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THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1887.

The Yankee Farmer's View of it.

There is a Yankee farmer in the case (commercial union) who has not yet been heard from. As he is slow in movement but great in numbers, it takes time to start the mass, but once it is started going it will roll over somebody to the death, and we take it that that somebody will be commercial union. For if commercial union means anything it means (according to its upholders here) that Canadian farmers are to share in the American markets. Are they? Will the American farmer, who is ground down by mortgages, high interest, high taxation and the competition of India and other countries in the wheat markets of the world, is he, we ask, likely to give a portion of his own home market over to the Canadian farmer? He is not that kind of mortal.

Or take it the other way, and our antagonists can choose which end they prefer. If the Yankee farmer is willing to have commercial union it is because he hopes to sell a portion of his stuff in Canada. Our own opinion is that the Yankee farmer in corn, in wheat, in vegetables, in fruits, even in broilers can lick the Canadian farmer round the stump. And we hold this view for two reasons: (1) That the American farmer is already, or is about becoming, a specialist—he grows wheat, or corn, or hogs, or fruit, according as his soil and climatic conditions dictate, and in his specialty he can beat all competitors; and (2) that he is harder up, more pressed by burdensome taxation, and therefore impelled to sell lower in the struggle for a market and to work harder to meet his liabilities than has, or does, the Canadian.

What the Canadian farmer will insist on is (1) his own market; (2) a fair show in the markets of the world.

From the Fighting Grounds.

Among Canadians the prevailing disposition has been to take it for granted that in the fishery contention the Yankees would surely beat us. They were "smarter" then we, and not only that, but they were the biggest nation of the two, and we should certainly have to give in, because, even if we were in the right, we never would dare to push our rights to extremities. However, those who paid regard to facts, rather than to fancies, may have had a suspicion all along that the Canadian case was really stronger in every way than the timorous amongst ourselves appear to think. One fact of some importance, which came to light soon after the winding up of the fishing season of 1886, seems to take on additional interest now. It turned out that, notwithstanding profuse boasting by the Yankee fishermen regarding their success last season, also that they could do as well away off shore as they could within the three-mile limit, the season had really been a very poor one for them, and that such fishing did not pay at all. On this point we have American testimony which is both interesting and important, and which is given in a Washington despatch of recent date to a New York paper. The Mr. Woodbury therein mentioned appears to have been acting as legal adviser to the Massachusetts fishermen. The despatch says:

The attitude which the Administration (at Washington) from the first has taken as to the construction of the 1818 convention has not changed. But the humorous feature of the case is that this attitude is something which Mr. Woodbury and the fishermen have insisted upon until now. When the question of the temporary arrangement entered into by Secretary Bayard with the British Minister was before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives two years ago, Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Prescott, representing the fishermen of Massachusetts generally, argued before that committee for a day and a half that all that was needed was to let matters remain just as they were without any consideration or further negotiation. The fishery clauses of the Alabama treaty having been abrogated by the United States, they asserted that it immediately put the two countries back to the treaty of 1818, and with that treaty they said they were entirely content. They did not want to obtrude within the three-mile limit. Their fishermen had no use for Canadian ports except in case of distress, and then the treaty allowed them entry. They could obtain all the bait they wanted elsewhere. All they asked was that the duties on Canadian fish entering American ports remitted by the Alabama treaty should be reimposed, which would be the case if the fishery clauses of that treaty remained abrogated. With granted, they could take care of themselves, and asked nothing more. Mr. Dobson, speaking also on behalf of Massachusetts fishermen, occupied the time of the committee for half an hour to prove that the bounties of the mackerel had changed since the treaty of 1818; that they no longer resorted to Canadian waters, and in consequency the privilege of fishing within three miles of the Canadian shore, denied to American fishermen by the treaty of 1818 and awarded them by the Alabama treaty, was no longer of the slightest value. He proved this by an elaborate display of diagrams and charts. Only reimpose the duty on the bait and let us alone; that was the unanimous cry of Massachusetts delegates at that time. They have had their way and now the evidence is, that the schools of mackerel, despising the fishermen, have this year run close to the shore on the Canadian side and the Massachusetts fishermen are either returning empty-handed or are running the risk of capture by violating the treaty which they contended was all-sufficient for their needs. And Mr. Woodbury and his associates are now raising an unfounded outcry against the Administration for an alleged abandonment of national rights, which, two years ago, they were quite willing to forego, if thereby they could insure the permanent imposition of a protective duty on a staple article of food.

Quite confirmatory of the above is the following from The St. John, N.B., Sun:

Four mackerel vessels reached Port Hawkesbury the other day. Three were Americans and one was a Nova Scotian. The last mentioned landed her fare, sent it forward by rail and prepared to return to the fishing grounds. The Americans went home. One of the three had twenty-five barrels, the result of four weeks' fishing, another had taken sixty barrels in six weeks, while the third had only ten barrels to show for four weeks' work. The Canadian had also been fishing four weeks and had 105 barrels.

In the way of venturing close inshore some of the Yankee fishermen have been doing daring deeds of late; and now the fact is sufficiently accounted for. Outside the three miles the fishing is so poor that there is positively no money in it; and so, rather than go home empty, they make a dash inside and risk it. But just of late they have been well forewarned that if they break the law their own Government will do nothing for them; and so the business of pirate-fishing is not turning out as well as they expected. We venture to believe that it will turn out still worse once the Canadian cruising fleet is reinforced by the half-a-dozen or a dozen fast steam launches that are soon to be added, escape from which with fishing boats will be almost impossible.

Farmers' Profits in the United States.

If The World were to make a statement to the effect that the farmers of the United States are not so well provided for as are the farmers of Canada it might be asserted that this journal is prejudiced, therefore we quote, without prejudice, a Chicago journal, and a free trade journal at that—The Chicago News:

The profits of wheat-growing in the United States have very sensibly diminished since India became a factor in the supply of the world. Thus, for six years the export price of American wheat has been less than $1. At the same time, from 1862 down to and including 1881, wheat never averaged less than $1 a bushel two years in succession. Such a fact as this is of serious import to American farmers. It, as would seem to be the case from these figures, wheat has gone below $1 to stay, the ability of the American farmer to sustain our burdensome tariff is very seriously crippled, especially when account is taken of the further fact that nearly every other species of agricultural product has dropped in price with the drop in wheat. It is not unreasonable to estimate that since the fall in the prices of our farm products the burden of the tariff has been 50 per cent. greater that it was previously thereto. Let us have a single year's failure of crops under this changed condition and the farming interest must inevitably revolt against the grievous burden of taxes under which it even now toils and sweats almost in vain.

The above is a voluntary statement of the prices procurable in the market to which the Canadian farmer is invited to turn his attention as more profitable than the home Canadian market and the Liverpool market combined. Mark you, for yourselves, the remarks about the American tariff. According to The Chicago News it has produced a condition of things under which the farming interest must inevitably revolt against the grievous burden of taxes under which it even now toils and sweats almost in vain." Verily a fine prospect for the Canadian farmer!

The Canadian farmer does not toil and sweat in vain. The Canadian farmer has to take his share in the general depreciation of prices, but he is confessedly better off than the American farmer, whose taxes are so much higher.

The Canadian farmer has his troubles and grievances, like other mortals, but he does not look to higher taxation for a remedy. "Farmers' profits" in the United States cannot but mean mortgages, and the Canadian farmer will govern himself accordingly. The Mail, The Globe, or any other organ, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Newspaper Tendencies.

The daily newspaper is becoming all-powerful and all-influential, and just as steadily and rapidly is the sceptre passing from the weekly press.

The public must have a daily paper; those farmers who have a daily postal service are realizing this fact and subscribing for papers like The World, that give them the freshest news, the latest market reports and the weather forecasts. A weekly paper from the city is too slow for them. The large circulation claimed for the weekly editions of city papers that publish them does not really exist. The Weekly Globe and Weekly Mail do not average 25,000 subscribers each! Even the weekly sectarian and national papers are, with one or two instances, weakening in circulation and influence. The only ones that are succeeding are the live country weeklies which make a specialty of county news and eschew politics as much as possible. Some of them, the wiser ones, leave politics out of forty of their fifty-two editions in a year!

What the Canadian ought to do is to take his local weekly paper, or if he is a townsman or citizen his local daily and then a reliable morning newspaper like The World, published in the metropolis. A farmer who reads his local weekly and The Morning World need never be behind the age or the day.

This is one reason why The World is getting into every postoffice in Ontario. If your friend asks you what papers he should read, explain the substance of the foregoing to him, see that he sends his name and $3 to The World and you may count on his remembering your kindness thereafter after.

Give Them the Rope.

The list of outrages upon females, many of them of tender years, which burdens the columns of the press these days is sickening. Our United States contemporaries are more grievously afflicted in this respect than the Canadian press, but Canada has more than enough and to spare of such outrages, which are in some cases morally worse than outright murder. It is probable that the maudlin sentiment which hesitates to inflict the supreme penalty in aggravated cases is not irresponsible for the growth of this shocking evil. In Canada imprisonment for life is practically the extreme penalty in extreme cases, and then only when a severe judge imposes it. But it is seldom exacted to the full. Friends and sentimentalists manage to secure the convict's release after a few years, more or less. In the majority of cases a few years are made to cover the term of imprisonment, and the criminal is soon turned loose upon society, often only to repeat his brutal offence. It is even worse in the United States, where the lash is unknown, and judges consider the influences that elected them.

It is quite true such charges are sometimes trumped up, and that from one motive or another a consenting party may allege violence, but such impositions are not difficult of detection. There are also cases surrounded by modifying circumstances which are to be taken into consideration. Nevertheless it remains true that in aggravated cases, particularly where females of tender years are the victims, the rope is the only remedy. If some heroic measure be not adopted to stem this tide of outrage fathers and brothers will take the law in their own hands, with the consent and support of the general public.

England in Danger.

England must every now and then have her foreign invasion "scare;" that is to be expected. The fit is induced largely through the Englishman's habit of depreciating his own government, his own army, his own navy, and in fact everything that belongs to home. Whatever is done he grumbles at it, and it is his constant remark that "they manage these things better in France." No wonder, therefore, that foreigners are disposed to humor this grumbling disposition of his, and to supply him with fresh reasons for a "scare," even farther than he knows of himself.

Just lately John Bull has been supplied with two separate instalments of *material* for a scare. One is a pamphlet describing "The End of England," which may be called a French version of the battle of Dorking. The Paris correspondent of a New York paper says of it:

The author jumps *in medias res* from the outset. He supposes that France, insulted by the arbitrary acts of Sir Robert Hart in China, then outraged by the violation of her flag at Cairo, and the sinking of a French steamer in the Canal of Suez, has determined to submit no longer, but to resort to the *ultimo ratio regum* for satisfaction. War has been declared; the Chamber meets to deliberate; the newspaper articles, which would be the consequence of the declaration and of the Parliamentary debate thereon, are quoted, in every case, with the heading: "The Enemy is England," and the inevitable conclusion that if Albion be not humbled the Mediterranean and the Red Sea will become mere English lakes. Then comes the unanimous vote for war, and a vivid picture of the enthusiasm of the masses, with the portrait of the Commander-in-Chief, "a Republican, pure of all intrigue, the best of all generals brought into relief by successful foreign expeditions, laborious, a consummate tactician, still a young man, brave, inclined to assume the offensive, one of those rare leaders in whom the troops repose unhesitating confidence." Is this an allusion to Gen. Boulanger? Probably. At at events such a supposition is admissible, though in no case throughout the book is any name mentioned.

Of course the French invading army is successful at all points. London is taken, and England purchases peace only by giving up all her colonies, and by the payment of a ransom so enormous that it far more than makes up to France for all the millards that Germany plundered her of seventeen years ago. Well, we may say that England herself made the occasion which suggested the Frenchman's pamphlet. Quite recently it pleased Her Majesty's Government to order a grand naval review, and besides that a sham attack on the country's defences, concerning which we have been reading in the cable despatches. John Bull publishes to the world that he really feels a little anxious as regards a foreign invasion; what wonder if Frenchmen with an itch for writing of war and great events should hasten to give him as much sensation of the kind as he wants. He suggested it himself, and they have just acted on the hint.

It does seem, indeed, as if he would get a surfeit of this kind of thing. For next we hear, and most appropriately by cable through The New York Herald, of a new project of Bismarck's. Germany is to seize Holland and then make herself a great maritime and colonial power, at England's expense. France's consent is of course to be easily secured by restoring her Alsace and Lorraine; while Russia's is just as easily won by giving her her own way in Constantinople and the East. All the European powers are to join hands and make friends, the ruin and dismemberment of the British Empire being the bonnet that is to bind them all together. Of course The New York Herald is pleased to see that something so desirable is likely soon to come to pass.

It might be suggested, however, that Bismarck is likely ere long to find some other things more urgent upon his attention than a Continental and anti-British coalition. In view of this Franco-Russian alliance which is so surely coming, it may occur to him that Germany would be safer with the friendship than with the enmity of England. Bismarck is a great man in Europe, but even he cannot afford to indulge in monkey tricks suggested by imaginative Frenchmen. If he looks to the Russian frontier one way, and to the French frontier the other way, he will find quite enough cause for anxiety without seeking occasion of quarrel with a really friendly power.

The men who have started out to wreck this Confederation, to reduce it to its original fragments, as The Mail put it, know not what they attempt. The time is at hand, if it be not already here, when the politician or the citizen, native or adopted, who is not Canadian will cease to be. This country is about done with native parish politics and imported party feuds. It has taken time to get this far. It will take more time to reach the end of the journey. But she moves, and The World moves with her. Considered as a country Canada is considerable.

CURRENT PUBLIC TOPICS.

What Readers of The World Have to Say to the Editor.

Editor World: Your statement that the leaders of the United Labor party care more for leadership than for the success of the party is, I think, very misleading. It is patent to all who have watched the development of the new party that neither George nor McGlynn care a button for leadership or party success, as understood in politics. Both men care more for the success of a great principle, which they are convinced must be achieved through a new party. McGlynn's opposition to state-aided religious institutions is not to palliate the disaffection of the Socialists. He has opposed the system since 1870, and has won much censure for so doing. He thinks religion must suffer through the contamination of politics. George has not altered his opinions on socialism since his introduction to the world as an economic writer, and although consistency may not always be the height of wisdom, the charge against these men of sacrificing principle for leadership or party success will be received with derision by all who are familiar with their course of action.

Toronto, Aug. 10. S. T. W.

The Next President of the Ontario Teachers' Association.

Editor World: In Monday's issue it was announced that four clergymen would address this association; there was no mention made of one teacher. In today's World, other prominent men named as candidates for the office of president, one is a clergyman. The question has been mooted, why are clergymen thus made so prominent in an association of school teachers. The public opinion must reasonably be that teachers are incapable of directing their own affairs and instructing each other in subjects pertaining to their profession. But whatever the public opinion may be in that direction, the school teachers are not acting with policy or wisdom when, in their professional character, they recognize the claims of any other profession or class. They do not stand as high in public estimation as they and their best friends believe they ought to be, and they and the public suffer from the low estimate. Their office is regarded as inferior to that of the members of other professions, and is in multitudes of cases made a mere stepping stone to the better paid professions; and this practice of overlooking their own high claims is the right way to keep themselves in their present humiliating position.

Teachers should remember "who would be free themselves must strike the blow." There was no notice in The World that Mr. Hughes would address the convention, yet while the address of Dr. Ormiston was all very well in its way, it could hardly be compared in its practical character with that of the Toronto school inspector.

In the selection of president the principle ought to be to make the selection from the profession; not from men who have once filled the office and then gone to something better when something better turned up, or from public and high school teachers and inspectors now in harness. Dr. Dewart is a clergyman and editor of a religious journal. Dr. Dewart has, no doubt, the intellectual qualifications for the office, but his sympathies must lean to his own class. Teachers should remember that clergymen have not in past times been their best friends. They had sustained the public opinion in keeping the teachers in a subordinate position, and only used the school-room as a stepping-stool to the pulpit.

Let the Ontario teachers follow the example of the other professions and of every business association. Let them raise to places of honor and influence their own class. They need not go outside of the profession to find such men as Mr. James Hughes, who, I understand, has been named, or any other equally qualified man would do honor to their order and sustain the principle of looking to themselves and to none others for advancing their profession in public estimation.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER.

What is Needed in the West End Library.

Editor World: Some of your staff, some time ago, inspected the Central Library and Reading Room, and gave the public the benefit of his observations. Speaking on behalf of those who use the West End Library, I wish he had extended his investigations to that institution, as, however perfect matters may be at the central, I am afraid that perfection is confined to it alone, and that the West End libraries are allowed to get on as they best can. You are aware that West Toronto is the growing end of the city and the home of a very large proportion of the workingmen, for whose benefit the necessity of a free library was agitated. No doubt, the idea of the Central Library is admirable, but it is too far away to be of use to a workingman living west of Spadina-avenue. Tired with a hard day's work, how ever fond of reading he may be, he thinks twice about walking so far as Church-street, and the cars cost money. The library in St. Andrews-square is within his reach, but the books he wants are not there.

In the Central a person wanting a book can tell by a glance at the index or catalogue if he is in or not, but in the West End no such indicator exists, the system there being to go to a catalog, make out a list of books, any of which, should it happen to be in, you will take, hand the list to the librarian, and await the result. You are generally told that there are none in. You make out another list and hand it in, with the same result, and then, in despair, you tell the librarian to give you what she likes, which she does, and you go home with a book you have no interest in reading.

New books are got for the Central Library every other week, but are kept there, none, so far as I am aware, being sent out to us. If books are sent, the public have no means of knowing it, as no indication is given that new books have been received, the catalogue printed a year ago being the only guide.

What is wanted by West Enders is that St. Andrew's-square Library should contain a larger ad better selection of books and an indicator similar to that in the central, as also a share of the newer books. WEST ENDER.

Toronto, Aug. 10.

The Art Drawing.

Editor World: In a letter you publish today your correspondent states that some of the most prominent artists have withdrawn from the Ontario Society of Artists on account of the prize drawing at the Industrial Exhibition. Only one name has been withdrawn. All of the other artists have expressed their cordial approval of it. J. JARDINE, Sec.

Toronto, Aug. 10.

To Consumptives.

Reader, can you believe that the Creator afflicts one third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds or cases of consumption, and men are living to-day—healthy, robust men—whom physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung was almost gone. Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on consumption and kindred affections. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main-street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Clarets.

Mara & Co., 280 Queen-street west, are selling native claret from Concordia vineyards, the finest made in the Dominion, at $2.25 per dozen quarts and $2.50 per dozen pints. They have also received a consignment of St. Julien Claret from Richard Muller Co., one of the best imported, which will be sold at $3.50 per case quarts. They ship to any part of Ontario. 246

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla is designed for those who need a medicine to purify their blood. No other preparation so well meets this want. It increases the appetite and rejuvenates the whole system. Its record, for forty years, is one of constant triumph over disease.

SPURTS OVER THE COURSE.

HANLAN AND TEEMER OUT FOR EXERCISE YESTERDAY.

Gaudaur Breaks Loose From St. John—Trotting Flyers at Rochester—Officers of the Canoe Camp—Toronto Wins a Game From the Scrubbers—Professionalism in Lacrosse.

Teemer yesterday morning, for the first time, rowed over the course upon which he is to meet Hanlan on Saturday for the championship of America. As he sculled leisurely away from the boat-house hundreds of persons stood upon the shore and watched his finished style. His quick recovery and powerful stroke won the admiration of all, and in response to the plaudits of the throng Teemer bowed an acknowledgment. He started off at 30 strokes to the minute and was soon lost to sight. The water near the Point was in fair condition, but farther on it was choppy and Teemer found it somewhat difficult to get his shell through the water at the same speed. The return journey was made at the same rate, and though he had rowed at nearly racing speed throughout he showed no signs of exhaustion at the finish. The only incident of note that occurred during his morning spin was his meeting O'Connor, who was out in his shell. A sharp spurt between the two ensued for some distance, O'Connor, it is said, held his own all the way, but Teemer says he can beat him half a mile in three.

In the afternoon about 5 o'clock Teemer again rowed over the course, pulling 30 strokes to the minute throughout. That he is rowing fast and is in the best possible condition is the opinion of every one who saw him in his practice work. He rowed the course in about 21.30, or a shade slower than his morning spin. Hanlan and O'Connor, shortly after Teemer's return, went over the course at a racing pace, and the champion's time is said to be somewhat better than Teemer's. He had to stop rowing near the finish to avoid a collision with a small boat. O'Connor was well up. Both oarsmen then rowed around in the vicinity of Hanlan's wharf to the delight of the large crowd present. Hanlan and Teemer will be out to-day at the same hours, water permitting.

Teemer said to The World that he was well satisfied with the course and that if he is beaten it will be by a better man. Plaisted, his trainer, says Teemer can offer no excuse if he should lose, he being second throughout the finish line unless he should meet with an accident. His Ruddick boat has been patched and is now suitable for the race. Mr. Keenan and other Boston friends of Teemer were expected to arrive last night, and on Friday a score or more of McKeesport citizens will reach the city. Peter Dupres of New York and other big betting men from that section will be on hand to witness the race. So far no betting has been reported. When the eastern contingent arrive, however, with their boodle there is every prospect of big sums being wagered.

A Benefit for Hanlan's Trainer.

Hanlan's friends have determined to raise if possible the sum necessary to provide him with a trainer for his race with Beach. This the sum necessary for a trainer, one almost indispensable is generally recognized, and the champion's friends have decided to tender him a complimentary benefit at the Island Pavilion on Thursday evening next. It is hoped that the sale of tickets for the event will enable the champion to secure a trainer to accompany him to Australia.

Gaudaur Broken Loose.

Gaudaur is said to have broken loose from St. John, his St. Louis backer, and that in future race his backing will come from other quarters. He is now visiting relatives near Orillia, and it is probable he may decide to permanently live there instead of returning to the United States. He intends engaging in the hotel business or following the peaceful life of a farmer.

THE TROTTERS AT ROCHESTER.

Charles Hogan, Annie King and Favonia the Winners—Pacing Race not Finished.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 10—The attendance at the Driving Park to-day was 4000. The events were the unfinished 2.21 class, which was won by Charles Hogan in the sixth heat; the 2.27 trotting class won by Annie King after five heats; the 2.23 class won by Favonia in three straight heats, and one heat of the 2.18 pacing race, which was won by Argyle.

HOGAN WINS THE 2.21 TROT.

The fourth heat of the unfinished 2.21 class was trotted. Hogan was first home, yesterday, took the heat by a length. Judge Davis second, Marvel third, Loretta F. fourth, Skylight Pilot and Blue Lead last. Mutuels paid $7.40. Skylight Pilot won the fifth heat, Mutuels paid $10.40. Tuft, the old driver of Loretta F, went into the sulkey for the sixth heat, and he still remained in favorite at 2.25 with the field at $18. The favorite had got the notion of breaking and break she did. The struggle was between Hogan and Skylight and the former won the heat and the race by half a length. Mutuels paid $11.40. Summary:

2.21 class:

Charles Hogan	1 2 4 1 2 1	Judge Davis.. 2 3 3 3 dr.
Loretta F.	2 1 1 4 4 3	Marvel..... 6 5 3 6 dr.
Skylight Pilot	3 3 2 2 3 2	Blue Lead.... 4 4 4 4 dr.

Time—2.19, 2.19, 2.20½, 2.19½, 2.21½, 2.22½.

ANNIE KING WINS THE 2.27 CLASS.

Eight horses started in the 2.27 class. Annie King was a hot favorite. Bertha led at the mark, with the favorite second. At the half the favorite was ten lengths behind Bertha and Bell Ogle. The latter took the heat in 2.24½, with the favorite barely saving her distance. Mutuels $8.60.

Annie King was still favorite, with a field worth from $16 to $18 when the second heat was called. Bertha led from the start and was clear in front with Ogle second and King flipping in the air two lengths behind. The Baby led past half way with the favorite fifth. Annie fairly led at the three-quarter stick, with Belle Ogle and the Baby struggling for second. It was a pretty stretch race between King and the Baby, but the former forced the lead to finish by a length to the good in 2.23½, with Lucille's Baby, Bertha, Belle Ogle, Erin and the unplaced horse fifty by the stand. Mutuels were worth $13.30.

In the third heat King was worth $25 and the rest of the entries were lumped off in lots of $2. The favorite would not stand the heat and it was captured by Faro with Billy Ogle second, Bertha third. Investors in mutuels drew $8.30 on the 2.22½.

People thought it odd but they put up $25 with a good hope of captaring the $10 bet on the field, notwithstanding King's hardiness. They were right. In the fourth and fifth heats she was sent to win and win she did both heats and the race in 2.25 and 2.25½. Mutuels paid $7.30 and $6.60 and the men who had invested in short horses swore. Summary:

2.27 class:

Annie King	7 1 5 1 1	A. G.	4 7 dr.
Belle Ogle	3 4 2 3 3	Erin	5 5 dr.
Faro	2 6 3 6 6	Lucille's Baby	6 6 dr.
Lucille's Baby	6 2 4 2 2	Surprise	dis.
Bertha	4 3 6 4 4		

Time—2.24½, 2.22½, 2.23½, 2.25, 2.25½.

FAVONIA FIRST IN THE 2.23 CLASS.

Garnet was bid off at $50 before the first heat of the 2.23 class, Favonia, the winner of the heat, and the other two selling at $30, Astral at $20, Sir Walter at $17, and the leavings lumped at $15.

Orphan Boy got the best of the said off. Scoring nine times had pumped Sir Walter and Mystic B. The Boy spun by the quarter leading, with Alroy a good second and Astral pretty near as good. The rest were no where. Astral got in front at the three-quarters, but Favonia came up out of the dust and continued to gain until it was a stand-off with Astral on the last 100 feet. Favonia stretched her nose over the wire a dozen inches ahead and was declared the winner of the heat. Mutuels paid $6.90.

Favonia sold even against the field in the second heat, but Garnet was backed heavily in the three minutes. It was a good start. Favonia was never headed from wire to wire and won the heat easily. Mutuels paid $3.20.

It took $25 on Favonia to win the $5 the field sold for before the third and last act. It was about like the last. Favonia had matters her own way and spun under the string a length ahead of Astral. Mutuels paid $6.90. Summary:

2.23 class:

Favonia	1 1 1	Orphan Boy	4 6 7
Astral	2 5 2	Lady M.	6 6 6
Garnet	5 2 3	Myrtle B.	7 7 8
Alroy	3 3 4	Company	2 dis.
John R. Wise	6 4 5	Sir Walter	dis.

Time—2.22½, 2.20½, 2.20½.

ARGYLE TAKES FIRST HEAT IN THE PACING.

But one heat of the 2.18 race was paced. Argyle sold for $40, Charles Field for $20 and all the rest of the rackers bunched for $7. Ida went to the front at once with a good many horses between her and the favorite. On the back stretch, Argyle woke up and reached fourth place. The party came into the home stretch with Ida ahead of Fred, Puritan and Argyle. The latter was on the outside, and made an exciting race and the best of the day. He won the heat by a length, Puritan second, Field third. Time 2.16½. Mutuels $14.20.

Trotting and Racing at Woodbine.

Though warm, yesterday was most suitable for the flyers who were striving for honors at Woodbine Park. The slight breeze from the lake, together with the sport, which was interesting, made the afternoon enjoyable for the spectators who journeyed from the city to witness the contests. The program consisted of two sweepstake races for local horses given for the members of the Woodbine Driving Club and termed a matinee.

The first event was a sweepstake for local trotters, which brought out four starters, of which three were driven by their owners: Clara W. having Mr. J. McCarron behind her. The winner turned up in Beechwood, who won in three straight heats. In the racing race there were five entries. Ward Dude won in straight heats, although he was little thought of at the start, 45 to 5 being freely offered against his winning, but he proved himself a speedy and game horse in the last heat, pacing the back quarter in 35 seconds. Summary:

A sweepstake for local jockeys, of $10 each, with $20 added, by the members of the club. Mile heats.

Beechwood	(owner)	1 1 1
T. O'Connell's b. m. Clara W.	(J. McCarron)	3 2 2
J. Dixon's ch. m. Nancy D.	(Dixon)	2 3 3

Time—2.48, 2.48, 2.46½.

A sweepstake for local pacers, of $5 each, with $10 added by Messrs. Mills Bros.

Mr. Smith's b. g. Ward Dude	(Owner)	1 1 1
Dr. Hogan's g. g. Grey Friar	(Owner)	2 2 2
W. Harper's ch. m. Daisy Bliss	(Owner)	3 3 3
T. Taylor's b. g. Jim Maclean	(Gillespie)	4 4 4
H. Harper's gr. g. Jack Cook	(McNeil)	5 5 5

Time—2.46, 2.46, 2.42½.

Program for Niagara Falls Meeting.

The Niagara Falls Racing Association has perfected the arrangements for the September meeting, which will follow right at the heels of the Saratoga meeting, and make a good break for the western stables on their way home. The program is briefly as follows:

Thursday, Sept. 1.—Purse, $250, 7 furlongs; purse, $250, 1 mile; purse $300, 1 mile; purse $300, for 2-year-olds, 1 1-16 miles, and purse $200, 1¼ miles; over hurdles.

Friday, Sept. 2.—Purse $250, 7 furlongs; purse $200, for 3-year-olds, 5 furlongs; purse $220, for 3-year-olds, 1 1-16 miles; purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upward, 1¼ miles, and purse $600, a steeplechase.

Saturday, Sept. 3.—Purse $350, 1 mile; purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upward, mile heats; handicap sweepstakes $20 each with $400 added, mile and 70 yards, and a handicap steeplechase for qualified hunters, gentlemen riders.

Tuesday, Sept. 6.—Purse $250, selling, 1 mile; handicap sweepstakes for qualified hunters, for a silver cup, mile and 70 yards; purse $500, for Ontario-bred horses, 1¼ miles, and purse $500, mile heats, over hurdles.

Wednesday, Sept. 7.—Purse $250, selling, 1 mile; purse $200, for maiden 2-year-olds, 2 mile; purse $300, for beaten 2-year-olds and upward, 7 furlongs; purse $400, 1 1-16 miles; and purse $250, steeplechase.

Thursday, Sept. 8.—Purse $300, for beaten 3-year-olds and upward, 7 furlongs; purse $400, mile heats; purse $400, 1¼ miles, and purse $20, 1¼ miles, over hurdles.

Friday, Sept. 9.—Purse $250, selling, 1 mile; purse $200, 1¼ miles; purse $300, mile and 70 yards; purse $500, handicap, and purse $250, a steeplechase.

Saturday, Sept. 10.—Purse $200, selling, 7 furlongs; purse $200, for 2-year-olds, selling, 1 mile; purse $200, for beaten horses, 1¼ miles, and purse $500, steeplechase, over full course.

Racing at Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, C.I., Aug. 10.—The racing was continued here to-day with a large attendance and a capital program of six events, which brought out big fields. Disaster followed in the wake of the favorites. The weather was fine and the track in good condition.

FIRST RACE—Purse $200, for 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Dougan, 110, won; Young Luke, 110, 2d; Breakdown, 110, 3d. Time 1.04½.

SECOND RACE—Purse $200, for 3-year-olds, 6 furlongs—Grady, 116, won; Bonnie Steel, 110, 2d; King Bird, 110, 3d. Time 1.05½.

THIRD RACE—Purse $220, for beaten horses, 1 mile—Elsie B., 107, won; Gold Star, 105, 2d; Belvidere, 98, 3d. Time 1.49.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $300, for all ages, handicap, 1 mile—Leonora, 98, won; Jim Clare, 114, 2d; Anarchy, 106, 3d. Time 1.49.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $200, for all ages, beaten allowances, 1¼ miles—Adrian, 118, won; Willie Palmer, 89, 2d; Neptunus, 100, 3d. Time 2.08½.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $350, for all ages, 1 1-16 miles—Florence M., 105, won; Pink Cottage, 105, 2d; Tolu, 105, 3d. Time 1.53½.

Another Canadian Victory at the Springs.

SARATOGA, N.Y., Aug. 10.—This was an extra and the first day of the second summer meeting. The attendance was only fair, although the program was an excellent one, and produced some exciting contests. The favorites were unsuccessful only in two events, and those who backed the outsiders fared well. The Canadian horses captured the three-quarter mile dash with the Woodstock horse, Fred R., who had a great many followers in the betting, which made him second choice. The track was heavy.

FIRST RACE—Purse $350, of which $50 to the 2d, for 3-year-olds and upwards. 1 mile and 70 yards.

Kentucky Stables, ch. g. Alaric, 4, by Lillet—Adelaide, 99.....(Vincent) 1
Hayden & Barry's ch. g. Gallatin, 4, 95.....(Williams) 2
J. B. Haggin's b. c. Spendthrift, 3, 108.....(Narvaez) 3
Bine Line, 118; Alfred, 108; Rio Grande, 105; Pericles, 98; Frankie B., 88; Wallflower, 88; Harry Gleim, 97, and Belmont, 88, also ran. Time—1.49.

Pools: Miss Molley $15, Alaric $10, field $25.

SECOND RACE—Purse $350, of which $50 to 2d; welter weights; gentlemen riders; penalties and allowances. 1 mile.

W. P. Birch's ch. f. Romp, 5, by Scamble—Tomboy, 120.....(Mr. Harwood) 1
S. Walde's b. c. Lewis Clark, 4, 147.....(Mr. Hanna) 2
Justin Mack, 132, and Harry Kernell, 132, also ran. Time—1.48½.

Pools: Romp $75, field $60.

THIRD RACE—Sweepstakes for all ages, $25 each, $600 forfeit, with $500 added, of which Jockey Club gets 10 per cent of the money, mile and a half; penalties and allowances. 1¼ miles.

H. P. Dixon's ch. c. Gen. Strike, 6, by Tom Brocck—Manola Grey, 116.....(Taylor) 1
H. P. Dixon's ch. c. Tom Ochiltree, 6, 116.....(Evans) 2
T. N. Miller's ch. c. Harry Russell, 6, 116.....(Evans) 3
Monte Cristo, 111, and Warrington, 110, also ran. Time—2.12½.

Pools: Bisette $25, Gen Strike $15, field $23.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $350, of which $50 to 2d; selling allowances. 1 mile.

Dwyer Bros.'s ch. h. Fred R., 4, by Princeton—Roxaline, 98.....(Hamilton) 1
L. J. Beltman's ch. g. Troughton, 6, 102.....(Covington) 2
J. N. Ackerman's ch. f. Unique, 4, 104.....(West) 3
Miller, 106; Avery, 102; Capital News, 102; Dominick, 102; Tom Cross, 101; Sadie Mc, 101; Eva K., 99; Harry Rose, 99; Justin Mack, 98; Swiney, 98, and Parisol, 88, also ran. Time—1.47.

Pools: Troughton $12, Fred R. $11, Eva K. $10, field $25.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $350, of which $50 to 2d; selling allowances. 1 mile.

Dwyer Bros.'s ch. h. Fred R., 4, by Princeton—Roxaline, 98.....(Hamilton) 1
L. J. Beltman's ch. g. Troughton, 6, 102.....(Covington) 2
J. N. Ackerman's ch. f. Unique, 4, 104.....(West) 3
Miller, 106; Avery, 102; Capital News, 102; Dominick, 102; Tom Cross, 101; Sadie Mc, 101; Eva K., 99; Harry Rose, 99; Justin Mack, 98; Swiney, 98, and Parisol, 88, also ran. Time—1.47.

Pools: Troughton $12, Fred R. $11, Eva K. $10, field $25.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $350, of which $50 to 2d horse; for 2-year-olds; the winner to be sold at auction; for those entered subject, if beaten, to be claimed for the price named; 5½ furlongs; penalties and allowances. 5 furlongs.

J. Crokers b. c. Mattie Lourium, by Luke Blackburn—Duchess, 126.....(Hamilton) 1
Mr. Sage's ch. f. Quotation, 92.....2
Blitzen, 126; Sir Walter, 126, also ran. Time—1.05½.

Allen Archer, 107, b. c. Carrie G., 107; Balance, 102; Manhattan, 102; Tom Ochiltree, 102; Ella Hicks, 100; Sister, 97, and Trouble Also ran. Time—1.22½.

Pools: Mattie Lourium $40, Balance $22, Carrie G. $15, field $20.

Racing in England.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—This was the second and last day of the Rodcar second summer meeting, among the attractions being the Zetland Stakes, National Breeders' Foal Stakes, won by Mr. Vyner's colt Gloriation. Summary:

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