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WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1888.

"Deep Channel and High Tariff."

Recently The Hamilton Times had an article under this heading, in which it tried to show the absurdity of expending three million dollars to deepen the channel below Montreal, to make easier and cheaper the transportation of commodities between here and Europe; and then putting high duties on European goods, thereby hindering the free exchange of commodities. Now, we hold that Canada has a very large interest indeed in cheapening transportation between here and Europe, even though she does impose customs duties to protect her own manufactures. Various reasons why this is so might be given, but for the present let one suffice—one of a very practical nature, too.

You assume, of course, for this is the usual habit with free traders—that the interest of the two exchanging nations in cheapening the cost of carrying the commodities exchanged is equal. If Canada sells to England a million's worth of her products, she can only do so by buying as much value of English goods in exchange. There is a million dollars' worth of some thing to be carried each way; and if the cost of carrying the whole be reduced, say by one half—then each party to the exchange makes the same saving by the improvement. All this the average free trader will rattle you off as straight as a string, confident that the truth of it is no more to be disputed than that of a proposition in Euclid. But hold, friend! there is just where you make your grand mistake, in the present case, at all events. Canada's interest in having the cost of freight reduced is at least *three times* as much as England's is; and probably more even than that. For, of the whole cost of carrying the million's worth of Canadian products east, and the same worth of English goods west, at least three-fourths is borne by the farmer, while the latter pays only one-fourth. This is rather understating the disproportion; and it would be nearer the truth to say that practically the cost of both freights is borne by the Canadian merchant who ships to England, while English goods shipped to Canada are in comparison carried *almost* free. That was an instructive bit of testimony which was given recently before the Mining Commission, as to the relative charges for carrying a barrel of salt east and west respectively. Those who are interested in the sale of English salt in Canada can get four barrels of the same carried from Montreal to the western extremity of Ontario, for no more than it costs to carry one barrel of Canadian salt from Western Ontario to Montreal. And then remember that the greater part of the English salt sold in Canada is carried across the ocean as ballast, or at nominal rates. Salt being a heavy article, freight on it runs high according to its value; and now you may see one reason why Ontario salt producers are wildly looking for a foreign market, their own having been taken from them through a glaring fault in our national policy. If this N.P. of ours were only *national* enough, and thorough-going, as it should be—not one barrel of English salt, not one barrel of American flour—would ever be imported into Canada.

The reason why it costs so much more to carry a ton of freight east than it does to carry a ton west if over the same distance is well known. The total tonnage to be carried east is so much more than the total tonnage to be carried west, don't you see. The disproportion is so great that the cost of transportation incident to Canada's exchange of commodities with England is borne almost wholly by Canada, and very little of it by England at all. Practically it costs England nothing; Canada foots the whole bill, as any business man who is familiar with freights and freight paying will admit.

Now, perhaps, you may get it into your head why it may be Canada's interest to improve her great waterway, even though she at the same time maintains a protective tariff. There are still other reasons, but for the present let this suffice.

Weather Predictions.

The peculiar weather with which we have been persecuted for some time past turns our attention naturally to the question of weather probabilities, and to the amount of confidence to be attached to them. A weather prophet must have access to the telegraph, must be well acquainted with the locality where he intends to prophecy and must be a man of great intuitiveness and with a retentive memory. The day has not yet come when continental changes can be predicted, and all that is done now is to predict for eight hours, or at most twelve hours ahead. There are various theories being advanced regarding sun spots and maximum heat and minimum rainfalls, but these are not definite. What should be tried (and in no place could it be better tried than in Toronto) is predicting these continental changes for some weeks ahead. They have records at the Toronto Observatory extending back as far as 1843, and we believe no use has ever been made of these records for predicting, or for attempting to form any theory of predicting weather changes. All other sciences, and surely meteorology has now become a science, have fixed principles upon which they are based; and it seems rational to suppose that where the earth and its atmosphere remain in the same condition from year to year certain changes must *recur*. And it is to this recurrence of weather changes that we should look for the prediction of continental disturbances. Take periods of ten years, examine them closely and map out the changes, either in temperature or in barometer, pressure; rainfall or snowfall; storms or calms. Then collate the results and make an attempt to predict for the next ten years the events most likely to happen. Then take the various months for a series of 40 years and map out the temperatures, etc., and notice what seems to be common to the one month every year; and there surely is a chance that, if there has been some great disturbance in a certain month for forty years in succession, this disturbance will happen in the same month of the forty-first year. Something at any rate could be accomplished in this way and a beginning should be made at once, conducted on scientific principles, and by scientific men. We know that some such method as the above is used, as a secondary consideration, in predicting local changes from day to day; but we have never heard of it being used for the prediction of great changes for weeks ahead, except by men like Wiggins and Vennor, who seem to have been more influenced by their own wishes than by statistics.

The Use and Abuse of Tobacco.

A recent publication in the colony of New Zealand makes the somewhat startling statement that the *Maoris* before the introduction of tobacco were an almost physically perfect race, large in stature, powerful, and well developed in every respect; but that they have degenerated physically and morally from the sole influence of the noxious weed. The statement appears to be founded on facts and statistics, and certainly deserves some consideration. And yet it is questionable whether the degeneration is due to tobacco alone or combined with some other evil not so apparent. We in the colony of Canada need go no further than the province of Quebec to disprove the theory which the above statement seems to unfold. The *habitants* of Lower Canada travel from the cradle to the grave over a road (and a long one it is) one side of which is strewn with Canadian tobacco of the strongest kind, and the other with black strap and clay pipes; and they are none the worse. The children grow up, one might almost say, with pipes in their mouths, and it is no uncommon sight to see little children of not more than ten years old smoking and chewing in company with their parents. No *habitant* is content unless he has an enormous winter stock of twist and nearly all grow the tobacco on their own land. When hungry and having no desirable food they take a chew or a smoke and in winter it is one continuous smoke from morn to eve. They live to a good old age; they are perhaps the most rugged race on the American continent; and they are certainly not degenerating either physically or morally. There seems to be no fixed rules for the guidance of tobacco smokers and what is one man's meat is another man's poison. In many cases, we believe, a smoke aids digestion, especially after a heavy meal, and where the saliva is not expectorated. In other cases, where the stomach is weak, it must certainly do harm and particularly so when the smoker begins before meals. Probably the best way is to avoid the use of tobacco entirely.

What is a Billion?

A discussion is now going on in astronomical circles concerning the meaning of the term *billion*; and it seems desirable to astronomers to give the billion the meaning of one million millions. It must be borne in mind that astronomical calculations involve numbers for expressing enormous distances, and for this reason a billion would be a most convenient term, if defined as above. In England the terms *billion, trillion*, etc., meant, and do yet mean, as their forms signify, a million raised to the second, third, etc. powers; a billion is there one million times one million. In France the billion means one thousand millions, and for ordinary purposes this is found to be convenient, especially as the French measure their money in *francs*, and this being small compared with a dollar (about one-fifth), and still smaller compared with a pound sterling, the numbers used by them are necessarily much larger than required by the English or Americans. They needed a term for a thousand millions and so used billion. The Americans followed the French and introduced the term billion into use, meaning one thousand millions. For ordinary calculations the billion is seldom used and we need not trouble ourselves much about the discussion. Our individual wealth (and money seems to be the criterion for everything in the present age) is calculated not by billions or millions but by simple dollars (and sometimes by cents).

The Good Work of a Canadian.

Guelph Mercury: Mr. John Robertson, jr., a younger brother of our Prof. J. W. Robertson, has spent the past season as dairy instructor in the southwest of Scotland. At the great dairy show held at London, England, his pupils carried off the first prize for the best lot of cheese; second prize for the best four cheddar cheese, and the cup and medal for the best lot of cheese on exhibition. At the Kilmarnock show of dairy products, held on Oct. 26, his pupils won the first prize of £20 for the best cheese of any make, the first place in the sweepstakes competition for the best cheese of any make, the first for the best ton of cheese exhibited, besides a number of minor prizes. Kilmarnock show is the largest of its kind in the world.

Is He a Newspaper Man?

From The Port Hope Times.

There is a man in Port Hope whose mental condition ought to be made a study by some scientist.

No, Begosh!

From The Hamilton Spectator.

It is rumored that Billy Maclean has abandoned churnalism.

Hotel Somnambulist.

"Have you ever had any patrons who were somnambulists?" I asked a hotelkeeper.

"Have I! I had one last week."

"Tell me about it."

"One night as I was about to leave the office," said the Boniface. "I noticed a man coming down stairs with his bag in his hand. He was staring straight ahead, looking at nothing, just like a three-week-old baby. I followed him till he reached the outside door, and then caught him by the collar."

"Wha-wha what's the matter?" he gasped, acting just like a man who has been suddenly awakened.

"Oh, nothing," said I. "Where are you going?"

"Why am I not in bed?" he exclaimed.

"Not at this present moment," I replied.

"I must have been asleep, he murmured, looking like a dog that had been caught in the act of chasing sheep.

"Maybe you were," said I, "but you can bet the amount of your unpaid bill that I'm wide awake. So I brought him back to the cashier's desk and made him settle up. Then the porter and I thoroughly awoke him by kicking him out."

From the above anecdote I infer that somnambulism doesn't pay—at least in a hotel whose proprietor is wide awake.

—Caswell, Massey & Co's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin and Quinine, is recognized as the best preparation known. Prescribed by the leading physicians. W. A Dyer & Co., Montreal.

Chicago Ahead.

There, were only six or eight of us in the parlor car, and it was plain to us that the lady from Chicago and the lady from Boston had a hostile feeling toward each other. I suppose it was because the lady from Boston had the most fashionable hat. By-and-by the Boston lady leaned over and politely inquired:

"Are you from the West?"

"Yes'm—Chicago."

"Chicago? Chicago? Seems to me I have heard the name!"

"And you are from the East?" queried Chicago.

"Yes'm—Boston."

Chicago reflected a moment as if to refresh her memory, and then rang the bell for the porter. When he came she slowly said:

"Po-tah, ask the conduct-tah if he has a map. I want to find a place called Bawston!"

And by a nonpartisan vote of four to two it was decided that Chicago had won.

THE TRUSTEES IN SESSION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION

A Number of Important Subjects Under Discussion—President Farewell's Address—New Officers Chosen—To Visit the Normal School.

There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Provincial Association of Public and High School Trustees of Ontario at the School Board room in York-street yesterday. Rev. J. Somerville, M.A., of Owen Sound presided.

These delegates and members were present:

T. W. Chapple, Uxbridge; Rev. A. Cockburn, Uxbridge; P. S. Campbell, Cornwall; Col. Mayhew, Port Rowan; Rev. J. Somerville, Owen Sound; J. Lobb, Toronto; J. Austin, Pembroke; J. Henderson, Ottawa; Geo. H. Sylvester, Markham; S. G. Lambert, Harriston; George Patterson, Preston; Otto Klotz, Preston; James Kilgour, G. L. Allan, Mt. Forest; Geo. Craig, Arnprior; W. C. Lucombe, Kincardine; Alex. McDonald, Walkerburg; Geo. Gouse, Tamworth; J. H. Peck, Trenton; J. H. Simpson, Belleville; Irving Dingwall, Belleville; E. Wolverton, Grimsby; C. E. Vandusen, Picton; S. Malcolmson, Goderich; Rev. J. J. McKitrick, Oshawa; I. Bertram, St. Bickford, Dundas; Robt. Morse, Richmond Hill; William Golding, Brampton; A. Grey, Niagara Falls; James Miller, Thorold; James Bird, St. Catharines; H. Telfer, Collingwood; H. Wardlaw, Weston; G. A. Aylesworth, Newburgh; Geo. Elliott, Woodbridge; W. Taylor, Harriston; A. Bell, Chatham; Chas. Whiteley, Paris; Jno. Allen, Paris; J. B. Jackson, Ingersoll; Dr. Williams, Ingersoll; S. W. Fawcett, Drayton; A. H. Caudell, Port Colborne; J. J. McCracken, Ottawa; J. E. Farewell, Whitby; J. S. Dow, Whitby; Jas. S. Coppin, Mitchell; W. Benning, Listowel; W. E. Rosebrugh, Rock-scott, Norwood; S. J. McGregor, Stratford; Dr. Robertson, Milton; Wm. Webb, Streetsville; Geo. Campbell, Millbrook; H. Turner, Millbrook; Rev. R. Atchison, Stamford; Rev. Dr. Middlemass, Elora; H. A. Kent, Toronto; J. Ross Rustedo, Newmarket; R. S. Strong, Galt; J. M. Wilson, London; John Turner, London; J. D. Sharman, London.

A report from the Executive Committee recommended that the annual fee from each board should be increased to $2. The Minister of Education had been consulted with regard to a grant to the association. He replied that there were no moneys out of which this grant could be paid. The report was adopted.

Mr. J. B. Dow read an able paper advocating the desirability of making the fifth form teaching in public schools compulsory. He then opened the debate on this subject and moved this resolution: "That in the opinion of this association the public school system in this province should as soon as practicable be placed on an independent footing and provision made for teaching the full program of studies."

In the discussion which followed Mr. Simpson of Belleville spoke in favor of encouraging the highest system of education in public schools.

Mr. Maybee of Port Rowan thought it would be detrimental to the school system to make fifth form teaching compulsory.

Mr. McEntee of Oshawa considered that if the public school system was now in any way imperfect it would be rendered more so by refusing to adopt the fifth form. If it were part and parcel of the public school curriculum there should be no barrier to prevent pupils taking advantage of it.

Mr. Gray of Niagara Falls said he wanted to have free education as far as possible.

Mr. Robertson of Milton did not approve of estimating the instruction given in common schools at a low standard. In Milton, he said, pupils who had failed to obtain certificates in the high schools adjacent had written in the public school examination and come out successful.

Mr. Campbell of Cornwall thought the fifth form should be optional, and in this he was supported by Mr. McGregor of Stratford.

The other principal speakers on this topic were Dr. Williams, Ingersoll, Mr. Sylvester, Markham, Dr. Middlemass, Elora, and the mover, who closed the discussion. The resolution was lost.

Before the next subject on the program was taken up a communication was received from the Minister of Education stating that he would be glad to receive the association at the Normal School to-day. They will go there at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Bell proposed that the school boards be recommended to, as far as possible, engage and retain competent teachers at the end of the school year. This motion after considerable discussion was lost.

Mr. T.C. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Peck, moved: "That this association recommend to the Minister of Education that the government grant be paid to the public school board direct to the treasurer of the public school board and not to the treasurer of the municipality." This matter was referred to a committee composed of Dr. Williams of Ingersoll, Mr. Campbell of Cornwall and Mr. Simpson of Belleville.

Dr. Middlemass of Elora spoke against insertion of advertisements for teachers without stating a salary.

In the evening President J. E. Farewell of Whitby occupied the chair. In his annual address he referred to the resolutions which had been laid before the Minister of Education, who had promised in considering any amendments to the school laws or regulations the suggestions of the association would receive careful attention. The president did not share in the disappointment expressed by some of the members because the minister had not hastily adopted all their suggestions. These suggestions required weighty consideration. He referred to the Imperial Federation, Canadian Independence, Commercial Union, etc., and recommended the more extensive teaching of "How we are governed" in high and public schools.

The number of pupils in high schools and Collegiate Institutes had been rapidly increasing. In 1886 the attendance was 15,844, the increase being due partially to the fact that the high schools are doing an important part of the public school work of Wales Act, the 5th form work. A very small percentage of these were studying in order to enter the professions.

The system of examinations as a means of testing the pupils, and also of affording the best opportunity to the pupils of judging of their progress, was deprecated on the ground that the clever student was assisted in order to raise the reputation of the teacher, and the pupil who most needed assistance went to the wall.

Instruction in drawing, phonography, bookkeeping and other studies of a practical nature was recommended. The fact that commercial and business colleges are being established all over the province gave evidence that pupils required instruction in such subjects. If suitable diplomas were granted and a competent commercial master in an institute ranked as a "specialist," and it was arranged that science might be taught by one of the other teachers who was also a specialist in science, it would result in the employment of more competent commercial and drawing masters and aid in making these subjects hold a proper place in institutes and high schools.

The President also urged in conclusion to have the pupils of high and public schools taught the blessings and advantages of our system of government; to endeavor to have all pupils whether clever or less gifted, receive a fair share of attention irrespective of the numbers who may pass or fail to pass the departmental examinations; to devise if possible some system by which more advanced pupils in common schools shall before leaving school become so interested in their studies that they will continue them after leaving school; to encourage the thorough teaching of subjects of the most practical value.

In a short discussion following the reading of this paper Dr. Williams of Newmarket specially commended the teaching of the principles of Canadian government. In this he said we might take example by our American neighbors, who are led to look upon their native land as the greatest country in the world. He did not however believe in making the Canadian beaver climb to the same extent as the Americans fly their eagle.

Judge Bell said in reply to assertions made by some of those present that they did not receive reports stating the names of those who had passed examinations that such assertions were erroneous. This point was made the subject of a very animated discussion.

It was moved by Col. Maybee of Port Rowan and Mr. McGregor and carried that a vote of thanks be extended to the president for his address and that the latter be printed.

The next subject taken up was, "What means shall be adopted to carry out the resolutions passed at last meeting?" Judge Bell's resolution was first introduced: "That the Provincial Association of Public and High School Trustees recommend that the Government in view of the injustice of the present system of supporting high schools and collegiate institutes, and with a view to remedying the same, a scheme be introduced of apportioning the necessary expenses of supporting such schools on a basis similar as near as may be to the legislation now existing for distributing the expenses for the administration of justice in case of a town separating from the county for municipal purposes."

This resolution was again affirmed on motion of John Allan of Paris, seconded by L. A. Wolverton.

The election of officers was by ballot and resulted:

President—Judge Bell, Chatham.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. J. Somerville, Owen Sound; George Young, M.A., Trenton.

Secretary—John B. Dow, Whitby (re-elected).

Treasurer—J. I. McCracken, Ottawa (re-elected).

General committee—P. E. Campbell, Cornwall; Mr. Lambert, Harriston; G. A. Aylesworth, Newburgh; J. H. Peck, Trenton; J. H. Simpson, Belleville; T. W. Chapple, Uxbridge; J. Lobb and H. G. Kent, Toronto; L. A. Wolverton, Grimsby; Rev. C. G. McRabbie, Ridgetown; H. Telfer, Collingwood; J. M. Wilson, London.

The association meets at 9 o'clock this morning.

CITY HALL SMALL TALK.

New Parks in the East End—Assessment Appeals in St. Mark's Ward.

The improvements engineered by City Commissioner Coatsworth at Ashbridge's Bay are as good as finished. The channel to the lake shore is completed, and a fine road has been built through the marsh. Over a thousand trees have been planted, and next summer this spot will make one of the most agreeable resorts around Toronto.

The Parks Committee visits St. Matthew's Ward to-day to select a site for a new public square.

Charles Rust, of the City Engineer's Department, read an interesting paper on Toronto sewers before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, at a meeting in Montreal last week.

John Ross Robertson waited on Mayor Clarke yesterday to request him to ask the experts, Messrs. Hering and Gray, to inspect the Sherbourne-street sewer, to set at rest for ever any doubts as to its usefulness and condition. His Worship will probably give the necessary order.

City Clerk Blevins yesterday received a letter from Mrs. Charlotte R. Leigh, thanking the city for the use of Brockton Hall, on the occasion of the concert in aid of the Home for the Aged.

Rev. Dr. Henry Scadding, in a neatly worded letter to City Clerk Blevins, expresses his sense of gratification with the illuminated address and resolution tendered him by the City Council.

The petition against the laying of a new sidewalk on Bolton-avenue has been declared sufficiently signed by the City Clerk and the work will not go on.

The appeal against the extension of Orde-street has been thrown out by the County Judge.

Water-works Experts Hering and Gray did the East End sewers yesterday.

Hon. Frank Smith, accompanied by Ald. Galbraith and Macdonald, will go over the length and breadth of Broadview-avenue to select the best street car route for all concerned.

Ald. Shaw is almost out of his mind about the mud on Howland-avenue. The residents on that street are his constituents and are besieging him night and day for relief. It is no use that he points to the set of mud in front of his own house as a specimen of what he is made of patient suffering. They will not listen to reason.

To-day the Court of Revision will wind up the business of the season. Yesterday St. Mark's ward appeals were considered, the results being as follows: Messrs. Ald. Rice, Woods and Denison were on hand to see that their constituents did not get left.

Mr. William Mole of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London, Eng., visited Mayor Clarke yesterday.

Ald. Hallam is out with a petition to ask the council to carry out the proposed parks and driveway scheme.

The Fire and Gas Committee meets this afternoon.

The Life of Flesh is the Blood.

Indigestion corrupts the blood, dyspepsia, kidney and liver complications follow a train of death dealing disorders.

"Impossible that these diseases can exist if St. Leon water be drunk and rubbed into the skin." So say doctors.

For the very simple reason that wherever St. Leon water touches poisons that feed these diseases, all such are amalgamated, absorbed in the water and thrown out of the system.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Attractions at the Theatres—What is Coming Next Week—Concert at St. James'.

Lotch will give her crowding performance at the Grand Opera House this evening, when she will appear in her great success "Pawn Ticket No. 210."

Jennie Kimball's company, in which Corinne is the jem, are doing a big business at the Toronto Opera House. There will be a matinee this afternoon, and a special matinee to-morrow (Thanksgiving) afternoon.

At the concert in the Pavilion next Monday evening Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the celebrated elocutionist, will be assisted by a strong company, including Mr. Gustav Thalberg, tenor of Trinity Church, New York; Miss Edith Pond, the singing teacher, Signor Tagliapietra, the renowned baritone, and other well-known and talented artists. Mrs. Shaw and her company are at present making a tour of the principal cities in the United States, and in spite of the excitement of the Presidential election, they have everywhere been greeted by crowded and delighted audiences. The plan is now open at Nordheimer's.

The new play "The Tigress," by Ramsay Morris, is to be presented for the first time here at the Grand Opera House at a matinee (Thanksgiving Day) matinee, with Selena Fetter and the author leading the cast. Since its initial production in the United States it has received much favorable comment. Judging from the success it met with at Albany last night, the piece seems to have well established its right to recognition among the successes of the day. There will be the usual matinee on Saturday.

All next week Frederic Bryton, a romantic actor of acknowledged ability, will present "Virginia" at the Grand Opera House. The play is highly spoken of by the press.

Professor Reynolds, the mesmerist, is giving instruction and amusement to large audiences at Shaftesbury Hall.

Last evening a concert was given in Oddfellows Hall, Albert-street, under the auspices of Covenant Lodge I.O.O.F., J.T. Hornbrook, P.G.M., presiding. A splendid program of vocal and instrumental music was given by local and foreign talent.

Very successful was the concert given in the St. James' school-house last night in aid of the Sunday School library fund. Canon Du Moulin presided and an entertaining programme was furnished by the pupils of Miss Shanklin. Du Moulin, M. Blackwell, Wright, Dallas, Ailes, and Messrs. McKay, W. H. Blake, Burton, and Dr. Scadding. The Sunday School is attended by over one thousand students and the library contains 1700 books, from light literature to works of a classical nature.

Millinery.

The universal verdict of all ladies visiting McKendry's millinery show rooms is that the display is nowhere excelled, and the prices are beyond all question the lowest they have seen. This is what the people want, choice goods and low prices always to be secured by trading at The Waterloo House, 273 Yonge-street.

The Gospel According to Henry George.

Although the Toronto Ministerial Association would have none of the Georgeites, the latter have taken a leaf out of the book of church workers. The West End tax reformers have begun a series of "cottage meetings." One of these meetings was held last night at the house of Mr. Seaton, No. 657 Queen-street west, and the gospel according to Henry George explained to a faithful few. Tonight a public meeting takes place in Tecumseh-street Hall and during next week more cottage meetings will be held.

New Books.

William Bryce has issued in his "Canadian Copyright Edition" "The Astonishing History of Troy Town," by the author Deadman's Rock, and "Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar," by Jules Verne.

Steamship Movements.

The Allan steamship Circassian, from Liverpool for Montreal, passed Martin River at 7 a. m. on Tuesday.

The Allan mail steamship Caspian, from Liverpool for Baltimore, via St. John's, Nfld., and Halifax, sailed from Halifax at 1 a. m. on Tuesday.

The Allan steamship Phoenician, from Glasgow, arrived at Philadelphia at 11 p. m. on Monday.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand!

Up All Night.

"Can't I sell you a burglar alarm?" he asked of a householder in a neighborhood where a number of houses had been entered.

"No; I have no use for anything of that kind. My daughter has just become engaged, and the young man calls every evening."

The best remedy for hunger during the cold weather is lots to eat, but if your digestion is bad you should wear one of those nap overcoats now selling so fast at the Army & Navy stores—boys' one dollar and upwards with caps, and men's sizes at any price you like. Have you ever been to the Army & Navy stores? If you haven't you should go. Once buy at the Army & Navy and you always buy at the Army & Navy. This is the secret of the enormous business, and of course the low prices.

HOW TO IMPROVE RACING.

WHAT TURFMEN SAY ABOUT A NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB.

Racing Over Jumps in England—Some Rich English and American Stakes for 1889—Exercise in the United States—"Varsity Defeats Trinity College at Football—Other Sports.

The immediate sensation in turf circles is the meeting of the American Turf Congress, composed of one delegate from each of the following racing associations: Kentucky Association, of Lexington; Louisville Jockey Club, Louisiana Jockey Club, of New Orleans; Latonia Jockey Club, of Covington, Ky.; St. Louis Jockey Club; Twin City Jockey Club, of St. Paul, Minn.; and the Washington Park Club, of Chicago, which takes place to-day at the St. James Hotel, New York.

Almost as soon as the announcement was made that the congress was to be held in New York, the old question of organizing a National Jockey Club arose. The question has been discussed through the press as almost regular intervals ever since the inauguration of racing at Jerome Park in 1866. The arguments in favor 20 years ago are the same as now used, and include a general supervision of racing, the collection of forfeits and the enforcement of the rulings of the several associations by all the others, to which have been added in late years the betting question, the licensing of trainers and jockeys, and racing at Clifton, Guttenburg and other similar places.

As to the congress being officially recognized by the New York clubs, because the meeting is held there, there is no more probability than if held in New Orleans as was first intended. They will not go into the congress any more than they will organize a National Jockey Club, for, while many owners who are members of the American, Brooklyn, Coney Island and Monmouth Park associations are in favor of a National Jockey Club, they agree with Mr. Withers that "the diversity of interests is too great and the extent of country here is too large." Mr. Belmont joins in this, saying: "The interests of the organizations mentioned are entirely according to law, and I do not see how the scheme could be made successful." These gentlemen had the same views years ago, at which time they said, as they do now, that some kind of an understanding should be arrived at by the racing associations and owners of large stables looking to the general morale of the turf—the enforcement of racing rules, the collection of forfeits and a supervision over jockeys, either by license or otherwise. In other words, there should be a confederation of clubs for the general good of all without control over the individual management of any. By such an organization the present rules, both racing and betting, could be revised and made for the government of the meetings at Jerome Park, Sheepshead Bay, Gravesend, Brighton Beach, Pimlico, Monmouth, Baltimore, and Washington in 1889, which will cover all the special points made by those favoring a National Jockey Club.

Big Stakes For Next Year.

Although there is considerable talk among the members of the several racing organizations in New York that there was too much racing in 1888, preparations are quietly going on for a big season in 1889. Up to date the stakes that usually close on Jan. 1 have not been announced. It is known, however, that the Coney Island Jockey Club will guarantee the Suburban Handicap at $10,000, and it is fair to suppose that the Brooklyn Club will make the Brooklyn Handicap an event of nearly the same value. The Coney Island Club will also have for its June meeting the Double-Event Stake for two-year-olds, which now stands at $7500, and the Realization Stakes for three-year-olds that will certainly be worth $40,000. The double event will close to-morrow. It is a stake for two-year-olds at $50 each, starters to pay $50 additional, which shall entitle them to run on both occasions, viz., the Futurity, a half furlongs on the first day of the meeting and at three-quarters of a mile on the last, both over the Futurity Course. The Realization Stakes for three-year-olds is likely to be an event of even greater public interest than the Suburban. The distance is a mile and five furlongs, and with ten or twelve starters its total value will be about $40,000. Those eligible to start include such prominent performers of the past season as Salvator, Raisuni, Freuhs, Favordale Colt, Chemise, Fresh Fred, Radiant, She, Lady Margaret, Forest King, Oregon, Reporter, Seymour, Eric, Galen and others. Assuming that a majority of these will start fit and well for such a race, it will undoubtedly be one of the events of a most promising season.

Steeplechasing in England.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—This was the second day of the Derby autumn meeting with the Prince of Wales steeplechase as the attraction. It was won by His Royal Highness' brown gelding Mustard, ridden by Berserker.

Magic started four times this year previous to yesterday, being successful but once, when he captured the Burwood Open Hunters' Steeplechase at Sandown Park last February.

Racing in England.

The racing in England for the current week includes three days at Derby and three days at Northampton.

English turf writers are already calling attention to the rich stakes to be run for next year. At the Leicester spring meeting there is the Primrose Stakes of £12,000, for three-year-olds, divided to give the winner £11,600, the second £750 and the third £250. The subscription is 100 guineas each, play or pay; it has ninety-six subscribers, which leaves the managers to pay £2,305.04 to make up the amount guaranteed. At the Kempton Park spring meeting the Royal Stakes of £10,000, for three-year-olds and upward, will be run, after which follow the 2000 and 1000 guineas at Newmarket, which in turn will be followed by the Newmarket Stakes of £7500, for three-year-olds, run "across the flat." It is expected that the latter event will hurt the Derby. But as the Newmarket authorities had to do something to help the second spring meeting they decided on a rich three-year-old stake, to which, to make up the amount, they will have to add £1,380.

Gossip of the Turf.

The Winter races at New Orleans will begin next Saturday and continue, weather permitting, three days each week all Winter.

Mr. J. A. Morris' latest purchase, the English thoroughbred stallion Vagabond, arrived in New York on Thursday from Liverpool.

In addition to the hackmen's race at the Newmarket track on Saturday, there will be a mile and an eighth for hunters. It will be a handicap sweepstakes, professional riders to carry 5 pounds extra. Entries close at the Bay View hotel on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. F. Martin Sec'y.

A decision of interest to book-makers, as well as speculators, was rendered by the judges at Lexington. After the race won by Van Trim a man presented a ticket to a book-maker marked "Van," calling for 15 to 1 win and 5 to 1 a place. The book-maker refused to pay it, saying that the ticket was on Ireland instead of Van Trim, as was shown by his recording sheet. The owner of the ticket appealed to the judges, stating positively that he had bet on Van Trim, as his ticket showed, although the book-maker's sheet might show otherwise. The judges, after consultation and hearing both sides, decided that the ticket was the best evidence in favor of the speculator and the book-maker was required to pay it at its face value.

The Yacht Race Declared Off.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—On account of the light wind to-day the yacht race on Lake Erie between the City of the Straits and the Enright was again postponed. Both yachts went down the Maumee river from Toledo to Turtle Island early this morning. The wind was even lighter than yesterday morning with no indications of freshening. The judges waited an hour and then declared the race off. The City started for Detroit. It is now undetermined when the race will be sailed.

FOOTBALL IN A FOG.

The Annual Match Between Varsity and Trinity College—Won by the Former.

The annual football match between the Varsity and Trinity College teams took place yesterday afternoon on the University lawn and resulted in favor of Varsity by a score of 10 to 0. The match was witnessed by a large crowd, including many ladies.

[illegible] contested throughout, especially in the second half, when the visitors played in a most determined manner and struggled hard for victory. A thick fog prevailed throughout the game, which dampened the grass making the ball hard to handle. The teams were as follows:

Varsity.		*Trinity.*
Bunting, W	Back	G. H. Grout
Senkler, W. L	Half-backs	A. C. Allan
Senkler, J. H. (capt)		K. Cameron
Mackay, J. G	Quarter-back	M.R. Vankoughnet
Cockburn, C		— Jones
Mustard, W. P	Wings	— Cayley
Smith, S. W		Loswen
Cross	Forwards	Torrence
McLaren		Pringle
Watt		Loucks
Rykert		Reid
Pope		Ivans
Boyd		Howden
Symons		(capt.) Martin
Moss, F		

Referee—Mr. J. G. Mackay. Field Captain—E. Bayley for Varsity and J. Broughal for Trinity.

Trinity won the toss and preferred to kick off, allowing Varsity to play down hill. The ball was well kicked off and after several scrimmages Mackay got away, but being in danger passed the ball to Ivan Senkler, who secured the first try, and shortly after a second one, right behind the cross-bar. Neither kicks by Pope were successful. At half time the score stood 9 to 0 in favor of Varsity.

In the second half Mustard kicked off for Varsity, the ball going into touch near the goal line. After several scrimmages Grout was compelled to rouge, which added another point to Varsity. Thus the scoring ended, and though the Trinity men made a hard fight neither side gained much advantage.

Dust From the Diamond.

Only seven American Association players have batting averages of over .300. They are O'Neill, .339; Reilly, .332; Browning, .317; Wolf, .312; Orr, .305; D. Lyons, .303; Collins, .302.

Mike Slattery of the New York club has returned to his home in Boston. His friends there are contemplating a banquet to be given to him in honor of his fine work during the season with the Giants.

President O'Neill of the Syracuse Stars received a letter from President Cushman of the International Association, asking his opinion as to the advisability of admitting Detroit and Toledo to the association. Mr. O'Neill replied that Syracuse favors their admission, providing Albany and Troy will honorably withdraw from the association.

Dundon, the deaf and dumb pitcher who played with Syracuse last season expresses a desire to play with Mobile next season if Mobile goes into the Southern League. Dundon will probably be engaged for the team.

At New York on Friday last the leaders of the American Association held a secret conference with those of the Grand Central Hotel. They talked about many things and were united on one point and that is that salaries must come down if they would prosper.

Pitcher Norman Baker has a record of being on two champion baseball teams in one year, he having pitched for the Newark Club into the championship of the Central League from April until September and then gave the Stocktons a clinch on the California League pennant from October on.

King of St. Louis won the most games in the American Association this year: Keefe of New York in the National League; Lovett of Omaha in the Western Association; Keegan of Peoria in the Central Inter-State League; Gumbert of Zanesville in the Tri-State League; Wood of Hamilton in the International Association; Avery of Denver in the Western League, and Ewing of Philadelphia in the Southern League.

Kendrick Will Wrestle the Unknown.

Editor World: I notice by the papers of Monday that Mr. McConvey challenges me to wrestle an unknown of his for $50 or $100 a side. I accept his challenge and will wrestle his man for $100 a side, best two in three falls, at catch-as-catch-can. The winner to take all the gate receipts. I will meet Mr. McConvey at Mr. Hayes' hotel on Bathurst-street, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock to sign articles of agreement. If Mr. McConvey means business let him be on hand.

Toronto, Nov. 13. N. KENDRICK.

Old Whisky for Medicinal Purposes.

Mara & Co., Grocers and Wine Merchants, 280 Queen street west, have a very large stock of Old Whiskies for medicinal purposes. They will ship to any part of Ontario. Send for their lithographed price catalog of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, etc. The most complete catalog ever issued in the Dominion. 513

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The County Council will commence its November meeting at 2 o'clock next Tuesday.

The Fruitle arbitration will not be resumed till a week from next Friday because of Judge Morgan's absence on Division Court circuit.

Thursday next being Thanksgiving Day no lessons will be given at the Conservatory of Music.

Much interest is evinced by musical circles and Chubonics society in the conversazione to be held in the Mutual-street Rink on Nov. 19. Father Laurent, the musical pioneer of Toronto, will wield the baton for the combined Catholic choirs of the city. Thomas O'Hagan, one of the distinguished Canadian literature and elocutionist, will make his debut before a Toronto audience. W. A. Ramsay, the general favorite, is on the program.

Thomas Coffee of 13 Shirley-avenue thought he would take a drive yesterday in Thomas Foster's buggy, which happened to be standing in Queen-street west. The consequence was that Policeman McGeet(35) arrested the self-constituted owner.

At 12 o'clock last night an alarm sounded from box 223. The fire was located in a grocery store at Gerrard and Ontario-streets. The alarm was caused by a heap of paper behind the counter was the cause. Damage slight.

The difference between the Toronto Public School Board and the trustees of School section 25 with reference to the Seaton-street (now part of the city) school, was yesterday made a subject of conference between the interested parties. A joint committee was appointed to apportion the assets and liabilities of