THE TORONO WORLD

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1888

Wheat Harvest Already.

The wheat harvest is on already, but not in these latitudes. However, in that part of the United States lying south of the Ohio River it is now in progress. The acreage of winter wheat is reported less than in 1887, but Bradstreet's thinks it not unlikely that the crop may yet come up to last year's yield. In Europe the wheat crop will be ten days later than usual, and on the whole the outlook is not of the best. In the southern hemisphere, again, Bradstreet's says:

The harvest in Australia was in January and March; in Tuna in March and April; in Chili and the Argentine Republic the harvest was in January, from which there have been shipped and are now on the way to Europe several million bushels of wheat. There have been considerable shipments of wheat from the Pacific coast, Australia and India via the Cape since May 1, which cannot arrive in Europe for consumption before September 1.

A late European harvest, with moderate reserves of old wheat and unavailable wheat en passage, might cause a demand on United States Atlantic ports for new-crop red winter wheat, and at some improvement in prices if the demand should be urgent. If the United Kingdom should be in want of wheat to bridge over any deficiency during July and August, our Atlantic ports could ship 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels within sixty days. Supplies from Russia from the crop of 1887 have been very large, and promise to be quite as much so from the crop of 1888. Australia in the twelve months of 1888 will have more than her average export surplus, and India, Chili and the Argentine Republic will be able to export the customary quantities.

According to all this it would require a pretty strong blast of war to send the price of wheat up to a dollar at the county town anywhere in Ontario or Michigan or Minnesota. But the figures lack a great deal of being up to that—a dollar at the county town—that is, away from Toronto.

A Great Strike.

All that we said a few days ago as to the probability of dull times in the States while our neighbors are occupying themselves with election work mostly, may be even more decidedly repeated now. Perhaps the worst looking feature of the time is the iron-workers' strike in the Pittsburg district, which is talked of as being a great one and likely to last a while. The employers gave notice that on account of the low price of iron wages must come down; this the men refused to agree to, and so the strike was determined upon Saturday. But not only is there trouble in Pennsylvania, it has broken out also at Youngstown and other important iron-making centres in Ohio; and on the whole both a large and long-continued disturbance appears to be in prospect. The bottom of it all appears to be that the railway companies, who are really the largest buyers of all, have somehow or another determined to hold off buying for a while, and nobody can make them buy except they please. What the outcome will be of this fight people here may as well not attempt to guess; but time must tell.

Mr. F. G. Howe of the Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association has a contribution in the July number of Books and Notions that goes to show that the copyright bill introduced last session, and most likely to be introduced next, will benefit the bookselling, printing and publishing trades, not hurt them as was contended at Ottawa. It therefore behooves the trades, houses and firms interested to read Mr. Howe's article and see if they agree with him. If they do there will be no need for further strife over the matter.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

At midnight P. C. Mitchell came across a gang of youths who were engaged in stealing fruit from baskets piled on the Yonge-street wharf. He succeeded in arresting one. It was the incorrigible Peter Harrison.

President Withrow of the Canadian Chautauqua says that the new amphitheatre in the park at Niagara-on-the-Lake will seat 4000 people.

The ushers of the Toronto Opera House have engaged the Cibolo for their popular annual excursion to the Falls on Aug. 2.

The funeral of John Fitzgerald of the York Hotel, York-street, took place yesterday morning at St. Michael's Cemetery. The deceased was well known and had many friends, and quite a number of them attended his obsequies.

A young man hired a horse from Donley's livery stable on Saturday and has not yet returned it. A reward is advertised.

"The Case of Doctor Plemon" is the latest novel in the library of William Bryce.

Policeman Macdonald ordered five drunks back from the Island yesterday who had come across in the hopes of having a hilarious time when the Point was not crowded.

This is the state of man: To-day he puts forth the tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms and bears his blushing honors thick upon him. Try and stand prosperity and do not be extravagant and go to high-priced stores when you can buy so cheaply at the Army & Navy stores. Clothing for boys, youths and men in every walk of life and in every size, pattern and price, at the Army & Navy stores, 135 King-street east and 138 Yonge-street. ed

At the Police Court.

The holiday charges dealt with by the Police Magistrate were unusually heavy. The drunks alone numbered two score. First offenders were discharged, others mulcted in fines of $1 up to $10. Disorderlies and vagrants further swelled the list. Ellen Gordon, for the theft of a skirt, was committed for 30 days. Maggie Weir, the keeper of a disreputable house in Lavinia-lane, was sent to the Mercer for three months. Nellie Welsh, an inmate, was fined $10 and costs or 60 days. A fine of $5 and costs or 30 days was inflicted on Timothy Sheehan for an assault on Margaret Buchanan. The four boys suspected of having robbed the office of Saturday Night were discharged.

I did not think to shed a tear in all my miseries, but thou hast forced me out of thy honest truth to play the woman. Let us dry our eyes and thus far hear me. The suits the Army & Navy are selling at $7 are made of the best quality of Canadian tweed. They are very stylish and well made. I am certain they will wear well. The Army & Navy stores, 135 King-street east and 138 Yonge-street. ed

Big Trout From the Nipegon.

GUELPH, July 3.—Messrs. Wm. Holliday and Arthur Call have just returned after an absence of two weeks on a trout fishing excursion on the Nipegon, on the north shore of Lake Superior. Although a little too early in the season for trout-fishing they succeeded in catching about 100, twenty-two of the largest of which they packed in ice and brought home. The heaviest weighed 4 lb. 10 oz. and the majority ranged from 3 to 4 lbs., with only two or three under 2 lbs.

Revising the Rates.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The Transcontinental Association is still busily engaged in the task of revising the classification. The new differential rates which have been granted the Canadian Pacific are from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than formerly and under which the line claimed to be working at a loss.

The Body Identified.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 3.—A body found in the river here has been fully identified by friends and papers on his person as that of Dr. J. G. Payne, who boarded on the east side and suddenly disappeared ten days ago. The body will be sent to Collingwood, where his family resides.

—Jamieson's for boys' suits. They are all cool, he makes them all himself, gives pieces for patching with each suit, and guarantees that his prices are the lowest and his goods the best offered in the city.

The Minstrels at the Toronto.

The San Francisco Minstrels were not welcomed by a full house, but those present thoroughly enjoyed the performance. The company is composed of a number of capital specialists and comedians well known in minstrel circles. The favorites with the audience were Charles French, Jimmy Mathers, who did some really clever jig and clog dancing, Harry Grandall and the San Francisco Quartet. All who enjoy negro minstrelsy should pay a visit to the Opera House to-night.

Ladies who prefer something healthful and beneficial Try Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Sold by all druggists and confectioners, 5 cents. 2

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

College Examination—List of Fellows, Scholarships and Prizemen.

The following is the list of the holders of the various fellowships in Toronto University for 1888-9 and of scholarship and prize winners at last college examination:

List of Fellows for 1888-9: Classics, W. P. Mustard, B.A.; Mathematics, J. McGowan, B.A.; Physics, J. G. Wilton, B.A.; Modern Languages, A. F. Chamberlain, B.A.; Chemistry, C. Chisholm, B.A.; Biology, J. J. Mackenzie, B.A.; Mineralogy and Geology, F. G. Wallis, B.A.; Metaphysics and Logic, J. McD. Dupont, B.A.

Medals and Prizes.—Classics—McColl gold medal, H. J. Crawford, B.A.; third year prize, H. A. Ordt; second year prize, A. Collins. Physics—Lansdowne medal, J. G. Wilton, B.A.; third year prize, H. Hull. Mathematics—Silver medal, J. McGowan, B.A. Modern Languages—Silver medal, E. C. Jeffrey, B.A. History—Third year prize, H. J. Cody; second year prize, J. H. Peet. Natural Sciences—Silver medal, C. E. Saunders, B.A. Chemistry—Fourth year prize, C. Wilkie, B.A. Biology—Fourth year prize, A. A. Knox, B.A. Mineralogy and Geology—Third year prize, Miss E. Curzon; second year prize, W. H. Jenkins. Mental and Moral Philosophy—Silver medal, G. Cross, B.A.; third year prize, H. A. Ordt; second year prize, F. Tracey. Mental and Moral Philosophy with Logic—Second year prize, A. L. McCrimmon; second prize, W. C. Ewing.

Scholarships — Third year, The Daniel Wilson scholarship (natural sciences), J. S. Copland; second year, The William Mulock scholarship (classics), J. Colling; The William Mulock scholarship (mathematics), H. A. Chant; The George Brown scholarship (modern languages with history), S. B. Laycock; The Daniel Wilson scholarship (natural sciences), A. P. Saunders; The John Macdonald scholarship (mental philosophy), A. L. McCrimmon.

The matriculation examinations of the University began yesterday. About 230 are writing: 90 at Toronto, the rest in various parts of the Province.

EXTRADITION OF A NEGRO FORGER.

He is Brought from the States and Lodged in Chatham Jail.

Government Detective Murray has returned from St. Paul, bringing with him the negro forger Charlston. It will be remembered that about two years ago Charlston drew notes, purporting to be those of several colored people around Chatham, and after negotiating them levanted. Those whose names were forged were put to a great deal of trouble, and considerable interest was taken in the affair. Charlston was hunted for and found in a town near St. Paul. He was brought before a commissioner and it was decided that he should be extradited. A habeas corpus was applied for by the prisoner's friends and an endeavor was made to have him set free on some technicality. His case was heard last week, and the order for extradition was formally issued. Detective Murray arrived with his man all right and lodged him in Chatham Jail. Two charges of forgery will be made against him.

A Wonderful Offer.

For many years the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have offered, in good faith, $500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents, has fairly attained a world-wide reputation. If you have the slightest symptom of catarrh in the head, beware! Discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes acrid, sometimes watery and acid, at others thick, tenacious, mucous, sanious, bloody and putrid; if the nose is stopped, the voice nasal, intonation is thick, ringing in the ears, deafness, headache or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, total loss of smell, taste, sight, hearing, the voice being changed and has a hazy twang, the breath offensive, smell and taste impaired, sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility, you are suffering from nasal catarrh. The more complicated your disease, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting all the above symptoms, result in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. 26

The Busy Burglar.

Several burglaries were reported to the detectives yesterday. The residence of Mr. John Dixon, 383 Jarvis-street, was entered, the visitor carrying off $11 in money and a gold brooch. An unsuccessful attempt was made to burglarize the residence of Col. Sweeney, 112 George-street, the would-be burglars being driven off by a watch dog. Mrs. Thompson of 211 Elizabeth-street had a quantity of plated ware stolen from her residence. Two men attacked Thomas English of 5 Mill-street on Duchess-street Monday night, and before he could escape from them he was relieved of a silver watch. William Norrie's tent at Hanlan's Point was plundered the same night, nearly the entire outfit of campers' utensils being carried away. On Monday evening the family of James E. Drew, a machinist employed at Gurney's foundry, locked up their house, Bathurst-street, and visited the Island. Owing to the crowds they did not reach home until after midnight, and on opening the front door they saw a man leave by the back way. Mr. Drew gave chase, but the fellow escaped through a lane. He had ransacked the premises and had collected a great many articles of value, which he placed in a bag, but this he dropped in his flight and it was recovered.

The residence of Mr. Ireland, Little York, was visited on Monday night or very early on Tuesday morning, and as a result of the visit a quantity of jewelry disappeared.

About the same time the Coleman post-office, where Mr. Charles Pickering resides, was entered by burglars, who carried away with them several gold brooches and rings.

A Communication from Cincinnati.

Yesterday the Chief of Police received a letter from an individual who, writing from Cincinnati and signing himself "Charles Jones," requested that the Toronto police should be on the look-out for two German Jews who have been recently fleecing the Cincinnatians. The two swindlers, according to Mr. Jones, obtain subscribers for a weekly paper called Sunlight by promising a large crayon picture in addition to the periodical, the subscription money being paid "invariably in advance." Neither picture nor paper put in an appearance afterwards. One of the worthy pair is described as being short and stout, with dark hair and a sandy moustache. The other has red hair and a small moustache of a less decided hue. Mr. Jones is convinced that both men are now in Toronto, and hopes that the police will protect our fair city from such "swindel and humpuck."

Stealing Money Letters.

Alfred Packham, the letter-carrier charged with stealing letters containing money, was up for trial at the Police Court this morning. He was defended by N. G. Bigelow, and pleaded not guilty and elected to be tried by jury. G. A. Burnham, assistant postoffice inspector, testified that he had enclosed $5.25 in marked money in a letter addressed to Mrs. Mary Dunn, 4 Duncan-street, Parkdale, on June 29 and the letter had never been delivered. The money was found on the prisoner's person when arrested. A. McIntyre, superintendent of letter-carriers, testified that he had got the letter about 12 o'clock on June 29 from Mr. Burnham, and had put it in the sorting box, and that it had been given to the prisoner during the afternoon.

This was all the evidence taken and the investigation was adjourned till to-day.

At the Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon Thos. Kelly of 162 Jarvis-street had the forefinger of his left hand badly crushed while engaged packing goods for his employers, Messrs. Jardine, 22 Front-street. He is in the hospital.

During June there were 217 patients admitted to the General Hospital, which, with 215 in the institution on June 1, makes 432. 229 were discharged, leaving 203 patients on July 1. 359 out-door patients were treated during June, and 152 at the Eye and Ear Hospital. The grand total of patients treated in June of this year is 41 more than in June, 1887.

Robbed at Noonday.

Thomas English, 58 Mills-street, has reported to the police that yesterday at noon, when passing the corner of Duchess and Berkeley streets, he was set upon by three men who robbed him and used him roughly. One of them caught him by the throat while the other two searched his pockets. When the highwaymen left him so did his gold watch and chain.

The Caledonian Society.

The monthly meeting of this society was held in the Caledonian Rink last night, Mr. W. P. McIntosh in the chair. It was resolved that the annual excursion be held on July 20 to Niagara Falls. Three delegates to the meeting of the North American United Caledonian Association were appointed: The President, Secretary William Adamson and the ex-President.

Charming.

Dyers' Jelly of Cucumber and Roses is just the thing to take to the country. It will remove freckles and sun burn. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal. 23

THE FISHERIES QUESTION

PRESENTED IN A FAIR LIGHT BY AN EMINENT AMERICAN.

David A. Wells' Speech at the New York Reform Club Dinner—An Exposition Free from Technicalities and Admitting of Popular Understanding.

At a dinner at the Reform Club at New York Mr. David A. Wells, whose authority in public affairs is is not necessary to dwell upon, made a speech on the fisheries question, from which we make some extracts. He said:

"I may be presumptuous, but it seems to me that this matter has not as yet been presented to the people of this country in a manner so free from technicalities and the language of diplomacy as to admit of a popular understanding and full appreciation of it; and that in default thereof opportunity has been afforded to violent political partisans in the Senate of the United States, and out of the Senate, to indulge in all manner of misrepresentation and excite a vast amount of unfair and unwarranted prejudice. In fact, judging from the tone of the press and the utterances in Washington, there would seem to be but one side to this question. The Dominion authorities and fishermen are "brutal," "unreasonable," "grasping." The Americans are "generous," "long-suffering," asking for simple right and justice, and willing at all times to concede right and justice. But, gentlemen, there are two sides to every question, and there are two sides to this, although I am afraid it is rather venturesome to stand up and say it after the action of the Senate of the United States has practically denied it. But I have studied up this question somewhat, and I have even made a journey down to Newfoundland to see what I could further learn about it by personal intercourse and observation. And this is the way I look at the troublesome business.

"The people of Newfoundland are, as a whole, wretchedly poor, and they inhabit one of the poorest, most desolate and unattractive countries on the face of the globe outside of the polar regions. There is not timber enough on the island to build a good-sized house; its climate is practically eight months winter and four months spring and summer; its agriculture is limited to potatoes and oats. But the sea to these hardy islanders is their farm, and nature, as if in compensation for depriving them almost every other beauty and blessing, would seem to have desired to specially favor them in respect to almost the only one industry, that of fishing, that is open to them. Here live the fish that constitute a desirable and cheap food for the people of other countries. Here, naturally, come the "capelin," the "herring" and the "squid," which constitute the bait that is essential for successful deep-sea fishing. Here are the only harbors and inlets for shelter and repair and for relenishing supplies of fuel and food. Was it more natural that these Newfoundland people, restricted to one industry as a means of earning their living, should jealously guard their sole natural privileges and desire to make the most of them? And why should they not? Has not the great people to the south of them taught them this policy for years by precept and example? Is not the whole present fiscal and commercial policy of the United States based on the principle that what we have got we mean to keep exclusively, and what other people have got we mean to get if we can?

"Whatever of advantage, therefore, accrues to the people of Newfoundland and the other British Maritime Provinces in respect to shores fishing within the three-mile line, is shown by so good a title that no administration or court of the United States has ever questioned it. And yet the right has never been acquiesced in by the fishermen; and whenever the British colonial authorities have endeavored to prevent or punish trespassing there have always been men, like Fryes and Jugals, who are ready to denounce such acts as outrages without a shadow of justification, and public sentiment has so often sympathized with them that the two countries have more than once been brought almost to the verge of war. But so tenacious are we on this side of the line of our fishery privileges that states like Connecticut, Maryland and Virginia will not allow citizens of other states, or even their own citizens, to capture as much as a single boat-load of oysters or clams within what are regarded as state territorial waters, except in pursuance of state laws for that purpose made and provided. And within the last two years furthermore, and while this fishery trouble upon the eastern shore of the continent has been going on, the United States has summarily seized and condemned vessels on the Pacific for catching seals in open ocean, many miles away from any land, on the assumption that the territorial ownership of Alaska and the "Aleutian," or "Seal," islands gives us exclusive jurisdiction and control over all adjacent waters for the purpose of making the seal fishery exclusive, irrespective of any three-mile limitation.

"The next special fishing advantage which Newfoundland enjoys by reason of territorial location and possession is in respect to bait. Into her bays and fords there come in succession at different periods of the year immense numbers of herring, of a small fish called the "capelin" and finally the "squid," the use of which as bait has been proved by all experience to be essential to successful cod-fishing; this fish not biting freely at "salt" or any other kind of bait. The bait, being captured solely within their bays and harbors and from their shores, is as much under the exclusive control and ownership of the people of Newfoundland as oysters or lobsters taken from the waters of Long Island Sound or Chesapeake Bay, or scalps taken in Alabama, or silver mined in or from the mountains of Colorado, are under the exclusive control and ownership of the American people. The importance and value of a supply of this fresh bait for successful cod fishing has been denied by Mr. Frye and other representatives of the Maine and Massachusetts fishing interest, but the fact that by the Treaty of 1818 the privilege of buying bait as a right was expressly denied to American fishermen, and that the sum of $5,500,000 was paid by the United States under the Treaty of 1870, mainly in consideration of the granting of this right of a free supply during the continuation of the treaty by the British provinces, shows that such a denial is the merest subterfuge. There is no pretence, moreover, that the fishermen of Newfoundland have any desire to adopt the dog-in-the-manger policy, that is, neither use their surplus bait nor allow others to do so; but, knowing the value of it, feeling that it is their exclusive property, and that it is about the only thing in the nature of property of which they are possessed, they desire, if they part with it, to obtain in return something which seems to them in the nature of a fair equivalent. They say to the United States and to American fishermen, If we allow you to come down and occupy our waters and our territory, and freely enjoy every privilege which has come to us through geographical location and territorial possession, including an unrestricted supply of bait, in common with wood, water and facilities for repairs, it is only fair that you should allow us equally free access to your markets for the sale of our fish; that you will not continue to impose a tax that amounts almost to prohibition on the fish that we may bring to you. But this is exactly what the comparatively small number of persons in Massachusetts and Maine who represent the Newfoundland fishery interests, and the opponents of the treaty, emphatically refuse to do; and herein we find the next point in this controversy which it is desirable that the American people should see clearly and that is the reason why the parties in interest are unable to come to an agreement. In short, it is the tax of half a cent a pound on the import of salted and pickled fish—a tax on the cheap food of the masses of the people—stands in the way of peace and amity. Put salt fish on the free list and there will be an end at once and forever of all disputes and difficulties with our northern neighbors in respect to this whole fishery business. One would naturally say and think that if two parties to a business transaction found themselves unable to agree on what terms they would mutually do business, they would agree to disagree, and let each other severely alone. We know very well what public opinion and the law would say if one of the parties should under such circumstances undertake to compel the other to part with his goods, wares or merchandise against his will, on terms that the former alone should dictate. Public opinion and law would agree that the act was robbery, and those concerned in it would soon find themselves in prison. But as between nations the case seems to be different.

"Doubtless, if Messrs. Frye, Ingalls, Evarts & Co. were interrogated on this point, they would flatly deny any intention to invade anybody's rights. But at the same time they endeavor to evade this issue and mystify the American people by asserting that we have been wronged by a denial to our fishing vessels of the rights to enter the ports of the British Maritime Provinces for the purposes of trade, although all provincial vessels are allowed freely to enter American ports for such purposes; and this denial has been without doubt popularly regarded by the people of the United States as a most unwarrantable and unfriendly proceeding on the part of Canada, and as fully justifying severe retaliation. But to this it may be first replied, that there is no more unquestionable attribute of the sovereignty of any country than the right to regulate trade with foreign countries, even to the extent of absolute prohibition; and if we are in search of practical illustrations of this principle we need go no further than the practices and experience of the United States to find them. Thus, no foreigner can come into any port of the United States to trade vessels, in the sense of making the vessel he desires to sell or exchange American property. No foreigner in a foreign built vessel can carry cargo between any two American ports for the purpose of trade except under a penalty of confiscation of both vessel and cargo; and a voyage between San Francisco on the Pacific and any port on the Atlantic, via Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope or the Isthmus of Panama is held to be traffic of this character.

"It is no infraction of international law for a nation to levy export taxes or duties on any product passing out of its territory, and the only reason why the United States has not heretofore levied such duties is that, alone of all nations, such a procedure is forbidden by its constitution or organic law. If the authorities of the British provinces, therefore, deny to our fishing vessels the privilege of trading in their ports they are not only acting strictly within their domain of right and international law, but are doing nothing more unfriendly than the Government of the United States does all the time.

"But there is something more in this pretence that the people of the United States have been outraged by a denial to their fishing vessels of the right to trade in the ports of Newfoundland. In fact, there are two very big Africans hidden in this fence. In the first place there is no route that can be carried on at the outlying settlements of Newfoundland that does not concern fish. There is nothing else to trade for, nothing else that the people who live at these places in Newfoundland have got to trade with. Furthermore, a fishing vessel is not a trading vessel, is not fitted to trade, and carries nothing of any account to use for trade, except fish. The paradox is an outrage that American fishing vessels are prohibited from trading in the period Newfoundland, something not less than an effort to divert attention from and disguise the fact that the trade in question has relations mainly to the supply of bait. We use the qualifying word "mainly" because there is another very curious feature of this trade in connection with this business. As an incident, or rather sequence, of the existing maritime and fiscal policy of the United States, under which its former great mercantile marine has almost vanished from the ocean and its American sailor is a curiosity, it has become exceeding difficult, or almost impossible in recent years, for vessels of the United States prosecuting the Newfoundland bank fisheries to secure American seamen, and if none others can be obtained bait will be more costly than that the special business, about which all this international difficulty has arisen, would have to be substantially abandoned. The result, therefore, is that from 50 to 75 per cent. of the crews of New England vessels which fish on the coast of Newfoundland are unnaturalized foreigners, citizens of the British provinces—who have no intention of ever becoming naturalized; who have no interest in our country or its institutions, and who in the view of Mr. Frye and Judge Ingalls would be found in the enemy's fleet. In further illustration of the extent to which the so-called American industry, which is demanding protection through a continuation of the tariff on salt codfish, owes its life mainly to the war, has become, in reality a foreign industry, it may be stated that according to the returns recently made to the Canadian authorities, it appears that out of the 145 lives lost from the fleet that sailed from Gloucester, Mass., for the year 1887, for the most a majority were fishermen from the provinces and subjects of Great Britain. The claim, which was formerly well-founded, that these fisheries are the nurseries for the training of American seamen, is now, therefore, no longer valid; but under the recent United States statute prohibiting the importation of foreign contract labourers, the manning of New England fishing vessels in these home ports with unnaturalized foreigners would become a somewhat more difficult matter than it once was; insuuch as through the representations and protests of the Knights of Labor the Boston custom-house authorities have interfered to some extent to prevent it. It is obvious, however, that if the fishing vessels were allowed to enter the ports of the British maritime provinces for purposes other than those allowed under the existing treaty—namely, for shelter, repairs, fuel and water—and were permitted to buy bait and have free communication with the shore, the law prohibiting the importation of foreign contract labor would be effectually evaded. Hence another reason why Messrs. Frye & Co. are so persistent in demanding for our fishing vessels the right to trade in the provincial ports, and are so ready to characterize as an outrage the action of the provincial authorities in refusing it.

"Not less singular and matter of wonder, owing to the persistent inability of the business men of the United States to see that it is impossible to separate and segregate fishery rights from the great mass of American commercial rights and interests—agriculture, manufactures, mining and transportation—which stand to the former in the relation of 99 to 1; and who, at the arbitrary and unjust promptings of capital interest in Gloucester and other New England towns, which does not represent as many as a hundred small vessels which they cannot man with American crews, whose business, according to all evidence, has not been any more prosperous since the termination of the treaty admitting Canadian fish than it was before, are apparently willing that the United States should suspend all commercial relations with a country that is our third best customer, coming next after Great Britain and France, which buys from us every year more than she does from Great Britain, which paid last year more in duties on anthracite coal exported from the United States than the value of all the fish which the United States imported from all countries, whose territory is contiguous with our own for more than 3000 miles; and who, finally, seem to consider a war with Great Britain a matter of less importance than the reduction of a tariff tax on the imported fish food of the American people.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity, which, like the toad, ugly and venomous, wears yet a precious jewel in his head. Low are the prices and excellent are the goods at the Army & Navy stores. The boys' suits are low. The youths' suits are lower, but the men's suits are lowest. Just think of it, we sell a man's suit at $4.95, the material is a strong Canadian tweed, it is well made and will wear well. The Army & Navy stores, 135 King, 138 Yonge-street. ed

Winnipeg Wire Whispers.

WINNIPEG, July 3.—The Gulf road will be extended to the boundary next year and the gauge changed from narrow to broad.

The Northern Pacific officials are again here, and interviewed the members of the Government this morning. Some developments are anticipated immediately.

The Dominion Government will be asked to appoint a flour inspector.

During the severe storm on Sunday seven horses were killed by lightning at High Bluff.

The American residents will have a picnic to-morrow in honor of Independence Day.

Mr. Scarth, M.P., is to be banqueted at Killarney in recognition of his services to the Crofter settlement there.

Hon. Mr. Royal went to Regina this morning, and will be sworn in as Governor to-morrow.

—Pale, unhealthy invalids suffering from poverty of the blood, bilious sufferers and those whose circulation is depraved should use without delay Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspepsia Cure, the celebrated blood purifier, which stimulates digestion, increases the nutritive properties of the food and expels impurities from the system. x

The Accident Insurance Company of North America, the most popular Canadian company, has paid over 20,000 claims and issues policies on the most liberal terms. For further particulars apply to MEDLAND & JONES, General Agents, Equity Chambers, Victoria-street, Toronto. 361

AROUND TRACK AND BASES

RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH, CHICAGO AND ACROSS THE SEA.

East Toronto Defeats Niagara Falls at Cricket—The Conditions of the English Derby Changed—Among the Amateurs—Baseball and Turf Gossip.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Racing was continued at Brighton Beach to-day, with fine weather and a large attendance. The results are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse $250; maiden 3-year-olds and upward; 2 mile. E. Kennedy's Satisfied, 107, won; Auditor, 102, 2d; Savage, 106, 3d. Time 1.29.

SECOND RACE—Purse $250, selling, 1 mile. J. T. Carmody's Mamie Hay, 103, won; Flush, 110, 2d; Ida West, 105, 3d. Time 1.18½.

THIRD RACE—Purse $250, selling allowances, 7 furlongs. H. Iddedit's Gracie, 91, won; Frolic, 117, 2d; Wayward, 111, 3d. Time 1.32.

FOURTH RACE—Ronkonkoma Handicap, of $300; 1½ mile.

W. G. Daly's b.g. Subaltern, 3, by Hurnah—Gouniton, 99 ..... (Palmer) 1
L. Martin's b.m. Troy, 4, 104 2
S. W. Street's br.g. Orlando, 6, 101 3
Time—1.59½.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $300; 7 furlongs. W. Lakeland's Tattler, 120, won; Valiant, 118, 2d; Nat Goodwin, 115, 3d. Time 1.31½.

Fast Time at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The racing at Washington Park to-day was witnessed by a large crowd. The weather was fine and track good. The feature was The Boulevard Stakes, which was won by Volante. Results of the day's racing follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse $400, of which $100 to 2d. for 3-year-olds; 1 mile. Ten Bug, 103, won; Hilton, 111, 2d; Montpelier, 105, 3d. Time 1.44.

SECOND RACE—Purse $400, of which $100 to 2d for 3-year-olds; 1 mile. Badge, 112, won; Tom Ham, 113, 2d; Orderly, 116, 3d. Time 1.45.

THIRD RACE—Free handicap sweepstakes for all age; 1½ miles. Longlight, 100, won; Lola May, 91, 2d; Lavinia Belle, 103, 3d. Time 2.50½.

FOURTH RACE—The Boulevard Stakes, for all ages, of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $200 to 2d and $100 to 3d; 1½ miles.

E. J. Baldwin's b.h. Volante, 6, by Grinstead—Lady Primrose, 120 ..... (Murphy) 1
Labold Bros.'b.c. Montrose, 4, 118 2
J. B. Haggin's ch.f. Dacuna, 113 3
Time—2.08.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $400, for 2-year-olds; 1 mile. Silleck, 100, won; Minnie Palmer, 93, 2d; Lee Dinkelspiel, 105, 3d. Time 1.04½.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upward; 7 furlongs. Lake Port, 93, won; Kosciusko, 103, 2d; Dausman, 107, 3d. Time 1.32½.

SEVENTH RACE—7 furlongs. Valuable, 118, won; Jacobis, 108, 2d; Wary, 113, 3d. Time 1.32½.

Trotting at Boston.

BOSTON, July 3.—The opening of the summer trotting meeting at Beacon Park to-day was auspicious. About 1000 people were present. The 2.30 class for a purse of $600 was decided in straight heats. Summaries:

2.28 class—Purse $500, divided.

Yorktown Belle	1 1 1	Lady Emma	2 2 7
Frank S.	5 6 2	Matchless	3 5 3
Ethelbert	4 3 6	Sixteen	6 4 4
Kimball Maid	7 7 5	Sunbur	8 8d

Time—2.24½, 2.23½, 2.24½.

2.35 class—Purse $500 divided.

Ethan Allen	1 1 1	Black Star	2 3 4
Konnet F.	6 4 2	Rockett	3 2 5
Red	5 2 7	Grace	4 7 3
		Calla	5 5 6

Time—2.30, 2.30½, 2.26½.

Donovan Wins the July Stakes.

LONDON, July 3.—This was the opening day of the Newmarket July Meeting. The two-year-old attraction was The July Stakes over the New T. Y. C. about five furlongs. It had two starters of which the Duke of Portland's colt Donovan was the favorite and winner. Conditions:

THE JULY STAKES of 50 sovs. each, 30 ft. for 2-year-olds; colts 125 lbs.; fillies 122 lbs.; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes; New T.Y.C., 5 furlongs. 140 yards; st ends.

Duke of Portland's b.c. Donovan, by Galopin—Movement.

Prince Soltykoff's ch.c. Gold, by Sterling—Lucette 2

Donovan is one of the "cracks" of the year, he having won the Middle Park Plate at Dorneln, the Portland Plate at Leicester, the New Stakes at Ascot and the Hurstbourne Stakes at Stockbridge. At Ascot he carried 129 pounds, giving all in the race 7 pounds.

Trotting at Orillia.

ORILLIA, July 3.—The second day of the Orillia Driving Park Summer Meeting was witnessed by a large crowd. The track was in excellent condition and the trotting was better than yesterday. The results follow:

2.45 class.

Maybe's F. O. B. 1 1 1
Ethel Greenwalt, Bickstone 2 2 2
J. Dixon's Little Hero 3 3 2
Time—2.45½, 2.49½, 2.45.

2.30 class.

P. McSherry's Indicator 2 1 1 1
J. Dixon's Photographer 1 2 2 2
Bowman's Captain Ellis 3 3 3 3
Time—2.41, 2.42, 2.43½; 2.41.

GREEN RACE.

J. Gilmore's Black Middleton 1 1 1
F. Overand's Jimmy G. 2 3 2
Thomson's Tommy Thumb 3 2 3
Time—2.53, 2.53½, 2.50.

Gossip of the Turf.

Harry Cooper and Felix leave for Niagara Falls to-day where they will run to-morrow.

The Bayview Stable's George L. has been sold to Port Perry parties.

The steeplechaser Valour broke down at Monmouth Park a few days ago.

East Toronto v. Niagara Falls District.

This match was played yesterday at Niagara Falls and resulted in a win for East Toronto by 9 wkts. The batting of Messrs. Chandler, Nicoll and Streeter for the winners and Marshland for the losers was very good. Cameron and Jordan for East Toronto bowled in excellent form.

Cricket Field Echoes.

The American International team arrived here on the Cibola last night and are registered at the Queen's Hotel. The team is as follows: E. W. Clark, jr., W. C. Morgan, jr., H. J. Brown, W. Scott, J. A. Scott, D. S. Newhall, Crawford Coates, W. Brockie, jr., G. S. Patterson, A. G. Thomson and F. E. Brewster, all of Philadelphia. Mr. F. Missell, President of the American Cricket Association, will umpire for the Americans.

The international cricket match, which commences this morning at 11 o'clock will no doubt be the greatest cricket contest ever held in Canada. The Canadian team is the strongest eleven ever put in the field by Canada.

On Monday the East Torontos defeated Grimsby at the latter place by 52 runs. Score: East Toronto, 1st innings 74, 2d innings 45; total 119. Grimsby, 1st innings 42, 2d innings 25; total 67.

Rowing at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The trial heats for the Cup and Peoples' Regatta, which forms an important part of the program for a grand celebration of the fourth, were rowed to-day over the National course. The distance was one and a half miles straight away. In the four-oared shell the Cornell Crew of Ithaca and College Crew of Philadelphia had a close pull for over a mile, but the Cornells, by a spurt, beat the College men by about three lengths. The New York Athletic Club Crew was a bad third.

The second heat of the four-oared gig race was exciting all the way through. The Columbia Athletic Club pulled away and remained slightly ahead until the finish, leaving the Pennsylvania Boat Club of this city and the Triton Club of Newark to fight for second place. The latter succeeded in making it a dead heat.

The contestants in the final heats to-morrow as decided by trial heats in the different classes are:

Junior singles—E. C. Brown, Farragut Club, Chicago; C. McDougall, New York Athletic Club; H. W. Meade, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, and H. R. Mull, New York Athletic Club.

Four-oared shells—New York Rowing Club, Institute Boat Club, Newark, Cornell, Ithaca and College Club, Philadelphia.

Four-oared gig—Nonpareil Boat Club, New York, Union Boat Club, New York, Columbia Club, Washington, Pennsylvania and Triton.

A Big Catch.

Yesterday morning Chief Ardagh, Joseph Taylor and Jeff Worden went over to Niagara by steamer. At Niagara they engaged a row-boat and pulled to some four miles along the American shore. Then they commenced to fish with rod and line, and in two hours had caught over two hundred perch. Some of the perch are thirteen and fourteen inches long, and averaged fully ten inches in length. This is a fish story, but it is a true one.

International Association Games.

At Rochester: R. H. E.
Rochester ..... 2 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 0 — 7 11 2
Syracuse ..... 1 0 3 2 0 0 0 1 2 — 7 9 5
Batteries: Callihan and Toy, Higgins and Shelhlase. Umpire—Curry.

At Troy: R. H. E.
Troy ..... 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 — 6 12 5
Albany ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 2 — 5 10 4
Batteries: Keefe and Wright, Graff and Weckbecker. Umpire—Sullivan.

American Association Games.

	R.	H.	E.		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	9	7	2	At Cincinnati	3	8	4
Caruthers-Bushong				Mullane-Baldwin.			
Athletics	10	11	1	At St. Louis	8	13	5
Weyhing-Townsend.				Hudson-Milligan.			
Cleveland	9	9	0	At Kansas City	2	7	9
Bakely-Zimmer.				Fogarty-Da