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FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1887.

'Ras at Quebec.

Mr. Wiman prides himself upon being shrewd and "devilish sly," but his visit to the Ancient Capital during the session of the inter-provincial conference, though shrewdly conceived, did not pan out the results he had counted upon. Mr. Mowat is too old a bird to be caught in a net spread within range of his spectacles, and Messrs. Mercier and Norquay are not far behind him in ability to identify a snake's tail when they see it protruding from a hole. To Mr. Wiman's bitter chagrin, the representatives of the banner provinces stood carefully aloof from his meeting, though he ought to be reconciled to that sort of thing when he recollects that The Mail's manager was ashamed to be identified with him at Detroit and Buffalo. The Maritime Province delegates who went to hear 'Ras bid big money for "broilers and sich" are all more or less openly avowed Annexationists, and one of them, Longley, is a notorious crank on that subject; but even they did not venture to formally endorse the Staten Island adventurer. They, by silence, simply gave consent. It is significant that no one present ventured to move a resolution in favor of Commercial Annexation, and that all the chief apostle of the fad received for his pains was that meaningless vote of thanks which is the portion of every platform lecturer good, bad, or indifferent, who meanders up and down the land with a bundle of manuscript in his gripsack. Of course a carefully cooked report, prepared under Mr. Wiman's supervision, was telegraphed over Mr. Wiman's wires to Mr. Wiman's Toronto organs.

Is was the old story, with adaptations thought suitable to the locality. As usual, the details of the scheme were not stated. They are still in the clouds. But everybody would be made rich and happy by "putting nickels in their slots" under increased taxation without representation. The most novel feature of the harangue was the declaration that it was a pity that the American revolution had not spread north of the St. Lawrence, and that the British flag had been permitted to remain in Canada. Had the French Canadians joined in the rebellion of 1775, argued 'Ras, they would now be prosperous and progressive instead of being poor and unenlightened. So his argument is reported in his own report. Let no apologist of treason assert after this that the Wiman movement is not in the interest of what The New York Times calls "A change of flags."

Mr. Wiman gave himself the lie when he told the Quebecers that his fad would make the fortunes of both farmers and manufacturers by increasing the prices of what the former had to sell, while enabling them to buy manufactured goods in the United States more cheaply than at home. This statement may safely be allowed to go on its way alone, branding as it goes the man who made it for what he is.

'Ras did high for the sympathy of the Quebec lumbermen. He promised them the earth and the wealth thereof if they would fall down and worship him. His statement that the Americans have destroyed their own forests and must now have access to ours answers itself, because it is conceded by political economists of both schools that the consumer who *must* have a certain article which he cannot produce himself *must* also pay the price fixed by the producer, plus any duty exacted upon the consumer's side of the boundary. Therefore, according to 'Ras himself, the lumbermen of Canada have nothing to gain by the removal of the duty upon lumber, which is something that interests the Americans only; but, supposing our lumbermen had anything to gain by the proposed change, the rest of us would not consent to sacrifice our autonomy for their special benefit, nor are we anxious to throw open our timber resources to the ravages of a reckless people who confess that they have ruthlessly destroyed their own forests. It is the duty of our statesmen to conserve our forests rather than to invite their speedy removal for the sake of an immediate gain altogether out of proportion to their proper value.

When Mr. Wiman told the Quebecers that C. U. would produce a great revival of wooden ship building in their port he insulted their intelligence. He knows well that the era of wooden ships is past, never to return, that the country of his choice, whose tariff he is trying to thrust upon us, is a by-word among the nations because of her lack of a mercantile marine, and that his own allies attribute this fact to that very tariff. Mr. Wiman has little respect for veracity and still less for his hearers.

His attempt to "taffy" the hierarchy fell as flat as it deserved to. What have the hierarchy to do with the prices of "broilers" or hogs? It is upon these and hundred things that Mr. Wiman bases his appeals to the Canadian public, but when it comes to changing flags, or deploring the failure of the Declaration of Independence to cross the St. Lawrence, the clergymen of all denominations will be found standing where they stood in 1775 and again in 1812. They are not anxious for the Americanization of our customs and laws, particularly our marriage laws which, unlike those of Wimanland, do not favor consecutive polygamy and legalized prostitution. Mr. Wiman is making a sad mess of himself and his cause, which he begat in vanity and is rearing upon misrepresentation.

Where They Miss the Point.

Several American papers, some of them published across the border and others on this side of it—manage most dexterously to miss a principal point in the practical working of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854-66. They talk about certain American products having been admitted free into Canada, and then ask, with an air of triumph: "Was not that discriminating against England?" To which we reply: Not at all. For the articles admitted free from the States were such as we never think of getting from England. Take this for example: Suppose we were to admit free wheat flour and Indian corn imported from England, we would be doing the Mother Country no favor thereby. And, conversely, no damage to England would result, were we to put high duties on these articles when imported thence.

The late Hon. George Brown had this extremely practical point well before him when he was framing his Draft Treaty of 1874. He had embraced in it certain schedules of manufactured goods, the selection of articles being made expressly on the ground that they were such as we never imported from England anyway. Instance, mowers and reapers and heavy cotton goods of certain specified kinds. They were articles which we would not import from England even under free trade; if we imported them at all it would be from the United States, and from no other country in the world. Whether Mr. Brown's selection of articles would have entirely fulfilled what he had in view, had his draft treaty been adopted, we need not now enquire. But certain it is that what he designed to do was to frame a list of manufactured articles such that, whether we admitted them free or put a heavy duty upon them, would have made no difference to England worth speaking of. For Mr. Brown was better informed as to facts than was that newspaper published in his own native City of Edinburgh—The Courant—which said in 1879 that now the Canadians had gone and put high protective duties on manufactured articles, and would thenceforth be making their own supply of stoves, farm machinery and such like at home, instead of getting the same from the Mother Country!

All through it suits the Commercial Unionists to keep out of sight this important fact! That while Canadian manufactures are in a general way *like* those of the United States, they are in a general way *unlike* those of England. Therefore it is not English manufacturers, but American, who would most hurt ours by competition under free trade. If you wish to get a telling example of how this works—and to get it into your head so that you will remember it—visit some of our wholesale dry goods warehouses, where you will be thus informed: That whereas, under high duties and the great expansion of the cotton manufacture in Canada, our imports of British cotton goods are scarcely affected at all, our imports of American cottons have been cut down to a trifle. And the reason why is simply this—that Canadian cotton looms are running on exactly the same kinds of goods as are made in Massachusetts, whereas England makes cotton goods in endless variety of such kinds as we do not attempt in Canada at all. Consequently in the cotton trade our competition and our rivalry is not with Lancashire, but with Massachusetts. It is not free trade with England, but free trade with the Northern States that we have most to dread. Perhaps woolen goods offer almost the only important exception to this general rule. There, let it be admitted, it is Old England, and not New England, that we would have to compete with under free trade. But it is certain that in four-fifths of our Canadian manufactures our competition would be with the Northern States, as we have said.

And this is the competition to which the American party in Canada now invites us. May the gods avert!

Questions for The Mail.

If a Canadian subject believes Commercial Union with the United States will lead to annexation, is he not justified in resisting it?

If my patriotism conflicts with my chances of pecuniary gain, am I not justified in standing by the former?

If Commercial Union of necessity would lead to annexation would The Mail continue to advocate it?

If to enrich the farmers of this country political union with the United States is necessary will The Mail favor it?

It Would be Practically Political Slavery.

The insincerity and hypocrisy of the faction who pretend to be anxious for Canada's assumption of the power to make treaties with all foreign nations, without reference to the Imperial authorities, is conclusively demonstrated by the fact that the same gang are also clamoring for a politico-commercial revolution that would forever put it out of Canada's power to negotiate a commercial treaty with anybody. Adopt Commercial Union and you bind yourself to have no dealings with any other country than the United States, unless the latter shall have first decided that it is to their interest to trade with that particular country. Then Canada would be compelled to freely admit the goods of that particular country, still in discrimination against Britain and Britons, whether it suited Canada's interests to do so or not. This would practically involve political slavery, because we would have to do as we were told, and that without representation in the body issuing the ukase. This is the most monstrous and insulting proposition ever made to a free people. Even that great majority of Canadians who regard it with loathing feel disgraced that any faction of people calling themselves Canadians should be so utterly devoid of every sentiment of patriotism and self-respect as to seriously entertain it. But the latter are unwittingly doing good by their inconsistency in demanding the right to make treaties independently of Britain by calling attention to and emphasizing the fact that the Wiman scheme would deprive us of such diplomatic rights as we already possess, and bind us over for the future, not to hold intercourse with any other people then those of the United States.

Although the members of the inter-provincial conference went up to the registry office and registered an oath never to reveal what transpired in their secret society, The World is in a position to state that there was great applause when the Premier of Manitoba remarked to the Premier of Quebec: "Is is a long time between drinks."

Among the leading organs of United States opinion which have declared that it must be "Annexation or nothing" are the following: The New York Sun, Buffalo Courier and Express, Rochester Herald, Post-Express and Democrat and Chronicle, Chicago Times, Philadelphia North American and Record, Pittsburg Times, Cleveland Leader, and others too numerous to mention. "Annexation or nothing" is their response to the cry from this side for "anything to beat the N.P." A great many things have been tried to beat the N.P., but of all the false and futile cries that have been raised against it that of C.U. is the falsest and most futile, and will prove the most disastrous to its authors. They have delivered themselves into the hands of the Canadian majority and they shall not escape without loss of their baggage and artillery.

The Intelligencer desires The Mail to understand that in Belleville there are more Liberals opposed to Commercial Union than there are Conservatives who favor it. Same here, and everywhere else, so far as we can learn. There are large numbers of Liberals who see in The Mail's new departure merely an attempt to vent a personal spite against Sir John, and to that end a false friendship for its former opponents, who had better carefully consider the ex-Tory organ's claims upon their confidence before following its lead. A man who has betrayed one party will betray another when opportunity offers.

The Fatal Parallel.

From The Belleville Intelligencer.

Globe, Oct. 22, 1887:	Globe, Oct. 25, 1887:
In fact he took no position that commits him definitely against the scheme, and we fully expect that he will change his opinion as to political separation being a necessary consequence of Unrestricted Reciprocity.	The Canadian Government, if they fairly represented Canada, might reasonably make formal protest against Mr. Chamberlain's appointment, because he has been rash enough to express opinion against a method of settlement that may be proposed, and which would be particularly beneficial to Canadian interests.

Increased Taxation Without Representation

From The Hamilton Spectator.

Fine wools enter Canada free of duty. Such wools, if unwashed, pay a duty of ten cents per pound when imported into the United States. If washed they pay twenty cents, if scoured thirty cents per pound. Under Commercial Annexation, they would pay like duties when imported into Canada. In 1886 we imported of such wool 12,000,000 pounds. That would pay a duty of $1,200,000. Of that sum we would retain about $202,300; the rest would be paid into the Washington treasury.

Steel rails enter Canada free. In the United States they pay $17 a ton. Last year we imported 38,472 tons of steel rails, which is much below the average. Under Commercial Union, if those rails were imported we would pay a duty of $650,000 upon them, of which $50,000 would go into the Treasury at Ottawa and $600,000 into the Treasury at Washington. But in fact we should buy the rails in the United States. Present prices of rails in England, $20 a ton; in Philadelphia, $35 a ton.

These are but examples of the manner in which Canadians would be taxed under Commercial Union for the benefit of the United States.

An American Opinion.

Concerning the interpretation to be given to that part of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Belfast, wherein he touched upon Commercial Union, also as to what Commercial Union really means, The Chicago Times thus remarks:

What he did say was that if Canada wanted Commercial Union she could have it, adding: "But Canada knows perfectly well that Commercial Union with the United States means political separation from Great Britain, for it is quite impossible that Great Britain should retain all the responsibilities and obligations of the colonial connection, when all the advantages are taken away."

Probably Mr. Chamberlain thought the Canadians ought to know that the kind of Commercial Union now under discussion means political separation from Great Britain, and supposed it would be regarded as only a just compliment to their intelligence to assume that they did know it. But the result proves that some of them do not deserve even that very moderate compliment, for The Globe, which no doubt expresses the views of many Canadians, says most emphatically that "Canada does not know that Commercial Union means separation from Britain. If she thought any such result would come from Commercial Union, she would drop the subject at once, and seek for some other way of escape from the consequences of the riotous misgovernment of the last nine years. It is because she believes Commercial Union to be not only perfectly compatible with British connection, but the only way of preserving it and of putting herself in point of wealth and prosperity alongside of the United States, that she favors the agitation."

Seeing that The Globe is an opposition paper, its authority to speak for Canada, and to say that "she" believes this and favors that, is questionable, to say the least. It would be much more to the purpose to show how the proposed customs union can be practically worked in any manner to which the parties concerned will consent; how it can be worked otherwise than by a complete surrender of all legislative control over matters connected with tariff taxes either on the part of Canada or on the part of the United States, so long as the former is politically connected with Britain and the British Government can exercise the legislative power for the Dominion. A lucid solution of this political puzzle would be much more to the purpose than any number of sweeping assertions as to what Canada believes or favors. To some people who look at the matter from the standpoint of the practicable this puzzle seems rather difficult. If The Globe can solve it, it would confer a favor by doing so.

St. George's Church, New York.

Editor World: The many friends of Rev. Mr. Rainsford, formerly of St. James', Toronto, now of St. George's, New York, will, I am sure, be gratified to learn that he has met with such unqualified success in his new sphere of duties. The change he has brought about is something marvellous, and has to be seen to be appreciated. But the article you copy from The New York World is rather overdone when it states that "When he came to St. George's five years ago from Toronto the first thing he did was to make all the seats in the church free." This is quite a mistake. That was the only bunker and his porter are all on the same footing" is a fallacy. The pews are not free and unappropriated, but are occupied by the swells, who pay for them (just as it is in many of our own churches in Toronto) to the exclusion of the poor as well as strangers, as the writer can speak from personal experience. Possibly Mr. Rainsford may have services which are free and open to the public, but nevertheless the pews are rented, and very naturally claimed by those who pay for them. The day has not arrived when a New York swell in an uptown church is willing to take his seat alongside of his porter.

AN ADMIRER OF MR. RAINSFORD.

The Ontario Investment (London) Funds.

Editor World: To the very pert remarks of B.K.L. on Mr. Charles Murray's defence of his conduct as president of the Ontario Investment Association of London let us add that if these conspirators are allowed to escape punishment, not only will there be a great failure of justice, but the greatest of commercial blunders will have been committed. Our only security against fraud is the certainty of punishment. The reason why the Bank of England is not defrauded is that it is well known that the man who shall commit even the smallest forgery upon it would be pursued unrelentingly and to the ends of the earth. The friends in the Ontario Investment Association of London are sure to produce a very bad impression in England and thus to increase the difficulty of procuring money there at a moment of tightness here. It would be well if all our financial corporations could combine and form a mutual defence fund for the prosecution of offenders of this kind, in order that the fear of a little expense might not operate, as it too often does, as a shield to criminals whom it is of the most vital importance to the whole of our commercial community to bring to condign justice.

A STOCKHOLDER.

Why Don't They Wake Up?

Editor World: Some two weeks ago, shortly after the attack on the street car drivers at the Woodbine, Ald. Jones on behalf of the residents requested the Police authorities to look into the matter. They promised to try and punish the roughs, but since then nothing has been done. People are asking why that is so, as the names of three parties were given to the police, but for some cause no action has been taken. The Waterworks affair has made people suspicious, and they are asking: "Is there something rotten in the State of Denmark?"

WOODBINE.

Canadians Will Not Have It.

Editor World: It is wonderful that Mr. Goldwin Smith cannot see the difference between Commercial Union and commercial independence. The two principles are directly opposite. In the time of George Brown the principle was then settled by Mr. Gladstone as Premier of Britain and Mr. Mackenzie as Premier of Canada. Mr. Gladstone then said there could be no favored-country treaty. Now we did not get commercial independence without a great deal of argument for it, but we persisted that the principle was right and got an acknowledgment of it in time. Why, the London Times, mistaking the principle we were asking for, told us if we really wanted to go, all we had to do was to declare it and we could go, and a shot would not be fired. A true principle will prevail, but this Commercial Union is wrong-side first; therefore, it cannot come up for discussion at the fishery convention. The Americans dare not be the first to propose discussion on it, for they would immediately be asked to explain what they meant. Would not our Commissioners have a high old time hearing the Yankees explain. Well, Britain won't, and we may be sure Canada won't. This is where they are wrong-side first; a colony cannot do it. The first step towards such an act is to declare ourselves independent. If Canada had done that then she could enter into negotiations to form whatever alliance she liked; that is we would have set up house on our own "hook."

Now Chamberlain is right. He is treating the Canadian people as a very intelligent people; that is he takes it as being not necessary to give a full explanation of his words, but he is sure that Canadians will read them aright. He does not say that the Canadians cannot have Commercial Union with the States if they like, but does say that we cannot as British subjects. It is quite simple. We must first throw off our allegiance to Britain; then we could enter into the union as states, or Commercial Union. Are the people willing for that? We know that they are not.

Is that the great and grand sublime destiny that Canadians desire to fill—to be the tail end of another people instead of being a great, grand and noble race by ourselves? I have every confidence that the Canadian people will yet make their mark on the world.

Mitchell, Ont., Oct. 26. R.

Hands Off.

Editor World: I observe in to-day's World that the Postmaster is painting the town red. While he is about it, it won't be have the unsightly hands, that somebody has placed on the lamp posts bearing his street letter boxes, removed. J.M.

Mara & Co., Grocers, 280 Queen-street West.

Have one of the largest and choicest stocks of fine groceries, teas, coffees, wines, etc., of any house in Ontario. They also receive daily the best creamery and dairy butter obtainable. They send regularly to residences for orders when required, and deliver the same day. 246

AMUSEMENTS.

Lotta Among a Great Circle of Old Friends —"Pawn Ticket No. 210" a Big Success.

The ever popular Lotta waltzed on to the stage of the Grand Opera House last night in her own well known fashion. She had a splendid audience before her, the little actress was in good shape and it was not long before she invested Uncle Harris' pawnshop with so much mirth and hilarity that everyone in the house found himself laughing heartily and frequently. The merits of Lotta in her personation of the mischief-making girl have so often been referred to and are so well known by all theatre goers that it would be superfluous to mention them. She must be growing older in years, but she prances around as nimbly as ever and looks just as youthful as she did years ago. "Pawn Ticket No. 210" is the title of the piece in which she appears, and besides the principal character of Mac it contains others that demand good histrionic ability to personate. Such characters are those of Uncle Harris and Montague Flash, which were ably filled by John Howson and G. C. Boniface, jr. The play took thoroughly well last night, and there were several calls before the curtain.

The same piece will be presented to-night and to-morrow afternoon. On Saturday night, by request, Lotta will appear in "The Little Detective."

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

From The New York Tribune.

There is nothing on the stage to which "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" can be compared. Perhaps the nearest approach in weird psychological interest is Irving's performance of Mathias in "The Bells." All the salient points in Stevenson's famous romance have been preserved. New elements of interest have been supplied and a strong, fascinating melodrama is the result. Even to the unthinking, who do not fathom the depth of the moral lesson conveyed, the play must possess a strong and powerful interest. There is never a moment when the interest weakens, and while the tone of the play is decidedly sombre, it holds the audience throughout every development. It is beautifully staged. The scenery, painted effects and lighting are all in keeping. Mr. Mansfield has done his part in a manner that is far removed from commonplace, but thoroughly in harmony with the weird, supernatural tone of the whole production. The cast is excellent; the making up of the lights is a revelation to those accustomed to the stereotyped effects, and in every detail it is a novel, impressive and artistic performance. Mr. Mansfield has accomplished what no actor before him has done. He has given distinct individuality to two widely divergent characters, as widely removed as though an abyss separated them. For dramatic purposes he has embodied his own idea of Dr. Jekyll, and he does with a steadfastness, for which he deserves credit, and in every detail it is a novel, impressive and artistic performance. Mr. Mansfield has accomplished what no actor before him has done. He has given distinct individuality to two widely divergent characters, as widely removed as though an abyss separated them. For dramatic purposes he has embodied his own idea of Dr. Jekyll, and he does with a steadfastness, for which he deserves credit, and in every detail it is a novel, impressive and artistic performance. Mr. Mansfield has accomplished what no actor before him has done. He has given distinct individuality to two widely divergent characters, as widely removed as though an abyss separated them. For dramatic purposes he has embodied his own idea of Dr. Jekyll, and only by a neck, in 5.05, being 7 sec. faster than the Green Steeplechase on Saturday last, he proved himself an A1 halfbreed. Taking into consideration he was pitted against a thoroughbred at even weights the performance was a good one. The judges were Joseph Duggan, Alex. Shields and J. H. Mead.

MATCH—$300—gentlemen riders. Short steeplechase course.

T. P. Phelan's ch g. Driftwood, aged, by Stockwood—Vanetta, 160 ..... (Owner) 1
Owen a Gates' gr g. Silver King, 6, by Terror—Unknown, 160 ..... (Mr. Loudon) 2

Time—5.06.

The Race—Driftwood made the running till entering the regular track, when Silver King moved up, and at the last hurdle had a slight advantage, but in jumping the grey swerved into the rails, which allowed Driftwood to again assume the lead which he held to the finish, winning by a neck.

A claim of foul was made on the grounds that Driftwood interfered with his opponent on the stretch coming to the last hurdle, and that Mr. Phelan struck Silver King over the head with his whip, but the judges failed to see the foul and the race was awarded to Driftwood.

Mr. Phelan Vindicated.

Editor World: Having noticed the controversy in your paper between Messrs. Phelan and Torrance regarding the race on Saturday last, I certainly think Mr. Torrance showed great anxiety in getting the horses off, while other members of the executive were equally anxious to secure 100 to 5 chances on Inspire, which proved a good thing with Driftwood and Repeater out. Mr. Torrance claims they were twenty minutes late, but apparently lost sight of the fact that the first race was started thirty minutes after the time appointed; and it was unfair for him to make up this lost time at the expense of those gentlemen left in the paddock. He might certainly, after the miserable exhibition he made in the Hunt Cup and Steeplechase, have started a full field in the Hunters' Steeplechase. Mr. Phelan has to-day proved beyond doubt that Driftwood could have won without his time against Silver King—over the same course, same weights—is thirty-eight seconds faster than the time made by Inspire. A. S.

Mr. Harwood Comes to Grief.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—There was a good attendance at the races here to-day. The weather was unfavorable, but the track much improved. The day's sport was brought to a close with a steeplechase, for which has since, in an accident to the Baltimore gentleman rider, Mr. Harwood, who had his leg broken by his horse Wheatly falling with him.

FIRST RACE—A heavy weight handicap sweepstakes for all ages. 1 mile—Bessie Jones, 110, won; Ovid, 115, 2d; Salvini, 97, 3d. Time 1.16. *Pools*: Patrocles $32, King Crab $31, Salvini $25, Bessie Jones $24, Ovid $22, Harvard $10, Broughton, Al Reed and Umpire $7 each, field $8.

SECOND RACE—Purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, 1 mile and allowances. 1 mile—Eolian, 123, won; Hanover, 114, 2d; Catesby gelding, 105, 3d. Time 1.42. *Pools*: Hanover and Roman $25 each, King of Norfolk $8, Ontario $6, field $5.

THIRD RACE—Capital Stakes, for 2-year-olds, at $50 each, with $800 added, of which $200 to the second, $100 to the third. 5½ furlongs.

J. E. Phelan's b. c. Raceland, by Billet—Calomel, 122	1
A. Belmont's b. c. George Oyster, 115	2

Time—1.14.

Pools: Raceland $100, George Oyster $50.

FOURTH RACE—Congress Stakes, for all ages at $50 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to 2d; selling allowances. 1½ miles.

M. Jordan's b. m. Swift, 4, by Great Tom—Mariposa, 99	1
W. Jennings' b. g. Glenmound, 3, 86	2
W. E. Burch's b. g. Pasha, 4, 86	3

Time—1.56½.

Pools: Swift $100, Tulle Dee $25, Phil Lee $27, Pasha $26, Joe Cotton $14, Glenmound $12, Patrocles $7, Lottery $6, field $6.

FIFTH RACE—Handicap steeplechase sweepstakes, for all ages, $20 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to 2d. Full course—John Henry, 138, won; Wellington, 150 $2, Jim McGovern, 145, 3d. Time, 4.29½. Wheatly fell and broke the leg of his rider, Mr. Harwood.

Racing in the South.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 27.—The autumn meeting at the West Side Park opened to-day with fair weather, a good attendance, but a heavy track.

FIRST RACE—Purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upwards, ¾ mile—Cupid, 90, won; Glenmore, 115, 2d; Col. Owens, 107, 3d. Time, 1.22. *Pools*: Glenmore $30, Col. Owens $15, Glenfisher and Cupid $10 each, field $8.

SECOND RACE—Purse $250, for maiden 2-year-olds. Owners' handicap, ¾ mile—Bridgelight, 88, won; Buckeye, 93, 2d. Time 58. *Pools*: Bridgelight $22, Dixie D. $7, Cousin Jeems and Corinne $5 each, field $5.

THIRD RACE—Purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances. 1 mile—Phil Lewis, 105, won; Frank Morris, 97, 2d; Jim Nave, 102, 3d. Time, 1.39½. *Pools*: Walker and Fronie Louise $10 each, Phil Lewis $7, Wanderoo, Jim Nave and Bixby $5 each.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, penalties and allowances. 1 mile—Paragon, 98, and John Morris, 107, ran a dead heat; Kensington, 97, 3d. Time 1.50½. In the run-off Paragon won in 1.52½. *Pools*: Paragon $20, Cora L. $10, Carus $8, John Morris and Alamo $6 each, Unique and Kensington $3 each.

Belmont Park Trotting Meeting Ended

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—This was the last day of the trotting meeting at Belmont Park. The unfinished 2.25 pacing race was the first event. El Monarch won the race, taking the sixth and seventh heats in 2.23½, 2.27; Frank W. 2d and Nellie June 2d. To-day's card resulted as follows:

2.40 class.

Daisy	1 1 1	Bessie G	5 2 2
Valdine	2 4 4	Oakland Boy	3 3 3
Topton Boy	4 3 3		

Time—2.36, 2.34¼, 2.34¼.

2.26 class (unfinished).

J. B. Richardson	2 1 1	Patti	5 3 3
Fiction	1 2 3	Geraldine	6 6 4
Allen H	7 3 2	Nettie Thom	4 7 7
Echo	3 4 6	Kate M	3 5 5

Time—2.28¾, 2.26¾, 2.26¾.

The race will be finished to-morrow.

Between the heats Johnston was driven to beat Little Brown Jug's record for three heats: 2.11¾, 2.11¾ and 2.12¼, with this result:

First Heat.		*Second Heat.*	
Quarter	35¼	Quarter	34
Half	1.04	Half	1.06
Three-quarters	1.33	Three-quarters	1.39¾
Mile	2.11¾	Mile	2.12¼

He was withdrawn in the third heat.

Trotting at Mystic Park.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—A previous day's unfinished race completed, one race decided in three straight heats and another carried over until to-morrow was the program at Mystic Park to-day. W. K. won the deciding heat in the 2.22 race, unfinished yesterday, in 2.24½. Alray 2d, Rex 3d.

The 2.29 class, with six starters, was quickly decided. J. B. taking three straight heats, Rex finishing second each time. Summary:

2.29 class. Purse $800, divided:

J. B.	1 1 1	Rex	2 2 2
Walt	5 3 3	Hopemont	4 4 4
Factory Boy	3 dr	Sister	ds

Time—2.36¼, 2.33, 2.35¼.

2.40 class. Purse $800, divided. (unfinished.)

Fred S	1 1 2 2	Mischief	6 3 5 4 4
G. F. H	3 5 1 1 3	Full Sheridan	4 4 4 5 6
Roscoe C	6 2 3 3		

Gloriation Wins Again.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—At the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day the Free Handicap Sweepstakes for 3-year-olds was won by Mr. R. Vyner's Cambridgeshire winner Gloriation, Mr. F. Douglas's colt Martlay 2d, and Lord Ellesmere's colt Grandison 3d.

They Will Probably Meet on Nov. 5.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club were notified yesterday by Mr. J. Allen Lowe of the willingness of the Cornwalls to play the champions of the C.A.L.A. in Montreal on Saturday, Nov. 5, for the trophy offered by Mr. Lowe. The Torontos will meet this evening to consider the matter. Judging from Mr. F. W. Garvin's statement to The World yesterday it is more than probable the match will be played. "If a fairly strong team can be secured," he said, "we will be on hand at the appointed time. I am afraid, however, we will have some difficulty at this late date in getting as strong a team as we should have in such an important match. Martin may not be able to go, and without his services it would be inadvisable to send a team down."

The terms of the proposed match provide for the payment of $200 to the Torontos, and $80 to the Cornwalls for expenses. If after paying advertising and other expenses a surplus should remain, it is to be divided equally between the clubs. The match is to be played on the Shamrock grounds.

John L. Sullivan Sails for England.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The steamer Cephalonia sailed for Liverpool this morning with John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, and party on board. A large crowd of sports paid him their parting respects.

The Gaudaur-Teemer Race Postponed.

LAKE MARANCOOK, Me., Oct. 27.—The weather early this afternoon was fine and it was confidently expected the Gaudaur-Teemer race would be rowed. The water, however, got rough later on and the race had to be postponed till to-morrow. The friends of both men are here in large numbers, backing their favorite, yet neither side is willing to give odds. It is expected to be the most closely contested race ever rowed.

DRIFTWOOD DEFEATS SILVER KING.

The Match Race at Woodbine—Other Sporting Matters.

The Driftwood-Silver King match race was undoubtedly a popular event, judging from the large gathering at Woodbine Park yesterday afternoon to witness the contest. The weather was all that could be desired and the crowd outnumbered that seen at some of the race meetings. Considerable betting was done, Silver King having the call at 2 to 1 on. The race resulted in an excellent contest, and although the favorite was defeated, and only by a neck, in 5.05, being 7 sec. faster than the Green Steeplechase on Saturday last, he proved himself an A1 halfbreed. Taking into consideration he was pitted against a thoroughbred at even weights the performance was a good one. The judges were Joseph Duggan, Alex. Shields and J. H. Mead.

MATCH—$300—gentlemen riders. Short steeplechase course.

T. P. Phelan's ch g. Driftwood, aged, by Stockwood—Vanetta, 160 ..... (Owner) 1
Owen a Gates' gr g. Silver King, 6, by Terror—Unknown, 160 ..... (Mr. Loudon) 2

Time—5.06.

The Race—Driftwood made the running till entering the regular track, when Silver King moved up, and at the last hurdle had a slight advantage, but in jumping the grey swerved into the rails, which allowed Driftwood to again assume the lead which he held to the finish, winning by a neck.

A claim of foul was made on the grounds that Driftwood interfered with his opponent on the stretch coming to the last hurdle, and that Mr. Phelan struck Silver King over the head with his whip, but the judges failed to see the foul and the race was awarded to Driftwood.

Mr. Phelan Vindicated.

Editor World: Having noticed the controversy in your paper between Messrs. Phelan and Torrance regarding the race on Saturday last, I certainly think Mr. Torrance showed great anxiety in getting the horses off, while other members of the executive were equally anxious to secure 100 to 5 chances on Inspire, which proved a good thing with Driftwood and Repeater out. Mr. Torrance claims they were twenty minutes late, but apparently lost sight of the fact that the first race was started thirty minutes after the time appointed; and it was unfair for him to make up this lost time at the expense of those gentlemen left in the paddock. He might certainly, after the miserable exhibition he made in the Hunt Cup and Steeplechase, have started a full field in the Hunters' Steeplechase. Mr. Phelan has to-day proved beyond doubt that Driftwood could have won without his time against Silver King—over the same course, same weights—is thirty-eight seconds faster than the time made by Inspire. A. S.

Mr. Harwood Comes to Grief.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—There was a good attendance at the races here to-day. The weather was unfavorable, but the track much improved. The day's sport was brought to a close with a steeplechase, for which has since, in an accident to the Baltimore gentleman rider, Mr. Harwood, who had his leg broken by his horse Wheatly falling with him.

FIRST RACE—A heavy weight handicap sweepstakes for all ages. 1 mile—Bessie Jones, 110, won; Ovid, 115, 2d; Salvini, 97, 3d. Time 1.16. *Pools*: Patrocles $32, King Crab $31, Salvini $25, Bessie Jones $24, Ovid $22, Harvard $10, Broughton, Al Reed and Umpire $7 each, field $8.

SECOND RACE—Purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, 1 mile and allowances. 1 mile—Eolian, 123, won; Hanover, 114, 2d; Catesby gelding, 105, 3d. Time 1.42. *Pools*: Hanover and Roman $25 each, King of Norfolk $8, Ontario $6, field $5.

THIRD RACE—Capital Stakes, for 2-year-olds, at $50 each, with $800 added, of which $200 to the second, $100 to the third. 5½ furlongs.

J. E. Phelan's b. c. Raceland, by Billet—Calomel, 122			1
A. Belmont's b. c. George Oyster, 115			2

Time—1.14.

Pools Raceland $100, George Oyster $50.

FOURTH RACE—Congress Stakes, for all ages at $50 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to 2d; selling allowances. 1½ miles.

M. Jordan's b. m. Swift, 4, by Great Tom—Mariposa, 99			1
W. Jennings' b. g. Glenmound, 3, 86			2
W. E. Burch's b. g. Pasha, 4, 86			3

Time—1.56½.

Pools: Swift $100, Tulle Dee $25, Phil Lee $27, Pasha $26, Joe Cotton $14, Glenmound $12, Patrocles $7, Lottery $6, field $6.

FIFTH RACE—Handicap steeplechase sweepstakes, for all ages, $20 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to 2d. Full course—John Henry, 138, won; Wellington, 150 $2, Jim McGovern, 145, 3d. Time, 4.29½. Wheatly fell and broke the leg of his rider, Mr. Harwood.

Racing in the South.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 27.—The autumn meeting at the West Side Park opened to-day with fair weather, a good attendance, but a heavy track.

FIRST RACE—Purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upwards, ¾ mile—Cupid, 90, won; Glenmore, 115, 2d; Col. Owens, 107, 3d. Time, 1.22. *Pools*: Glenmore $30, Col. Owens $15, Glenfisher and Cupid $10 each, field $8.

SECOND RACE—Purse $250, for maiden 2-year-olds. Owners' handicap, ¾ mile—Bridgelight, 88, won; Buckeye, 93, 2d. Time 58. *Pools*: Bridgelight $22, Dixie D. $7, Cousin Jeems and Corinne $5 each, field $5.

THIRD RACE—Purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances. 1 mile—Phil Lewis, 105, won; Frank Morris, 97, 2d; Jim Nave, 102, 3d. Time, 1.39½. *Pools*: Walker and Fronie Louise $10 each, Phil Lewis $7, Wanderoo, Jim Nave and Bixby $5 each.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, penalties and allowances. 1 mile—Paragon, 98, and John Morris, 107, ran a dead heat; Kensington, 97, 3d. Time 1.50½. In the run-off Paragon won in 1.52½. *Pools*: Paragon $20, Cora L. $10, Carus $8, John Morris and Alamo $6 each, Unique and Kensington $3 each.

Belmont Park Trotting Meeting Ended

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—This was the last day of the trotting meeting at Belmont Park. The unfinished 2.25 pacing race was the first event. El Monarch won the race, taking the sixth and seventh heats in 2.23½, 2.27; Frank W. 2d and Nellie June 2d. To-day's card resulted as follows:

2.40 class.

Daisy	1 1 1	Bessie G	5 2 2
Valdine	2 4 4	Oakland Boy	3 3 3
Topton Boy	4 3 3		

Time—2.36, 2.34¼, 2.34