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FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1889.

The Coal Situation Changes, Though the National Policy Remains.

The object of Protection is to promote the production, at home, of articles which otherwise we should have to import from other countries. But circumstances alter cases; and it is the statesman's business to decide whether protective duties on any particular commodity are likely to cause the production of that commodity at home. No Canadian Protectionist would support an attempt to make this country produce its own supply of raw cotton by a duty on the same article coming from more favorable climates. But the capital necessary to build and to run cotton factories can be found here, also for importing all the machinery that we cannot make at home. As for the skilled labor, we have now all we need of our own, though in the beginning of the industry in Canada it was different. The industry of cotton-growing is most emphatically not *transferable* to Canada; but that of manufacturing cotton wool into cloth is; and this makes all the difference in the world. It is protectionist policy, therefore, to promote the home manufacture by means of duties on the foreign article; while letting the raw material of that manufacture severely alone.

The Hamilton Times gets lost in an endless twiddle-twaddle about raw material here, and finished product there. Thus it goes on:

> Coal and lumber are raw materials, but one man's raw material is another man's finished product. Take lumber. It is the raw material from which a farmer builds a barn. The farmer stores hay and grain in his barn, and feeds an ox, which he sells. The ox is the finished product of the farmer's industry. The ox is the butcher's raw material. His finished product is meat and a hide. The hide is the raw material of the tanner, whose finished product, leather, is the raw material of the shoemaker, whose finished product is a pair of boots. But the lumberman in the woods and the workman in the sawmill must have boots to produce lumber. The boots are a part of their raw material. Now, if all honest workers deserve equal consideration, why should there be free trade in lumber and protective duties on boots? The farmer's raw materials—plows, harrows, lumber, nails, reapers, processed and clothing—ought to be as free of tax as the manufacturers' raw materials, coal, iron or leather.

The manufacture of farm implements and machinery is eminently an industry of the transferable kind, as a number of enterprising Canadians have already proved. The time was when the Canadian farmer who wanted an improved reaper—the best—had to get one from the States; but that time has passed away. Now he can buy at home machines quite as good as any made over the border, and at as low a price; with this further advantage, that, should he buy the home article, he always has the maker at hand to answer, should anything turn out deficient. In this case Protection *does* protect, and has most unquestionably accomplished the purpose for which it was established. And the same may be said of many other industries now strong and flourishing in the Dominion, which clearly owe their existence amongst us to-day to the policy of Protection which has built them up.

But a coal mine or a pine forest is not transferable in the sense in which a cotton factory or a reaper factory is. "The fur that warms a monarch warmed a bear," says the poet; another instance of capability of being transferred. The capital and the machinery which now warm the homes of a thousand cotton workers in Lowell and Fall River may be made to warm the homes of as many of the same in Montreal or elsewhere along the St. Lawrence. But a coal mine is something very different. It is pre-eminently "not transferable" and must stay where nature has put it. By no sort of policy, protective or otherwise, need we hope ever to establish the coal mining industry in this Province of Ontario, or in Quebec, either. Scientific men assure us that there is entirely too much of the Laurentian in our geological constitution for that; this part of the country having been laid down in ages far away back, and before the carboniferous period had its dawn. Let us, therefore, cease gaping after things impossible; and let us concentrate our efforts on things which we know can be done.

The coal question has greatly changed its aspect within quite recent years. That there were vast deposits of soft coal within the limits of British Columbia has long been known; but the remarkable convenience and *availability* of these stores of condensed heat and energy as a source of supply for the States of the Pacific Slope have only recently received "the attention which the importance of the subject demands." The discovery of true anthracite or hard coal in the far west, on the Canadian side of the boundary, makes still another change in the situation, and one highly favorable to Canada. In fact the coal question, as a whole, now stands very differently from the way it did only ten years ago, when our National Policy was established. And not to recognize the difference suggests a good deal of obstinacy as well as blindness. The principles of Protection and National Policy are true and will remain; but we must not shut our eyes to circumstances. But *au revoir*, more of this anon.

One Way But the Public Can't.

EDITOR WORLD: The difference between twaddledum and twaddledee, according to the lights of Christian lands, must present an astounding problem to the mind of an intelligent heathen. When the Shah was in Scotland it is recorded that he wished to go deer shooting on Sunday, but he was told that he could not do that, so he went for a long drive in a carriage and pair, coachman on the box and footman behind. A second equipage with some of his suite followed him. Similarly The Empire's correspondent from Crow Lake says yesterday: "On this one Sunday we spent at the lake, as we had conscientious objections to fishing on that day we thought it safer to keep out of the way of temptation and drive over to visit friends at Campbellford, 18 miles from the lake." The humbug of this sort of thing is quite in keeping with many of the answers given to your reporters on the question of Sunday street cars. You may drive—even in Scotland—on the Sabbath, if you can afford a turnout all to yourself. Now, do the good people who so successfully humbug themselves in this way imagine for a moment that the recording angel takes a similar view and adopts all the petty distinctions with which they gloss over infringements of the fourth commandment? The heathen Chinee must surely laugh. How can he help it?

S. P. O'KANE.

3 Years in Bed.

Gentlemen, I tried your Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and was perfectly cured from sickness. I was sick in bed for three years and after taking six bottles I was perfectly cured, and now I would not be without the medicine in my house. MISS EDWYRA FULLER, Vereker P.O., Ont.

Claret.

Just received 200 cases choice claret. Will be sold at $4, $4.50, $5, $5.50, $6.50, $8, $8.50, and $9 per case. Twenty dollar orders delivered free at any railroad station within 100 miles from Toronto. Wm. Mara, 282 Queen-st. west. Telephone 713. ed

Of vital importance: sufferers from Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, loss of appetite, etc., will find immediate relief by using Dyer's Quinine and Iron Wine. Highly recommended by leading physicians. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

TRANSMITTING MONEY LETTERS.

The New Scheme Goes Into Force Yesterday—But It Has Many Drawbacks.

The new scheme of handling registered letters, which went into force all over the country yesterday, must be regarded in the light of an experiment. The Postmaster-General is supposed to have inaugurated it, as affording more safety to registered letters in consideration of the increased fee—5 cents instead of 2 cents—passed by the House last session. Hitherto the loss of registered letters has been infinitesimally small, and nobody, so far as we know, was asking for greater protection. This additional security is to be found in the fact that registered letters will now only be carried on trains on which there is a mail car and clerk; instead of being entrusted to the care of baggagemen, as has been the case up to date. Unless the result of this be a large increase in the number of postal cars, the public will be the sufferers. There will be provoking delay in the transmission of registered letters, and the public will cease to register.

Then the postoffice clerks will pile in, and in the ordinary course of things find their way to the Penitentiary. It is to be doubted whether the registered letters were not on the whole safer tied up in the several mail sacks and unrecognized, than they will be all in one easily identified sack. There will be a great haul made some day, to say nothing of the vexatious delay.

And why is it that a registered letter for New York takes 24 hours longer to get there than an unregistered one? Can's the authorities improve this? Or is this only a sample of what we are now to endure in respect of Canadian letters?

OUR POSTAL LAW.

Something to Cut Out and Keep by Your Desk—The New Regulations.

OTTAWA, Aug. 1.—The attention of postmasters and the public is called to the following changes in the rates of postage consequent on the passing of the act to amend the Postoffice Act, 52 Vic., chapter 20:

1. The registration fee upon letters and upon all other matter transmissible by mail within the Dominion of Canada, to Newfoundland or the United States, will be five cents—to be prepaid by stamp. All classes of matter posted in and addressed to Canada may be registered.

2. The rate of postage upon letters passing from one postoffice to another within the Dominion or to the United States is three cents per ounce or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by postage stamp.

Letters addressed to any place in Canada upon which any postage has been prepaid by stamp are to be forwarded to their destination charged with double the amount of the postage thereon not so prepaid, which amount is to be collected on delivery.

3. The postage upon "drop letters," that is letters posted and delivered at the same postoffice, is one cent per ounce to be prepaid by postage stamp, except in cases where there is a delivery by letter carriers, when the rate is two cents per ounce to be prepaid by postage stamp.

Letters posted at suburban postoffices where there is no delivery by letter carriers, addressed to the cities where there is a delivery by letter carriers, of which such offices are suburbs, will be charged two cents.

4. The rate of postage on newspapers and periodical publications printed and published in Canada, and issued less frequently than at intervals of one month, from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed and posted by and from the same to regular subscribers or news agents, and on all specimen newspapers, is one cent per pound or fraction of a pound, to be prepaid by postage stamp or otherwise as the Postmaster-General from time to time directs.

5. The following changes have been made in the definition of a newspaper:

> "Such newspaper or periodical is known and recognized as a newspaper or periodical in the generally received sense of the word and consists wholly or in great part of political, or other news, or articles relating thereto, or to other current topics and is published regularly at intervals of not more than one month.

> "The full title, place and date of publication, and the distinguishing number of the issue, are printed at the top of the first and every subsequent page, and also on any paper, print, lithograph or engraving purporting to be a supplement to it and sent with it."

6. The rate of postage upon all newspapers and periodicals posted in Canada not otherwise provided for, and on books, pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, prices current, hand bills and other matter wholly in print, and on packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions or grafts, patterns or samples of goods or merchandise, is one cent per four ounces or fraction thereof to be prepaid by postage stamp or stamped postband or wrapper.

7. Upon all book and newspaper manuscript, printers' proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, when not on glass or in cases containing glass, sheet music whether printed or written, documents partly printed or written, or not being letters or intended to serve the purpose of letters—such as deeds, insurance policies, militia and school returns or other documents of a like nature—and on all other miscellaneous matter transmissible by post not otherwise provided for, the rate of postage is one cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces to be prepaid by postage stamp or stamped postband or wrapper.

8. The particular attention of postmasters is called to the following provisions of the statute as respects the collection of Customs duties:

> "Every postmaster, clerk or other person employed in the postal service of Canada shall detain any post letter, parcel, package or other article of mail matter which contains or is suspected to contain any contraband goods, or any goods, article or object subject under any customs or other revenue law to duty on being imported into Canada, or the importation of which into Canada is prohibited, and shall deliver the same to a collector or other proper officer of Customs, who may cause the same to be opened in his presence and for his inspection by the person to whom it is addressed, or some one by him thereto authorized, for the purpose of ascertaining and exacting the proper amount of duty, if any, payable thereon; and after payment of duty, if any is found to be payable, the letter, parcel, package or other article of mail matter shall, if the person to whom it is addressed or his authorized agent is present, be handed over to him on his paying the postage, if any, charged thereon, or if he is not present it shall be returned to the postoffice and be forwarded to the place to which it is addressed; but if such post letter, parcel, package or other article of mail matter is found to contain contraband goods or any article the importation of which is by law prohibited, the same shall be forfeited and be dealt with as the law directs."

Attention is also called to section 118 of the said act, which as amended reads as follows:

> "Every officer, clerk and person employed in the postal service of Canada shall be deemed and held to be employed in the prevention of smuggling and for the enforcement of the revenue laws of Canada and shall be subject to all the requirements and penalties and vested with the like protection as that provided for under the Customs and Audit Acts, and no such officer, clerk or person shall deliver or permit to be delivered to the person to whom it is addressed any post letter, parcel or package, or other article of mail matter which contains or is suspected to contain any dutiable goods until the duty payable thereon under any act respecting the customs has been paid to an officer of customs in the manner prescribed by law or by regulations in that behalf."

The law imposes the same obligations on the officers of the two Departments and the object sought is the protection of the revenue, which will be best attained by vigilance and harmony of action on the part of those officers through whose hands dutiable mail matter is required to pass.

JOHN G. HAGGART,
Postmaster-General.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N.C.

The palm of the hand moistened with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil exerts a wondrous control over pain, speedily and entirely subduing it. The eclectric healing influence of this highly sanctioned medicine is manifested by the rapid disappearance of sores and abrasions of the skin when used.

THE HIT THAT NEVER CAME

TORONTO LONGED FOR A HIT IT DIDN'T GET AND LOST.

Toledo, Syracuse and Buffalo the Other Winners—Racing at Saratoga, Monmouth Park, Chicago and in England—Many Heats in Harness—Lacrosse and Cricket News.

The Detroits evened up matters yesterday by defeating the Torontos in a close and exciting contest which did not lose interest until the last man was out in the ninth inning. It was another battle between the pitchers, in which Vickery carried off the honors, but his support was indifferent to that of Smith, and that was the cause of the home team's defeat. Though the Torontos' stick work was more effective, they were unlucky and unable to bunch their hits, and that together with bad base running was responsible for their single run. But it was Rickley who was actually responsible for their defeat, or at all events giving the visitors a run, which proved enough. It was certainly very hard on Vickery, whose work yesterday has not been surpassed here this season.

The feature of the game was McGlone's hit over the left field fence for a home run, and a corker it was too, and saved the home team from a whitewash. Unfortunately there were no men on bases at the time.

The Detroits played a very clean fielding game and gave Smith capital support, but they could do nothing with Vickery, and were away off in their stick work. But they won and that was enough to clubearten the large crowd of spectators, who waited in vain for the Torontos to score the winning run not forthcoming.

The visitors got their first man across the plate in the third inning. After two men were out Wells hit an easy grounder to McGlone, who fumbled it and the runner was safe. Wells stole second and came home on Rickley's Wheelock's single past him. The winning run was placed to the visitors' credit in the fifth inning. After Virture struck out, Smith got in a short hit over second base and stole second. Wells followed by hammering the ball up the middle, more fortunate and got in a nice hit between left and centre which netted him three bases and sent Smith across the plate. Higgins fouled out to Rickley and Wheelock was left to third. In no other inning did the visitors get a man farther than second base.

The Torontos lost a great chance to score in the third inning when McMillan was given his base on balls, was advanced to third on McLaughlin's hit and Vickery's sacrifice. All this was warning to his mates, and when Virture at bat the chances looked good. But the hit that they longed for never came. Hoover sent a grounder to Donnelly, on which McMillan foolishly tried to score but was caught at the plate, and as Burke was retired by Higgins at first base he also was left. In no other inning did the home team get a man to second base, save McGlone's home run. The score:

TORONTO.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	DETROIT.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hoover, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0	Wheelock, ss	4	0	1	2	3	0
Burke, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0	Higgins, 2b	4	0	0	5	2	0
Donnelly, 1b	0	1	1	8	0	0	Rickley, lf	4	0	0	3	0	0
McGlone, c	1	1	2	7	4	0	Shafer, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Barnard, 2b	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rooks, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Richley, ss	0	0	0	1	2	0	Donnelly, 1b	4	0	0	8	0	0
McMillan, lf	0	2	0	0	0	0	Virtue, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
M'Laughlin, 3b	0	0	0	1	2	0	Smith, p	4	1	0	0	2	0
Vickery, p	0	0	0	1	0	0	Wells, c	4	1	0	5	2	0
Total	1	6	5	18	8	3	Total	3	2	2	24	11	1

Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Detroits	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	x—2

Earned runs—Toronto 1; Detroits 2. Three-base hits—Wheelock. Home run—McGlone. Sacrifice hits—Vickery, Donnelly. Stolen bases—Higgins 2, Virtue. Struck out—Hoover, Rooks, Smith, Wells. Bases on balls—McMillan, Vickery, Campau. Hit by pitched ball—Higgins. Passed balls—McGlone 2, Wells. Wild pitch—Shafer. Campau 2, Virtue 2, Wells; by Smith 3, Burke, McGlone 2. Left on base—Toronto 4, Detroit 4. Time of game—1.25. Umpire—Bayne.

Other International Games.

At London:

									R.	H.	E.
London	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	10	2
Toledo	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	x	8	7	4

Batteries—Cain and Murray; Smith and Sage. Umpire—Emslie.

At Buffalo:

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	2	1	4	1	0	0	1—	10	4	2
Hamilton	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	6	2

Batteries—Whitney and Reedy; Powell and Spies. Umpire—Hoover.

At Rochester:

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—	6	5	1
Stars	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	6—	10	3	2

Batteries—Toole and Burke; Murphy and Walker. Umpire—Simmons.

National League Games.

At New York—New York and Philadelphia postponed on account of rain.

At Chicago:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3—	7	8	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—	7	2	2

Batteries—Gumbert and Darling; Beatin and Sutcliffe. Umpire—Curry.

At Pittsburg:

FIRST GAME.										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—	6	9	8
Indianapolis	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	0	x—	7	9	3

Batteries—Galvin and Miller; Getzein and Daly. Umpire—McQuade.

SECOND GAME.										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1—	5	8	1
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3—	6	6	1

Batteries—Staley and Miller; Anderson and Myers. Umpire—McQuade.

At Washington:

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—	3	8	3
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—	2	5	2

Batteries—Haddock and Daly; Clarkson and Bennett. Umpire—Powers.

American Association Games.

At Brooklyn:

FIRST GAME.										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3—	11	4	2
Louisville	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0—	6	11	4

Batteries—Routz and Visner; Hecker and Cook. Umpire—Ferguson.

At Brooklyn:

SECOND GAME.										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	3	2	3	0	1	4	3	0	—14	17	3	
Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	3	7	

Batteries—Lovett and Clarke; Ewing and Vaughan. Umpire—Ferguson.

At Philadelphia:

										R.	H.	E.
Athletics										—9		
St. Louis										—0		

Umpire Goldsmith ordered players on field: St. Louis refused to play, claiming grounds too wet. Umpire gave game to Athletics.

At Baltimore:

FIRST GAME.										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	4—	10	8	1
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—	4	8	1

Batteries—Kilroy and Tate; Swartzel and Hoover. Umpire—Holland.

At Baltimore:

SECOND GAME.										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	2	
Kansas City	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	x—6	12	2	

Batteries—Cunningham and Tate; Conway and Hoover. Umpire—Holland.

At Columbus:

										R.	H.	E.
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	—	5	10	4	
Cincinnati	0	0	4	2	2	1	7	—16	12	3		

Called at the end of 7th on account of darkness.

Batteries—Baldwin and Kemmler; Viau and Baldwin. Umpire—Gaffney.

Games To-day.

International Association—Syracuse at Buffalo, Hamilton at Rochester, Detroit at London, Toledo at Toronto.

National League—Boston at Washington, Philadelphia at New York, Cleveland at Chicago, Indianapolis at Pittsburg.

American Association—Cincinnati at Baltimore, Louisville at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Kansas City at Columbus.

Dust From the Diamond.

Hits came high yesterday.

The Detroits are the most gentlemanly ball players ever seen on the Toronto grounds.

Vickery was equal to the occasion, but the balance of the team was not.

Toronto and Toledo will grace the diamond here this afternoon. Game called at 4 o'clock.

Detroit is the most neatly dressed team in the International Association.

Serad will pitch for Toronto this afternoon.

Lacrosse Men in Session.

WOODSTOCK, Aug. 1.—The judiciary committee of the Canadian Lacrosse Association met here to-day. The Seaforth vs. Stratford and Hepworth vs. Owen Sound protests were dismissed. The Clatham vs. Blenheim protest was withdrawn as was also that of Paris vs. the Athletics of Woodstock. Regarding the so-called Ontario club players the judiciary found that as the Ontarios did not organize this season (article 6 sect. 6) of the constitution was not violated, as the team which played at Farrus on May 24 cannot be considered as a club within the meaning of the said article. A. Burns, late of Brantford, was reinstated at the request of the New Jersey Amateur Athletic Association supplemented by a recommendation from the Brantford club.

The Excelsiors Easily Defeat Brampton.

BRAMPTON, Aug. 1.—The second championship match was played here to-day between the Excelsiors of Brampton and Acton club, resulting in a victory for Brampton by 4 goals to nothing.

IN THE MUD AT SARATOGA.

Another Day of Surprises—The Dwyers and Jim Williams Have a Set to.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—This was another day of mud racing. After King Crab's walkover, the Alabama Stakes brought out three good fillies. One of them, Retrieve, did not appear to be right and Princess Bowling ran away from her. The start for the Virginia Stakes occasioned a great deal of unfavorable criticism; Tom Finley, a very bad actor at the post, being out of it as soon as the flag fell. Gun Wad, who went from twenty to fifty to one just before they got off, won easily. He was quite liberally backed, principally by ladies and grangers. More rain is probable to-morrow.

Before the third race J. T. Williams told the Dwyer Bros. that Newcastle was a good thing and so the Dwyers backed him. After Newcastle's stable companion Glockner won, the Dwyers said some uncompliimentary things to Williams, who resented by striking "Phil" Dwyer over the head with an umbrella. Mike Dwyer then struck Williams a blow in the face, the crowd rushed in and the police prevented further trouble. Results:

First race—Purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upwards; entrance $15 each to the second; non-winning and maiden allowances; 1 1-8 miles.

B F Pelletier's ch f Princess Bowling, by Prince Charlie—Katie Bowling, 112 1
W A Faire's b f Cotillion, 108 2
Labold Bros' b f Retrieve, 115 3

Time—2.03¼.

Pools—Princess Bowling, $100; Retrieve, $50; Meriden, $20; Gipsy Queen, $10; Cotillion $15.

Third Hudnut sweepstakes for all ages, at $20 each, with $600 added, of which $200 to the second; 1¼ miles.

J T Williams' b c Glockner, 3, by Duke of Montrose—Mrs Chubbs, 104 1
J T Williams' b c Newcastle, 3, 102 2
L L Lloyd's ch g St. Luke, 4, 110 3

Time—2.09¾.

Pools—Williams' entry (Newcastle and Glockner), $40; St Luke, $17; Prather, $10; Banjo, 99.

Kenwith sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, at $25 each, with $700 added; the second to have $150 and the third $50 out of the stakes; colts 115 lbs., fillies 110 lbs., with non-winning and maiden allowances; 5 furlongs.

A J Scott's b g Gun Wad, by Gunner—Annie S, 102 1
Crosby & Co's b c Prince Howard, 108 2
P Mack's b f Lizzie Fonso, 105 3

Time—1.04¾.

Pools—Penn P, 8; Emperva, $45; Charming, $15; Prince Howard, $13; Sam Doxey, $11; Gun Wad, $10; Lizzie Fonso, $6; others, $2 each.

First race—Purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upward; entrance, $10 each, for the second; non-winning allowances; 5 mile:

J P Williams' b f May O, 3, by Fonso—Minnie Williams, 100 1
Excelsior Stable's br f Carrie G, 4, 95 2
J. W. Gerard, jr's, b h Tramp, 4, 106 3

Mollie Stanton, Romanza, Romanero, Vivid and Vermont also ran. Time 1.20¾.

Sixth race—Purse $300, for 2-year-olds; 5 furlongs.

A Honig's ch f Light, by Volturno—Dora ..... (Allen) 1
Empire Stable's b f Miss Rhodie ..... (Hughes) 2
A M Hunter's br c Tarantella, 108 ..... (Vincent) 3

Time—1.03.

In the Rain at Monmouth.

LONG BRANCH, N.J., Aug. 1.—The weather here to-day was very disagreeable, rain falling heavily and the attendance at Monmouth Park was therefore light. The track was heavy. Pools were sold at Louisville on the races. Results:

First race—Optional Stakes, for 2-year-olds, at $50 each, $1000 added, the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; selling and maiden allowances; ¾ mile.

C Sattler's ch c Gregory, by Macaroon, 104 1
D Tobin's b c Adamus, 109 2
J A & A H Morris' b c Civil Service, 111 3

Time—1.18.

Pools—Lord Fergus, $30; St James and Carrie G, $20 each; Civil Service, $15; Macaroon, $25; Congress, $15; Benefit, $12; Kempland, and Jennie V Sly, $12 each; Adamus, Gregory and Ballot, $10 each; Lady Favorite, $8.

Second race—Katontowa Stakes, at $100 each, with $1500 added, of which $500 to second; non-winning and maiden allowances; 1 mile:

D F Fusifer's b c Tenny, 3, by Rayon d'Or—Belle of Maywood, 101 1
A J Cassatt's b h Varus, 5, 115 2
J B Haggin's b f Provoke, 4, 102 3

Time not given.

Pools—Tenny, $50; Eurus, $15, and Provoke, $5.

Third race—Amber Handicap, for 3-year-olds, at $100 each, with $2500 added, of which $500 to the second, and $250 to the third; 2 mile.

F G Stanley's br c Onwards, by Onondaga—Kate, 118 1
W L Scott's b c Banquet, 114 2
W B Jennings' ch c by Onondaga—Ballet, 85 ..