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Couldn't Find M'Cann

Champions Were Up Against
It at Hamilton.

Woodstock Reorganized and Will
Finish the Season.

Asylum Cricket Team Defeat the
Strathroy Delegation.

Londoners Win the Lawn Tennis
Game Played at Alvinston.

Entries for Field Trials at Chatham—
Sporting News of All Sorts.

BASEBALL

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Hamilton, July 21.—If Hamilton people were fairly sure of seeing a good ball as today's game every day this city would draw well enough to pay in any league. The Hamiltons played an errorless game, and Pitcher McCann had the Londoners at his mercy all through. The only good hit made off him was Reid's single in the eighth. The two base hits credited to Jones and Schwartz were both easy left field flies, but Schrahl was playing very deep for these two hard hitters, and failed to reach the ball in time. Hamilton hit Cooper for twelve hits with a total of eighteen bases. Schrahl scored in the fourth on his own hit, followed by Congalton's single to deep right field, which Lohman juggled just enough to let the hitter get to second, and Schrahl scored on the throw to second. In the eighth, with two men out, Hagerty hit for two bases, Collins got a base on balls, and Schrahl drove the ball out to left field for a homer. The run in the ninth was due to McKevitt's single and steal and Phillips' drive to deep left field, which fell within six inches of the chalk line, and which some of the visitors claimed was on the foul side of the line. London's only run was due to two bases on balls, to Lohman and Cooper, and Reid's single. Umpire James McKeever, who had just arrived from Pittsburgh, gave the best of satisfaction. Score:

LONDON.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Mohler, 2b.....	4	0	0	6	4	0	0	0
Reid, cf.....	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
McFadden, lb.....	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Schwartz, c.....	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Jones, 1b.....	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Cope, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Frank, ss.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lohman, r.f.....	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	1
Cooper, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCann, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	3	27	12	2	0	0

HAMILTON.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Hagerty, 3b.....	4	1	2	2	2	0	0	0
Collins, 2b.....	3	2	2	5	0	0	0	0
Schrahl, 1b.....	4	0	1	11	0	0	0	0
Nixon, lb.....	4	0	1	11	0	0	0	0
Congalton, cf.....	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
McFadden, c.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Phillips, ss.....	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cowell, c.....	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
McCann, p.....	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	12	27	7	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Hagerty, Elton, Phillips, Schwartz, Jones.
Home run—Schrahl.
Sacrifice hits—Collins, McCann.
Stolen bases—McFadden, Schwartz.
Base on balls—By McCann 3; by Cooper 2.
Hit by pitcher—By Cooper 1.
Struck out—By McCann 6.
Double play—Mohler to McFadden.
Umpire—Jas. McKeever.
Time—1:35.

THE WOODSTOCK CLUB.

Bert Sheere received the following telegram this morning from Cal. Davis, president of the Canadian League: "Woodstock reorganized, and will finish season out. C. DAVIS."

Another telegram from Woodstock was as follows:

"Team not disbanded. Will play season out. DABY O'BRIEN."

O'Brien is the Woodstocks' second baseman. The Bain people have sold out to a stock company, and it is probable that O'Brien will manage the team. The news that the league is not to go up will be gladly received in London. It would be a great pity to lose the best ball team the city has ever had.

A telegram from Woodstock says: The Bain Canadian League baseball team was disbanded for only one day. At a meeting held last night a company of business men was formed, which took over the team, Eddy, the center fielder, was appointed manager. The team went to Guelph this morning, and will finish the season out in the Canadian League.

EMSLIE'S DECISION DENOUNCED.
In any other National League city but Boston, the decision of Emmis, which robbed Collins of a sensational catch, a double play and the opportunity to beat St. Louis in a splendidly close game, would have been greeted by a mob, or an approach to it. Disrespectful from Boston simply say: "The decision caused general manifestations of disappointment." Philadelphia was soundly thrashed by Louisville, too, so the Quakers didn't gain on Boston. St. Louis moved into fourth place on the victory. New York downing Chicago. Baltimore lost the third straight to the Reds.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—FRIDAY.

At Washington (first game)—R. H. E.
Washington.....13 6 2
Cleveland.....5 13 0
Batteries—Mercer and Duncan; Collins and Schreckengost.

At Washington (second game)—R. H. E.
Washington.....5 7 1
Cleveland.....3 8 1
Batteries—Dineen and Kittredge; Bates and Schreckengost.

At Pittsburgh—R. H. E.
Pittsburgh.....6 11 2
Philadelphia.....3 9 5
Batteries—Chesbro and Schriver; Donahue and McFarland.

EASTERN LEAGUE—FRIDAY.

At Rochester—R. H. E.
Rochester.....14 14 3
Montreal.....4 10 5
Batteries—Conn and Smink; Felix, G. Bannon and Jacklitz.

At Syracuse—R. H. E.
Syracuse.....3 5 3
Toronto.....13 17 4
Batteries—Keenan and O'Neill; Alloway and Rothfuss.

At Worcester—R. H. E.
Worcester.....7 9 2
Hartford.....3 11 5
Batteries—Esper and Urquhart; Lampe and Yeager.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence.....6 11 2
Springfield.....1 4 1
Batteries—Evans and Leahy; McDermott and Phelps.

WESTERN LEAGUE—FRIDAY.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids 6, Minneapolis 4.
In Indianapolis—Indianapolis 4, Kansas City 2.

CRICKET.

ASYLUM BEATS STRATHROY.

A cricket match was played yesterday on the Asylum of the Asylum. Owing to delay in the railway connections of the visiting eleven the game did not begin until 1:30, which only allowed the playing of one inning apiece. The Asylum went on to win by a score of 148 runs, towards which total England contributed 33; Walker, 21; W. Sippl, 21; H. Bucke, 19; J. Labatt, 17; and F. Reid, 16. On Strathroy going to bat they lost some of their best bats early, 3 wickets being down for 41 runs. The last two men, however, brought the total up to 87 runs by vigorous batting. F. Stewart carrying his bat for 23 runs. J. A. Newton also made the good score of 20. The score:

Asylum—	R.	H.	E.
M. Walker, b Pope.....	21	1	0
G. England, b Armstrong.....	33	1	0
T. Flynn, b Armstrong.....	1	0	0
A. Burwell, not out.....	0	0	0
J. Labatt, run out.....	17	1	0
F. Reid, b Pope.....	16	1	0
H. Bucke, b Pope.....	19	1	0
W. Sippl, c Evans, b Dampier.....	21	1	0
H. Labatt, b Pope.....	0	0	0
S. Dunn, b Pope.....	0	0	0
R. Heighway, b Pope.....	0	0	0
Extras.....	12	0	0
Total	146	5	0

Strathroy:
L. H. Dampier, b Reid.....12
R. F. Richardson, b Reid.....7
Rev. W. T. Cluff, b England.....0
H. C. Pope, b England.....0
H. Rawlinson, b Reid.....0
N. A. Armstrong, b Reid.....4
J. H. McIntosh, c Walker, b England.....1
F. Stevenson, not out.....23
Dr. A. S. Thompson, run out.....8
F. L. Evans, std, Sippl, b England.....8
J. A. Newton, b England.....20
Extras.....2
Total.....87

AT GALT.

Galt, Ont., July 22.—A cricket match played here yesterday between Toronto Rosedale club and Galt, resulted in favor of Galt, by 6 wickets. Scores: Toronto Rosedale, 48 and 72; Galt, 48 and 121 for 5 wickets.

BASEBALL 6.....11.....6.....6.....6.....6.....

WOODSTOCK'S TEAM ON STRIKE.

Guelph, July 22.—The Woodstock-Guelph game was not played, owing to financial difficulties, the Woodstock team refusing to play until paid wages overdue for the past two weeks.

THE AMATEURS.

In a game of baseball at Petrolia yesterday, the result was as follows: Petrolia 10, Wyoming 2. Batteries—McGammell and Julius; Thomas and Thomas.

A game of ball last night on St. John's A. C. grounds resulted as follows:

	R. 1
St. John's A. C.	8
Rattlers	2
Batteries—Murray and Woolley; son and Gibson. Umpires—Friend and Lee.	

LAWN TENNIS.

LONDONERS WIN.

In the Ontario Tennis League game played at Alvinston yesterday, London won from Alvinston, 4-2.

Singles—

Beltz (L.) beat Harvey (A.), 6-4, 2-6.

Bayly (L.) beat Hunt (A.), 1-6, 6-4, 6-2.

McIntyre (A.) beat Canon Dann (L.), 2-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Lind (L.) beat Gillespie (A.), 6-2, 6-3.

Doubles—

Harvey and Hunt (A.) beat Beltz and Lind (L.), 6-4, 6-4.

Dann and Bayly beat Gillespie and McIntyre, 6-0, 2-6, 6-3.

ATHLETICS.

EXCITEMENT OVER AN INTERNATIONAL EVENT.

London, July 21.—The calm preceding a battle marked the eve of the international "varsity" struggle. The demand for seats has long since exhausted the supply, and the exorbitant prices charged by speculators caused the management to refuse all applications, so that tonight £5 and £10 are vainly offered by late comers. The Americans are confident of winning the half-mile, the mile and throwing the 16-pound hammer; three are considered doubtful, the 100 yards and hurdle races, the 440 yards dash, and three are virtually conceded to the Englishmen, the long jump, the mile and the three miles run.

TURF.

London, July 21.—At the second day of the Liverpool July meeting today Mr. P. Buchanan's Easethorpe won the Liverpool Cup; Lord Wm. Beresford's Grodno was second; Martin, the American jockey, finished third on Sir R. Waldie's Griffo. The trials were again run on the cup course, 1 mile and 3 furlongs.

AT GROSSE-POINT.

Detroit, July 22.—A heavy fall of rain yesterday caused the postponement of the Grosse-Point track race at the Grosse-Point track.

FRIDAY'S WINNERS.

At St. Louis, Mo.—Clarendon, Devencie, Aunt Mary, Chimura, Moralist and Miss Mae Day.

At Hawthorne Park, Chicago—Tide, Unshingly, Gwn Metal, Helen's Pet, Canaro and Beach. New York—Sakhar, Wolhurst, Dread, Winepress, Tyrshena and Howard Mann. The first race furnished a chapter of accidents. Timely reared in the paddock, Colman's horse, who was so badly hurt that Collins had to be substituted. When the field was rounding into the stretch there was a good deal of crowding, and John P. fell, throwing Odum heavily. He was picked up and brought back to the paddock in the starter's wagon, and it is feared his leg is broken above the knee or his hip fractured.

KENNEL.

FIELD TRIALS AT CHATHAM.

Chatham, July 22.—Entries for the eleventh annual derby of the international field trials club closed with 23 nominations of which 17 are English setters, and 6 pointers. Seventeen of the entries are from Ontario and 6 from Michigan. The trials will again be held at Mitchell's Bay. The judges are: Dr. Totten and Montague Smith, of Forest, and J. Gourley Armstrong, of Detroit. The trials begin Tuesday, Nov. 14, with the Derby, followed by the all-aged stake, entries for which close Nov. 1.

AQUATIC.

C. A. A. O. REGATTA.

Brockville, Ont., July 22.—The committee of the Brockville Rowing Club have completed arrangements for the C. A. A. O. regatta, which will be held here on Aug. 3 and 4. The club will send a crew to Boston for the N. A. O. regatta on July 28 and 29, to compete in the senior four (mile and a half) and the intermediate four (mile and a half) events.

SPORTING NOTES.

James J. Jeffries, who, by his recent victory over Bob Fitzsimmons, won the title to the heavy-weight pugilistic championship of the world, is enjoying

ing a week of rest and quiet in the vicinity of Santa Barbara, Calif. He plans to remain until the end of the week, and to return in August, when Jeffries will go into training for his contemplated encounter with Sharkey. Pitcher Bailey is still without a home. Manager Seligman, however, has on the other day that they had better accept his offer of \$250 for the man. They are asking \$300.

One of the most promising youngsters in the league ranks this season is "Sykes" Crisham, the hustling batsman of the Baltimore. Old-timers who have closely observed him in his work say he is a natural hitter and every inch a ball player. With Providence last season he led the catchers in fielding, and was above the .300 mark with the stick.

FACTS ABOUT TEA

Green, Black and All Kinds
From the Same Bush.

Scientific Method of Making—The Differences are in the Time Taken for Curing.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Many years ago it was believed that there were two kinds of tea shrubs, the producing green tea and the other black, and this idea was handed down in cyclopedias and articles on tea by writers, none of whom probably ever saw a tea tree or knew anything of the manufacture of tea.

In fact, there is only one genus of plant, Camellia, Theifera, from which the tea of commerce is produced, though there are many species produced by difference in soil, climate, hybridization and cultivation. All the different kinds of tea—green, black, golden tips, Pekoe, Oolong, Soochong, Bohea, etc.—are made from the same bush. Pure green tea is made by quickly drying the leaves after they are picked, and black tea is produced from the same kind of leaves by drying them after they have been withered and allowed to ferment for a short time in a heated room.

Pure green tea can be made by rolling the leaves on a board in the sun or in a bowl or pan over a fire until they are thoroughly dried and their color would be that of fresh mown grass, even cut by a lawnmower. Green tea is not such because of its color, but on account of its unripeness, as it has all the astringent, bitter qualities that unripe dried fruit would have.

In making black tea a longer time is required. The leaf is first wilted or withered, and then left for a time in a warm room to ferment. This could be done by throwing the leaves in a pile, but this process would be very tedious, and the inferior part would be fermented too much and the outer layers none at all, and there would be no uniformity.

MODERN SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

The modern scientific method is to wilt the leaves in a machine by means of a slow fire, then to place the wilted leaves in shallow bamboo trays, placed in a room where the heat is from 110 degrees to 130 degrees. By placing the leaves in trays all are equally affected by the heat, resulting in the greatest uniformity. The leaves are given less time being under are overfermented, as on this depends the value of the black tea, in the same degree as fruit might not be ripe enough or too ripe to suit the taste.

As a good illustration of the difference between pure green and black tea, take clover grass. Any one who has tasted green clover would be surprised to find that it has a bitter, astringent taste, not at all pleasant. Dry this grass quickly so that the color remains green, and it will have the same unpleasant flavor. Take some of the grass after it has fermented and turned black and dried as hay, and it will have a sweet, agreeable flavor, and one is surprised that cattle enjoy it. Any farmer will say that to make hay the grass must sweat in the cock or winnow before it is gathered in. All he may know about it is that his grandfather or father said so. In the sweating or fermentation a chemical change takes place. There is much ignorance still about it, as I have been asked if we sow the plant every year, if we mow it with a scythe, or could we harvest it with a reaper. The Thea Camellia, however, is not a grass, and its root is in diameter as it is found in the forests of Assam, in India. It is now conceded that here has been its native home, whence the seed or plants were taken to China across the Ganges, and thence to Japan. In the forest it grows to wood, with few laurel-like, large, tough leaves. For a plantation only young, tender leaves are desired.

PICKING THE LEAVES

The seeds, in appearance like hazelnuts, are sown in a nursery. While they are growing the acreage is prepared by frequent digging and terracing, as the best plantations are on the hillsides. Holes are dug four or five feet apart each way, ready for the seedlings. When these are about one foot high they are transplanted from the nursery. They are carefully protected and shielded from the sun. They are pruned with a knife or shears, and not allowed to grow too tall. When they are one-half to three feet high, the top one mass of small branches, and the stem, at the age of 30 years, not more than three inches in diameter, the first two years no leaves are plucked.

In the third year, perhaps, 50 pounds of tea may be gathered from an acre, when the plantation has arrived at maturity from 50 to 60 years of tea may be gathered from an acre.

The season commences in March and lasts till November. During this time there are from ten to fifteen sproutings or "flushes," as the growth of the young twigs is called. From these the young leaves are picked, according to the kind of tea desired. If the finest, the little tips at the top of the twig, only a few hours old, making tea costing \$20 to \$100 a pound; then the next below for "flowery" Pekoe; still further down Pekoe, Oolong, Soochong and down to the long, harder leaf, Bohea. The old leaves are not plucked, as they are withered, and to pluck them would injure the tree. The flowers are never used, though beautiful enough to adorn a bride's hair. When seed is not desired the flowers are plucked from the tree and thrown away.

THE INDIA AND CEYLON INDUSTRIES.

Since the tea industry has been assumed by Europeans during the last 30 years in India and Ceylon, inventors have been at work, and various machines have been constructed for every process except that of plucking the leaves. It would be as difficult to pick tea leaves as it would be to gather raspberries with a machine.

This is cleaner done. Each picker

has a little basket and picks each leaf with the thumb and forefinger. His hands, different machines are for whitening, rolling, drying, sifting and packing. With them there is scarcely any hard work on the leaves. The European tea houses are models of cleanliness. Bread is the best furnished bakeries could not be more cleanly than the tea produced on these plantations.

The tea industry in India and Ceylon is almost entirely in the hands of Europeans, most of them well educated and well experienced in their business. They have made as much or more advancement in the making of tea as there has been improvement in the dairy industry in America.

COLORED AND UNCOLORED TEA.

In mentioning green tea, I used the adjective pure, for there can be pure green tea, though as unfit for drinking as bitter green fruit when dried would be for eating. There is scarcely any pure green tea in the market. The reason for this is that among the Chinese each family has its own tea plant and makes up the product which is sold to dealers, who find it necessary to use coloring matter to give the various batches a uniform color, and make it fit for a foreign market.

Another reason is that the Chinese being a frugal people, wasting nothing, after steeping leaves for their own use, dry and color the grounds for the American market, for no colored green teas are admitted in the European markets, and but little pure green tea is used there. The Chinese themselves never use colored teas, and it is stated by the best authority that severally of all the tea exported from China is colored and made in Japan, for if there is no colored Japanese tea, why the frequent use of the word uncolored by dealers and users of green speaking of Japanese tea? No one ever heard of uncolored Indian or Ceylon tea.

LOCK-OUT IN DENMARK

Nearly Every Industry in the Country Affected.

A Straight Fight Between the Employers and Employees' Unions.

How It Is Being Conducted—Where Arbitration Comes In.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London Times sends the following very interesting letter to that paper:

Very few people outside of Denmark have been aware that for over a month that little kingdom has been occupied by a labor struggle quite unprecedented in magnitude, in proportion to the industrial population of the country. At the present moment there is a general lock-out of all the men in the building, engineering, and iron trades, and all the trades connected with these, embracing half the working population of Denmark. All the industries of the country, except, perhaps, agriculture, are directly or indirectly affected by it, and are likely to feel the after-effects of the present standstill of all work for a long time to come.

The struggle has a special interest for English readers in view of the high degree of organization to which it has been possible to bring both workmen and employers in so small a country as Denmark, as typifying the sort of a struggle that might take place on an infinitely larger scale with us.

In Denmark, owing to the smallness of the country and the concentration of so large a part of the industrial population in Copenhagen, the task of organization was made particularly easy. Of the 80,000 workmen engaged in industrial undertakings throughout Denmark, practically all are members of trade unions. But beyond that all the trade unions themselves are organized in a central association of trade unions. This central association is a most effective body, and is itself closely federated with the political executive of the Social Democratic body. The mainstay of the Social Democratic and labor party is its Journal, the Social Democrat, which is edited with great ability, and is, moreover, what is perhaps even more important, a great material success. Its circulation of some 40,000 copies daily is probably the largest in Denmark, and brings in a considerable revenue to the party funds. With the sums at their disposal the joint trade unions and Social Democratic executives have undertaken various industrial and social enterprises with a considerable measure of success. They have several large and comfortably arranged club houses in Copenhagen, each with a central hall, where lectures can be given or political meetings addressed. The most important industrial undertaking of the party is the co-operative bakery in Copenhagen, whose very bread has a justly deserved reputation. The bakery, which is a model of cleanliness, sells annually some 225,000 worth of good bread at a low price, and by its competition has generally kept down the price of bread in Copenhagen. A co-operative butcher shop, with an ice-chamber and salting-room, has also just been started, and will probably be followed by several others. Another interesting experiment organized under the aegis of the Social Democrats is the exchange of country children and town children during the summer holidays.

To meet this powerful and active organization of the working classes the employers in their turn have been obliged to organize themselves into a central federation. A trial of strength between the two confederations was sooner or later inevitable. The occasion for it was given this spring by a trifling strike of the joiners in a few villages in Jutland affecting some 300 men in all. An agreement was come to between the Employers' Federation and the Central Union of Joiners in Copenhagen which the Jutland joiners in question refused to accept. The Employers' Federation then declared a general lock-out of the whole joining trade, involving some 3,500 men. The Jutland joiners refused to go back on the agreement which had not been observed, and instead presented on May 10 an ultimatum to the United Trade Unions Federation in the form of eight demands. Of these, four dealt with minor matters, mainly concerning the disputes in the joinery trade; the other four, however, affected the whole of the industrial relations between employer and employed in every branch of Danish industry. These four demands were that all agreements between the central executives should be universally binding on all local trade union branches; that the employers should have the sole direction of the organization and arrangement of labor in their factories; that no permanent employees, foremen, etc., should belong to trade unions; that all agreements be-

tween employers and men as to questions of wages and hours should be terminable on January 1 of each year, instead of at a certain number of weeks' or months' notice. Of these demands the first was not unnatural after the experience the employers had just had with the joiners' strike in Jutland. The Workmen's Federation, however, declared itself unable to undertake their responsibility, and as to the other demands rejected them "on principle, as constituting a vital attack on the position of the trade unions. The last demand was in its view an attempt to cause all settlements of labor disputes to fall together at a time when the economic position of the workmen was weakest. The employers followed up the rejection of their ultimatum by proclaiming from May 24 a general lock-out of all the men engaged in the building and iron industries in the country or connected in any way with those industries, such as tinners, painters, carp