THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 4 KING-STREET EAST, TORONTO
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year	$3.00	Four Months	$1.00
Six Months	1.50	One Month	25

No charge for city delivery or postage. Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
FOR EACH LINE OF AGATE TYPE.

Ordinary advertisements, fifteen cents per line; financial statements, twenty-five cents per line. Condensed advertisements, one cent a word. Deaths, marriages and births, 25 cents.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1889.

Protection and the Nation.

The one thing most strongly put in all President Harrison's message is that Protection is and must be the policy of the nation. A good many people, both in the Republic and out of it, will not like this; but none can pretend to be surprised at it, or to say that it should not have been expected. For it is just what ought to have been expected, after the election event of last November. What happened then was not merely a victory for Protection in the older States, where some time back public opinion has been mostly that way. Far more to be remarked upon was the proof afforded that Protection was gaining in the newer States of the West and Northwest. This time last year the Democrats expected to have at least fair success on the whole Pacific Slope. But when the time came the whole "slope" was against them; they were, so to speak, "in the soup." Nor need there be any doubt as to what it was that mostly did it. Mr. Mills had been so confident as to the popularity of Free Trade that he proposed to put wool on the free list. Now, as we remarked some time before the election, sheep have a good many votes in the Pacific States, especially in California and Oregon; or, if they have not their owners have, which seems to be much the same. The voters resented Mr. Mills' attack on the rights of American sheep, and west as well as east of the slope several States were lost to the Democrats.

It would be a profound misunderstanding of what happened were we to look upon the nation's recent decision as one in favor of Protection to home manufactures only. It was that, of course, but it was a good deal more; and the "good deal more" is the most important part of it under present circumstances. In Connecticut and New Jersey, eastern manufacturing states, the Free Traders did better than they expected, principally through the foreign vote. But in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, where they expected to capture a big farmers' vote, they were wofully disappointed. More important even than the victory for Protection in general, is the heavy mass of votes piled up in favor of Protection to agriculture. And this is one of the signs of the times which might well make the professed friends of Protection to agriculture in Canada a little less timorous than they seem to be. Both in the States and in Canada this is a gaining cause, not a losing one; be assured of that.

The principal other thing in the message is—the assertion of the power and the supremacy of the Nation, as opposed to the extreme idea of "State Rights" upon which the late rebellion was founded. Here is another opportunity for Canada to profit by the experience of the Republic. Amongst ourselves a craze for Provincial rights has appeared; and we shall be profiting by the experience of our neighbors if we be just wise enough to shut down on this dangerous craze in good time. Having regard both to political freedom and to material progress, the country's good lies in the extension of National as distinguished from Provincial powers. Had State Rights triumphed over the border, slavery would have been established in the South; and we may even doubt what exactly would have been the success of Britain's great Emancipation movement of sixty years ago, had Provincial Rights been a controlling element in the British constitution. President Harrison rightly executes the will of the majority when he asserts that they have decided in favor of Protection, also in favor of the supremacy of the Nation. In the experience of their neighbors Canadians may find good reason for keeping themselves on the right track, and for taking fresh courage.

Postal Changes.

In the face of a deficit that threatened before long to reach the round and respectable figure of a million dollars Postmaster-General Haggart no doubt felt himself called on to introduce a measure, having for its object an increase in the postal receipts. The only alternative—a decrease in postal expenditure—may be said to be out of the field of practical politics. Prominent among the causes of decreased revenue is the free carriage of newspapers and periodicals. Mr. Haggart has thought to check the frightful abuse that this privilege of free transmission is gradually bringing about by only exempting dailies and weeklies. When he had the knife in his hand he might as well have cut off the privilege altogether and restored the old rate of one cent per lb. on all such matter. The dailies never asked for the concession, and are to-day we are sure quite ready to pay this very inconsiderable charge for the service performed. It would please the local country press to see the big Toronto dailies charged something for their intrusion upon a domain they would fain have to themselves. It would rob the religious monthlies of their cause of complaint, and all being put back where they were, nobody would have a chance to growl.

With respect to an increased charge for registration, if the process at present costs more than is paid for it, why should it not be made self-sustaining? It is we believe at present a lower fee than is charged in any other country on either hemisphere. It is urged that an increased charge will induce people to send money by unregistered letters, and to expose postoffice clerks to temptation. But probably careless people will always send money in unregistered letters. They do it now, and would do so if registration were free and only entailed the trouble of going to the postoffice wicket. It may be much more reasonably urged that an increased registration fee will induce people to have recourse to our excellent money order system.

The other change which Mr. Haggart proposes by way of raising revenue is to deprive city and town people of the privilege they now have of sending letters within the limits of their corporation at half price. Of course this will not be a popular move with those affected. The withdrawal of a concession is never a popular move. But it is a one-eyed policy for our citizens to object to the imposition of this rate, if they have to pay their proportion of the deficit arising from indulgence in the present drop-letter rate. Considering that a special messenger is employed by the Government to bring a letter to every man's door a charge of one cent only for the service is certainly cheaper than any other facility of a kindred nature afforded to people nowadays by the various agencies which cater to public convenience.

As we have said, the withdrawal of privileges is a bold step for any minister to take; but a minister who cannot keep his back stiff against remonstrances that must in the nature of things have been expected when the measure was framed, is not always "the man for Galway." The opponents of the measure have failed to propose any other way of increasing the revenue; and the curtailment of facilities now enjoyed is out of the question. It is simply a question of cost, and Mr. Haggart's contention is that the cost and the pay must be brought into harmony.

But The World must confess that it would be quite willing to see the postal department make a deficit if it were incurred in giving us a two cent rate for one ounce letters all over Canada. That is the great postal reform we would like to see. Our neighbors have come to it, we ought to come to it too, for annexationists will be sure to make all possible capital out of the fact that our postal rates are higher than our neighbors'.

Formation of New Counties.

A bill introduced by Hon. A. S. Hardy giving the people power to erect new counties out of already existing counties was discussed by the Provincial Legislature yesterday afternoon. There are two reasons for the bill. Large counties having county seats inconveniently situated desire to fix it more centrally, and ambitious towns not already county seats aspire to seeing a Union Jack wave from the county buildings on court days.

Under the proposed bill a new county may be composed of two or more counties or districts and part or parts of townships, but villages or towns shall not be infringed on. The act does not apply to the union of two counties and it does not apply to counties except those which have 50,000 inhabitants.

There are two methods permitted in the initiatory steps to forming a new county. If the councils of the majority of the municipalities within the territory out of which it is proposed to form the new county favor the erection of the county out of this district; if that majority represents at least one-half of the township municipalities; if the territory so represented is assessed at more than one-half of all the municipalities within this territory; and if the municipalities favorable to the erection of the county have more than one-half of the population of the whole territory, the population not to be less than 30,000, the Lieut.-Governor may by Order-in-Council appoint three county court judges as commissioners to consider the propriety of forming a new county. The other mode of procedure is as follows: The majority of ratepayers within the territory out of which it is proposed to erect the new county may petition for the erection of the county. If the petition contain the names of at least one-half of the ratepayers in the township municipalities, if the petitioners own more than half the property in the district and if the territory has a population of 30,000, the appointment of commissioners may be made. In the first case, however, the commissioners may order a vote of the electors to be taken. The selection of a county town is made by vote or by the signing of petitions.

The bill, which was before the House for a second reading, was warmly debated. Several of the Government supporters were opposed to it. It was pointed out that a large expense would be entailed by the erection of new county buildings and that the agitation for such a bill came from ambitious towns. The debate was adjourned at six o'clock.

Jesuitry in Annexationism.

The ability of Mr. Goldwin Smith to affect belief in what he wants to believe is paralleled only by his apparent incredulity of that in which he wants to disbelieve. He will impute anything to a Jesuit but he affects not to be aware that there is Jesuitry elsewhere than in Jesuitism. In a letter to The Mail he asks Canadians to believe that Commercial Union is not Annexation in disguise. Why? Because Senator Blair of New Hampshire opposed Hitt's resolution on the pretence that it would impede Annexation! That is to say, the Open Annexationist is not to be counted as a friend when, cuttlefish-like, he throws a cloud of inky water around the movements of his allies the Secret Annexationists. No, no, Mr. Smith! You have yourself written much in favor of disruption. You were present at a dinner in Buffalo at which you made an unpatriotic speech and at which the rankest Annexation was talked unreproved by you. You are at this moment in active alliance with Erastus Wiman, an Annexationist, and with Senator Sherman, an Annexationist, who says that the United States will have either to absorb or fight Canada. You are all working to one common end by different routes. You are acting on the (a foo for libel suits) Jesuitical maxim that the end justifies the means. If you think the public cannot see through the shallow trick of throwing out a few Annexationist skirmishers to mask the advance of the main army of Commercial Unionists you are mightily mistaken.

Imperial Federation.

Of the two movements that have engaged the attention of Canadians during the last two years, Commercial Union and Imperial Federation, the latter has proved itself the more popular. This is shown by the fact that, while the Commercial Union movement, which attracted a good deal of attention at the time of its introduction, is now practically dead, the rival movement is engaging more attention than ever. Branch leagues are being formed in towns and cities all over the country and prominent men are giving their support to it wherever the branch is organized.

Imperial Federation is making progress in other parts of the Empire. In Great Britain and Australia especially the movement is being more talked about. Mr. Geo. R. Parkin has just returned from the Old Country, where he has been speaking on the Imperial Federation question. He addressed audiences in London, Oxford, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and has been invited to go to Australia to present Imperial Federation views from the Canadians' standpoint.

There can be no harm in discussing the practicability of a federated Empire. If no other good comes of it one part of the present Empire will learn more about the products and requirements of another and thus commercial enterprises will be stimulated.

A Worthy Example.

It has been tacitly decided that the new Board of Trade buildings to be erected shortly are to be made fireproof.

This just bears out what The World has been arguing in favor of since the plans were first accepted, and in fact since the idea of having a new and commodious building was first mooted.

The World congratulates the Building Committee on their good sense and hopes their example will be followed by all who are about to erect any buildings intended to be permanent.

To Improve Bloor-Street.

The property owners of this main thoroughfare have shown themselves to be enterprising by resolving to pave it with asphalt, and thus to provide the best driveway available for reaching High Park and Dundas-street. The owners along College-street have experienced the good effects of paving that thoroughfare. The council ought to do all in their power to aid the Bloor-street ratepayers to get the improvement at the earliest possible date.

Quebec is solid for the assertion of French-Canadian ideas—our laws, our language and our religion. Ontario, if one judges from the action of the ruling party, is determined on surrendering all our English ideas in regard to language, law and religion to French and Roman ideas. The French-Canadians are bent on Frenchifying Quebec; our Liberals are bent on dis-Englishing Ontario. When there is such a prominent movement to drive "English" out of Quebec, are not we somewhat over-generous in making concessions to or permitting aggressions by the French in Ontario? It was not so long ago that the English were able to hold their own in Lower Canada and exclusively dominated Upper Canada; now they have already lost Quebec and are losing Ontario. Eventually it will be all French to the Detroit river if the people do not pull the politicians up with a sharp yank.

The dairy interests of Canada are growing more important every year, and in no part of Canada is the progress more marked than in Ontario. Cheese factories have multiplied in this Province during the last few years till now there are 770 in operation, and there are also 40 creameries doing a profitable business. In the annual report of the professor of dairying in the Ontario Agricultural College, there is a statement of some significance: "The dairy industry is now recognized as the most important of all branches of Canadian agriculture."

Strawberries are selling in Boston at 40 cents a box. Think of strawberries in Boston at 40 cents when they are sowing wheat in Manitoba?

There have been several earthquake shocks felt lately in Equador. These are not a circumstance to the shocks that will be felt in Pennsylvania when the State Legislature makes buying a drink of liquor for a fellow-citizen a criminal offence.

The Winnipeg Sun has invented a very awkward word: "Van Hornesism." It is not nearly so harmonious as our verb, "to Hickscomize." At the same time The Mail is suffering from a bad attack of Jefferyism.

The Irish-Canadian approves of the unnecessary division of Toronto into two districts for registration purposes, because the new officer is likely to be an Irish Catholic.

Englishmen have a weakness for breweries as well as for beer. An English syndicate recently purchased the three principal breweries of Rochester.

TRANSACTING SCHOOL BUSINESS.

What the Public School Board Accomplished Last Night.

There was a good attendance of trustees at last night's meeting of the Public School Board. Present—Messrs. Chairman Herbert Kent, J. S. Williams, Burgess, E. P. Roden, Willcock, Schoff, John Kent, Henderson, Hastings, Howland, Whitesides, Vair, McSpadden, Kerr, Brown, Downard, Somers, Baird, Denison, McMurrich, Oliver, McCracken, Inspector Hughes and Superintendent Bishop. The Finance Committee's report was adopted without amendment. It recommended that Principal Deacon of Dovercourt school be given a salary of $750; that in the computation of salaries, Messrs. McMillan of Picton-street and Byfield of Church-street school rank as fifth year principals, and that Messrs. Ferrier of Louisa and Smith of Rose-avenue school rank as third year principals; that bonds to the extent of five thousand dollars more be given by the Secretary-treasurer of the Board, the cost of procuring the same to be borne by the Board; and that accounts to the amount of $561.44 be paid.

New Schools by the Dozen.

The Sites and Buildings report caused considerable discussion. It recommended that a four-roomed school be erected in the neighborhood of Royce and Campbell-streets; that Brock-avenue, Gladstone-avenue, Dewson-street, Lansdowne, Cottingham-street, Rose-avenue, Winchester-street, Parkdale, Morse-street, schools be enlarged; that a new eight-roomed school be erected at the intersection of Defoe and Crawford-streets; a twelve-roomed school be erected in Huron-street, north of Lowther-avenue; that a twelve-roomed school be erected in College-avenue and Cecil-street; that an eight-roomed school be erected on George-street north of Shuter; that an eight-roomed school be erected in Broadview-avenue, and an eight-roomed school be erected in Leslie-street; and that the lot on the west side of Hamilton-street 100 x 268 belonging to Ald. R. J. Fleming be purchased at $8000 for school purposes. This portion of the report passed through Committee of the Whole without amendment.

The fight took place over the following clause:

That in consideration of the unusually large expenditure required for buildings this year, and with a view to incorporate in them the latest and best improvements, they recommend that a committee be appointed to visit some of the leading cities in the United States, said committee to consist of Messrs. H. A. E. Kent, Somers, Hastings, Oliver, Downard, and Mr. Bishop, Superintendent of Buildings.

They Opposed the Junketing.

Trustees Lee, Kerr and Denison opposed the notion of "the junketing trip" as they called it, and slapped at the City Council for its proclivities that way. All their eloquence was expended in vain, the clause being confirmed on the following division: Yeas—Baird, Brown, Downard, Hastings, Henderson, Howland, H. A. E. Kent, Oliver, Roden, Schoff, Somers, Vair, Whitesides, Williams.—16. Nays—Burgess, Denison, John Kent, Kerr, Lee, McCracken, McSpadden, Ogden, Wilcock.—9. The whole report was adopted without amendment.

Trustee Henderson moved that the position of examiners at the combined examinations be open in future to competition, and that those will be eligible who have passed through the city public schools and high school and attending the University of Toronto. He said that he moved this to introduce new blood among the examiners and get rid of some of the old barnacles. The motion carried on a close vote.

They Must Furnish a Medical Certificate.

Trustee Kent got his motion through that hereafter no appointment on the teachers' staff be made without a medical certificate of the sound bodily health of the appointee, vote being unanimous. On motion of Trustee Brown Trustees Lee, McMurrich, Oliver, Burgess, Henderson, Howland, Baird, Ogden, Brown and the chairman were appointed delegates to the Provincial School Trustees Association. Trustees Somers, Baird, Kerr, Henderson, Brown and Hastings were appointed a committee to revise the bylaw concerning the office of Superintendent of Buildings. The Board adjourned at 10.45.

The Federal Life.

The seventh annual meeting of the Federal Life Assurance Company was held at Hamilton on Tuesday last. An excellent exhibit was made by Manager Dexter and his board, no less than 1310 policies having been issued during the past year, representing $3,335,500 of new business. The total amount of insurance on the books of the company is now nearly ten millions of dollars. The premium income has been increased by thirty-six per cent. and the assets, exclusive of uncalled guarantee, by twenty-four per cent. The expenses of the company have been kept down to the lowest possible point consistent with the welfare of the institution. The report is a most gratifying one, and reflects great credit upon its officials.

Dyer's Quinine.

The advent of spring is regarded with pleasure by invalids generally, as they look forward with much hope to relief if not permanent cure of the disease from which they are suffering. To these sufferers, the knowledge that Dyer's Quinine and Iron Wine is of great efficacy in cases of neuralgia, nervousness, lassitude, loss of appetite, nervous headache, general debility, or any disease arising from imperfect digestion, will be a great boon. It is carefully prepared with quinine, iron, calisaya bark and the finest sherry, flavored with choice aromatics, making it pleasant to the taste and easily taken by the weakest invalid. It is recommended and used by the leading physicians in the Dominion of Canada, which is a guarantee of its excellence. In addition to this it has been pronounced by Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Public Analyst of Montreal, as being a "valuable tonic, febrifuge and medicinal stimulant."

Ontario Mutual Life.

The past year has been a prosperous one for this firmly established and reliable company. The large surplus, $90,337.00, gives joy to the members, as all dividends go to the policyholders. The exceptionally low death rate is also a remarkable feature of the company's business. We hope, ere long, to see the head office of the "Ontario" located in this city.

Madre E' Higo Cigars are unquestionably the finest 10c and 15c cigars in the market. Try them. tf

COMING RACING SEASON.

BIDS FAIR TO BE THE GREATEST ON THE AMERICAN TURF.

Betting on the Queen's and Woodstock Plates—Trotting at Collingwood—Wanderers' Bicycle Club Meeting—Toronto Checkerists—Other Sports.

The approaching racing season bids fair to be the greatest in the annals of the sport in America. From the time the first bell rings on May 15 to the hauling down of the flags on October 15 scarcely a week day will pass without the sound of hoof beats on one of the five big Eastern tracks. The horses will first face the starter at Gravesend, after which they will proceed to Jerome Park. From there they go to Sheepshead Bay, thence to Monmouth, and wind up the summer meetings at the new track in Westchester. The fall battles will be confined to Sheepshead, Gravesend and Jerome Park, and after they are concluded the follower of the great sport will have witnessed some splendid tussles and shared the enthusiasm of more than a million people.

The heavy entries to the stakes of the Monmouth Park Racing Association is another evidence of the rapid growth of the sport in the United States. For the various events which closed on March 1, 2827 nominations have been received to date, and the association has yet to hear from distant owners.

Mr. J. B. Haggin tops the list with the largest number of nominations, as there are 203 representatives of the orange and blue in the several stakes and handicaps. Then come Messrs. Dwyer Brothers, with 198, evidence enough that after leaving Brooklyn, the old track at Monmouth is a favorite place with them. Next in number is Mr. August Belmont with 183, sufficient to prove that the maroon and scarlet will be seen many times and oft during the six weeks the meeting will continue. After Mr. Belmont comes Mr. D. D. Withers with 157, then Senator George Hearst with 129, President A. J. Cassatt with 122, Messrs. John A. & A. H. Morris with 100, Captain S. S. Brown with 93, Mr. James Galway with 80, and the Castle Stables, Fairview Stables (C. Reed & Sons) and Messrs. William McMahon & Co. each with 71.

The entries for the Monmouth Cup, at a mile and three-quarters, are as follows:

J. B. Haggin (4), Firenzi, Geronimo, Kern and Salvator.

A. J. Cassatt (3), The Bard, Taragon and Marauder.

A. Belmont's (2), Prince Royal and Raceland.

George Hearst (2), Glenecho and Rhono.

Dwyer Bros. (2), Hanover and Sir Dixon.

W. Gratz (2), Elkwood and Pocatello.

B. J. Treacy (1), Long Chance.

D. D. Withers (1), Inverwick.

George H. Kernaghan (1), Judge Murray.

The entries for the Ocean Stakes are as follows:

Eurus, The Bard, Raceland, Prince Royal, Magnetic, Gorgo, Glenecho, San Simeon, Peachblow, Buddhist, Firenzi, Yum Yum, Aurelia, Salvator, Hanover, Kingston, Sir Dixon and Diablo.

BETTING ON THE SPRING EVENTS.

Several Candidates For the Queen's Plate Well Backed.

Speculation on the Queen's Plate has been brisk during the past few days and several of the horses have been fairly well backed. Since the odds were last published Cast Off has assumed the post of first favorite and a backer yesterday was content with 3 to 1, placing $100 on at that price. Evangeline and Fred Henry were also in demand at 4 to 1 and 5 to 1 respectively, and inquiries were made for both Colonist and Gabriel, 25 to 1 and 20 to 1 respectively being bocked in each case. Very little was invested upon the others quoted for this event, and with regard to the Woodstock Plate Minnie Palmer was the subject of support with a slight call for Remsen. Prices:

QUEEN'S PLATE, 1½ MILES, RUN MAY 24.

			Trainer.
3 to 1 agst.	Cast Off, (taken and offered)		Wise
4 to 1	"	Evangeline, (taken and offered)	A. Gates
5 to 1	"	Fred Henry, (taken and offered)	Wise
7 to 1	"	Iron Star, (offered)	Allcock
10 to 1	"	Bonnie Inn, (offered)	Walker
10 to 1	"	Vicking, (taken)	Walker
10 to 1	"	Wild Thorn	Allcock
10 to 1	"	Aunt Alice	Dyment
12 to 1	"	Long Shot, (taken and offered)	Blong
12 to 1	"	Flip Flap, (taken)	Allcock
12 to 1	"	Colonist, (taken and offered)	O'Leary
15 to 1	"	La Blanche	A. Gates
15 to 1	"	Blenkiron, Jr.	A. Gates
20 to 1	"	Shrewsbury, (taken and offered)	Blong
20 to 1	"	Aide de Camp	Phair
30 to 1	"	Gabriel (taken)	Wise
30 to 1	"	Surprise	Wise
30 to 1	"	Fearful	

WOODSTOCK PLATE, 1⅛ MILES, RUN MAY 25.

			Trainer.
8 to 5 agst.	Minnie Palmer, (taken and offered)		Allcock
3 to 1	"	Remsen, (taken and offered)	Gorman
5 to 1	"	Glentiel, (taken)	Allcock
5 to 1	"	Waterford, (taken and offered)	O'Leary
8 to 1	"	Iron Star	Allcock
8 to 1	"	Bonnie Inn, (taken and offered)	Walker
8 to 1	"	Objection	Walker
8 to 1	"	Clarionet	Walker
8 to 1	"	Bledsoe, (taken and offered)	Nixon
10 to 1	"	Arab	Burgess
12 to 1	"	Flip Flap, (taken and offered)	Dyment
15 to 1	"	Iconoclast, (taken)	Wise
20 to 1	"	La Blanche, (taken)	A. Gates
30 to 1	"	Gascon	

TURF MATTERS AT ALBANY.

Four Bills Presented to Prohibit Betting on the Races.

ALBANY, March 7.—So far as turf matters are concerned it is not probable that any action will be taken which will affect the laws as they now stand. Of course an effort may be made to press through the legislature some of the bills that have already been introduced, but when they come up for final action it is probable that they will be voted down. Certain it is that the members of both houses show a disinclination to meddle with the laws as they now stand, and if they vote when called upon to express themselves in public as they talk in private the turf laws will remain unchanged. Up to the present four bills have been introduced which affect turf matters. The first bill presented was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Deane. This gentleman wishes to impose a tax of 5 per cent on the gross receipts for admission, and also on the money received by the different associations for betting privileges, bar, restaurants and other sources. This bill will have to be reported by the committee on agriculture before it again comes up in the Senate. Mr. Kent fathers the second bill, which was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 7. Mr. Kent wished to have the Ives Bill, which was passed May 28, 1887, permitting bookmaking and pool selling on the race tracks repealed and to have betting prohibited. This bill is now in the hands of the committee on general laws. The third bill, which is known as Assembly Bill No. 402, was introduced by Mr. Crosby, on Feb. 8. Mr. Crosby's bill repeals the Ives law under which the betting at the tracks is at present conducted. The fourth bill was also introduced by Mr. Crosby in the Assembly. This bill amends the Penal Code and prohibits betting of any kind, and to punish on conviction for every such offense by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $2000, or by both. This bill is now in the hands of the Committee on Judiciary.

Work for the Jumpers.

Considering that steeplechases and hurdle races have been entirely eliminated from the programs of the big jockey clubs in the United States, the Rockaway Steeplechase Association show an excellent entry for the two principal events to be run at Cedarhurst on July 1 and 3. The fixture for July 1 is the Queen's County Hurdle Handicap purse of $2000 at 2½ miles. On July 3 the Cedarhurst Grand National Steeplechase Handicap will be run. The purse is one of $2500, of which $500 to the second and $200 to the third. The conditions in both races are $100 each for starters, half forfeit, $20 each if declared by June 15, the weights to be announced May 15, with winning penalties of 5, 8 and 12 pounds. The only Canadian entry is the Red Bank Stable's bay mare Meadow Queen. The entries are as follows:

Queen's County Hurdle Handicap.—Brynwood, Bobstay, Brac-a-ban, Bassanio, Dr. Reed, Elphin, Glenbar, Harborough, Hercules, Jake Shipsey, Jim McGowan, Jim Murphy, Jester, Killarney, Littlefellow II., Meadow Queen, Mentmore, Major Pickett, Monte Cristo, Referee, Rockwell, St. Swithin, Sam Brown, Tarquin, Tom Murphy, Tidal Wave, Will Davis, Warrington, Wheatly, Westmoreland and Zangbar.

Cedarhurst Grand National Steeplechase.—Brynwood, Bonero, Bobstay, Brac-a-ban, Dr. Reed, Elphin, Hercules, Jim McGowan, Jake Shipsey, Jim Murphy, Killarney, Littlefellow II., Meadow Queen, Monte Cristo, Mentmore, Major Pickett, Referee, Rigolette (imp.), Rockwell, Tarquin, Tidal Wave, Will Davis, Warrington, Wheatley, Westmoreland and Zangbar.

The Closing Day at Collingwood.

COLLINGWOOD, March 7.—The winter meeting of the Collingwood Trotting Association closed to-day. Following are the results:

Named race:

Butcher Boy	1 1 1
Dublin Billy	2 2 2
Tile Gem	3 3 2
Poplar Maid	4 4 4

Time—2.50, 2.49, 2.45.

Free-for-all:

D. Dwyer's (Peterboro) b g Little Jim	1 1 1
J. E. Smith's (Cannington) br m Maid S.	2 2 3
R. J. Harwood's (Cannington) b g F.O.P.	3 3 2

Time—2.28, 2.27, 2.25.

Trotting at Midland.

MIDLAND, March 7.—This was the second and last day of the Winter Trotting meeting. The track was in good condition and the attendance good. The results:

Free for all:

J. Gilmour's blk g Black Middleton	1 1 1
H. Thurle's b m Belle Warrior	2 2 2
S. Eplett's b m Minnie	3 3 3

No time given.

Green race:

J. Gilmour's b h Abdella	1 1 1
J. Hicks' b m Minnie H.	2 2 2
Dr. Spooner's blk g Nigger	3 3 3

No time given.

Mascot Sells for $26,000.

NEW YORK, March 7.—At the combination sale here to-day of the California trotting stock the bay colt Mascot of the L. J. Rose Stables was sold to D. Scott Quinton of Trenton, N.J., for $26,000. A brother to Mascot was sold to J. H. Schultze for $8500.

Gossip of the Turf.

W. French of Toronto purchased at the Collingwood races, yesterday, from D. Dwyer of Peterboro, the trotter Little Jim for $800.

Cast Off, Evangeline and Fred. Henry have all been well backed in the winter book for the Queen's Plate. The latter has had the most call.

Dr. Higgins of Prescott will send Shamrock and King Tom to Clifton, N. J., about April 1, for the spring meeting there and will return in time for the O. J. C. meeting in May.

It is said that Robert Wilson of Brampton intends to put his chestnut mare Fanny Carter, 6 years, by Milesian-Evelyn Carter, into training again this season and she will likely be seen at the O.J.C. May meeting.

Weir and Murphy.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The articles of agreement entered into by Ike Weir of Boston and Frank Murphy of England have been made public. The fight is to be to a finish for $1000, with skin-tight gloves, for the world's championship, Queensberry rules to govern. Should there be police interference the referee shall order the men to finish the fight within three days. Each man is to weigh 120 pounds at the ring side.

The battle is to be fought on Monday, March 18, within 200 miles of Chicago. Smith of New York is agreed upon as the referee. The stakes shall be paid to the winner on the referee's decision. J. N. Taylor is temporary stakeholder, and $250 has been deposited with him. The balance, $750, is to be deposited on March 12, the whole amount to be turned over to the referee, who shall be the final stakeholder. The failure of either man to live up to the articles will cause a forfeiture of all money put up by him or his backers.

White Guenas Stibbs.

LEAMINGTON, March 7.—A foot-race took place here to-day between Stibbs of St. Thomas and White of this place. The distance was 135 yards for $300 a side. White won by 3 feet.

American Sprinters Defeated.

LONDON, March 7.—The American runners Flynn and Post were entered to compete a second round in the Sheffield handicap. Although carrying lots of public money they failed to cover themselves with glory. Both men were drawn behind in the first heat, which was splendidly contested and which was won by a foot by a Chesterfield runner named Smith, Flynn being second and Post next. This heat disposed of the Americans' chances of success and the finale failed to cause any excitement, as Grant of Edinburgh, with odds 5 to 1 on, romped home an easy winner.

The Tankard Winners in Battle.

GALT, March 7.—The two winning rinks of Galt Club in the Ontario Tankard played a match this afternoon. The match was a lively one and was witnessed by a large gathering of the admirers of "the roaring game." Following is the score:

A McAuslan, skip	25
A Gourlay, skip	14
R Minto	
T Byrne	
T McFague	
B Webster, skip	14

The Wanderers' New Officers.

The Wanderers' Bicycle Club turned out in large numbers last night on the occasion of the annual meeting. Captain Geo. H. Orr presided, while Mr. M. J. Taylor performed the duties of secretary. Various reports were presented, votes of thanks were passed and arrangements were made for obtaining new and more suitable quarters. These officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Geo. H. Orr; Vice-President, E. Havelock Walsh; Captain, W. A. Shaw; First Lieut., G. B. Toye; Second Lieut., W. J. Mitchell; Third Lieut., Harry Ross; Standard Bearer, Alf. Thompson; Bugler, A. D. Brown; Captain of Safety Division, W. J. Moody; Lieut. of Safety Division, Jay Ross; Secretary, Arthur Taylor, 23 Front-street east; Treasurer, W. A. Hunter; House Committee, G. M. Wells, W. A. Harston, Frank McCausland, G. B. Toye, B. F. Nicholls.

Toronto Checker Club Match.

The Toronto Checker Club tournament was continued at the club rooms, Temperance Hall, last night. The weekly club match was also played. Following are the results:

TOURNAMENT MATCH.

First class:			Dr.
Drynan	1	Boyd	2 3
Third class:			
Johnston	2	Campbell	1 3
Craig bye.			

CLUB MATCH.

Diesette	4	Kernochan	0 2
Johnston	2	White	2 2
Sheppard	2	Baker	2 3
Coats	2	Phipps	1 3
Adams	3	Graham	1 2
Rennie	3	Stewart	3 0
McLean	2	Flynn	1 2
Bailey	2	Milloy	2 2
Hastings	1	Phœnix	4 3
Kirkpatrick	4	Swallow	2 0
Hoskins	3	Hood	2 1
Campbell	3	Godwin	1 2
Asher	0	Sheppard	1 5

The Varsity Lacrosse Team.

A meeting of the Varsity Lacrosse Club was held last night at University College, there being a good attendance. J. A. Garvin was appointed permanent secretary, with full power to make arrangements for the trip. A number of letters have been received from outside clubs desirous of making dates with the Varsity men. A meeting will be held about a month hence for the purpose of completing arrangements for the tour.

The Ball Tossers in Paris.

PARIS, March 7.—The date for the opening game of baseball in this city has been postponed until to-morrow. The game will take place in the Parc Aerostatique. The teams will leave for England on Friday afternoon and will open in Bristol on Saturday.

The New York State League.

AUBURN, N.Y., March 7.—The New York State league of ball players met here to-day. Utica, Elmira, Auburn, Canandaigua and Waterloo were represented. After an informal discussion of plans for the summer the meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. Rome and Binghamton are expected to come into the league.

THAT NEW COUNTIES BILL.

IT IS OPPOSED BY MORE THAN ONE GOVERNMENT SUPPORTER.

Other Business at the Local House—Shall We or Shall We Not Survey Our Lands?—Parkdale Must Become a Ward of the City of Toronto.

The M.L.A.'s earned their salary yesterday by discussing that formation of new counties question. And they worked hard, at least some of them did, in opposing and supporting the measure. The Minister of Education has said little this session except when his own department has been subjected to criticism. But Mr. Ross can talk when he wants to, and yesterday his speech in support of his colleague's bill was an able one and a concise statement in favor of the measure passing its second reading.

It was a field day for new bills. Ontario's Premier introduced a couple and there were at least half-a-dozen more from the members.

These bills passed their third reading: To amend the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act; respecting Appeals or Prosecutions to enforce penalties and offences under Provincial acts; to confirm certain bylaws of the City of Kingston, and for other purposes.

Mr. Hardy's bill respecting damage to lands by flooding in the new districts passed in committee.

These bills passed their second reading: To make further provisions respecting the Districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka; for enforcing orders under the act respecting master and servant; respecting steam threshing machines; respecting the powers of electric light companies.

Ministerial Support.

The Minister of Education, in resuming the debate on the vexed question of the formation of new counties, made a brief but telling speech in favor of Mr. Hardy's measure. The bill should pass because it would remedy certain grievances, for instance, the present distance from the county town. It was of advantage for registration purposes, for the attendance upon courts, for probate of wills, on account of the size of county councils and also the size of county jails. Such were the reasons advanced in favor of the bill. Mr. Ross also discussed the safeguards contained in the measure, which are these: There must be a majority of the ratepayers in favor of the formation, and they must represent half the township municipalities, half the assessment, and now the county must contain not less than 30,000 of a population, leaving 40,000 in the old county. Then there are three judges appointed to enquire into the whole matter and to see that full justice is done, after which their report is submitted to the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council. The whole matter is finally submitted to the ratepayers and must be ratified by a majority of the proposed county and a majority of the municipalities representing more than half the assessment. The only valid objection to the bill was that it proposed a quasi grouping of townships, but with the safeguards proposed no evil, Mr. Ross contended, could arise from that quarter. He made no objection to the elimination of the clause by which township municipalities can be divided. The measure, he said, was not designed to wantonly break up counties. Deputations in the past from Wellington, Perth, Huron and Middlesex had led to the idea that a bill of this nature was necessary.

Economical Objections.

Mr. O'Connor was next on the floor. Mount Forest sentiment, he said, had impressed the Government with the notion that a new county town was really required. This was opposed to the views expressed by deputations from Harriston and other places. He contended that there would, as a matter of fact, be an increase in expenditure in the matter of county councils, for all who were acquainted with the ways of such bodies knew that they would consume the entire week in their deliberations whether they had any business to engage them or not. Thus there was the additional expense of paying these officers. Then, it was urged that the size of the county buildings would be reduced. But such was not the fact. One half of a court house could not be cut off and transferred bodily to the next county. On the contrary the buildings already existing would remain and new buildings would have to be erected. That three townships should bring in a fourth against the will of its people was monstrous. If a bill providing that only with the full consent of each municipality and a majority of the ratepayers in each municipality could be framed, then he was prepared to support it.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) said that such a bill was necessary for the formation of new counties.

Objections Answered.

Mr. Balfour suggested that the bill be considered in Committee of the Whole. He did not agree with the member from Bruce that one township should be able to block what was desired by the three remaining ones. He therefore suggested that the bill pass its second reading and to some extent be amended in committee.

Mr. Wood (Brant) believed that in Middlesex, Huron, Grey, Bruce, Simcoe there were large sections that would concur in the provisions of the bill. He said: "I believe it to be the duty of the Government to introduce some fair means by which these sections may be provided for." He did not at all agree with the objections that the counties should be coerced. A sufficient number of safeguards existed to prevent such coercion.

Mr. Blyth told the House that in South Grey they possessed a registry office and every convenience, and continued: "We do not feel like going to any further expense in connection with this matter. I am quite satisfied that this bill would increase the expenditure." He was convinced that the farmers in that county were opposed to such a change.

Mr. Stratton thought there should be some general law by which counties could be formed by those who desired such a formation. The bill should of course be surrounded by all possible safeguards. He approved of the principles of the bill, and recommended that it be referred to a committee for thorough consideration.

Mr. Graham believ