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FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1887.

The Motive For Commercial Union Revealed.

"In vain is the net spread in the sight of every bird"—so says Scripture. And Canadians must surely be very silly birds indeed if they be not now sufficiently warned, by what we hear from Washington, as to the active and the design with which our neighbors, or some of them, are now pressing upon us the bait of commercial union. Hardly ever before has the spider so frankly informed the fly of the reason why he wants the latter to walk into his parlor. It comes to us in the shape of a despatch from Washington, professing to give the views of the State Department on the fisheries question, also explaining why it is in the interest of the Republic to settle the same by the adoption of commercial union. The New York Times, let us remark, is a Republican paper which supported the Democratic candidate in the great fight of 1884, and which still gives a general support to President Cleveland and his Administration. And there is really no reason whatever for doubting the truth of what The Times tells us, though it must be added that a more indiscreet revelation of diplomatic motives has seldom before been made than that which it has given to the public in its Washington letter published in Tuesday's paper.

First it is stated that the Government is giving no new or unconstitutional powers to Ottawa by the appointment of Fishery Commissioners. The Secretary of State has in virtue of office the power to negotiate treaties, and agreements made by him are of no force until ratified by the Senate; the consent of House too being necessary sometimes. The present case he is strictly within his rights in merely appointing two Commissioners to assist him in discussing with the British Minister at Washington the fisheries question, rather having assistance on his side to consider. "The Commission, sayeth it is said, will bind nobody beyond the Administrations represented. But it is sincerely hoped by President and his Secretary of State that the Commission will be able to agree on a plan that will be satisfactory to both countries, and it will remain so for a long time."

Now let us have a glance at the Treaty of 1818, and see from what it was terminated and the reasons given from the American side is stated.

The Secretary of State and his assistant commissioner are familiar with some chapters of our own diplomatic history that the general public have forgotten. The reciprocity treaty of 1854 was denounced by the United States in 1865 at the demand of New England, ostensibly with a view to procuring a better and more extensive system of reciprocity. The real reason was that New England believed that twelve years of a large measure of commercial freedom under the Elgin-Marcy Treaty of 1854 had brought the provinces into a position where a continuance of comparatively free trade was necessary if they would not go off by Nature's force to procure it. The annexation of Canada was confidently counted upon. It was believed that rather than lose the American market the Provinces would cut loose from the British Empire and join the Union. Canada was anxious to continue the reciprocity and was willing to make considerable inducements to that end, *but it would not pay the price of a change of flag.* Canadian commissioners came here and talked with Secretary Seward and the leading men at both ends of the Capitol. Mr. Morrill of Vermont, now a Senator, was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. To the Canadians: "If you want these commercial privileges that you talk about take your seats here by the side of us and you can have them." Mr. Banks went further. In the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress he introduced a bill for the admission into the Union of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Lower Canada. The Canadians went home convinced that nothing could be obtained from this country *unless they abandoned England.*

"Unless they abandoned England," is good; There is a world of meaning in these few words. What the State Department now chooses to reveal would indicate that *the political motive*—the desire to take in the Canadian provinces as states of the Union, was the principal one with American statesmen twenty years ago. Of course the facts of the case ought to be known at the State Department in Washington better than anywhere else in the world. But it seems to us that in the above extract sufficient importance is not given to *the commercial motive*, and how it operated in those days. We have a certain recollection of one Israel T. Hatch, a Buffalo man, who did a good deal towards working up the excitement against the treaty with Canada. He was appointed a commissioner to examine into and to report upon the operation of the treaty; and his report was hostile enough to suit its most determined opponent. He did not by any means neglect the New England fishermen's aspect of the case; but he laid much stress also upon what we may call the American merchants' and manufacturers' view of Canadian relations. He laid it down, in very plain language, that the only kind of reciprocity which the States cared a button for was—the exchange of Canadian raw products for American manufactured goods. He did not thank the Canadians at all for buying American farm products, or other raw material, while, as for the idea of the States being a market for Canadian manufactured goods, that was entirely too preposterous to be thought of. Mr. Hatch wrote upon the subject in good accord with the prevailing feeling in Buffalo and Detroit, two frontier cities, both of which expected to profit largely by the Canadian custom which would fall into their hands should reciprocity "on the Buffalo plan," as it was called, be adopted. The Butterworth and Wiman plan of 1887, let us understand, is substantially the same as the Buffalo plan of a little over twenty years ago—that is, as far as the exchange of Canadian raw products for American manufactured goods is concerned. But the new American plan, be it noted, goes immensely further than the old one, with relation to England. For it proposes that, even without formal annexation, English goods shall be excluded from Canada, as far as that can be done by the American tariff, American goods coming in free. The difference seems to be chiefly here. Mr. Morrill and Mr. Banks, in their time, were "cute" enough to see that getting their goods free into Canada would be but an indifferent boon to American manufacturers, if in this market British goods had to be met on anything like equal terms of competition. They therefore went straight for annexation, which would at once cut the knot and solve the difficulty—for them. Whereas Mr. Wiman and Mr. Butterworth, in presenting annexation to us, put it up in the disguise of *commercial union*, under which British goods are to be subject to a high American tariff, while American goods are to come in free.

Now for the American estimate of what Canada owes to Confederation and the National Policy. Immediately following the extract above given, the State Department at Washington thus speaks, through the New York Times (read in connection):

The result of our demand that the provinces should join us was that in the following year, eight out and discordant provinces united themselves into the Dominion of Canada. Instead of being driven into the Union, they were driven to a greater measure of independence. Immediately after this British capital poured into Canada, bought out the old Hudson Bay Company, and laid the foundations of what is now the Canadian Pacific Railroad, a transcontinental route that is creating some alarm among our transcontinental lines and that has added vastly to the coherency of the British North American possessions, and the value of them to England, which now finds her shortest route to India, looming up threateningly as a wheat producer across the American continent. The Pacific coast is 600 miles nearer to England by way of Vancouver and Halifax than it is by San Francisco and New York. The union of the provinces that our statesmen drove them into has enabled them to interfere with our trade by the adoption of our own device of a protective tariff. This is the result of our efforts to get the coveted fruit by violently shaking the tree.

It would not be easy to add to the force of what is above stated, also of what is further suggested—in this *American view* of where American and Canadian interests respectively lie.

As for what Washington expects now, this is the wind-up of the despatch:

In the present instance the Administration hopes to come to an arrangement that will give us the benefits of Canadian trade; that will obviate troubles on the border, and that will satisfactorily arrange our relations with our neighbor along 4000 miles of frontier. It is hoped to accomplish this by pursuing methods that will not, as twenty years ago, drive Canada into a state of greater independence or possibly unfriendliness. What instructions have been given to the American commissioners is, of course, known only to them and to the Administration. But persons who have known Secretary Bayard's opinions for years past know that he has always believed that there was a great deal of commerce between the United States and Canada that never went through a custom house, and that he has never regarded it as practicable to make all the commerce along such an extended and easy frontier pass through custom houses when tariffs on both sides were high. Mr. Bayard has also always been conscious that there were people in the United States who wanted cheap fish as well as people who wanted protection against the competition of Canadian fishermen, and that while the American fishermen are deeply interested in the right to go where fish are to be found, and into Canadian ports of supplies, that it is the dealers or middlemen who are most interested in the maintenance of the duty. What the fishermen got for their catch is about the same thing, whether sold in Canadian or American ports; but the dealers' profits depend a good deal on the degree to which the tariff protects them from the competition of Canadian dealers. The commission will have nothing to do, it may be well to repeat, with the seal fisheries or the question of our exclusive rights in Behring Sea.

The limitations for space forbid further comment at this time, but—more anon. In 1865 Canada refused "to pay the price of an exchange of flag"—so says American testimony. And she will still refuse, mark that.

Sir Richard Shows His Hand.

Not many days since The World expressed the opinion that Mr. Laurier was being used as a warming pan, and that before long the bolder and more aggressive Sir Richard Carrwright would show his hand, with the reins of leadership clutched therein. We said further that that would mean a return of his party to the old lines of open and positive opposition to the N.P. It will be remembered that during the last campaign, while Mr. Blake was assuring the manufacturers and artisans that his return to power would not involve any material changes in the tariff, Sir Richard boldly crossed his path with a reiteration of his undying hostility to the N.P., which he described as a curse to the country that could not be too speedily removed. While the two leaders were thus engaged in playing "pull-tailor-pull-devil" the party stuck in the mud. Therefore, we are not surprised that Sir Richard has assumed the role of Sir Oracle by boldly pronouncing for commercial union, to which Mr. Laurier had haltingly declined to commit himself. This means a new leader and a new policy for the Grits. It is a novelty and a comfort to have to deal with a Liberal leader who knows his own mind, and, knowing, dare declare. It is not at all likely that the change will prove a material success, but a party which has had for some time neither a policy nor a leader cannot be the worse off of a change of any kind. We commend Sir Richard's courage. The lines are now fairly drawn. Commercial annexation is to be the war cry of the Reformers, to which our answer is: "Canada for the Canadians, native or adopted." The knight of the rueful countenance has plenty of fight in him, and he will have need of it all before he is through with his contract to deliver the goods to Uncle Sam.

Punched by Punch.

Punch devotes its principal cartoon to illustrating the Canadian route to the east, under the title, "The New Northwest Passage." A description in verse of the cartoon is given in the form of a colloquy on the Canadian shore between Canada and Britannia. The concluding stanza is:

Britannia—
And woe to him, the statesman cold or blind,
Of cringing spirit or of chilling mind,
Pedantic prig or purse-string tightening fool,
Who'd check such work and such a spirit cool.
—*Globe Cable Despatch.*

The above hits The Globe's friends hard. Anything colder or blinder than their policy upon the Canadian route to the East is not conceivable. They antagonised the C.P.R. from the first, and have only moderated their assaults upon it because the logic of events has overwhelmed them. They predicted that it could not be built through "the deserts" of the Northwest and British Columbia's "sea of mountains;" that, if built, it would "not earn grease for its wheels;" that settlers would never be induced to face the winters of Manitoba; that the Rocky Mountain snow-storms would permanently close the road half the year round; that, when built, it would be sold out by the syndicate to the Americans; that the expectation of trade with Japan, China and Australia would prove a ridiculous chimera, and many other things of the same sort too numerous to mention. All their predictions have been belied by events, and they have, therefore, directed their genius for evil to other quarters. Punch has accurately sized up the gang who are at present laboring to "cool the spirit" of this people by assuring us that our only hope of commercial and political salvation lies in selling out to 'Ras Wiman and his partner. Punch's contempt for such pedantic prigs, blind statesmen and purse-tightening journalists is shared in by a large majority of Canadians.

England and the United States both plead guilty to snow-falls already. Winter will not make its advent in this glorious climate for some time to come.

The Hamilton Spectator denounces The Mail man as "a literary Durzid Dalketty who used to write good Conservative articles for hire." So long as both the articles and the wages were good the fair exchange was no robbery. What we object to is a man who publishes bad anti-Canadian articles and pretends that he does so for love.

The Globe twits The Mail with wanting to "smash the Confederation into its original fragments." As both organs are pursuing precisely the same anti-Canadian policy The Globe slaps itself in the face.

Grip thinks The Globe and The Mail ought to lie down together. The stupid bird forgets that they have been lying together for some months.

The Peterboro Review finds The Mail's attack upon the Trent Valley Canal quite in keeping with the general line of The Mail's present policy. The Review says: "However much it may disconcert The Mail and Mr. Wiman that traffic should be taken from the Erie Canal and from the port of New York, the Trent Valley route will be opened, and will convey the produce of the Northwest for shipment from Montreal."

The Mail has at last openly declared that "our position (in the fisheries dispute) is unjustifiable," and goes on to argue that we should pay over the fisheries—for what? For the disgrace of having our commercial laws made at Washington, for the humiliation of taxation without representation. It is no misapplication of words to say that the men who propose in advance of a delicate negotiation with a shrewd and grasping foreign power that he shall be given everything he asks are traitors, and the general inference that they are paid traitors is a natural one.

Irish juries are indicting Irish policemen for murder, but who is going to execute the warrants?

HE'S A HEATHEN CHINEE,

And he Preached Heathenism Last Night in Shaftesbury Hall.

"Wong Chin Foo" is the laundry-like name of a Chinaman who lectured in Shaftesbury Hall last night upon the subject: "Why I am a Heathen." Mr. W. C. Foo is young and good looking—so far as Celestials can be good looking—but what is the most remarkable thing about him is that he is thoroughly educated and speaks the English language to perfection, using even the idioms as though he were born and bred in England. His pronunciation is such that if one were not looking at him one would not suppose from his voice that he was a Chinaman. He has traveled much, has an intimate knowledge of the political and social systems of America, and is possessed of much sly humor which sometimes is used to hide the most bitter sarcasm, of which he is a master.

The audience was a large one, comprising at least one Cabinet Minister, judges, lawyers, doctors and other learned men in profusion. There were many ladies. The Rev. Alex. T. Bowser, B.D., pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Jarvis-street, who was in the audience, was requested to ascend to the platform and introduce the lecturer, which he did, remaining there for the rest of the evening. At the conclusion of the affair he said to The World that he simply did as he was requested.

Wong Chin Foo, who, by the way, was dressed in Chinese garb, but without a pigtail, started to give his reasons for being a heathen, and almost from the beginning he sailed into Christianity in a sarcastic style that frequently brought applause from about half his auditors, who thus confessed themselves as heathen as fit only for China. He read the "curse" which the Roman Catholic Church passes upon those whom it excommunicates, and assailed Christianity in general so bitterly that about 50 people, many of them ladies, rose and left the hall. Many of his expressions were openly blasphemous. These met with approval and disapproval. He made comparisons between Jesus Christ and Confucius to the disadvantage of the former, and in short reviled Christianity as nearly as he could. The educational, social and political systems of America were dilated upon as chief reasons why he preferred to be a heathen. They were corrupt and were not ennobling as were those of China.

After the lecture The World learned from Rev. Prof. Clark of Queen's College, Kingston, that he and another person were instrumental in having Mr. W. C. Foo preach heathenism to a Toronto audience.

Affairs at the Jail.

Editor World: From the notice in your paper of this morning regarding the state of affairs at the jail, the hope will not pass unnoticed by the authorities that ought to remedy such a state of affairs. The worst feature of all is the number of lunatics confined in the prison until an enlargement of the present buildings or the removal of the lunatics to some other locality. This state of affairs is more likely to increase the number in the jail rather than diminish them. If buildings are to be erected at Mimico or elsewhere on the cottage principle, surely the Government will see the great necessity for this movement. A building on the cottage principle could be erected at once that would relieve these poor people from the jail. Are the relatives of these unfortunate people not to be considered by our Christian Premier and our Mayor, who professes so much interest in the welfare of the human race. Without running over the country attending temperance lectures and woman's meetings, some efforts should be exended in first, and this is one of the subjects that would do credit to the Mayor or our excellent Premier of the Province, to remedy this grievance. ACTION.

Toronto, Oct. 13

Osgoode L. and L. Society Elections.

Editor World: It is truly amusing to observe the anxious care with which members of the Fullerton party are ransacking among the dusty regions of antiquated law offices for quondam electors for next Saturday night's contest—how denizens of the Police Court and corridors of the Court House, hangers-on in dilapidated law offices, who have the slightest air or appearance, or will perhaps pass for law students on this occasion, are being "seen to" by zealous Fullertonites. Men in rags are mustered for the unequal fray we see a medley of nondescript characters marched out, who, if they do support Mr. Fullerton for any salient reason, can certainly not inspire that candidate with the profound knowledge that he is the chosen apostle of studious research.

It is also whispered that the Fullerton party intends issuing a new party ticket, as their first one was found to require revision. P.X.L.

The Oatmeal Millers.

The Oatmeal Millers' Association meeting yesterday was devoted exclusively to considering the present unsatisfactory state of the trade. It was stated that the reports received showed the oat crop is not turning out well and that the receipts were light. The Canadian demand is fair, but the export was not so active. The export market stock is decreasing, however, and an increased demand is therefore expected. The association also considered the best means of promoting the sale and consumption in Canada of oatmeal, and it is probable the merits of the article will be extensively advertised. Mr. J. M. Archibald of Brockville was appointed temporary secretary.

Women's Missionary Society.

The Central Branch of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church held its fifth annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Central Church, Bloor-street. Mrs. Dawson-Kerr, the President, presided. The reports presented showed that $5036.92, an increase of $970.82, had been collected during the year, and that the membership numbers 2196, including 64 life members and 753 Mission Band members. Greetings from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church and other sister societies were read. The different auxiliaries presented encouraging reports.

The World's New Office is now at 12 Melinda-street.

Look Out for Him.

One J. S. Gordon is traveling through the western section of the province representing himself as agent for The Toronto World. This is to warn whom it may concern that the said Gordon is in no way connected with this paper. The police or hotel men would confer a favor by wiring this office if they come across him.

Photography.

—Having completed our improvements and arranged our appliances to our satisfaction we are now turning out work of the finest and most artistic brilliancy and detail. Our superior advantages in situation, improvements and general plant of a photo gallery enables us to compete successfully with any skill or any country in the world. Call and inspect our work. Visitors are always welcome. Portraits, all sizes, in oil, water color or crayons. Viewing, copying and grouping specially attended to. H. S. Simpson, Queen or O. Notman & Fraser, 41 King east. 246

The Scotch Bagpipes.

Here is a true account of the origin of the Scotch bagpipes. Although the bagpipes is described as the original national instrument of Scotland, where it had its origin, the statement is entirely incorrect. Its use, in fact, dates back to a very remote period, being identical in character with the "assaulis" of the ancient Greeks. It was afterwards introduced in Arabia and in ancient Italy. Indeed, the word "symphonia," mentioned in the book of Daniel, is by some antiquarians believed to refer to a species of bagpipe. It was not known in Scotland until near the end of the sixteenth century, the first authentic mention of it being in connection with the battle of Balvinnes in 1594. It has been asserted that bagpipes were used as martial instruments at the battle of Bannockburn; but according to Froissart, each soldier then wore a little horn, with which he made a most horrible noise. Some maintain that bagpipes were first brought to Scotland by Mary Queen of Scots. One thing, however, appears certain, it was not known "over the border" until after it had fallen into disuse in England.

CHAMBERLAIN IN ULSTER.

HE MEETS A DEPUTATION AT COLERAINE AND MAKES A SPEECH.

The Inspector-General of the Irish Constabulary Orders that the Warrants Against the Mitchelstown Police Be Not Executed Pending an Appeal.

BELFAST, Oct. 13.—Mr. Chamberlain visited Colerain to-day, and received a number of Liberal-Unionist delegates from the counties of Derry, Antrim and Tyrone. In an address Mr. Chamberlain said that he rejoiced to find himself where he could speak to a loyal Irish majority which was not composed, as the followers of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell suggested, exclusively of landlords and those seeking to protect their personal rights. The most enthusiastic adherents of the connection between Great Britain and Ireland were found among the sturdy artisans of Belfast and the small agricultural tenants and laborers, who felt the the change proposed would endanger their lives and liberties, more than among persons more fortunately circumstanced.

Scotch Liberal Sympathy.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Scottish Liberal Association has deputed Messrs. A. L. Brown and Angus Sutherland, members of Parliament, to visit Ireland to assure the people of their sympathy.

Pending an Appeal.

DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—The Inspector General of Constables has issued an order suspending the execution of the coroners' warrants for the arrest of Inspector Brownrigg and others, against whom a verdict of murder was rendered at Mitchelstown yesterday, pending an appeal to quash the finding of the jury.

AN ASTRONOMER'S FIND.

A New Planetoid Discovered Relatively Near the Earth.

UTICA, N.Y., Oct. 13.—The Utica Herald will publish to-morrow the following letter from Dr. C. H. F. Peters, of Litchfield Observatory, Hamilton College: "A new planetoid discovered here last Saturday was observed again Wednesday evening in right ascension one hour, fourteen minutes fourteen seconds, and north declination twelve degrees, five minutes, forty-four seconds. Hence its daily motion from the three days' interval is concluded to be fifteen about in right ascension and six minutes towards the north. This strong apparent motion together with the great brightness, about the tenth magnitude, seems to indicate that the planet is relatively near to the earth. Its number in the asteroid group will be 270."

A SERIOUS MATTER.

A Young Man at Hagersville With Counterfeit Dies in His Possession.

HAMILTON, Oct. 13.—A young man who gives the name of Richard Robertson, and claims to hold an agency from James Laut for selling teas, spices, etc., was brought before the local Magistrate at Hagersville on Tuesday, charged with the double offence of having in his possession moulds for counterfeiting American silver, and also for being accessory to the theft of $47 from the hotel at which he was stopping. After hearing the preliminary evidence the prisoner was committed to the County Jail for trial. The evidence did not establish anything about any use which had been made of the moulds. From circumstances things look suspicious, and no one here would be much surprised if further evidence implicated others beside the prisoner.

The Fort Dover Knitting Mills Burned.

PORT DOVER, Oct. 13.—This morning about 10.30 a serious fire occurred causing the total destruction of the large knitting mills operated by Mr. J. Ellis. The fire commenced in the picking room in the fifth story, and on account of the inflammable nature of the material it gained such immense headway it was impossible to remove any part of the machinery. A small quantity of manufactured goods in the first story was removed. The property is supposed to be well insured.

The City of Mexico Shaken.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 13.—Yesterday evening about 6 o'clock a slight earthquake shock was felt in some portions of the city. Inquiry at the Meteorological Observatory in the National Palace revealed the fact that it was not confined entirely to the valley but extended over several states in the republic.

The Sultan of Morocco Better.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Journal Des Debats says that an official despatch has been received announcing that the Sultan of Morocco is better, and that he mounted his horse before the palace and showed himself to the people.

The Printers' Strike in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The employing printers, whose men are on strike, have advertised for 1000 non-union compositors and they will make a strong fight against the union.

Sir William Gull Stricken.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Sir Wm. Gull, the distinguished physician, has been stricken with paralysis. His mind continues clear.

What ans I to Do?

The symptoms of biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. Bilious men seldom, as a breakfast relish, eat frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. Bitters will heavily tax the ingenuity at all times. It is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is out of order, and diarrhoea or constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often hemorrhoids or a loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this, if not effect a cure, try Green's August Flower, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy. 246

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A Young Financier.

From The Chicago Ramblar.

He was a wise youth, although not very old. One day his father brought him a little bank to keep his savings in.

"Now, Willie," he said, "we'll start a bank."

"I choose to be cashier," interrupted the boy.

"Very well, you can be cashier, and I will be the board of directors. Then you and your two sisters and your mother and I will be the depositors. Now I'll put these five new nickels in to start with. What will you do?"

"I'll put in my seven pennies and a two-cent piece," he responded.

His mother dropped in a couple of dimes, and each of his sisters a nickel. During the next few days deposits were made and all ran smoothly. Then one morning pater familias found himself short of change, and abstracted a dime from the bank for car-fare. But the eagle eye of the young cashier detected the shortage, and he promptly took what was left.

The next morning the young financier's father, wishing to instil a more business knowledge into his head, said:

"Now, Willie, suppose one of the depositors wanted to draw out some money; what would you do?"

The boy simply pointed to the bank, on which was the placard: "Payment Suspended."

"Why, Willie, what does this mean?" inquired his father.

"Directors overdrew their accounts, so the cashier skipped with the rest," was the laconic response.

"You don't mean that you have taken the money that was in there, do you?" in a tone of painful surprise.

"Yes."

"But don't you know that it is not honest?"

"Huh!" exclaimed the boy, scornfully; "did you ever hear of a cashier letting the directors get ahead of him? Well, I guess not. You bet, I know a little business. When the directors begin fooling with the finances, the cashier 'guts' the bank every time."

"My boy," said the father, admiringly, "some day you will be a great financier; but first you have a few things to learn. Never wait for the depositors to prosecute. Now come with me to the woodshed."

"Father," replied the youth persuasively, "can't we compromise the matter in some way? If you won't prosecute, I'll see that the bank resumes payment, and won't say anything about the directors drawing out on the sly."

It was compromised on that basis.

A SCENE ON A RACECOURSE.

The Mob Attacks a Jockey and Nearly Kills Him for Pulling His Horse.

There was a great turf scandal at the English races on Tuesday at Paris, caused by the pulling of the undoubtedly best horse in the Prix de Saint-Brice steeplechase.

Three horses started—Lochinvar, Cherubin and La Cologne. Of these M. Camille Blanc's Cherubin was at once, for some mysterious reason, installed as a warm favorite, although Lochinvar was much his superior in form. La Cologne was an outsider, and had not the slightest chance of figuring in the race.

Before the trio had gone half the course La Cologne was out of the race, with Cherubin leading and Lochinvar pulling double. All went well until the turn for home was reached. Here it became evident to all present that Baker, on Lochinvar, was pulling his horse. Cherubin still came on and jumped the last fence several lengths in front of M. Sisser's representative, who fell in taking the obstacle. Baker, his rider, was violently thrown and had a terrible fall, turning completely over twice.

What followed is almost indescribable. No sooner was the jockey on the ground than a rush was made from the paddock by 400 men yelling "Voleur!" "A bas Sisser!" "He fell on purpose!" "Kill him!"

The crowd invaded the race-course, and, surrounding Baker, who was half stunned, beat the unfortunate lad with sticks and umbrellas. One infuriated woman, who had bet ten francs on Lochinvar, struck him with her parasol until it broke in splinters over his head, and then kicked him in the mouth with her patent leather shoes until one of Baker's friends seized the infuriated woman by the skirt and dragged her off the body of her victim. The woman's clothes were torn to shreds. The scene was the most indecent one ever seen on a race-course.

A dozen English jockeys and their friends made a charge through the crowd. Knocking down scores of men and women with their fists, they rescued Baker and brought him into the weighing-room. The crowd then came in swarms into the stand, hooting and yelling like wild men. A general free fight began and lasted half an hour, leaving fourteen men and six women hors de combat. Just as the mob managed to get hold of Baker again, who was now senseless, a squadron of police and a company of soldiers charged and cleared the ground.

Nobody was killed, but twenty-two were wounded. The public are highly indignant against the owners of the two horses and their trainers. Both M. Sisser and Baker and Camille Blanc will be brought before the Steeplechase Committee.

Racing in England.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—At Newmarket to-day the race for the Champion Stakes was won by Mr. H. T. Barclay's Bendigo, by two lengths from St. Mirin 2d and Eiridsperd 3d.

THE CHAMPION STAKES of 20 sovs. each, h ft, with 1000 added if 150 subscribers, less if a less number for 3 year-olds, to cost; 117 lbs., 4 and upwards, 126 lbs.; mares allowed 3 lbs.; the 2d horse to receive 10 per cent., and the 3d 5 per cent. on the whole stake; entrance 20 sovs., the only forfeit if declared by the first Tuesday in January, 1888; A.F. 1 mile 2 furlongs and 76 yds.—27 subs., 20 of whom declared ft.

Mr. H. T. Barclay's br.g. Bendigo, a., by Ben Battle—Hasty Girl, 126..... 1
Duke of Westminster's ch.c. St. Mirin, 4, by Hermit—Lady Paramount, 126..... 2
Mr. Mainton's ch.c. Eiridsperd, 3, by Honomy—Sonnie Queen, 117..... 3

Racing at Covington.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 13.—There was a good attendance at the Latonia Jockey Club races here to-day. The weather was fine and track in splendid condition. Results follow:

FIRST RACE—7 furlongs—Lucky Jim won, Evangeline 2d, Jim Hare 3d. Time 1.31½.

SECOND RACE—7 furlongs—Chance won, Dudley Oaks 2d, Monorest 3d. Time 1.30¾.

THIRD RACE—5 furlongs—Flitter won, Irma H. 2d, Balance 3d. Time 1.04.

FOURTH RACE—1 mile—Erebus won, Burch 2d, Paragon 3d. Time 1.49¾.

FIFTH RACE—1 mile and 200 yards—Little Minch won, Scott Hunter 2d, Montrose 3d. Time 1.57.

SIXTH RACE—1 mile—Huntress won, Leontine 2d, Billy Pinkerton 3d. Time 1.47.

Trotting and Running at Fergus.

FERGUS, Oct. 13.—Fine but cold weather favored the races here to-day, which were witnessed by a small crowd. The racing furnished some good sport and gave great satisfaction. Summaries:

FIRST RACE—County Trot. Purse $100.

E. Hoyt's Patchen	1	1	1
Wm. Anderson's Veterinarian	2	2	2
J. Nordheimer's Bill Stricker	3	3	3
H. Hayden's Fleet Jim	6	0	0
Thos. Hughes' Capt. Webb	0	0	0

Time—2.38, 2.36, 2.36.

SECOND RACE—Purse $125, handicap, ¾-mile heats, 4 in 5.

G. L. Hayden's blk.f. Lady May, 5, by Virgil—Ladykiles, 110	7	2	1	1
Thomas Warren's gr.m. Stranger, aged, 120	1	1	2	2
W. Kidd's b.m. Princess, 80	3	3	3	3
Dead heat.				

Time—1.20, 1.22, 1.20, 1.25.

THIRD RACE—Purse $150.

B. Gould's John Farmer	1	1	1
A. E. Johnston's Lady Winfield	2	2	2
J. H. Tulman's Clipper Belle	3	3	3

Time—2.32, 2.31, 2.30.

Firenzi Beats Hanover at Jerome.

FORDHAM, N.Y., Oct. 13.—The races at Jerome Park to-day were witnessed by a large crowd. The racing was excellent throughout and only one favorite, Cyclops, being successful the backers of the outsiders won the bulk of the money. Following are the results:

FIRST RACE—¾ mile—Cyclops won, Rosalind 2d, Ovid 3d. Time 1.17¾. Mutuels paid $11.05.

SECOND RACE—Purse $300, 6½ mile—Belinda won, Speedwell 2d, King Crab 3d. Time 1.17. Mutuels paid $21.75.

THIRD RACE—1⅛ miles—Firenzi won, Hanover 2d. Time 3.09¾. Mutuels paid $14.35.

FOURTH RACE—1½ miles—Royal Arch won, Ben Ali 2d, Lady Primrose 3d. Time 2.11¾. Mutuels paid $35.15.

FIFTH RACE—1 1-16 miles—Choctaw won, Nettie 2d, Wanderment 3d. Time 1.53. Mutuels paid $14.35.

SIXTH RACE—Handicap steeplechase, full course—Little Fellow won, Jim McGowan 2d, Retribution 3d. Time 5.18. Mutuels paid $32.25.

Gossip of the Turf.

Mr. D. Higgins of Prescott purchased from the Lachine Stables at Montreal on Tuesday the black gelding Vigilance, 5 years, by Virgil, dam Bonnie Kate by Wagram. He will probably perform between the flags here next week in his new owner's colors.

A despatch from Montreal last night says Mr. C. Penniston, the gentleman rider who received a bad fall in a steeplechase at the Montreal Hunt races last Saturday, has entirely recovered from the accident.

Hamilton Beats Toronto at Rugby Football.

Toronto has lost its chance for the cup. These teams played their second match yesterday on the Bloor-street grounds, the first having been a draw:

Toronto: Back, H. J. Bethune; half backs, A. Cartwright, J. Green and W. H. Cooper; wings, J. D. McKay, J. McCallum, — Auld, and A. E. Hine; forwards, W. Smith, B. Robertson, A. Boyd, H. Smith, J. Craig, F. J. Lightbourne, and R. Kingsmill.

Hamilton: Back, J. Baxter; half backs, J. W. G. Watson and S. Martin; wings, — Hopkins, F. Martin, Logie and Stewart; forwards, G. Gates, R. Watson, G. Harvie, J. Harvie, W. Irving, J. Harvie, R. Morris and McGivern.

Watson, captain of the Hamilton team, won the toss, and taking advantage of a strong wind chose the north side of the field. Shortly after play commenced R. Morris of the Hamilton club fell and twisted his ankle and had to stop playing. The ball was kept very close to Toronto's goal in the first half, Stewart found himself short of change, and abstracted a dime from the bank for car-fare. But the eagle eye of the young cashier detected the shortage, and he promptly took what was left.

The next morning the young financier's father, wishing to instil a more business knowledge into his head, said:

"Now, Willie, suppose one of the depositors wanted to draw out some money; what would you do?"

The boy simply pointed to the bank, on which was the placard: "Payment Suspended."

"Why, Willie, what does this mean?" inquired his father.

"Directors overdrew their accounts, so the cashier skipped with the rest," was the laconic response.

"You don't mean that you have taken the money that was in there, do you?" in a tone of painful surprise.

"Yes."

"But don't you know that it is not honest?"

"Huh!" exclaimed the boy, scornfully; "did you ever hear of a cashier letting the directors get ahead of him? Well, I guess not. You bet, I know a little business. When the directors begin fooling with the finances, the cashier 'guts' the bank every time."

"My boy," said the father, admiringly, "some day you will be a great financier; but first you have a few things to learn. Never wait for the depositors to prosecute. Now come with me to the woodshed."

"Father," replied the youth persuasively, "can't we compromise the matter in some way? If you won't prosecute, I'll see that the bank resumes payment, and won't say anything about the directors drawing out on the sly."

It was compromised on that basis.

AMUSEMENTS.

Robert Mantell at the Grand Opera House—Mr. Collier at the Toronto.

Robert Monbars	Robert B. Mantell
Laurent	Charles Mason
Loris De Morsa	Edward R. Marsden
Marquis de Notmont	Frank Lindsay
Monsieur Mouton	R. F. Ringgold
Dr. Daniel	F. Chippendale
Travenier	Louis Bernard
Andre	George Rogers
Servant	J. D. McKittrick
Diane	Miss Fanny Gillette
Blanche	Miss Nettie Van Sickle
Blanche Laurent	Miss Lizzie Durey
Lucille	Miss Marie Sheldon

Such was the cast that presented one of the most interesting dramas of its kind ever seen at the Grand Opera House last night before an intelligent audience, which might have been somewhat larger. Toronto theatre-goers have learned that Robert Mantell is a real actor, a polished actor, an actor who acts naturally, without affectation and without staginess. His new play, "Monbars," is not new in plot or incident, but it is interesting withal. It is one of those fascinating French dramatic ideas: with its wealth, with its villain, with its lovers and ladies, with its treachery and with its hero. It is in short a story beginning with ambition, passing through several stages of villainy and ending with everything lovely.

The reader of The World who has been to the theatre will therefore easily grasp the purport of "Monbars." As for the cast, it is an excellent one, the costumes are antique, ancient, and rich, and the stage settings and dramatic music are good. Mr. Mantell, as the head of the cast, at times entranced the audience, and several times was he called before the curtain. There are five acts in the play, and especially was he strong in the fourth and fifth, where the treachery that runs through the plot is unmasked, laid bare and punished. For the people supporting Mr. Mantell in this highly interesting drama no more need be said than that they are all capable of taking good care of their parts.

"Monbars" will be repeated to-night, there will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon and to-morrow night the engagement closes.

Edmund Collier at the Toronto.

It is funny to hear an Indian talking tragedy. But it is not at all unpleasant. "Metamora" was presented by Mr. Collier's company at the Toronto Opera House last night before a good audience. It is a short Indian story, which ends in the total annihilation of "Metamora" and his once vigorous tribe. The play was novel and interesting and the most regrettable part was that it was so short. To-night Mr. Collier appears in his great character of Jack Cade. The same piece will be presented to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Next week at the Toronto Miss Hettie Bernard Chase will appear in the comedy drama "Rags the Wild Cat."

Other Amusement Notes.

The manager of "Deacon Brodie," which is to be presented at the Grand Opera House next week, does not believe in enticing the public into the theatre by means of flashy lithographs and cheap wall paper, choosing rather to make the announcement through the medium of the press and depend on the strength of the production and excellence of the performance to secure patronage.

Mr. P. H. Torrington's orchestra had a special rehearsal last evening and made marked progress on a lot of new and beautiful music. Next week's rehearsal will be held on Saturday instead of Thursday, in consequence of Mr. Torrington's visit to Buffalo on Tuesday.

There was quite a rush for seats for the Juch concert yesterday morning at Suckling's. Toronto musical people always