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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1887.

Can We Confide in Them?

Our republican neighbors have many admirable characteristics, chief among these being their confidence in themselves and their country, their devotion to their flag, their business energy and capacity and their open-handed hospitality. To say that they have also their countervailing faults is to say that they are human. In their collective capacity they are prone to arrogance, self-sufficiency and international bad faith. No sun is as bright as their sun is, no moon so radiant, no climate so glorious, no institutions so free and effective, in fact no other people's dog has such a long tail as their dog has. Cave Canem!

That a faction of Canadians have encouraged them in these delusions does not alter the case. It rather emphasizes our neighbors' toploftical opinion of themselves, which finds its loftiest expression in their disregard for treaties and other international obligations. Not to go farther back than is necessary to the argument: they encouraged the rebellion of 1837; they encouraged the Fenian raid; they rejoiced in the Riel rebellion; they regard the N. P. as an insult, though it is the offspring of their own unreasonable tariff; they are attempting to fan the flames of a rebellion in Manitoba; they insist that they own the whole of Behring Sea, a hundred miles from shore; they insist that Canada has no jurisdiction three miles from her shores; they declare that the treaty of 1818 is of no effect, because it does not suit the present interests of a portion of their population; they evaded the plain provisions of the Washington treaty; they have repeatedly repudiated their public debts.

It is a people with such a diplomatic international record who now come to us 60,000,000 strong, our heaviest and keenest competitor in the markets of Britain, with a proposition that we exclude Britain from our markets and let them in free, that we shall pool our revenues with theirs and draw out what they see fit to grant us, and that we shall delegate to them power of attorney to enact all legislation affecting our trade and revenue.

The Canadian advocates of this extraordinary proposition admit that it cannot be accepted without a guarantee of its permanence. They admit that it would not do for us to enter into a temporary co-partnership dissoluble at the will of the senior partner, as the old reciprocity was; such a dissolution would throw us back upon our own resources, with no alternative except annexation, though by that time the haughty republicans might come to consider us not worth annexing. We should then find ourselves bemoaning the wasted years that ought to have been devoted to the upbuilding of our national independence and the development of our native resources. In vain does the man mourn who sits amid the ruins of a city once destroyed by an enemy for whom he opened the gates himself.

The Punic faith of our neighbors, when they think such faith suits their purposes, is of historical notoriety. If the treaty of 1818 be obsolete, as they claim it to be, a treaty of commercial union, though now favorable and acceptable to them, would become obsolete also whenever they thought it ought to.

The question which presents itself is—can we confide to their control our whole future? History and experience make answer emphatically in the negative.

Grasping at a Straw.

It is an old saying that "drowning men catch at straws," and it well illustrates what the advocates of commercial union are now trying. On Friday last, the House being in Committee of Supply, the bringing up of an item of $125,000 for maintenance of the fisheries protection fleet led to some remarks on the subject of the present difficulty. Thereupon Sir Richard Cartwright said he thought the opportunity a good one for the Premier to inform the House how the negotiations now pending are getting on. Sir John promptly complied, and, as everybody allowed, was as liberal in his explanations as might fairly be permitted by diplomatic considerations. He first affirmed Canada's unfaltering maintenance of her rights as laid down by the treaty of 1818; regarding which he said that there could be no compromise. His next point, and a most effective one it was, was that Canada's contention was fully and heartily sustained by Her Majesty's Government. He did not believe that in this matter there had been a single step taken, or that one would be taken, by the Home Government without consultation and conference with the Canadian Government, or without the assent of the latter either. And he thus concluded:

I think it would be well that I should go no further in speaking of this matter, except to say that the Government of the United States are friendly in the best sense of the word. [Applause.] A democratic government of that kind, depending every four years on the popular voice, is obliged to take steps different from a government otherwise constituted, but it is evident that the Government of President Cleveland is exceedingly friendly towards Canada, exceedingly friendly towards extending friendly relations with Canada, and I can only say that the British Government, as advised by us, is doing all it can to foster that feeling and to expedite the time when we may perhaps enjoy enlarged commercial relations between Canada and the United States. Sir John was greeted with applause from both sides of the House.

Those organs of the wronghead party that have been harping on, with disagreeable iteration, that Sir John was selling Canada's interests for honors in London to himself, must surely feel rebuked by the cheers which greeted his remarks from both sides of the House.

But what is the next turn-up after this? Why, that the commercial union enthusiasts have seized upon Sir John's very appropriate and friendly expression of a hope that pending difficulties will soon be settled, and that the time may be expedited when we may perhaps enjoy enlarged commercial relations between Canada and the United States—and have boldly tacked on to it *their* hope that the "enlarged commercial relations" of which he speaks do really mean nothing short of that present "fad" of theirs, which is called "unrestricted reciprocity" or "commercial union." And they are quite sure that Sir John is ready, should it appear that the country declares for commercial union, to take hold of it himself and put it through! We must say that this is carrying the joke too far. This conceit of theirs is about as wild a bit of dreaming, and at the same time about as presumptuous a piece of "cheek" as ever we came across. It would surely have been a treat to have been near enough to Sir John to have heard his first few "cursory remarks" on how the dunderheads of the Opposition press had been interpreting his friendly and diplomatic expression of the hopes entertained of a settlement agreeable to both parties.

For, indeed, if the present trouble is not to culminate in commercial war outright, it will have to be ended by "enlarged commercial relations" in some shape or other. Two offers have been made from our side: first, the offer of reciprocity in natural products, which dates back eight years, and which, as it has so long remained unaccepted, may be put down as refused. The other is of recent date, and was made by the Home Government, at the suggestion, or at least with the consent, of our own. From what Sir John says we are led to infer that either that proposal itself, or another sent from Washington instead, is now pending. But it does appear among the wildest of improbabilities that Sir John and his colleagues in Ottawa, with Her Majesty's Government in London to boot, are even now seriously considering a proposal for the commercial union of Canada with the United States, the very first condition of which must be the commercial exclusion of England. Really this is asking us to believe too much, we cannot get over this sticking-point and must stop right here. Meantime it might occur to reasonable people, who have not their heads filled with the preposterous dream of the voluntary commercial surrender of Canada to the United States, that we might have commercial relations somewhat enlarged beyond the present; but still not going the length of unconditional surrender on our part. But the commercial union wrongheads are grasping at a straw; and their wish is father to the thought which leads them to misinterpret so ludicrously Sir John's words of Friday last. We would advise them to read his speech of that day over again, also to study over again the record of the veteran statesman's whole life.

The humiliating manner in which President Cleveland was compelled to withdraw his offer of their captured battle flags to the Southern States indicates how much he knows of the spirit of the people over whom he presides. It indicates also that our neighbors cherish a profound respect for their own flag, and will brook nothing that can be construed into an insult thereto. For such sentiments, though carried to extremes, we honor them. Better far is such an extreme than the pliancy of that faction of dough-faced Canadians who proclaim that sentiment is nothing, that their flag is nothing, but that a few foreign dollars and cents are everything to them. Sentiment is God's best gift to a nation. Sentiment has made a sterile and sparsely populated Scotland a land to be proud of. Sentiment has made barren little Switzerland a land of freemen amid a group of despotisms. Sentiment has made Britain the centre of the greatest empire on earth. Sentiment has made the United States what she is. If Canada is ever to be anything more than she is—if she is to even hold her own—sentiment must be a prominent factor in her upbuilding.

On the same editorial page of yesterday's Globe in which the glorious reign of Victoria is set forth, the Deacon shows glimmerings of reason. The true facts of the case have appalled him into the admission "that Yankee vessels are not seen in foreign ports and make but a poor show even in their own seaports." Why then should we be asked to sever company with the seven fat cows and annex ourselves to the lean? Canada has no desire to be swallowed by an emaciated and greedy republic.

The recent outbreak among the southwestern Apaches is reported by the investigating committee to have been due to bad whisky. Would it not be better to say that it was brought about by the union of two very bad elements, Indian and whisky, and resulting in showing that the latter is even stronger and worse than the former.

Commercial Union.

Editor World: Allow me to enter a brief reply to Professor Goldwin Smith's letters of the 18th and to-day in The Mail. I have no doubt the learned doctor intended to state the facts connected with the debate on the Board of Trade correctly, but either from the force of his own conviction or from information of an unreliable character, his statement wears a hue that the correct coloring would not warrant. I know personally the majority of the members of the Board of Trade and have no hesitation in saying that the meeting that disposed of the question was a fair representative one, and if the question were voted on many times the result would be the same. No one interest disposed of the subject. Had every member of the Board been present and voted, the result would have been the same.

I attended the meetings in hopes that the discussion would have brought out some facts and arguments founded on them to show the advantages that commercial union would confer on our country, but except wide sweeping statements, unsustained by even a show of reliable data, nothing was said. Prof. Smith and those favoring this ill-timed crudity must know that the onus rests on those proposing it to establish the proposition affirmed in Mr. Darling's resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Smith. The facts in favor have not yet been brought forth, and Dr. Smith will not surely think that I am either personal or aggressive if I ask him as a gentleman of leisure to produce them through the columns of the press, once everywhere in this country to receive his utterances on any subject engaging the public attention. I entirely deny that the scheme, as I heard it propounded, would benefit Canada. If its advocates had any data to support it let us have them. The learned doctor thinks he cannot be considered prejudiced in saying that scarcely the semblance of an argument was advanced to prove that the farmer, the lumberman, the miner, and the fisherman would not be gainers by admission to their natural markets. I do not know what is understood by "natural markets." If it means the place where people may sell and buy to the greatest advantage, then I repeat as I stated at the meeting that the United States is not the best market for our people. As I am open to conviction I will read with care and pleasure the professor's proofs. An appeal is made to classes of our community and that appeal is never made in vain where personal interests are involved. We have some in this country as in all countries who, regardless of the necessities of their common nationality, will, when they see among the spoils a goodly Babylonish garment, a few shekels of silver and a wedge of gold, stay the hand that should be raised against the common foe to cover up for their own use the treasure, even though it was dedicated to the services of God, thus becoming guilty at once of the double crime of sacrilege and treason. Nations are neither created nor held together by such men. We must consider the interests of the whole and the man who has ignorantly entered upon a profitless business ought to take to something else. We have to attend to the interests of the whole community. In this consideration we cannot, even if the case were in some respects analogous, take the case cited by the Professor, of Scotland when annexed to England, as Scotland really had scarcely any foreign market at the time and the union was political as well as commercial. The people that have but one commercial destiny can have, in the nature of things, but one political destiny. If we must have commercial union we must have annexation or be absorbed and dealt with at our master's pleasure. For one I would infinitely rather have to meet the whole question of annexation at once. There would then be certainty about it. If our manifest destiny be to unite with our cousins across the lines why introduce, as is proposed by commercial union, this element of uncertainty. Why, after millions have been invested on a scheme terminable at the option of either party, should those millions be swept away? Why should we risk ourselves in the hand of a people who have about one-sixth of their voting population ready to follow the loudest-mouthed demagog, if he will only bring about a war with Great Britain?

Why should we enter into relationship with a people who have now by the highest power of their land, as is enacted in the Retaliation Bill, declared commercial war upon us? The wisdom of their enlightened President alone stands between our existing relationships and closed ports.

Suppose we had another 1812 difficulty or even a Trent disturbance, what is to become of us? Are we to declare in favor of Great Britain or the United States? Visionaries may imagine we can stand neutral in case of a contest, but the history of the race has established in such cases that "he that is not for us is against us." Suppose (a very improbable case) that we have stipulations, guarantees and checks entered into by both the United States and Great Britain that we should be permitted to remain neutral, what is to be said of a scheme that proposes to place at the disposal of a foreign country the exclusive power to deal with our taxation without a voice from ourselves? What can the defenders of the Boston Harbor tea affair say to this? We are to put our heads under a perpetual yoke of bondage, for what?—that we may close our ports to all the world and open them to 60,000,000 of people. What we want is what we have—the markets of the world, with the oceans as the highways of the nations. This letter is already too long; I may either supplement it or reply in case of further correspondence.

Toronto, June 21. D. BLAIN.

Sunday Street Cars.

Editor World: In reply to my letter on the above subject "S. H." has thrown away his sarcasm as I did not say that I "kept horses, having no use for them." And if "S. H.," who boasts of his common sense, will take a little more pains to read my letter he will find it conveys no such meaning. I will excuse him, however, as I see by his replies to other writers that his arguments are mainly fault-finding. He kindly insinuates that I need true religion. Perhaps I do; and if true religion teaches men to force the hard-working ditchers who toil early and late away down in our sewers for six days of the week, our artisans cooped up in hot and poorly ventilated shops, our salespeople standing behind the counter while others are asleep in bed, the toiling thousands in their various employments; our poor women, harassed with the family cares, day after day shut up in small, badly-drained houses, and who seldom get half-a-dozen blocks away from home; if, I say, true religion teaches me to debar these people from the luxury of fresh air and a walk through the cool woods, then I have none of it; but if it stimulates a man to care for the physical welfare of his fellows, if it suggests a sympathy for the delicate wife and sickly child, if it broadens a man's heart so that he rejoices in the joys of others, if it teaches equal rights to all, rich and poor, then I have just enough to feel a deep regret that, while I am able to keep a horse and enjoy myself, there are those who force others, less fortunate, to walk or stay at home. COMMON SENSE.

Retaliation.

Editor World: I see it stated in some of the newspapers that the firm of Park, Davis & Co., wholesale druggists and pharmaceutical manufacturers, of Detroit, whose goods, I understand, are extensively used by physicians and druggists in Canada, have discharged from their employ all of their hands living on this side of the river.

I am not posted as to the facilities of our Canadian manufacturers of such goods for supplying the home trade, but it appears to me that the drug trade and physicians generally throughout the Dominion would be justified in boycotting all goods bearing the name of Park, Davis & Co. I may just state that I am in no way connected with the trade, as you will see by my hand enclosed herewith. I am a narrow-minded bigot, but not a Canadian who takes a pride in his native country's progress, and does not like to see her citizens unfairly discriminated against in the way this firm of Park, Davis & Co. are said to have done. CANADA FIRST.

Toronto, June 20.

The Tobacco Chewer.

Editor World: Is there no way in which that thoroughly beastly nuisance the tobacco juice expectorator can be extinguished? I was coming down this morning in my usual street car when one of those nasty fellows came in and planked himself down right opposite me—Mansell, Knight, Hornes, McQuinney, Tinling. Time 13m. Attendance—800. Umpire—McLean.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

		R.	H.	E.
At Hamilton:				
Scranton	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	5	10	
Hamilton	0 1 0 0 2 1 2 4 0—	10	17	9
Batteries: Meakin and Schriver, Wood and Moore.				
At Jersey City:		R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 0—	6	11	2
Jersey City	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	1	7	3
Batteries: Higgins and Buckley, Jacobs and Horner.				
At Newark:		R.	H.	E.
Utica	0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—	3	12	2
Newark	1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2—	5	8	1
Batteries: Hoffordand Sexsmith, Miller and Derby.				

American Association Games.

		R.	H.	E.
At Cleveland:				
Louisville	6 4 0 4 0 0 2 5 0—	21	27	2
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—	1	5	2
Batteries: Ramsay and Kerins, Crowell and Reipschlager.				
At Cincinnati:		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—	2	3	4
Cincinnati	0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—	3	8	2
Batteries: King and Bushong, Smith and Baldwin.				
At New York:		R.	H.	E.
Athletics	0 3 0 0 2 0 0 3 x—	8	10	3
Mets	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2—	4	10	4
Batteries: Weyhing and Milligan, Lynch and Holbert.				
At Baltimore:		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 2 0 1 0 1 2 1 x—	8	10	4
Brooklyn	0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—	4	8	6
Batteries: Smith and Fulmer, Porter and Peoples.				

National League Games.

		R.	H.	E.
At Detroit:				
Washington	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—	4	11	4
Detroit	3 1 0 2 3 0 0 0 x—	9	12	2
Batteries: Gilmore and Mack, Weidman and Brady.				
At Chicago:		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—	4	11	4
Chicago	0 0 0 1 2 2 4 0 x—	9	15	4
Batteries: Ferguson and Clements, Baldwin and Daly.				
At Indianapolis:		R.	H.	E.
Boston	1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0—	5	11	2
Indianapolis	0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—	4	9	3
Batteries: Conway and O'Rourke, Boyle and Myers.				

Rain prevented the New York-Pittsburg game at Pittsburg.

Dust from the Diamond.

The Toronto team left yesterday afternoon for Syracuse where they play to-day and to-morrow. Friday and Saturday they meet Scranton, and on Monday tackle the Lockport team in an exhibition game. McKinley and Sheppard were both too ill to accompany the team, and Crane and Davis will, therefore, have to do the pitching. Slattery was in no condition to play, but it was necessary to take him. Crane's hit over the east fence in the Scranton game has been measured. The distance was 168 yards. "It was every foot of that," said Manager Denny last night at Scrantons.

A rumor is current that several of the International League clubs are in financial trouble. One of them, it is said, will go under after July 4, but The World does not believe the backers of the club referred to will consent to its dismemberment.

To shut out two teams in one day is creditable to the Hams, and just what might be expected from the Hams.

Utica seems to have at last parted with its hard luck, and teams which heretofore have scalped the Utes will find they cannot do it hereafter with ease.

In the Hamilton game yesterday with two men on the bases and McQuiery at the bat, Crane pitched three wide balls in succession. "What shall I do?" asked the big first baseman of Collins, the captain. "Just as you please," replied Collins, and thereupon the ex-National Leaguer struck out ingloriously at the next ball, only to foul out to McCormick.

"There is a ball player," remarked Denny Mack of the Scrantons as Alberts stepped up to the plate in the first inning at Hamilton yesterday.

The Otters will accept challenges from clubs whose members are under 16. Address E. Saunders, 230 Bathurst-street.

The retail dry goods clerks of Toronto will play the retail trade of Hamilton in that city on Dominion Day. The Toronto clerks and their friends go by special excursion.

The Cadets will meet any club under 15 for two matches on June 30 and Dominion Day. Wm. Hayes, 215 King-street east.

McAuliffe, the catcher who was here some weeks ago, has signed with St. Paul.

Mansell of the Hams is responsible for the story of an olden time game when he was playing in a league club. The team received the usual guarantee for a game with some village club, the understanding being that the game should be called at a certain hour to enable the visitors to return home that evening. The home team went to the bat first and had made 78 runs with no one out, when the game was called.

"The Scrans may jump on us, the Bings may bang us, the Utes scalp us, and even the late lamented Oswegos may thump us—if they will. So long as we smack Toronto we are happy. You are always satisfied, but you have only won two games out of the four played.

The C.C.C. club defeated the Young Torontos at Kew Gardens yesterday by a score of 13 to 2. Batteries: Hudgins and Cairns, Prentibie and Devitt.

The Toronto newspaper team which is to defeat the Hamilton journalists here next Saturday is requested to meet for practice at 4 o'clock to-day on the Toronto grounds.

The Young Canadians, whose secretary is G. Hambly, 17 Oak-street, is ready to receive challenges from junior clubs.

A Suit About the Speed of a Trotter.

In the County Court at Cobourg Mr. Henry Covert of Port Hope brought an action against D. J. Galbraith of Clarke Township for fraudulent misrepresentation and breach of warranty on the sale to him of the horse Rex. The defendant claimed that the horse could trot a mile in three mins. and that he had come in a second close to the winner in one heat at a race in Newcastle, the time being 2.58. The plaintiff further claimed that the defendant had given a warranty that the horse was sound and could trot his mile in 3 mins. The defendant admitted the warranty but denied all charges as to any misrepresentation, and claimed that the horse filled the warranty in every particular. It was proved that Rex had come in third and last in all the five heats of the green race at Newcastle, the best time being 3.05, and that in the colt race he was second only in one heat, the time of which was 3.08, and that he was a quarter of a mile behind the winner in the 2.58 heat.

The plaintiff swore to the fact that the misrepresentation alleged had been made by the defendant, and that on the purchase he, the plaintiff, refused to give his check for the price, $375, unless Galbraith would sign the warranty. This the defendant denied. Witnesses for the plaintiff proved that the best time that could be got out of Rex was 3.18, and that he could not stand training. Dr. Dickenson, V.S., testified to an unhealthy state of the hoofs and skin of the horse, and to the want of development of the legs and loins, which constituted an unsoundness. The witnesses for the defence swore that they thought Rex could trot, made to trot a mile in three minutes, and that his muscles were sufficiently developed.

The court found for plaintiff; held that the warranty was broken, and awarded Mr. Covert $175, that being the difference between the price of the horse, $375, and $200, which sum the plaintiff offered to take for him before commencing the action. Judgment was directed to be entered for $175 damages, and full costs of suit.

The Winner of the Suburban Gets a Set Back.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, June 21—There was another large attendance at the second day's racing of the Coney Island Jockey Club to-day. There were four stakes on the card in addition to the supplementary Suburban and two other events. In The Surf Stakes, for 2-year-olds, August Belmont's colt Magnetizer carried off the honors. The Bard added another victory to his list by winning The Coney Island Stakes from last year's monarch of the turf, Troubadour. The Tidal Stakes resulted in another easy win for Hanover.

The uncertainties of racing were never better illustrated than in the fifth race, a sweepstakes for Suburban horses. It was in fact a renewal of Saturday's great event. Ben All, who was left at the post on Saturday won today without much effort, and Richmond, who had been outfooted by five of Saturday's contestants, led the winner of the Suburban handicap at the finish, Eurus being third.

The other four events was The Turf Hurdle Stakes, and was won by the top weight, Buckra, after a grand race. The weather was everything that could be wished, and the track in excellent condition.

First race, purse $500. The winner of the first race of the first day to carry 5 lbs. extra. ¾ mile.

B. Kahn's b.c. Mercury, 4, by Saxon—Enquiress, 118 ..... (Stone) 1

T. N. Miller's b.c. Harry Russell, 4, 118 2

Excelsior Stables' 6c. b.g. Brambleton, 4, 118 3

Time—1.14¾.

Second race, The Surf Stakes, for 2-year-olds, foals of 1885. A sweepstakes of $25 each, p.p., with $1000 added; 2d to receive $100 out of the stakes. The winner of the Foam Stakes to carry 126, extra. ½ mile—117 subs.

A. Belmont's b.c. Magnetizer, by Imp. The Ill-Used—Magnetism ..... (Luke) 1

J. B. Haggin's b.c. Guarantee, 118 ..... (Hamilton) 2

Dwyer Bros.' br.c. Babion, 118 ..... (J. McLaughlin) 3

Time—1.02.

Third race, The Coney Island Stakes, for 3-year-old and upward. A sweepstakes of $100 each, h.f., with specific subscriptions: For horses which have won $400 in 1886, $150 each, h.f.; and only $50 if struck out by April 15; for horses which won $300 in 1886, $100 each, h.f., and only $25 if struck out by April 15; for other horses $50 each, h.f., with $1000 added; 2d to receive $300 out of the stakes. 1 mile—132 subs.

Dwyer Bro's. ch.c. Hanover, by Hindoo—Bourbon Belle, 116 ..... (J. McLaughlin) 1

E. V. Sneddeker & Co.'s br.c. Kingston, 118 (M. Donohue) 2

Appleby & Johnson's b.c. Onesko, 118 ..... (Hayward) 3

Time—1.44¾.

Fifth race, for suburban horses, a sweepstakes of $50 each, p.p. The winner of the Suburban, or of any race of the value of $4000 in 1887, if handicapped, to carry 126 lbs. or over, to carry 5 lbs. extra; if at less, 12 lbs. extra. The second to carry 7 lbs. more than the winner. Other horses to be eligible to start as originally weighted for the Suburban, irrespective of their having been declared or as to their subsequent winning. The winner to pay 2d to receive $300 and the 3d $50 out of the stakes. 1¼ miles.

J. B. Haggin's br. c. Ben. All, 4, by Virgil—Ulrica, 115 ..... (J. McLaughlin) 1

Roth & Co's b.h. Richmond, 5, 126 ..... (Hayward) 2

A. J. Cassatt's b.c. Eurus, 4, 107 ..... (Davis) 3

Time—2.08.

Sixth race, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward that did not win on Saturday, at $15 each, with $650 added, to carry 7 lbs. above the scale, with selling allowances; horses entered to be sold for $2500 to carry fully weight. 1⅛ miles.

T. McCall's b.h. Choctaw, 6, by Saxon—Fanny Ludlow, 111 ..... (Godfrey) 1

Boulevard Stables' ch.g. Pilot, 4, 98 2

W. C. Daly's blk. m. Florence M., 5, 106 3

Time—1.56.

Seventh race, the Turf Hurdle Stakes. A handicap sweepstakes of $25 each for starters, $10 if declared to run, $300 added, 2d to receive $75 and the 3d $50 out of the stakes. 2 miles.

F. Ahren's b.h. Buckra, 4, by Buckden—Marshra, 168 ..... (M. Lynch) 1

W. Lakeland's b.c. Blue Day, 4, 128 2

R. McBride's ch.g. Major Pickett, 5, 168 3

Time—3.36.

The features for to-morrow are the Zephyr Stakes for 2-year-olds, $1000 added, colts to carry 110 lbs., fillies 107 lbs., winners of a race of the value of $500 in 1887 to carry 3 lbs. extra; Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upwards, $1250 added, 1⅛ miles; Hurdle Selling Stakes, 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Niagara Falls' Coming Meeting.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 21.—Preparations for the inaugural meeting of the Niagara Falls Racing Association are now nearly completed. Some of the stables are already in shape for occupancy, and it is expected that all will be ready inside of a week. The track is already in condition for exercising and the steeplechase course nearly so. The grounds are now in shape and there will be over 200 horses on the ground by the opening day. Assurances have been received from several eastern and western stables that their stables will be here shortly, and over forty are down to come from Canada. There are already several at the course, among them being Leonidas, J. H. Custer, Eldorado, Sir Vic, Ranger, John Reber, Leather Breeches, Geo. McCullough, Breyfogle, St. Nick, Dudley Douglass and Unique. Fifteen others are expected to arrive on Saturday, and in a week or two they will come in great numbers.

An Australian Turf Scrimmage.

A remarkable scrimmage, says The Australasian, occurred at the Inverleigh races on Easter Monday. It was during the finish for the Easter Handicap. The crowd obstructed the course, and the official charged with such duties, assisted by several troopers, was endeavoring to clear the track for the approaching horses. The pony of the clerk of the course trod on the foot of a man, who returned the compliment with a kick. The pony reserved its kicking been outfooted by five of Saturday's contestants, led the winner of the Suburban Handicap at the finish, Eurus being third.

The other four events was The Turf Hurdle Stakes, and was won by the top weight, Buckra, after a grand race. The weather was everything that could be wished, and the track in excellent condition.

First race, purse $500. The winner of the first race of the first day to carry 5 lbs. extra. ¾ mile.

B. Kahn's b.c. Mercury, 4, by Saxon—Enquiress, 118 ..... (Stone) 1

T. N. Miller's b.c. Harry Russell, 4, 118 2

Excelsior Stables' 6c. b.g. Brambleton, 4, 118 3

Time—1.14¾.

Second race, The Surf Stakes, for 2-year-olds, foals of 1885. A sweepstakes of $25 each, p.p., with $1000 added; 2d to receive $100 out of the stakes. The winner of the Foam Stakes to carry 126, extra. ½ mile—117 subs.

A. Belmont's b.c. Magnetizer, by Imp. The Ill-Used—Magnetism ..... (Luke) 1

J. B. Haggin's b.c. Guarantee, 118 ..... (Hamilton) 2

Dwyer Bros.' br.c. Babion, 115 ..... (J. McLaughlin) 3

Time—1.02.

Third race, The Coney Island Stakes, for 3-year-old and upward. A sweepstakes of $100 each, h.f., with specific subscriptions: For horses which have won $400 in 1886, $150 each, h.f.; and only $50 if struck out by April 15; for horses which won $300 in 1886, $100 each, h.f., and only $25 if struck out by April 15; for other horses $50 each, h.f., with $1000 added; 2d to receive $300 out of the stakes. 1 mile—132 subs.

Dwyer Bro's. ch.c. Hanover, by Hindoo—Bourbon Belle, 116 ..... (J. McLaughlin) 1

E. V. Sneddeker & Co.'s br.c. Kingston, 118 (M. Donohue) 2

Appleby & Johnson's b.c. Onesko, 118 ..... (Hayward) 3

Time—1.44¾.

Fifth race, for suburban horses, a sweepstakes of $50 each, p.p. The winner of the Suburban, or of any race of the value of $4000 in 1887, if handicapped, to carry 126 lbs. or over, to carry 5 lbs. extra; if at less, 12 lbs. extra. The second to carry 7 lbs. more than the winner. Other horses to be eligible to start as originally weighted for the Suburban, irrespective of their having been declared or as to their subsequent winning. The winner to pay 2d to receive $300 and the 3d $50 out of the stakes. 1¼ miles.

J. B. Haggin's br. c. Ben. All, 4, by Virgil—Ulrica, 115 ..... (J. McLaughlin) 1

Roth & Co's b.h. Richmond, 5, 126 ..... (Hayward) 2

A. J. Cassatt's b.c. Eurus, 4, 107 ..... (Davis) 3

Time—2.08.

Sixth race, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward that did not win on Saturday, at $15 each, with $650 added, to carry 7 lbs. above the scale, with selling allowances; horses entered to be sold for $2500 to carry fully weight. 1⅛ miles.

T. McCall's b.h. Choctaw, 6, by Saxon—Fanny Ludlow, 111 ..... (Godfrey) 1

Boulevard Stables' ch.g. Pilot, 4, 98 2

W. C. Daly's blk. m. Florence M., 5, 106 3

Time—1.56.

Seventh race, the Turf Hurdle Stakes. A handicap sweepstakes of $25 each for starters, $10 if declared to run, $300 added, 2d to receive $75 and the 3d $50 out of the stakes. 2 miles.

F. Ahren's b.h. Buckra, 4, by Buckden—Marshra, 168 ..... (M. Lynch) 1

W. Lakeland's b.c. Blue Day, 4, 128 2

R. McBride's ch.g. Major Pickett, 5, 168 3

Time—3.36.

The features for to-morrow are the Zephyr Stakes for 2-year-olds, $1000 added, colts to carry 110 lbs., fillies 107 lbs., winners of a race of the value of $500 in 1887 to carry 3 lbs. extra; Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upwards, $1250 added, 1⅛ miles; Hurdle Selling Stakes, 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Niagara Falls' Coming Meeting.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 21.—Preparations for the inaugural meeting of the Niagara Falls Racing Association are now nearly completed. Some of the stables are already in shape for occupancy, and it is expected that all will be ready inside of a week. The track is already in condition for exercising and the steeplechase course nearly so. The grounds are now in shape and there will be over 200 horses on the ground by the opening day. Assurances have been received from several eastern and western stables that their stables will be here shortly, and over forty are down to come from Canada. There are already several at the course, among them being Leonidas, J. H. Custer, Eldorado, Sir Vic, Ranger, John Reber, Leather Breeches, Geo. McCullough, Breyfogle, St. Nick, Dudley Douglass and Unique. Fifteen others are expected to arrive on Saturday, and in a week or two they will come in great numbers.

An Australian Turf Scrimmage.

A remarkable scrimmage, says The Australasian, occurred at the Inverleigh races on Easter Monday. It was during the finish for the Easter Handicap. The crowd obstructed the course, and the official charged with such duties, assisted by several troopers, was endeavoring to clear the track for the approaching horses. The pony of the clerk of the course trod on the foot of a man, who returned the compliment with a kick. The pony reserved its kicking for the right, and thereupon came into collision with Tempest and Gotha, two of the competing horses. The whole three were, with their riders, thrown to the ground. Neither Scott, the jockeys on Tempest and Gotha, escaped without injury, but Mr. Avery Faulkner, the clerk of the course, was extricated from the mêlée in an unconscious condition. No surgical assistance was at hand, and the unfortunate official was at last conveyed to Leigh-road suffering, apparently, from internal injuries.

Gossip of the Turf.

The total value of the Suburban Handicap as run on Saturday is $8150, of which the winner's share was $6165, the second $1690 and the third $595.

That the officers of the Coney Island Jockey Club were pleased at the attention that the Suburban attracted is shown by announcement that they will double the amount of the added money next year.

As to Ormonde's treatment by electricity the briefest mention is made in the Sportsman, which says: "A thousand pities, therefore, that he has turned a 'roarer,' and, all reports to the contrary, he makes plenty of noise when extended, although for several weeks past the galvanic battery of Prof. Flemming has been applied daily."

A trotting mare owned by Mr. Henry Newman of this city foaled yesterday at Davisville, the youngster having five legs.

One feature of the opening day of the Coney Island Jockey Club meeting was the increased sale in the mutuels, a total of 10,528 being sold, of which 1176 were sold on the first race, 1484 on the second, 1932 on the Foam Stakes, 3151 on the Suburban, 983 on the Swift, and 1502 on the hurdle race.

Mr. Cassatt, the owner of the Suburban winner, had no expectation of winning the race, for not only did he let Eurus run unbacked, but it was understood that he supported Richmond and Quito at 350 each. As Mr. Cassatt's share of the stake amounted to $6165, he will not miss the $100 thrown away on Richmond and Quito.

It is said that neither Ben All or Quito were fairly straight when the flag was dropped for the start at the Suburban, both being in the act of turning round, and before either McLaughlin or Garrison fairly realized the situation they were fifty yards behind all the others, who were running at a rattling pace. It is said that each looked at the other in tearful sympathy and sorrow.

The probable starters in the $5000 stake for the 2.25 class at Cleveland, Ohio, will be as follows: E. R. Thomas, New York, br. m. Lady Barefoot, 2.24¾; J. F. Dawson, New York, ch. g. Conqueer, 2.26; W. B. Fasig, Cleveland, b.g. Protection, 2.26; J. B. Perkins Cleveland, b.m. Maud Miller, 2.24¾; J. H. Goldsmith, Washingtonville, N.Y., b.h. Domestic, 2.24¾; H. Holdane, Pittsburg, b.m. Maggie S., 2.25; W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky., b.g. Big Frank, 2.24¾; R. Thockoney, Louisville, b.g. Edwin C., 2.24¾; A. Sharpe, Louisville, blk. h. Greenlander, 2.24¾; Sol. F. Geers, Columbia, Tenn., b.g. Ben Starr, 2.23¾.

Entries for the first summer trotting meeting at Glen Grove Park, June 30, July 1 and 2, for which $3000 is offered in purses, close to-morrow at the office of the Secretary, Mr. E. King Dodds, 102 King street west, Toronto. Horses must be eligible for their respective classes on May 20, 1887.

Eurus, winner of the Suburban, is a compact, stoutly built racing son of Rolus and Majestic. He never raced as a 2-year-old. A year ago last spring, when a 3-year-old, he started eleven times, winning the Willard Hotel Stakes at the Washington spring meeting and the Annual Homebred Stakes at Baltimore. This year he started five times previous to Saturday, winning the Croton Handicap at Jerome Park. Mr. Cassatt bought the colt last spring from Major Doswell of Virginia.

The results of the racing at Three Rivers, Que., on Thursday and Saturday last are as follows: First day—1½ miles, three entries, gentlemen riders, Bertie (Mr. Hanna) 1, Sir George (Mr. O'Brien) 2, Minnie Mecca 3. Trotting race, purse $200, W. B. Wright's Tommy B 1; time 2.35. Hurdle race, 2 miles, 4 entries, Vigilant (152 lbs.) 1, Wizard 2, King Tom 3, Bob Lockwood 4; won easily. Second day—Mile dash, Percy 1, Minnie Mecca 2, King Tom 3; won in a canter. Trotting race, Mr. Wright's Honest Fred 1; time (given by telegram) 2.33. Steeplechase, Wizard 1, Bob Lockwood 2; won by a short head.

At the driving park at Elmira, N.Y., yesterday Congressman Flood's 3-year old,