again passed to Harry Senkler but he preferred to run and was collared on the goal line. Some fierce scrimmaging followed and finally the ball was kicked over the line with Half-back Senkler and Hamilton after it hard as they could pelt. Senkler got there first and secured a try. The ball was taken out and as it had to be kicked from a point within a very few feet of the eastern touch line nobody expected to see a goal kicked. McGill touched the bladder for Harry Senkler, who did the needful in fine shape. Score:—0-0.

McGill kicked off from half way, and instead of making a big kick Drummond sent it barely over the heads of the Toronto forwards. A series of scrimmages in the centre of the field followed. Finally George McClean got away with the ball and by a short run got down to McGill's twenty-five yard mark, where he was grabbed by Lucas in great shape. The ball was passed to Wattie Thomson, after the scrimmage, and he punted magnificently down to Blanchard, who returned well. Some more practice followed, the ball finally being punted well up to the 'Varsity goal, where Garrett got it and punted well into touch. McLaren got the ball after the throw in and made a pretty run but was called back on a hand throw-in. Eckhardt picked Brymner's lap seam the ball well up on the 'Varsity goal, but Garrett was again on deck and the foremost of the McGill rush were repaid for their good follow up by seeing the ball soar back above their heads. Some good work by 'Varsity scrimmage sent the ball back to the McGill goal, and was finally rushed over and a touch without a try obtained. Score 13—0. Half time was soon afterward called.

The second half was remarkable only for the fierce fight made by McGill's rush. Their native fury went to pieces. Scrimmaging was useless. The 'Varsity began rushing things on the kick-off, but McGill's back, Blanchard, who, by the way, punted beautifully the game through, sent the bladder back and for the first time 'Varsity got in danger. The ball was rushed near the home goal line and Garrett was finally obliged to touch down in his own goal. Score 13—2. 'Varsity rushed the ball up the field after kicking off and Harry Senkler looked like getting over when he was tripped in good style by Mutton. The ball came out on the McGill side of the scrimmage and Lucas punted it down to Garrett, who replied with a tremendous kick, which sent the bladder behind McGill's goal line. H. Senkler followed up well and by a phenomenal dive at the ball, secured a try which he kicked well. Score 21—2.

McGill hustled the ball down the field after the kick-off, and after some sharp scrimmaging secured a touch. Macdonell unsuccessfully tried the kick; score, 21—5. McGill returned the ball to Ivan Senkler after the kick-off, the bladder was punted back well and 'Varsity forwards following well up would have rushed the ball over the line had not Dunlap, by a good flying kick, sent the leather into touch on the western boundary line. The ball was passed out to McKay, who chucked to Boyd. A good punt put the ball behind the McGill goal and Moss rushed in and got a try. Seekler's kick did not add anything to the score, which now stood 24—5. After this the play on both sides was very even, 'Varsity being obliged to rouge once. When time was called the score stood 27—7.

McGill's defeat is ascribable mainly to the loose play of their halves. The forwards and wings on both sides played very well. McGill may pride itself on the fact that it has in its captain, Max Macdonell, one of the most persistent off-side players ever seen in Toronto. He was playing on the left wing and The World is not exaggerating when it says that he was off side at least half a dozen times. Talk about Ottawa College. They haven't a player who is a marker to Macdonnell. Mr. Lawless was appealed to several times to warn Macdonnell, and he finally did so in such a pronounced way as to considerably dampen Mac. McGill captain's enthusiasm for getine in front of the ball. With this exception McGill played as fair a game as anyone could want to see. Blanchard, their best back, is a daisy. He has only one thing to learn, and that is that a Rugby ball doesn't always bound the way it comes. Several times on Saturday he committed the error of waiting for the bound instead of trying a flying catch.

In the evening the 'Varsity boys dined the McGill fifteen at the Rossin.

Football Kicks.

The last and probably most important match of the season in Toronto will take place on the lawn next Saturday, when the Varsity and Trinities will play for the Kerr Challenge Cup. The Torontos are practising hard and promise to give the boys in blue a good shove.

Wattie Thomson, the 'Varsity's new recruit, is playing a great game. He must rid himself of the tendency to run with the ball instead of kicking before he can ever become a really first-class man.

Toronto is thinking of going to Hamilton on Thanksgiving Day.

McGill team averages 161 pounds. The forwards are a finely built lot of men.

Toronto University and Montreal both beat McGill easily. Wouldn't the red and black and the blue jerseyed teams make a great match?

The Parkdale Junior Football Club met the Marlborough Juniors for the first time on Saturday. The game resulted in a draw, 2 goals to 2.

At Montreal Saturday the Ottawa College fifteen defeated Montreal by 10 to 5. These clubs were the champions of their respective provinces and there was a great deal of interest manifested.

Empty Saddles at the Rust.

Gates' race course where the Hounds met on Saturday is situated on the Don and Danforth-road near Little York, and to that place the members of the Toronto Hunt and their friends made their way to participate in the pleasures of fox hunting. There was a large field of red-coated gentry with several ladies. The Master looked just as if he had walked out of a picture frame, so close and compact were he and his handsome grey hunter Isaac. The ladies were: Miss Smith on Jeanette, Miss Gardner on Erminie, Mrs. Carruthers on Lansdowne, and Mrs. Batty on Pawnbroker, who are always in the front rank and give the sterner sex many a lead. Of the gentlemen there were R. S. Mara on Broker, Jas. Carruthers on Reford, F. A. Campbell on Billetto, a brother to the crack 2-year-old Raceland, R. J. Score on Punch, F E. McDonald on Lochiel, C. Brown on Lady Baldy, G. Gwatkin on Limerick, J. Doane on Toronto, G. P. Sharpe on Ellen Terry, G. Kiely on Peter, A. Shields on a handsome big chestnut who took the fancy of many, W. B. Wright on War Song, W. H. Stone on Sunshine, F. P. Jeffery on Estella, Dr. Moorhouse on a good-looking bay, up to any weight, Turnbull Smith on Royal, W. S. Lee on Mamie Cross, D. B. Dick, on Architect, G. Wickham on Merry Belle, C. Lee on Jack and many others, including Martin David Smith, who, while hunting out near Carlton early in the season had his arm broken by a fall from his pony. The plucky youngster was mounted on a sayllish chestnut of the Master's. "Shortly after 4 o'clock Huntsman "Tim," who was riding Trustee, took the hounds to the lower end of the track where they were cast off. The scent lay northward. A rail fence was the first obstacle; many cleared it successfully and others took a rail with them. Messrs Elliott's and Musson's farms were then crossed; then a long ravine was traversed in which a post and rails brought Mrs. Batty down, but she got clear and was up in an instant, had "Pawny" by the bridle and with the assistance of Dr. Campbell remounted and was soon up with the field. Then there was a run over the Wexford Hills, and after a short check the pack was laid on in Armstrong's farm, where several good-sized fences were met. A second check on Moffatt's farm was followed by a cast off on Hern's farm. Running south one field, a rail fence with a drop was done handsomely by the Master, Mrs. Carruthers, Miss Gardner, then someone behind carried off the top rail. A descent to a ravine, then an ascent through Hine's bush, brought the riders to the clear again where a stiff post and rails had to be negotiated. The Master showed the way, then Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. McDonald, Miss Gardner, Mr. Gwatkin, then Mr. Doane at a rattling pace, but Toronto catching it with his knees came down a nasty crupper. Mr. Score also took a header, but with much grace landed on his feet none the worse and quickly remounted. A short check then let them draw together and after making their way south under the Grand Trunk Railway bridge near Coleman they made off again. The pack turned west through Melbourne's bush, where a big rail fence was encountered. The huntsman was she first to challenge and cleared in safety, then Mrs. Batty, Mrs. Carruthers, Miss Gardner also landed on the other side, Mr. Gwatkin leading the gentlemen. Another stiff "rail the west of the bush brought them into Mr. Cully's farm. The Kingston Road then being crossed to the clear just north of Victoria Park brought the chase to an end.

Good Racing at the Capital City.