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WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1888.

Two Considerations for Parkdalians.

A consideration that will have weight with the citizens of Parkdale in favor of annexation is the fact that a rebate equal to 25 per cent. of the cost of local improvements will be allowed each owner on his future payments; this will practically be a reduction of $50,000 on Parkdale's local improvement debt.

Another is that, as the drainage system of Parkdale is on the local improvement plan, while in Toronto the main lines of drainage were paid by the issue of general debentures, which form a part of the general debenture debt of the city, therefore if Parkdale joins Toronto the debentures issued for her three drainage systems will be consolidated with, and become part of, the general debenture debt of the city, thus practically removing a debt of at least $100,000 from the territory covered by Parkdale.

Mind Your Own Business.

What would the people of the United States say if the leading members of the British Parliament were to get up in their place day after day and discuss schemes for the annexation of the United States or part of that country to the British Empire? There would be a "howl of indignation." We on our part would think a great deal more of the men in Congress if they devoted their energies to the affairs of their own country. Canadian statesmen will look after Canada. It will be time enough for the Blairs and Shermans, the Wimans and Danas, to look after the political problems that are rising in their own country.

Harnessing Niagara.

Or, rather, talking about it: that is what they are doing in Buffalo now. First they began with subscribing to a fund, kindly supplied by the subscribers. Saturday last to organize. The name chosen was, "The Niagara River Power Company of Buffalo, limited." For the present, at all events, the capital was fixed at $125,000—shares of $50 each. We should say that the capital sum looks rather small beside the great object in view; but that objection was considered at the meeting, and we suppose there is more where that comes from. It was resolved that, as soon as fully organized, the company should offer the sum of $100,000 for an invention, plan or device for utilizing the power of Niagara at or near Buffalo, the invention, if approved of and paid for, then to become the property of the company. There are 110 subscribers to the fund altogether, one putting himself down for $500 and all the rest for $1000 each. A full meeting of the subscribers is called for Thursday week, Oct. 25. Among the subscribers' names we notice John M. Palen, Toronto, and Erastus Wiman, New York City.

Something like the average *business lifetime* of two generations has passed away since the Buffalo people began to talk about harnessing Niagara. And it is likely that, had the money been "planked" long ago, some feasible plan or invention for the purpose would have been forthcoming within reasonable time thereafter. Buffalo and its district abound with men whose heads are full of inventions, and some inquiring mind or other will hit upon the thing ere long; we firmly believe, indeed we see much mistaken, if it be not true that several inventors have been working at this very thing for years back, but have held waiting for some such announcement as that now made—an offer of $100,000. Once that appears in black and white, with the name of a solvent company behind it, the inventor and his invention will soon be forthcoming; that is what we look for. Meantime the attention of the civilized world will be drawn upon Buffalo and its ambitious attempt; and the Buffalo people know it, in fact it was so remarked at the meeting. Since the world began there was no such harnessing as that now talked of.

In the States.

Yesterday we inadvertently spoke of Mr. Mills as "Speaker" of the House. "Leader" of the House, we meant to say. The Speaker of the House is Mr. Carlisle, one of the Kentucky members. He, like Mr. Mills, is a pronounced Free Trader.

Republican papers charge that murder and threats of it are still potent methods of influencing votes "away down south."

Sometimes the Democrats talk of winning at this election such Republican strongholds as Michigan, Minnesota, and other States in the North and West. They may think there is a change going on, and they lay it to the farmers turning against high protection, because it benefits the manufacturers only. On which a veteran campaigner not long ago remarked to the following effect: "I grant you the farmers are dissatisfied. But what ails them is not the high prices of the articles they have to buy, but the low prices of all they have to sell. Wheat never was so depressed in price, and for so long, as just before the rise began. But throughout the Northwestern States the effect of the rise which has now come will be just marvellous. In a few weeks it will have changed the face of the country, as far as farmers' prospects are concerned, and hopes of their voting on the free trade side because of discontent will vanish like snow in spring.

But, admitting that the Democratic vote were considerably increased in Minnesota, for instance. It might gain a great increase, and still without getting enough to carry the State. And any gain that falls short of carrying a State is "no good" for that election.

In New York State, in 1884, Cleveland's majority, on the popular vote—was only about 1,100, with over a million votes polled. And yet that small majority gave him the entire vote of New York State in the Electoral college; and, in fact, made him President.

We have before drawn attention to the fact that The New York Sun (Democrat), has been advising its party to accept the Republican Senate tariff bill, and so make sure of getting *some* measure of revenue reduction passed this session of Congress. The following from The World will show how the land lies there:

Suppose that the foolish advice of the treacherous Sun to the Democrats in Congress—to pass the Republican tariff bill instead of standing for their own—were accepted, what issue would remain for the campaign? If the Democrats should adopt the Republican policy, on the only issue of importance between the parties, the disgusted and betrayed voters would follow the surrender to its logical conclusion by putting the Republicans back in power to carry that policy into effect. Of course there is not a single Democrat in Congress who will even consider this invitation to political hari-kari.

Can we parallel this instance in Canada, even if somewhat at a distance? Shall we adjourn? is now the leading question in Congress, and no other one equals it in interest for the whole membership. At Washington it is said that there is not the least prospect of both Houses adjourning on joint resolution. In the absence of a quorum no business can be done (in the Senate at all events) except by unanimous consent, which is also necessary to pass a resolution to adjourn *sine die*. Therefore, as long as there is one member willing to stay and to make others stay, he can keep Congress in continuous session. This is called a one man power grievance, and probably it was never so badly felt before as it is now.

In Buffalo Democratic nominations are going begging; candidates to take them being very backward in coming forward. Just over the lake the prospect looks decidedly "blue" for Cleveland, but his friends claim that they are making up for it in the west.

The Beef Producing Quality of Holsteins.

Editor World: Will you kindly allow me space for a reply to the letters of Major Foster and Smith Bros. published in your paper some days since? I regret that a pressure of business has prevented me from doing so sooner. I will first deal with the characteristics of Holsteins as a breed and will, I think, conclusively show that Major Foster and Smith Bros. know very little about the breed. Smith Bros. say: "Pure bred Holsteins do not take on fat as readily as common animals," and Major Foster avers that "size is not of paramount importance, and fatness and beef-producing qualities are actual demerits in the estimation of Holstein breeders." The value of a man's opinion on any matter depends entirely on his knowledge of it, gained either from his own actual experience or from the opinions of others having a knowledge of the subject. Smith Bros. have owned a few Holsteins for the last two or three years, and have never yet at any leading fair been able to win a first herd prize. Major Foster founded his herd last year by the purchase of three yearlings from Smithis, Powell & Lamb, Syracuse, N. Y., and he has bred two calves. Cattle breeders will correctly estimate the value of the opinion of these gentlemen gained from any experience they have had. An able writer on Holsteins, Mr. Hoxie, says: "Every man who desires to purchase cattle of this breed should post himself upon their history and characteristics."

I now propose to show that Major Foster and Smith Bros. cannot have done this. Smiths, Powell & Lamb, from whom Major Foster purchased his cattle, I believe own the largest herd of Holsteins in America. I find on page 272 of the Ontario Agricultural Commission's Report, 1881, that these gentlemen say: "We have made a careful study of the breed; its origin, growth, native country and characteristics, and we have decided in our own mind that they are the coming breed for milk or milk and beef combined." Mr. Wing R. Smith, an eminent authority, after showing their value as milkers says, on page 273: "I have claimed for this breed of cattle a place among the beef breeds and would sustain my position by offering the following actual weights, 4th Highland Chief 2700; Uncle Tom (at 26 mos.) 1525; Lady Texel (six years) 1780; Virginia (six years) 1653; calf Anna (11 mos.) 770. The cows mentioned above were all in milk at time of weighing and not in extra flesh; and had they not been in milk at the time of weighing, they would have weighed very much more." Hon. Genil S. Miller of New York, one of the pioneer importers of Holsteins, says, on page 271: "The great advantage the Holstein has over other breeds is in its combination of valuable qualities. It is the greatest and most economical milk producer; they are of large size, fatten quickly and make excellent beef." Mr. F. C. Stevens of Attica, New York, who owns I think the finest herd of Holsteins in the world, says in his catalogue: "The beef qualities of these animals exist in a high degree. The conclusion of every breeder and owner of Holsteins, is that they possess in a higher degree the three qualities necessary in a perfect dairy animal, viz: milk, butter and beef, than any other breed. The perfect dairy cow is the one adapted to the wants of the general farmer. She must be of good size, smooth in form and finish; capable of producing a large continued flow of milk the entire season, and when out of milk must take on flesh rapidly and furnish a profitable carcass for the butcher."

Geo. E. Brown & Co., of Aurora, Illinois, who are among the largest importers and breeders of Holsteins in the United States, in their catalogue, say: "They are the result of a judicious course of breeding followed for over one thousand years to perfect them for the purposes of the dairy and a profitable production of beef. This long course of judicious and systematic breeding has resulted in fixing a combination of qualities in these cattle unequalled by any other breed, viz.; large size, hardy constitution, early maturity, tendency to take on flesh readily and evenly, an annual yield of rich milk, in all the essentials for the general dairy far exceeding any other breed. It is not only to the milk products of the Holstein that she owes her reputation; she takes high rank among beef producers. It is no uncommon thing to see whole herds of cows in Holland weighing from 1500 to 1800 lbs. The readiness with which they take on flesh when dry, is not excelled by any other breed. You will find in the August (1888) number of Harper's Monthly, a chapter on Holstein cattle from the pen of that clever author, Mr. S. Hoxie, and on page 303 he says: "The history of the Netherlands goes back 300 years before the commencement of the Christian era. The farmers are all dairymen and all combine the production of butter, cheese, veal, and beef in their pursuits. They thus draw profit from both the leading tendencies of bovine nature—milk giving and flesh making. They give no credit to the theory that the functions of the one are antagonistic those of the other. On the contrary, they have demonstrated on the largest possible scale that when intense activity of the functions of the one ceases, if an animal is normally developed, healthy and well fed, intense activity of the functions of the other begins. In looking on their herds there is a strong impression that these present farmers are correct in their views. The broad loins and wide rumps of their cattle seem just the place for the finest quality of beef, and equally the proper support of capacious udders. At two years of age with rare exceptions they commence giving milk, and at 3 4 and seven years old, they uniformly go loaded with flesh to the butcher. These dairymen do not lose their dairy plant at the end of every eight or ten years in a lot of old and worthless cows; they sell their cows well fattened at an age when their flesh is of the best quality. The price obtained pays for extra food that may have been used and replaces them at a profit with younger animals."

I have before me a large number of illustrated catalogues of the most celebrated herds in the United States and I might go on giving you the opinions of the owners of these herds, gained from observation and actual experience, but I think I have sufficiently proved my case and shown that Major Foster and Smith Bros. know absolutely nothing about the characteristics of this fine breed of cattle. I may be tempted further on your space at this time, but will ask your permission in a day or two to reply to some other of the statements of these gentlemen.

JOHN LEYS.

Toronto, Oct. 13, 1888.

Canada's Position.

Editor World: In a leading article in your paper of to-day I notice that you say the Liberal party are committed to the policy of Unrestricted Commercial Union; and that this policy is synonymous with Annexation—if we are in favor of independence.

1. Now I think that there is entirely too much said just now on the subject—too many are unreliable items in the press.

2. We, as a people, don't want this discussion to go on, for it implies that we are really in a suffering condition commercially, and in a government sense, neither of which is true.

3. Nor is it true that the Liberal party (as it is called) is in favor of Annexation or unrestricted commerce with the United States. There are as many Conservatives in favor of Annexation as Reformers. Many of the scribblers in the papers are afraid to put their real names to their letters, as we would then see who and what they are. I can go from citizen to citizen (as indeed I once did lately) in this city and elsewhere, and find that among our old Reformers and Conservatives they don't want Annexation or Unrestricted Commercial Union with the United States just now at all.

4. Some time ago, before Canadians saw the disposition the United States politicians had towards us, there was a desire for a closer commercial trade with the Americans, but not Commercial Union, which no large section of our people of any party ever wanted. However, since Senator Sherman of the Republicans and Morgan of the Democrats have taken so hostile, so low a view of this Dominion and its destiny, so mean an opinion of our power, public opinion among all parties have changed. I know of the strongest Reformers everywhere who are willing to defend Canadian rights and supremacy to any extent and to shoulder their rifles to do so.

5. To be threatened and bullied into Annexation by American Senators is one thing and friendly commercial intercourse, such as we had in 1854, with the Americans with our own independent rights as a people is quite another. We are afraid of American treaties now when we see they disregard those made.

6. I deny that we are in any respect worse off in our cities, towns and counties in Canada than the Americans are in theirs—and I have abundant statistics to prove it. Nor can it be proved that the National Policy—or in other words, our manufacturing interests all over this Dominion are an injury to our farmers. The farming interests and the manufacturing interests generally work together well. It is true American manufactures might be cheaper, but their free admission would entail other injuries. We can live as we are ten years longer and prosper in a reasonable way under this policy without flooding our country with American goods. This National Policy has been in operation since 1878, and it is a beautiful thing to me, or any one who is a true Canadian, to visit our manufactories in our cities and towns and see their extent, and admirable skill and manner of working.

7. There are thousands of families who from lying reports in papers and handbills, have left Canada within the past generation to go to the South-west or Western States, who might have done better here. These families have suffered morally, too often financially; and political and social troubles are everywhere more prominent in the United States cities than here.

Let us bide our time.

The Young Liberals of this city, to whom you allude, are not all Canada or all Ontario. They are a class only. Older heads than theirs will think a while before they *jump from* the frying pan into the fire.

CHARLES DURAND.

Toronto, Oct. 13, 1888.

THE CURLERS IN SESSION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ONTARIO BRANCH OF THE R. C. C. C.

New York Wins the first World's Championship Game—Five Months on the Turf—Racing at Baltimore—A Mill at Montreal—Other Sports.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club was held yesterday afternoon at the Walker House. President W. F. Davison was in the chair. The meeting opened with the reading of the minutes, which were received and adopted. The following new clubs were received into the Ontario Branch: Millbrook, Plattsville, Royal City Club of Guelph, Howick, Thistle Club, Orangeville, and the Prospect Park Club of Toronto.

The Executive report was next considered. It reported that a farewell address had been presented to his Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, who had graciously received it, and spoke most enthusiastically of the game. The report also stated that the umpires of the groups in conducting the primary competition for the Ontario Tankard are expected to have the various matches played on the ice of the club to which they belong. The committee deprecate such a course, and will insist that those matches be played where most convenient for the competitors. They charge the clubs supplying the umpires as much as possible to prevent, as far as in them lies, any club gaining advantage from the position of umpire, and recommended that an appeal from the order of any umpire may be made to the President of the Branch through the Secretary, and that the order of the said President shall be peremptory and final, and not subject to appeal on any ground whatever. The last part of the report was lively discussed, but was finally received and the whole report adopted.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Patron, His Excellency the Governor-General; President, Robt. Ferguson, M. P. P., Thamesville; first Vice-President, J. Harvey, Hamilton Thistle Club, and Dr. Boucher, Peterboro; Chaplain, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, re-elected; Secretary-Treasurer, J. S. Russell, 122 Bay-street, re elected; Council of Management, W. Badenach, Toronto Granite Club; W. Rennie, Toronto Caledonian Club; Dr. Beaton, Orillia Club; T. McGaw, Toronto Club; W. Leggatt, Hamilton Thistle Club; and Dr. Beith, Bowmanville Club.

The standing committees were all re-elected as follows: On complaints and appeals, Judge Dartnell, Hugh Miller and Dr. Ross, Toronto; on the annual, W. D. McIntosh, J. S. Russell and W. J. Davison, chairman; of auditors, W. Badenach and James Pringle.

When the President took the chair he received a warm reception and in answer to calls for a speech, thanked the members for the honor they had bestowed upon him.

The celebration of the Jubilee year of the club is being heartily entered into by the members of the Ontario Branch, and a jubilee medal has been arranged. The medal has to be played for between each two clubs in the association. Forty-eight pairs have been entered and will play as follows:

Ancaster v. Bright; Ancaster Thistle v. Seaforth; Argyle v. Saskatchewan; Aurora v. Churchill; Aylmer v. Petrolia; Ayr Union v. Paris; Barrie v. Collingwood; Belleville v. Cobourg; Berlin, v. St. Thomas; Bobcaygeon v. Campbellford; Bowmanville v. Moss Park (Toronto); Bradford v. Elmvale; Brockville v. Milton; Brantford v. Dundas; Brockville v. Ogdensburg; Brussels v. Forest; Chatham v. Forest City; Chesley v. Lucknow; Clarkesburg v. Meaford; Elora v. Preston; Galt v. Paris; Galt Granite v. Royal City (Guelph); Georgetown v. Oakville; Glasgow v. Goderich; Guelph v. Hamilton Caledonian; Harriston v. St. Catharines; Hamilton Thistle v. Toronto Granite; Harriston v. Wiarton; Ingersoll v. London; Keefer v. Port Perry; Kincardine v. Wroxeter; Lakefield v. Millbrook; Lindsay v. Toronto Caledonian; Listowel v. Wingham; Markham v. Stouffville; Mount Forest v. Owen Sound; Orillia v. Oshawa; Owen Sound v. Orangeville; Port Hope v. Whitby; St. Mary's v. Sarnia; Scarboro v. Woodbridge; Simcoe v. Stratford; Thamesville v. Woodstock; Thornbury v. Waubaushene; Thorold v. West Flamboro; Toronto Granite v. Peterborough; Walkerton v. Hawick; Thistle; Scarboro Maple Leaf v. Prospect Park (Toronto);

The grouping of the clubs for the primary competition for the Ontario Tankard resulted as follows:

GROUP NO. 1.
Brockville Club,
Ogdensburg Club,
Port Hope Club,
Belleville Club,
Cobourg, Umpire.

GROUP NO. 2.
Whitby Club,
Port Perry Club,
Orillia Club,
Peterborough Club,
Lindsay, Umpire.
Bowmanville Club.
Matches to be played at Peterborough.

GROUP NO. 3.
Bobcaygeon Club,
Lakefield Club,
Campbellford Club,
Millbrook Club,
Keene, Umpire.
Matches to be played at Peterborough.

GROUP NO. 4.
Meaford Club,
Thornbury Club,
Clarksburg Club,
Collingwood, Umpire.

GROUP NO. 5.
Bradford Club,
Aurora Club,
Barrie Club,
Waubaushene Club,
Elmvale Club,
Churchill, Umpire.
Matches to be played mainly at Barrie.

GROUP NO. 6.
West Flamboro Club,
Ancaster Club,
Niagara Club,
Milton Club,
Hamilton Caledonian,
Dundas, Umpire.

GROUP NO. 7.
Ancaster Thistle,
Hamilton Thistle,
Thorold,
Brampton,
Georgetown,
St. Catharines, Ump.

GROUP NO. 8.
Toronto Club,
Toronto Prospect Park Club,
Scarboro' Club,
Stouffville Club,
Markham Club,
Toronto Granite, Umpire.

GROUP NO. 9.
Toronto Moss Park,
Toronto Caledonian,
Scarboro' Maple Leaf
Scarboro' Heather,
Woodbridge,
Oshawa, Umpire.

GROUP NO. 10.
Goderich Club,
Forest Club,
Seaforth Club,
Stratford Club,
Listowel Club,
Berlin, Umpire.
Royal City, Guelph.

GROUP NO. 11.
Waterloo Club,
Embro Club,
Aylmer Club,
Brantford Club,
Bright Club,
Paris Club,
Simcoe, Umpire.

GROUP NO. 12.
Harriston Club,
Kincardine Club,
Lucknow Club,
Wroxeter Club,
Wingham Club,
Brussels, Umpire.

GROUP NO. 13.
Walkerton Club,
Wiarton Club,
Shelburne Club,
Argyle Club,
Owen Sound Club.
Saskatchewan Club,
Chelsey, Umpire.

GROUP NO. 14.
Mt. Forest Club,
Elora Club,
Galt Granite Club,
Galt Club,
Fergus, Umpire.
Howick Thistle.

GROUP NO. 15.
Sarnia Club,
London Club,
Galt Club,
Ayr Club,
Preston Club,
Woodstock, Umpire

GROUP NO. 16.
Thamesville Club,
Petrolia Club,
Forest City Club,
St. Mary's Club,
St. Thomas Club,
Chatham, Umpire

Lyons allowed the ball to pass him Tiernan scored on the error. The score:

NEW YORK.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Tiernan, rf	1	0	1	0	1	Latham, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Ewing, c	0	0	9	1	1	Robinson, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Richardson, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	O'Neil, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Conner, 1b	1	1	13	0	0	Comiskey, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Ward, ss	0	1	3	3	0	McCarthy, rf	0	0	2	0	1
Slattery, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Lyons, c	1	0	9	1	0
O'Rourke, lf	0	1	0	0	0	White, ss	0	0	3	3	1
Whitney, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Boyle, c	0	0	8	1	1
Keefe, p	0	0	0	10	1	King, p	0	0	0	0	0
	2	3	27	17	4		1	3	24	11	5

New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—2
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Double play—Lyons to Latham. First base on balls—Latham, Tiernan. First on errors—New York 1; St. Louis 3. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Ewing 2, Latham, Robinson 2. Struck out—Robinson 2, O'Neil 1, Lyons 1, White 2, Boyle 1, King 2. Tiernan 1, Ewing 1, Keefe 1. Passed ball—Boyle. Wild pitch—King. Time 2 hours. Umpires—Gaffney and Kelly.

American Association Games.

At Brooklyn:

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	3

Batteries—Foutz and Bushong; Cunningham and Robinson. Umpire—Goldsmith.

At Philadelphia:

										R.	H.	E.
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	10	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	3

Batteries—Smith and Robson; Keys and Snyder. Umpire—Ferguson.

Team Work of the New York Club.

The following is the batting and fielding average of the New York Club, winners of the National League pennant for this year, arranged according to standing:

BATTING.

NAMES.	Games.	At bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Total Bts.	Average base hits.
Connor	134	481	98	144	209	.390
Ewing	129	449	93	140	192	.427
Tiernan	117	443	93	136	185	.417
Richardson	129	512	102	136	174	.339
O'Rourke	107	405	90	114	154	.380
Slattery	124	526	49	93	123	.234
Ward	103	395	73	120	159	.402
Crane	11	37	8	6	11	.162
Brown	11	40	5	10	12	.300
Gore	99	351	86	81	99	.282
Whitney	90	329	59	76	95	.289
Welch	90	329	58	90	121	.368
Foster	27	104	15	21	28	.196
Rusie	29	103	7	19	20	.194
Keefe	51	189	10	34	38	.169
Murphy	56	195	11	16	19	.171
Titcomb	29	91	6	17	20	.165

FIELDING.

NAMES.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Fielding Cha'ches	Fielding Average.
Connor, 1b	133	1,312	45	26	991	
Ewing, c	117	573	82	10	664	
O'Rourke, lf	94	114	12	6	134	
Slattery, cf	91	171	6	11	188	
Richardson, 2b	126	316	424	34	774	.912
Keefe, p	51	28	410	35	473	.926
Whitney, 3b	90	96	186	37	319	.884
Ewing, c	30	494	138	36	669	
Foster, cf	26	47	3	3	53	.917
Ward, ss	122	187	332	85	604	.859
Murphy, c	23	169	51	21	241	.913
Titcomb, c	29	181	41	21	243	.913
Rusie, p	29	17	24	4	45	.911
Welch, lf	90	172	6	11	189	.941
Gore, cf	21	37	0	4	32	
Brown, ss	11	18	33	6	57	.894
Crane, 2b	11	19	24	5	48	.900
Brown, c	11	39	22	10	71	.859

Opening Day at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—The fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club was opened to-day. The weather was delightful and the card such as to warrant a large attendance, but there was only a fair crowd, probably 1,500, and the betting was consequently rather light. The events resulted as follows:

First race—5 furlongs. Eatontown won, Holiday 2, Carmon 3. Time, 1.02½.

Second race—¾ mile. Sam Harper, jr. won, Carnegie 2, Ovid 3. Time, 1.16¾.

Third race—1¼ miles. Eurus won, Favor 2, Defense 3. Time, 1.58¾.

Fourth race—1¾ miles. Paragon won, Marauder 2, Tea Tray 3. Time, 2.56.

Fifth race—1 3-16 miles. Paragon won, Van 2, Satisfaction 3. Time, 2.06.

FIVE MONTHS ON THE TURF.

A Glance at the Season Just Ended in New York State.

The official racing season in the State of New York, so far as public betting is concerned, ended on Monday. For five months those who "follow the horses" have had to work, that is if they bet, as thousands do, on a majority of the races run each day. The season has been the best for racing ever recorded, excepting for the three-year-old stakes, and in that respect the deterioration was so marked that it will be well for the racing powers to look into the subject with a view to a remedy. Not only was it a case of failure for the Dwyer Stable, which for years has carried off the three-year-old honors, but the Haggin, Belmont, Withers and Baldwin three-year-olds were all, more or less, failures. Mr. Cassatt's only being redeemed by the unexpected performances of Taragon, who is certainly not a high-class three-year-old. Excessive two-year-old racing is no doubt the real cause of the trouble, for which the public is primarily to blame. More money is bet on a two-year-old race than on any other, barring, perhaps, some of the big handicaps. The result is that breeders for the last five or six years have been aiming at two-year-old precociousness, with but little regard for the future. Owners have followed in the same vein, and the big winners of 1886, 1887 and 1888 are those who have won the big two-year-old stakes. The associations are like managers of theatres who, finding that trash pays, quickly shelve their more important plays rather than produce them to empty benches. Thus each year sees the distance in the three-year-old fixtures reduced, with the hope to secure enough starters to make the race an attraction. The season of 1889 will probably show some improvement, for although the two-year-olds of 1888 have had a very bad season there are so many of them that look like training on into first-class form, coupled with an inclination among sumsowmore to win three-year-old honors in 1889, that it is possible there will be a revival, and that ten or a dozen starters will find their way to the post for the Withers, Belmont, Tidal, Lorillard, Travers and other events so popular ten years ago.

The races of the two-year-olds and all aged performers of 1888 will have many skilful reviews in the papers between now and Christmas. The great events will all be run over again. With the knowledge of what subsequent events showed, the mistakes made in the summer will not look so glaring when discussed over the long evenings and the soreness caused by lost bets is forgotten. It is now that Hanover was the favorite in the Brooklyn, and backed out of the winter books and off most of the slates of the pencillers at the track, and how The Bard beat him into a length and won, is too well remembered to now dwell upon. And how that Hidalgo, Linden, Terra Cotta and Firenzi, with one or two others, were backed to the extent of a million or so at short prices for the Suburban, and Eikwood, with 25 to 1 about him at the post, won gamely and cleverly by a neck, cannot be forgotten by the losing and betting public. These races are important events in the turf history of the year, and upon them must have been lost and won $2,000,000. All reviewers of the season will have to say, however, that the Monmouth meeting was the best of the year and that the Brooklyn, Coney Island and American Jockey clubs, especially the latter, found it difficult to keep up with the Monmouth standard.

Sheepshead's Double Event.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has added another important stake to its long list of rich prizes for next season. It is called The Double Event, will be run over the futurity course and is a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, foals of 1887, by subscription of $50 each, $25 forfeit if struck out by May 15, 1889, or only $15 if by April 15, 1889; starters to pay $50 additional, which shall entitle them to start for both events; $4,000 to be added by the association, in the proportion of $2,500 to the first event and $1,500 to the second event; $1,000 additional in plate or money (at the option of the winner) will be given in case the two events be won by the same horse.

The conditions of the first event, to be run the first day of the June meeting 1889, are as follows:—Colts to carry 118 lbs.; fillies and geldings, 115 lbs. Winners of $3,000, 4 lbs., twice of $3,000 or once of $5,000, 7 lbs., extra; maidens never having been placed second for a race of $3,000 allowed 3 lbs; the winner to receive $2,000; the second, $350, and the third $150 of the money added by the association; five and one-half furlongs.

The conditions of the second event, to be run the last day of the June meeting, 1889, are as follows:—Colts to carry 118 lbs., fillies and geldings 115 lbs.; winners of two races of $3,000 or of one of $5,000 or of the first event, 5 lbs. extra; maidens never having been placed second for a race of $3,000 allowed 3 lbs.; the winner to receive $1,000 of the added money and all the subscriptions and starting moneys, the second $350 and the third $150 of the added money; three-quarters of a mile. The entries close November 15, 1888.

Gossip of the Turf.

A meeting of the Toronto Hunt Club will be held this evening at the Ont. Vet. College at 8 o'clock, when the entries for Saturday's races will finally close.

William Hendrie of Hamilton sold at Jerome Park last week the 3-year-old Minthloom to W. Oliver for $400, and the 2-year-old Strathern to W. Carp for $225.

The earnings of Firenzi this year amount to nearly $36,000. It will take those times that sum to pay Mr. Haggin's forfeits for the season of 1888.

The New York World says: Had the Grand National Handicap at 1½ miles on Saturday last been run over the Monmouth or Brooklyn tracks, instead of Jerome, wish its in and out turns, it is doubtful if Raceland, with 110 pounds, as good as he was, would have beaten Firenzi with her heavy impost of 131 pounds.

The autumn and winter race meetings in New Jersey began on Monday, and will continue probably until spring, except during brief periods of very bad weather. The racing on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays will be at Clifton, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Guttenberg.

The autumn meeting of the West Side Park Association at Nashville began yesterday and will continue daily to include Saturday, Nov. 3. The bugle call "to the post" has been adopted at Nashville and Lexington, and it is certain to be adopted at New Orleans, where the winter meeting will begin Nov. 17.

The autumn meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club began at Pimlico yesterday and will continue to include Friday. The fixtures for to-day are the Vestal Stakes for three-year-old fillies, at a mile and a half, and the Great Pimlico Handicap Steeplechase, for to-morrow the Central Stakes at a mile for two-year-olds, and the Bowie Stakes for three-year-olds and upward at two miles and a half; and on Friday the Dixie for three-year-olds, at two miles.

Mr. Haggin's vindication is complete. No blame can be attached to him now for the Salvator-Kremo episode at Jerome Park last week, when he declared to win the Titan Stakes with the latter. It was apparent to every one who saw the race for the Kensico Handicap on Saturday that if Garrison had been on Fresno in the Titan Stakes, Fresno would have won. With Garrison up, Fresno was better by ten pounds than when Hayward occupied the saddle. Mr. Haggin's mistake lay in giving the mount to Hayward instead of to his own chief jockey.—New York Tribune. The writer is certainly away off in respect to the ability of the two jockeys. Fresno was probably "off" the day Hayward rode him, who is without a doubt the superior jockey of the two.

A PRIZE FIGHT AT MONTREAL.

Fitzgerald Knocks Dougherty Out in the Second Round—The Police Outwitted.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—Jack Fitzgerald of Liverpool and Dan Dougherty of Glasgow, two clever young light weights, met a few miles beyond the boundary of the Island of Montreal this afternoon. The fight had been much talked of, and the police sought to prevent it but were outwitted. The mill was under Queensbury rules, for $100 a side and a purse of $250, on turf with skin gloves. Dick Roberts looked after Dougherty and Mike Welsh seconded Fitzgerald, and only twenty eight friends of the parties were present. Fitzgerald had it all his own way and won in two rounds, his opponent being done up at the end of the first by a blow just under the ear, being only able to come to time and collapsed in the second. Fitzgerald is now anxious to reach higher and will shortly challenge Warren, and his backers are confident he can make a good showing.

THE KILRAIN-UNKNOWN FIGHT.

Articles to be Signed To-Day at Montreal—The City Full of Prominent Pugilists.

Montreal, Oct. 16.—The city is full of prominent pugilists and sporting men from all parts of the continent, congregated to witness the signing of articles between Kilrain's backer and those of the unknown, for the championship of the world, which will take place in the next twenty-four hours. Kilrain, Jack McAuliffe, Harding of New York, and many others of equal prominence are here and considerable excitement reigns in local sporting circles over the matter. McAuliffe has been here since Saturday, and Kilrain arrived this morning, but so far the backers of the unknown have not turned up. They are expected to-morrow morning, and it is thought that before this time to-morrow the identity of the unknown will be disclosed and all preliminaries for the big fight arranged privately.

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JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Sixteen citizens were charged at the Police Court this morning with breaches of the city sanitary laws.

The addition to St. Anne's church, Brockton, is almost completed.

Complaints are made of the dangerous condition of certain portions of the White bridge.

The Dundas-street toll-gate keeper, Mr. Atkinson, has been removed one half a mile farther west.

Yesterday's long near the Eastern Gap is better than it has been for years. There is also good trolling for pike in Ashbridge's Bay.

A trial was made of the Batten balcony fire escape at Barber & Ellis' bookbindery at noon yesterday, and it was found to work very satisfactory.

The old Northern Station at Parkdale is being remodelled. The old building will be turned into a large waiting-room and a new addition for the offices will be built.

Henry Reid, the burglar convicted in Brampton for breaking into the Methodist church, and sentenced to 14 years in the penitentiary, passed through the city en route for Kingston yesterday.

Knight and Vance, the Kingston counterfeiters, went east yesterday morning.

Mr. K. Murdock, when the motion to wind up the Toronto Real Estate Exchange came up for hearing before Judge McDougall, yesterday, applied for leave to withdraw it, which was granted.

A very successful reception was given to the students at Association Hall last night. Mr. S. H. Blake was the principal speaker.

Tasteful, cheering, musical, social, are the adjectives rightly applied to the harvest festival given under the auspices of the Young Men's Society of Grace Church last evening. The decorated schoolroom, laden stalls of fruit, flowers, and dairy products and useful garments were admired, and better still well patronized. Music, vocal and instrumental, was a feature of the evening.