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MONDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1887.

The Political Aspect of the Case.

If commercial union develops into an issue to be decided by a general election, as it presumably may, there will be two important standpoints from which the question will be viewed. The question will be looked at on the one hand as a purely commercial transaction, as a dollars and cents affair; and on the other hand it will be treated as a matter affecting closely the political destiny of this country. With some the decision will be made from a consideration of the first point alone. Others will come to a speedy conclusion if it be shown that commercial union means political annihilation. The wiger man will look at the question in all its aspects.

It strikes us, however, that as the battle waxes warmer the commercial view will diminish in importance while the political aspect will become the dominant issue. Whether the farmer of Prince Edward county will get ten cents a bushel more for his barley will not disturb the public mind to such an extent as will a discussion of the probability of a Canadian deputation going down to Washington periodically to petition the United States Government that it may be pleased to reduce the tariff on woolens as it is found that the excessive duty bears heavily on, say, the fishermen; or that the United States Government may be pleased to increase the Canadian subsidy, they (the Canadians) finding that they didn't receive enough the previous year to run the country, or wishing to build a new Pacific railway they find more money is necessary. "Broilers" bringing two-fifty a pair and butter sold for a dollar a pound are big inducements in any kind of a bargain. But will even those fabulous prices recoup us for the risk we are running in permitting our officials to be manœuvred from Washington instead of from Ottawa? Where in shall the Dominion be compensated for abandoning her power to raise a revenue? If ten cents a bushel on barley and twenty dollars for a horse a big enough bribe for the sale of our national birthright? It is such questions as these that the unionists will be asked, and it is such questions as these they must answer. They will be asked why they do not propose Ottawa as the united treasury and our Government as the custodians of the united revenues? They will be asked why they do not propose and insist that the Canadian tariff, and not the United States tariff, shall be the tariff of the commercially united countries. They will be asked why Canada should undergo all the humiliation and all the supplication in this proposed deal? They will be asked whether Canada is dishonest that she cannot be trusted to give the Americans their fair share of the united revenue, whether she is so hopeless and so helpless that she allows foreigners to regulate her tariff? These are the questions that the unionists will find hurled at them as the battle waxes warmer. The barley argument and the butter fallacy will pale into insignificance when brought side by side with those death and life considerations.

For the further this matter is probed the more evident does it become that commercial union is but a euphuism for political death and national suicide. And that political death is not in this case surrounded with honor, but with dishonor. There would, indeed, be nothing dishonorable in two free states agreeing to unite and become one power, but it would be a most discreditable proceeding indeed for five millions of prosperous people to locate their treasury in a foreign country, to abandon their power to produce revenue for public works and for national defence, and hand over that power to an adjoining and foreign nation—the reward for all this dirty business being but the distinguished privilege of feeding our treasurers on "broilers" worth two-fifty and on gilt-edged butter worth a dollar a pound!

No, gentlemen, commercial union will not grow in favor with Canadians, unless you make Ottawa the new treasury and Canada's tariff the new tariff. If you can get the patriotic citizens of the United States to submit to that you may win us over to commercial union, but otherwise you cannot.

From the beginning of this discussion the course of The World has been clearly marked out. The course it proposes to take in the future is equally clear. We will continue to show that commercial union does not mean commercial prosperity for our people. We will continue to fight in support of Canadian nationality. And especially shall we do so at a time when Canada's worst enemies are to be found within her own borders, when men who should at least respect their country are found maligning her and representing her as on the road to perdition, as hopeless and helpless. We believe in this country called Canada, and be it known we are as attached to it as our neighbors are to their glorious heritage, and when we want to throw in our lot with them we desire to do so in a way that reflects honor on ourselves. In our fight for Canada and Canadian nationality we will be supported by those who have a natural love of country, by the younger half, at least of this generation, who feel the throbbing of a fastly-developing national life. Among those ranged on the other side are, first and foremost, the discontented Grits, the disheartened and reckless Grits, who are prepared to take in hand any kind of a measure with the hope of its lifting them out of the slough of despond. This band of Grits are supported by Canadian-Yankees on the other side, by renegade newspapers, by political pessimists of all descriptions. It seems to us the blighted Grit is once more playing a losing game, and he will ultimately take his final stand in dynamite and despair.

Toronto's Outlook.

In a stately two-column paragraph The Globe of Saturday has a long argument with itself over Toronto's future. The result is a curious conglomeration of self-complacency, local pride, dark misgiving and queer logic leading up to the old theory of lengthening the term of aldermanic office to three years as the panacea for all our civic ills.

We will not stop to discuss the logic that finds in enlarging the opportunities of a bad man a sure means of defence against the results of his wickedness, nor to point out that to a really good man the fact of coming before the electors yearly is not objectionable. But one or two of the arguments adduced by our esteemed contemporary are peculiar when placed side by side. For instance, it is first charged that we have a load of taxation that would CRUSH a less enterprising people, and in the same breath it is urged that we must immediately devise and carry out a main drainage and sewage utilization scheme, double and treble our present means of water supply, construct a number of small parks and playgrounds, carry out a driveway scheme, convert the Island into "the peculiar ornament and unrivalled attraction of this city," devise a new method of sanitary precaution, etc.

In other words being already burdened with a crushing taxation we must needs proceed to increase it beyond all bounds by adding millions to our debt. Good Globe logic truly.

Another point: the organ says: "The citizens must sink all miserable party differences and combine to support, etc." By the way was it two years ago that the esteemed Globe discovered that the only salvation for Toronto was in the introduction of party politics into our municipal government? Yes, it was about that time, and for weeks the Globe columns teemed with able arguments in support of its proposition and thunderous fulminations against such of the faithful as should fail to rally to its support, until the agitation culminated in a meeting in Temperance Hall where Mr. Peter Ryan upheld The Globe's course and everybody else opposed it and the unnaturally born political infant died an unholy death, and was laid quietly away in an unhonored grave.

Still another point: our venerable contemporary says: "We must adopt some policy as respects the Island and convert that possession into the peculiar ornament and unrivalled attraction of this city." Also "the trail of the serpent is over even this superior City Council, for it is not satisfied with one fearful snub, but wants to try again [and waste money upon that complete failure, the harbor works?" Now just how The Globe expects to convert the Island into "the peculiar ornament and unrivalled attraction" aforesaid without the expenditure of money is not apparent to the finite mind unless, indeed, it be that the organ's faith in a miracle-working Providence is greater than its faith in our future.

The truth is that every expenditure spoken of by The Globe is necessary, and in the natural course of events will have to be made. There are others equally pressing and important that have not been mentioned—notably, the absolute necessity of very greatly enlarging our school accommodation. The Globe's mistake lies in stating either our debt or taxation to be burdensome beyond the ordinary. We have a large debt, but we have what very few other cities have, real estate owned by the city sufficient to redeem every cent of it at any time. All taxation is burdensome, but the rate in Toronto is not and has not been excessive, is in fact lower than the average. A large extraordinary expenditure is undoubtedly before us, but the growth of the city will provide easily for this, and the prosperity of our people is such as to warrant a large outlay where the expenditure is judiciously made.

Whether the aldermen should be elected for one or three years is a matter that will stand for further discussion, meanwhile the public may rest satisfied on one point, if such a change were made it would not lessen the rate of taxation, nor would it construct public works without money.

Decreasing Populations.

There is a large but superficial school of economists, the members of which accept rapid increase of population as the one infallible evidence of national prosperity and happiness. In the absence of important and comprehensive qualifications this is a great fallacy. A high and legitimate birth-rate is to be desired by the state, provided she has plenty of food, educational facilities, and, in due time, profitable employment for the new-comers, but when these go by the thousands to swell the ranks of pauperism and crime, we fail to perceive what their coming profits either themselves or the commonwealth. A similar remark will apply with even greater emphasis to rapid increases of population by immigration, assisted or unassisted. It goes for the saying that the average of comfort and happiness is higher in sparsely than in densely populated countries, other things being approximately equal.

For party purposes an exaggerated outcry is raised to the effect that Canada's population is making too little progress. This allegation is not sustained by statistics, but even if it were the fact would not be an unmixed evil. We should be more solicitous about the quality than the quantity of our volume of immigration. The axiom that every immigrant is worth one thousand dollars to his adopted country is a rhetorical bit of humbug. It depends upon the character of the immigrant, for some immigrants are not worth their keep. At any rate Canada is but a young thing yet, and the pressure of population will come time enough. But yesterday our republican neighbors were singing that "Uncle Sam can give us all a farm," but he has mighty few farms to give away to-day, though large areas of his domain are very sparsely settled.

An article published in The New York Tribune is our immediate authority for the statement that in New Hampshire and other New England States the population of the smaller towns and the rural districts is either stationary or on the decline. This decline would be more marked than it is were it not for foreign immigration. The native birth-rate is low, and, moreover, thousands of farmers, having failed to make farming pay, have gone to the fertile prairies of the west, there to raise cheap breadstuffs, horses, hogs and cattle for the eastern and the British markets. Eggs and "broilers" have not prevented the New England farmer from being driven from the homestead of his fathers. Mark you, we are quoting a leading New York authority: "In a few miles drive from the town of Warner, N.H., one will pass many deserted and abandoned farms." Let the Canadian farmer and the Canadian mechanic, too, digest this important fact. They cannot keep it too steadily in their minds, for it is one of many facts which conclusively prove that the man who promises them a profitable market for their products in the Eastern States is telling them a flat falsehood and must be doing violence to his own conscience and their intelligence with some other object than their advantage. If Eastern States farmers "abandon and desert" their farms because they cannot compete in their own markets—not even in the "broiling" New York market—how could the Canadian farmer compete in them? We venture to predict that neither of the Toronto twins will try their infantile teeth upon this nut. Now, while the native population is decreasing in both town and country, the immigrant population is increasing in the towns, because the immigrant is more gregarious and takes more kindly to manufacturing than the country-bred native does. The policy of protection has provided employment for the immigrant, but the rural-ist's home market is occupied by the cheap products of the west and south, therefore, he too goes west to swell the volume of those products upon equal terms with his competitors. The great majority of the Canadians in the States are engaged in commerce and manufactures, because there is more of that sort of employment there than here, no attempt having been made to provide it here until only nine years ago. Give the Americans control of our commercial and manufacturing interests, close up our own shops and warerooms, and Canadians will go to the States to look for congenial employments in greater numbers than ever before. The only way to keep our young men at home, or to recall those now absent, is to continue the upbuilding of diversified home industries, so as to prevent Canada from relapsing into a purely pastoral condition.

We repeat that slow growth of population by immigration is not an unmixed evil, if it be an evil at all. A normal birth-rate and a good class of immigrants, "fit, though few," are the two things desirable. These desiderata the United States have failed to secure. Their best minds deplore the evils of an over-immigration and a decrease of native population, especially in those large centres which are their best markets, but in which their near-by farmers fail to find it possible to compete with the cheap products of the teeming prairies.

The Mail's Tails.

The Mail had on Saturday a long and able article in exposition of the theory of evolution. No one familiar with The Mail's career dare deny the truth of the Darwinian doctrine. Within three short revolving moons it "evoluted" from a Tory into a Grit, from a friend of the French Canadian to his bitterest foe, from a National Policyist to a commercial unionist, and from the organship of the Kentucky whisky ring to the advocacy of prohibition.

Darwin's monkey, who required cycles of ages to wear off his tail by steadily sitting in the crotch of a cocoanut tree, was a slow coach compared with The Mail man, who in three months rubbed off a series of tails by contact with editorial chairs.

"There was an ape in the days that were earlier,
Centuries elapsed and his hair became curlier,
Centuries more gave a thumb to his wrist,
Then he was a man and a com. unionist."

Texas trains now carry squads of armed men to stand off the robbers, who have about taken control of the express business down there. This may work all right until the guards turn robbers on their own account, which such gentlemen have been known to do before now. Should they prove faithful, however, the train robbers will have no recourse but to start a few National Banks and get ready to spend next summer in Canada.

The Hamilton coffin makers have struck, but this affords little hope that Death will thereby be compelled to suspend operations, for "the wages of sin is Death," he never lowers his prices, and is sure pay. Moreover, he has cremation to fall back upon should the coffin makers prove obdurate.

Not all the Liberal papers blindly follow the blind Globe into the ditch. The Berlin Telegraph, a staunch Grit, opposes commercial union as unfair to Britain, favorable to annexation, and dangerous to Canadian industries and institutions. Berlin has prospered greatly under the N.P., and so have the farmers of Waterloo County. But if any free trader still desires a change his honest and consistent course is to demand free trade with the whole world, without favoritism and without discrimination, least of all against the Empire.

Mr. Wiman promised the shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph Company certain dividends, but he disappointed them. He is indeed a promising man. If he is really anxious to do Canadians a favor let him give us lower telegraphic rates. They are higher now than they were before he induced us to pool our telegraphic interests with his. A similar result on a larger scale would follow the pooling of our taxes with his.

The increased dog tax has not dulled the teeth or stilled the appetite of the city dogs. It looks rather as though a number of them had been turned out to shift for themselves, and were driven by hunger to take a piece of passer-by. If the Council fail to take some effectual steps to put down this growing evil citizens bitten by dogs on the streets should be placed in a position to collect damage from the corporation. Often the owner of the cur cannot be found, and the victim is saddled with a doctor's bill, and perhaps maimed or scarred for life.

The Compte de Paris says he hopes to be King of France some day. He would be wiser to hope never to be King of France. It is a good deal like being a Chinese god—whenever a storm breaks over the land the idol is blamed and thrown out into it, to see how he likes it himself.

Why is that Edinburgh janitor mentioned in Saturday's despatches like the American electorate? Because he did not let Blaine in.

Last February The Globe said that the N.P. would have to be respected, not upon principle, but because large investments had been made under its operations, and these must be held sacred. Now it says that these same investments do not count and must not be considered, because they were not made in barley. The Deacon ought to invest in a chunk of shoemaker's wax and clap it on his editorial chair. That might enable him to stick to the one position for at least a day or two at a time.

So soon as the Deacon shall have prohibited the manufacture of beer in Canada, which he promises to do, and so soon as the same end shall have been achieved in the United States, which, he says, is a foregone conclusion, he will turn farmer and get rich by selling high-priced barley to the Yankee brewers. The Deacon has a great head, but it is a pity that it spins around so steadily.

As a nation which is indebted in a large amount of money, we should be pleased to learn that gold has been discovered in large quantities in Michigan. As gold becomes plentiful the poor man's debt becomes reduced; or rather his capacity to pay is increased, and that in a direct ratio to the facility with which the gold product is obtained. Were as much gold to be produced from this new mine as is now in existence the world over (which we are at liberty to imagine if we desire), Canada's debt would be reduced by one-half, those who hold mortgages would lose half the face value of their instruments, and he who was drawing six per cent would really only be getting three per cent. for his money. We do not expect to see a mountain of rich gold discovered, but some such a discovery is surely among the possibilities. A find of this kind would play havoc with our finances.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE.

An Orange Orator Coming from Ireland to Answer O'Brien.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A London cable says: On Thursday, at about the hour when William O'Brien first took his seat in the House of Commons, to which he was elected during his absence, the Rev. Dr. Macbeth of Enniscorthy was embarking on the Celtic for New York and Canada, whither he goes as an Orange orator to undo the mischief Mr. O'Brien has wrought in the Dominion.

Dr. Macbeth was in Canada two years ago, speaking then, however, on theological topics. Now he is to address meetings in Toronto, Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton and London against Home Rule. The Oranzemen of New York have invited him to lecture there, and the probabilities are that he will do so if he finds time in his two months' tour. This is here interpreted as an indication that Mr. O'Brien really did effect something by his Canadian venture.

GOLD IN MICHIGAN.

Reported Discovery of a Rich Vein Near Ishpeming.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A special from Ishpeming, Mich., says: Six weeks ago the Lake Superior Company began exploring their lands for gold. Yesterday the explorers found an eight-inch vein of quartzite, carrying free gold in immense quantities. The ore was brought to this city and assayed. It was found to be fabulously rich in the precious metal. When the quartz is broken the gold will hold it together. The discovery has been kept quiet.

A New Way of Putting It.

From The Uxbridge Times.

Investigation revealed the fact that the fiery god was disporting himself in the harness shop of Mr. C. H. Nix.

Mr. Sniff's Source of Inspiration.

From The Bobcaygeon Independent.

Of late this journal has lost much of its mirthfulness, foregone all its custom of exercise, and it would have fallen into a pulseless lethargy of despondency had it not been for those moments of exhilaration furnished by the inspiring pop of numerous picnicings.

TWO CANADIAN WINNERS.

RODDY PRINGLE AND LUCY LIGHTFOOT CARRY OFF 1ST HONORS.

The Closing Day at Niagara Falls—The Torontos Defeat the Ontarios—A Yachting Regatta Failure—A Bicycle Invasion To-day.

Judges—W. B. Angle, New York, J. J. Burke, New York and Gustave Fleshman, Buffalo.
Times—J. J. Williams.
Clerk of Course—L. P. Ezekiel.
Starter—Richard Dwyer.

With fine weather and a grand day's sport the inaugural meeting of the Niagara Falls Racing Association was brought to a close on Saturday. The meeting, which has lasted seven days, has been most successful, both as regards the racing and finances. The card presented to the public on the closing day was an excellent one, and the racing equal to that seen at Saratoga or Long Branch. During the meeting Canada has been well upheld and its representatives pulled off a fair share of the honors on Saturday, they being successful in two events. The attendance, though not as large as on previous days, was fairly good and the sport thoroughly enjoyable. The day, as regards the weather, was fair, the most pleasant of the meeting, the rain that fell in the morning cooling the air and making the afternoon all that could be desired.

There were five events put down for decision and Canada was represented in four, and in two of them she was victorious. The first race, had sixteen starters and was won by Roddy Pringle, a Canadian representative, who was quoted at 12 to 1. Nettle took the second race from Lansdowne, another Canuck, after a hard fight, by a neck, and no doubt if a good jock had been on Mr. Boyle's horse the result would have been in favor of the Canadian. George L. was the representative for the Dominion in the third race but did not show up well, Panama winning easily from the favorite, Royal Arch. The fourth event went to Barnum, who won easily in fast time, the mile being covered in 1.43. The last event was between the jumpers and resulted in a capital and well-contested race, the Canadians finishing first and second. It was a bad day for the favorites and the talent were hit hard, only one favorite being able to uphold his post. The details follow:

FIRST RACE—Purse $300, of which $50 to 2d; consolation purse for horses that have run and not won at this meeting, horses beaten in two races allowed 5 lb, 3 or more allowed 10 lb. 1 mile.

G. L. Hayden's br.c. Roddy Pringle, a, by Helmbold—Castaway, 112 ..... (Steede) 1
C. Asker's b.g. Santa Claus, a, 107 ..... (Morrison) 2
Jas. Pope's b.c. George Angus, a, 107 ..... (Coffey) 3
E. W. Price's ch.m. Rosa Pearl, 6, 105 ..... (Drain) 0
M. J. Daly's b.c. Believe me, 3, 90 ..... (Trainor) 0
S. W. Street's b.m. Tambourette, 4, 108 ..... (Maynard) 0
Matlock Bros' ch.m. Lady Duffy, 4, 108 ..... (Hatlock) 0
D. Burgess' br.c. Fed Ro, 3, 102 ..... (Douglas) 0
J. E. Segram's b.g. Leiex, a, 107 ..... (Johnston) 0
Excelsior Stable's g.g. Bonnycastle, 5, 98 ..... (Barber) 0
Campbell and Fenton's b.f. Belle of Marion, 5, 99 ..... (Kelly) 0
J. C. Smith's ch.c. Rock-and-Rye, 4, 108 ..... (McGinn) 0
W. B. Scammon's br.m. Castilian, 6, 105 ..... (Walker) 0
Wm. Brandt's b.g. Felicitor, 4, 108 ..... (White) 0
S. S. Grover's b.m. Myrtle, 5, 110 ..... (Curtis) 0
Linwood Stables' b.in. Lenora, 4, 103 ..... (Higgs) *
*Left at the post. Time—1.44¾.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Lenora, 4 to 1 each George Angus, Roddy Pringle, Rock-and-Rye, 5 to 1 Fed-Ro, Tambourette, Lady Duffy and Bronzomarte, 10 to 1 each, Fred B., Belle of Marion, Rosa Pearl, Castilian and Myrtle, 12 to 1 each, Roddy Pringle and Leiex, 15 to 1 Felicitor. Mutuels paid $21.35.

The race: After nearly an hour's delay, caused by the unruly jockeys, the flag fell in a good start, for all except the favorite Lenora, who was left at the post. Roddy Pringle was first away, with Lady Duffy second and Fred B. leading the others. Rounding the turn, Fred B moved up, and taking the lead opened a gap of two lengths. In the back stretch Tambourette got well and passed Roddy Pringle and Lady Duffy but could not overhaul the leader, who led till well into the stretch, where there was a general closing up, in which Roddy Pringle, Santa Claus and George Angus showed up most prominently. After a fighting finish the race went to the Canadian by a short length from Santa Claus, second, half a length in front of George Angus, third.

SECOND RACE—Purse $250, of which $50 to 2d; selling allowances; horses entered to be sold for $1200 to carry weight for age, then one pound allowed for each $100 down to $1500, then two pounds for each $100 down to $1000. 1¼ miles.

Excelsior Stable's ch.g. Nettle, a, by Dickens—Nettie, 97 ..... (Morrison) 1
Campbell & Fenton's br.c. Lansdowne, 4, 86 ..... (Hellman) 2
Campbell & Fenton's ch.g. Lizzal, 4, 97 ..... (Kelley) 3
S. W. Street's b.g. Orlando, 5, 110 ..... (Maynard) 0
M. J. Daly's ch.g. Neptunus, 5, 95 ..... (Trainor) 0
Osborne Morton's ch.g. Tantrum, 5, 97 ..... (Aldrich) 0
Time—1.57¾.

Betting: 8 to 5 each against Orlando and Lizzal, 3 to 1 each, Nettle and Lansdowne, 10 to 1 Neptunus, 12 to 1 Tantrum. Mutuels paid $27.85.

The race: When they got the flag Ligan was in front and led to the stand, where Tantrum forged ahead and made the running to the half, closely followed by Nettle, with Lansdowne third. At that point Nettle took up the running, Tantrum dropping back fourth. Making the turn Lansdowne and Ligan were lapped, and when well into the stretch Lansdowne managed to shake off Ligan and challenged the leader. A desperate finish ensued, in which Nettle beat Lansdowne by a neck; Ligan, two lengths away, third; Orlando fourth, Neptunus fifth and Tantrum last.

THIRD RACE—Purse $300, of which $100 to 2d; handicap for all ages. 1⅛ miles.

J. T. Williams' b.c. Panama, 4, by King Alfonso—Hester, 120 ..... (Caldwell) 1
Summit Stables' ch.g. Royal Arch, 6, 113 ..... (Whyburn) 2
J. W. Schmidt's ch.g. Unique, 3, 98 ..... (Murray) 3
W. B. Scammon's bl.g. Black Tom, a, 100 ..... (Aldrich) 0
J. E. Segram's b.g. George L., a, 105 ..... (Johnson) 0
Time—2.27¼.

Betting: 3 to 5 against Royal Arch, even Panama, 5 to 1 Unique, 15 to 1 each Black Tom and George L. Mutuels paid $13.40.

The race: The party was sent away to an excellent start, Unique being first to show in front, Royal Arch second and Panama third, Black Tom fourth and George L. last. After passing the stand Royal Arch went to the front, Panama still laying third. Nearing the half-mile post Panama moved up and passed Unique, and entering the stretch was on even terms with Royal Arch, who was under a drive. Caldwell hustled Panama and he moved off and won easily by two lengths, Royal Arch being four in front of Unique, third, Black Tom fourth and George L. last.

FOURTH RACE—Owners' Handicap, a sweepstake for 3-year-olds and upwards, of $10 each p.p. (money to accompany entry), with $200 added; entrance money to second; entries Friday thirty minutes after last race; horses to name weights they will carry in entering; 3 lbs. overweight allowed. 1 mile.

H. G. Woodford's b.g. Barnum, a, by Bonnie Scotland—Charlotte Thompson, 90 ..... (Morrison) 1
Campbell & Fenton's br. g. Berlin, 6, 93 ..... (Kelly) 2
C. Asker's b.g. Ben Thompson, 4, 90 ..... (Morrison) 3
E. W. Price's gr. m. May Curl, 4, 85 ..... (French) 0
Time—1.43.

Betting: 1 to 2 against Barnum, 2 to 1 Ben Thompson, 4 to 1 Berlin, 25 to 1 May Curl. Mutuels paid $8.45.

The race: The four were sent away on even terms, but Ben Thompson at once went to the front and set the pace, May Curl being second and Barnum third. When well into the back stretch Barnum commenced to close up and at the half was nearly on even terms with May Curl. Rounding the turn he passed the grey mare and at the three-quarters had collared Ben Thompson, who was tiring hard to maintain the position, but finally had to succumb to the Brighton Beach Ormonde, who drew away and won by two lengths. Berlin came with a rush at the finish and beat Ben Thompson by a neck for the place.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $400, of which $100 to 2d, handicap steeplechase. Full course.

Charlotte Thompson, a, by Big Sandy—Nettie, 160 ..... (Warder) 1
M. Gorman's b.g. Beechmore, 4, 145 ..... (Phair) 2
R. McCann's b.g. Jack, 5, 135 ..... (Whyburn) 3
Summit Stable's br.g. Justin Mack, 5, 140 ..... (Cunningham) 0
Orkney Stable's ch.m. Maggie May, 5, 140 ..... (Gaynor) 0
Excelsior Stable's ch.g. Disturbance, 4, 150 ..... (Pape) *
*Did not finish. Time—5.45.

Betting: 4 to 10 against Beechmore, 2 to 1 Lucy Lightfoot, 3 to 1 Maggie May, 4 to 1 Disturbance, 5 to 1 Justin Mack, 7 to 1 Jack. Mutuels paid on field $6.85.

The race: They got the flag at the first attempt, Lucy Lightfoot being first to show in front, with Justin Mack second and Jack third, the others strung out with Disturbance last. It was evident the hard ground did not suit him and he would not extend himself, and the second time around he stopped and decided not to go any further. The Orkney pair alternated in the lead until going up the far side of the inside field, where Beechmore cut loose and showed the way down over the water the second time and up the outer field and into the track, with Lucy Lightfoot and Jack in close attendance. Entering the home stretch Lucy Lightfoot moved up and a desperate struggle was the result. Beechmore had a slight advantage at the last hurdle, both riders now went to the whip and after a hard fight Warder landed the chestnut mare a winner by half a neck, Jack being three lengths away, third.

The association have decided to hold a fall meeting which will begin Sept. 1 and ending Sept. 17.

The Trotting Meeting Ended at Fleetwood.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A successful trotting meeting was concluded at Fleetwood Driving Park to-day.

The first race was the unfinished 2.32 class, in which Lady Kennett and Col. Wood each had two heats. Maggie B. won the first heat in 2.24¾, but Lady Kennett took the next heat and the race in 2.26¼.

In the 2.35 class race Spylight Pilot won in three straight heats; time, 2.29¾, 2.25¼, 2.29¼.

Harry Wilkes was then sent to beat his record of 2.18¾, but failed, his time being 2.25¾, 2.15¾, 2.19¼.

In the second heat he trotted the first half at a 2.12 gait.

Racing at Monmouth Park.

LONG BRANCH, N.J., July 9.—This was the fourth day of the first summer meeting of the Monmouth Park Association. The attendance was large, but the weather, which was fine early in the day, turned to rain after the spectators had arrived at the course, and made the afternoon very uncomfortable. Seven events were on the card, all of which resulted in good contests but the steeplechase, it being evident that Buckra was not trying to win. It was a disastrous day for the talent, as only two favorites were successful. The feature of the program was the Monmouth Oaks for 3-year-old fillies, which was won by the Californian Firenzi in a canter.

FIRST RACE—Free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added. 1 mile.

Keystone Stables' br.h. Himalaya, 6, by Virgil—Kentucky Belle, 109 1
J. A. Morris' br.f. Jennie B., 4, 97 2
A. J. Cassatt's br.c. Enlian, 4, 112 3
Won by three lengths. Time—1.44.

SECOND RACE—Purse $750, for 3-year-olds. ¾ mile.

G. B. Morris' b.f. Specialty, by Sensation—Minnie Mae, 113 1
A. Belmont's br.f. Confession, 103 2
Dwyer Bros.'s br.c. Balston, 115 3
Won by a length. Time—1.16¾.

THIRD RACE—The Monmouth Oaks Stakes for 3-year-old fillies, of $100 each, with $1500 added, of which $600 to 2d. 1½ miles.

J. B. Haggin's b.f. Firenzi, by Glenelg—Florida, 113 1
Appleby & Johnson's ch. f. Amy, 113 2
A. Belmont's b.f. Lady Primrose, 113 3
Won by eight lengths. Time—2.12.

FOURTH RACE—Free Handicap Sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1000 added. 1⅝ miles.

Linda Lewis, 108 1
Fairfax Stable's b.c. Houstonic, 4, 105 2
P. H. Grill's ch. h. Wickham, 5, 115 3
Won by a length. Time—2.93.

FIFTH RACE—The Corinthian Stakes, a free welter handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $600 added, gentlemen riders allowed 7 lb. ⅝ mile.

Fairfax Stable's b.c. Rowland, 4, by Shannon—Rigilin, 132 1
Dwyer Bros.' b.m. Millie, 4, 150 2
G. B. Morris' ch. h. Phil Lee, 4, 162 3
Won by four lengths. Time 1.17¼.

SIXTH RACE—Selling purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards. 1 1-16 miles.

B. Kahn's b.f. Moonshine, 4, by Harry Lamar—Moonlight, 91 1
Long Green Stables' ch.f. La Clair, 4, 94 2
La Massey Bros' ch f. Little Minnie, 4, 100 3
Time—1.55.

SEVENTH RACE—Handicap steeplechase, purse $600. The full course.

R. McBride's ch.g. Major Pickett, a, by Hurrah—Molly Cad, 158 1
M. T. Danaher's ch.g. Killarney, 5, 140 2
Time—4.25.

Ninth Regular Day at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 9.—This was the ninth regular day of the Washington Park summer meeting. The weather was fair and the attendance large. There were five events on the card, of which two were stakes—The Maiden, for 3-year-olds, being captured by the California filly Daruna, and the Lake View Handicap, for 2-year-olds, was won by Corrigan's Emporia:

FIRST RACE—Purse $350, selling allowances. 1 1-16 mile—Maiurla, 112, won; Leman, 107, 2d; Sour Mash, 107, 3d. Time—1.48¾.

SECOND RACE—purse $500, non-winning and maiden allowances. 1 mile—Aurelia, 94 won; Mamie Hunt, 108, 2d; Jacobin, 105, 3d. Time—1.41.

THIRD RACE—The Maiden Stakes for 3-year-olds that have not won a race prior to July 1, 1887; of $50 each with $750 added. 1 mile.

J. B. Higgin's ch.f. Daruna, by Mortemer—Explode, 115 ..... (Hamilton) 1
J. B. Higgin's br.f. Miss Morley, 118 2
Griffin and Bradbury's b.g. Sailor Boy, 119 3
Time—1.16¾.

FOURTH RACE—The Lake View Handicap, for 2-year-olds, $20 each, with $800 added. 5½ furlongs.

E. Corrigan's ch.f. Emporia, by Enquirer—Beershebs, 100 ..... (Hogan) 1
R. J. Baldwin's ch.f. Los Angeles, 112 2
J. B. Haggin's b.f. Sentiment, 100 3
Time—1.16¾.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $600, light welter weights; penalties and allowances. 1¼ miles—Six miles hurdles. Tennessee, 159, won; Llero, 138, 2d; Ascoli, 155, 3d. Time 2.50¾.

Gossip of the Turf.

Those who remember the successes of James R. Keene's Foxhall in England may be interested to learn that on Friday last the first of his sons, Sweet Mart, owned by Mr. Fawcett, won the Stanton Plate, worth 100 guineas, at Worcester by two lengths. He was entered to be sold for £50, and he was bought by Mr. Lapidus for 100 guineas. The odds against him on starting were 5 to 1.

Nappa, the winner of the Cumberland Plate at Newmarket, Eng., on Friday last, was bred by Mr. Vyner, and he ran under his colors for about half of his 2-year-old career without winning. He then became the property of Mr. W. Sanderson, for whom he won the Burton Nursery Handicap at Richmond, and the Eglinton Nursery Handicap at Manchester. This year, up to June 1, Nappa had won the Spring Handicap at Pontefract, and the Thirsk Handicap at Thirsk.

There is not much chance of Montana Regent meeting the cracks of the East this season, as he has been blistered.

Charley Boyle's horses will leave Niagara Falls for Saratoga this week. The string consists of Springfield, Lansdowne, Alix, Rhadbon, Queen of Elizabeth and Borderer. Rock-and-Rye, who is reported broken down, will be sent to Toronto.

The "H. Clocks," whose horses were running at Niagara Falls, is a lady who has been personally looking after her small stable at fairs, etc., and who has done well. She has great self-reliance, and perhaps her pluck will pull her through successfully, although the chances are all against her.

Perplexed won the unfinished 2.29 trot at Fleetwood Park Friday.

The Canadian stables which will take part in the running meeting at Buffalo this week are: Burgess', Owens', Orkney, Morton's, Gorman's, Wellington and probably Hendrie's.

Mr. Shields' horses Repeater and Cyclone will be shipped this week from Niagara Falls to Saratoga.

International League Games.

NEWARK, July 9.—The home team outbatted the Torontos to-day and won. Crane was very effective until the seventh innings, after which Newark easily found him. The Torontos played a good game in the field. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	001101220—	7	15	4
Toronto	000210100—	4	11	1

Batteries: Hughes and Walker, Crane and Traffley.

At Jersey City:		R.	H.	E.
Hamilton	120000002—	5	8	6
Jersey City	212211000—	9	14	3

Batteries: Jones and Morrison, Titcomb and Murphy.

At Scranton:		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	201200050—	10	15	5
Scranton	200000136—	6	11	3

Batteries: Parson and Zimmer, Oberlander and Shriver.

At Utica:		R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	095000000—	14	18	5
Utica	000000000—	0	7	6

Batteries: Dundon and Lynch, Delaney and Hofford.

No game at Binghamton on account of rain.

National League Games.

At New York:		R.	H.	E.
Detroit	00431000x—	8	13	5
New York	03120000—	5	11	6

Batteries: Getzein and Briody, Sworbacker and O'Rourke.

At Philadelphia:		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	12600200x—	11	2	
Philadelphia	00000021—	3	11	4

Batteries: Clarkson and Daly, Ferguson and Clements.

At Boston:		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	10000210—	4	8	5
Boston	00013152 0—12	20	5	

Batteries: Morris and Carroll, Madden and Tate.

At Washington:		R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	30100003x—	7	11	5
Washington	01000002—	3	9	1

Batteries: Boyle and Myers, O'Day and Mack.

American Association Games.

At Cleveland:		R.	H.	E.
Athletics	0030303—	9	14	4
Cleveland	1022002—	7	14	4

Batteries: Weyhing and Townshend, Daly and Reipelager.

At Louisville:		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	401000000—	5	12	7
Louisville	100022100—	6	3	2

Batteries: Porter and Peoples, Ramsey and Kerins.

At St. Louis:		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	111000000—	3	11	6
St. Louis	300021201—	9	17	4

Batteries: Smith and Trott, Foutz and Boyle.

At Cincinnati:		R.	H.	E.
Mets	000000000—	0	4	2
Cincinnati	101000000—	2	7	6

Batteries: Mays and Donohue, Mullane and Baldwin.

Macdonald & Co. Beat the Railway Clerks

The Commercial League match Saturday afternoon between John Macdonald & Co. and the Railway Clerks was a repetition of the first time these teams met, only the Macs' team laid