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WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1887.

An Argument for Annexation.

The best argument yet brought forward in favor of commercial union is one advanced by Dr. Goldwin Smith. It does not, however, tell so much in favor of commercial union, as of annexation out and out. And it is substantially to the following effect: England's greatest trouble, perhaps her greatest danger, too, lies in the enmity of the Irish in the United States. But Irish-Americans can chiefly hit England through Canada. As long as Canada remains in political union with Britain, the Irish in America have before them the inducement to strike the Mother Country through the colony. But were Canada to become a part of the United States, Irish attacks upon it would have to cease, either in the form of Fenian raids or of making trouble about the fisheries. What the Professor contemplates, apparently, is a friendly understanding between the Mother Country and her descendants, which should include the great Republic as well as Canada and Australia. The latter is so far away, on the other side of the globe, that any very close alliance, and one going much into details, would scarcely be workable; but still our kindred in the Southern Hemisphere might feel at home as a part of the great and all-friendly fraternity. Now, say that England does lose something commercially by the substitution of the higher American tariff for the lower Canadian one. She would gain ten times more through relief from the Irish danger which is always threatening her through the States and Canada together. The danger of Fenian raids and of the fishery difficulty would disappear at once and forever. Now, say that it might be some commercial loss, and even some political humiliation to boot, for England to drop Canada, and let it go to the United States. Would it not be amply worth while, would it not pay, in every sense, to do this, for the sake of baffling the Irish in the United States? Evidently the Professor has his or something like it in view, though perhaps he does not say it 'out loud,' in plain terms.

In his series of papers on the present position of European politics, recently published in The Fortnightly Review, Sir Charles Dilke draws the keen attention to the vast armies maintained by Continental nations, compared with the small numbers that Britain keeps under arms. A country having free government gets its soldiers by voluntary enlistment only; but on the Continent the conscription prevails, whether under the absolute rule of the Czar, or as in France, under what we may call a military government tempered by a Republicanism which exists in name more than in fact. Italy comes the nearest of any to England of having Parliamentary government, but Germany is practically a military monarchy, and it is stretching things entirely too much to call it a free country. If the military autocrats, the Emperor included, say that so many men must be raised for the army, the men have to come forward, whether they like it or not. Sir Charles does not say all this in as many words, but this is his practical conclusion—the large armies of Europe, beside the very small army of England. He suggests this as a reason why England should rid herself of all differences with America, in order that she may be less encumbered in dealing with European powers. He suggests again what he did almost twenty years ago—the existence of "Greater Britain," which he does not, however, seem to take as meaning a political or even a commercial alliance all over. Still, he leaves it open to us to think of something like this as what ought to be in the future, and now let us give something in his own words:

In "Greater Britain" the doctrine which I attempted to lay down was that the English-speaking and the English-governed lands should attract a larger share of the attention of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom; that in all these, whether subject or not subject to the British rule, the English race was essentially the same in its most marked characteristic, that is the principal English-speaking country not subject to the Queen, the United States, England had imposed her tongue and laws upon the offshoots of Germany, Scandinavia, Spain, and Italy, which now add of Russia; and that the dominance of our language throughout this power, and enormous country was in itself a vast assistance to our trade, and must produce in the future political phenomena to which our attention ought more persistently to be called. In the English-speaking countries, or true colonies of England in Professor Freeman's sense, there is also a vast population which has been born in the United Kingdom, and the majority of the four and a half to five millions of people born at home who are now abroad are to be found within the United States, a number with which we should compare the quarter of a million of foreigners who alone are to be found in the United Kingdom, in order to form in our minds some conception of our expansive force. In the English-governed lands, or expansion of the English state, to which Professor Seeley directs his attention, we have, however, countries which in the long run may become even more remarkable than the United States themselves. As compared with the thirty-five millions of people who live in the United Kingdom, we have in the whole empire two hundred and fifty-five millions directly under our rule, or if we include protected territories, some three hundred and twenty millions. Of territories directly subject to us we have in Australia a country virtually of the size of the United States. The area which is protected or ruled by us is two and a half times as large as Europe, and it is possible that the day will come when Australia, which is considerably more than three times the size of India, will support a white population which may be counted by hundreds of millions. It is impossible to leave these facts, and the dreams which may be founded on them, wholly out of account when writing of the present strength of the United Kingdom, and if, on the one hand, imperial federation is not feasible at the moment and is not a force to lean on now, on the other hand we ought to bear in mind the danger that an attitude of weak effacement may make our colonies feel that there is here no sufficient energy to continue to hold together the empire as it stands.

Sir Charles Dilke is of opinion that it is quite possible to hold the Empire together. But of course it must be under a system of perfect freedom for the colonies to do as they please commercially. Well, that much is practically conceded, which will do for Canada and Australia. But apparently some different understanding with the American Republic will have to be reached in order to do away with the Irish in America, as a danger to Britain through Canada.

Dr. Smith's idea apparently is that we have no other resource than to give up, and to admit that the existence of the Irish-American element is impossible to maintain British connection in Canada. We are not so sure about that; although, as we have admitted at the start, the Irish danger from the States is the only one of any account that threatens to compel Canada to drop British connection. However, things are changing in that respect. The fishery difficulties appear to be settling themselves, and after that there is nothing to make trouble with Washington. The United States being committed to the doctrine and practice of protection, cannot reasonably find faults with Canada for doing the same thing.

Dr. Smith apparently has in view the Greatness Britain of all, including what ones were British colonies as well as what now are. But it can be seen that the Irish danger in America is what hurries him up. And it may hurry us all up towards a settlement with Washington. But this seems to be drawing nearer otherwise. The fishery difficulties appear to be settling themselves. Dr. Smith's idea is a big one, and not to be dismissed without much consideration. There would still be something great in it, even if there were no Irish difficulty to bring up the argument of compulsion. But we do not see any compulsion as yet. Just now Canadian and American fishermen, in spite of the interference of Irish-American politicians coming in, appear to be in a fair way of settling the fishery difficulties for themselves. We are probably not astray in saying this, that while either commercial union or annexation may yet be a resort forced upon us by the Irish-Americans in the United States, the necessity for it does not presently appear.

The Bylaws Carried.

The three bylaws that were submitted yesterday have been carried. Everyone seems pleased that the volunteers have overcome the difficulty that stood between them and their new building. The boys worked hard yesterday and they deserve all the bylaw entitles them to. We hope the delay that has been manifested in regard to the new Court House will not be met with in the erection of the new Drill Shed. To the friends of this bylaw is also due to a large extent the passage of the other two, a great many voters being attracted to the polls by them, who otherwise would not have gone.

The Latest on the Fishery Troubles.

The latest as to the fishery troubles is that they are gradually settling themselves—not by any new agreement, but by the better agreement of agreements made long ago. Captains of American war vessels now in the dangerous neighborhoods have cautioned American fishermen that they must strictly comply with treaty requirements, and that otherwise they need no protection from the United States. Details as to what these treaty requirements are have been published, by order of the American Admiral, and nothing has been left undone that could be done to make American fishermen aware of what they have to take care of.

This decided American position, in favor of enforcement of the law, has its present explanation in something which goes along with it. It may be American policy to refrain scrupulously from fishing within Canadian limits, while still making it felt as acutely by Canadian fishermen that they are excluded from selling in American ports. But this may be what is done meantime, preparatory to an agreement which is to come ere long—that there shall be free fisheries and a free market on both sides. This is the British offer of some time ago, and it looks a little nearer than it did some time ago.

We have The Globe's word for it that fourteen years ago Mr. Book of Grimsby, "a typical Canadian farmer," bought in the oldest settled portion of Ontario land at $90 per acre which he now values at $200 per acre. As a type of the class whom The Globe has been describing as a ruined, poor lot of devils, "helpless and hopeless," living upon depreciated and mortgaged farms, Mr. Book is a whole library of testimony against the false witness of the dough-faces.

The London Times' latest happy hit is to describe the London railway disaster as "a terrible accident in Manitoba." Manifestly The Times does not know a prairie where wild bananas grow.

An American syndicate is putting up telephone wires in China. This is civilization's most modern method of familiarizing the heathen with our "hello!"

The learned Mail—which is nothing if not learedly heavy—said yesterday morning that the Government was fighting to retain the seat for South Renfrew. The fact that the late lamented representative of that constituency had held it for the Opposition did not trouble the learned Mail a bit. In Canadian politics "a little learning is a dangerous thing."

Syracuse Standard: "There will be no commercial union without political union, and there will be no political union until Canada asks for it."

By typographical errors the Deacon was yesterday made to say, in fourteen different and distinct places, that his "name is Rax." Such treatment of an Americanized Canadian gentleman who has shed so much haire upon the great Canadian hen and her "broilers," for which he has offered $2.50 per broil, is unworthy of the good Deacon, and would not have transpired had not the g. d. been engaged at the time with Mr. Laxton of The Winnipeg Free Press, who is down here buying shod guns with which to dig ditches by the Red River and P.D.Q. Railway. The good Deacon would never have spoken of Mr. Wiman so disrespectfully, inasmuch as the latter's full front name is Erastus, Esq., the Wiman being a secondary consideration. There can be no doubt but that so soon as the g. d. gets through with buying shot guns for the R.R.P.D.Q. Railway he will turn his attention to the correction of the hireling who printed the word "Rax" in the most ignominious manner in fourteen places.

Buffalo on the eastern and Detroit on the western border of Ontario will, under commercial union, soon deprive Toronto of her commercial supremacy in this province. The Globe and Mail do not profess to think so, but it is with such expectations in view that the people of those two cities are looking at the question. Here is what The Detroit News says on behalf of that city: "Detroit, which sits on the border, with one hand tied by commercial restrictions, should be the first to move. To her commercial union would mean an expansion of business and an acceleration of growth that would make her rival Chicago. It would substantially double the territory which would be tributary to her. It would open a market of two millions of consumers from whom she is now shut out by the arbitrary fiat of government. It would, in fact, give her a boom to which those of the far west cities were trifles."

The American habit of reading in the street cars is growing in Toronto. Five out of six of the men who ride down in the morning have their noses buried in the daily papers.—Globe.

The observing reporter forgot to add, what he must have seen, that four out of every one of those five have The World before them.

The latest returns give Mr. Ferguson, Conservative candidate, a majority of 136 in the South Renfrew election which was voted on yesterday.

FROM WORLD READERS.

Matters of Interest to Citizens That Find Their Way Into Print.

Editor World: I hailed with pleasure the announcement in The World of July 29 "that all privy pits, cisterns and wells are to be abolished on April 1, 1888." Having suffered from the first stated nuisance for several years, it is an extreme satisfaction to me to know that I will be able to compel those unfriendly neighbors to do what it was impossible for me to obtain by persuasion. Dr. Canniff deserves the warmest thanks from the community for the thorough and energetic way he performs his duty as health officer. It is sad to think that in this boasted nineteenth century no word of praise or thanks should be tendered to such men as Dr. Canniff, who is conferring practical benefits on the citizens by protecting life and making home more pleasant and enjoyable, while Sam Jones, with his "jokes" and religious fanaticism" has the crowd worshiping him.

I am also glad to see the Mayor is giving some of his time and attention to this matter, and I have no doubt in the future we shall see a city that will compare favorably with any on this continent. A SUFFERER.

Toronto, Aug. 1.

Let the Butts be Removed.

Editor World: Re the various letters that have appeared in your valuable paper on this all-important subject, there can be only one opinion by the public generally, i.e., that the butts be removed and at once. The land, as I understand it, is ordnance or government land, and in one letter an absurd suggestion has been made to have the Industrial Fair Association pay the Military Department $1000 an acre for what they require to enlarge Exhibition Park. What right have they for remuneration when the land does not belong to them? Much better the lands were given over to the Industrial Fair Association, than use it as it has been in the destruction of human life.

This sad affair causing the death of young Mr. Macdonald calls for the strictest investigation, as the authorities in charge of the rifle brigade should have known, first of all before a shot was fired, whether there was danger of taking life. STRAY SHOT.

Toronto, Aug. 1.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Editor World: Is the melon a fruit or a vegetable? Is a squash or a cucumber a vegetable? Is a citron a vegetable? They are all fruits of running vines. What about the tomato? It is more of a fruit than any of the above. But it is seldom called fruit.

Peterboro, Aug. 1. PETERBORO.

An Officer and Gentleman Apologizes.

Editor World: If the parents and relations of the late Percy Macdonald feel hurt at the remarks in my letter of July 30, to them I tender a most ample apology, as an old officer and a gentleman should do.

With reference to the remarks by the young man by the name of Sims, they are not worth answering. PERCY BEALE,

Captain, late Adjutant H. M. 10th Foot.

The Police Court.

Editor World: Is it run, or generosity, or necessity, or utility, that makes the citizens of Toronto content to pay a large salary to a legally qualified magistrate for the Police Court, and then allows his place to be filled for two or three months annually by non-professional aldermen? Do they do the work free, while the salaried magistrate gets the pay? And if non-professional men can do the business for two or three months in the year, why can they not do it all the time and save the city a salary. ECONOMY.

A Trade With the United States.

Editor World: 1. The United States own Alaska; separated from the rest of her territory by British Columbia. It is of little practical value to the United States, but to the Dominion it would be very useful, being our sea-coast in the Pacific. It was given up through the carelessness of an ignorant treaty maker. 2. The United States also owns a small point of land at the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods, of no use to her, which cost her nothing and which, like Alaska, was given to us through the stupidity of a treaty maker. 3. The State of Maine and much more territory we were cheated out of, as has been recently shown, and as most Yankees who understand the history of the Ashburton Treaty acknowledge. This dishonesty was accomplished through the suppression by the Massachusetts traitors of evidence then in their possession, and the good-natured, careless ignorance of Sir Alexander Malcom, the British plenipotentiary. Not only were we wronged at the time by losing this territory, but the position of the northern portion is such that it separates Nova Scotia out of Province of Quebec and New Brunswick like a wedge, and so is a continual menace to the integrity of our grand Dominion, a continual hindrance to the development of our trade. This wedge has cost us millions already in building railroads around it, and is costing us hundreds of thousands a week in running these railroads. Not only does Maine thus interfere with our prosperity, but she is herself crippled and confined and injured by her unnatural connection with the United States. Had Portland been a Canadian town it would by this time have rivaled Boston. This is known and felt by many of the people of that state, 36,000 of whom a few years since sent a petition to Congress asking to be allowed to join Canada.

Now, Mr. Editor, as we need Alaska and Maine, and should have that little bit at the Lake of the Woods, and as the United States has herself established precedents for the purchase and sale of territories and states by buying Florida, Louisiana and Alaska, why shall we not buy Alaska and that part of Maine that lies north of the forty-third degree of north latitude? And why should not the United States sell them? Or if Uncle Sam would prefer Mexico, why shall we not trade with him? He is anxious it appears for possessions in a warm climate, and Britain has enough such that are little use to her which she might give him in exchange. A few years since he talked of going to war to secure some land he coveted in Central America. Well, New York, Brooklyn and Boston, Cuba, Jamaica, Honduras, and a little further down British Guiana, and she has Jamaica, which he is now coveting, and the Bahama and other small islands scattered around in and near the Gulf of Mexico, which would be useful to the Union when it accomplishes its "manifest destiny" of gobbling up all its sister republics of Mexico, Central America and perhaps South America. Surely the United States might satisfy itself with some of these in exchange for the dominions of Alaska and the rocks of Maine. C. G.

NOTES OF THE EXHIBITION.

Everything Progressing Favorably for a Grand Fair—Rushing the New Buildings.

Entries are coming in fast. There is no more space in the implement, stove and machinery buildings.

The piano exhibits will not be bunched as heretofore, but will be scattered in the east and west wings of the Main Building.

The erection of new buildings is progressing well and all will be finished in time. The main annex is being roofed.

The allotting of space, or the trying to, is worrying Manager Hill. It is a difficult task to try to please all, but some will have to see their allowance cut short.

The park is now closed to the public until after the show. In two weeks men will be put to work cleaning the grounds and buildings, regrading the electric railway track, etc.

The official program will be out in a few days. The speed locality will be Toronto, and those who will run a Roman half-mile race, each standing on two horses, a foot on each. At Cleveland last week there was a half-mile chariot race, making it in 49¾. They will also give a milky race and a three mile running race, changing horses each mile.

All entries that are not in by Aug. 13 will not get a place in the catalog.

Refreshment booth tenders must be in by next Saturday.

"ALWAYS WITH YOU."

The Case of a Poor Woman Whose Husband Has Deserted Her.

A most distressing case is that of a Mrs. Bailey, whose husband, a Penetanguishene blacksmith, brought her and her child to Toronto six or eight weeks ago intending to get work, in which he failed. The husband left her and went away on another hunt for work, and wrote once saying he would send some money. It never came and he has disappeared. His wife has been turned out of two boarding houses because she could not pay her way, and at one place she had to leave her trunk containing all her clothing and go left her almost barefooted. At present she is in a Mutual-street boarding house where, although well treated, she cannot long remain. The child is being taken care of elsewhere.

The woman is within a few weeks of confinement, and is totally unprepared in the way of clothing for herself or the babe that promises to be born under such distressing circumstances. She is refined, of French-Canadian birth, and feels her position keenly. One day last week she attempted to go out and do a day's work, but weakness caused her to give it up.

The Mayor will receive contributions for the unfortunate woman's benefit.

The Young Woman's Christian Guild.

One hundred young Women assembled at the regular meeting of this society on Monday night. The weekly report of Miss Pegg, the young woman in charge of the parlor, was encouraging, showing that forty-seven had visited the room during the week and an average of five had attended the daily noon prayer meeting, conducted by the young people themselves. Seven had obtained employment through the assistance of the guild and four had been recommended to boarding and lodging houses. Ten new members were enrolled, and an assistant secretary (Miss Hall) and an assistant treasurer (Miss Cook) were elected.

Several of the petitions with signatures favoring the early closing of shops were returned, and final arrangements for the news girls' picnic made on Aug. 6. The children will go by morning boat accompanied by a number of the officers and members of the guild. Friends desirous of contributing may send either fruit or money to the parlor, Shaftesbury Hall, on the afternoon and evening of Aug. 6. Good books will also be gratefully received for the library. Friends who sympathize with this movement may greatly assist by forwarding the annual membership fee, $1, or a life membership fee—ladies $5, gentlemen $25.

Wanted at Bracebridge.

Last night Detective Cuddy locked up at Police Headquarters Darcy Tait, aged 21, who is wanted at Bracebridge for alleged larcenious proceedings, the particulars of which were not furnished the officer.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for your children while teething. It has been used by millions of mothers during the last forty years for their children. Cures wind colic, diarrhœa. 25c sure and get Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle. 135

WILKESBARRE LAID LOW.

TORONTO AGAIN DOWNS THE COAL-HEAVERS BY 12 TO 6.

Canadian Cricketers at Newcastle—The Cracks at Monmouth—Canoeists in Camp—Winnipeg Oarsmen at Ottawa—Sporting Notes.

Wilkesbarre lost its second game to the home team yesterday afternoon. The coal-heavers occasionally touched up Baker's delivery rather lively, and the Torontos thereupon revenged themselves upon Warner, the visitors' twirler. The fielding of both teams was ragged and the game seemed to drag from the start. The features were McCormack's batting and Slattery's capture of Schweitzer's apparently safe hit to the outfield.

Toronto got two runs in the first inning on Slattery's safe hit to left field, a steal, Decker's single between third and short, a passed ball, Oldfield's out by McKee and Crane's two-bagger. A single was added in the fourth on Crane's base on balls, McCormack's single, Sales' fumble of Rickley's grounder and Baker's out at first. In the fifth three runs were made after two men were out, Oldfield reaching first on Sales' error, and Crane followed with a grounder which Schweitzer allowed to get away. McCormack then sent the ball to the outfield for a home run. In the seventh three more were tallied on Decker's single, a steal, Crane's hit to Sales, which that fielder found too hot to handle, McCormack's two-bagger and Rickley's single to left field. In the eighth two additional runs were scored on Schweitzer's fumble of Slattery's hit, Hoover's miss of Oldfield's fly and Fitzsimmons' overthrow. In the ninth the home team added another run to their score on Kearns' hard drive to right field for two bases and Baker's single.

The visitors got a run in the second inning on a series of errors; in the fifth they scored two runs on Albert's wide throw to first of Sales' hit, Kelly's single and Kearns' failure to hold Decker's throw to cut off Kelly at second. In the seventh three runs were made on Sales' three-bagger, McKee's single, a wild pitch and Kelly's three-bagger. Score:

TORONTO.	R.	B.	S.	P.O.	A.	E.	WILKESBARRE.	R.	B.	S.	P.O.	A.	E.
Albert, ss.	0	2	2	0	5	0	Sales, s.s....	2	3	0	0	0	1
Slattery, l.f.	2	2	2	3	0	0	McKee, 1.f....	1	1	2	2	0	0
Decker, c.f.	2	2	2	1	0	0	Kelly, c.f....	1	1	1	2	0	0
Oldfield, r.f.	2	2	0	1	0	0	Hoover, c.f....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Crane, 1b....	1	2	1	0	0	0	O'Brien, 2b....	0	1	0	2	0	0
McCormack, 3b.	2	2	2	0	0	0	Schmelzer, 1b.	1	1	0	9	0	1
Rickley, 2b....	0	2	1	2	1	0	Warner, p....	0	1	0	1	3	0
Kearns, 3b....	1	2	1	1	2	0	Fitzsimmons, 3b	0	1	0	1	2	0
Baker, p....	0	1	0	0	2	0	Schw'tz, ss....	0	1	0	0	2	1
Total....	12	18	12	16	11	1	Total....	6	8	3	18	16	4

* Albert out for running out of line.

Earned runs—Toronto 5, Wilkesbarre 2. Two base hits—Crane (2), McCormack. Three base hits—Sales, Kelly and Slattery. Bases on balls—McCormack, Jennings, Rickley, Decker to Crane; Kearns to Crane; Albert to Kearns to Jennings. Warner to Schweitzer. Wild pitch—Baker. Bases on balls—Warner, Albert, Crane (2), Kearns. Struck out by Warner 4; by Baker 2. Time of game—3.15. Umpire—McLean. Attendance 1000.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Hamilton:		R.	H.	E.
Rochester.....	4 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0	10	6	
Hamilton.....	0 5 0 1 1 3 0 0 0	10	12	7

Batteries: Maddigan and Quinn, Horner and Warner.

At Syracuse:		R.	H.	E.
Jersey City.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	5
Syracuse.....	0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 3	15	1	

Batteries: Titcomb and Murphy, Dundon and Shellhase.

At Scranton:		R.	H.	E.
Newark.....	0 4 1 4 2 0 0 1 0	12	15	2
Scranton.....	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	7	5

Batteries: Stovey and Walker, Oberlander and Crossley.

At Indianapolis:		R.	H.	E.
Boston.....	3 4 1 0 1 2	x—16	20	1
Indianapolis.....	0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0	3	9	6

Batteries: Radbourne and Kelly, Healy and Arundel.

At Buffalo:		R.	H.	E.
Rochester.....	3 0 0 1 4 0 0 7 0	15	16	2
Buffalo.....	2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	3	5	10

Batteries: Fanning and Sexsmith, Hayes and Visner.

National League Games.

At Detroit:		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia.....	1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	3	9	3
Detroit.....	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	10	17	4

Batteries: Buffington and Gunning, Beattin and Ganzell.

At Pittsburg:		R.	H.	E.
New York.....	0 4 1 0 5 1 0 3 0	14	17	2
Pittsburg.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2	4	14	4

Batteries: Keefe and O'Rourke, McCormick and Fields.

At Chicago:		R.	H.	E.
Washington.....	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	2	11	6
Chicago.....	2 2 0 0 3 1 0 2 0	10	11	1

Batteries: Whitney and Mack, Baldwin and Daly.

American Association Games.

At Baltimore:		R.	H.	E.
Louisville.....	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	9	4
Baltimore.....	2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 4	8	7	1

Batteries: Chamberlain and Cross, Kilroy and Fulmer.

At Philadelphia:		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis.....	0 5 0 5 0 1 3 0 0	14	17	5
Athletic.....	0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0	4	12	10

Batteries: Foutz and Boyle, Matthews and Milligan.

At Staten Island:		R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati.....	1 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0	6	12	3
Metz.....	1 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 0	6	13	5

Batteries: Mullane and Keenan, Mays and Holbert.

At Brooklyn:		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland.....	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1	5	3
Brooklyn.....	0 0 2 0 1 1 1 0 0	5	12	3

Batteries: Daily and Reipschlager, Terry and Clark.

Dust from the Diamond.

Toronto has had its revenge upon Wilkesbarre.

McKee, the left-fielder of the Wilkesbarre team, plays ball, it is said, for fun. He is worth a cool $100,000.

Umpire Kelly, whose voice The World characterized as a fog horn, has been bounced for drunkenness and is to be succeeded by Mapledoram of the defunct Pennsylvania State League.

Slowly but surely Toronto is creeping up.

Crane will pitch against the Blings this afternoon.

The Toronto team are now hitting the ball as hard as any team in the league, and their batting averages have in consequence been noticeably fattened.

McCormack's stick work amply atones for an occasional error in the outfield.

Umpire McLean was somewhat off yesterday on balls and strikes, and even the seductive tenor-voiced appeals of Baker had no perceptible effect upon him.

The weak pitchers have a high opinion of Crane's batting ability and prefer giving him his base on balls in certain cases rather than take chances on his hitting the ball.

Fifty-three years of age is Umpire McLean, but he is more active than some younger umpires.

Purvis, the Guelph catcher, released by Buffalo, has not yet caught on.

Weed, the Binghamton outfielder, has been released.

The Young Stars are open to receive challenges from any club whose members are under the age of 16 years. W. C. MCDONALD, Secretary, 280 King-street east.

With the addition of McNichol and Gilman, the Belleville Baseball Club will become an entirely professional organization.

Detroit has twenty-five men on the pay roll, including eight pitchers.

The Clippers of Owen Sound start this week on a six-day engagement, playing Stratford Aug. 4, London 5, Galt 6, St. Thomas 8, Alisa Craig 9 and Guelph 10.

THE CANADIANS AT NEWCASTLE.

Beaten by the Gentlemen of Northumberland—A Day in the Trosachs.

NEWCASTLE, Eng., July 22.—A fine day and an excellent wicket greeted the Canadians at Newcastle. The Gentlemen of Canada having lost the toss were sent to the field. The bowling was opened by Ferrie and Gillespie; H. Phillipson and C. R. Toomer began the innings for Northumberland at 11.45. When the score had reached 10 Toomer was caught by Gillespie off Ferrie for 7. W. H. Farmer followed, playing carefully, and runs came slowly. Phillipson was next disposed off by a full pitched ball from Gillespie, the second wicket falling for 24. Phillipson keeps wickets for Oxford University and played in the match in which Oxford made her greatest number of runs. J. W. Dawson came next, and Ogden and Allan relieved the bowlers. The score slowly increased to 60, when Annand relieved Ogden, and shortly after Ferrie went on again in place of Allan. At 80 Farmer and Dawson were still playing well and Gillespie took Ferrie's place. At 1.30 the bowling was again changed, Ogden going on again and W. W. Jones taking the other end. At 1.40 Dawson, who played a splendid innings for 39, was caught off Ogden by Vickers, and M. K. Fenwick partnered Farmer.

At 2 o'clock play was stopped for lunch, after which the bowling was resumed by Ogden and Gillespie. Before long Fenwick was run out with 14 to his credit. The fourth wicket fell for 163. F. F. Ogilvie was the next to bat but was soon disposed of for 8, and was followed by C. H. Sample. Five for 185. After an addition of 1 run the score W. H. Farmer was caught by W. W. Jones off Ogden. Farmer was in for over two hours and played a chanceless innings for 59. Sample was bowled by Gillespie for 1 and the score was still 185. R. B. Boulton was next to come in and next to retire, after making 3, being caught by G. Lindsey, who since lunch had been playing as substitute for Ferrie, who was unable to continue owing to a strain of the right leg from which he has been suffering for some days. Eight for 188. Rev. E. R. Walters succeeded in getting 17 before he was caught by Annand off Ogden. R. Phillipson and F. Park were then in together but were soon parted, Phillipson being bowled by Ogden. Ten for 209.

The Canadians were first represented by G. W. Jones and Little, the Northumberland bowlers being Toomer and Walters. Little fell a victim to the first ball and Allan followed only to to be bowled by Walters for 0. Capt. Odgen next took up the willow and the score reached 36 before Jones was caught at the wicket by Phillipson. Gillespie played a good innings for 24, making nine boundary hits for four each. Henry also made several boundary hits. The balance of the innings was without incident, the wickets falling rapidly. Park did the best bowling for the Northumberlands. The fielding of both sides was not up to the mark.

On July 19 Mr. Rogerson, head master of Murchison School, entertained the Gentlemen of Canada at dinner at the Waterloo Hotel, Edinburgh, in honor of W. Henry and G. W. Jones, two of his old pupils who accompany the eleven. Mr. Rogerson is, from all accounts, one of the most popular men in Edinburgh and is well qualified to fill the position which he holds. On Wednesday a very pleasant day was spent in the Trosachs. Rev. Dean Jones of Trinity College, Toronto, accompanied the cricketers. Thursday morning was spent in sight-seeing, and at 2.50 p.m. the Canadians boarded their special en route for Newcastle.

CANOEISTS IN CAMP.

Members of the Northern Division of the A.C.A. at Stony Lake.

A.C.A. CAMP, STONY LAKE, via Lakefield, Aug. 2.—The first annual camp of the newly formed Northern Division of the American Canoe Association was opened on Juniper Island to-day. Members of the association are beginning to arrive. So far there are 20 from Peterboro, 5 of the Lindsay Canoe Club, 4 of the Bobcaygeon Club, 6 of the Ubique Club, 2 of the Galt Club, 2 of the Toronto Club and 1 from Rochester, N.Y., besides some from Lakefield and elsewhere. In most cases these are merely advance guards, and larger parties of the same clubs are coming on later in the week.

The principal races will be held next week. To-day the Regatta Committee was out in Mr. R. C. Strickland's beautiful little steam yacht Undine, laying out the courses for the paddling and sailing races. The camp store is in good running order, and things are rapidly being organized.

Winnipeg Oarsmen at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—The interest in Saturday's regatta increases as the time draws near and the crews begin to arrive. The Winnipeg senior and junior crews arrived this morning, and are a splendid looking lot of fellows. The senior four are in fine condition and the Torontos will find they have a big contract on hand to get even with them. The Toronto crew were on the river to-day and expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the course. They are staying at the Russell, where most of the crews will be accommodated.

The committee has opened an office in the Russell, and visiting crews will do well to report to it on arrival. Arrangements to accommodate two thousand has been erected on Nepean Point.

Bubear Going Home.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Bubear, the oarsman, it is announced, will come to England immediately to prepare for the race with Gaudaur for the championship of England. Neither Bubear nor Gaudaur will go to Australia.

Toronto Bicycle Club Notes.

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Bicycle Club was largely attended on Monday evening.

There is every prospect of the tournament at Rosedale on the Civic Holiday being a great success.

All the Canadian champions will ride, and flyers from the United States are expected.

The track is now under the supervision of a practical rider.

Racing at Monmouth Park.

LONG BRANCH, N.J., Aug. 2.—To-day's racing at Monmouth Park was up to any yet seen at the meeting. The weather was fine and the attendance large. The attractions were the Seabright Stakes, for 2-year-olds, won by the western colt Gallifet, and the Newark Stakes, for 3-year-olds, captured by Capt. S. S. Brown's colt Stuyvesant from a good field. The fields in all the events were large and closely contested.

FIRST RACE—Free Handicap Sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to the 2d. 1 mile. Davis & Hall's br.m. Bess, 4, by Palladen—Betsey, 112 (Murphy) 1

J. J. Cassidy's b.c. Solitaire, 4, 99.....(Hamilton) 2

Bath & Co.'s b.h. Richmond, 5, 117..... 3

Spalding's Precious, Pontico, Sa'vator, Sunbeam, Jessie B. and Tobacco also ran. Time—1.48¾.

SECOND RACE—The Seabright Stakes for 2-year-olds of $20 each, with $1500 added, of which $500 to the 2d; penalties and allowances, ¾ mile.

Melbourne Stables' ch.c. Gallifet, by Falsetto—India, 105..... 1

Dwyer Bros.' br.c. Fordham, 110..... 2

A. Belmont's ch.c. Prince Royal, 115..... 3

My Over Stables' br.c. Triton, Flying, Prospect, Never-or-Never, Sir Dixon, Mirabean, Sensation colt and King Ernest colt also ran. Time—1.16¾.

THIRD RACE—The Newark Stakes, for 3-year-olds, of $50 each, with $1500 added, of which $500 to the 2d; penalties and allowances. 1 mile.

S. S. Brown's b.c. Stuyvesant, by Glengarry—Dublin Belle, 111.....(Garrison) 1

P. H. Ryan's b.g. Freedom, 108..... 2

P. Lorillard, jr.'s ch.c. Cantoe Bell, 111..... 3

Firenzi, Strideaway, Bradford, Stripling, Osceola, Glendore and Wild Squash also ran. Time—1.46¾.

FOURTH RACE—Free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1000 added, of which $250 to the 2d. 1¼ miles.

W. J. Woodford's b.g. Barnum, a., by Bonnie Scot. Jane—Charlotte Thompson, 118..... 1

A. J. Cassidy's b.c. Burns, 4, 110..... 2

J. R. Haggin's b.h. Hidalgo, 5, 120..... 3

Wickham, Linden and Bonanza also ran. Time 2.16.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $500, of which $100 and the winner to be sold at auction for $2000; if entries to be sold for less, $ lbs allowed for each $500 down to $2000; then 2 lbs for each $100 down to $1000; then 1 lbs for each $125 down to $500, and 2 lbs for each $500 down. J. J. Flynn's b.g. Young Duke, 5, by Duke of Magenta—Fortense, 122..... 1

R. Tucker's b.g. Editor, 5, 109..... 2

P. Weber's ch. f. Miss Mouse, 3, 88..... 3

Ichi Ban, Pat Dwyer, Florence E., Marsh Redon, Easter Monday, Wandsmeke, Estelle Clifford, Lucy Garrison, Drake, Lutestring, Luna Brown and Addison also ran. Time—1.15¾.

SIXTH RACE—Handicap steeplechase; purse $500 of which $100 to the 2d. The short course.

J. Rickaby's b.h. Sodium, 5, 147, Matador—Sultana, 130..... 1

N. G. Lorillard's b.g. Retribution, 5, 138..... 2

A. Eakeland's b.g. Harry Mann, a., 140..... 3

Time—5.18.

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