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FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1887.

Mr. Wiman and Commercial Union.

Mr. Erastus Wiman is a clever man, and in his interview with a Globe reporter put the case on behalf of commercial union as strongly as it could be put. To understand how very weak that case is it is only necessary briefly to examine his statements.

To the resolution passed almost unanimously by the Toronto Board of Trade Mr. Wiman gave the following reply:

"The impression seems to be that the New York merchants would take away the trade of Canadian cities, and that the drummers from American cities would deluge Canada with their wares. Well, let us see how many jobbing houses there are in New York and in Toronto on the one hand and cities of a corresponding size in the United States on the other. Take dry goods as an instance. You can count upon your fingers the jobbing houses in this line in New York, and they are hardly more numerous than in Toronto. In Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis the jobbing trade is far more active and extensive in proportion to the population than in New York."

In answer to this it might suffice to say that the merchants of Toronto understand the situation quite as well as Mr. Wiman and do not agree with him, but The World goes further and asserts that the above statement is misleading and, though not in form, is in fact untrue. The number of jobbing houses, (by which is meant houses which sell all varieties of goods in their line and do not confine themselves to one, as importers and manufacturers' agents generally do) is not a point in issue. It is not denied that the jobbing trade of New York has fallen into few hands, but it is asserted that these few are enormously wealthy and do a very large business in every corner of the United States. Merchants in this city declare that a single New York house could absorb the whole business of Canada in its special lines without addition to its capital or strain on the faculties of its managers. At present Toronto wholesale merchants are importers from Europe and the United States. Under commercial union they would cease to import from Europe and those of them who might endeavor to struggle against New York competitors would be compelled to buy from the importers of New York, the great market of the continent. They would then encounter the opposition of the great house of Claflin and its rivals, importers and manufacturers' agents as well as jobbers, firmly established in the largest city of the continent, with unlimited capital at command to take advantage of every rise or fall in values. To use the Mail's simile, the New York jobber would be the pot and his Toronto rival the pipkin. It is true that there are jobbers in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. These cities are much more populous and wealthier, with an infinitely larger territory within their reach than Toronto, and also lie much further than it does from New York. Yet their wholesale trade in most branches is dwarfed by the great mart. Even supposing that Toronto could carry on a small jobbing trade, as large western cities do, the profits of importing would be lost and with them would go a large part of the business of the Canadian banks.

Mr. Wiman further says:

"It is true there might be some disarrangements in existing channels of business, and the connections with manufacturers in Britain and on the continent might have to be replaced by connection with manufacturers in the United States, but that the wholesale merchants of Canada could not buy in the cheapest markets in the world just as closely, all things being equal, as the merchants of New York, Buffalo and Detroit, is to make an admission which the merchants here themselves would indignantly repel."

Perhaps Mr. Wiman will defend himself from the charge of misrepresentation by pointing to the words "all things being equal." All things, he knows perfectly well, are not equal in this case. A trader in a port open all the year stands better than a rival in an inland town, and when the port has two millions of inhabitants and the town only 120,000 his chances are still better. New York has its sea trade with southern ports, its dozen railway lines penetrating all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico, and the control of unlimited capital. Toronto under commercial union would not enjoy even its present comparatively narrow field; it would be cut off by Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and St. Paul from the trade of the West and Northwest and its business would be confined to the narrow and far from rich territory which lies due north. Mr. Wiman must have a very poor idea of the good sense of Toronto merchants when he tries to feed them with such flap-doodle. Rarely has such palpable nonsense been spoken on a subject in which the vital interests of millions are involved.

In regard to manufacturers Mr. Wiman takes the same line as he does in reference to trade—flat assertion:

"Some bankers probably fear that injurious results would follow to manufacturers, and that their loans in these directions might be imperiled. But it does not follow that the rank and file of manufacturers would be visibly affected. On the contrary, those who are looking into the matter most closely conceive that nothing so good for the manufacturers of Canada could occur as a free market in the United States for their goods, while the capacity to absorb goods by the improved condition of consumers in Canada would be to secure to Canadian manufacturers a stability and safety that nothing else will bring to them."

Toronto has neither water power nor cheap coal. It has an industrious, intelligent population, and ample capital for its needs, and its geographical position makes it a distributing point for imported and home produced goods so long as trade follows the flag. How can Mr. Wiman allege that her manufacturers could not only compete at home with American rivals who have cheaper coal, as large capital and much better distributing centres, but even beat them on their own ground? Toronto manufacturers are brought more or less into competition with the States and not one of them will support the view of this New Yorker, who, with astonishing assurance, thrusts his advice upon them. Most of our Toronto manufacturers are now struggling for existence, and they would go down like nine pins before American competition.

Mr. Wiman turns to the farmers next:

"If the farmers of Canada can be immensely benefited by throwing open the markets of the United States to their free access, they can buy a great many more goods than they can now—and what is better, they can pay for them. Almost the entire mercantile capital of the country is now trusted out to the farmers of Canada, and the people in the country localities dependent on them. If the debt-paying powers of these farmers could be increased by twenty per cent., if larger markets were open to them and greater varieties of products produced and sold to these markets because of their contiguity, the safety of the existing mercantile investments in credits would be immensely improved."

The following is a statement of the value of goods, the produce of Canada, exported to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1886:

The mine	$2,115,696
The fisheries	2,587,548
The forest	5,545,405
Animals and their products	6,742,799
Agricultural products	3,752,924
Manufactures	1,207,336
Miscellaneous	551,303
	$21,503,292

If we supposed with Mr. Wiman that the Canadian producer suffered a loss of 20 per cent on every article shipped to the States as above, the amount so lost would be a little more than six millions, a large sum, it is true, but hardly enough to induce Canadians to sacrifice nationality, self-government and the brilliant prospect of controlling the destinies and sharing in the resources of a country as large as the United States and the fifth in extent of territory of the nations of the world. But it is certain that the duties paid by Canadians to the United States treasury is a mere fraction of six millions. The produce of Canadian mines shipped to the States consist mainly of coal and gold, the first amounting to $1,127,677, chiefly from British Columbia, the duty on which it is quite certain the consumer pays. Of gold $1,210,864 in value was shipped to the States upon which no duty is changed. In regard to the fisheries it is probable that Canada controls the market in some articles so completely that the duties are paid by Americans. It is the same with a very large proportion of the products of the forest; only on the very commonest lumber does the producer suffer by the imports at the frontier. The same may be said of farm produce, horses and barley being admittedly almost the only articles not controlled by British prices. The item manufactures is made up of a number of small articles, the export of which to the States special circumstances render possible, and on which little duty is paid by the producer. The facts show that the loss which Canada suffers from the American tariff is an insignificant sum and will always remain so while Great Britain continues to be the great market for the surplus food products of this continent. Of animals and their products, Britain took from Canada in 1886 $14,814,672 and the States only $6,742,789, and even of the latter amount it is probable that a considerable proportion ultimately went to Britain. In view of the cattle trade, destined to be Canada's chief article of export, it is of much greater importance to cultivate trade with England than with the States.

To effect a saving of a wholly insignificant sum of money we are asked to abandon

Our Importing Trade,
Our Manufactures,
Our Revenue,
Our bright prospects as an Independent Country,
Our Nationality.

The first two we have already dealt with; and the rest may be briefly despatched. How should we pay interest and other outlays if we were deprived of the revenue derived from duties on the thirty millions of American goods which we import every year? Neither Quebec nor the Maritime Provinces will endure direct taxation, and British goods will not bear higher rates even if it were possible, in addition to letting in American manufactures free, to lay new taxes on our friends across the sea. And how would the revenue be collected? Would the United States Government, as the more powerful country, send collectors to our ports and divide the proceeds with us pro rata? Or if we were permitted to collect our own duties how would the division be made? How would a basis be found—by numbers or by wealth, and if disputes arose which power would give way, the lesser or the greater? If Uncle Sam cheated us would we call on the great mother across the sea to come to our help against the mighty, after giving the said mighty the command of our trade at the expense of the said mother? And if the said uncle wanted to make changes in his tariff injurious to Canada what would happen? Which scale would kick the beam, the sixty millions or the five? And at the end of the first term of the treaty if Canada wanted to resume her independence would Uncle Sam let her go? And if he refused would we call on Britain for help, and would it be given?

Can anyone give an intelligible answer to these questions? Was there ever such a leap in the dark proposed to a prosperous people allied to the greatest empire of the world, and in full possession of a half continent of virgin soil capable of giving support to hundreds of millions. Away with the hypocritical pretences of trading gains. When Mr. Wiman speaks of commercial union he means annexation. He has annexed himself, and like the fox who lost his tail, he wants other animals to reduce themselves to his level. He wants more trade for his Staten Island docks, and to become a great man by bringing about annexation. As he is, so are all Commercial Unionists; if you say, "Annexation will follow," they answer, "What then?"

We tell Mr. Wiman and his fellows that they are reckoning without their host, that the Canadian people do not want any change in their condition at present, and will not hand over the management of their fiscal affairs to any foreign people, much less to one which has shown itself selfish and grasping in all past dealings. There are apparently a few traitors in our midst; the people will deal with them when necessity arises, and more especially will they repudiate the interference of foreigners in a matter so delicate.

By, Baby Bunting.

The orators at the Dufferin picnic will disregard arithmetic. They will talk about Canadian rigors, but fail to give us any figures. The part of first villain will be played by Farmer McMillan. The horny-handed Erastus will refuse to tell us what 'twill cost us. The funny Mr. Butterworth will vainly try to stutter forth. Then Farmer Cameron will keep his clamor on. Farmer Bunting will go bunting.

Note by Hudibras: The concluding sentence is a parody upon a speech delivered by Hon. Edward Blake in the Grand Opera House during the campaign of 1882, when Mr. Bunting was Mr. Blake's unsuccessful opponent in West Durham, upon which occasion Mr. Blake made this quotation from his earlier reading:

"By, Baby Bunting,
Father's gone a hunting,
To get a rabbit skin
To wrap the Baby in!"

The files of the Globe can be referred to, and will show that the quotation is literally correct.

Where is "Baby Bunting" now? In the same boat—or rabbit skin—with Mr. Blake's organ.

Settle the Question.

The talk of Commercial Union is unsettling business. We have heard of several proposed enterprises that are at a standstill until the question is decided. If there is any prospect of Commercial Union the recent changes in the tariff to encourage iron making in this country will fail of their object. Capital is timid and will not venture where it is likely to be disturbed.

We have no objection to the Board of Trade re-opening the issue at Mr. Darling's request and a straight vote had thereon. If Toronto once again knocks the thing on the head it will die. In the meantime enterprises are delayed by the discussion.

In our business columns will be found a comparative statement, as taken from the sworn government returns, of the respective profits of the Canada Life and the Ontario Mutual Life. The table is an interesting one, well worthy the attention of all intending assurers. The figures speak for themselves, and the general public well know "figures never lie."

There is a hiatus in the program of the Dufferin County farmers' picnic that ought to be filled at once, by the insertion of the name of Farmer Dana, of the New York Sun. It may be objected that Mr. Dana proposes to annex Canada without going through the formalities proposed by Mr. Wiman, but he at least reveals his honest intentions, while his fellow-farmer from New York practice to deceive. Let us have the honest annexationist from New York at once, and not a couple of horny-handed politicians who state what they know to be not true, and suppress what they know to be true.

The proverbial "all roads lead to Rome" must go, Dr. McGlynn having discovered a road that does not lead to Rome.

The Government has been defeated for the second time this session in the Senate—first upon a motion to adjourn at the same time that the Commons did, secondly upon a proposition to curtail the length of the name of "The Rocky Mountain Park of Canada." A majority of the Senators are no doubt jealous of Mr. Mowat's "Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park." If there be anything in the length of a name either of these parks ought to be large enough to accommodate about twice our present population.

As the present crisis in Anglo-Irish affairs it is curiously coincident that the steamships Britannic and Celtic should have collided and made holes in the hulls of both. The moral for both Briton and Celt is that they should keep out of one another's way as much as possible, on both land and water.

Apropos of the Toronto Board of Trade's pronouncement against commercial union, the London Advertiser writes of annexation as "an imaginary bugbear." The Advertiser's next essay ought to deal with an imaginary imagination. What is "an imaginary bugbear," anyhow?

It is the fact that Granger McMillan, of the Orangeville Court House, invited Lord Lansdowne to attend the Dufferin County farmers' picnic on Dominion Day, but that His Lordship, having Lord Dufferin's experience before his mind's eye, declined and went back to Ottawa to put in his spring crops. Farmer McMillan's crop is already in. In fact it took root some years ago.

It is appropriate that Ras Wiman should appear at the Forks of the Credit about this time, inasmuch as he has been for some time forking over to his Canadian allies upon credit.

BAD BLOOD OVER A PICTURE.

An Illustration of the Alleged O'Brien Riot Causes a Fight.

A throng of persons stood at noon yesterday in front of a Yonge-street book store gazing at the alleged O'Brien riot in this city, as depicted by a New York illustrated paper. "That's all bosh," remarked a man who looked like a laborer. "How so?" asked another man who stood next to him.

"Well, no such threatening moves were made, for the Orangemen were afraid."

"You are a liar," shouted the other, and a moment afterwards the two men were fighting. A policeman appeared upon the scene and took the names of the combatants. One of them, The World was told, is a big drummer in a city band, and he explained that the other fellow had declared he was a Fenian and wanted the officer to arrest him. Then the other man denied the allegation, saying that he was a Catholic and that he would not even at some future time. With this parting remark he disappeared down King-street.

HELPING THE MISSIONS.

Church of England Ladies Hold Their Annual Missionary Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Toronto Diocesan Woman's Auxiliary to Missions was held yesterday in St. James' School House after a short service in the church at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Sweatman presided, and reports were read from the thirty-three branches and mission bands. The object which the ladies have in view is to diffuse a missionary spirit and to render assistance to the mission districts.

The following officers were elected:

Honorary Presidents—Mrs. Sweatman and Mrs. Renaud; First Vice-President—Mrs. Baker; Second Vice-President—Mrs. Boddy. Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Thorne; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Willoughby Cummings.

Treasurer—Mrs. Skae.

In the evening a public meeting was held in St. James' School House and a number of addresses bearing on mission work were delivered. The Bishop of Toronto presided, and the ministers present were Rev. Dr. Mockridge (Hamilton), Rev. Canon Dumoulin, Rev. S. J. Broughall, Rev. J. F. Sweeney, Rev. Septimus Jones, Rev. H. P. Hobson and Rev. J. D. Cayley.

The Dog Nuisance.

Editor World: Now that we have got rid of O'Brien & Co. (though not so successfully as loyal, law-abiding citizens would have wished), I hope the police will tackle in earnest this horrible "dog nuisance." I am thankful to see that the probabilities indicate that the reign of yelping curs that make night hideous is drawing to a close. The writer of this once nearly lost his life when convalescent from typhoid fever, through loss of sleep caused by their midnight noise, and hence he has no affection for the "darling pets." I hope the police will begin with their air-guns, or poison, at the corner of Jarvis and Carlton streets and examine the lanes in that neighborhood.

A SUFFERER.

Clean the Island Sidewalks.

Editor World: As you say to-day, surely the Mayor or some one should look after the cleaning of side walks, etc., at the Island, as it is now about the only place of resort the citizens have. The corporation might try and make at least the walking agreeable if they won't do anything to beautify the place. What would the West Point be to-day if it was not for outsiders such as Doty Bros., who have done considerable to improve the place and make it attractive for people. SUBSCRIBER.

Illuminated Club Swinging, Rapid Rifle Drill, Trapeze, Fencing, Single-stick, Boxing and other novel attractions at Grand 7.45 to-night.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

All the Knights of Labor employed by the street car companies at Indianapolis were ordered out on strike yesterday.

The Erie Railway will resume to-day the sale of thousand mile tickets, which were discontinued a short time since.

Charles Dansergen, a bricklayer of Canton, O., went home drunk on Wednesday and murdered his wife by stabbing her. He said she drove him to it by joining the Salvation Army.

The sixth annual congress of the workingmen's clubs of the United States and Canada was held at Camden, N. J., yesterday. The reports of the officers showed that the organization was in a flourishing condition, having a membership of over 6000.

Near Kent, Ohio, on Wednesday twenty tramps boarded a freight train and helped themselves to the provisions with which the cars were loaded. Seven of them were arrested but the others escaped.

The Good Templars and the English or seceding body, in session at Saratoga, have sunk their differences, and reunion, the chief aim of the convention, is assured.

An explosion of gas took place yesterday in slope No. 2 of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke, Pa., by which three men were fatally burned.

The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor have decided to personally investigate the strike in the coke regions of Pennsylvania and endeavor to effect an amicable settlement. Thousands of men are now out of employment throughout the manufacturing districts on account of the scarcity of coke.

CABLE NOTES.

A plot to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey was discovered last Thursday. The Sultan is terrified.

Mr. Parnell says the Dublin Express, has refused to make a reduction of rent to a tenant of his named Kennedy, and has sued him for a year's rent.

It is said that Mr. Parnell intends that Mr. Kilbride, who is traveling in this country with O'Brien, shall be nominated for Carlow.

The anniversary of the battles of 1870 around Metz will be celebrated this year with much eclat.

J. Joseph & Sons, merchants, of Birmingham, have failed; liabilities $240,000.

The Liverpool cotton corner has forced prices up so that eight spinners in the manufacturing districts have suffered great loss.

Prominent German physicians assert that there is absolutely no danger in the Crown Prince Frederick William's malady.

Seven thousand men are on strike in Belgium, and the condition of affairs in the affected district is assuming an alarming aspect.

SUNSHINE FOR SYRACUSE.

THE STARS ECLIPSE THE HOME CLUB BY 11 TO 6.

The Clique was There, but They Played Good Ball—Hamilton Defeats Utica, 17 to 6—Racing in the States and England—General Spots of Sport.

The Syracuse team played ball yesterday afternoon in marked contrast to that of the day previous, and the result was that the home team were defeated. The Torontos should have won the game, as they out batted the visitors, but this advantage was offset by the visitors' superior fielding and the lucky bunching of hits. Umpire William McLean, an ex-pugilist, made his first appearance and at times was very severe on Sheppard and in consequence this rising pitcher got rattled. The support accorded to him was not up to the team's usual standard, and from the commencement of the game the visitors seemed determined to achieve victory. They presented Dundon, the deaf and dumb pitcher, and he pitched in excellent form, whilst Shellhase supported him splendidly; Beard's muff of a high fly when two men were out, allowing a run to count, and Bittman's "fake" act, when he attempted to palm off a "pick up" as a fly catch, were the only costly errors on their part. Simon's outfield work was of a high character, he accepting every chance, one of them being a long running catch. For the home team Crane played brilliantly at right, as did Kearns, and Alberts made a wonderful pick up of a seemingly safe hit over second base, by which he retired the runner at first. McCormick's drop of an easy fly, for which he had, however, to run some distance, was somewhat costly, whilst his throwing to first was inaccurate. Gilman covered his centre field territory effectively, although he had a badly injured finger. Slattery, strange to say, had nothing to do except to field in several safe hits.

Syracuse started its run getting in the first innings, when Jacoby got in a scratch hit to right field on which he ran to third, and home on Marr's safe drive to Fautz. Lynch got first on Alberts' tumble, a passed ball allowing Jacoby to score, and on Beard's out to Gilman, Lynch came home. The home team in its second innings managed to score, and in the third it tallied again. Syracuse scored a single in the fifth, and the Torontos two in the sixth, tying the score. The visitors however in their half of the same innings added three more, and the admirers of the home team saw defeat was inevitable. In the seventh Toronto got two more, but the visitors replied with four, after which both teams failed to get a runner across the home plate. Score:

TORONTO.	ab	r	b	po	a	e	SYRACUSE.	ab	r	b	po	a	e
Alberts, ss.	2	2	1	3	3	1	Jacoby, c.f.	3	2	2	0	0	0
Crane, r.f.	1	2	1	2	0	0	Marr, r.f.	3	2	0	0	0	0
McCormick, c.	2	1	0	8	2	1	Lynch, 1b.	2	2	0	9	0	0
Fautz, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0	0	Beard, s.s.	3	1	2	1	1	1
Slattery, l.f.	2	0	0	1	0	0	Simon, c.f.	3	0	1	3	0	0
Gilman, c.f.	0	2	1	1	0	0	Dundon, p.	2	2	2	0	0	0
McCor'k, lb.	0	1	0	2	0	1	Brief, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0	0
Bittman, 3b.	0	1	0	0	2	1	Bittman, c.	1	0	0	8	1	1
Sheppard, p.	0	3	0	4	0	0	Shellhase, c.	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	6	12	24	11	8		Total	11	9	27	17	4	

Score by innings:

Toronto	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	—	6
Syracuse	1	0	0	1	0	0	9	—	11

Runs earned—Syracuse 5, Toronto 4. Two-base hits—Alberts, Sheppard. Three-base hits—Jacoby, Simon, Dundon. Bases on balls—By Dundon: Crane, McCormick, Sheppard; by Sheppard: Jacoby, Beard. Passed balls—Brief 2, McCormick 2. Wild pitches—Sheppard 2. Struck out—By Dundon: Alberts, Crane, McCormick; by Sheppard: Simon, Shellhase. Time of game—2.05. Umpire—McLean.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL GAMES.

		R.	H.	E.
At Hamilton:				
Utica	0 1 2 0 1 1 0 —	5	12	3
Hamilton	3 1 2 4 3 0 4 —	17	21	6
Batteries: Pendergrass and Hofford; Jones and Murphy.				
At Binghamton:		R.	H.	E.
Binghamton	0 0 1 2 0 0 0 3 0 —	5	10	4
Rome City	2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 —	3	9	2
Batteries: Ely and Quinn; Titcomb and Murphy.				
At Oswego:		R.	H.	E.
Oswego	0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 —	4	9	7
Newark	0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 —	5	12	2
Pitchers: Henry and Hayes.				
At Buffalo:		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2 0 0 0 0 4 2 0 —	8	12	5
Rochester	0 1 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 —	7	14	5
Batteries: Baker and Zimmer; Fanning and Callhan.				

The National League.

		R.	H.	E.
At Boston:				
Boston	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	1	8	2
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	0	4	1
Batteries: Madden and Tate; Baldwin and Daly.				
At New York:		R.	H.	E.
New York	0 0 0 2 0 0 2 1 2 —	7	13	2
Detroit	0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 —	4	14	6
Batteries: Keefe and O'Rourke; Baldwin and Gianelli.				
At Philadelphia:		R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 —	7	12	6
Philadelphia	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 —	3	11	5
Batteries: Healey and Hackett; Ferguson and Clements.				

Association Games.

		R.	H.	E.
At Cincinnati:				
Cincinnati	0 2 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 —	6	11	6
Athletics	1 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 x —	5	12	1
Batteries: Smith and Baldwin; Matthews and Milligan.				
At Louisville:		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	2 0 0 1 1 9 0 1 2 —	9	20	5
Louisville	0 0 1 1 0 2 3 4 x —	9	22	4
Batteries: Larkin, Terry and O'Brien; Ramsey and Cross.				
At St. Louis:		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2 0 3 0 0 3 0 2 0 —	11	15	3
Metropolitan	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 —	5	13	6
Batteries: Foutz and Boyle; Shafer and Donohue.				

The Colored Ball Players Distasteful.

The World's statement of the existence of a clique in the Syracuse team to "boy cott" Higgins, the colored pitcher, is certain to create considerable talk, if it does not amount to more, in baseball circles. A number of colored players are now in the International League, and to put it mildly their presence is distasteful to the other players. Newark has two, Buffalo, Binghamton, Oswego and Syracuse one each. So far none of the clubs, with the exception of Syracuse, have openly shown their dislike to play with these men, but the feeling is known to exist and may unexpectedly come to the front. The chief reason given for McGlone's refusal to sign with Buffalo this season is that he objected to playing with Grant.

Manager Simmons of the Syracuse team said to The World last night that its statement about the clique against Higgins was unfounded, his team had played poorly as any team is liable to do, and that there was no ill-feeling against Higgins on account of his color. "You will see when we get back here," he added, "a thoroughly reorganized team. I am one of the oldest ball players (you have probably heard of me) and I propose to make my team play ball. Now, you said Why by touching their pockets. That will bring them to time."

"You should have done some fining, then, yesterday," remarked the reporter, but Mr. Simmons failed to appreciate the observation at its true worth and made no reply.

Jacoby was suspended for his lazy work in Wednesday's game. He has not been fined. Higgins will be put in the box again when his turn comes to pitch. He is a young man and a good one, if I am any judge, and I think I am," Mr. Simmons added.

This opinion of Mr. Simmons is given of course for what it is worth. It however is at variance with the facts, and if there is not a radical change of sentiment among the Syracuse players Higgins will find when he pitches his next game that his support will be of the same character as accorded him here. This is what the players say, and Mr. Simmons, "one of the oldest of ball players and best managers," will have to furnish other proof than his own statement that Higgins is not in bad odor with other members of the team on account of his color.

The Colored League Weakening.

PITTSBURG, May 26.—The Colored National Baseball League seems to have dwindled down to three clubs. The Gothams of New York, the Lord Baltimores of Baltimore and the Pythians of Philadelphia are the only teams able to keep up and they will arrange a schedule among themselves.

Trouble in the Eastern League.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 26.—A meeting of the Eastern Baseball League was held this afternoon. Owing to the failure of the Springfield club to file their bond they were expelled. They were scheduled to play here to-day and failed to report. President Weber goes to New York to-morrow to try to get the New York Reserves to enter the league from New Britain.

Dust from the Diamond.

No game to-day.

We are prepared for Hamilton to-morrow. Crane and Trafficr will be the battery for the home team.

The Toronto team will leave Sunday for Buffalo, playing two games there Monday (Decoration Day).

There are no games on the home grounds next week, and Manager Chapman proposes playing exhibition games with Guelph, Belleville and other clubs. Ottawa wrote for a date, but was not prepared to give up the guarantee required.

The mascots have disappeared, to be replaced by the Jonahs. The question arises: Who fills the bill for Toronto? The World knows that a certain lady, the wife of a member of the team, imagines she is, and has determined to keep away from the grounds.

Jacoby is said to be the greatest waiter in the league. He got his base on balls last season no less than seventy-three times, which shows he has a good eye for the ball.

Decker and Crane had on their batting suits yesterday.

Newark barely managed to defeat the tailender yesterday.

Umpire McLean and Sheppard do not speak as they pass by.

Stalling is still in town, but will return to Philadelphia this week.

McKinley is using an electric battery on his arm.

Gilman split two of the fingers of his right hand in practice yesterday.

Slattery thinks Newark will lose from this out. Tis to be hoped so.

Why didn't Captain Fautz speak to the umpire? Probably Sheppard knows.

There is a good deal of betting on the Toronto-Hamilton game to-morrow, which will be called at half-past three o'clock sharp. The attendance is expected to reach 10,000, as there is a big rivalry between the teams. Reserved seats can now be had at Nordheimers'.

The St. Louis Club defeated the Imperials by the score of 15 to 14 yesterday afternoon.

Truly the path of the base ball manager is beset with difficulties. Even the great Joseph Simmons is not on good terms with his team, who will seek to induce the directorate upon their return home to dispense with his services. They will present their grievances in a carefully written document, and it is safe to presume that unless he is bounced his life will hereafter be a burden.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The Toronto Rowing Club And Its Program for the Season—The Argonauts.

The prospects for the Torontos are very good for the coming season, more so than last, as they will have a senior crew in the field this year to contest both the National and the Canadian Association regattas. Last season they did not enter a senior crew for the National regatta but fully made up the loss of a senior by the easy way their junior crew, composed of J. E. Knox bow, H. Pierce No. 2, F. H. Thompson No. 3 and Jos. Wright stroke, won the championship of America. It was hoped the Torontos would be able to keep the same crew together this season, and had they done so, there was not the slightest doubt that they would have made the best crews on the continent row to beat them. Unfortunately, however, Knox and Pierce retired and two of the old champions of the club took their place. They are J. C. McGee and E. A. Thompson. The new crew has been practising for two or three weeks, but have not been rowing as well as could have been wished; and in consequence they have decided not to continue rowing. This is rather unfortunate at this stage of the game, for unless Knox or Pierce can be persuaded to join the crew again, they will be seriously handicapped. The World hopes to see one of the two back again in the boat at once.

The junior crew has not as yet been decided upon, but it will be definitely settled after the spring races, which take place on June 4 next. The crew will, it is certain, be selected from the following: J. E. B. Littlejohn, John Guinane, R. Douglas, John Doran, Chas. Greenwood, Harry Bolster, as stroke, and three of the above in with him. Then there is no reason why the crew should not give a good account of themselves.

Taken altogether, the Torontos' prospects are brilliant, and if they succeed in getting Knox or Pierce in the bow of the seniors, with E. A. Thompson as stroke, Jos. Wright No. 3 and F. H. Thompson No. 2, it is predicted that one of the championships, if not both, will come to Toronto this year.

The World regrets the retirement of Mr. John Wilson as captain of the club. Although the circumstances under which he made this decision are unknown, it is hoped he will reconsider the matter, and retain the position for another season. If he does not, the Toronto Club will lose the best captain they ever had.

The Argonauts' Prospects.

The Argonauts' oarsmen, under the able management of their captain, Mr. J. W. Hogg, are hard at work getting in shape for their spring races, which are to take place shortly. It was intended to have the new club house ready in time for the rowing season, but owing to some unforseen obstacles the club will not be able to accomplish it, but it will be done before the season is over, and when it is finished the Argonauts will have one of the finest and best equipped houses in America. That is saying a good deal, too.

As to the club's prospects for the coming big events, it is regretted that necessity compels them to lose two of their best men, viz., Chas. Morphy and A. J. Thompson, Morphy being at Kingston attending the Military College and Thompson retiring on account of not having time to spare to row. With their old crew in the field again the club would have had nothing to fear. As matters stand they cannot send out the same one over again, and they will have to put some new blood in the boat. It is said the crew is thinking of taking Barker and Sewell out of the junior boat and placing them in the senior crew.

Many who would like to see the Argonauts have a senior crew in the field would regret to see them take this step, for they would be throwing away almost a certainty for an uncertainty, but it is thought that even with these two men in the senior boat, their chances would be small. By keeping them in the junior crew, and rowing the same four in the same places as last season, they ought to win the junior race. The World would much rather see Barker and Wyatt put in the senior, and keep Barker and Sewell where they were last season.

Upper Canada Defeats "C" Company.

A cricket match was played yesterday afternoon between "C" Company and Upper Canada College on the grounds of the latter, resulting in a victory for the College. Pardee's batting for Upper Canada and Hall's for "C" Company were the noticeable features of the game. Crocker also deserves credit for his wicket-keeping for the College. Score:

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.		"C" COMPANY.	
Edgar, c. & b. W. Hall	7	Sgt. Galloway, b McGiverin	1
Douglas, W., thy out	0	Pte. Hinds, c. Pardee	1
Pardee, c. Sgt. Galloway, b. Hall	21	Pte. Pearson, c. Montgomery, Pardee	1
Galloway	21	Sgt. Hamilton, c. Pardee	1
Hall, c. Hamilton, b. McGiverin	6	Sgt. Hillary, c. Hollis, Pardee	0
Shaw, Galloway	4	Sgt. Bunting, b McGiverin	3
Bunting, b Hamilton	0	Sgt. Willemson, p.	0
Montgomery, b Galloway	2	Sgt. Hall, b McGiverin	1
Shiel, c Hamilton, Galloway	0	Sgt. Borland, c Crocker, b McGiverin	0
Crocker, b Galloway	0	Pte Shaw, b McGiverin	0
Parsons, n.o.	2	Pte Evans, c. b.	0
Smith, c Hinds, Galloway	3	Extras	1
Extras	5	Total	10
Total	55		

Bowling Analysis.	R.	W.	O.	M.	Bowling Analysis.	R.	W.	O.	M.
Hamilton	22	2	12	2	McGiverin	19	5	13	6
Hall	22	2	8	1	Willemson	19	1	12	0
Galloway	17	5	8	2	Bunting	4	0	1	0

"Galloway bowled one wide ball.

Glen Grove Races.

Owing to some misunderstanding about the time of closing entries the secretary has left the races open until to-night at 8 o'clock, when these races, to be run at Glen Grove Park to-morrow, will close:

First race, purse $100, of which $20 to second. Handicap, top weight 135 lbs. Entrance $5. Six furlongs.

Second race, Glen Grove Stakes, a handicap open to Dominion breds. Top weight 130 lbs. $175, of which $25 to second. Entrance $10. One mile and a furlong.

Third race, open to hunters and hacks. Handicap, top weight 160 lbs. $75 to first and $25 to second. Entrance $5. One mile.

Fourth race, $100, of which $25 to second. For hunters and hacks. Handicap, top weight 160 lbs. 3½ miles, over five hurdles.

Entries will close at the secretary's office, 102 King-street west at 9 p.m.

Racing at Brantford.

BRANTFORD, Ont., May 26.—The races here to-day were very successful. The attendance was good and the track in splendid condition. Summaries:

First race, purse $100, of which $25 to second, open to all. Dominion breds allowed 7 lbs. 1 1-16 mile—Roddy Pringle, 112, won; Maggie May, 110, second; Glen Cairn, 108, third.

Second race, purse $125, of which $25 to second, half breds allowed 7 lbs. ¾ mile heats—Glen Cairn, 110, won; Ben Bolt, 118, second; Direction, 108, third.

Third race, purse $175, $120 to first, $30 to second, $20 to third. 1½ miles over six hurdles—Lucy Lightfoot won, Bob Lockwood second, Turkman third.

The Epsom Grand Prize.

LONDON, May 26.—This was the third day of the Epsom summer meeting. The race for the Epsom Grand Prize was won by Mr. Manton's colt Elridspord, who ran fifth for the Derby yesterday. Summary:

The Epsom Grand Prize of 1000 sovs. for the winner, and 200 sovs. for the breeder of the winner, added to 4 sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft., for 3-year-olds colts 122 lbs.; fillies 117 lbs.; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes; the City and Suburban Course; about one mile and a quarter, 201 subs:

Mr. Manton's (Duchess of Montrose) ch.c. Elridspord by Isonomy—Sunsie Queen.....1
Lord Bradford's br.c. Chippeway by Wenlock or Chippendale—Pashmak.....2
Mr.