THE TORONTO WORLD

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1888.

A Genuine Farmer's Agitation.

Last summer, when the dog star raged and hydrophobia held its own—when the Butterworth brigade stormed the rural school houses, and the picnic sandwich appeared onto many—Mr. Wiman's twin Toronto organs called upon the farmers to "organize" and "agitate." The farmers were also requested to sign pledges that they would vote for no man who did not favor the fad, and emissaries were sent out to secure such signatures, but the farmers had had too much experience with commercial and political hayfork men to sign away their franchise. Then the faddists disguised their bait as Continental Free Trade, and one of the twins, The Globe to wit, called upon the farmers to "meet, protest, resolve," rear up in front and kick out behind generally. This appeal also fell flat, and the audience laughed heartily.

Then Continental Free Trade became Unrestricted Reciprocity, which we were all solemnly warned not to oppose at our peril. The members of the House of Commons took that warning so much to heart that they buried the disguised fad under the largest majority ever polled on a national issue in the present Parliament, whereupon the faddist organs crawl out from under the debris on all fours and exclaim that they are all right, and that all that is now necessary is for the farmers to meet, resolute, organize and "agitate! agitate! agitate!" They are loaded for snipe. "Johnny get your gun, get your gun, Johnny get your gun."

The gods must have forbidden these journalistic guys a sense of the ridiculous for some good though inscrutable purpose, but when they try to make the Canadian farmer wear their cap and bells they mistake their man. The Canadian farmer is at present turning toward the agitation of the soil, which is the agitation that pays him. It is the plow, the harrow and the hoe than put nickels into the farmer's slot, and not 'Ras Wiman.

From Gwen Round to a Quebec Jail.

We know little and say nothing of the merits of the action for libel brought by Hon. Mr. Mercier against The Empire, but we do hope that it may provoke within the minds of those responsible for the continuance of the existing barbarous law of libel a sense of the injustice of dragging a man from one province to another upon the motion of any person who has a grievance, real or imaginary. It is understood that Sir John A. Macdonald holds a monetary interest in The Empire, therefore it is to be hoped that the arrest of his manager may call his attention to the anomalies of the existing law. It must be mended, and the Government had better amend it now.

In the meantime we shall send Mr. Creighton a copy of The World in care of the Quebec jailer, in order that he may not be deprived of the solace which a perusal of its columns gives to old and young alike. Mr. Creighton is having a hard time of it with one thing and another, and is entitled to the prayers of all good Conservatives.

The Blood Indians.

The difficulty with the Blood Indians and their arms, mentioned in the report of the Commissioner of the Mounted Police, is capable of easy solution by reduction to dollars and cents, with a modicum of common sense thrown in.

It is cheaper to feed these Indians than to fight them, and it will be cheaper to buy their arms, etc., now than to foot the bill of the "serious trouble" which is pronosticated.

Mr. Davis, the member for Alberta, has had more to do with the Blackfeet generally than almost anyone, and he could, if he were asked, unfold a very simple scheme by which the Government could gradually acquire the troublesome weapons without occasioning any distrust among the "warlike tribe of the nation." The arms so acquired should be immediately sent out of the Western country and Parliament should act upon the advice given by Colonel Dodge at p. 435 of his book, viz.: "Fine laws making it penal to sell or give arms or ammunition to Indians and penal in Indians to possess them."

The Police Commissioners' suggestion that the Indians be "compelled to leave their rifles on their reserves," is all very well, but how is the "compulsion" to be accomplished?

On the other hand, the resources of civilization must indeed be exhausted if they are insufficient to tempt an Indian's cupidity, even to the extent of inducing him to trade his much cherished Winchester and cartridges.

As to Discriminating Against Great Britain.

In all that has been said or written about the old Reciprocity Treaty it has never yet that we know of been suggested that it permitted or even remotely contemplated discrimination by Canada against the Mother Country. In those days such a thing would have been looked upon as too ridiculous and too inadmissible to be seriously mentioned. At the same time, no objection ever came from our American neighbors, because when we made free certain articles coming from their country similar articles coming from Great Britain had to be free too, for they knew full well that the articles referred to were not imported into Canada from the old Country, or "hardly ever," to use the well known expression in Pinafore. Years afterwards, in 1874, the late Hon. George Brown was sent to Washington by the Mackenzie Government, and got so far as to agree with the American Secretary of State upon the draft of a new treaty, which, however, the Senate declined to ratify. The letter of Mr. Brown's draft treaty is yet extant, and can easily be obtained. And in the whole of it there is not a word to indicate whether there was to be discrimination by Canada against Great Britain, or whether there was not. At the same time we have Mr. Brown's testimony that at the very beginning of the negotiations representatives of the American Governments were distinctly informed that Canada could not agree to any discrimination against Great Britain in any of the articles included in the schedules. In the Canadian Senate, February 22, 1875, Mr. Brown made a two hours' speech, in which he told the story of his negotiations at Washington. And in The Globe's report of it we find the following statement:

The first of these [objections] is the allegation that the treaty discriminated against Great Britain in favor of the United States. Nothing could be more unfounded than this. It was perfectly understood from the opening of the negotiations that no article could be free from duty in regard to the United States that was not also free with regard to Great Britain, and nothing else was ever contemplated for a moment.

This is short, but sufficient. And yet in the draft treaty itself there is not a clause, nor a line, nor a word, to stipulate either that there must be discrimination against Great Britain, or that there might not. How account for this? Mr. Brown himself suggests the key to the puzzle. It was perfectly understood from the opening of the negotiations, he says, that there could be no discrimination against Great Britain. Nothing else was ever contemplated for a moment, he adds. This appears to have been looked upon as a matter of course, as something so self-evident that it did not require to be expressed in the written treaty.

In connection with the old treaty of 1854, which was negotiated by Lord Elgin, a similar understanding existed. At all events it was acted upon during the twelve years, as some of us are old enough to know. And yet the old treaty does not, any more than Mr. Brown's draft of twenty years after, contain a single stipulation either permitting or prohibiting discrimination. Now what are we to infer from all this?

We hazard this interference, that when Canada makes a commercial treaty with a foreign power, it is not necessary at all to insert any clause providing that there shall be no discrimination against Great Britain. For *that* is to be taken for granted, and accepted as a matter of course. It may, however, be that in such a case as the present, a Canadian order-in-council should issue with regard to Great Britain, as well as with regard to the United States. For, what is done to affect the former, comes into force only as a consequence of a preceding agreement affecting the latter. Making certain articles free from the United States is the active cause of a change in the situation, of which it is a consequence that the same articles must be free from Great Britain too. And an order-in-council *may* be necessary, but only to make official publication of the fact.

And yet not very long ago it was hotly contended by some of our Commercial Unionists, not only that Canada has a right to discriminate against the Mother Country, but that in Mr. Brown's action in 1874 there exists a good precedent for it. Mr. Brown's denial of any such action, or intention even, we have quoted above; and within a few months a similar denial on his own behalf has been authorized by Mr. Mackenzie. Those who advise us that we both should and may discriminate against Great Britain will be hard put to it to find either constitutional ground or precedent of any kind to sustain their impudent contention.

Which Goes to Confirm.

The other day we quoted what a Minnesota man said to Senator Sherman as to the fact that there is discontent among the farmers in the Northwestern States, and that the same is due mainly to the low price of wheat *and to diminishing crops*. That wheat has for some years back been "dirt cheap" everybody knows, but the statement as to diminishing crops in the American Northwest may require confirmation. And here is something which goes to confirm, and which we find in The Mail's Winnipeg correspondence:

Farmers in South Dakota are talking of abandoning in future the raising of wheat to any great extent. They say it costs so much for machinery, horses and extra help for threshing that they cannot realize any profit on their crops. Scarcely any wheat in South Dakota is graded higher than No. 2, and the farmers are of opinion that corn will pay much better.

"It costs so much for machinery," that is given as one reason. And yet Canadian farmers are advised that they would get their machinery very much cheaper than they do now if they only had Unrestricted Reciprocity. As for the fact of diminishing crops, if a fact it is, that is something more serious. For no tariff-tinkering can remedy that, except in a very remote and indirect way, through the general prosperity of the country leading to improved methods of agriculture.

You are dissatisfied because green fruits and certain seeds have been placed on the free list—that is, the very limited Reciprocity list which is now in force between Canada and the United States. But you always said that the old Treaty—1854 to 1866—was a good thing for Canada, and under that arrangement these articles were free. They were also to have been made free under Mr. Brown's Draft Treaty of 1874, but it gone into effect. Take care for your consistency as an advocate of Reciprocity in *natural products* is in danger. We take it for granted that you would have been ready at any time since 1866 to have renewed the old Reciprocity Treaty. Well, under it seeds and green fruits were free.

The Mail and The Globe should be shocked to learn that their United States clients propose to "fight against nature" by building a ship canal around Niagara Falls. But they will not condemn anything done by their foreign lords and masters, even if that thing does involve an insult to the great cataract. The thunders of Mr. Wiman's papers are against Canadians only when we propose to "fight against nature" at Sault Ste. Marie, or elsewhere.

There is not upon our exchange list a solitary organ of the despairist faction that does not represent its own place of publication as being in a flourishing condition. How this state of affairs can coexist with a general state of blue ruin they do not—they cannot—explain. The fact is that they tell the truth in the first instance and do not tell the truth in the second instance. To this proposition their silence will give consent.

Despite all the blue ruin speeches and editorials of the past twelve months the movement of British and continental Europeans toward the Canadian Northwest is larger than ever before, to say nothing of the Icelandic movement and the migration from older Canada. The United States' emigration agents will require to hurry up with that ten thousand edition of Sir Richard Cartwright's latest jeremiad if they expect to hurt Canada this year.

In an attempt to bid for a fast fading Canadian support The Globe yesterday invented a Muskoka correspondent who wanted to know about annexation. The Globe's windy reply to this man of straw shows how the wind blows just now. Annexationist Ellis' Toronto ally repudiates annexation for good financial reasons, but when it is seen hand-in-glove with every annexationist at home and every Cannuckophobe abroad its insincerity becomes patent. The Deacon is not heavy enough to be the villain of the plot, but the villain finds him a convenient utensil. The snake dwells with the gopher because it suits the snake, and in this instance The Globe plays prairie dog.

In the course of a vigorous reply to The Stratford Beacon, anent the removal of the railway workshops, The Hamilton Spectator sneers at the great railway hub for dubbing itself a city, and throws mud at this town by charging that "Stratford is muddier than Toronto." Sakes alive, if that city is muddier than this town what fun the Stratford juveniles must have with mud pies! One of The World's young men must investigate Stratford. Toronto will never silently allow any other town—or city—to surpass it in anything, not excepting mud.

The Mail raises a wail over the iniquity of Canada's proposal to secure a better transatlantic postal service, and likewise her utter depravity in attempting to enlarge her trade relations with countries other than the United States. It is quite competent for other countries to undertake this sort of thing. It is eminently proper for the United States to make deals with Mexico, for instance; but it is all wrong for Canada to think of such a thing. Do Messrs. Riordan and Wiman believe that such outrageous rot as their men publish can ever carry in this country? If they do two blockheads have come in contact.

It might be as well for 'Ras Wiman's Mail men to recollect the spectacle they made of themselves by denouncing the fisheries treaty before they knew anything about it, and abstain from Johnsonian growlings over the Newfoundland scheme before they know anything about that. The insular delegates are not due at Ottawa before June next. Says an Irish philosopher:—"It is time enough to bid the devil good morning when you meet him."

When the gang are driven to contend that the representatives of the people do not represent the people the size of the men is reliably gauged by the width of the hole they crawl out at.

Chief Arthur at Headquarters.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Chief Arthur has returned to the headquarters of the striking Burlington engineers and firemen. It is thought the strike will now enter upon a new phase.

Voice Culture—Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum Improves the voice. Used by the leading singers and actors. All druggists, 5 cents.

CURLERS MEET TOGETHER.

THE ONTARIO BRANCH DISCUSSES NEW PLAYING RULES.

Opening Day at Epsom—The Grand National Course — Don Amateur Rowing Club Elects Officers — Duplicating Baseball Names—Latest Sporting News.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club was held yesterday afternoon at the Walker House. Vice-President Robert Ferguson, M.P.P., of Thamesville was in the chair. These clubs were represented:

Ancaster Thistle, Jas. Gibson; Aylmer, W. Badenach; Ayr, Jas. Dangle; Belleville, W. A. Sheppard; Bedford, Geo. W. R. Boyd; Bowmanville, M. Galvin; Brantford, F. W. Stevenson; Brockville, Geo. Chatham; Chatham, Jno. Wright; Cobourg, W. D. Mathews; Elora, T. W. Davison; Galt, Robert Webster; Galt Scottish, Geo. Wright and J. Weir; Georgetown, Jas. Perry; Goderich, J. R. Russell and H. Jeffrey; Hamilton Caledonian, A. Harvie; Hamilton Victoria, Jas. Dick; Harriston, Geo. Mason; Ingersoll, W. T. Davison; Keene, J. S. Hutchison; Kingsville, J. Parker; Lindsay, J. D. Spencer; London City, Lockhart; Lucknow, W. Rennie; Meaford, Rev. R. Hall; Mitchell, Jas. Jones; Newmarket, Rev. R. Bonner; Oakville, Geo. Lindsay; Orillia, J. D. Spencer; Owen Sound, Judge Macpherson; Paris, W. Hamilton; Peterboro, D. Boucher; Port Perry, Geo. Mathews; Port Stanley, Geo. Mathews; Port Elgin, Geo. Mathews; Port Hope, Geo. Mathews; Port Rowan, Geo. Mathews; St. Catharines, Marshall; St. Marys, T. O. Robson; Sarnia, Geo. Mathews; Scarboro, Andrew Pirie; Simcoe, Maple Leaf, W. Glendinning; Stouffville, James O'Brien; Stratford, John Waddell; Thamesville, F. Ferguson; Toronto, W. Sheppard; Toronto Caledonian, J. Lamb; Toronto Granite, W. Badenach; Toronto Park, E. Malcolm; Walkerton, Dr. Rose; Waubaushene, W. H. Blendell; Wingham, Hugh Miller; Wiarton, Judge Barnstiel; Warton, Judge Macpherson; Woodbridge, W. D. McIntosh; Woodstock, D. Walker; Wroxeter, Wm. Henderson; Port Perry, N. P. Faser, M.D.

The reports of the Ontario Tankard competition and the bonspiel (Toronto-v. Ontario) were read and adopted. It was shown that 91 clubs had participated in the tankard competition.

The committee appointed to consider the subject of scoring at the points game reported in favor of the proposed new rules, and suggested that they be adopted ad interim and be published in the next annual, and used by way of trial for one season, with a view to be finally adopted with or without modification at the annual meeting in April, 1889, and that the existing manner of playing the points game be not altered. The proposed new rules are a radical change as compared with the old ones. The new rules are similar to those proposed to be adopted by the Royal Caledonia Curling Club. The report was adopted.

In the discussion a diversity of opinion was shown to exist as to whether a playing points should have the assistance of a skip. These notices of motion were given, which represent the various opinions entertained upon the point:

Mr. Badenach (Toronto): That clause 5 be amended so as to read: "that no directions be allowed to be given to the player and no running some be allowed."

Mr. Paterson (Port Perry): That the clause be amended so that a player shall be at liberty to accept his own stone and be allowed to receive directions.

Rev. E. Stewart Jones (Niagara): Every player may use his own stone and may direct the sweeper to place a "dummy" on the ice according to his own direction, but that no one may hold a broom or in any other way direct the play.

Secretary Russell presented a lengthy and interesting report. It stated that the Branch had been strengthened by the addition of five clubs—Stratford, Chesley, Waubaushene, Embro and Port Perry, making the number of affiliated clubs 63. The district medal competitions had been carried out in a fairly satisfactory manner. Only two clubs failed to compete. Only one formal protest against the decision of any of the umpires has been received, and it was found that the umpire was not at fault. Six clubs only will be excluded from the next allocation of medals for neglecting to play a match against an club or clubs for the same cause last year. The competition for the Ontario Tankard was carried out very successfully. The necessity of all subscriptions being in to the secretary by Feb. 10, was urged. The financial report shows that the receipts were $651.86 and the expenditure $538.37, leaving a balance of $112.49.

Secretary Russell announced that this was the jubilee year of the parent club, and that a grand celebration of the event had been resolved upon. Among other features it was proposed to offer a jubilee medal for competition, and he proposed, in the event of this being done that the Ontario branch also offer a jubilee medal for competition among all the clubs in the association. The proposal met with general favor and the suggestion was adopted.

The Ontario Tankard prizes were then presented. The Thamesville club got the silk banner and gold medal, and the Galt club the silver medal for second place.

The Grand National Course.

Pondragon of The London Referee, speaking of the Grand National Steeplechase course, says:

To begin with, the Grand National is run over a course more than 4½ miles in length, a portion of which is composed of what is, in great heavy and often rough grass, as distinguished from the ordinary smooth and well-kept English pasture. There are sixteen fences, and, as horses go twice round, the whole make thirty-two jumps, which, however, do not reach number, as the water-jump and the jump which precedes it have only to be taken once. But if Grand National contestants have to jump in the water-jump once, they have two brooks—Beecher's and Valentine's—to jump twice, and they are more than the water-jump, and these have to be cleared each circuit. The water-jump is really unworthy of its celebrity and is only intended for the purpose of trading on the ignorance of those who don't know the course. It is a big ditch, and the mob is 12 ft. 3 in. wide and 2 ft. deep, with a thorn fence in front 3 ft. high and a fence behind 4 ft. 6 inches in setting off. Now, as we see what like are the other things.

Beecher's brook is guarded by a thick thorn fence (say 2 ft. thick) 4 ft. 6 in. high, with a front rail, close up, 2 ft. 6 in. high, and a hind rail, 2 ft. 6 in. high, and is 10 ft. wide, and is 5 ft. deep. To get to this nice little "hunting leap" you have to clear six fences on the first round; but it is a little shorter cut—provided you last to it—in the second circle. It may be as well to mention that, if a horse refuses to go on, the fence which follows Beecher's brook is no less than 5 ft. 6 in. high and at least a couple of feet thick. After this there is a fence with what is known as an open ditch—i.e., a ditch with guard-rail. This fence is 5 ft. high, and the ditch is beyond it, and 6 ft. wide. Then comes Valentine's brook, which is the same brook as Beecher's, but on the opposite side of the course. It is a little shorter, or other not stated, the fence in front of Valentine's is 4 ft. 6 in. high, and the ditch in front of it is 6 ft. 6 in. wide. Now, I don't know what the object is of mentioning or measuring these front rails, except where they are guard-rails to ditches, or unless they are on side of the jump; when close they are simply put in to strengthen the fences and make them more formidable. Riders were also likely to be guided entirely by the printed description of the course, I could understand, if it was stated, as in other cases, that simply built-in rails and which rails that measure the distance from the top of the fence to the ground. Riders generally go over the ground and have a good look at Grand Nationals for themselves. A friend of mine, once well known as a hard rider in the shires, says the jocks generally go overnight and have a good look at Grand National fences, so as to make them sleep soundly.

There is this to be said about English fences as distinguished from Australian, that though the English are bigger, it is possible to make a mistake at them without the certainty of coming to grief. In Australia any mistake is almost certain to be fatal.

Latest English Betting.

Following are the latest quotations received for the two thousand guineas and the Derby:

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS, RUN MAY 2.

4 to 5 against Friar's Balsam.
5 to 1 against Tay-Bridge.
100 to 6 against Hazlehatch.

THE DERBY, RUN MAY 30.

7 to 4 against Friar's Balsam.
100 to 15 against Arthfire.
9 to 1 against Geory.
10 to 1 against Croit.
18 to 1 against Crowberry.
100 to 6 against Galopin.
20 to 1 against Hazlehatch.
33 to 1 against Duke of Marlborough.
33 to 1 against Chevisaunce.
50 to 1 against Justinian.
50 to 1 against Juggler.
50 to 1 against Gauntlet.
50 to 1 against Mannikin.
50 to 1 against Salvoniel.
50 to 1 against Balderdash.
100 to 1 against Aryslist.
100 to 1 against Connaught.

The Pool Law in Pennsylvania.

Betting men in Pittsburg are greatly excited over an official announcement that the Department of Public Safety have decided to bring the pool room question to a head. Active proceedings began on April 3, when Chief Brown informed against H. O. Price & Co., a well known firm of pool sellers. The Dispatch says: "After being notified by Chief Brown that business must be suspended on April 1 Messrs. Price & Co. sought legal advice, and concluded to continue business at the old stand. After the promulgation of Chief Brown's order their counsel advised them to keep open house, holding that the business did not come within the scope of the law prohibiting gambling in this Commonwealth; hence no criminal action would stand." The case has been submitted to several gentlemen well versed in State laws, and the drift of their opinion is that legislative action must first be taken before pool selling can be prohibited in the State. It is the avowed intention of parties interested to force the Supreme Court to construe the gambling laws of the Commonwealth, and settle the matter definitely."

Racing in England.

LONDON, April 10.—This was the first day of the Epsom Spring Meeting, with the Westminster Stakes and the Holmwood Two-year-old Stakes as the two-year-old attractions. The Westminster had five starters, and resulted in a dead heat between Leapyear and Sigbert with Macaw third. The Holmwood Stakes was won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's filly Hier Crachy from a field of seven, with Mr. E. Lawson's filly second and Mr. W. Burton's colt Deceit third. The Great Metropolitan Stakes was won by Mr. H. T. Barclay's Tissopherues, from The Cob second and Renny third. The Great Surrey Handicap had thirteen starters, and was won by Mr. A. Henholm's Bartizan, from Southill second and Kaunitz third. The summaries:

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES (Handicap) of 20 sovs each, 10 ft., with 500 added, for 3-year-olds and upwards; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; the winner of any race after Jan. 26 to carry 5 lbs.; of two races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, 5 guineas, the only forfeit if declared about 1 mile 6 furlongs and 132 yards (the Winning Chair), 36 subs, 3 of whom declared.

Mr. T. H. Barclay's br.c. Tissopherues, 4, by Xenophon—Twilter, 102.....1
Duke of Beaufort's b.c. The Cob, 5, by Lord Ronald—The Rock, 118.....2
Mr. R. Crest's br. f., Renny, 5, by Castlereagh, Harriet Lawe, 88.....3
Four others ran.

THE GREAT SURREY HANDICAP of 500 sovs, by subscription of 15 sovs, each 5 f.c. and 5 guineas only if declared by Jan. 31, for 3-year-olds and upwards; the winner of any race after the publication of the weights to carry 7 lbs.; of any two races, or of one value 1,000 sovs., 10 lb. extra; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; five furlongs. 85 subs, 28 of whom declared.

Mr. A. Henholm's b.c. Bartizan, 5, by Barcaldine—Gilnockie, 104.....1
Mr. H. T. Fenwick's ch.c. Southill, 5, by Sterling—Too Late, 98.....2
Mr. R. Moore's b.c. Kaunitz, 5, by Kisber—Illumination, 93.....3

Gossip of the Turf.

Kilcreene, after running second in the Liverpool Spring Cup, was purchased by Mr. Cohlschlagen.

Mr. R. F. Trenholm's horse Castleirg, who was engaged at the Sedgefield Hunt Steeplechases, held recently, broke his leg in a trial and was shot.

Mr. G. A. Thompson of Brockville has purchased the stallion Young Victor from Mr. Geo. F. Thompson of Ottawa. Young Victor is a bay stallion, three years old, by Victor Newcombe—Nellie.

The weather during the past week at Lexington and vicinity has been all that could be wished for, and good work was done by all the stables, both at the association and private tracks.

The Live Stock Record says: "The latest tips on the Kentucky Derby are Long Chance (formerly Alhamont), by Longfellow, dam Chance. The odds were 35 to 1, and were cut to 20 to 1, at which the book was closed. Prince Charlie in Baldwin's stable, has been backed from 35 down to 12 to 1."

The Country Club Steeplechase Association, of Pelham, Westchester County, N.Y., having been incorporated, will hold a two-day spring meeting subsequent to the races of the Rockaway Steeplechase Association. The Pulham Handicap Steeplechase of $1000, and the Country Club Handicap Steeplechase of $1200, about 2½ miles each, will close April 20.

Messrs. Forbes and O'Neil of Woodstock have secured the privilege of the book at the G.J.C. May meeting. There will be three books this year.

Now that the racing season has opened the pools in New York have declared war upon the bookmakers who persist in doing business within the city limits. Captain Slevin on Monday reported at the Police Central Office their visit to shops at No. 3 Barclay-street and No. 94 Church-street were running, and that Policeman James Sullivan had bought tickets at each of the places. Warrants were then secured, and inspector Steers, Captain Slevin and a squad of policemen raided the places.

A Baseball Player Dead.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 10.—Dennis Magee, well known in baseball circles under the name of Denny Mack, died suddenly this morning. He was manager of the Wilkesbarre team in 1886.

Toronto-Cleveland Game Declared Off.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 10.—The Toronto-Cleveland game here to-day was declared off on account of rain. The Torontos left to-day for Indianapolis, where they will play the league team to-morrow.

The Markham Baseball Club.

MARKHAM, April 10.—The Markham Baseball Club held a meeting last night for the purpose of reorganizing. The following officers were elected: Hon. President, Capt. Ralph; President and Manager, W. A. Mason; Vice-President, T. H. Speight; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Van Hamm; Captain, Jas. Hewitt. The secretary will be pleased to hear from all amateur clubs throughout Canada for the purpose of arranging dates.

Duplicating Baseball Club Names.

A meeting of the Atlantic Baseball Club was held at the club rooms last night when the club was reorganized. The following officers were elected: President, Geo. Tilhouly; President, Robert H. Stewart; Treasurer, Alex. Davidson; Secretary, and Manager, Geo. Ward. The club's headquarters are at 118 Sackville-street, and he will be pleased to hear from any of the amateur clubs in the city with a view to arranging matches for the present season.

The above was left with The World last night. Yesterday's paper contained an item of an Athletic Baseball Club with an entirely different set of officers, but belonging to the same section of the city—the east end. Of course there is nothing to prevent a dozen clubs calling themselves the "Athletic" unless the name is copyrighted, but to save misunderstanding in the future it would be well if duplication of names were avoided.

Dust from the Diamond.

Pitcher Donohue of Syracuse has signed an agreement to play with the Stars.

It is said that Devine and Humphries have been engaged as a battery for the new Cooperstown nine of Syracuse.

The New York outfielder will almost surely be made up of Slattery, Foster and Tiernan.

The Financial and Legal Baseball Club is reorganizing for the coming season. A meeting of the club will be held to-morrow evening in the Queen's Hotel at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers and other business.

Son Purvis, catcher of the Hamiltons, left here yesterday to return at the Amphitons City.

Emil Geiss, the pitcher, who was claimed by both London and New Orleans, has telegraphed to President Hobbs that he will start for London at once.

Sam Little has been ordered to report at Easton, Pa., on Monday.

Norman Baker has asked to be allowed to pitch against his old club associates when Toronto meets Newark on April 26.

If the Brooklyn club does not pay Manager Powers of the Jersey City club the guarantee of $200 he was to receive for last Sunday's game the Hildebrand, which Mr. Byrne cancelled, it is alleged, there will surely be a law suit. There seems to be considerable ill-feeling regarding the matter.

The New York World of yesterday, speaking of Crane in the game between New York and Newark on Monday, says: Crane was evidently nervous at first, fielding his position anchoring here, but he settled down and pitched a remarkably good game. He allowed the Central Leaguers but a dozen hits, and made only four bases on balls. He has a peculiar delivery, with great speed, and promises later to have excellent command of the ball, his only fault at present being a little wildness in delivery.

Keefe, Ward and Brown have not yet signed with New York. They all want a raise on what they got last season.

Captain Hanlon of the Detroit Baseball Club arrived in Detroit from New York on Monday and affixed his signature to a contract. His terms were $2800, an increase of $700 over last year, which the directors conceded.

He was a baseball player, and he asked a girl to marry him.

"Out on first," she said, with a cold, rejective smile.

"Don't flatter yourself," he replied, as he picked himself up, "it's out on third.—Washington Critic.

A Chicago despatch says: Little confidence is expressed here as to the ability of the Chicago club to make more than a respectable showing this season. The playing of the team has been anxiously watched, but the combination has not been entirely favorable to the "Colts." That the Chicagos might win the pennant has never entered the head of any one. Nearly all of the favorites have gone, and the reason that any of them remain is that Spalding hasn't got his price for them. Perhaps Spalding would sell Anson for a large consideration, but should he resign or die the Chicago club would be nowhere.

R. J. Allen of Buffalo has signed with the new Toledo club.

The batting and fielding averages of the International teams are:

	Bat.	Field.		Bat.	Field.
London	.344	.938	Syracuse	.343	.923
Toronto	.349	.915	Rochester	.330	.940
Buffalo	.343	.929	Albany	.327	.909
Hamilton	.343	.913	Troy	.324	.889

The Torontos' Match with Owens College.

The London Sporting Life gives the following report of the match: The Toronto team, the champions of Canada, opened their tour in England yesterday afternoon on the Didsbury Cricket Ground, near Manchester, their opponents being Owens College. There were about 2000 spectators present, and a fast game was the result, the Canadians having the best of the play throughout, as they were far superior to the College contingent in their passing and shooting at goal. A commencement was made at 4 o'clock, and almost immediately the visitors made a strong attack on the home goal, only a couple of minutes having elapsed when Sewell registered the first point for the Toronto team. This was supplemented by Eckardt registering a similar point for the Canadians after the game had been in progress about twenty minutes. The Brothers Meiland were conspicuous by smart play for the Collegians, but it was of no avail, as their shots at the Canadian charge proved abortive, and Schofield put the rubber past the home custodian in fine style, thus registering goal number three to the visitors. Just on call of half time, Eckardt gained another, and at change of ends Toronto had scored four goals to nil. On resuming Drynan put the ball through the home uprights, when the play became of a more even nature, several attacks being made on the Toronto charge, when Ashworth succeeded in defeating Martin, and thus putting a chalk to the College team, the game eventually ending in a victory for Toronto by five goals to Owens College one. Umpire, R. Flint; referee, R. H. Norris. Teams:

TORONTO—S. S. Martin (goal), J. S. Garvin (point), J. Dryden (cover point), A. B. Mackenzie (third man), J. Drynan and E. Gordon (defence field), S. Struthers (rover), F. J. Dixon and H. E. Sewell (attack field), C. E. Mellenry (third home), P. Schofield (second home), Ross Eckhardt (first home), W. Logan (field captain).

OWENS COLLEGE—W. D. Sanderson (goal), E. H. W. Cottam (point), F. Mellard (cover point), F. Weight (third man), W. L. Beasley and L. Zimmerman (defence field), R. O. Boroman (centre), G. Meiland and C. K. Eaves (attack field), W. Ashworth (third home), R. H. Ford (second), F. N. Windsor (first home).

THE BANQUET TO MERCIER.

IT WAS BOTH A SUCCESS AND A DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Former in Point of Numbers, the Latter Because the Premier Didn't Reveal His Program—He Claims Everything in a 4-Hours' Speech.

MONTREAL, April 11.—The annual banquet of the Club Nationale this evening was both a success and a disappointment. It was a success in point of numbers, being the largest gathering in the interest of the Liberal party for many years, principally because the dinner took the form of a demonstration in honor of Premier Mercier and his Cabinet, but it was a disappointment because the expected disclosures of his program by Premier Mercier didn't materialize.

Laurier St. Jean, President of the Club, which is composed of the most radical of Quebec Liberals, occupied the chair and among those seated at the banquet table were Premier Mercier and the whole of his incomplete Cabinet, Sir Richard Cartwright, J. D. Edgar, who did not come about gas this time, Peter MacDonald of Essex Huron, the Lemieux brothers of Quebec, Col. Amyot, Sir A. P. Caron's fleating foe, Mr. Prefontaine, M.P., Mr. Casgrain, M.P., and all the Rouge aldermen of the city.

After the usual loyal toasts, which were not omitted this time as they were at the celebrated banquet at which Mr. Blake was present some years ago, Mr. Mercier arose to reply to the toast of "The Local Government," and spoke nearly four hours, precluding the possibility of the visiting Liberals speaking at the length contemplated. The Premier after reviewing the circumstances by which he gained office said that the attempt made to arouse the Protestant population against his cabinet would fail, and at great length tried to show that he was a true friend of the minority in this Province than the Conservatives. He declared that Quebec would claim 300,000 square miles of the northeast territory awarded her by the Privy Council, gloated over the success of the recent Provincial Conference, and announced that both the Irish and Protestant sections of the population would be represented in the Government before the opening of the Local House in the middle of May. He gave a history of the recent loan, which he claimed was the greatest financial success in the history of the province, and secured moderate terms. These are the principal points in his speech, which was not concluded until after midnight.

When Sir Richard Cartwright rose there was great cheering. He apologized for the absence of Mr. Laurier owing to his duties at Ottawa, and took opportunity at some length to air the subject of Unrestricted Reciprocity but said nothing new.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Edgar and a majority of the gentlemen mentioned in the introduction to this despatch.

THE SALOON KEEPER AS A PASTOR.

A Queer Case which the Chicago Police are Puzzling Over.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Two officers of the Chicago-avenue police station went out in the afternoon to measure the distance of saloons from churches and school houses, and to order all within the 200-foot limit to close. They say that they found the saloon of Fred. Yunger, corner of Garfield and Lincoln streets, within the "dead line," as it is called, and ordered the proprietor to close. Mr. Yunger asked with some asperity what that was for.

"Well, that's orders," said the officer. "No saloons go now if they are within 200 feet of a church, and here's the Lutheran Platt-Deutsche Church just upstairs."

"Well," said the astonished saloon-keeper, "I am a member of that church and I would like to see you close me up for any such reason."

The officers took this perplexing phase of the case before Supt. Schaack, but he has not yet been able to unravel it.

Mr. T. J. Humes Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I have been afflicted for some time with Kidney and Liver Complaint, and find Parmelee's Pills the best medicine for these diseases. These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required. They are Gelatine Coated, and contain the Juice of Licorice to preserve their purity, and give them a pleasant, agreeable taste. X

Death of Wm. J. Taylor of Belleville.

BELLEVILLE, April 10.—William Johnston Taylor, one of the most widely known men in the county, died here at 5 o'clock this morning from bronchitis, complicated with his 76th year. At one time he was sheriff at Kingston. Mr. Taylor was a bachelor and leaves a large estate.

Two Orators Compared.

From The Berlin Telegraph.

A friend writing to us from Toronto says: "I went to hear Sam Jones on Sabbath last and was disgusted with his slang and vulgarity. I am really astonished that he is listened to as he is by apparently intelligent Christian people. He said things during his sermon, which if said in any gentleman's drawing-room would stamp him as a low bred man. The Grand Old Man delivered at all appears to be that he draws. When will professed Christian people cease to connect the preaching of the gospel with mountebankism simply because the performer can increase the silver collection? What a pleasing contrast the utterances of Dr. J. Cook were to those of Sam Jones.

Inventor of the Maple Leaf Lance-tooth Cross-cut saw.

MARRIAGES.

KIRKPATRICK-DENISON—On April 10, at St. Anne's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. T. C. Street, Rector of St. Mary's, assisted by the rector of St. Simon's Church, Toronto, assisted by the Rev. J. McLean Ballard, M.A., rector of the parish of St. Alban, Arthur Kirkpatrick, eldest son of George B. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Coolmine, Toronto, to Caroline Adelaide, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison, of Heydon Villa, Toronto.

DEATHS.

BOWMAN—Died, on April 9, at his residence, 129 Adelaide-street west, Samuel Bowman, in the 79th year of his age. Deceased was a resident of Toronto for fifty-six years and an old member of the York Pioneers and L.P.B. Society.

Funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, April 11, at 2 p.m., to Mount Pleasant. Friends will please accept this intimation.

FOR SALE.

TO LET—Brick house, 523 Church-street, 12 rooms, furnace, etc.; also 28 Belmont-street, 6 rooms. SILAS JAMES, Union Block, Toronto-street. 36

TO RENT—Part of 2 large flats, with steam power and hoist if required. JAMES WATSON, Coffee and Spice Mills, Bay and Pearl-streets.

TO LET—Roomy office, centrally situate; immediate possession, rent $7. Apply Room 4, 67 Yonge-st., after 2 p.m.

BOATS FOR SALE—Skiff for sale, length 18 feet, copper fastened, with sail, cushions, carpet, etc., cost $120. Will be sold cheap as owner has no place to keep it. H. L. HIMS & Co., 20 King-street east.

FOR SALE—Light Brams of first prize stock at Toronto Industrial, 1887; also eggs for setting, $2.50 per doz. 17 Trafalgar-avenue.

TO LET.

TO LET—First store in new building on Temperance-street, east of Yonge, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

SPALDING'S

Baseball Guide for 1888.

Just out, price 10c., or mailed to any address on receipt of 12c. in stamps.

P. C. ALLAN'S, 35 King-st. West.

Send for complete illustrated catalogue of Baseball, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, and all other out-door games. Liberal discounts to clubs.

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Lawson's Concentrated
FLUID BEEF

Makes most delicious BEEF TEA.

It is a great strength giver, as it contains all the nutritious and life-giving properties of meat in a concentrated form.

Recommended by the leading physicians.

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