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WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1887.

About Patriotic Sentiment.

Mr. J. D. Edgar sounds the retreat in both the Toronto Jay Gould organs. He thinks it unadvisable for the advocates of Commercial Union to keep harping on about unrestricted reciprocity that it would "sweep away all the custom houses upon the frontier." This unfortunate expression, it appears, has been seized upon by opponents as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. We should think so. It actually does appear to Canadians that anything in the scheme aforesaid which provides for snuffing out the "new nationality" in which they take so much pride must be a "fatal objection" to it. Admonished by various signs, the Haldimand election among others, that there is some patriotic sentiment left in Canada yet, Mr. Edgar sounds a retreat from the extreme position assumed by some of his political friends; and in effect advises them to "draw it mild."

Mr. Edgar sees that if all the custom houses on the frontier were swept away, we should have to agree to a uniform customs tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. In other words, the entire tariff legislation of both countries would be brought to a stand-still during the duration of the treaty; and it is scarcely conceivable that Canada and the United States could arrive at a satisfactory uniform tariff to last for that period. But the custom houses were not abolished under the Elgin Reciprocity Treaty of 1854; nor was their abolition proposed in George Brown's Draft Treaty of 1874. And, should it happen now, under certain arrangements proposed, that the duties on wines from France or Spain are either reduced or abolished, our tariff as it affects other countries will still remain as before.

In view of all which Mr. Edgar thus concludes:

> It does seem to me perfectly clear that a complete system of reciprocity of tariffs between Canada and the United States can be carried out without abolishing our custom houses or tying our hands as to tariff legislation in other respect. The Custom House officials might have their hands full in looking after the entries of free goods, but we pay them excellent salaries; and if it be for the general good of the country I fail to see why they should not do the extra work. It is reasonably expected that a remission of duties would largely increase the volume of trade, and even if that should entail upon the country the task of providing a few extra officials to pass the entries of free goods, I am sure the increased outlay would be justified by the results.

This is a "come down," we should say; but it will hardly suit Jay Gould and Erastus Wiman, for their views extend away beyond that, "by a long chalk."

Canadians fear the loss of their new-found commercial independence, with all that it implies—that is one thing. And they appear to have a little fire of patriotic sentiment left burning in their bosoms yet, which is another. And apparently the Commercial Unionists are having it brought home to them that, with the people of Canada, these obstacles are likely to be fatal to their scheme. Oh! but some people will say—who cares for patriotic sentiment?—we go in for dollars and cents. All very fine, we reply; but beware lest when you are base enough to sell your country you do not get even "green goods" in payment, but merely a package of waste paper. You would probably find out, when too late, that cute Uncle Sam had got the turkey and that you had the buzzard every time.

It is surely one of the oddities of the time that patriotic sentiment and love of country, which is held to be manly and honorable when exhibited by Frenchmen, Germans, Russians, Italians and other peoples, should be counted only villainous when displayed by "Britishers" or Canadians. Ask any of the European peoples just named to surrender to some neighboring nation the control of their custom house relations, or ask that their fisheries be opened free to foreigners, and see what answer you will get. Or ask the Government of the United States to abate a jot of its sovereign power in any respect in favor of any foreign nation whatever. To ask these questions is to answer them. Yet now we are positively "tired" with a lot of blatherskites, who seem to think that patriotic sentiment and love of country is something to glory in all over the world except in Great Britain and Canada. If, being a German, you say that, having taken Alsace and Lorraine in fair fight, now you mean to keep them, or if, being a Frenchman, you say that you are bound to have them back again, if you die for it—then you are a patriot, and are entitled to sing patriotic songs amid thunders of applause. But if, being a Britisher or a Canadian, you "come out strong" for the integrity of the Empire and the practical independence of Canada, then you are a "Jingo" and an enemy of Liberty and Progress in every shape all over the world. Did ever mortal hear such tomfoolery before? It is surely like the handle of a jug, all on one side; for, while allowing the right of patriotism and pride of country to people of all nations, and kindreds, and tongues, it would deny this right to British and Canadians alone. Away with such miserable stuff, say we; and shame on those who are weak enough to be caught with it.

Wonder why nobody ever thinks now of trying separation, and secession, and disunion, in the United States? That sort of thing was tried some years ago, and the experiment is not likely to be repeated in some generations to come, we should say. Fancy members of Congress now stumping the country, and openly advocating the separation of this or that State from the Great Republican Empire! Yet to advocate the dismemberment of the British Empire, and especially the cutting away of Canada from it—is by some thought to be in accordance with the eternal principles of Liberalism and Reform. Firm union and further extension for the American Empire; but for Britain, and for Canada, only separation, and division, and ruin. Where is the consistency in this? We say—apply to France, or Germany, or to the Imperial Republic of the United States, if you dare—the same principles that you would apply to Britain, and to Canada. And if it be that you shrink from trying this, then tell us the reason why.

Probably we are not mistaken in feeling pretty sure that such "stuff" as we have been characterizing is not found to "take" so well in Canada as the Jay Gould and Wiman managers expected it would. And now, gentle public, we beg to ask: Would it surprise you to see the Commercial Union house of cards come tumbling down ere long?

J. D. Edgar's Great Scheme.

The quacks who, to serve their personal interests and ambitions, are endeavoring to frighten the people of this country into the delusion that our body politic is afflicted by all manner of ills, from heart disease down to corns, are not agreed among themselves as to the precise nature of their prescriptions. Dr. Platt of Picton would not hesitate to apply an annexationist blister to the affected parts, though he professes to think such heroic treatment not absolutely necessary at present. He proposes to first bleed Canada by giving up her markets to the alien, and then, when she had become too broken-spirited to resist, he would clap on annexation. 'Ras Wiman is of much the same opinion as the Picton medicine man, as he held at Quebec that what the patient requires is fanning with the American flag "north of the St. Lawrence." Upon the other hand, Dr. Smith thinks that a mixture of intense loyalty to Britain and Commercial Union with the States is the proper dose to save life. But upon one point all the above quoted authorities are agreed, the necessity of "sweeping away all the custom houses." This has been their favorite shibboleth, and they have rolled it under their tongues with as much unction as though such a thing were possible short of political union. Mr. J. D. Edgar, M.P., differs. He holds that it is impossible, but that C. U. is feasible without it. How on earth the man makes this out he does not explain, probably because he cannot. He contents himself with the assertion that, while he would collect no revenue from the tons of American goods crossing the border, he would nevertheless maintain the present staff of customs officials in idleness, or "to look after free entries," as he puts it, whatever that may mean. The Wimaniac counsels have been long confused, but Mr. Edgar has made confusion worse confounded. But no doubt his aim and object is the same as Mr. Wiman's—the insertion of the thin end of the Annexationist wedge. This accomplished, the driving home of the wedge would be but a question of time. Mr. Edgar knows right well that even were his scheme not the chuckle headed absurdity that it is, its adoption would speedily provoke an outcry against the maintenance of customs officials in idleness, and the agitation against them would naturally make for annexation. Mr. Edgar may as well save his breath to warm his fingers. The people of Canada are not such fools as he takes them for.

Snubbed in the County Council.

An attempt was made yesterday to spring a resolution in favor of Commercial Union upon the York County Council, where it had no business to be sprung. After it had been sprung it failed to go off.

Thorne of Holland Landing, assisted by Robert Bruce of Markham, made the attempt inspired by parties who are neither County Councillors nor farmers. The County Council calmly disposed of their little game by going into committee of the whole.

These attempts to pull all kinds of wires in favor of a more than unpopular fad are becoming monotonous. The World has not so far treated the question as a party question, but should we have it forced upon us in that shape we shall have no choice. Gentlemen who force independent voters and thinkers to fight it in that shape know not what they do, from a party point of view. In this matter The World speaks for a constituency larger than any constituency represented by any other Toronto paper, and a constituency not composed entirely of members of either of the old parties. The County of York Councillors will find plenty to do in conserving the interests consigned to their special care without undertaking to run the rest of the Dominion.

Some Reasons Why.

There are reasons for all things—even warts. A correspondent asked The World yesterday how it comes to pass that such staunch old time Reform constituencies as Haldimand so frequently go over to the enemy.

The reasons for such changes are neither few nor obscure, but we need only indicate a few of them. A leading reason is that a great party, once famous for its courage and aggressiveness, has for some years been controlled in fact, though not nominally led, by a Junta of Irish politicians who have never been able to reach beyond the borders of their several provinces. Since the death of the Hon. George Brown, whose Liberalism, though sometimes violent, was never anti-Canadian, and still less anti-British, the party has not had a manager with backbone enough to resist the temptation to take up any cry that promised to catch a class vote or to score a fleeting success in some section of the country. The electors have not been appealed to upon a platform, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as Canadians, but upon separate sectional planks, as residents of this province or of that, with separate and antagonistic interests. For years the party has had no steadfast policy upon great national issues. Its C.P.R. policy was a phenomenal amphibious, part land-and-water and part American connection affair, that buried itself in a hole at Fort Francis. Its trade policy is a weathercock arrangement with a pro-Yankee attachment, that veers with every passing breath of public opinion, or what is mistaken for public opinion. Founded upon free trade, it was last winter deemed expedient to buttress that policy with the declaration that revenue exigencies rendered it impossible for us to lower our tariff. Again defeated at the polls, the party managers now insist that revenue exigencies do not render necessary any tariff at all! Did ever men, pretending to be statesmen, so stultify themselves before? Yes; when the same men, after clamoring for Riel's blood, moved votes of censure upon the servants of the law for executing the law and for not perjuring themselves by a violation of their oaths of office. The Globe crowd committed the party to Rielism, and the same crowd are committing it to Annexationism, despite the protests of loyal Liberals. No party, however honest its masses, or however grand its traditions, can long survive to live a life of dishonor under such mismanagement.

We repeat that there are reasons for everything, and the reasons for the present sourness of the milk in the Liberal cocoanut are recognizable to every observant eye. Will the loyal Liberals rally to the rescue of their party from the grasp of the gang or come out from amongst them? Or will they continue to let themselves be misled to defeat and dishonor, which is worse than defeat? It is for them to speak now, and they cannot speak any too plainly.

What the Duke Thinks of It.

A New York Herald reporter bids the public observe that the Duke of Marlborough is something more than the mere man of pleasure most people take him to be. He is thoroughly versed in the politics of his native country, and can bring to the House of Lords or to the Cabinet to which he may on some future occasion be summoned an amount of knowledge acquired both by reading and observation, and a clear perception of a political situation that may serve him in good stead should it ever become his lot to stretch forth a guiding hand toward the reins of English Government. It shows his interest in present events that recently he has spent much time in the company of Mr. Chamberlain, and that he is in constant communication with his brother, Lord Randolph Churchill. Touching Canada he thus expressed himself:

> Canada must look to her own future. Her tariff arrangements with the United States must be ordered and arranged with due regard to what she owes to England. Let her open her ports and boundaries in every direction. Let her become a complete Free Trader and England will not complain. But if we are to have preferential tariffs to favor the internal trade between America and Canada, and English manufacturers are to be kept out thereby from Canadian ports, Canada must understand that she thereby undertakes the responsibility of standing alone, and forgetting the interest which binds her still to the Mother Country.

> This, we should say, sounds like plain common sense, whether spoken by a duke or by any one of our hard-fisted sons of toil. Of course it is understood all through that if Canadians elect to drop England and join the United States the former will use no force to stop them. They are free to go, if go they must. But the idea that Canada may remain a part of the Empire while discriminating in favor of the States and against Eng.and is too absurd for anybody but a Wimaniac.

We often hear the complaint that in proportion to the net sum collected by custom house officials, the cost of collection is absurdly high. Mr. Edgar now proposes in the event of Commercial Union—to do away with the customs officials. Oh! no, not at all! But to maintain all the custom houses as they are now, and merely to refrain from levying the cost of them! Moreover, the number of offices and officials is to be largely increased, so that at almost any spot on the frontier those who wish to cross can make free entries of what they may be carrying. *Je—rusalem!*

The Central Bank's Suspension.

The public and business community will regret the suspension of the Central Bank.

It is to be hoped that the suspension is only temporary, and that business will be resumed almost immediately. Whether this will be done or not depends on the other banks.

The Central has not made many losses—it has, however, made considerable lock-ups, and this is the cause of its present embarrassment. It has been doing too much business on a limited capital.

Bill holders are fully protected; depositors may have to wait a little while for their money; the shareholders can be the only losers, and if things go right even they may come out unscathed.

It is certainly in the interest of the other banks to see the Central through.

Quite appropriately, Anarchist Schwab has been put to work as an assistant of the cook in Joliet Penitentiary. The penitentiary officials had better beware of dynamite in their pudding.

The Mail and the papal bull have locked horns again. Bishop Cleary accuses the editor of base ingratitude and heartless treachery to Mother Church, and the editor retorts that the Bishop is "a shocking spectacle," and that he says things "for the most part untrue." But which part is true? The Bishop is certainly weak in his main argument as to the schools, but if he wishes to close up The Mail's mouth let him challenge it to compare circulations with him.

The good Deacon repeated himself yesterday when he said that Mr. Colter would have had a majority of 36 only for the Indian vote. You forget, dear Deacon, that Mr. Blake would have had a majority of one last winter only for the white vote. The white man, so the Indians say, is mighty uncertain, which is why the red man has got that way, too. Anyway, if the first families in Canada should not vote who should? The Indian's forefathers were kings in this country when the white man's ancestors were still under the impression that this was a watery waste. Give Lo a chance.

The Rochester Post-Express counsels Prof. Goldwin Smith to "go a step further and declare for annexation." That Commercial Union would be only a step from annexation is the unanimous opinion of United States newspapers, but they are also almost unanimous in the demand that the whole distance shall be stepped at once. All Canadians are thus placed in a humiliating light by the misdirected energy of a few visionary theorists and political foreheads among them.

A Rising Englishman.

One of the rising young English politicians, who is rapidly developing the requisites of a statesman, is the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M.P. for East Manchester, and Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Balfour has obtained much notoriety by his able defence of the Irish policy of the Government against his vigorous efforts to cope with the terrorism of the National League. In a recent speech he found a foeman worthy of his steel and broke a lance with the redoubtable Mr. Gladstone, whose position on the Irish question he vigorously assailed. Alike on the platform, in the press, and in Parliament Mr. Balfour has shown himself a hard debater and has convinced his party of his ability to govern. Now the news comes by cable that it is probable he will be rewarded for his services by promotion to the honorable and onerous position of leader of the House of Commons in succession to the Right Honorable W. H. Smith, whose destiny may chance to be a peerage, which as things go in the Old Country he may be considered to have richly earned by long and faithful service. If the rumor be true Mr. Smith would have no unworthy successor in Mr. Balfour. The latter, although but 39 years of age, has had much political experience. He acted as private secretary to Lord Salisbury (then Foreign Minister) from 1878 to 1880 and accompanied his chief to the famous Berlin Congress, whence he returned bringing "peace with honor." In 1884 Mr. Balfour was first returned to Parliament as member for Hertford and continued to represent that constituency in the Conservative interest till 1885, when he was elected for the new and important borough of East Manchester, for which he was again returned in 1886. Under Lord Salisbury's first Administration Mr. Balfour was President of the Local Government Board, and in the Ministry of 1886 he was appointed Secretary for Scotland. On the retirement of Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach from the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, the Premier, on the look-out for a man of energy and verve, selected Mr. Balfour for the arduous and responsible post. It is early yet to pass verdict on the success of the coercive legislation, but this much may be said that Mr. Balfour is carrying out the law without fear or favor and proceeding on his difficult path with the firm conviction that order and respect for law will ere long be re-established in Ireland. Mr. Balfour, it may be added, had a distinguished University career, is LL.D. of Edinburgh, and is the author of "A History of Philosophic Doubt." He is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Maitland Balfour of Whittinghame by his marriage with Lady Blanche Cecil, second daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Salisbury, and is consequently nephew of the Premier. He is brother of Mr. Gerald Balfour, one of the M.P.s for Leeds. Apparently he has before him a great political career.

The Annexation Conspiracy.

The people of Canada are beginning to realize that a large sized and active conspiracy is afoot to bring this country into the adjoining Republic. The conspirator-in-chief is Erastus Wiman, his lieutenants certain leaders of the Reform party, and his tools The Globe and Mail newspapers, the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, and the Dun-Wiman Commercial Agency.

The conspiracy has two sides. Wiman as head of the first has been laying his trains for years back. His first public move was to get his commercial agency started. Next, as agent of Jay Gould he gobbled the two Canadian telegraph companies. At the time of this gobble The World was the only Toronto paper that opposed it. For some reason or other The Globe and Mail, though greatly interested in preventing a monopoly, quietly allowed the deal to be made. There is now no doubt that Wiman fixed these papers at that time. The Wiman baths on the Island also date about that time. And by some means or other Wiman has again got these two papers in his service. Their chief instructions are to damn the country, preach that it is hopeless and helpless, encourage sedition and dissension, and to look to Washington.

The Ontario Government took up the other side of the conspiracy. Ever since the Bureau of Industries was started it has been used as an engine of the conspiracy. Mr. Blue, its chief, and a man for whom we have a high personal regard, has run his department with Annexation ever in view. He appeared at a recent meeting of the fruit growers as an advocate of Commercial Union. We doubt not that if Mr. Blue was asked to-day what his views are he would openly tell you that he was an Annexationist. Next there is Mr. William Houston, also a man for whom The World has a high regard, and the librarian of Ontario. He also is an Annexationist propagandist. Both these gentlemen are able officers, but they are still more active political agents. Then there was the formation of the so-called Farmers' Institutes. These were organized by the Ontario Government, the pushers being in every case active political agents of the Reform party. These institutes, whose alleged reason for existence is to improve the methods of agriculture, have been used exclusively to get farmers committed to a certain line in politics.

The latest move was the Quebec conference. Mr. Laurier let the cat out of the bag in his speech here last week when he said the Quebec resolutions would make a good platform for the *Reform* party! And yet the preamble recites that they embodied the views of *all* political parties! Of course one of the resolutions was for C.U.

The Reform leaders, including Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Mowat, Mr. Mercier, their leading papers, like The Globe, Montreal Herald, Hamilton Times, Ottawa Free Press, London Advertiser, have all hoisted the C.U. flag, admitting in as many words that it means Annexation. Mr. Mowat pretends that it does not mean Annexation, and he protests his loyalty as he once protested the Christianity of his politics, but the people of Canada are rapidly beginning to think otherwise.

The conspiracy is now as plain as day. And we use the word conspiracy advisedly. A simple political movement is quite a different thing. There is a conspiracy to advance C.U. or Annexation by running down Canada on every possible occasion, by taking advantage of the fisheries question, by appealing to Fenian prejudice against Chamberlain, by worst of all attempting to set the provinces against the Federal Government and promoting internal discord. Lies and misrepresentations have been cabled to England and to New York by Wiman's agents as the opinions of the Canadian people.

And yet after all the thing is proving a failure. The people have rejected it wherever the issue has been raised at the polls. J. D. Edgar threw up the sponge yesterday, and before many days Mr. Mowat will be protesting his loyalty in still more fervent strains. The result in Haldimand has scared them all; the scattering of the conspirators is now in process.

The Mail states that a number of Swiss dairymen settled in Georgia and North Carolina are dissatisfied with their surroundings and propose removing to the Dominion as a more profitable field for their labors. What! Leave Columbia the blest, where Wiman buys chickens at $2.50 per pair and Valancey Fuller can sell butter at 50 cents per pound, for Canada, where "the farmers are helpless and hopeless" and are unable to sell wheat to the producers of the Western States? If The Mail proposes to retain the confidence of its New York employers it must follow more carefully their instructions to suppress all such facts as this.

C.U. will receive no support in Parliament from Haldimand. Dr. Platt can make up his mind to that.

The Globe: "They are all buy-elections." This is practically an admission that the by-elections have all gone against The Globe's wishes. Were "buy-elections" actual facts in this Canada of ours the New York Gould-Wiman syndicate would soon supply the funds to capture them. To say that either political party in either Canada or the United States is "purely pure" is notorious nonsense, but this much can be said for those who antagonise Commercial Union—they have never gone to New York for contributions to their campaign fund. Their opponents dare not say as much. The crisp greenback has rustled before now in the interest of the latter faction.

Central Bank bills taken at par to-day at Pettey's.

A Farmer on C.U.

Editor World: I wonder if their defeat in Haldimand will make the Grits see that they are not going to impose C.U. upon us farmers quite so easily as they think, in spite of their wonderful Farmers' Institute resolutions which were passed so unanimously. Bah! In this country the institute held its meeting at the far end of the county, put up a man who has been fishing for the Reform nomination as its chairman, and then told the celebrated Anglomaniac, Mr. Shaw, that it favored C.U. Wait until they run a C.U. candidate for this county and then let us see if we can't show them what we think of 'Ras Wiman & Co., limited (extremely limited 1). As for The Mail, I have long ago given it up as a lost job. I not get The World would take The Globe, as at all events that paper is—well, what it always has been! Not so The Mail. I consider the difference between The Globe and The Mail like the difference between Pontius Pilate and Judas Iscariot.

A HALTON FARMER.

The Proper Party to Speak for the Party.

From The Belleville Intelligencer.

The Toronto World reminds the Grit premiers of the provinces that "Mr. Laurier is the proper party to speak for the Liberals upon the trade question, he hesitates to do so." Is this another verification of the proverb about unwise persons rushing in where celestial beings fear to tread?

The Mail's Bluff.

Belleville Intelligencer: We shall be surprised if The Mail accepts the limitation of the comparison, as proposed by The Globe. Its challenge was, in our opinion, merely intended as a piece of bluff. The World has challenged The Mail as to the bombastic allegations which it has made as to its circulation, but the latter seeks refuge in silence.

The Globe: The Mail has not been fortunate in its boasters as to circulation. At different times it has either backed out of or ignored direct challenges to prove its assertions offered as fair. The Montreal Star, the second, by The Toronto World, and, third, it now bucks out from the square challenge of The Globe.

Berlin News: The Globe says it has 10,000 subscribers a day more than any other Toronto daily. The Mail says it has several thousand more than The Globe and offers to have an investigation. Then The World is ready to "put up" $1000 that it has the largest circulation.

Two Anarchists.

—The people in and around toronto were startled at the news, which fell like a bomb, that shamessy & hall made the best photos in town at 358 Yonge-street. 246

Baptist Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—The sixth annual meeting of the Baptist National Congress began its sessions here to-day. The congress is not an official or business body, but was organized in order that current questions might be discussed by its members. The foremost men of the denomination will participate in the discussion. About 200 delegates are now in attendance and many more will be present to-morrow.

John F. Scholes of the "Athletic," Yonge-street, has the best and finest stock of cigars and tobacco in Toronto. His stock is complete. Billiard room in rear. 23

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

The Eggleston foundry at Ancaster was burned on Monday night; loss $6000.

Canovan, one of the three men shot at Joe Beef's last night, and who it was thought would not recover, is better to-day.

James Hayes, held on bail at Hamilton to answer a charge of indecent assault upon a young woman named Edith Johnston, has disappeared. The bail will be estreated.

Mr. McMurtry, late manager of the Ontario Bank at Port Perry, has accepted a position on the staff of the Equitable Life, with head office at Toronto.

Mrs. Geo. Harvey, Port Huron, wife of Grand Trunk Conductor Harvey, took an overdose of laudanum on Wednesday night and died on Friday. She was in the habit of taking the drug to make her sleep, and when discovered was beyond help.

It is estimated that 2800 head of poultry were sold on the St. Thomas market Saturday. Prices opened firm early in the day, but before 11 o'clock chickens, ducks and other fowl could be purchased for a song. Chickens sold as low as 25 to 30 cents a pair, and ducks 30 and 35 cents a pair, geese 40 cents each, and turkeys as low as 35 cents each.

THE BIG MEN IN BASEBALL

ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Awarding the Pennant to Toronto—Who Were on Hand at the Directors' Meeting—Gossip of the Opening Night—Manager Mutrie of New York in Town.

It was after 7 o'clock last night that a majority of the International Baseball League friends and followers put in an appearance at the Rossin House for the annual meeting of that organization. They had expected to have made connections at Hamilton, and thus been here in the afternoon, but failed to do so. The first to come were State Senator J. D. Edwards and M. F. Macartin of Jersey City, N.J. The 7.05 train over the Hamilton branch of the Grand Trunk Railway brought in Sheriff F. T. Gilbert, James Franklyn, C. W. Cushman and C. K. Fitzgerald of Buffalo; Ald. Dixon and John Patterson of Hamilton; A. R. Dickinson and J. Frazer of Syracuse; J. W. Collins of Newark, and Secretary C. D. White of Utica. Accompanying the party were Manager James Mutrie of the New York Club, Manager Chapman of the Buffalos, Manager Patsey Powers of the Jersey City Club, and Mr. J. N. White, representing Spalding Brothers.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors was held at 8.30 o'clock last evening in one of the hotel parlors, President F. T. Gilbert of Buffalo in the chair.

These delegates were in attendance:

Buffalo—F. T. Gilbert.
Hamilton—James Dixon.
Jersey City—J. D. Edwards.
Newark—J. W. Collins.
Scranton—C. R. Feiler.
Syracuse—A. R. Dickinson.
Toronto—E. S. Cox.

Rochester and Wilkesbarre were unrepresented.

Secretary White furnished this statement of the percentage of the championship games:

Toronto	.643
Buffalo	.611
Syracuse	.611
Newark	.609
Hamilton	.575
Jersey City	.494
Rochester	.435
Binghamton	.369
Scranton	.267
Wilkesbarre	.267

The championship pennant was then formally awarded to the Toronto Club.

The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $602, which was ordered to be divided equally among the nine clubs remaining in the league at the end of the season. Fines, amounting to $50, imposed on members of the Toronto team, were remitted. A motion for the remission of fines imposed by Umpire Pierce on Murphy and Battin, of the Syracuse Club, at Newark on Sept. 3 was lost. It was decided that no International League club shall be allowed to play in Monitor Park, near Jersey City, as the survey of that territory showed that these grounds were in too close proximity to the club's premises. A committee, composed of Messrs. Cox, Collins and White, was appointed to consider any proposed amendments to the league constitution.

League Tips.

If Rochester and Wilkesbarre are not represented at the league meeting to-day these cities will forfeit their franchises.

The presence of James Mutrie of the New York club is regarded as foreshadowing an event of importance. No one seems to know what his mission is. He says he was also in coming to Toronto is to work up the circulation of The Sporting Times, in which paper he is financially interested.

"Patsey" Powers' presence is accounted for by the fact that he has certain claims against the Jersey City Club, which he wants the league to pass judgment upon. It is also known, however, that he is interested in a scheme to make the Jersey City Club a reserve organization for the New York Club, and if the gentlemen who now have the control of that club should withdraw he will push his scheme for all it is worth. He is backed by President John B. Day, who is reported to be of the opinion that such players would be developed under Powers' management who would be of some use to him.

Although Ald. Dixon represented the Hamilton club at the directors' meeting, he did not vote nor take any part in the proceedings. There is some trouble between the new association and the members of the Hamilton management, and the directors wisely concluded it was best that its proceedings should not be questioned by the Hamilton representative in opposition therein. A representative of the creditors of the old association put in an objection to Ald. Dixon's recognition.

T. E. Robbs and George Birrell, who have charge of the new London club's interests, put in good work for their organization. They think they have a good chance to get into the league next year. The only other applicant for admission is Elmira, N.Y., whose representative will be on hand to-day. Ted Sullivan telegraphed Secretary White that he has secured grounds in Troy, N.Y., and wants admission. Utica is also likely to apply for re-admission under certain contingencies.

Manager Cushman and Pete Wood wandered through the hotel rotunda. Pete has an excellent offer from Cleveland, and will likely remain in Hamilton. Jim Elmslie was also on hand. He will probably be an association umpire next season.

Troy Wants to Come In.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 15.—Mr. T. P. Sullivan passed through this city to-night on his way to the International League meeting at Toronto, where he will apply for the admission of Troy. He has leased the grounds at West Troy for two years, and claims to be heavily backed by capital.

The Lightweights Said to Have Met.

BOSTON, Nov. 16, 3 a.m.—It is reported that the Carney-McAuliffe fight is taking place this morning.

Racing in England.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The race for the Chats worth Plate (a handicap for all ages, 5 furlongs), at the Derby Autumn Meeting to-day, was won by Mr. A. James' chestnut colt Ecrivain, 4 yrs, 9 st 5lbs, ridden by Sam Loates, dam Hedge Rose, with Lord Rodney's Castlenock second, Mr. Peck's The Glaamis third.

Racing in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—This was the second day of the Louisiana Jockey Club fall and winter meeting. The weather was warm, attendance large and track in good condition:

FIRST RACE—6 furlongs—B. McClellan's Duhme won, Lemon 2d and Belle Taw 3d. Time 1.16½.

SECOND RACE—7 furlongs—McFarland Stables' Effie Hardy won, Little Joe 2d and Cupid 3d. Time 1.31.

THIRD RACE—⅞ furlongs—R. W. Rogan's Governor won, Probus 2d and Jennie McFarland 3d. Time 1.37.

FOURTH RACE—For 2-year-olds. 5 furlongs—Golden Reel won, Getalong 2d and Buckeye 3d. Time 1.03½.

American Trotting Stock for Canada.

C. F. Emery, Forest City Farm, Cleveland, Ohio, has recently made the following sales to Canadian horsemen: To J. Kennedy, Canning, bay colt Norvelle, foaled 1887, by Nugget, 2.26¾ (sire of Newton, 2.28¼ at 4 years old), dam Vesper Bell, by Belmont. To A. D. Merrill, Thamesburg, brown colt Evermond, 2.23, dam by Almont, 33; second dam by McDonald's Mambrino; third dam the dam of Blood Chief (sire of Fannie Robinson, 2.20¼) by Williams' Highlander; fourth dam by Daniel Boone (son of Bertrand). Evermond, the sire of this colt, is by Harold 413, dam Evenside (dam of Erin, 2.27), by Woodford Mambrino; 2d dam Vera (dam of Vatican, 2.29¼), by Hambletonian, 10; 3rd dam Venus, by Seely's American Star. To Dave Muckle for Montreal, bay colt, foaled 1887, by Brown Wilkes, 2.21¼, dam Flora Hill, by Cass's Dave Hill (sire of Dave C., 2.25, and Kinsman Boy, 2.29¾).

Gossip of the Turf.

W. B. Jennings has bought from C. D. Farrar the 5-year-old bay filly by Longfellow, dam Call Duck, full sister of Decoy Duck. The price paid said to have been $2500.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "There is an active movement on foot for the organization of a rival association to the existing Jockey Club, and it is intended by the promoters to be on a scale superior to the present organization."

The Melbourne Cup, worth £2500, was run in Australia on Nov. 1 and won by Mr. O'Donovan's Dunlop, who carried 115 lbs. Mr. Cooper's Silvermine, with 115 lbs., finished second, and Mr. Gannon's Australian Peer, 103 lbs., third. The winner is a 5-year-old bay horse by Neckersgat, out of Ella.

Harry Luke, the English jockey who the early part of this season rode for Mr. Belmont of New York, met with an accident while hunting with Lord Middleton's hounds on Oct. 31. He put his horse at a stiff fence, which the animal struck and then fell. Luke came down heavily on his side and was much bruised and shaken.

The closing day of the Liverpool autumn meeting last Friday proved a good day for the Duchess of Montrose, Eleidsperd winning the Liverpool St. Leger and Gay Hermit the Lancashire Handicap. The betting for the St. Leger, 1½ miles, was even money Mr. Valentine's St. Helen, 5 to 4 against Eleidsperd and 12 to 1 Lord Ellesmere's Grandison. Eleidsperd won by ½ of a length, with St. Helen 2d, 5 lengths in front of Grandison. The Great Lancashire Handicap at 1 mile had ten starters. Gay Hermit, who ran 2d on the previous day for the Autumn Cup, won by a neck from Gen. Williams' Lisbon, he 4 lengths in front of Mr. Corry's Quicksand, the 3d for the Cambridgeshire. The last betting was 7 to 4 against Gay Hermit and 9 to 1 each against Lisbon and Quicksand.

The racing season in the east ended on Saturday last at Washington and was a most successful day for McLaughlin, for on both occasions on which he appeared in the saddle he obtained recognition from the judges. His successes were gained on Mr. W. B. Jennings' unnamed colt by Littleton, in the opening event, and Bessie June in the third race. McLaughlin is again the champion jockey of the year, having 118 winning mounts to his credit, while Garrison comes second with 107 wins when he retired for the season on Nov. 4.

For the first time in many years election day in New York came and went and there was no racing at Jerome Park.

Yearling trials in Kentucky this fall are numerous. On Nov. 5 at Edgewater Farm, in Harrison County, the yearlings owned by Mr. T. J. Megibben, Isabella, chestnut filly, by Springbok, dam Miss Hardaway, and Almera, full sister to Audrain, worked a quarter in 23¼s, and three-eighths in 36¼s, and Geotha, chestnut filly, by Warwick, dam Genora, and Sportaman, chestnut colt, by Warwick, dam Clipsa, ran a quarter in 23¼s, and three-eighths in 36¼s. This time is the best made by any Kentucky yearlings thus far this season.

The lot of a broken down thoroughbred horse that is not adapted to or valued for stud purposes is a sorry one in America. In England the gentlemen and noblemen who figure on the turf are said to have a great attachment for their decrepit racers, but that some of these distinguished turfmen are more practical than sentimental is apparent from a paragraph in an English exchange, which says: "Dagspipe, who has won many races in his time, has hopelessly broken down, and been dispatched to Lord Middleton's kennels to be converted into dog's meat."

C. U. AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Reeve Thorne's Notice of Motion Gets a Cool Reception.

The November session of the York County Council began at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Warden Saunders in the chair. A communication was read from the Elgin County Council enclosing a resolution adopted by that body to the effect that jailers and other officers paid by counties be appointed by the county councils, and that sheriffs, registrars, etc., be elected by popular vote. Reeve Evans of Etobicoke called attention to the charges of blackmail against the county constabulary and the employment of an ex-convict as constable. The inquiry was referred to the Committee on Bylaws and Legislation.

Reeve W. H. Thorne, representing Holland Landing, but living in Toronto, moved, seconded by Reeve Robert Bruce, that this Council desire to put on record their views regarding the relations of trade and commerce between Canada and the United States, and having considered the great injury done to the agricultural interests by the revocation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the inconvenience and expense of customs duties, as well as the advantage we would gain by more liberal and equitable trade relations between these two countries, this council would recommend a basis of Commercial Union between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Thorne said since his notice of motion had been given at the June session the subject of Commercial Union had been thoroughly ventilated. It might be claimed that the County Council had nothing to do with the question but he felt that being a representative body they had a right to deal with it. He pictured the present condition of the farmers as far from prosperous—his land was mortgaged and the national debt was yearly increasing. The country wants to buy in the cheapest and to sell in the dearest market. The cry of the opponents of C.U. that its advocates were disloyal was a lie. American capital would flow into this country and its development would be rapid and beneficial.

Reeve Robert Bruce of Markham attacked the National Policy, which he said was a fail-ure after a trial of nine years. In no period for the last forty years has there been such a great depression among farmers. The true teachings of political economy demand untrammelled relations with the United States.

Reeve James Anderson, in moving an amendment, said that it would be a test of the loyalty of the Commercial Unionists. He wanted the union to extend to England, and moved that the motion be amended so as to include that country. He pointed out that Mr. Bruce and his political leader were not in accord upon the N.P.

Ald. Carlyle Ward said that if Commercial Union was carried out it would put Canada in a closer alliance with the most protected country in the world. He didn't believe the country was prepared to discriminate against England. Under the old reciprocity treaty there were more consumers, and now there is an overproduction in the United States. Canada was as good a country as any. The N.P. had been a benefit to the County of York. He could mention a dozen factories started in Markham village.

Ald. J. Dollery said he was a farmer, but failed to see where the benefits of Commercial Union would come in. He believed it would prove a fatal mistake, and that the exodus from Canada would in one year be double that of the past five years.

Reeve J. D. Evans of Etobicoke expressed the opinion that the Council was not elected to deal with such questions as Commercial Union. The mover of the resolution had told him that after Commercial Union follow-ed annexation. If a dispute should arise between Canada and the United States there would be no falling back upon Great Britain for assistance. In every aspect he viewed Commercial Union as a disadvantage to Canada. He advise Canadians to stick to the old flag. Their market was with England.

Warden Saunders contended there was nothing disloyal in advocating Commercial Union. He went on to name the duties paid upon the goods imported into the United States of horses, cattle, sheep and lambs, and argued that with the abolition of these under Commercial Union, the Canadian farmer would receive better prices for these articles.

Mr. T. R. Wadsworth looked upon the motion unfavorably, believing the Yankees would not give Canad