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Business office (No. 4 King-street east) ..... 1234
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SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1888.

## Danger Looms Up More Distinctly.

*From Yesterday's Globe.*

The refusal of the United States Senate to postpone consideration of the Fisheries Treaty will probably be soon followed by its rejection. There is, some American publicists say, power in the President to withdraw the Treaty from the Senators before they can pass on it. But there is no reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland will withdraw it if he can. He did his duty in arranging and submitting a bargain very advantageous to his country, and he and his friends are fairly entitled to the political capital which should accrue to them if the Republican Senators take the serious step of rejecting the agreement. It will be a serious step, because the Ottawa Government cannot with any decency continue to allow the great privileges of the *modus vivendi* to American fishermen one moment after Washington shall have rejected the treaty. Canada has no option but to put up with flagrant invasions upon her territorial waters or drive off the intruders. To endure their invasions would be not only cowardly, but imprudent. No country can fail to protect its property without practically surrendering it. The only course will be, we presume, to confine American fishermen to their maximum rights, according to the plain letter of the Convention of 1818. This will cause another hullabaloo among the "tail-twisters," and there is no telling what disastrous consequences may not come from another period of incitements to ill-feeling. Canada, at the dictation of Downing Street, gave much more than she should have yielded to Brother Jonathan. The Republicans propose that he shall play still fiercer wolf to our still humbler lamb. That will be a game of wanton, wicked, indefensible aggression, and one that we scarcely think the reasonable people of the United States will approve. The Globe said from the first that the Senate would probably reject the treaty on the calculation that Canada, having been induced by consideration of Lord Salisbury's pusillanimity to make an enormous surrender would be driven by him and his cowardly Administration to deeper humiliation and further yielding to Washington. But it is useless to go back over old scores. The Government at Ottawa has done more than was proper to conciliate the United States. Should they proceed to bully Canada after rejecting her great surrender, the blame for all evils that may follow will be wholly on the other side of the line. On this side all true Canadians will stand by the Government if they offer firm, unangry, stern opposition to American aggression. If our neighbors will not have a good bargain, one pronounced fair by their own ablest diplomatists, one that we have always sincerely considered grossly unjust to Canada, then they must put up with Canada's interpretation of her treaty rights. It is impossible to allow Washington to be interpreter of United States covenants which deal with Canadian property and which plainly sustain the Canadian interpretation.

### Prices Must Come Down.

The Pittsburg Despatch has been advising people not to be astonished should they hear before long of gas for lighting purposes being offered for six cents a thousand feet. And this is not expected to come from the use of natural gas; but from improved methods of producing gas from ordinary soft coal. A joint committee of the Council and Board of Trade of Akron, O., has been looking into a proposition to furnish fuel gas by the Loomis process at 6 cents per 1,000 feet. This investigation discloses a claim, from actual experience, that where "producer gas," or the primary product of coal combustion, can be utilized, the secondary or lighter gas is a by-product, costing nothing.

This is stated as the result of the use of the Loomis process at the Diaston works in Tacony. There the general manager claims to have made 130,000 cubic feet of producer gas and 45,000 of the other gas from a ton of slack. The producer gas, if used while heated, will do as much work in iron and steel manufacture as the whole product by other processes, leaving the other gas as a surplus for domestic consumption. Possibly it would be more accurate than saying the domestic gas costs nothing, to estimate that the superior value of the latter as an article which can be sold for domestic consumption would reduce the cost of the gas for use in the mills from 30 to 50 per cent.

It is pertinent to remark, says The Despatch, that the proposition of the two kinds of gas stated in this connection is about the proportion of domestic and manufacturing consumption in Pittsburg. It also seems that if this can be done with slack at $3 per ton, Pittsburg, where slack is worth about one-quarter that price, ought to be able to get fuel as something less than the equivalent of lump coal.

We make no attempt to show what likelihood there is of gas being furnished for six cents a thousand, as our Pittsburg contemporary talks of. On this occasion we propose to merely direct attention to a fact of very general bearing, which has to do with a great many things besides gas. It is that, while through inventions and improvements without number, the actual cost of producing many articles has been reduced to a fraction of what it once was, the *price* of these articles to the public has not been reduced to correspond. In other words, while owing to improved processes, results are achieved much more cheaply than they were in earlier days, the prices which the public have to pay still keep far too near to the old figures. Now, we think it impossible that this can always continue. Some time ere long enterprising men will arise who will try a "cut" where so large a margin has been left, and will compel business by reducing profits. For such experiments as this there are surely many and extensive openings. It is already an old story that in our times the cost of producing most articles of merchandise—butcher meat, milk and butter excepted—is now much below what it was twenty or thirty years ago. Wheat and flour have fallen greatly from old prices, and so have some other products of the grain field, too. The products of the pasture field, however, hold their own, or nearly so. It seems as if butter, milk and meat were things to which cheapness would never come.

The charge towards increased cheapness of production ought to be greater in what we call manufactured goods than in any product of the farm. For here the cheapening power of machinery comes into play; and one hardly knows what limit to put to this power of cheaper production. Chemistry, too, has her wonderful new discoveries; one of which is every now and then turning up, throwing into the shade everything ever known before. And yet, some how or other, it strikes one that the public have never yet got half the benefit in the way of *lower prices* that ought to result from the many new inventions and improved processes of modern times. As yet we invite attention merely to a great general truth, without giving particular instances of it. But the particular instance will have to come ere long, for the world is getting fuller of them all the time, and it is by no means unlikely that one of the earliest and most remarkable instances may be in connection with the price of gas.

### The Globe Comes Round at Last.

The Globe has decided to abandon the annexation crowd and we reprint in another column its manly declaration in regard to the present strained relations between Canada and the United States. The less we have to do with our neighbors the better. The Mail, we are sorry to see, still remains the outspoken advocate of the Americanization of Canada. Its daily tirades against this country have become nauseating. The Mail has become a very lame duck, and Mr. Bunting a cipher in our public affairs. The only place he is thought anything of is in New York and Washington.

### The Cost of Electric Lighting.

Cost of electric lighting in Canadian cities and towns:

| | Cost per lamp per night. |
|---|---|
| Galt | 29 cents. |
| Aylmer | 26 " |
| Paris | 26 " |
| Chatham | 30 " |
| Ingersoll | 25 " |
| Toronto | 55 " |

It would be more satisfactory to have the figures for Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and London in order to compare them with the high rate that is paid in this city. Still if the towns get their lighting at such low figures it is in order for those aldermen charged with the lighting of the city to explain to the public the marked discrepancy.

### Our Treaty Neighbors.

We are the nation with whom Mr. Laurier wishes to enter into an unrestricted reciprocity treaty? They are the people whom The Globe had to denounce yesterday in regard to the fisheries question!

If our neighbors will not have a good bargain, one pronounced fair by their own ablest diplomatists, one that we have always sincerely considered grossly unjust to Canada, then they must put up with Canada's interpretation of her treaty rights. It is impossible to allow Washington to be interpreter of United States covenants which deal with Canadian property and which plainly sustain the Canadian interpretation.

The Yankee farmer who has abundance of wheat and pork to sell and the Yankee manufacturer who is anxious to extend his business are both of them prime movers in the Unrestricted Reciprocity scheme. What would be the result? The Canadian farmer would experience a *fall* in prices, he would lose a portion of his home market, and the Canadian manufacturer would be ruined. If Canadians are wise they will keep what they've got. Mr. Laurier's scheme is to risk all they have.

### Canadian Petroleum.

*From the Monetary Times.*

According to the Petrolea Topic, there is a large area of untested oil territory yet to be developed. The paying wells are confined to a belt of land from two to three miles in width and twenty-five miles in length, situated east of Sarnia, and extending nearly parallel with St. Clair River. The territory is divided into two districts, viz., Petrolea and Oil Springs. The annual production of crude oil in Petrolea averages from 320,000 to 450,000 barrels, and the Oil Springs production is placed at 150,000 to 200,000. The total quantity of refined oil for illuminating purposes manufactured annually from this crude is about 250,000 barrels. The capital invested is estimated at $3,750,000, as follows: Cost of the wells exclusive of the value of the land, $1,500,000; cost of engines, derricks and other machinery to run the wells, $300,000; storage tanks, $150,000; 60 miles of pipe line with forcing machinery, $150,000; and the cooper shops, barrels, chemicals, etc., $250,000. There are 3,200 oil wells in the district of Petrolea and Oil Springs, and the total value of the output of petroleum and products in Canada for the year 1887 is estimated at $2,000,000.

### Our Dairy Produce.

*From Le Journal des Trois Rivieres.*

What will remedy the evil? (Inferiority of Canadian butter.) 1. Improving the quality of Canadian butter, that is, in not only making it good, but as uniformly good as the cheese. 2. In improving the packing of butter for exportation in such a way as to make it resist the changes of temperature to which it will be exposed. 3. In imitating the example of certain countries, notably Sweden, which place agents at Liverpool and London for the purpose of promoting a better sale of the products of their national dairies.

### A Great Aim.

*From Le Journal de Quebec.*

All that we wish is for equal justice as rendered to all Canadians....and to aid in making Canada a great country. We neither work for Imperial Federation nor for annexation, but for the prosperity of this territory which was the country of our ancestors; which is ours to-day, and which we would preserve intact for our descendants. French Canadians have no other ambition.

### What Port Arthur Missed.

*From the Algoma Miner.*

Port Arthur just missed a boom this year. We missed it because the railway did not go on. Why did the railway not go on Aye there's the rub! Ask one man and he will give you one reason, ask another man and he will give you a different reason. It is not of much use to speculate on what we have missed and how we missed it; it is better to consider now how to build our railway to Duluth and Winnipeg and thus place Port Arthur in her proper place among the cities of Canada.

### 8000 Bales of Cotton.

*From the Montreal Gazette.*

By the list of September 8,000 bales of cotton goods will have been shipped from Canada to China, representing a value of half a million dollars. The two great factors of Conservative policy—the protective tariff and the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway—has made this trade possible. The acorn has been planted; the oak is growing.

### The Scott Act in Beaverton.

*Editor World:*—I know that you always speak out fearlessly whenever you know that you are right. Hence a few words on the Scott Act in Ontario. Without hesitation I can say the act is causing lawlessness, perjury and all sorts of trouble and not producing the least good. Where formerly were but two taverns there are now five places where liquor is sold. The supporters of the Scott Act boast about Beaverton. I would like to know what good they have done. It is true they have driven away a most respectable lawabiding man, who would not under the Crooks Act sell for a thousand dollars a glass of whiskey after hours, or allow anything dishonorable in his house. But the whiskey drinkers can have all they wish excepting (now) those that were honorable, as they belong to the upper class.

Mr. Editor, I would not have believed it that men who drink their whiskey constantly pass themselves of as friends of the tavern-keepers and then go and inform on them. Let a temperance man be temperance and only thus will he benefit his cause and not disgust right-thinking people. What they have done in Beaverton was nothing but persecution. What is it but persecution when the Scott Act magistrate brings people as witnesses without paying them for their loss of time. Mr. Horn, the magistrate, says we pay those that swear straightforward. Is he the judge of their conscience. He orders the father of the reeve of Thorah to be arrested because he refuses to take the oath as witness until he is paid. Indeed such work makes friends for the act.

Mr. Editor, don't you think it is suspicious that some people are so zealous for the act when it takes $4,500 to inforce the act?

FRANCIS F. ROHLEDER, Priest.

*Broomanton*, Aug. 14.

# TORONTOS IN THE LEAD.

*BY YESTERDAY'S VICTORY AND THE STARS DEFEAT.*

**The Standing of the Clubs—Championship Games Yesterday—Racing at Saratoga and Brighton Beach—Trotting at Rochester and Owen Sound.**

At last the "champions" have assumed their proper place and for the first time this season the Syracuse Stars have been deprived of the lead.

Two things brought about the change. Toronto's victory over Albany yesterday and the Stars defeat by London.

A fairly good crowd witnessed the game here and were very uneasy during the first part of the contest as the visitors made it uncomfortably warm for the home team.

The Senators got a good start in the first inning on Rickley's muff, Allen's two bagger and Downey's single, which yielded three runs. Singles by Hoover, Allen and Halpin gave them another, their last, in the fifth. A base on balls, fielders' choice, a wild pitch and three stolen bases brought McLaughlin and Burke across the plate in Toronto's half of the third. Decker's single and a wild pitch added another in the fifth. Weidman, McLaughlin and Decker hit safe in the sixth and two runs were scored. During the remainder of the game both teams were blanked. In Albany's half of the third Weidman pitched but three balls to retire the side. Burke guarded his garden well. The score:

| TORONTO. | H | B | O | A | E | ALBANY. | H | B | O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M'La'ghlin'g | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | Nelson, ss | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Decker, r. f. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Hoover, 1. f. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Burke, cf. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Allen, cf. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kearns, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | Downey, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| Rickley, lb. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | Halpin, lf. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Manselle, c. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Downey, p. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| Harnett, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | Foreman, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gilfoyle, c. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Quinn, c. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Weidman, p. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Knox, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 5 | 7 | 27 | 20 | 3 | Totals | 4 | 11 | 27 | 19 | 4 |

Toronto ..... 0 2 2 0 1 2 0 0 0—5
Albany ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Toronto 2, Albany 1. Two-base hits—Rickley, Harnett, Allen. Double play—McLaughlin to Kearns to Harnett. Stolen bases—Toronto 6, Albany 3. Bases on called balls—McLaughlin, Kearns, Manselle 2, Hartnett, Downey. Hit by Pitcher—Hartnett. Struck out—Rickley, Nelson, Downey, Foreman 2, Knox 2. Passed balls—Quinn, Wild pitches—Downey 3. Umpire—Mr. Brady. Time of Game—1.45.

### National League Games.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At Philadelphia: | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| Pittsburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 0 | 5 | 0 |

Batteries—Sanders and Shriver, Staley and Miller. Umpire—Powers.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At Washington. | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
| Washington | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 7 | 8 | 2 |
| Indianapolis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3— | 11 | 11 | 5 |

Batteries—Whitney and Mack, Boyle and Myers. Umpire—Valentine.

### American Association Games.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At Kansas City: | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
| Kansas City | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | —7 | 8 | 2 | |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1— | 4 | 9 | 1 |

Batteries—Porter and Donohue, Hughes and Bushong. Umpire—Doescher.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At Cincinnati: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Athletics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |

Batteries—Mullane and Keenan, Seward and Robinson. Umpire—Ferguson.

Called on account of rain.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At St. Louis: | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0— | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| Baltimore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 3 | 7 | 5 |

Batteries—King and Boyle, Cunningham and O'Brien. Umpire—Goldsmith.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At Louisville: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisville | 2 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |

Batteries—Chamberlain and Cross, O'Brine and Zimmer. Umpire—Gaffney.

Called on account of rain.

### Syracuse Beaten by London.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At London: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| London | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | x— | 9 | 13 | 3 |
| Stars | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 4 | 11 | 3 |

Batteries—Nunnally and Walker, Geiss and Kinslow. Umpire—Hengle.

### The Standing of the Clubs.

| INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION. | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. | | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 67 | 22 | 712 | London | 38 | 40 | 487 |
| Syracuse | 59 | 24 | 710 | Buffalo | 30 | 49 | 379 |
| Hamilton | 53 | 30 | 639 | Troy | 24 | 53 | 300 |
| Rochester | 45 | 35 | 562 | Albany | 16 | 63 | 202 |

| NATIONAL LEAGUE. | Won. | Lost. | AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 68 | 31 | St. Louis | 59 | 29 |
| Chicago | 62 | 36 | Brooklyn | 57 | 36 |
| Detroit | 47 | 40 | Cincinnati | 55 | 34 |
| Philadelphia | 47 | 42 | Athletics | 53 | 34 |
| Boston | 44 | 43 | Baltimore | 39 | 38 |
| Pittsburg | 37 | 46 | Louisville | 35 | 55 |
| Washington | 35 | 54 | Cleveland | 32 | 56 |
| Indianapolis | 32 | 58 | Kansas City | 23 | 61 |

### Toronto and Albany To-day.

The Senators will make their last appearance here this season, to-day. A postponed game will be played as well as the regular scheduled game. The first one will be called at 2 o'clock and the other at 4 o'clock. Atkinson and Sheppard will pitch for Toronto to venture against Coughlin will do the twirling for the visitors. Two exciting contests should be the result. Only one admission will be charged for both games.

### Games To-day.

International Association: Albany at Toronto (2 games); Troy at Hamilton; Syracuse at London; Rochester at Buffalo.

National League: Detroit at New York; Chicago at Boston; Pittsburg at Philadelphia; Indianapolis at Washington.

American Association: Baltimore at St. Louis; Athletics at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at Kansas City; Cleveland at Louisville.

### Dust From the Diamond.

Now for the pennant!

Atkinson and Sheppard will pitch for Toronto in the two games with Albany this afternoon.

Albany will put Foreman and Caughlin in the box to-day against Toronto.

In the game at London yesterday a foul tip struck Umpire Hengle on the head and knocked him senseless.

Connie Murphy was fined a V yesterday by Umpire Hengle for having too much to say.

Messett who was signed by Rochester a few days ago to play third base has been released and returned to London.

Quinn and Dealey recently signed by Troy have returned to London having severed their connection from the Trojans.

Bishop has requested Manager Hackett to allow him to pitch in to-day's game at London. He wants to face his old club once more on account of being so effective on Thursday.

Murray, another Washington catcher, has signed with the Tecumsehs and will join the team to-day.

Manager John S. Barnes of the St. Paul club has been left $100,000 in per cent. consols and a large estate in Ireland by the death of an uncle in England.

### Trotting at Owen Sound.

OWEN SOUND, Aug. 17.—The second day's races of the Owen Sound Turf Association took place to-day. The morning opened with heavy rain and thunder showers, threatening to spoil the sport, but towards noon the weather cleared up and a large crowd again turned out to wit ness the races. The races called were the 2.40 trot and the open trot.

2.40 class:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. P. Buchart's (Owen Sound) b m Fly | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| J. Gibbons' (Meaford) b g Chas. W. Wooly | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| G.S. Coulson's (Owen Sound) ch g Chestnut Billy | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Dr. McCullough's (Owen Sound) blk m Black Bess | 4 | 3 | 4 |

Best time 2.49¼.

Open trot:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. Crogin's (Owen Sound) br h Crown Imperial | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| J. Noble's (Meaford) b g Deadwood | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| L. Jones' (Toronto) b g Dan O'Connell | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| J.F. McRae's (Beaverton) b m Mayflower | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| J. B. Petit (Port Huron) gr m Belle of Selby | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| P. McSherry's (Stayner) b g Indicator | 5 | dr | |

Best time 2.33.

### Rutland Wins From Jennie June.

The uncertainty of horseracing was beautifully illustrated at the Newmarket course yesterday in the match race between Rutland and Jennie June. Last Saturday, over the same track, Jennie defeated Rutland somewhat easily in a quarter of a mile dash, but yesterday, at half a mile, the brown gelding galloped away from the filly. Much interest was taken in the race and a goodly number of the sporting fraternity were on hand to witness the contest. The Cleveland Stable party thought well of their horse, which Jennie June's followers were sweet on the filly, and thus a considerable amount of money changed hands. It was a case of Rutland first Jennie June "nowhere." The horse took the lead at the start and never was headed winning easily by two lengths.

Match race, $100, light welter weights; ½ mile.

Cleveland Stables' br g Rutland, 5, by Virgil—Finance, 143 ..... (Butler) 1
F. B. de Chodeneda's b f Jennie June, 4, by King Alfonso—Giene, 141 ..... (Blong) 2

Time 2.55.

### The Last Day at Rochester.

The Grand Circuit meeting closed here to-day. The first event of the day was the 2.33 class, with twelve entries. Nellie G. was the favorite, selling at $35, Elda B. $23, Argentine $22 and the field $12.

The favorite was shut out in the second heat, and Elvira B. took the race in straight heats without particular incident.

2.33 class; trotting. Purse $2,000 divided.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J.S. Brown's (Waverley, H.I.) b m Elina B. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| C. S. Brown's (Clinton, N. Y.) blk h Sprague Golddust | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| J. H. Goldsmith's (Washingtonville, N.Y.) b g Cleon | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| H. G. Smith's (New York) ch h Cypress | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| G. W. Garrett's (Milwaukee) ch g Argentine | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| W. H. McCarthy's (Lexington, Ky.) b g B. B. Custer | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| G. Grines' (Cleveland) gr m Nellie G | 2 | dis | |

Time—2.24¾, 2.24¼, 2.23¾.

The 2.30 consolation race, for horses who did not share money in the Flower City guarantee, called out 12 entries. Geneva S., who lost second place in the race Tuesday on account of alleged foul driving, was a hot favorite selling at the opening for $25 against $5 for the field. The favorite won in three straight heats much to the satisfaction of the crowd, barring field investors.

2.30 Consolation Stakes, purse $1000, divided.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Geneva S | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Fred. Folger | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Mulatto | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Star Monarch | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| Williams | 9 | x | 2 |
| Watt | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| Crescendo | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Roy | 8 | 10 | 3 |
| Milton Blackwood | 6 | 4 | dr |
| Elastic Starch | 11 | 11 | dr |
| Harrison | dis. | | |

Time—2.21¾, 2.21¾, 2.21¾.

The last race of the meeting was the 2.17 pacing class under saddle. Black Henry was drawn, leaving four starters. Kinsman sold in the morning at $50, field $16, but later Grover C. was picked as a winner by the knowing ones. The latter were left as Kinsman took the second, fourth and fifth heats.

2.17, pacing under saddle, purse $1000.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kinsman | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 1 |
| Doctor M | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 2 |
| Grover C | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 3 |
| Ella P | dis. | | | |

Time—2.24¼, 2.19, 2.21, 2.21¾, 2.25¾.

### The Woodbine Driving Club Meeting.

Next week will be a very important one for horsemen in Canada, the occasion being the Summer Meeting of the Woodbine Driving Club. The entries for the 2.30 and 2.37 classes and Free for All closed yesterday and all filled well, the fastest horses in Canada being among the nominations. The meeting will undoubtedly attract many horsemen from all parts of the country to Toronto and a most pleasant meeting is looked for. The dates are August 21, 22 and 23. Only fine weather and success is assured.

### Nellie Ward Wins the Unfinished Race.

DUNDAS, Aug. 17.—The unfinished 2.30 trot of yesterday was decided this morning. The track was heavy from last night's rain. The seventh heat and race was won by J. J. Burns' chestnut mare, Nellie Wood of Toronto. E. Jamet Hot Spurt Girl second and Post Boy third.

### Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—This was an extra day here, the track was heavy and the attendance small.

First race—¾ mile. Remsen won, Tessa K. 2, Navigator 3. Time 1.20½.

Second race—1 mile. Terra Cotta won, Mala 2, Boccacio 3. Time 1.49½.

Third race—1 3-16 miles. Macbeth won, Joseph 2, Tendas 3. Time 2.07½.

Fourth race, 1-mile.—James A. won, Minthloom 2, Dynamite 3. Time 1.18½. Mutuals paid $33.

Fifth race, 1-mile.—Wheeler T. won, Jaubert 2, Peentulence, 3. Time 1.18. Mutuals paid $19.

Sixth race, 1-mile.—Ketchum Girl Gattie won, Miss Mouse 2, Ernest 3. Time 1.19½.

### On Brighton's Heavy Track.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The racing at Brighton Beach to-day was witnessed by a large gathering, notwithstanding the miserable weather. The track was heavy from the rain.

First Race—¾ mile.—Nina W. ridden by Ted Pratt, won; Keystone 2, Can't Tell 3. Time, 1.16½.

Second race—7 furlongs.—Brian Boru, with Meagher up, won; Lemon Blossom 2, Lida 3. Time, 1.29½.

Third race—1 1-16 miles. Trix with Hollis in the saddle won, Kink 2, Cardinal McCloskey 3. Time, 1.53½.

Fourth race—1 mile. Bill Brien ridden by Richardson won, Drumstick 2, Bertie W. 3. Time, 1.17½.

Fifth race—1¼ miles. Wilfred with Wyburn up, won, Troy 2, Barnum 3. Time, 2.12¾.

Sixth race—1 mile. Raymond ridden by Elike won, Jam O'Sure 2, Stalactite 3. Time, 1.36½.

### *FAIR PEDS AT PORT COCKBURN.*

**The Mile Walking Record Easily Broken by a Toronto Lady.**

PORT COCKBURN, Aug. 17.—An interesting event in the shape of a heel-and-toe walking match over a measured mile took place at the Summit House this morning. The contest was for a medal and three prizes: 15 lbs. of candy to the first, 10 to the 2nd and 5 to the third. There were twelve ladies who entered and the race for places as follows: Virginia Beck, Mrs. Cooper, Maggie McKay, Florence Adam, Ettie Parrish, Nellie Parrish, Mrs. G. H. Williams, Eva McKay, Kath. Cline Miller, Alma Bredin, Hattie Johnson and Mrs. Thos. Holloway, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Holloway, Mrs. Williams and Miss Hattie Brown withdrew at the start and paid forfeit. There was some difficulty in getting the fair peds away on account of the narrowness of the track.

After several efforts they were all sent a way at a good start. Miss Nellie Parish and Miss Virginia Beck got away well, and held a good lead for the first five laps, but the pace made by Miss Eva McKay was too fast, and they dropped behind. Miss Eva McKay and Miss Alma Bradshaw then drew to the front and maintained the lead to the finish.

The wind up was very close and interesting, Miss Eva McKay caught the judges eye first, with Miss Mina Bradshaw a good second, and Miss Ettie Parish third. Miss Parish would have pushed the winner very hard had the distance been longer.

A large sum of money changed hands and the pools sold briskly before the start. The time, 11¼ min., was wonderfully fast considering the state of the track owing to recent rains.

Mr. G. H. Parish, Mr. E. W. Cox and Dr. A. J. Johnston acted as judges, Mr. Chas. Brown as starter and time-keeper, and Walter McKeown as scorer.

The prizes were presented by Mr. Adam Henry Myers, and though they were sweet they could not compare with the mellow eloquence of his language.

### Spots of Sport.

The final shooting contest for McDowall & Co.'s medals will take place at their grounds this afternoon.

Petrolious Smith and E. Dwyer will represent the Toronto Rowing Club in the swimming races at the Island next week.

The Don Rowing Club has decided not to send a four-oared crew to Sturgeon Point next week, therefore the Torontos will send two crews.

Mr. J. E. Seagram's horses Buffalo, Felix and Bonnie Ino, were shipped to his farm at Waterloo yesterday.

### Value of Advertisements.

"Do I believe in advertising," said a prominent lawyer, a day or two ago. "Well, rather; and in the hidden advertisement more than in any other. I remember, one day, reading a very interesting story, that ended in what I took to be a puff for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. I threw down the paper in a rage. Not a week after that I needed some medicine of that kind, and went and bought those same pills! "Did I find them good?" "Why, yes, the best thing of the kind I ever saw, but that has nothing to do with the great question, and I only mention the fact to myself to show that advertising does pay." 26

### Lace Curtains.

Terrible havoc is now being made in this department at The Waterloo House. They are selling beautiful lace curtains away below anything ever attempted, in order to not only raise the cash, but clear every pair right out before 1st September. When McKendry & Co. taken anything in hand she has got to go.

### Fashionable Furniture.

G. W. Tickell & Co., 108 King-street west, (nearly opposite Rossin House), carry an extensive stock of fashionable and reliable furniture. They are constantly introducing new designs and respectfully solicit an inspection of their show rooms.

### Don't be Humbugged

with the foolish idea that Catarrh cannot be cured! The world moves and medical science is progressive. The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for a case of Nasal Catarrh, no matter how bad or of how long standing, which they cannot cure. Remedy sold by druggists, at only 50 cents. 26

My high-blown pride at length broke under me and now has left me weary and old with service to the mercy of a rude stream that must forever hide me. How sad to be in this position, but how pleasant to be like the Army and Navy, just attaining to the full meridian of their glory and are to-day selling clothing cheaper than ever. A beautiful tweed suit now selling for $4.95 at the Army and Navy Stores, 135 King-street east and 138 Yonge-street.

### Queen City Fire Insurance Company.

Established 1871. The only stock fire insurance company that divides the profits with its policy holders. Has more surplus assets to the amount at risk than any other purely stock fire insurance company doing business in Canada. SCOTT & WALMSLEY, Underwriters, 24 Church St., Toronto. Telephone 591. 24

He who has to deal with a dunce has need of much brains.

You will find it pleasant to do business at the Army & Navy stores for they are active, live, pushing, go-a-head people, always courteous and polite and willing to do anything at any time to oblige a customer: when you want a good suit cheap, call on the Army & Navy, 135 King-street east and 138 Yonge-street.

# INEBRIETY IS A DISEASE.

*DR. DE SOUCHE SAYS DIPSOMANIA IS ANEMIC NEURALGIA.*

**The Duty of the State with Regard to Inebriates—Hospitals for this Nervous Disease Should be Established—Inebriety is Curable—Punishment is Inoperative.**

Dr. Isaiah De Zouche, honorary surgeon to the Dunedin Hospital, New Zealand, contributes an article to The Journal of Inebriety of Hartford, Conn., entitled "The Duty of the State with Regard to Inebriates."

He commences by laying down the postulate that it is the duty of the State to take cognizance of diseases and to pass laws that will lessen their prevalence or diminish their effects. He continues:

To medical men, especially those who have devoted themselves to the study of the diseases of the nervous system, it is unnecessary to prove that inebriety is a disease, just as epilepsy, hysteria, &c., are diseases. But this is far from being understood by the general public, whose ignorance of its true nature is reflected in the laws passed for the punishment of habitual drunkards.

The Doctor then proceeds to show on what grounds inebriety should be regarded as a disease, and that it is a disease in which the State has an especial duty towards persons affected by it, for the sake of the public as well as for their own.

Inebriety is a disease of the nervous system, characterized by periodical fits of depression and restlessness, and a craving for alcohol. The periodicity of the attacks is sufficient to mark the nervous origin of the disease. In aggravated instances these attacks seem like demoniacal possession. In this connection the Doctor quotes the lines of Schiller:

"There are evil spirits who quickly work the evil thing within us, and then fleeing to hell leave horror behind in the stained breast."

Dr. Zouche is of opinion that in 49 cases out of 50 of attacks of inebriety, whether going on to delirium tremens or not, all alcohol should be at once forbidden; there should be no "tapering off." No medical treatment is followed, as a rule, to cure the tendency to inebriety, nor is there any known specific which could do so. The feeling of sinking and depression indicates a deficiency of nerve nutrition, and the writer looks upon inebriety as an anæmic neuralgia. The chief cause is hereditary predisposition. The tendency may be either congenital or acquired. Persons afflicted with inebriety are frequently of highly susceptible nervous organization. They belong to the neurotic class who, if not afflicted with the inebriate tendency, would be the subjects of other forms of nervous weakness; if women, they would probably suffer from hysteria and some of the many forms of neuralgia, if men they might suffer from hypochondriasis.

I see nothing to despise in the inebriate. I look upon him as a man suffering from a disease of the nervous system, with which he can have nothing to do, whose will is sufficient at certain times in consequence of this disease and I consider that he ought to be treated with the utmost kindness and firmness. The fast pace at which we live, the competition which begins in the schoolroom and continues in business and professional pursuits, the necessity of making a certain income in order to keep pace with the luxurious wants of the age, the greed of speculation, the strain of a brain too often encroaching on the hours which should be devoted to sleep—all these tend to the production of the unstable equilibrium of the nervous system and result in hypochondriasis, insomnia, or drink-mania.

On these grounds Dr. Zouche regards inebriety as a disease depending on a lesion of nerve-nutrition. The patient should for the time be deprived of liberty of action and not have one drop of alcohol. These conditions are almost impossible to obtain in private houses. Not only is it of importance that the patient should be treated in some special hospital during the inebriate state, but that he should remain for a sufficient time. The only hope of cure for the inebriate lies in total abstinence, but this it is impossible to secure without the control of a special hospital or asylum. The prospects of a cure will depend on (1) the nervous temperament, (2) the degree to which the nervous system has been complicated, (3) the time which has elapsed since the attacks of inebriety began, and (4) on the system of treatment. No case should be deemed hopeless.

What are the prospects of cure in these retreats? In America such institutions show 60 per cent of cures. It may be asked, "Is there any necessity for the establishment of special hospitals for inebriate patients?" No one expects that inebriates will be reformed in jail. The associations are not such as to promote a cure by moral agencies. The sufferer from a nervous disease finds himself associated with forgers, thieves and criminals worse than himself. There is no classification. In the case of women inebriates, the effect of the associations of the jail are infinitely worse. To send inebriates to prison is to punish as a crime what in reality is a dis