THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 18 KING-STREET EAST, TORONTO
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year	$3.00	Four Months	$1.00
Six months	1.50	One month	25

No charge for city delivery or postage.
Subscriptions payable in advance.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1887.

The Oshawa Annexationists.

The meeting of the Ontario County Farmers' Union at Oshawa on Saturday last was run by Mr. Thomas Conant, an American born and bred, who was sent by the Globe to the Northwest to depreciate the country by every statement his ingenuity could suggest. The strongest opponents of the Northwestern extension of Canada have been the Americans amongst us! They hate to see Canada developing into a great state, and now welcome the commercial union movement as a preliminary step to annexation. Among other remarks complimentary to Canada Mr. Conant described the 5,000,000 Canadians as "poor," and the 60,000,000 Americans as "rich." The truth is, that man for man Canadians are as rich as Americans, eat as good food, are as well lodged and dressed, and that neither commercial union nor annexation would improve the condition of Canadians to any appreciable extent, but would on the contrary, injure many of them. Mr. Conant denied that Canadian fruit growers would be injured by commercial union, and said that since he had gone into fruit growing he had found the American market his best market. It would be interesting to learn from Mr. Conant what kind of fruit he ships to the American market. A great demand has lately sprung up in the Northwest for fruit. Ontario growers have benefited by it already and will benefit in an increasing degree as the population grows. We should like to see Mr. Conant try to prove that it is for the interest of Ontario fruit growers to throw that trade and home market open to American competition. Then he said, quoting the Globe's report:

In regard to the manufacturers, he did not feel hostile to them; but, though there would be exceptional cases of hardship, yet he thought that if they put the skill of our mechanics and the management of our capitalists if they could not, on the whole, compete favorably with the Americans, and the big concerns of Boston, New York and Philadelphia would be right at our doors.

They would indeed be at our doors, so very close that their big markets would enable them to crush our manufacturers in a month. Mr. Conant thinks that there would be "exceptional cases of hardship." They would not be exceptional, they would form the rule and Oshawa, where Mr. Conant lives, would be a great sufferer. But Mr. Conant is a rich man and when ruin came to his neighbors he could hie himself to his own country and loom there as the man who in conjunction with Erastus Wiman made Canada part of this Union. That is what Mr. Conant and men like him are working for in conjunction with the Globe and the Mail.

Mr. Larke, the well-known stove manufacturer tried to correct some of the statements made at this meeting, and Mr. Conant endeavored to prevent him speaking. The chairman interposed, however, and Mr. Larke was permitted to give his views. He denied a statement made by several speakers that farmers made no profit just now, and offered to give the name of one who had acquired $5000 in five years. Col. Grierson, however, while pleading poverty, gave some figures which showed great progress in the County of Ontario:

Col. Grierson said that when the county had been organized in 1852 the assessment was about $6,000,000 and $8,000,000. In 1877 it was $19,000,000. That was before there were any surveys in the county. This the last assessment in 1883 the gross assessment of the county was $24,000,000. This showed that the problem of increase in values was going on by means of the expenditures of money, public and private. But that did not prove that the farmers were growing rich. Land in the county could not be sold for anything like that amount of money.

If Mr. Grierson is right, and the County of Ontario overvalues its property for taxation, the fact is a very remarkable one, so remarkable in fact that nothing short of canonizing the whole population would properly mark the general sense of admiration and reverence with which they will be regarded by the people at large. Henceforward it will only be necessary to say; "I am a taxpayer of the County of Ontario" to secure a bank discount without endorser and to run up a store bill without a reference. Mr. Larke said that if a farmer were to offer his farm at its assessed value it would be jumped at, and we may add that it is the same in every county The World ever heard of.

A good deal was said of farmers' poverty, and there never was, and it may safely be said there never will be a time when farmers will admit that they are well off. They work hard a portion of the year, and their gains are not great compared with the prosperous merchant or professional man, and they grumble and groan because they cannot make more. They forget that they run fewer risks than the storekeeper, that except in very rare cases their food, clothing and lodging are secure—which cannot be said to the same degree of any other large class in Canada or elsewhere. Some of the speakers at this meeting spoke favorably of the old Reciprocity Treaty, and one even said that he had made during its reign by one crop enough money to pay $50 an acre for his farm. We dare say he believes that that could be done again under reciprocity, than which nothing can be more fallacious. The Reciprocity Treaty was passed soon after the crisis of 1847 had spent its force, and a period of inflation had set in. More than that, at the same time occurred a vast expenditure of English money in building the Grand Trunk Railway. Still further, remarkable discoveries of gold in California and Australia were showing at the same time their full effect in raising prices all over the world, and causing every property holder to think himself rich. These were the causes of the inflation of 1853-56, and not reciprocity. The treaty did not add more than half a million a year to the profits of the farmers, and it did not prevent, not even check, the disastrous crisis of 1857, which speedily followed. The American civil war raised prices again, and when the treaty was abrogated no evil results were felt. While England suffered severely from the crisis of 1866, Canada passed through it unharmed. Since then the export trade to England in Canadian cattle, sheep, cheese and other farm products has attained an enormous development, and even less now than in 1854 would the old Reciprocity Treaty benefit Canada.

Of animal products we send to Britain $14,517,672 and only $6,742,739 to the States. Other farm products to the value of $8,829,785 were sent last year to Britain and other countries and $8,752,994 to the States. Of this latter amount $5,708,130 consisted of barley. Every one knows that Canada barley is a superior article, in great demand in the States for the best qualities of malt liquor and that the duty is almost entirely paid by the American consumer. The brewer pays what is necessary to induce the Canadian farmer to grow the article desired plus the duty charged by his Government, and if the duty were taken off he would pay no more to the producer. The rest of the Canadian products sent to the States consist of numberless small articles upon which the duty is sometimes paid by the producer and sometimes by the consumer.

The amount which Canada would gain by commercial union is utterly insignificant when compared with the losses which she would suffer by the destruction of home manufactures and trade. It is alleged that the farmers of Canada possess in land and stock, implements, etc., one thousand millions of dollars, and it is not beyond bounds to set down their annual profits at one hundred millions. Is it worth while for men possessing such an income to destroy the home market furnished by the manufacturing, importing and shipping trades, to surrender the control of their fiscal affairs to foreigners, to abandon their glorious project of creating a great Canadian nation, with a great territory and vast population, in order to gain a few thousand dollars a year? Our cherish neighbors poach on our fishing grounds on the Atlantic, while they seize Canadian vessels on mere suspicion of intruding on their scaling grounds on the Pacific. They rob us of our property and it is actually proposed that we go down upon our knees crying "We are starving; take us into the Union or we perish; take our fish, take our country, our nationality, our institutions, but relieve us from taxation on our produce to the extent of a few cents per head of our population." No wonder that so many Americans bluntly tell Canadians that they do not want either to trade or establish political connection with them. The commercial union movement is the meanest and most despicable ever conceived by a free and independent people.

Canadian Protection—How it Works as Between England and the United States.

It is an old saying that "two of a trade can never agree," and the reason is obvious. Being of the same trade, they are *competitors*—each wants a market for the same class of goods or the same kind of labor. Take the case of a rudimentary village, where heretofore only one blacksmith has been able to find work, and that not more than what he could do, either. Now if another of the same trade also sets up there he is going to divide between two what formerly appeared sufficient for one only. We do not forget that, through the progress of the neighborhood, there may soon be more work for each of the two than there formerly was for the one who was there first, before he had any competition. But it is clear that, failing an increase of local work to do, the amount of custom that formerly appeared to suffice for one shop only, has now to be divided between two. This is competition, and over it the two of a trade do not agree.

Take now a different case. Instead of another blacksmith a wagon-maker—none such having been there before—comes to the village. Here the old comer and the new, so far from *competitors*, are in effect *customers* to each other, to the benefit of each. For the iron work of the one creates a demand on the spot for the wood work of the other, and *vice versa*. To me the difference between the man who takes away from me the work which I am anxious to get, and he who instead of that creates more work for me to do, is vital, it is fundamental. Carry this idea further, and it may dawn upon us that the prosperity of a community of farmers does not so much lie in the addition of more farmers to the existing number, as in the addition of more merchants, professional men and tradesmen of various kinds. One shoemaker (except as between wholesaler and retailer) is not a customer to another shoemaker, or one tailor to another, either. But the shoemaker and the tailor are customers to each other, and both are customers to the farmer, who again is his customer to both. In social economy this holds throughout, that the man whose trade is the same as your own, who has the same kind of labor to sell that you have, or the same kind of goods, is your *competitor*, while the man whose labor and the product thereof are different from yours is your customer. And between the two there is all the difference in the world. It is, of course, your interest to diminish the portion, ideally—Zero—the number of your competitors, and to increase the number of your customers.

Different nations run, some more to certain kinds of production or manufactures; some more to others. Now it so happens that whether from similarity or natural conditions—country, climate, and what not—also of conditions social and political as well, the tendency is strong for arts and manufactures in Canada to run in the same lines, and to follow in the same grooves, as in the neighboring Republic, rather than on those which prevail in England. Instance: our farm implements and machinery are all on the American plan, and used as in the States, and are neither made nor used on the English plan. A boot and shoe factory in Hamilton, Toronto or Montreal, uses the same kinds of machinery, and is run in the same way, as in Lynn and Haverhill in Massachusetts. When we take up the cotton manufacture, the goods that we make are exactly such as are produced in New England, but not like those made in Old England. We bring our cotton machinery from Lancashire or Yorkshire, but with that machinery we make fabrics like those of Massachusetts. In stoves, and in heating and cooking arrangements generally, we follow American plans and American methods, not English. It shows how little this subject is understood in the old country that, some years ago, an Edinburgh paper of high standing made it an objection to the N.P. that now the Canadians would be making their own stoves and their own mowing and reaping machines, instead of trying their supplies of the same from Britain. Fancy English stoves and farm machinery finding a market here, at any price.

It was noticed that during the unfortunate period—1874-78—while the ridiculously insufficient tariff of that time was in force, our imports of cotton goods from the States gained immensely upon our imports from England. Now, however, the effect of the N. P. has been to reduce our imports of American cottons to a nominal amount, while our imports from England, being mostly of such kinds of goods as are not made here at all, suffer no diminution. Any of our importers will tell you that while our import of English cottons, which are of kinds that we do not make here at all, do not diminish but rather increase, at all events in good times—our American cotton imports are now down to almost nothing, the reason being that we are producing at home our full supply of similar kinds of goods. Once more is the old saying proved true—that two of a trade can never agree—in other words, that competition is always between two of a trade, not between two of different trades.

Canadian industries, and their products, are in a general way *like* those of the United States, and *unlike* those of England. And, competition being always between two of a trade, the new competition born of Canada's awakening industry under the stimulus of the N.P., must always be in the greater degree with the United States, the country whose production is most like our own; and in the lesser degree with England, whose production is least like our own. This statement of the case is so true to fact that it is positively unassailable; there lives not the man who can confute it. Observe further that it expresses not merely that which now is, but also that which *must continue to be*, in time to come. For the resemblance in conditions—natural, social, political, and what not—which now obtains between Canada and the United States, alongside of the *differences* obtaining between Canada and England—are, as we can see clearly, of no temporary and evanescent character but, on the contrary, have within them the solid *materiel* of duration for generations or rather for centuries yet to come. Canadian industries are not merely like American and unlike English *at present*, but such they are surely destined to be for time longer than we need take into present reckoning, at all events.

We take time just now to notice just one apparent exception. In the woolen manufacture our competition is with England mostly, because we follow mostly English methods. To this we hope to do justice on a future occasion, but we may say that the exception proves the rule, the rule being so universally the other way.

Its Component Parts.

The commercial unionist party is a curious conglomeration of incongruous elements. Its individual members are not numerous in the mass, but they are widely dispersed and exceedingly noisy, as agitators always are, while the conservative elements of society are seldom heard from, except when an election campaign calls them out to work and vote for their principles.

Every annexationist in the land is a commercial unionist.

Every citizen of the United States sojourning in Canada is a commercial unionist.

Every Nova Scotia secessionist is a commercial unionist.

Every hater of Britain and British connection is a commercial unionist.

Every soreheaded political demagog and office-seeker is a commercial unionist.

Mr. Blake's "Baby Bunting," the leader of Mr. Fraser's "brawling brood of bribers," is a commercial unionist.

Mr. Laurier, the man with the musket, is a commercial unionist.

So is Mr. Charlton, the man with the insurrection.

Also Ann Arbor Mills.

Deacon Cameron don't count.

Against this "fortuitous procession of atoms" is arrayed the N.P. majority, the friends of British connection, the believers in Canada's national future, in fact the great bulk of our people, who will say to Wiman's recruits, as Falstaff said to his ragged regiment: "We will not march through Coventry with you."

A New Era in Education.

The formation of a Provincial Association of School Trustees, which took place last Wednesday, is of such importance to the cause of education, that the wonder is that no one thought of its necessity in a country such as ours before. It is to be hoped that the gentlemen who have gone to the trouble and expense of bringing this desirable meeting about, will not allow it to die out of lack of interest, as there is a great sphere of usefulness before it. Our educational system being now under the control of a responsible Minister, there is need for an independent body of men to meet at stated times, to discuss the educational changes proposed, and make independent suggestions for the improvement of elementary and secondary education generally. This will prove invaluable to the Minister in charge, as no matter how well acquainted he may be with the educational affairs of the country, there will always be difficulties and details, only known to those who are in practical contact with them. Our present Minister of Education has been a practical teacher, and supposed to be well versed in all matters pertaining to the profession, but even he will not be above receiving advice from the representatives of the people. Had the Minister such an association to consult with when he honestly tried to solve the religious problem, he would have been saved a vast amount of irritation, as the chances are that whatever advice might have been tendered as to the propriety of preparing selections from Scripture would have been acted upon. In addition to the good which this association may do in the direction pointed out, it may not be too much to expect that a greater interest will be taken in the election of school trustees than in the past, and that the people will wake up to the idea that the cause of education is worth all the attention and care they can bestow on it.

The Conspiracy of Silence.

The Toronto organs of commercial annexation have entered into a conspiracy of silence to conceal and suppress the intentions and utterances of the more outspoken among their allies. They never place before their readers the well nigh unanimous declarations of United States writers and speakers that so long as Canada maintains British connection she need expect no concessions, reciprocal or otherwise—that the price of anything of the sort must be political absorption—the sacrifice of our national honor, pride and self-respect. They have never published Butterworth's declaration that he is a stalwart protectionist, and as such he hopes to protect Britain out of the Canadian markets for the benefit of the United States.

The conspirators sent reporters to the Young Liberals' banquet, but mutilated their reports so as to suppress the annexationist sentiments uttered thereat. Mr. E. E. Sheppard was there, but his paper contained no report of his speech, reported, but even of his toast. When a gentleman who is fond of talking and of seeing his reported suppresses his own speech there must be something wrong. Had it not been for The World, the reading public would never have known that treason was talked at that banquet.

This is dishonest journalism. If these men were honest in their objects and pure in their motives, they would not need to resort to dishonest journalism. They are ashamed of either themselves or the company they keep, probably of both. Let them either come out in the open or else hold their peace.

How Commercial Union Would Affect the Cattle Trade.

According to United States returns the farmers of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the Northwest, in the year that ended June 30, 1886, shipped 34,274 head of horned cattle to the United States. At the same time the farmers of the provinces named shipped to Great Britain 58,794 head of cattle valued at $4,000,354, or just about one-half the number and value of the cattle shipped by the United States farmers to Great Britain. How is it that relatively to population our farmers shipped to Great Britain so much larger a number than the United States? Simply because United States cattle are scheduled by England and cannot therefore be entered into the British market under as favorable circumstances as ours, which are not scheduled, because we are able under present ruling conditions to protect our cattle from the diseases rife among United States cattle. Break down the barriers of custom houses, let cattle with other merchandise be free to come and go without the strict surveillance now maintained and possible to be maintained, and the result would be that Canadian cattle would be scheduled by Great Britain and put on the same restricted footing as United States cattle. We then would find our cattle trade drop to the same proportion as that of the United States, namely, seventeen cents per head of our population instead of $1 per head as it now is. This would be a loss of $4,000,000 a year on the basis of last year's business. Our cattle trade with the United States could not possibly increase to an extent sufficient to cover this loss. On the contrary the chances are all in favor of the United States, with their great surplus of cattle, doing a larger business with Canada than is now done—cutting off to a greater extent than they can at present the home market for our farmers.

After quoting and endorsing a number of the Mail's libels upon the Canadian Northwest, and recalling the recent date when the same writers in the same Mail told an entirely different story, the Grit Cobourg World unreservedly observes: "We are waiting patiently for the Mail * * * * to come out fairly and squarely and candidly confess that one of the greatest miscarriages of justice that ever took place was when Louis Riel was led to the scaffold and those just as deserving of death as he, were left unwhipped of their great crimes." Precisely so. The Mail has eaten much crow within the last past six months, but it will not be complete until it has eaten all until it retracts its lies and libels against "the martyred Riel." Baby Bunting has swallowed so much that he ought not to choke at this piece of humble pie by way of dessert.

The Vanderbilts are erecting dwelling houses for the deserving and overcrowded residents of New York on a rather novel but apparently commendable plan. The house is erected at their expense, and given to an occupant, who gives an insurance policy on his life to the full value of the property. In the event of the death, say of a father, his family become the owners of the property, the insurance being applied to that end. Thus poor people who never could expect to own an inch of city property in their life, find themselves the owners of real estate, the method of acquirement being just as proper as any insurance system now in vogue. It certainly is a more reasonable way of banishing poverty than Henry George's Anti-Poverty Society.

There is a loophole in the law which compels every Chinaman landing in British Columbia to pay $50 for a certificate of settlement. It would take a microscope to tell the difference between one member of the race and another, and the result is that after a Chinaman settles for some time in the country and makes his little pile he wends his way to his native country, carrying with him his certificate and selling or giving it away to another intended emigrant. Thus numbers of this undesirable class are not debarred by the present act from landing upon our shores and are in their own peculiar way (for which the present arrangement gives no remedy) defrauding the Government of its revenues. An end should be put to this at once by amending the act so that every Chinaman landing at any of our seaports with a view to temporary or permanent settlement should pay the stipulated amount whether such arrival be his first or second or hundredth. The aim of the law is to keep the Chinese out of Canada so far as that can be done, and its spirit should not be violated by the lack of variety in their complexions and general make-up.

The yacht Shamrock having shown her heels to a number of her New York contemporaries and the Thistle having given evidence of unusual speed, the Jeffersonian simpletons are much concerned for the future of yachts named Puritan, Priscilla, and such like reminiscences of blue law times. Their one consolation under the circumstances is that the Canadian Gaudaur has outrowed the Canadian Hanlan.

The New York Sun thinks that the United States ought to form an alliance with Russia and France as against Britain. What is the matter with Mr. Charlton, M.P.? He has a civil war all ready to tap, and is only waiting for somebody to lend him a gimlet.

After reading scores of able articles about "the situation in Europe" we cannot help wondering why so many Europeans came to Canada to look for a situation.

Cases of persons who have swallowed lizards while drinking water are becoming unpleasantly numerous. Snakes in the boots are bad, but a lizard in the stomach is worse because more tangible. Some doctors say that all drinking water should be boiled, but it would be rather awkward to have to carry a tea kettle and a gas stove around with one all the time. Anyhow few people hanker after boiled lizard.

It is written and printed that the new Scotch yacht Thistle will "down them all." She ought to if the races be held in the fall, when thistle's down is as fleet as the winds are.

If the consumer pays the duty why do the British free traders denounce the Canadian iron duty as a tax upon their industry? Some of the Canadian Cobden Club organs should try their teeth on this nut.

Does Farmer McMillan know what's Butterworth?

Bradstreet's reports that United States industries are suffering from depression. The Canadian markets would come in handy just now.

Scientists report a photograph of a thunder storm, which conveys certain views of the lightning. Of course the artist instructed his subject to "sit still and look pleasant."

A newly announced novelist, Mrs. Bart, is stated to never have written anything until 50 years of age. Such good sense is akin to genius.

Eternal Vigilance, Etc.

Editor World: Canadians who want commercial union, so that their country will become prosperous and wealthy, had better remember this, that God helps those who help themselves. Is it to get American goods cheaper than you can Canadian that you want commercial union? Should you accomplish your idea, what is to become of your home factories? let them go to ruin? If you want to bring a panic to your own door you can't find anything so sure to do it as that, and one that would be likely to last this generation. R. C.

A Jubilee Feast.

Editor World: Don't you think if our patrons of music were to hire the Mutual-street Rink and get Mr. Torrington and those ladies and gentlemen who assisted him in the concerts last summer that they could give us a thanksgiving concert about July 1? Give us all home talent. We want nothing better. They can render some of our old English songs quite well enough I am certain. Let us have some of this pattern and ballad: "God Save the Queen," "The Red, White and Blue," "When Good St. George's Banner Waves," "God Bless the Prince of Wales." I for one would not object to "We don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do." Let us hear a little music that makes our women thankful that they are subjects of our beloved Queen and live under the protection of the "Union Jack." The people will come, and if advertisements say they will come one and come all and see what a noble army of loyalists Toronto owns. After all expenses are paid the balance to be given to the children's home.

In so short a time from now to then to gather together the workers, I expect you will think the home club is too ideal. But the public will overlook if things are presented without that finish that has made our concerts so famous. Give us, if only a few, but good songs, and many times as they like to fill up the evening. The loyal ones will like it, and then the weak-kneed ones that think it grand to talk about wandering from home, but it will stretch their little pocket pates. Prices, 25 cents. Reserved, 50 cents and $1. Three nights only.

My best girl will come and help with her

A OLD OXONIAN.

Will Not Tackle the Irish Question.

Interview with Mr. Blaine in N. Y. World.

"How about the report, Mr. Blaine, that you contemplate in some way assisting Mr. Gladstone and the Home Rule party?"

"That story is purely imaginative. I never had such an idea in my mind. No, indeed; I shall do nothing of the kind."

"Does it strike you that such a plan would be a grand one and identify you with a most worthy movement?"

"Now, what do you mean, exactly?" Mr. Blaine asked.

"I refer to the suggestion that if you, as one of America's foremost citizens, should cross the ocean to help the leader of the Irish Home Rule party in England to establish Irish rights—by speeches at public dinners to which you undoubtedly will be asked, and perhaps at public receptions?"

"Such an action would be simply meddling with the affairs of another nation, said Mr. Blaine, with a laugh that left it doubtful if the prominent Englishman should take the stump during one of our national campaigns?"

"Would not such action be a great help to candidacy for the Presidency here?" the correspondent ventured to say.

"Not at all," said Mr. Blaine. "It would react upon him, without doubt."

"Suppose, Mr. Blaine, you accept the nomination for 1888 if it were tendered you?"

"That is something I have not considered at all and have never discussed with anybody."

"If you were the candidate for 1888 would such an Irish policy as I have suggested strengthen you?"

"You may be assured that if I made speeches in England as you suggest, there would be no danger of the honor being tendered me that you speak of."

The General Assembly.

From the Presbyterian Review, June 2.

The time is near at hand when the General Assembly which convenes next Thursday evening in Knox Church, Winnipeg, promises to be of unusual interest. It is the first meeting of the supreme court of our church—indeed, of any of the churches—in the Northwest. The delegates will see with their own eyes the evidence of the marvellous growth in this Dominion in the Greater Britain—and will find abundant tokens for rejoicing and thankfulness that the Presbyterian Church in Canada has been in the van in carrying the gospel to the pioneer settlers and the heathen of that great land which God has given to the Canadian people as a trust and a heritage. Notwithstanding the great distance of the meeting place from the older provinces we are glad to learn that the Assembly promises to be well attended. It is a foregone conclusion that the Moderator will be selected pastor of Fort Massey Church, Halifax. Rev. Robert F. Burns, D.D., will be the new moderator, his nomination to that high office by the presbyteries being almost unanimous from Newfoundland to the Pacific. The Assembly could not make a better choice.

Politeness of Speech in and out of Parliament.

From the Week, June 2.

The secretary of the American League displays some humor when he contrasts the "manly, dignified conduct of the Toronto Irishmen while protecting the person of Wm. O'Brien, and maintaining the right of free speech," with "that of the howling mob, which by its own peculiar methods gave the American public a fair illustration of the strange idea of civil and religious liberty." In choosing his phrases he evidently had in mind the conduct of the Irish members and the Parnellites in Parliament; and by ingeniously reversing the attributes of each, and applying the new terms to Toronto, he has managed to pay a pleasing compliment in borrowed phrase to his friends here. In the House of Commons on Monday, May 23, Mr. Henry described his opponents as a "damned lot of assassins." Dr. Tanner, being accused of calling Sir Trevor Lawrence a "damned coward," explained bluntly that he had really said the "whole pack of Tory members were damned cowards." Subsequently Dr. Tanner got himself into difficulty with the chairman by an expression which seems too strong for print. Perhaps the secretary of the American League will tell us what ideas of civil and religious liberty the conduct of the howling mob of Parnellites in Parliament gives the American public?

Famous Women.—15 vols. of this series now ready. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Post-office.

The South Corner of Elm-street.

—Having purchased a fine new stock of men's summer neck-wear at prices which enable us to sell cheap, we are offering an especially good line of ties and scarfs for 25 cents. See advertisement in another column. 346 Yonge-street corner Elm-street. 36

Photography

—No art is more prominently and conspicuously brought before the public than photography. The question often asked is, "Where can I get a life-like picture?" "At Lemaitre's, 324 Yonge-street," is the answer. By careful attention to business and using the Al material, and employing only first-class assistants, Mr. Lemaitre has built up a business that will bear comparison with any in the city. 261

—Under the statutory conditions, plate glass is not *insured* by a fire policy unless specially mentioned in writing thereon, but there does a *plate glass* policy cover *damage by fire*. The "Hand-in-Hand" Insurance Company is the only company *combining all hazards* and licensed by Government. Insures plate glass against *fire* and *accidents of every description*. Equitable rates quoted on application at the offices, 24 Church-street, Toronto. Scott & Walmsley, Underwriters. 613

He Found It Out.

—"I like the mild air," said a city Deacon as he sat down on the squire's porch floor for a friendly chat. "How fresh it makes everything then. Do you know of anything fresher than the gentle Zephyr?" "Yes, I do, replied the squire. "It is that paint you're sitting on. Taint been on the floor more than an hour, and another thing I have found out that there is no cigars equal to the General Middleton and Our Brave Boys brands, made by W. E. Dobson, Toronto. 246x

SPORTS OF BALMY JUNE.

A DISPUTE ABOUT T.L.C. PLAYING AT THE FALLS TO-MORROW.

The Wanderers to Hold an Entertainment—The Toronto Baseballists Have a Rainy Day at Lindsay—Racing in England and the States—Spots of Sport.

Both the Torontos and Ontarios will play championship matches outside of the city to-morrow, the former with the Niagara Falls Club and the latter with the Capitals of Ottawa. In the case of the Torontos this is contrary to the schedule of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, which provides that the Torontos shall play the Niagaras here. And because of this there is an objection on the part of the Ontarios, whose Secretary, Mr. Dan. A. Rose, yesterday addressed a letter to Secretary E. H. Gerry of the Canadian Lacrosse Association protesting against the Torontos playing at the Falls to-morrow while they are scheduled for Toronto because, as the Ontarios are to play at the Falls a week from to-morrow, their chances for financial profit from admission fees will be injured. The Ontarios also claim that if the Torontos are allowed to change the place of their match with the Niagaras it will be setting a bad precedent.

Mr. Gerry wrote to Mr. Fred W. Garvin, Secretary of the Toronto Lacrosse Club, asking for an explanation of the proposed change. Mr. Garvin's reply was to the effect that at the meeting of the Schedule Committee in Hamilton every member thereof, at the request of himself and the Niagaras, consented to allowing to-morrow's Toronto-Niagara match to be played on the latter's grounds if these clubs agreed upon it. The World saw Mr. Garvin yesterday and was informed that this was not only understood by the committee but distinctly consented to.

Mr. Rose, who was secretary of the Schedule Committee, denies the statement of Mr. Garvin and says that his minutes contain no record of any such understanding.

After all, the squabble does not amount to much, for neither Toronto nor Ontarios are likely to get many dollars out of the gate receipts at Niagara Falls. While the Toronto may have a better reputation abroad as players it is quite probable that as big a crowd will come to see the Ontarios as the Torontos, for Niagara Falls has never yet been the scene of a senior championship lacrosse match.

The Torontos will go to the Falls to-morrow morning with a good team.

The Ontarios intend to leave for Ottawa by to-night's C.P.R. train. This will be their team: Goal, F. Small; point, D. Small; cover-point, J. McLean; defence field, R. McPherson, J. Watts and R. Cheyne; centre, E. Rose; home field, G. W. Rose, D. Mallon and J. Ward; outside home, J. Patterson; inside home, E. McCormick; captain, D. A. Rose.

International League Games.

Buffalo was beaten on its grounds yesterday by Newark by careless fielding in the part of the home club in the eighth inning, up to which time the visitors had been unable to score. The home team tallied only in the first inning. Stovey's effective pitching and the fine support given him preventing their scoring during the remainder of the game. At Binghamton Syracuse succeeded in defeating the home nine in a ten-innings contest, Allen's home run being called at the bat. At Rochester the grounds were too wet for play, and consequently Jersey City departs from the Flower City without giving the people an opportunity of seeing them play.

At Buffalo:

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	00000001—1	1	6	1
Buffalo	10000000—0	1	6	5

Pitchers: Stovey and Fanning.

At Binghamton:

		R.	H.	E.
Binghamton	1010000030—5	11	4	1
Syracuse	0010100202—5	8	3	3

Pitcher: Renfroe and Dundon.

National League Games.

		R.	H.	E.
At Boston:				
Philadelphia	00000000—0	7	4	1
Boston	00000000—0	3	9	1

Batteries: Ferguson and Clements, Madden and Tate.

		R.	H.	E.
At Pittsburg:				
Pittsburg	00020010x—4	9	1	1
Indianapolis	20000010—3	15	2	2

Batteries: Galvin and Miller, Kirby and Myers.

		R.	H.	E.
At New York:				
Washington	01021010—5	11	7	1
New York	00000210—3	9	2	1

Batteries: Whitney and Galligan, Welch and Deasly.

The Chicago-Detroit game was prevented by rain.

American Association Games.

		R.	H.	E.
At Baltimore:				
Baltimore	1016211011—13	20	4	1
Cincinnati	1020011300—7	12	7	1

Batteries: Kilroy and Fulmer, McGinnis and Baldwin.

		R.	H.	E.
At Brooklyn:				
Brooklyn	1100000012—5	10	4	1
St. Louis	1300012 2x—9	11	5	1

Batteries: Harkins and Peoples, Foutz and Bushong.

No game at Staten Island owing to wet grounds.

Dust from the Diamond.

Jonathan Morrison is urging the Toronto management to forego its reserve claim upon his services. Morrison is wanted by Rochester, whose management is too stingy to pay the $100 demanded by the Torontos, but they will have to pay this sum if they get him.

The Firstbrook Bros. and Ewing teams have retired from the Manufacturers' League, saying their best players are joining the prominent four clubs which now compose the league.

McAuliffe, who is in the city seeking an engagement with the Torontos, was at one time the catcher of Hanlan's Point champions.

Fanning pitched for Buffalo yesterday against the Newarks, who only got six hits. As Fanning was hit for twenty-one singles by the Torontos, the Buffalo club seems to stand a good show to down the Jerseyites when they meet here Monday and Tuesday.

A rather remarkable thing in the Newarks' batting nine in their international championship race is the fact that up to Thursday of last week they had won exactly two games from every club in the league, with the exception of the Torontos, from whom they won one.

The Oswego games will be thrown out, as the disbanded team had not played a championship game with the Uticas.

The Cass Baseball Club are open to receive challenges from clubs whose members are 16 or under. The secretary's address is E. Clarke, 18 James-street.

Oldfield, the catcher, has signed with Toronto and will arrive here Sunday night. He is eligible to play at once, and his services will be utilized next week. He is said to be a good sticker and a first-class backstop.

Crane and Traffley will be the Toronto battery at Hamilton to-morrow.

Bethune, the sprinter, says he can run the bases in faster time than 14 seconds.

Buffalo seems to be almost invincible on its own grounds.

The Buffalo players refused to have their photographs taken in a group last season, and as Grant is with the team the players will no doubt object to doing so this year.

The Utica management has released Bausewise, the pitcher, Halpin, the short-stop, and Householder, the left-fielder. Brouthers, late of Oswego, will play right field, Carroll left and Fleischman short.

The Young Beavers would like to play any club under 15 years of age. H. Crew, 18 Queen street west, secretary.

Hamilton wants second baseman Humphreys of the Oswego club. This would indicate that Collins' lameness will prevent his occupying that position. The Hams without "Chub," kicker as he is, would be like a deck of cards out of which three aces had been withdrawn.

Disappointment at Lindsay.

About 1200 people were ready to go and see the Torontos play ball at Lindsay yesterday afternoon, but the elements prevented the meeting of our club with the local team. A half holiday had been declared, a band of music hired, and half the country-side for miles around were in town. The result was that there were many hundreds of awful mad people around the streets of ruffled Lindsay, and that our club came back to the city last evening $200 poorer than if the afternoon had been fit to play ball.

Carlton Wins the Manchester Cup.

LONDON, June 2.—The principal attraction at the Manchester Whitsuntide Meeting to-day was the Manchester Cup, won by Mr. Somers' colt Carlton:

THE MANCHESTER CUP of 2000 sovs. added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft. the second to receive 100 sovs. and the third 50 sovs. out of the stakes; entrance 5 gs., the only forfeit if declared; to start at the half-mile post and go once round; about 1¾ miles—97 subs:

Mr. Somers' b. c. Carlton, 4, by Fell Moll—Bonny Spec. 1
Mr. T. Holmes' ns. (Mr. Abington's) gr. c. Quip, 5, by Arbitrator—Sally Brass 2
Mr. W. J. Legh's b. h. Radius, 5, by Hampton—Ray, 116 3

The Croton Handicap.

A curious coincidence about the Croton Handicap at Jerome is that last year Mr. Cassatt won with Amalgam, Mr. Withers running second with Buckstone. This year the President of Monmouth wins with Eurus, and the all black of the American Rous is brought in second on Stonebuck. Nobody will grudge Mr. Cassatt his good luck, for such as he should have it, but last year's win at the mile-post up the track was perhaps a verdict snatched unaware from Hayward, who looked as if he had forgotten the new goal; while this year the powerful colt Eurus was able to win in the deep batter-pudding caused by heavy rains, and would probably have been no better than whipped in on an ordinary track. The English system of running "rain or shine" will gradually come to be adopted on this side, fixtures at other places rendering postponement impossible. Moreover, as it gives all horses a chance, and upsets every calculation based on previous running, it would seem to be the fairer system.

The Juvenile Again Falls to the Dwyers.

JEROME PARK, N.Y., June 2.—For the third day of the American Jockey Club meeting the feature was the Juvenile Stakes, won by Dwyer Bros.' colt Kingfish. Rain fell in torrents here last night and early this morning, and as a consequence the track was very bad.

First race, free handicap sweepstakes, ¾ mile—Bess, 101, won; Connemara, 110, 20; Jennie B, 105, 3d. Time 1.20.

Second race, The Juvenile Stakes, for 2-year-olds, $50 each, h.f., with $1000 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes, ½ mile:

Dwyer Bros.' br.c. Kingfish by Virgil—Kith, 115 ..... (McLaughlin) 1
A. J. Cassatt's br.c. Now or Never by Stratford—Bye-and-Bye, 115 2
A. Belmont's ch.c. Prince Royal, by Kingfisher—Princess, 115 3

Time—51¼.

Third race, free handicap sweepstakes, for 2-year-olds, 1¼ miles—Hunter, 112, won; Minority, 115, 24; Queen of Elize, 108, 3d. Time, 2.05¼.

Fourth race, free handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, 1 5-16 miles—Lisbeth, 110, won; Full Lee, 112, 24; Enigma, 93, 3d. Time, 2.12¼.

Fifth race, selling purse, 1¼ miles—Nellie Van, 95, won; Brown Duke, 107, 24; Bess Lane, 102, 3d. Time, 2.04.

Sixth race, handicap steeplechase, short course—Tomahawk, 128, won; Jim McGowan, 155, 24; Killarney, 140, 3d. Time, 3.45.

The Dwyer brothers have won the Juvenile Stakes three years in succession. In 1885 the black colt Portland captured the event, the invincible Tremont winning it in 1886, and this year the brown colt Kingfish being the lucky one. All three were ridden by McLaughlin.

In the Mud at Latonia.

COVINGTON, Ky, June 2.—Only four events were run off at Latonia to-day, the fourth race being a walk-over. The weather was fair but the track heavy.

First race, selling purse, 1 mile—W.H.H., 99, won; Uncle Dan, 104, 24; Eliza Carter,