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THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1887.

Mr. Chamberlain Speaks Again.

Mr. Chamberlain has spoken again, and this time his meaning is surely plain enough. He devies outright the charge which The Toronto Globe tried to fasten upon him—that he favored putting coercion upon Canada, in case she insisted on making a bargain for herself with the United States. Not at all, says Mr. Chamberlain, nothing of the kind. He looks upon Canada as perfectly free to please herself, and to do as she likes in this matter. But if Canada decides to keep up a customs tariff on British goods, while admitting American goods free, then *that* is a discrimination against the former, which means that Canada chooses to be no longer a part of the Empire. Still, if Canada elects to do this, nobody will hinder her. She is virtually independent, and may do as she likes.

These words of Mr. Chamberlain's on this particular subject, spoken only the day before yesterday, are important, and will bear reading over again. He is thus reported:

This would be his last speech before leaving for America, Mr. Chamberlain declared, so he would refer to another telegram stating that The Toronto Globe had commented upon some words in one of his speeches in Ulster, construing them into an insult to all Canadians. There was great misapprehension of his meaning. What he had said was that there was a part of Canada seeking Commercial Union with the United States, which would practically mean free trade between Canada and the United States, while at the same time Canada was to continue to impose protective duties on imports from the Mother Country. Canada was to give preference to every article of manufacture from the United States over manufactures from Great Britain. He had said that if the people of Canada had desired an arrangement of that kind he did not doubt that they would be able to secure it. He did not think anybody in England would attempt to prevent such an arrangement, but he had remarked that in that case all the advantages of the slender tie which still bound Canada to England would disappear as far as England was concerned, and it was not likely that the people of Great Britain would continue much longer to sustain the obligations and responsibilities of a relationship all the reciprocal benefits of which had been withdrawn. So he had said that Commercial Union of this kind, if it ever came, would be the first step towards signal and practical separation. That was a matter of fact. He could not conceive how any human being with a grain of reason could deem that there was anything wrong in this statement. [Hear, hear.]

To say that Mr. Chamberlain has turned Tory is all "fudge." He is as much of a Liberal—aye, even of a Radical—as ever he was. Evidently he holds as strongly to the English Liberal doctrine touching the self-governing powers of the colonies as any Radical could desire to see. But along with that he holds another doctrine, which is surely ingrained with both political wisdom and common sense—that Canada positively cannot discriminate against the Mother Country and still continue a part of the Empire. This is not Tory doctrine, by any means; it is simply the true doctrine of national right, whether asserted by a kingdom, an empire or a republic. Let us try how the *reductio ad absurdum* would look, applied to this:

Suppose that some certain part and portion of the French Republic, or of the American Republic, either—desired to enter into Commercial Union with some foreign country, in such a way as to involve tariff discrimination against its own former fellow-citizens, while admitting free the goods of the foreign country in question, with which it had now elected to throw in its commercial lot. Tell us, O ye who rattle it off so glibly about how this thing could easily be done with England!—how it would work if you were to "try it on" with France or the United States. It would not work at all there; no, not in either of these countries, and you know it. Just tell us what would probably happen to the man who should publicly propose in Paris or Washington, with reference to either France or the United States, what you are now coolly proposing with regard to England.

No, no, and again we say no. It is quite possible for these provinces to annex themselves, if so they please, and to become states of the American Union. But it is most emphatically not possible for them so do this, and still remain parts of the British Empire. So Mr. Chamberlain says; and he has reason and common sense with him there, "by a large majority"—so to speak. He has just made his last speech before leaving for America; and note that it was made *after* he had become aware that his former reference to the subject had been misconstrued in Canada. Under all the circumstances, are we not well entitled to infer that now, surely, he speaks for the Government as well as for himself? We should say so.

This refuge of The Globe's—that it would be possible to reconcile British connection with American Commercial Union, is brushed aside. It is only a cobweb, anyway, and never had any substance of reason in it. It will be interesting to see what other "banner with a strange device" The Globe will next throw to the breeze. To our notion, the straight annexation flag is the only thing now left for our wofully-committed contemporary. As far as Colonial rights and powers are concerned, Mr. Chamberlain may claim that he is quite as sound and as strong a Radical, in the later years of Queen Victoria's reign, as ever Hume and Roebuck were in the earlier.

The Deacon's Frankenstein.

Apropos of The New York Tribune's argument, cited in The World yesterday, to the effect that if, as alleged by The Mail, The Globe and the rest of the Wimaniacs, Commercial Union would prove a sure cure for annexationism it would be folly for Congress to enter into any such arrangement, The Globe makes an awkward attempt to hedge and thereby escape the just indignation of patriotic Canadians, not a few of whom are to be found in the ranks of the Liberal party. The paper founded by George Brown and foundered by the Deacon says that "The Tribune has no reason from Canadian Commercial Unionists for believing that annexation would inevitably ensue if the tariff barriers were not thrown down." This is a flat falsehood to put it mildly. It is a notorious fact that the gang and their organs have repeatedly hurled the threat of retaliation, invasion and war at this people, unless we shall consent to the prostitution of our national honor demanded by the procurers for the Wiman-Butterworth brigade. Our railway traffic was to be cut off, our shipping was to rot at our wharves, "and probably the blood of our young men" was to flow in repelling an unrighteous invasion instigated by renegades who have sold themselves to the foreigner, either for gold or for party purposes, and who would fain carry their country to the same market. Men capable of creating abroad the impression that we are in a panic at the ruinous prospect which they have thus painted ought to be ostracised as the domestic foes of king and commonwealth.

And now comes the heavy villain of the nefarious plot with fear in his heart and a whine upon his lips to protest that he and his are not responsible for the false impressions created abroad concerning the sentiments, the hopes, the fears of the people of Canada, whose sentiments were never more patriotic, whose hopes were never higher, whose fears for the future were never fewer than they are now, despite the machinations of those who have conspired to misrepresent and threaten them. If a section of the American press thinks otherwise it is due to the misstatements of the gang and their organs. It is encouraging to see the most truculent of those organs shrinking from a shadow projected by itself, and begging its Frankenstein not to destroy the last remnant of its influence in Canada.

'Ras as a Fashionable Go-Between.

Mr. Carnegie (of millionaire fame) has said that "there must be something the matter with Erastus," to which Mr. Chapleau has added that he loves notoriety. They are both right. The persistency with which Mr. Wiman courts press puffs proves that they are. When sojourning in Canada Mr. Wiman poses as the poor farmer's friend, but when back in the country of his choice he loves to get himself written up as the influential intimate of the plutocracy, most of whom have secured their wealth through methods compared with which professional poker playing becomes an honest industry. In last Sunday's New York Sun 'Ras flies at higher game, and endeavors to demonstrate that even the genuine aristocracy of Britain are quite as amenable to his charms as are the shoddy aristocracy of the United States.

The story as told by His Vanityship to The Sun's informant is to the effect that there is bad blood between the Goulds and the Garretts, and that since young Gould married an actress Mrs. Garrett has seized opportunities to socially avenge upon the latter the financial wrong done her husband by the Gould clique. Among the Americans present at the Montreal carnival last winter, so the romance runs, were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Garrett and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, the actress already alluded to. No one loves a title so dearly as does your professed democrat, so that after having enjoyed the felicity of an introduction to Lady Lansdowne Mrs. Garrett was more than ever disposed to queen it over the actress. Mrs. Gould had sufficient fortitude to calmly endure the disdain of her fair foe and to request from Mrs. Garrett the honor of a presentation to the Governor-General's wife. This request was coldly refused. Mrs. Garrett did not think that a real live lady of title would care to make the acquaintance of "a person" who had worked for wages upon the stage. Woe in the house of Gould! What were the ill-gotten gains and the wretched railways of her father-in-law to Mrs. George Gould if she should have to go home unable to boast of presentation at the Canadian court? Corresponding joy and triumph in the house of Garrett! The upstarts had been put down and the snobs had been snubbed.

But the Garretts reckoned without 'Ras. 'Ras to the rescue! But at this all-important point an ordinary pen becomes feeble, and the official chronicler of the high debate must be permitted to describe the momentous result:

This refusal came to the ears of a New Yorker who was on the most friendly terms with Lord Lansdowne, and who was, besides, on intimate terms with Robert Garrett and George Gould. The matter was put in his hands, or, rather, he took possession of it. He told Lord Lansdowne that the wife of a New Yorker was anxious to be presented to the Marchioness. The lady had been an actress, and a good one; she was a lovely woman, and as bright and good as she was lovely. Could the rule be broken in her favor?

Broken! Lord Lansdowne said it could be utterly smashed. His wife would be most happy to meet Mrs. George Gould. He claimed the honor of an introduction to Mrs. Gould, and, having obtained it, presented Mrs. Gould to Lady Lansdowne. She was delighted with the lovely New Yorker, and was so gracious that Mrs. Gould was afterward the centre of attraction.

The New Yorker who engineered the affair so deftly is a handy man to know. His name is Erastus Wiman.

His name is Wiman. Mark the Homeric loftiness yet comprehensive brevity of this effective ending. He "is a handy man to know." So The Mail managers think also. After this Commercial Annexation must come. Then 'Ras will drop the vulgar business of putting nickels in his slot for the more elegant profession of connecting link between the titled and the untitled aristocracy.

A Bad Blow to Irish Home Rule.

The Globe has long posed as the anxious friend of Irish Home Rule, albeit its advocacy thereof has frequently been neither logical nor judicious, but its characteristic stupidity excelled its own record when it placed in the hands of Mr. Chamberlain and other Unionists the formidable weapon which they are at present wielding against Mr. Gladstone and his followers. The Unionist argument runs thus: "Mr. Gladstone is fond of pointing to Canada as an instance of a country contented with itself and loyal to Britain under Home Rule, but the fact is that at least a faction of the Canadians are neither contented nor loyal. They are not content to trade with Britain upon the terms they extend to the United States, and they are not loyal enough to abstain from attempting to hand over the control of their commercial legislation to the American Congress at the price of shutting the Empire out of Canada's markets. This Canada is in a position to do if she sees fit to do it, but she must not expect Britain to guard her shores and protect her mercantile marine—to continue to carry a burden of political responsibility—while treated as an alien and a commercial enemy. This is what Home Rule has done for us in Canada, and similar results would follow in Ireland."

This argument must tell powerfully before audiences of Englishmen, and tend to create in their minds a firm resolve that if Canada decides to shut them out it cannot be helped, but that they will make no more experiments in Home Rule, especially in Ireland, in the foolish hope of awakening sentiments of content, gratitude and loyalty. Nothing that the Tories have said or done has so deeply wounded Irish Home Rule interests in England as this thrust from a fool friend who, in his anxiety to sell his own country, has "given Ireland away."

The World called attention the other day to the manner in which the senior Riordan organ had given its case away by arguing that restricted reciprocity would "expose the Canadian farmer to American competition." It inexorably follows that unrestricted reciprocity, alias Annexation, would expose him to a still greater degree of American competition. There is no getting around this. The Chatham Planet accepts The Mail's argument and asks: What about the market of 60,000,000 of consumers which the Wimaniacs have promised the Canadian farmer in the wilds of the West and the lagoons of the South? That market has gone to join the "broiler" market of the Middle States, where raising cheap broilers is a regular and extensive business. If restricted reciprocity is a "jug-handled policy" for the Canadian farmer, as alleged by the Riordan organ, what becomes of the boast that under the old restricted reciprocity treaty he rolled in wealth and revelled in profusion? It has gone to join the duty upon eggs, which had no existence outside of the Wimaniac imagination.

In reply to a statement made by The Hamilton Times, The Belleville Intelligencer says: "The World is not and never has been a Government organ." That's so. Its ambition is to be an organ of the people, and to its efforts in that direction it owes a popularity unprecedented in the history of any other paper of its years. The World voices Canadian ideas and sentiments, and believes in booming Canadian railway, shipping, manufacturing and farming interests, which all have much in common, without regard to sectional considerations. If the Government of the day shapes its policy upon those lines so much the better for the Government and the country.

That wonderful man, Ayoub Khan, is alive again in Beluchistan, but he can't go back to Afghanistan for fear of meeting Abdhurram Khan, so he had better stay at Koujsimay, or run away to far Cathay, and live to fight another day.

Mr. McKim having been made Sheriff of Wellington, The Hamilton Spectator thinks that Mr. Bunting ought to be made Sheriff of York; but it appears from The Mail's present course that he is anxious to have such offices made elective. Then he and Mr. Kirkland of Michigan would have a chance of ranking with Mr. McKim. Brother Tait still thinks that the appointive system is best, provided the best man be appointed. In this instance the best man's name begins with a T.

Dr. Allan of Arthur boasts that he killed a bear the other day by administering a dose of lead. It is not often that a medical man brags of what he has killed.

Nine citizens of Belleville, most of them opponents of the Government, having declared in favor of Commercial Annexation The Mail solemnly says that "The Intelligencer is at war with the leading Conservatives of the district over C.U." This is a fair specimen brick from the material of the whole Wimaniac structure.

Although a Presbyterian, the Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York preaches in a surplice for $20,000 per year. There are plenty of men who would preach in a meal bag at that figure.

The delegates to the Interprovincial Conference have declined to attend the feast prepared for them by Peter Mitchell and other Montreal gentlemen. As they are sitting in darkness and secrecy they have probably taken counsel of that venerable proverb which tells us that when the wine is in the wit is out. Peter should now profit by scriptural parable and send out into the highways and byways for consumers of his baked meats.

Being "the poor man's friend," millionaire Ben. Butler consents to plead the cause of the condemned Chicago Anarchists for $250 per day. It is ever thus. A friend in need is a friend who expects to be repaid.

Gen. Boulanger's eldest daughter is to enter a convent. It might do the state some service were the General himself to enter a monastery. The tonsure would at least enable him to wear a somewhat smaller hat.

This is squaw winter, after which ought to come Indian summer, and then the white man's winter, when the coal bin will yawn for its prey, and the plumber send his assistant back to the shop for still another piece of lead pipe.

Philadelphia, the capital of a great coal region, is threatened with a coal famine, not because nature's resources are exhausted but because "only man is vile" and abuses his control of her bounty.

The Philadelphia Record finds that Alaska is under the control not of the United States but of "the Alaska Seal Fur Company." When the United States Government orders the release of American and Canadian sealers illegally seized upon the high seas the Government's officers defer to the wish of the company and treat the order with contempt. It is only too true that the President and his Cabinet Ministers are hampered and hindered upon every side by officials who have "a pull" through one influence or another.

'Ras has them again. He assures The New York Sun that "more than half the press of Canada, largely irrespective of party, favors his fad." The man appears to think that he has no soul to lose. The truth is that the Conservative newspapers are dead against it, and so are several Liberal journals. Mr. Wiman should remember the fate that befell Tom Pepper.

The New York Sun recalls the interesting fact—interesting from both an historical and a literary point of view that Lady Anne Blunt, who is reported to have shared in the indignities sustained by her husband at the hands of the Irish constabulary, is the granddaughter of Lord Byron—the daughter of—"Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart." Then she comes rightly by her sympathy with the Irish, or with any other people who are "agin" the Government. Lord Byron was for the Greeks, the Irish, or any other complaining people. He said he hoped to live to see Lord Castlereagh's head on a pike. Perhaps his grand daughter feels that way about Lord Castlereagh.

A Truism From Watertown.

From The Watertown (N.Y.) Times.

Annexation is the only proposition the United States can entertain from the Dominion.

A Brilliant Prospect.

From The Picton Gazette.

Decent people will live yet to see the time when The Mail, and the effigies of its unpatriotic owners, will be burned in every market place in Canada.

Wiman's Wire-Pullers.

From The Picton Gazette.

Wiman's advent into Canada has given his telegraphic system an unenviable reputation for truth.

Where a Cent Becomes Valuable.

From The Dry Goods Chronicle.

One cent is very small, but when it is added to the rate of interest you receive on a stock it possesses a stern, magnificent grandeur that carries you away like a strain of music.

Charles Murray's Defence.

Editor World: The letter of Mr. Charles Murray, late President of the Ontario Investment Association of London, in your issue of Oct. 24 is only equalled in mendacity by that gentleman's cringing attempt to excite compassion, and make his conduct appear less reprehensible than it deserves. It is impossible to find mitigating circumstances in his case. Did he not prepare, or was he not cognizant of, the false lists of shareholders of the company exhibited in London, Eng., to induce parties to purchase the company's debentures? Is was a deliberate fraud, for which there can be no excuse. It is unnecessary to refer to transactions prior to February last, the date of holding the annual meeting of the company. In the report then presented the President (Mr. C. Murray) said that "the directors had pleasure in stating that the profits had been sufficient, after paying all charges, etc., to maintain the dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum," and in another sentence that "the general business of the year had been very satisfactory." Further, that "the greatest care had been exercised by the directors in the selection of securities." Then follows the statement of the assets and liabilities, the correctness of the figures in which is vouched for by two auditors. The report was then adopted and Mr. C. Murray re-elected president. Now Mr. Murray comes out with a long letter, the purport and intention of which is to excite compassion and forbearance. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Murray eluded arrest, and that he is not now in jail with his friend and fellow conspirator, Mr. Henry Taylor. B. K. L.

Toronto, Oct. 26, 1887.

Luther and Prohibition.

Editor World: In Beard's Hibbert Lectures for 1883 is given a quotation from Luther by Hagen: "If our Lord God may make excellent large pike and good Rhenish wine, I may very well venture to eat and drink." A Lutheran minister quotes from a sermon of Luther's: "God and man allow you to drink temperately, not only in time of need, but also on your days of joy and honor." A couplet ascribed to Luther, even if not his, represents his mind:

Wer liebt nicht Weib, Wein, und Gesang,
Er bleibt ein Narr sein Lebtag lang.

"Who does not love his wife, wine, song,
Abides a fool his whole life long."

Port Perry, Oct. 25. JOHN CARRY.

YORK RANGERS RIFLEMEN.

Annual Matches of the Battalion—Racing in the States and England.

The annual match of the 12th Battalion, "York Rangers," took place at Garrison Common yesterday. There was a fair attendance, the various companies being well represented. The day was bright and clear, but rather cold for comfort, and the prevalence of a high wind from the left rear rendered good shooting very difficult. The ranges were 200, 400 and 500 yards, seven shots at each range. The following are the scores:

Prize.	Name.	Score.	Prize.	Name.	Score.
Ontario Rifle Association Medal and $5.		89	$3	Capt. Cooper	50
			3	Lt. Vennell	48
$4	Pte. Hanson	88	3	Lt. Leslie	48
$4	Lt. Lenskell	83	3	Sgt. Turnbull	48
5	Pte. Ronan	81	2	Capt. McCarty	42
3	Pte. Thompson	79	2	Lt. Verrall	40
5	Pte. Foreman	76	2	Sgt. Stokes	39
4	Sgt. Brown	75	2	Lt.-Sgt. Robinson	37
4	Sgt. Elliott	74	2	Pte. Fyfe	34
4	Lt. Waring	72	1	Lt. McConnell	33
4	Lt.-Col. Wayling	72	1	Col.-Sgt. Collett	32
4	Corp. Bell	66	1	Corp. Armstrong	29
3	Capt. Purdom	61	1	Sgt. Dowling	27
3	Sgt. Funkvall	58			

Hanover Defeated in a Purse Race.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—This was the second day of the fall meeting at the Ivy City course. The attendance was larger and racing good. The feature was The Anacostia Stakes, for 3-year-olds, which was won by Dwyer Bros.' colt Kingston from Stuyvesant, the only other starter. Results follow:

FIRST RACE—Purse $300, for 2-year-olds; ⅞ mile. Fordham, 112, won; Rita R., 102, 2d; Vance, 105, 3d. Time 1.16¼. *Pools*: Fordham $25, Rita R. $14, Vance $15, Flight filly $5, Regulus $5, Alvada $5, Golden Reel $5, Janet Murray $5, Sight Unseen $5.

SECOND RACE—A handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $600 added, 1½ miles. Richmond, 111, won; Wilfred, 97, 2d, Banner Bearer, 100, 3d. Time, 1.57. *Pools*: Richmond $25, Frank Ward $16, Royal Arch $14, Banner Bearer $7, Wilfred $6, Nellie B. $3.

THIRD RACE—The Anacostia Stakes, for 3-year-olds, $25 each, play or pay, with $800 added, of which $200 to 2d; penalties and allowances. 1¼ miles.

Dwyer Bro.'s br.c. Kingston, by Spendthrift—Kapanea, 118.....(McLaughlin) 1
S. S. Brown's b.c. Stuyvesant, 118.....(Garrison) 2
Time 1.56¾. *Pools*: Kingston $100, Stuyvesant $25.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300 for 3-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances. 1 mile.

Eollan, 118, won; Hanover, 113, 2d; Mamie Hunt, 105, 3d. Time, 1.48½. *Pools*: Hanover $30, Rollan $31, Mamie Hunt $14, field $8.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $300 for 2-year-olds and upwards; selling allowances; 1 mile. Knight of Ellerslie, 118, won; Brait, 108, 2d; Valiant, 104, 3d. Time, 1.44½. *Pools*: Choctaw $60, Maggie Mitchell $17, Knight of Ellerslie $16, Queen Bess $12 Valiant $7, King B. $7, Nellie Van $7, Pegasus $7, field $14.

Racing in England.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—At the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day the principal event was The Dewhurst Plate, for 2-year-olds, which was won easily by next year's Derby favorite, Friar's Balsam. The race was run under the following conditions:

The Dewhurst PLATE of 300 sovs. in specie, added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each; 15 ft. for 2-year-olds; colts, 121 lbs.; fillies, 118 lbs.; the winner of the Middle Park Plate to carry 2 lbs.; the winner of a race worth 1,000 sovs., 3 lbs.; of one value 500 sovs., 4 lbs. extra; the owner of the 2d to be reimbursed his stake out of the stakes; entrance 8 sovs. Last 7 furlongs of R.M.—28 subs.

Sir F. Johnstone's b.c. Friar's Balsam, by Hermit—Madeline, 121.....(Wood) 1
Mr. T. Valentine's b.c. Sky Pilot, by Skylark—Ada Mary, 126.....(Cannon) 2

Mile Heats in Harness.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—At the Mystic Park races to-day the 2.31 class race, unfinished from yesterday, after Tainter had won two heats and R.R.H one, was won to-day by Tainter in 2.26, 2.26, 2.28. The 2.30 class, 2.29 class, 3rd, darkness prevented its completion. Summaries:

2.30 class. Purse, $300, divided.

Airy	3 1 1 2 2	Bec	1 4 3 3
W. K.	2 2 3 1 1	Onaway	4 5 4 4 4
	Time—2.36, 2.35, 2.34¾, 2.34¾.		

2.27 class. Pacers and trotters. Purse $300, divided.

Alleghany Girl	1 1 1	Everett G	3 2 3
Alexander Boy	2 2 2	Arlington	5 5 2
Victor	4 3 5		
	Time—2.24¾, 2.26, 2.28¾.		

Trotting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 26.—Theraces at Belmont Park were continued to-day with a small attendance. Summaries:

2.35 class:

Royal	3 1 6 1 1	Perlious	3 2 4 4 4
Irondale	1 2 4 2 7	Belle of York	7 7 7 5 5
Beulah	8 6 1 5 6	Rose Nelson	4 1 1 6 6
Chancellor M.	5 4 3 2 2	Parmelia	6 6 8 dr.
	Time—2.25¾, 2.24¾, 2.26, 2.25.		

2.25, pacing class, (unfinished).

Frank W.	1 1 2 1 5	Nellie June	4 3 1 6
Silkwood	4 3 5 1 1	Uncle Bob	2 7 4 4 2
Happy Russell	3 3 5 2 4	Don Cameron	7 6 7 3 5
Maggie R.	6 5 6 6 7		
	Time—2.24¾, 2.24¾, 2.24¾, 2.26¾, 2.26¾.		

Silver King and Driftwood Meet To-Day.

Since the O.J.C. and Toronto Hunt races the topic of conversation among the racing fraternity has been Mr. Phelan's challenge, which appeared in Monday's World and which was promptly accepted by Messrs. Owens & Gates. As stated in yesterday's World, the acceptance of the challenge will state Silver King against Mr. Phelan's Driftwood, the race to take place at Woodbine this afternoon. There will no doubt be a large gathering to witness the contest, as much enthusiasm has been expressed as to the result. Each horse has his followers, and some lively betting will take place. The contestants are said to be fit for the battle and a desperate race is looked for.

Gossip of the Turf.

Robert Bond has purchased from R. Hueston of London the bay mare Jennie H., aged, by Judge Curtis.

W. E. Owens' horses have gone into winter quarters, Buffalo, George L. and Felix being stabled at the trainer's residence, Adelaide-street west, while Bonnie Duke will put in the winter at his owner's, Mr. Bond's stable, Sheppard-street.

Letretia has been shipped to Woodstock where all Charley Boyle's horses will winter.

The Hungarian horse Kisber, which won the Derby in 1878, was sold on Tuesday to the ducal stud at Harburg for $20,000.

The odds against Gloriatism, the winner of the Cambridgeshire, were 40 to 1.

Considerable betting has been done in England on next year's Derby and Friar's Balsam was backed at 5 to 2 for many thousands, this being the shortest price on record as having been taken about a horse for the Derby so long before as in the month of October.

News comes from Paris that their new Paris mutuel invention on the race course is an unqualified success, and as a consequence the bookmakers are losing their trade and are up in arms against it.

St. Mirin, the favorite for the Cambridgeshire which was won by Mr. Vyner's Gloriatism on Tuesday, finished second for the race last year, ridden by the late Fred Archer, at 119 pounds. His reducing for that race was generally supposed to have brought on the illness which, in a measure, caused his death.

The fall racing season of the Blood Horse Association will open at Oakland Park, San Francisco on Saturday next and continue for four alternate days.

A serious blow has been struck indirectly at hunting in the neighborhood of Dublin. Sixteen valuable hunters, the property of Capt. Steeds of Clonsilla, have been poisoned, and at present there is no clew to the perpetrator of the outrage.

Messrs. Tattersall recently disposed of, in England, Lord Allesbury's stud, consisting of twenty-four horses, which brought a total of 10,495 guineas.

A London correspondent says: With the death of George Fordham a career of fifty years of honesty and the best jockey England has ever known was brought to a close.

Among the English jockeys Wood continues his winning career and is still in the lead. His second best, Cannon, has fallen a victim to the working of the recently passed rule, or rather the enforcement of the old rule as to fouling and crossing. He was summoned before the Jockey Club stewards at the Newmarket second October meeting for crossing the Chaplet colt when riding King's Cross in the Ditch Mile Nursery at Newmarket, and suspended from riding until the Houghton meeting, which began on Monday last.

End of the Ottawa Footrace Trouble.

W. R. Bingham and his party, accompanied by "The Unknown," reached the city yesterday morning from Ottawa. "Toby" Elliott of Montreal did not remain at the Capital to press his charge against Mr. Bingham, and all proceedings were dropped.

The World's Ottawa correspondent telegraphed last night that after the Police Magistrate had wiped the charge off the slate he gave the Chief of Police instructions to investigate the matter and endeavor to ascertain whether the case had been arranged between the parties; in other words, whether there had been a case of compounding a felony.

Football Kicks.

Arrangements are now complete for the interassociation championship football match on Rosedale grounds on Saturday next at 2.30 p.m. The event will be very close and interesting, as the western team is chosen from players in all teams west of Toronto, while the central is represented by a team chosen from those east. The trophy is the championship of Canada and a valuable cup. Both teams are practising hard, and are confident of the result. At the close of this event a match will be played between Toronto and Trinity Schools of Medicine. The greatest interest is taken in this match by the schools.

The Chicago Billiard Tournament.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The revised handicaps for the Chicago cushion carom billiard tournament, to begin Nov. 5, were announced to-day as having been finally agreed upon as follows: Schaefer and Slosson, 300 points; Carter, 170; Gallagher and Cotton, 150; Maggioila and Anson, 150; Hatley, 115; and Moulds, Thatcher, Ives, Mathews, Day, Donovan and Mullen, 110 each. Entries close Oct. 28.

Baseball Yesterday.

At Cincinnati:

		R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0 0 1 1 3 4 8 x x	17	20	2
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 x x	1	1	5

Batteries: Smith and Baldwin, Jacobs and McGuire.

At St. Louis:

		R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0 1 1 0 0 0 — 2	10	7	
St. Louis	3 4 0 1 1 0 — 9	11	2	

Batteries: Baldwin and Gansell, Carruthers and Bushong.

Dust from the Diamond.

Jay Faatz has been assisting the Cleveland club in securing players. It was through his instrumentality that Albert was signed. Jay was also after Crane, whose refusal to go to Cleveland was a sad blow to Faatz, as he was promised $100 if the Toronto pitcher was secured.

London will make application for admission to the International League. The gentlemen who are back of the enterprise are three well-known business men who have subscribed the whole of the capital stock of $5000.

Elmslie is in London for the supposed purpose of securing the management of the new club.

Some of the International League clubs want their guarantee deposits, and Secretary White has asked for a vote in accordance with their wishes.

James Devine of Syracuse is mentioned in connection with the secretaryship of the International League.

Dunlap is to be released to New York.

The New Yorks start on their California tour this week. They play at Cincinnati and New Orleans on the way. The Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis teams also start, and will play several games on the way.

Manager Hart of the Milwaukee team is trying to purchase the Louisville club outright. He expects Milwaukee will be admitted to the League, and thinks that out of the two clubs he could make a very strong team.

Clyde Yachtsmen Will Try Again.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—At a meeting of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club at Glasgow to-day it was resolved to challenge for the America's Cup in the name of Mr. Charles Sweet. The new champion will be a cutter.

Rowell Training Kilrain.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Charles Rowell, the pedestrian, is assisting to train Jack Kilrain, the pugilist, for his coming fight with Jem Smith, which is to take place in Spain in January next.

Spots of Sport.

Messrs. T. K. Henderson, Thos. Crichton, F. W. Jackson, Geo. W. Watts, W. J. Nancarrow and A. A. Macdonald were last evening chosen by the Committee of the Toronto Athletic Club as the club's team to compete for the championship of Canada in Montreal on Saturday. Possibly Geo. M. Gibbs of Guelph will take a place on the team as substitute.

On Saturday there will be a tramp of the T.A.C. and paper chase from the Rosedale grounds to Heber's Hotel, where supper will be served.

Harry Hutchens and his backer, R. Lewis, have been served with a notice that the proprietor and lessee of the Lillie Bridge grounds in London intend to sue them for $500 for the alleged damages which the enclosure sustained by the recent riot there.

THE ANARCHISTS' APPEAL.

The Application for a Writ of Error Will be Argued To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—While there has been no agreement among counsel nor any order of the Supreme Court as to time to be allotted for argument to-morrow upon the application for a writ of error in behalf of the condemned Chicago Anarchists, it is the prevailing opinion that the arguments will be heard on each side. The oral arguments in support of the application will be made by Gen. Butler and Hon. Randolph Tucker of Virginia, and Gen. Pryor will file a printed brief. The arguments in opposition to the application will be made by Attorney-General Hunt of Illinois and States Attorney Grinnell of Chicago. The court will probably make a ruling to-morrow morning, just before the arguments begin, as to the time which will be allotted to each side.

MR. FRANCKLYN'S DEFENCE.

Sir Bache Cunard Has a Very Poor Outlook for his Millions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Chas. G. Francklyn, President of the Horn Silver Mining Company, who was arrested on civil proceedings on an allegation of fraud, in converting to his own use $3,000,000 entrusted to his care by Sir Bache Cunard, his cousin, will, through his attorneys, make a motion shortly to have the order of arrest vacated. Francklyn was in consultation with his attorney all day preparing the statement of his defence. The defence will be that the missing money was lost in business done on joint account by Francklyn, with the knowledge and consent of Cunard.

Great Fire at Dunkirk, France.

DUNKIRK, France, Oct. 26.—A terrible explosion occurred at Deputy Trystram's petroleum refinery to-day. A fire broke out immediately and the building was gutted. The flames spread to adjoining saw mills which are still burning. Several persons have perished in the flames and seven seriously burned have been taken to the hospitals.

Victoria Thanks the Nizam.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Queen Victoria has sent a despatch to the Nizam of Hyderabad through Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy of India, expressing her warm appreciation of his magnificent offer and reciprocating his friendship.

The Cotton Corner.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Concerted measures were decided upon at Manchester yesterday to defeat the corner in Egyptian cotton.

Rasalaula on the Move.

CAIRO, Oct. 26.—It is reported that the Abyssinia army under Rasalaula is making a threatening movement in the direction of Saati.

How Chinamen Name Themselves.

The Chinaman's ways are peculiar, in nothing more so than in naming. According to the period of life he is in so is the name of a Chinaman, for he does not start away with a name from the beginning of his days and continue to bear it till the end thereof. At first the child bears the name of his father, whether legitimate or illegitimate; but the distinguishing mark varies according to the Province. At Pekin, for example, the children of the same family are numbered, and in describing Chang and his family, they would say "Old Chang," "2nd Chang," "3rd Chang," etc. In Canton, the family name is followed by the affix ah and an agnomen. For example, the two sons of Chang might be called Chang-ah-Bold and Chang-ah-Truthful; and the two daughters, Chang-ah-Silver and Chang-ah-Modesty. In Fokien, the agnomen is simply repeated. Thus of Chang's two sons, if the eldest be Chang-Honest, the second would be Chang-Honest-Honest and so forth. When the Chinese child goes to school (as nearly all Chinese children do), it ceases to be known by its family name, being named afresh on its first appearance before the schoolmaster. The second Chang might be called Quick Runner, Bright Eye, or Twinkling Star; and he is registered by the name thus fixed upon, and known by no other to his master and schoolfellows. When the youth is engaged to be married, a fresh name is given him, and from that time forth his marriage relations designate him by that name only. Again, when a youth presents himself at the public examinations for an official post, he enters himself under a name of his own choice, and for all time to come that continues to be his official name. The names of Chinese mandarins, governors, and officials generally that appear in print are not the names by which these functionaries are known in private life—known to their marriage connections, their old schoolfellows, and their kith and kin. When a distinguished Chinaman dies, the names of his lifetime die with him, and he is thereafter spoken of and remembered by his posthumous name.

Apotheosis of Paper.

From The Philadelphia Record.

We knew it would come. The announcement has been made that a paper coffin has been invented and put upon the market. A man may now build his house of paper, eat his dinner from paper plates, wipe his face with a paper handkerchief, buy his wife a paper piano and go to his grave in a paper coffin. The coffin may be paid for with a piece of paper and the death published on another piece. There are few things more useful than paper.

THE EMIGRATION SEASON.

The Movement From Europe Encouraging—Colonies of Continentals in Canada.

From The Canadian Gazette.

The emigration season is now practically at an end. On the whole it has been encouraging both as regards volume and the class of settlers. The work of past years is thus bearing fruit, and there must be no slackening of effort. It is well to remember that one of the most important factors in building up the Western States and territories has been the immigration of agriculturists and others from various portions of the European continent. Few are aware of the means which have been taken to direct such emigration, and the influences which have expanded it to its present enormous proportions. For the last quarter of a century the continent has been actively canvassed by the Government agents of the various States in the American Union, agents of railroad companies and American consuls, and the money spent in this connection has been enormous. Some of the railroad companies taxed themselves to the extent of $25 per mile per annum, and their efforts are being actively continued. The Australian colonies have also made great and successful efforts, more especially in the German and Swiss wine-growing districts.

Strange to say, English and Scotch settlers, whether it be in the Australian colonies, the United States or Canada, send very little money to assist their friends to follow them, the volume of emigration so affected being certainly under 10 per cent. In marked difference to this is the conduct of settlers from the continent and Ireland. At least 60 per cent. of the emigrants from Ireland, and 80 per cent. from Germany and the Scandinavian kingdoms, go out upon what are termed prepaid tickets, that is to say, tickets bought