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RNING, NOV. 28, 1887

than's Speech.

her column a report of Mr. speech at Oswego the other himself. We said not long mpts made to advertise Mr. Commercial Unionist were A perusal of his speech will ly our position.

Union, as Mr. Rathbun in sub- an impossibility. He has lived mong the Canadian people and tently their constitutional de- be convinced that they will eir nationality nor their future commonwealth in a bargain ly one-sided and grovelling. No! ve something else in view.

in these columns over and over that Commercial Union is an sibility for Canada. We have notations from leading American ts will not do for the people of ates. And Mr. Chamberlain England says it will not do for untry. The thing is hair-brain- has been able to show that it is Globe gave up the puzzle to emen of both countries."

something else that is possible, accomplish this something cial Union is used as a y Annexation. Annexa- ing tangible. The Ameri- erstand that, and are ready to Globe, The Mail and the heets understand it, too, but ous it. We should be slow to ny Canadian who would stand ting and say he thought An- in the interest of this country. adian to advocate Commercial oy to allure Canadians into the ion, when all the time he pre- nt something else, for him scorn are too good. And yet this is The Globe and Mail and Patriot playing!

mercial Union is a fad that every- ing to disown, and The Globe is rawl away from its recent baseness g the words and setting up an olish term Unrestricted Reciprocity. smells of abject surrender.

Reciprocity as used by Mr. Rathbun now. It is understandable. It is fair We have experienced it. Moreover we already put it on our statute book in the Act. How many times have we printed ause from the Act of the Dominion Par- ut declaring that when the government neighbors see fit to admit free of duty a list of enumerated raw products of this try, we for our part shall do the same by Th our law to-day, but our bors have been fit to accept it. The is wise, not with us. We are will- But we are neither beggars nor whipers! Americans have not approached us in a sponding spirit. They have tried to on our fisheries. And the settlement of spute arising therefrom is to be made portunity of coercing us into a surren- We shall not surrender. We are not of that kind of stuff.

great bulk of the American people we e are well disposed toward us. They monable in their personal lives, and wish such in their international affairs. It is st of party politics that blinds them at t. But they will yet become reasonable. n, then, are two issues before us and our bors: there is the fishery dispute and e our own offer of reciprocal trade in raw products with the prospect of enlargement of the list if it seem both parties, and at time demonstrates acceptable to both. But these two ns are not involved, the one with the They are distinct issues. We are to settle each on its distinctive merits are even willing to settle *them both at time* but not because they are inter-

C.U. that is a dream, a delusion, a thing rejected and despised of honest ans, and laughed at by true Americans. Annexation that is something against ing and history are working. Each w grow older we grow more independ- ach day we feel less the need of out- n. We are going on our way to be the nation and to work out our own And neither the Fishery Question of Reciprocity will bar the way to its n.

One Great Issue Over the Border.

little birds which give whispers of o come have been telling us lately, od deal of iteration, that the coming the American Congress is to be de- economic questions mostly. They e condensed their information, and ch more to the purpose, had they t it is to be taken up mainly with reat question—that between protec- free trade.

there need be no doubt. For "he has said it"—that is, Mr. Speaker pon whom is conferred in advance, mocratic majority in the House of atives, the power to name the chair- various House committees. Now er of Protectionist Demo- ess, and for some years back nowledged leader has been Mr. of Pennsylvania. Since the Demo- the majority in the House he has irman of the Committee on Appro- and why should he not continue in n?—say his friends. The answer is an influential Protectionist, he stands y of Free Trade legislation. If only sting Sam Randall were out of Con- gether, or reduced to the ranks, then t get something done, so say the Free On the question whether he is to place, or whether he is to "go," the r has come.

ong the latest bits of news that Mr. has written Mr. Randall a letter— rp and to the point. In it the for- s a private conference with the lat- their two selves to be present, omptly answered that he would be d the confab was to come off the present week. The chances are, in like Cæsar's Ides of March, is has come, but also gone; and that event of the Carlisle-Randall con- s been determined. It was con- Mr. Randall that, if he would be ately Protectionist, and would asonable reduction of the tariff, ll right yet for his old place as f one of the most important com- the House. But if not—then— en he is to be reduced to the ranks tic members, and is no longer to ver and influence belonging to an irmanship. Mr. Carlisle's action, en at the suggestion of Presi- lf. From which it migh be considered unlikely that there will be any shrinking back afterwards from the issue which the Administration has determined to put to trial. Positively it seems as if the President cannot now draw back, with any degree of credit to himself at all. But will Randall "come down," sacrifice his chieftainship among Protectionist Democrats and so make things easy for Democrats of the Free Trade persuasion?

It seems scarcely worth while to waste speculation on a contingency which is probably even now decided, one way or the other, ere these lines come before the public. But we may as well understand that this is only the opening "tussle" in renewal on a grand scale of the old fight between protection and free trade. However the duel between Carlisle and Randall ends it is not going to decide the event of the great national struggle. It may, however, throw some light on probabilities. What it does render certain is this much, that the question of protection or free trade must be the great question of all to occupy the first session of the Fiftieth Congress, also to divide the nation upon in the Presidential election of 1888. To say that protection or free trade is to be among the leading issues over the border would be misleading; the truth is that nothing can prevent it from being the one great issue of all. We are on the eve of great events.

No Split on The Tariff.

Late and apparently reliable information from Washington is to the effect that the difficulty among Democratic party leaders on the tariff question either is or will be tided over for this time. At all events so it has been telegraphed by Col. A. K. McClure, editor of The Philadelphia Times, to his own and other leading Democratic papers. He sends this after consultation with the President and Mr. Carlisle. According to him, President Cleveland and his advisers will succeed in steering clear of both the Scylla and the Charybdis of the time; and therefore the expected shipwreck of the Democratic party, on the question between Protection and Free Trade, will not take place. There is every reason for believing that the Philadelphia editor has his information from inside sources, and that he speaks by the card.

If this be so then it will go on the record as an event of the first importance in American history. For it will mean nothing less than this—that the Democratic leaders, seeing the party menaced by division and defeat, have at the eleventh hour determined to accord their full rights and their fair share of influence to Protectionist Democrats, and so save the party from going to pieces at this critical time—just before a Presidential election. Only the other day there were loud demands for Congressman Randall's head, he being the leader of the Protectionist Democrats. But now the information is eagerly circulated that not a hair of his head will be harmed, and that he is to retain place and position in the party as before. In other words—the Free Trade leaders have conspicuously "cayed ?."

How important the bearing of all this must be on the future course of the Protection and Free Trade conflict in the United States we may well imagine. To our view it means something like this—that the Free Trade leaders of the American Democracy have in effect accepted Protection as one of those established facts which have come to stay. There will be much talk over tariff details, of course, but the *principle* of American National Policy on the trade question has been settled for good. How is it in Canada? If our Free Trade Irreconcilables here are not wholly blind to the significance of what is going on over the border, they will see cause for fear and trembling as to the future. The time hastens on when they may realize that they are hopelessly on the wrong side.

The Globe and Mail become more alike every day: the latest resemblance is The Globe's threats against the French Canadians. The Mail advocates annexation to get rid of the French Canadians; The Globe tells them that if they oppose annexation something dreadful will happen—in either case the *habitant* is to get the worst of it.

The present greatest issue in Ontario politics is Sheriff Springer's son-in-law. This good young man sought the reward of virtue as jailer at Berlin, and as his father-in-law is a friend of virtue, and was for many years returned to the Legislature as a foe to Tory nepotism, he promptly demanded the appointment of the good young man. But Brothers Masters and Snyder, who are now in the Legislature as foes of nepotism, remind Moses that he no longer represents South Waterloo, and that the patronage of the two ridings is theirs. Mr. Mowat, leader of the foes of nepotism, is giving the great issue his most serious consideration, and we venture to say, without his authority, that Masters and Snyder will get the turkey, not only as a rebuke to nepotism, but also because two men in the Legislature are better than one in a shrievalty, unless we have studied the science of statesmanship in vain.

Those smart Alecks of the provincial press who derided The World for saying that Mr. Rathbun of Deseronto is not a Wimaniac have discovered that in making that statement we spoke by the book.

We are informed and do verily believe that the Anglo-American negotiators do not propose to remove their quarters from the capitol at Washington to the garret of the Yonge-street Arcade.

Speaking, under the heading of "Commercial or Political Union?" of Goldwin Smith's recent letter to the New York Chamber of Commerce, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper says:

In short, Commercial Union, as advocated by Goldwin Smith, involves a severance of the political union of Canada with England. . . . Goldwin Smith knows Canada well and is a fervent friend of her interests. He is also an intelligent observer of her industrial dependence on American markets. His letter will do great good. But the union it points to is something more than commercial.

Speculators as to the result of the mayoralty contest think that The Globe's vigorous support of Ald. Rogers is dangerous.

The Brooklyn Eagle says that the proposition that reciprocity of trade involves free fish drives the Gloucester folks frantic. We are informed upon good authority that our Maritime Province fishermen are quite willing that our neighbors should pay duty upon fish if they want to. They naturally buy more fish of Canadian catching now than they would if they made their markets and we our waters free. There is no reason why we should bribe them to not pay duty upon fish of Canadian catching.

The Globe stands by the romancers of the Associated Press because the latter's despatches are so often like Globe editorials.

The managers of Mr. Riordan's senior organ do not appear to have profited by the experience of their co-laborers in the other building. The same line of political policy is being pursued in the one case that was followed in the other, only the make-believe air of authority to speak for the people and assumption of assured success is more solemnly put on. The Mail's pretence of voicing Canadian sentiment is a daily falsehood. Those who do agree with it put their faith in The Globe, which is itself a monument of continued defeat in Dominion politics.

The Toronto Labor Reformer "goes for" Hon. [illegible] because of his lack of sympathy [illegible] executed at Chicago. Is this [illegible] conception of freedom of opin- [illegible] of individual judgment? An employer who should berate one of his men for holding opinions of his own as to the justice of a trial, verdict and penalty would justly fall under The Reformer's censure, but of course it is not Mr. George's employer.

A Chicago paper demands that Mr. Wiman shall take the oath of allegiance. It is about the only thing he ever declined to take that he could reach. Apropos of which permit us to say to Mr. Rathbun, who, in the goodness of his heart bespeaks tender treatment for Mr. Wiman, that he can only be treated as he deserves. When he ceases to outrage the national sentiment of the majority of Canadians, tells the same story here as he does at home, calls off his journalistic dogs from the hounding down of every Canadian public man who can neither be bribed nor bullied into submission, when, in short, he comports himself as an honest public man would he will be treated accordingly. Otherwise he will make no gains here by doing his great sympathy act.

Nicodemus Johnsing, of the Ward, truly remarks that "dere can be no peace for de oder mayoralty candidates so long as de foe am in de field."

It is no disgrace to Hanlan that he, like others, should have had his day. And a great day it was too.

Mr. Defoe having announced his determination to stay on deck "until the last galoot is ashore," as Col. Hay hath it, the quidnuncs are debating whether he will hurt Mr. Rogers' prospects or Mr. Clarke's. Mr. Defoe is understood to be running more as a matter of principle than because of any confidence in his own ability to win, and his hands at the bellows put it this way: Politically he may draw from the Clarke side of the house, but religiously he is more apt to defect votes from the Rogers side. But it must not be assumed that Mr. Clarke will not poll any Catholic votes because he is a prominent Orangeman. He has among them many warm personal friends, especially among the working classes. Exactly how all these varied influences may operate ultimately no man can say.

Manifestly the authorized school book publishing business has not been ruined by the N.P.

If the Dominion Government is prepared to vindicate its professed ambition to keep abreast of public opinion it will take hold of this bank bill question during next session. It is monstrous that our currency should be discredited not only abroad but within our own borders. It is the duty of a Government to govern and not to permit important affairs to drift as best they can. The Government should have taken hold of this question long ago, but it will be better late than never.

The Globe having denounced railway "spotters" or detectives, The Hamilton Spectator calls attention to the fact that the same journal regards whisky informers with distinguished approval. But The Spectator must remember that the "spotters" referred to were in the service of a Canadian railway, which is of itself an offence to the organs of the gang.

Wiggins, the ground hog and the goose bone crawled out of their holes yesterday, and as they wiped the perspiration from their fevered brows unanimously remarked that "this is going to be a hard winter."

We publish in to-day's issue a card of thanks from Mrs. Jenkins of Brantford to the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, as well as a letter from her solicitors, Messrs. Hardy, Wilkes & Jones, in which they speak in the highest terms of the company. Mr. Hardy, of the above firm is the Hon. A. S. Hardy, Provincial Secretary, and the letter from his firm speaking so favorably of the company cannot but be gratifying both to the company and the large number of its Canadian members. The company are meeting through their Canadian Manager, Mr. J. D. Wells, about $500,000 of new business per month.

CAMPANINI'S OPERATIC CONCERT.

A Grand Musical Event—Attractions at the Grand and Toronto Theatres.

The Campanini operatic concert, given in Pavilion Music Hall on Saturday night, may be ranked as one of the musical events of the season. Among the artists were those of continental reputation, and that the audience was not, as regards numbers, in keeping with the merits of the entertainment is a fact to be regretted, though it is a pleasure to note that there was keen appreciation of the classical numbers presented. Signora Romolo sang as her first number a selection from "Puritani," in which she displayed a voice of very high range and of light timbre. The medium tones were somewhat shrill and piercing, but in the upper register her notes were remarkable for their purity and sweetness. Signora Scalchi, who sang in Toronto about three years ago, gave Rossini's aria "Ah Quel Giorno," and later on the gavotte from Thomas' "Mignon," in both of which the wonderful beauty and richness of her magnificent voice were advantageously displayed. She appeared to sing with more sympathy and refined taste than on her previous visit. Signor Campanini, the renowned tenor, sang for the first time in Toronto, and those who had not heard him before and listened to his singing of the "Salve Dimora" cavatina were impressed with the conviction that though not now in the palmy days of his singing career, the fame justly surrounding his name has been earned by unmistakable qualities of voice and refined culture. The careful and artistic rendering of this solo was followed by a storm of applause, and he responded by singing a selection of Verdi's. Signor Baldini gave Donizetti's romanza "Spirto Gentil" with good expression, showing a tenor voice of excellent quality. In Wise the methods of tone production are open to question. The basso, Signor Nannetti sang the Verdi aria "Simon Boccanegra," and his rich, resonant and sonorous voice, aided by a cultured and conscientious delivery, gave unqualified pleasure. Signor Galassi, the baritone, who appeared here last season with the Patti company, added to the favorable impression he then made in his singing of Massenet's romanza "Re di Lahore." Signora Torricelli's rendering of Hauser's "Rhapsodie" for the violin was so pronounced a success that she at once became a favorite. While her style is not essentially broad she produces a sympathetic and carrying tone which added to a good technique and graceful bowing evince true artistic merit. The concerted music was of a high order and was ably rendered, notably the "Rigoletto" quartet and the "Semiramide" duet by Repetto and Scalchi. Signor A. Gore accompanied the vocalists most satisfactorily.

"Philopene" at the Grand.

The attraction at the Grand Opera House this week will be Miss Myra Goodwin in "Philopene." "Miss Goodwin," says an exchange, "is one of the most charming soubrettes on the stage, and exhibits a wide diversity of talent. She sings melodiously, dances admirably and has the advantage of youth and beauty."

Jacobs & Shaw's Opera House.

The Cleveland Plain-Dealer has this to say of "Chip of the Old Block," which will be played at the Toronto Theatre all week, commencing to-night: "The trio of stars in 'Chip o' the Old Block,' presented for the first time at the Cleveland theatre last evening, is almost sufficient in itself to make the success of any play. The stars are the bright little soubrette, Marguerite Fish, and the comedians, R. L. Scott and Harry Mills. The plot seemed to have been introduced because it was necessary for all plays to have plots; but the story is merely the framework, the skeleton upon which are strung songs, dances and specialties innumerable."

Notes.

The Battle of Sedan should be seen by everybody, old and young. It is most instructive and interesting, especially to school children, for whom a special rate is offered.

F. H. Torrington's orchestra is getting on well with its subscription list. The orchestra includes all the best professional talent in the city, and a first-class program will be presented at the next concert. The vocalists will be announced in a few days.

Do not fail to patronize the Citizens' Band concert Thursday night next in the Pavilion Music Hall. Toronto cannot boast of a more excellent musical organization and one which is more deserving of public support than the Citizens' Band.

Mr. Frank Lincoln, the musical humorist, will give one of his popular entertainments in Association Hall, Yonge and McGill-streets, to-night.

Mr. Calixa Lavallee of Boston, Mass., has been chosen by the National Association of Music of Boston to represent the United States at the great musical convention to be held in London, Eng., on Jan. 4, 1888. Mr. Lavallee is a French Canadian by birth, and received his musical education in the Dominion.

BEATEN AGAIN BY BEACH.

THE AUSTRALIAN FINISHES TWO LENGTHS AHEAD OF HANLAN.

Talk About the Great Rowing Race—Regret in Toronto—Littlewood Wins the Go-as-You-Please Match at Philadelphia—Racing in England and at New Orleans—Other Sports.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Nov. 26.—Beach has beaten Hanlan again, and sporting men on this part of the globe are exuberant with delight. The struggle was an exciting one from start to finish. Beach caught the water first, and quickly gained a little more than a boat length. Hanlan was right on the Australian's heels, and, although the former was never passed, he succeeded in reaching the finish line only two lengths ahead of the Canadian.

Hanlan had free scope and fair play to-day. Beach never appeared in better form. He was cheered enthusiastically by thousands of people on the river banks along the course. Beach's victory to-day gives him the undisputed claim to the championship of the world.

Comments on the Result.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The boating fraternity here are feeling rather blue over the defeat of Hanlan. John Teemer, who is in this city at present, said: "I am satisfied now more than ever that there is a chance of defeating Beach. Anyone who has seen him row knows that if it were a possible thing he would beat Hanlan as much as he could. In the face of the fact that he only beat Hanlan two lengths, there is good grounds for saying he can be defeated. Beach has no friendship for Ned, as was proven when they met in England last season, and aside from their personal quarrel Beach has got a weakness much the same as Hanlan to show his opponent up by running away from him if it is possible. The closeness of the contest surprises me, and taking into consideration the ocean voyage and the short time Ned has had to get acclimated I think he has made a wonderful performance and might possibly have won had the race been in England. In forming an opinion one should not be too hasty, as the attention of everybody is turned to the condition of Hanlan, and not a question is raised as to how the Australian felt at the time of the race. Beach may have been over and above well, I simply mention this, as there is a possibility of his not being in first-class trim. However, we will have to await further developments before we are in a position to gauge the Australian's powers compared with my own. Hanlan has proved himself to be a very plucky fellow in going so far to do battle with a man that had previously defeated him on two different occasions, and although there have been times when my love for Ned was not over and above brotherly, yet nothing would have pleased me more than to have seen him bring back to America the proud title which he lost in 1885."

Al. Hamm said he felt sure Beach had beaten Hanlan as badly as he could, and that with equal conditions Hanlan would have won.

James Keenan said that he was not surprised, as he had looked upon Beach as a wonderful sculler in strength and skill, and American scullers ought to adopt his rig. He (Keenan) and Peter Duryea had decided to give Beach $1500 for expenses, to come to the United States to row Teemer, or Teemer accept $1000 and go to Australia to meet him. Several oarsmen expressed the opinion that no oarsman in the world could beat Beach except Teemer.

The Winner.

Wm. Beach, is about 30 years of age. 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs 160 pounds and is a native of Surrey, England. It was not until 1883 that he attracted any attention as a professional oarsman. He had previously been a ferryman on the Nepean River. On July 23, 1883, he was beaten by Tickett, but in August of that year he defeated Trickett twice. In the last race with Trickett he made 3 miles and 330 yards in 20:44. He again defeated Trickett in December of the same year. Saturday's victory over Hanlan makes the third time Beach has beaten the Torontonian, the first at Sydney, Aug. 31, 1884, the same place March 28, 1885, and again Saturday.

Regret in the City.

Among the boating men of this city especially was Hanlan's defeat regretted. The general public also shared the disappointment, but it is safe to say that few of even his most intimate friends were sanguine of his success. Hanlan himself recognized the task he had undertaken in again meeting his frequent victor. He wrote that he was hopeful, but not confident. Some money was bet here on the result at odds of 2 and 3 to 1 on Beach. An even bet of $200 is also reported to have been made. There was lots of Beech money, but the Australian backers could not find takers to any extent.

"I cannot explain it," said Jack Ryan, the amateur sculler, "but somehow or other I became possessed of the idea that Ned would down Beach. Beach is undoubtedly a fast man, but my confidence in Ned's success was not even weakened by the reports of an abscess on his wrist. The climate, I think, has been the principal difficulty he has had to contend with. It is entirely too warm for a sculler who hails from this latitude."

Mr. Joseph Rogers said that Hanlan would remain in Australia for some time with a view of meeting Trickett, Kemp and other antipodean scullers who had challenged him. Hanlan's share of the gate money on Saturday's race would enable him to put up all the money himself for these matches.

Mr. John O'Grady is sorely discomfitted. He put his money on Hanlan and lost it, but with that equanimity for which he is noted, Mr. O'Grady, however, says that in future he proposes drawing the line at "flipping coppers" for a choice. His friends who want an explanation of this can get it from him.

In Leslieville, which has of late taken to aquatics with a vengeance, the race was a painful topic of conversation. In Wise the Leslieville folks think they have a champion, and they freely discussed that sculler's chances in a race with Beach. Leslieville is sweet on its man, and next year will be prepared to match him against all comers.

Of the $2500 stake money Hanlan put up $1500 and a friend in England $500. The balance of $500 was allowed for the Toronto sculler's expenses.

Finish of the Philadelphia Walking Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The 142 hour go-as-you-please race ended to-night shortly before 10 o'clock, with Littlewood, the Englishman, in first place, nearly forty miles ahead of his nearest competitor. The Englishman early this morning abandoned his expressed intention of trying to beat the world's record of 610 miles and jogged along easily throughout the day. The only feature of interest tonight was Elson's successful effort to reach 500 miles. His last few hours on the track, however, were rather a distressing sight. The old man was a physical wreck, and but for the kindly aid of Albert, who remained on the track and walked around with him, it is believed he would have given up before he reached the desired goal. He completed the 500 miles at 9.30 o'clock, and then wobbled around an extra lap. Littlewood will receive about $2200 as his share of the gate receipts and entrance fees, Albert about $1200, Panchot $600, Noremac $450 and Elson about $300. The management's share of the profits is about $4000. The following are the scores of the five men at the finish: Littlewood 569 miles 1 lap, Albert 530 miles, Panchot 511 miles 9 laps, Noremac 501 miles 6 laps, Elson 500 miles 1 miles.

Hunting in the Rain.

On Saturday afternoon, fourteen of the staunchest followers of the chase, including two ladies, made their way through a heavy rain to Ben Lamond Corners. Those in the saddle were the Master Dr. Smith on Isaac, Miss Gardner on Erminie, Mrs. Batty on Pawnbroker, F. A. Campbell on Glenora, G. Gwatkin on Limerick, G. P. Sharp on Ellen Terry, Jas. Carruthers on Reford, T. P. Phelan on Driftwood, P. Miley on a black, a clever fencer, R. H. Smith on Robt. B., W. B. Wright on War Song, A. Loudon on Alf Estill, D. B. Dick on Architect, and Master Charley Brown on Lady Lorne. The hounds were taken along the Kingston-road to Mr. Munro's property where they were cast off. The scent lay eastward through McCully's and Butler's farms. On the latter place Dr. Smith took leage off to the side and piloted him over a stiff post and rails and was followed by Alf. Estill, who cleared the obstacle very cleverly. Thompson's farm was next traversed. Then the pack turned north across the Kingston-road and ran west to Little York, in the course of which some fences, exceptionally high and stiff, were jumped by all in safety. The hounds were then taken over to Gates' race course, where they were again laid on, running west to the Dutch Farm. As it was impossible to continue the chase on account of darkness the hounds were gathered. Though the riders received a drenching while going to the meet they enjoyed an excellent run.

Racing in England.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—This was the third and last day of the Manchester November Meeting. The race for the Manchester November Handicap at 1¾ miles and 196 yards was the principal feature, and was won by Lord Edward Somerset's colt Carlton from a field of nineteen. The race was run under the following conditions:

THE MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., with $1000 added, for 3-year-olds and upwards; the winner of any handicap after Nov. 10, to carry 5 lb.; twice, or one of 800 sovs., 10 lb. extra; the owner of the 2nd horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes; ninepenny 2 guineas, the only liability if forfeit; to be declared. Cup Course (1¾ miles and 196 yards). 75 subs.

Lord Edward Somerset's b.c. Carlton, 4, by Pell Mell —Bonny Spec, 128 1
Mr. W. Gardner's b.c. Sorrento, 3, by Springfield—(D. Barrett's) Napoli, 91 2
Mr. A. Taylor's b.h. Stowthead, 5, by Xylite—Avon-wick, 118 3

Winter Cherry 85, Peeler 89, The Baron 105, Ashplant 117, Lady Lothian 93, Cactus 91, Eurasian 126, Jacob 98, Radius 100, Bob Ross 97, Abu Kles 91, Kilcreese 110, Nappa 92, Stonecliffe 121, Lisbon 95, Pretty Face 84 and Sayfa 100 also ran.

Betting: 8 to 1 against Stonehead, 7 to 1 Abu Kles, 8 to 1 Stonecliffe, 9 to 1 The Baron, 11 to 1 Eurasian, 12 to 1 Jacob, 14 to 1 Lisbon, 15 to 1 Kilcreese, 17 to 1 Radius, 25 to 1 each Carlton and Pretty Face, 33 to 1 Nappa, 66 to 1 Sayfa, 40 to 1 each Ashplant and Lady Lothian, 50 to 1 Cactus, 66 to 1 Peeler, and 100 to 1 each Sorrento, Winter Cherry and Bob Ross.

After an exciting finish Carlton won by a head from Sorrento, who was five lengths in front of last year's winner, Stourhead.

The winner, Carlton, made his first public appearance in the Round Tower Plate at the Windsor August meeting in 1885, when he was unplaced. At Warwick September, in the Kenilworth Maiden Plate, he fared no better. After a similar experience in the Bretby Nursery at Newmarket Houghton, Carlton, at the Liverpool Autumn meeting, struck a winning vein, securing the Palatine Nursery Handicap, and wound up the year with a victory in the Lancaster Nursery Handicap at Manchester November, in a field of nineteen. Last year Carlton was pulled out for the Leicestershire Spring Handicap, when he was unplaced and did not again compete until the Cambridgeshire, for which he was very heavily backed, but could only get third to The Sailor Prince and St. Mirin. Standing favorite for this year's City and Suburban he had to succumb to Merry Duchess. Again heavily backed he atoned for previous disappointments by securing the Chester Cup after which he was reserved for the Manchester Cup which he won by a short head from Quilp. He was unopposed in the Queen's Plate at Ascot, but at Stockbridge, though he won the guineas, he only defeated his solitary opponent Cavalier by a short head, his next victory being that of Saturday.

Racing at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—This was the first day of the winter meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club.

FIRST RACE—6 furlongs—Walker won, Festus 2d, Beppo 3d. Time 1.17¾.

SECOND RACE—7 furlongs—Cupid won, Dahme 2d, Probus and Armstrong ran a dead heat for 3d place. Time 1.29½.

THIRD RACE—5 furlongs—Rosa Lee won, Golden Rule 2d, Viranza 3d. Time 1.03½.

FOURTH RACE—1 mile—Glenhall won, Governor 2d, Osceola 3d. Time 1.43½.

The Handicap Race Concluded.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The 130 yards' handicap foot race, trial heats of which were run Thanksgiving Day, was concluded this afternoon. The four men who ran in the final heat to-day were Griffin of Burlington, Vt., O'Brien of Holyoke, Mass., Priddy of Pittsburg, Dolan of Hopkinton, Mass., and they finished in the order named.

The T.L.C.'s Annual Dinner.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club will hold its annual dinner at the Queen's Hotel on the evening of Friday, Dec. 9. Tickets may be obtained at the Sheffield House, King-street west, or from the committee. The arrangements made towards having the dinner a great success, and it is expected that the friends of the club will be there in strong array.

A Good Record for the 'Varsity Rugby.

The record below shows that the 'Varsity Rugby team has had a successful season, winning six matches out of seven:

Oct. 12—'Varsity v. U.C. College, won.....52—0
Oct. 15—'Varsity v. Queen's College, won...10—5
Oct. 18—'Varsity v. U.C. College, won.....57—7
Oct. 29—'Varsity v. Ottawa College, lost....0—4
Nov. 1—'Varsity v. Trinity, won.....28—0
Nov. 5—'Varsity v. McGill won.....27—7
Nov 12—'Varsity vs Toronto, won.....11—5

Dust from the Diamond.

Casey has signed with Newark.

One by one Manager Cushman is gathering them in. Oldfield has been secured and Rickey will be next this week. The team so far comprises Atkinson, Hartnett, Kearns, Lally, Decker, Oldfield and Connors.

Under the new rules the batting won't be so free, and games will be considerably shortened. Indications warrant the belief that the International Association will allow each club in its ranks to have at least one colored player. Manager Chapman of Buffalo says if Toronto wants to fall into line the club should secure Walker of Newark.

MOB LAW IN QUEBEC.

The Next Parade of the Salvation Army Will Probably Lead to Bloodshed.

QUEBEC, Nov. 27.—Mayor Langelier has written to the Salvation Army asking them not to parade the streets in a body until Wednesday next, when he will give them reinforced protection. It was rumored to-day that a meeting is to take place to-morrow night on Dufferin-terrace for the purpose of organizing a mob to attack the Army and their protectors on Wednesday should they parade. Inflammatory speeches are promised by several well known young men in the city. Efforts will likely be made to suppress the meeting. It is said that nearly 100 revolvers were sold in the city yesterday as well as a large number of sling shots, etc., in anticipation of trouble. Last night a young man named Hatch was arrested for causing some disturbance and being armed. He was admitted on bail, giving sureties for $40. The rector of Laval University has threatened any student taking part in processions or outside demonstrations with immediate expulsion from the university.

L'Evenement last night calls upon citizens to assert their rights and seek redress before the courts as to the legality of the Salvationists parading the streets as they have been doing.

Cardinal Taschereau has been asked by the police board to interfere and advise his flock to take no such regrettable steps as those on Thursday and last night.

A CHINAMAN RUNS AMUCK.

An Exciting Occurrence on a Railway Train in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 27.—There was an exciting time on the Denver and Rio Grande west bound train to-day. A Chinaman named Lee Shung locked himself in a closet and refused to come out. When the crew changed at Grand Junction the retiring conductor notified the incoming conductor of the Chinaman's presence. Thirty miles west of Grand Junction Brakeman Ganning got on a box and broke the transom to get the Chinaman out. Suddenly the door opened and Lee Shung sprang out with a knife in his hand and made a lunge at the brakeman, narrowly missing ripping him up. Ganning ran to the next car. Shung then ran amuck, terrorizing the passengers in the car and made a pass with his knife at a woman, but missed. Then he struck at Geo. Heckbridge, laying open his stomach. By this time all in the car were wild with terror. Ganning came in with a drawn revolver and shot the Chinaman three times, killing him almost instantly. The train arrived here this evening with the Chinaman, who is supposed to have been a maniac. Heckbridge was taken to the hospital and will die before morning.

Pleaded Guilty to Child Desertion.

HAMILTON, Nov. 26.—Last evening Detective McKenzie arrested a girl named Alice Burnett on suspicion of being the person who deserted a child on a King-street doorstep. She told the officer that her people live near Cayuga, that she was led into wrong ways while in Toronto, and that she was guilty of the offence of which he accused her. She was arraigned before the Police Magistrate at 12 o'clock to-day and pleaded guilty. The girl was allowed to go under deferred sentence, and the child was given into the care of a kind lady and gentleman who promised to care for it.

CHRISTIANITY AND DRINK.

REV. D. J. MACDONNELL'S SERMON AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Total Abstinence not Enjoined by the Bible—Not Bound to Drink Beer or Whisky—Dr. Wild Preaches to the Canadian Order of Foresters.

There was a crowded congregation at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, King and Simcoe streets, last night, when Rev. D. J. Macdonnell preached a sermon on the drink question. His text was Romans, xiv:

21. It is good not to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth.

The preacher said he did not know of any text more frequently quoted than this in order to settle the Christian duty of total abstinence from anything which may intoxicate. If the interpretation and application generally made of this text were correct, then neither the eating of flesh nor the drinking of wine was any longer a matter of indifference or expediency but a sin. This was settled for every Christian—there must be abstinence from eating flesh as well as drinking wine. But this was not the meaning of the passage at all, and this must be taken from the context.

To quote the part referring to wine and say that was the truth, whilst ignoring the eating of flesh and other things in the chapter, was tantamount to picking out a stone and saying "This is St. Andrew's Church." What did Paul then mean? Why, there were two sections in the church—the scrupulous and the liberal. Paul belonged to the liberal party, and was enforcing the duty of not hurting a brother's conscience or causing him to stumble.

There were five special points. First, the apostle was not discussing a vicious habit. He was not treating of the question of indulgence at all. It was a question of weak conscience and not depraved habit. There is nothing about giving up wine to prevent persons becoming drunkards.

Second, Paul was treating of things in themselves indifferent not of things sinful, but what was right or wrong according to circumstances. "If a man thinks it wrong to drink wine, or to play backgammon, or to take a Sunday walk, or to use instrumental music in public worship he must obey his conscience and refrain." The only and absolute guide for a man in all things was his conscience; it was God's voice.

Third, notwithstanding the statement of the text, it was likely that Paul both ate flesh and drank wine (all the days of his life. It was only in an exceptional instance that he bowed to the scruples of the weak. "I have not," said the preacher, "the slightest doubt that Paul ate and drank with thanksgiving whatever was set before him, asking no questions. This he bade the Corinthians do."

Fourthly, the apostle did not think it right to conceal his convictions, or to be silent lest he should give offence. Paul was a genuine liberal, a manly Christian, and was not always having paltry scruples about what he should eat and drink. He would have been the readiest to protest against other people's scruples being imposed on him.

Fifthly, we know as nearly as we can know anything which is not explicitly stated concerning the personal habits of the men mentioned in the New Testament that Paul did not himself apply the principle of the text to total abstinence from wine because there were drunkards. He was not an abstainer on account of those suffering from the terrible curse of drunkenness. This existed in Asia Minor. Whether it was more prevalent than in Canada the preacher could not say. But the principle was the same whether the proportion of drunkards was one in 100 or one in 1000. There was not the slightest proof that the Apostle was an abstainer, although he gave the strongest condemnation of drunkenness. He did this at Corinth, a wicked city, a great deal worse than Toronto. The church there included reformed drunkards, and in writing to them Paul never told them to totally abstain. He condemned drinking to excess at the wine at the Lord's Table, a most aggravated case of drunkenness.

The preacher next referred to the passages in Timothy and Titus referring to wine, which was not forbidden, but "excess" condemned. Its medical use was recommended—"Drink no longer water, but take a little wine for thy stomach's sake." No reasonable abstainer ought to object to this. It was a sin to do so provided it was the proper remedy. A man had no right to commit suicide and yet he had heard men say they would rather die than take alcohol. Timothy was an abstainer for the sake of those who were tempted to drink to excess, but Paul thought it was more important that he should maintain his health for the sake of his work. It never occurred to Paul that people should be total abstainers merely because some people abused drink.

Mr. Macdonnell then referred to the Old Testament, showing that the priests habitually drank wine and only refrained for their holy service. The case of the Rechabites he examined, and said they were blessed for their filial obedience to the precepts of Jonadab, which forbad a luxurious city life and designated them as nomads. "Not to dwell in cities seems to contain a solemn warning against an injunction on them as "not to drink wine," and the two should be taken together.

The real meaning of the text was this: "If you, being strong, overbear the scruples of your weak brother, you do him a great, almost irreparable injury, and for his sake you must abstain." The preacher gave two illustrations of this—the one inducing a weak, young man "to come and have a glass" and deadening his conscientious scruples, and the other the abstaining from a glass of wine at dinner so that others should not be tempted. He spoke of the hereditary taint of drink and the absolute necessity of those who had not self-control abstaining. But this was all different from a perpetual and life-long abstinence, which neither Christ nor His Apostles called for.

Paul distinctly said: "He that drinketh, drinketh to the Lord and giveth God thanks." This was the apostle's principle. Some might smile at giving God thanks, and regard it as an incongruity. But if they could not give thanks to God for a glass of beer, or whisky, or wine, they could say to God: "Whether you eat or drink do it to the glory of God."

"You are not bound to drink beer or whisky any more than you are bound to eat pickles." There were reasons for total abstinence. First on the ground of health. He was a total abstainer until he was 21 years of age, but, said he, "I have not been one since, although I am practically an abstainer." Then there was the score of expense, on which he enlarged, the greater home comfort, etc. Climate had to be considered. In the Highlands of Scotland men drank quantities of whisky which would be fatal in Canada. "Our atmosphere," said he