THE TORONTO WORLD

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1887.

Farmer Fuller Makes a Bad Misstatement.

In their eagerness to make out a case the advocates of commercial union rush to the front with some statements which they will find it exceedingly difficult to substantiate. At the meeting at Milton on Saturday Mr. Valancey Fuller said that if our farmers had the United States markets open to them they would be getting several cents more per pound for their butter and cheese. A man occupying the position of President of the Central Farmers' Institute of all Ontario, no less—ought to be better informed. Why, for now quite a number of years back, or ever since cheese-making became a regular business in Ontario, the prices realized at the weekly sales by car loads in Ingersoll, Woodstock, Belleville and other country markets in this province, have always run about evenly along with the prices made at Utica, Little Falls and other country markets in the State of New York. The difference between the Canadian and the American quotations has hardly ever exceeded half a cent, and generally keeps within an eighth or a quarter. Considering that New York is the cheapest port in America to ship from, the cheese towns in the Empire State ought to have a little the advantage of ours, any way. But if any advantage at all they have, it is not very apparent in the figures.

In the York State cheese district the top sales that we have seen reported last week touched 9⅞ cents, but some very large lots called best State went at 9 and 9⅛. Now, in Belleville, last week, at least one very large lot brought 9⅞ cents, and the same figure was realized at some of the western towns, too. The truth is that the far greater part of the lots referred to, whether made in Herkimer County, New York, or in the County of Hastings or of Oxford, in Ontario, were bought for the English market; and the prices paid were in all cases governed "by cable." The American duty on cheese is four cents; ours is three cents. Those who are wrongheads on the trade question may argue, if they please, that with the duties abolished on both sides our farmers or dairymen would now be getting thirteen cents and a fraction, instead of nine and a fraction by the car load; or, if it suits them better, that in such case consumers over the border would be getting Canadian cheese, all they could shake a stick at, on the basis of six cents free on board the cars. But men who are in the business and who understand what makes the prices know this to be utter nonsense, and that the cable is what does it every time. It is not, however, what we should have expected, to see Mr. Valancey Fuller, himself a breeder of improved cattle and a dairyman of some note, declaring that with the American market made free for their butter and cheese Canadian farmers would realize several cents more per pound on these articles.

We regret that just at present we are unable to say anything very definite as to butter. The trouble is that with butter there is no recognized or *certain* standard of quality by which prices and qualities here and over the border can with certainty be compared. But we hope ere long to get some more precise information as to this; and meantime we feel rather confident that Canadian prices, realized for "Eastern Townships" and "Creamery" butter, will be found to compare favorably with what are regular trade prices over the border for a similar article. We have heard of wealthy families in New York and Philadelphia who pay a dollar a pound for their supply of butter the year round, and who hold the contractor to the regular delivery of an article which they deem to be worth that too. But this is fancy dealing and away from regular trade prices. In cheese, however, custom has established in the Province of Ontario and in the State of New York a standard that runs very much alike on both sides, and it is possible to compare prices correctly to a dot.

It is rather to be suspected that Mr. Valancey E. Fuller and his aids are even now scattering broadcast among the farmers other statements just as misleading as this one about the "several cents" rise on butter and cheese which commercial union is to bring to the latter. But not on every occasion are all their promising words put into print and brought up for review afterwards. Mr. Fuller, however, may, at all events, consider himself invited to explain, at his earliest convenience, how the abolition of the American duty is going to help the Canadian dairyman on the price of cheese.

Since the foregoing was in type we have come across the following despatches sent to Montreal papers:

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., June 10.—At this market 60-day 800 boxes cheese were boarded and sold at 9⅝c. At Tweed 300 boxes were offered and sold at 9⅝c.

OGDENSBURG, N.Y., June 10.—Three thousand boxes cheese were offered here, and sales were 450 boxes at 9⅛c, 600 at 9⅜c, with the balance at 9⅜c. At Canton 2250 boxes were offered and sales were 250 boxes at 9⅜c and 3000 at 9½. In flat cheese 1300 sold at a ruling price of 10c. At Gouverneur the cheese all sold the same as the Canton ruling price. Creamery butter sold at 20½c.

With large sales of cheese made at 9⅝c at Belleville, also at Western Ontario points, prices on this side do not suffer badly by comparison, we should say, and we feel quite sure that, were our creamery system as well perfected as our cheese dairy system now is, the present "creamery" quotations in Montreal, now 18 to 19 cents, would be quite up to the York State figure of 20 cents. That is all that is wanted. Now, let Dairyman Fuller account for his "several cents."

A Nickel in His Slot.

The New York Sun publishes a lengthy description of an automatic machine designed to take the place of the old weighing machine, so familiar at public resorts, with its professional crier of "Try your weight! Half a dime will pay the bill!" In lieu of the crier there is this legend inscribed upon the face of the machine: "Put a nickel in the slot."

Thousands of people are possessed by a curious anxiety to learn how much they weigh, and this is merely a new way of gratifying their curiosity.

But the most curious aspect of this new way is that our esteemed farmers' friend, 'Ras Wiman, is president of the company which manufactures the machine.

He is eager, and always has been, to have nickels put in his slot.

He is coming to Canada to have nickels put to his slot.

John Peter promises to put nickels in his slot, but when both of their slots are opened it will be found that John Peter's slot contains more coin of the realm, there and then collected, than will be found lodged in Brother Wiman's slot.

The World's contribution on Dominion Day will be a cork in his slot.

Eternal Vigilance the Price of Liberty!

The resolution passed by the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church, which ended with the above words, is a most extraordinary deliverance. The World's position on the advisability of allowing street cars to run on the Sabbath day is well-known. This is shared and endorsed by thousands of church-going people, who, in the rapid extension of the city limits, are thrown out of former church associations. For their sake, and for the benefit of thousands of our fellow-citizens, prevented from breathing the fresh air of Heaven—because they cannot afford their carriages to drive them to some sequestered and healthy district in the suburbs—we consider that street cars, properly restricted, are a public necessity on the Sabbath day. We have yet to learn that Christianity asks its devotees to sacrifice health and legitimate conveniences for its observance. In fact while the negative aspect of its teaching is necessary, the positive element is what elevates it above all other religions. An undue desecration of the Sabbath day is not desirable; but when it has been argued to a demonstration, both from theory and practice, that the good done by Sunday street cars, running say four hours per day, to suit the convenience of church-goers, is infinitely in excess of the evil, it is not seen on what ground they can any longer be opposed. It is within the province of a church court to discuss and give a deliverance on all subjects pertaining to the moral welfare of the people; but The World, with due respect to the Toronto Conference, protests against the sweeping character of their recent resolution.

It is not only Sunday street cars that are attacked, but the authorities are called on to put under the ban of law even such harmless incidents of the Sabbath as social visiting. The Commonwealth went pretty far in negating public amusements and Sunday observances, but it is not known that they went so far as to make the exchanges of visits between neighbors on the Sabbath day a social or civil crime. Scotland, the most rigid exactor of Sabbath observance, never in history went so far as the Toronto Conference. It only shows, however, that moral reformers may go a little too far in their zeal for a cause to which they undoubtedly are honestly devoted; but inasmuch as they are not the whole people, and that those who do not believe as they do have also rights that must be respected, and, in the light of this latest addition to the number of reforms clamored for, The World would like to say that eternal vigilance on the part of those whose rights are sought to be interfered with is truly the price of liberty.

The phrase used in the resolution is an admirable one, but totally inapplicable when dovetailed to a demand to destroy the liberty of a vast number of Canadians who are anxious to respect law but not to be made its slave.

A London cablegram announces that Canadian 3½ per cent. stocks are selling at 103¾, and Canadian 4 per cents at 109. For a "helpless and hopeless" people we seem to have established a remarkably good line of credit at the corner grocery. Eleven years ago our 4 per cents stood at 90.

According to The Belleville Intelligencer, Messrs. Wilkins and Wilmot are now engaged in "stocking the northern waters." It is just as well that they should be so engaged while Messrs. Butterworth and Wiman are attempting to water their northern stocks.

The New York coffee corner has bursted. The reason it went to pot was that it had no coffee grounds of its own. There is still hope for people who profess to be ground down in a corner by monopolists.

Having sent up its circulation, our New York namesake will how send up a balloon, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good advertising. The World would follow suit only that it really has no room for the necessary gas.

"O, Allister McAllister!
Your chanters set as a' astir—
Then tune your pipes and make them burr—
We'll dance the Highland fling,"
Provided 'Ras pays the piper.

A tence corner is the only corner that the manipulators of corners in breadstuffs never get into.

The New York News asks:

Can it be true, as asserted, that a well-known and once-highly regarded Irish Nationalist of New York, is the author of the series of articles on "Parnellism and Crime" in The London Times?

It is not true. The World is given to know, on the authority of the gentleman's own handwriting, that the author of The Times' articles on "Parnellism and Crime" is a member of The Times' regular staff who has never visited New York. He is, however, an Irishman by birth, and a graduate of Dublin University.

A valued contemporary says: "The great nuisance to this country is too much government and too little good legislation." Not so. The great nuisance to this country is the lack of patriotism and national sentiment with a section of our people and pants that bag at the knees.

The home organ of Mr. William Paterson, M.P., nominates him as leader of the Grit party. William is clever and can whoop it up with the best of them, but that he can repair a political barrel that is all gone but the bunghole may well be doubted.

If it should be true that we are to have what the Reform press are writing about with such ghoulish glee—another half-breed rebellion, whose will the fault be? Certainly those papers will not escape blame who practically endorse the half-breeds' alleged intention of an appeal to arms. It may as well be said too that another uprising would be a terrible thing for the half-breeds.

Every participant in the House of Commons Scott Act debate, pro or con., admitted that the act was a failure. Some blamed the act and some blamed the Government, but all admitted the failure. There is in this admission food for thought for people who take the trouble to think.

No greater testimony to the value of the Canadian Pacific Railroad can be given than to say, as has been stated lately in the church courts of leading denominations, that it has resulted in promoting the interests of Christianity. Localities that were five years ago notorious for lawlessness and vice, are to-day reported as peaceable and moral. No doubt the planting of Christian churches along the North Shore and Nipissing districts had their effects; but how much they have been indebted to the civilizing influence of the national highway no one can over-estimate. Christianity and commercial enterprise go hand in hand, and the Canadian church and her home missions have been assisted and their burdens lessened by the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

The Bank of Hamilton.

Yesterday the directors of the Bank of Hamilton made their annual report to the shareholders. The Bank of Hamilton is one of the youngest institutions in the Dominion, but the progress it has madesince the opening of its doors to the public has been simply amazing. Not only has the bank paid a dividend of eight per cent. per annum, but $40,000 has been added to the reserve fund—a fund which now amounts to $340,000, which sum is a handsome addition to a capital of a million. Over two millions of dollars are on deposit, nearly all bearing interest. The World is glad to learn that the bank will shortly erect a building that will be a credit not only to Hamilton, but to the bank itself. President Stuart made a most practical address to the stockholders, reviewing at length the progressive history of the bank. The statement of the directorate was highly spoken of, and reference made to the efficient staff. Cashier Colquhoun came in for a full share of honor, to which he blushingly and modestly replied in a neat and practical speech.

THE BANK OF HAMILTON.

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Hamilton was held in the Board room of the institution yesterday. There were present Mr. John Stuart, President and Messrs. Dennis Moore, John Proctor, Geo. Rosch and A. G. Ramsay, Directors, and Messrs. Edward Martin, Col. Charles Magill, W. F. Burton, Geo. S. Papps, F. W. Gates, M. Leggat, Wm. Hendrie, A. F. Forbes, John Riddell.

On motion of Col. Charles Magill, seconded by Mr. John Riddell, Mr. John Stuart was called to the chair, and on motion of Mr. Geo. S. Papps, seconded by Mr. W. F. Burton, Mr. A. E. Colquhoun, cashier of the bank, was appointed secretary and read the following

Annual Report.

The Directors beg to submit their Fifteenth Annual Report to the Shareholders for the year ended 31st May, 1887:

The balance at credit of profit and loss account 31st May, 1886, was..... $ 3,800 08
The profits for the year ended 31st May, 1887, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, were..... 126,629 00
$130,429 08

From which has been declared:
Dividend 4 per cent., paid 1st December, 1886..... $39,980 00
Dividend 4 per cent., paid 1st June, 1886..... 40,000 00
79,980 00
50,449 08
Carried to reserve fund..... 40,000 00
Written off bank premises account..... 5,053 52
45,053 52
Balance of profit and loss carried forward..... $ 5,395 56

Your Directors have to report that they have secured the premises on James-street and King-street, fronting on the Gore, at a reasonable price, with the view of erecting thereon at a future time a suitable building for the Head Office.

The business of the bank increases steadily, and it is found that the accommodation afforded by the present building is hardly sufficient now, and in all probability will prove quite inadequate to meet the wants of the near future. The Directors congratulate the shareholders on the acquisition of a site in all respects so desirable, on which may be erected in due time a building equal to the permanent requirements of the business as well as to the importance of the bank.

It has been the practice of the bank up to the present to insure the fidelity of the officers by taking out policies of insurance from Guarantee Companies. Your directors would recommend that in future a guarantee fund be established by an annual appropriation from profits, which in time may enable the bank to be its own insurer.

An agency has been opened at Cayuga during the past year.

The various agencies have been duly inspected and also visited by a committee of directors.

The Board have pleasure in reporting that the officers of the bank continue to perform their duties satisfactorily.

JOHN STUART, President.

General Statement.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up		$1,000,000 00
Dividend No. 32, payable 1st June, 1887	$ 40,000 00	
Former dividends unpaid	302 05	
Amount reserved for interest due depositors	24,108 99	
Amount reserved for rebate of interest on current bills discounted	15,000 00	
Reserve fund	340,000 00	
Balance of profits carried forward	5,395 56	
		424,806 59
		$1,424,806 59
Notes of the bank in circulation	$ 849,200 00	
Deposits bearing interest	1,579,543 39	
Deposits not bearing interest	635,644 16	
Balance due to other banks in Canada	18,161 75	
		3,082,548 30
		$4,507,354 89

ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin current	$ 106,899 71	
Dominion Government Notes	115,010 00	
Notes of, and checks on other banks	96,486 35	
Balances due from other banks	277,063 71	
Debentures and foreign securities	325,721 39	
		$ 921,181 16
Notes discounted and advances current	$3,450,360 09	
Notes discounted overdue (estimated loss provided for)	$ 28,507 58	
Bank premises	84,505 78	
Office furniture and safes	14,800 00	
Other assets not included under foregoing heads	7,992 68	
		3,586,173 73
		$4,507,354 89

E. A. COLQUHOUN,
Cashier.

BANK OF HAMILTON,
Hamilton, 31st May, 1887.

Mr. Stuart: I have now to move the adoption of the report and statement as read, and which have been distributed amongst the shareholders for some time. It is a pleasant duty to perform, when the result of the year's operations is so good as it is our good fortune to be able to produce on this occasion, and I feel sure that the shareholders generally will agree with the directors in the opinion that a better report could not be reasonably expected. The bank is now in its fifteenth year of existence, and it is interesting to compare each succeeding annual statement with its predecessors, and to note the almost uninterrupted progress made from the beginning to the present time. The first five years were not of very marked prosperity, and even the second five did not show anything very striking. Indeed in two of these years there was a slight movement backwards, but the third and last five years have shown distinct and most gratifying progress. It would be tedious and taxing your patience too much to go over the figures of each year, but it will, perhaps, be interesting to you if I refer to round numbers to some of them, just to show you how solid the growth of the institution has been. In 1877, ten years ago, the capital was $660,000; in 1882 it was $750,000; and in 1887, $1,000,000. In 1887 the profits were $65,000; in 1882 they were $67,000; and in 1877 they had reached $126,000—an increase of about 100 per cent. in ten years. Our Rest Fund has increased from $50,000 in 1877 to $135,000 in 1882, and at the present time it is $340,000. In 1877 the amounts of deposits was $965,000, now it is $2,215,000. It is particularly gratifying to note the increase in the circulation, which in 1877 it was $850,000; in 1882 it had increased by more than 100 per cent., and was $685,000, and this year it has reached the highest it has yet been—$849,000. In 1877 the discounts amounted to $1,094,000; in 1882, $2,433,000, and in the present year $3,478,000. In ten years it will be seen the increase in capital was 50 per cent.; in profits 100 per cent.; in rest, 700 per cent.; in deposits, 250 per cent.; in circulation, 170 per cent.; and discounts, 200 per cent. Whether the bank has arrived at its maximum of earning power it would be rash to say, but if the present rate of average of the past few years is maintained shareholders will have no reason to complain. I think, however, that it may be possible to even better this. We have not yet found employment for all the money we have to lend and could do well with even a considerable increase of business. This leads me to say that if our shareholders would generally interest themselves in getting good business for the bank, it might be possible to extend the usefulness of the institution as well as to benefit largely their own property as shareholders. I trust the action of the directors in acquiring the property on the corner of King and James-streets for a head office as intimated in the report will meet with the approval of the shareholders generally. The past history of the bank, as I have just briefly summarized it, I think, justifies the belief of the directors that larger premises will soon be a necessity, and I think also we may properly look forward with pleasure to the time when we shall possess a building so that corner worthy of the bank and the city of Hamilton! I do not know that there is anything more to mention which particularly concerns us. The proposal to establish a guarantee fund is an arrangement which commends itself to the directors and is submitted for the approval of the shareholders. As to the officers having done their duty, I am sure it is a fact so well known that it does not require to be stated. It is, however, a pleasure to the directors to publicly acknowledge their obligations to the whole staff, from the cashier downwards. Before concluding, I may be permitted to say a word as to the state of business and the prospects of the future. I think, on the whole, the business of the country is fairly good and carried on on a sound basis. There is the prospect of a good harvest and large yield of fruits as well as cereals; so that, unless unforeseen evils come upon me, we may hope for a continuance of our present comparative prosperous business. I have, therefore, much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

In the absence of the Vice-President, Hon. James Turner, Mr. A. G. Ramsay seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

It was moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. F. W. Gates, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the President, Vice-President and directors for their services during the year.

In making the motion Mr. Martin said the shareholders must have listened with great satisfaction to the remarks of the President in relating the history of the progress of the bank. That progress was doubtless due to the careful and prudent manner in which the affairs of the bank had been managed. He was pleased to see the confidence which the bank commanded, owing to the fact that it gave security as good as could be got, if not the best. He was pleased to see the increase of the rest, and looked upon the purchase of a building site as a very wise step indeed.

Mr. F. W. Gates, in seconding the motion, said it was most satisfactory to notice the increase of deposits and of the circulation, showing that the people had the utmost confidence in the institution. He was pleased also with the purchase of the building site and the establishment of a guarantee fund.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Stuart in a few words thanked the shareholders, for himself and fellow-directors, for the expression of confidence which they had shown.

It was moved by Mr. Leggat, seconded by Mr. Hendrie, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the cashier, agents and other officers of the bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

Mr. Leggat, in making the motion, said that next to a good board of directors it was of the utmost importance that they should have an efficient cashier and officers. That the bank had such, there was no doubt, as the report was an eloquent testimony to the efficient manner in which they had performed their duties.

Mr. Wm. Hendrie added a few words of praise in seeding the motion, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Colquhoun, cashier, replied in a few words, thanking the shareholders for the expression of confidence in the staff.

Moved by Mr. Hendrie, seconded by Mr. Papps, That the poll be now open for the election of seven directors, and that the same be closed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon before that hour as five minutes shall elapse without any vote being polled, and that Messrs. John Riddell and F. W. Gates be scrutineers, and on the close of the poll do hand the chairman a certificate of the result of the poll.—Carried.

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year: John Stuart, Hon. James Turner, Dennis Moore, John Proctor, George Rosch, A. G. Ramsay and Charles Gurney.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. John Stuart was elected President, and Hon. James Turner Vice-President for the ensuing year.

AMERICA'S GREAT RACING EVENT.

Speculations as to the Starters and Winners of the Great Suburban Handicap.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, June 14.—The present week is in every sense the most important one of the American turf, for on Saturday next the great speculative event of the year, the Suburban Handicap, will be decided, and the days intervening between to-day and Saturday will be utilized by the trainers in putting the finishing touches in the work of preparation to their charges. As regards The Bard, his starting depends upon circumstances. If the field of starters should be very large, it is understood he will not face the flag, as Mr. Cassatt will not run the risk of having his heavily weighted colt injured.

In the list of probable starters, both Bob Fisher and Blue Wing are given, but it is more than likely that neither will start, as both have been off. The stable has backed Bob Fisher for the event, but, like Blue Wing, he has been doing badly of late. Which one of the three—Ben Ali, Hidalgo or Guenn—will represent the Higgin orange and blue is also a matter of uncertainty as yet.

Tremont and Hanover for the present may both be regarded as probable starters, but only one will face the flag. The question is in everybody's mind, which of the Dwyers backed the black colt? So far as can be ascertained, they have not, unless they departed from their usual method and backed the money on in driblets. This, however, is very doubtful. It is thought that Hanover will be the representative of the Dwyers in the Suburban. The mode in which Tremont is getting prepared makes it look very much as if the stable meant to let Hanover do all the work for the present, until Monmouth, when Tremont will be ready.

The Preakness Stable will start both Lincoln and Rupert, and the latter is doing very well. Easter Sunday is an unknown quantity so far as actual racing is concerned, but he must by no means be despised. He is a very dangerous outsider, and as McCarthy will ride him he will have the very best of pilotage. Among those whose chances are forlorn hopes may be mentioned Boaz, Free Knight, Headlad, Oriflamme, Pontico, Wickham, Ten Booker and Halagon. The latter will surely start if he does not break down before, Markland has pretty effectively demonstrated that he is not in the Suburban form, and on this like Amalgam, who on Saturday showed that he was practically on a par with Markland, is also out of it. Barnum's form also places him out of court, and Exile has not been doing well enough of late to make his pretensions very great. Biscuit has been running so well under heavy weights that he looks exceedingly tempting, but here class steps in and interposes against him.

The winner of the race will have to be looked for among Hanover, Guenn, Rupert, Quito, Richmond and The Bard. On last year's form Rupert ought to hold Guenn safe at even weights, and as she is asked to grant him her sex allowance he should beat her sure. Quito is a very much improved horse over what he was last year, but even at that Guenn and Rupert ought to beat him. Richmond's races under heavy weights at Jerome Park, however, show him to be in extraordinarily good form and better than ever he was. The race for the St. James will show how good The Bard is. Should he show as well in that race as they say he will he should get second place in the Suburban, should he be sent for it. But unless he is very good Richmond will beat him. But for the winner of the race do not look beyond Hanover. ALERT.

Was Ormonde Treated with Electricity?

The reappearance of Ormonde and his winning the Rous Memorial and Hardwick Stakes at Ascot on Thursday and Friday of last week has attracted a great deal of attention, especially among owners of large stables. Early in the present year it was rumored that Ormonde was affected in "his wind," or in other words he was a "roarer," and as the entries for the Ascot Gold Cup, which closed Jan. 4, appeared without his name it was ample affirmation of the truth of the rumor. It is now known that he was in a very bad state of health, and that his recent appearance at Ascot was a great surprise to the turfmen, who had known that the Duke of Westminster was anxious that Ormonde should never be beaten, he was very ambitious to win the Ascot Gold Cup, a trophy that has not been won by the House of Stanley since the Earl of Derby won it two years in succession in 1836 and 1837. Early this spring it was said that it had been determined to treat Ormonde's infirmity with electricity, the latest lunacy of enterprise on the part of the English sporting papers, that about ended the matter. A month ago Ormonde's name appeared in the entries for work in Porter's string in Kingsdere. Nothing special was noted and yet on Thursday he won the Rous Memorial run over the New Mile, and on Friday the Hardwicke Stakes run over the Swinley course, carrying 132 and 135 pounds. Neither of the courses are easy ones, especially for "roarers." The Calendar says: "The New Mile is straight and up hill all the way." The Swinley Course is 1 mile and 1 furlong and includes the Old Mile which is "uphill the greater part of the way," and he ran the mile and a half in 2.44 2-5. If the treatment was by electricity no explanation will no doubt be given. But what a change it brings about in the old-fashioned idea of training and the treatment for the ailments of all horses. Science has changed almost the face of the world, and now it enters a racing stable, electricity for roarers, etherized legs for partially broken-down horses like Iceland, and shoeing according to the Bonner principle as a cure for incipient lameness and ultimate breaking down.

Gossip of the Turf.

Mr. E. Burgess' horses, Bralt and Fred B., stabled at Louisville, are complaining from a bad cold, and it is not likely they will be seen at the Montreal meeting next week. The Hanover Stable's pair, Will Rose and Augusta, are also troubled with a cold. They will probably leave for Montreal on Saturday.

Charlie Phair has taken Bob Lockwood to Three Rivers where he will perform over the sticks to-day and to-morrow.

On May 28, Judge Clark judged the Derby for the thirty-fifth time in succession, his first decision having been given in West Australian's year.

Mr. J. L. Gore of Chicago has purchased the jumper Lowell, at St. Louis, from R. Stone. Terms private.

A ceremony is announced to occur at Sheepshead Bay Saturday next, the presentation of a silver bowl to the light-weight jockey of the Fairfax Stable, Bender, and Miss Hattie Garrison, a sister of the famous jockey.

It is stated that there will probably be racing at Brighton Beach on Monday, June 20, Monday, June 27, and Friday, July 1, days left vacant by the Coney Island Jockey Club. There is some talk of getting up a renewal of the Suburban, with $1000 added, the first race in the Suburban to be penalized.

Isaac Murphy, the colored jockey, has purchased a home for himself and family at Lexington, Ky., paying $10,000 for it in cash.

The bay gelding Harry Wilkes is at Fleetwood Park getting in readiness for his try for a purse of $2000 against the fastest gossip, jr., at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, on June 23.

The features of the meeting at Sheepshead Bay next Saturday are the Foam Stakes for 2-year-olds at five furlongs, the Swift Stakes for 3-year-olds at seven furlongs, and the Suburban Handicap for all ages at 1 mile and a quarter.

The program for the first summer trotting meeting at Glen Grove Park was issued yesterday. It calls for seven races, all of which are calculated to produce spirited contests. The sport will begin on June 30 and continue two days. On the first day the 2.30 and 2.40 classes will be the attractions. The second day the 2.35 class will be the special feature, followed by the Novelty Race, for the horse that trots a mile the nearest to 3 minutes, will hold the boards. The third and last day the 2.50 and 2.60 class will wind up the meeting. Liberal purses are offered and the Secretary, Mr. E. King Dodds, predicts a large entry for all events, which close June 23.

More Lacrosse Protests.

The Ontarios have entered a protest against the awarding of last Saturday's match to the Niagaras, claiming that it was agreed that play should stop at 4.30, at which hour each club had won two games, that the match should be declared a draw and that the referee was not properly appointed.

There is also entered by the Young Canadians of Richmond Hill a protest in the matter of their match with the Athletics at St. Catharines last Friday. They claim the match on the ground that Wm. O'Brien, who played with the Athletics, is really a member of the Brants of Paris, on whose list of members his name appears and with whom he played at Woodstock on May 27.

As The World remarked some days ago the Judicial Committee of the C.L.A. will have lots of work on hand.

Lacrosse Points.

The Acme Lacrosse Club will cross sticks with the Raddygores of Parkdale in the Queen's Park opposite St. Mary-street this evening at 6.30.

There will be no championship lacrosse match here next Saturday. The Ontarios will play the Brants at Paris, the Torontos the Athletics at St. Catharines, the Beavers the Niagaras at Niagara, and the Young Canadians the Brantfords at Brantford.

C. L. A. Schedule to Date.

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
1. Capitals	4	4	0	.100
2. Torontos	3	3	0	.100
3. Brants	2	2	0	.100
4. Athletics	3	2	1	.666⅔
5. Brantfords	3	2	1	.666⅔
6. Orillias	3	2	1	.666⅔
7. Niagara Falls	3	1	2	.333⅓
8. Ontarios	4	1	3	.025
9. Beaver	3	0	3	.000
10. Young Canadians	4	0	4	.000

This, as regards the Ontarios and Niagaras, is based on the decision of the referee last Saturday, who gave the match to the Niagaras after the Ontarios had left the field, in order to catch their train and before the playing had decided which club won, the score standing 3 to 2 when the Ontarios quit. If the game were declared a draw it would reverse the present standing of these clubs, making the Ontarios 7th, with 3 games played, 1 won, 2 lost and a percentage of .333⅓, and the Niagaras 8th, with 3 games played, none won, and a percentage of .000.

International League Games.

		R.	H.	E.
At Buffalo:				
Binghamton	2 0 4 5 0 1 4 2 0	21	19	5
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1	3	6	15
Batteries: Green and Kappell, Husted and Mooney.				
At Rochester:		R.	H.	E.
Scranton	3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1	5	10	7
Rochester	0 3 2 1 0 0 1 0 5	12	20	7
Batteries: Meakin and Shriver, Parsons and Humphreys.				
At Syracuse:		R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3	4	9	5
Syracuse	3 0 0 3 0 0 8 0 3	17	21	1
Batteries: Shaw and Corcoran, Murphy and Jantzen.				
At Utica:		R.	H.	E.
Newark	2 0 3 3 0 0 2 0 0	10	15	7
Utica	0 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 0	5	13	10
Batteries: Henry and Derby, Pendergrass and Hofford.				

National League Games.

		R.	H.	E.
At Pittsburg:				
Detroit	1 2 0 0 2 0 0 3 x	8	13	2
Pittsburg	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2	4	11	5
Batteries: Twitchell and Ganzell, Galvin and Miller.				
At Chicago:		R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	11	11
Chicago	0 5 4 1 4 1 0 4 x	19	24	2
Batteries: Morrison and Hackett, Clarkson and Flint.				
At New York:		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	2	8	5
New York	2 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 x	5	8	2
Batteries: Buffington and Gunning, Mattimore and Brown.				
At Boston:		R.	H.	E.
Washington	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	7	4
Boston	0 1 1 0 1 2 0 1 1	7	10	0
Batteries: Gilmore and Mack, Conway and O'Rourke.				

American Association Games.

		R.	H.	E.
At Staten Island:				
Louisville	0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 —	3	8	1
Mets	0 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 —	5	8	4
Batteries: Hecker and Cook, Mays and Holbert.				
At Philadelphia:		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 0 0 3 1 2 0 0 x	6	12	2
Athletics	0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0	3	8	8
Batteries: Crowell and Snyder, Seward and Robinson.				
At Baltimore:		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3 0 2 0 0 2 4 0 1	12	15	5
Baltimore	2 1 1 0 3 0 8 0 0	15	21	5
Batteries: King and Bushong, Kilroy and Fulmer.				

There was no game between Cincinnati and Brooklyn.

Dust from the Diamond.

The Shamrocks are ready to accept challenges from junior clubs. M. M. Hart, 314 Queen-street, Parkdale, is the secretary.

Praising a losing team has, so some managers claim, a tendency to injure the club at home, as its home patrons expect too much and take a defeat less philosophically than they otherwise would. Manager Stroud of the Hams is one of the suffering managers.

Batting will generally win a game, but "Joe" Wright of the Civil Service team claims that in olden days he struck out 24 men, and yet his team was beaten.

There are some International League players who wonder where Henry, the Newark twirler, gets his pitching reputation. His work in the box so far this season justifies their opinion that he is not the crack which his salary would call for.

A Jersey City paper thus speaks of the Gladiators. "It is very evident that the Gladiators are no match for the Metropolitans. The game at Toronto yesterday was most wretchedly contested by the visitors. The only feature of the game that was of interest was a foul batted by Crane, of the home team, which traveled a quarter of a mile, actual measurement, before it struck the ground. It was the longest hitting on record. Crane is spoken for already." Unfortunately for pitcher Huston Crane's hit was not foul.

Oldfield, the Toronto catcher, has as good an eye for the ball as Jacoby of the Beaver, and the twirler who can draw him on is a good one.

No international team run bases like the Torontos. Though some of the team are not fast runners, they make every base they can by hard and if they don't it means a fine.

In order to settle the dispute about the game between the Beavers and Morses team, the Beavers are willing to play the game again as soon as the Morses send a challenge.

Madden, the phenomenal young Boston pitcher, is said to receive only $1050 or $450 less than he demanded from Toronto last fall. He wired his terms on Sunday, and early Monday morning the Toronto management received a telegram notifying them that he had signed with Boston.

Gus Alberts denies that he will retire from the diamond after this season. He says he will play ball as long as he can earn his salary.

Every defeat Buffalo and Newark receives brings Rochester and Toronto nearer the leaders, who are now within hailing distance.

"Envious Hamilton people think Slat puts on too many airs; that he swaggers as he walks the plate, and that he never makes a foul tip, or goes anywhere, whether pressed for time or not, without throwing his feet out in front like a two-weighted trotter. Perhaps if Slat played in the Hamilton team these things would not be noticed here."—Hamilton Spectator.

Editor World: Was the game on Saturday between Torontos and Hamiltons a league game? READER. A—It was.

St. Michael's senior and junior nines gave an exhibition game yesterday afternoon for the amusement of the many clergymen who were visiting the college on the occasion of the annual celebration of St. Michael's Day. The Juniors came on the field with an idea that they would share the fate of the other teams who have tried issue with the seniors this year. But the first innings gave them confidence, and then they went in to win, and did win with a score of 20 to 4. Evidently next year's team at St. Michael's will be able to uphold the reputation of the club.

U. C. Defeats Parkdale.

The annual match between Parkdale and Upper Canada College took place yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the latter, resulting in a victory for the college by a score of 89 to 22 in the first innings. Parkdale scored 75 in their second innings, which left the college 10 runs to make in order to win in a two innings match, but on account of the lateness of the hour game was called. For Parkdale Smith and Mackenzie batted well for their 20 and 13 respectively, and for the college Bunting played well for his 21, as also did Pardee for his 19. McGiverin deserves great credit for his bowling, taking 6 wickets for 10 runs.

U. C. COLLEGE

Small bid. Hall	0
Shea bid. Hall	4
Hollis bid. Dignam	3
Marshall c. Black bid. Dignam	0
McGiverin bid. Dignam	3
Pardee bid. Fetherstonhaugh	19
Edgar, run out	0
Montgomery bid. Dignam	8
Parsons bid. Dignam	0
Douglas bid. Chambers	0
Bunting bid. Hall	21
Crocker, not out	7
Extras	16
	88

PARKDALE.

First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
Black, hit wkt. b Pardee	5	Reynolds c and b Pardee	7
Balantyne, b McGiverin	4	Smith, c Hollis, b McGiverin	20
Dignam, b Pardee	9	Black