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MONDAY MORNING, DEC 10, 1883. Negotiations With Washington.

President Arthur's message contains instruction which is of special interest to Canadians. He says that, in accordan with notice given some time ago, the fish-ery claims of the Washington treaty will expire on the first of July, 1885, and recommends that commissioners be appointed on the American side, to confer with British commissioners on the subject of a new arrangement. The making of a fresh bargain regarding the fisheries is evidently a work that must be done during 1884, for it would never do to let it lie over until the following year-to the eleventh hour, we may say. There will be three parties to the negotiations—the governments Canada, the mother country, and the United States respectively. And it is none too soon for public opinion here to express itself strongly and decidedly to the effect that Canadian interests must not be sacrificed in any way, not even for the object of making things pleasant between London and Washington.

This does not mean that the pre sent dominion government is likely to consent to any sacrifice of our interests, either from misapprehension of what they are or from weakness in maintain ing Canadian rights. After having had the courage to tell a most influential representative meeting of English merchants and manufacturers that the National Policy of 1879 was framed expressly in the interest of Canada alone, and not of Great Britain or any other country whatever, Sir John is not likely to be backward in maintaining our rights at Washington, we should say. But, supposing himself and his colleagues fully mined in this matter, they would still require that their hands be strengthened Canadian public opinion. What is wanted is, not merely that our own government should take the right stand for Canada, but also that the public voice should strongly support them in so doing. This should be made so ap parent to the magnates of the British foreign office and of the department of state at Washington as to leave them no room whatever for doubting the fact.

Of one thing we may be assured before hand, that the imperial authorities will throw their weight in favor of anything and everything looking towards free trade The argument that one-sided free trade would be an injury to Canada would be lost upon them, for they believe, honestly enough as we know, that even one-sided free trade is better than protection. Their view of the matter is that if they could by any means help Canada to free trade they yould really be conferring a benefit upon her instead of doing her an injury. Argument the other way would simply be lost upon them; nothing will meet the case but the plain assertion that fair protection to Canadian interests is something that must and shall be preserved. We should expect Sir John to be as bold at Washington next year as he was at Liverpool a few years ago; and doubtless we shall not be disappointed. The occasion will be one to test the actual working value of those Imperial concessions of recent years which are supposed to give something like national powers to this dominion -at all events in matters of trade and commerce, If we have in good faith acquired our commercial independence, then the approaching negofact more apparent to the world than ever before. Supposing this to follow, there would be other results besides those affecting our relations with the great republic. The conspicuous assertion, at Washington, of Canada's commercial independence. would tell greatly in our favor with foreign powers the world over. Both France and Spain, to begin with, would see Canada's it was made plain to them that we were important occasion approaches; let us hope that the dominion government will meet it with a firm maintenance of Canadian rights well supported by public opinion both in and out of parliament

Our correspondents "H. B." "Law Student" return to the charge

made the other day by the forme view and mutual love existing between the average Toronto lawyer and his youthful assistants that one likes to see exist between instructor and instructed. In some ages of the world the relation of teacher and taught was looked upon as one of mutual duty and regard. Perhaps it is still

"H. B." and "Law Student" appear to have some things in common if one may judge from their letters. They both seem to

the large offices in Toronto. They both seem to have found that the gentlemen to whom they were articled dwell in some secret top of Sinai top of Sinai to whose calm the student knows no approach. (In other words, that these gentlemen might as well be in Kamschatka.) They both find that students' work is not well distributed and not well graduated. And they both make common cause against that surely unfortunate man, the junior

In order to put our friends on equal footing we may suppose that "Managing Clerk" is also in a large office. Having done so, we now survey the scene and confess to a certain amount of amusement at the view

There is first that cocky managing clerk (we can tell he is cocky from his letter) who surveys mankind from China to Peru with equal and smiling regard, and now pats the junior student and now the junior partner on the back alike with impartia vords of cheer. He sees the junior student ticking stamps and tells him with a bright smile of encouragement to stick them well. There is then the junior partner toiling with desperate haste at the mass of affidavits and motions in front of him, and wondering if that "fool of" a student is sticking on the right stamp. There is last the junior student who is licking the stamp with holy fervor and wondering if there is any poison in the glue.

We repeat then that this scene is amus Whether it shows us the best method of either practising or of studying law is another thing. If it is, it seems that best systems may have disadvantages connected with them.

At the same time we hardly think that our correspondents have exaggerated the disadvantages. The lawyers have the whip hand and they know it. They hold a monopoly and they are loyal to each other in it. Work which should be done by paid men is, by a well recognized sleight-of-hand, disguised and passed off on a student as work necessary to be done by one who would be proficient in law. And the student takes it perforce, because if he does not take the mposition he will not be given a chance at good work. He takes the bitter, because

the sweet is dealt by unfair hands. There are better ways of training students. System and graduation in work are both good things. It one has a desert to cross one will cross it without a wry face if one starts with it and knows it will not meet him at every subsequent turn. When moreover the student is supposed

to read law would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer. Work all day and read at night is harder work than any lawyer himself does. Few students can stand it. What a lawyer reads at night he argues on next petition. A student if he would do as letter, though jauntily written, contained day. That is to a certain extent mere restant state of wrestling with a new thing that taxes him night and day. This too might be regulated by the junior partners if they were willing to give a fair return to the students for the gratuitous work they

do for the junior partners. Yes, we advise the students to strike.

If, as reported, the government has ap pointed Major Lewis to the brigade majority of this district, it will find when too late that a mistake has been made. This is the case for many reasons. The major has in no way identified himself with the militia spirit of the province outside of being senior major of the York Rangers We have never heard that his connection with that corps was marked by any brilliant or even ordinary executive ability. The fact that Major Lewis has been a regular officer is no reason that he should ucceed in a high volunteer position, such as that of brigade major. In fact the opposite has been found to be the case. Regula officers have too much to unlearn before they can succeed with Canadian volunteers We have had too many appointments of this kind already for the good of the country. The brigade major of this, the most aportant military district of the province hould be a man well known for his soldier ly abilities and military spirit, one wel known to the officers and men of the district, and one, if possible, promoted from we have mentioned is not.

An idea of the serious competition priso labor really offers to honest labor can be formed by the statement of a woman just discharged from Joliet, Ill., penitentiary that by the aid of machinery single-handed she made on an average seventy-two pairs of socks a day. At that rate two hundred

position in a new light, from the moment be in pretty close communication with the present government and a good deal of weight therefore attaches to its statement gotiations with foreigners in matters of that Tennyson is to be made a peer. Few trade, although having to do this de jure in the name of the imperial government. An things of life as the present poet laureate. things of life as the present poet laureate.

The popular conception of a poet as one who lives in trouble and dies in want does

all speed in the study of the law, exercising personal supervision and giving him instruction. This, in many cases, he certainly does not do, as every law student in not fit his case. Mr. Gladstone is his very good friend, and their late yachting cruise together, when they entertained the king of Denmark and the czar of Russia on board, Denmark and the czar of Russia on board, may have determined the offer of the great they are even worse. Were the work a distinction that is said to await him. Even the elevation of a great poet to the upper house cannot redeem the absurdity and injustice of the system of creating hereditary legislators. Mr. Tennyson knows nothing of statecraft, and his descendants may prove anything but worthy for high positions, still a political leader has it in his power to give them political power while the family lasts. Byron was born a hereditary legislator, but he had no respect for the house of lords, and seldom took his intending law students is, don't attach yourself to large, cumbersome firms. You will not profit from the reflected light of the great men in whose midst you run chores and do copying. Secondly, don't so allow yourselves to be imposed on as to become a copying clerk under the more pleasant guise of a law student. Thirdly, don't hurt your health by being irregular in your hours, just because some

Oxford becoming vacant through the continued disability of Mr. Crooks, no outsider need apply for the nomination, as the electors have determined upon having a local representative of the reform persua-

sion. They certainly have not come to this conclusion with undue haste. We predict, however, that should misfortune overtake Mr. Ross in West Middlesex the Chronicle would not prove impregnable to persuasion, and that South Oxford might again be converted into a city of refuge. The local aspirants up there are long suffering.

At meetings held in West Middlesen Messrs. Blake, Ross, Carling and Meredith have been boasting that they are all "Middlesex boys," having been born in that fertile county. Still they do not like little birds in their nest agree, being always ready to fall out.

The Guelph Lottery Again.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: There are at the present time partie going around the city distributing circulars with respect to the Guelph Opera House company trust, asking parties to subscribe to it at \$2 per share. I see that a few of the prominent men of Guelph are acting as trustees. Now, what I should like to trustees. Now, what I should like to know as well as others through the columns of your paper is, is it a lottery, and if so is it illegal or not, and if the authorities will allow it? I understand that a great part of the 100,000 shares are taken up. I would like to have all the light you have, thrown on this scheme, and see whether it is a humbug or not. FAIR PLAY.

Toronto, Dec. 7, 1883.

The Tale of the Telegraph

To the Editor of the World. SIR: Will you kindly inform me who the author of that piece published in your paper of last Thursday, Nov. 30, was, or if you copied it from any other paper, entitled "A tale of the telegraphromantic marriage of a Canadian and a Texan operator," as nearly the whole par-Texan operator," as nearly the whole paragraph is a falsehood. It is true they are both operators, but their acquaintance was not made by wire, neither was their first meeting at the Briggs' house at Chicago, as your paper states. I would like very much to find out where all of this report first originated. Will you please contradict it in your paper as I am having it done in the St. John papers. I am the young lady's mother and I feel the slight and false statement very keenly. Will you please send-me a paper with the contradiction in it.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 5, 1883.

[The story, which at least had the merit

[The story, which at least had the merit of reading well, was condensed from a Chicago paper, to which it should have been credited. ED.]

Law Students' Grievances.

To the Editor of the World. SIR: A recent issue of your paper tained a letter signed "H. B." claimin that law students had grievances. The naging Clerk directs, will be in a con-"H. B.'s" complaints, and attributing all his misfortunes to lack of genius and energy. He even goes so far as to predict that should that unfortuaate individual ever betray anything like the "genius and energy" which has always been remarkable in Managing Clerk he need not despair of finally reaching the seventh legal heaven in which "M. C." now disports himself. Did we know who this complacent and optimistic "M. C." is, we might the more easily judge for ourselves the height of the pir nacle on which he stands. It would be well, for instance, to know whether his "genius and energy, have made him managing clerk in an office where there is only an office boy besides, or whether law student is also under his dominion law student is also under his dominion. However that may be is beside the point. The question is, is the law student's experience in many cases an "absurd and silly" existence as you have described it editorially, and if so is this as "M. C." as-

editorially, and if so is this as "M. C." asserts always owing to his not scintillating with genius and bursting with energy? There can be no doubt that "H. B." is right in holding the former and "M. C." is most decidedly wrong in ascribing his failure in every case to himself.

The writer can assure "M. C." that he has known dozens of cases exactly such as has known dozens of cases exactly such as "H. B." describes, excepting of course un concern in making affidavits. Too often it concern in making affidavits. Too often it happens that a man with "genius and energy" far keener and stronger, I venture to say, than Managing Clerk's has found this out. Many a young man, many educated university men, who have early learned the intricate task of running messages, licking stamps and mechanically copying from manuscript, find this the only scope in which to evince the "genius and energy" which is a stepping stone to favor and fame. I do not say that the most exalted law student should never do any of these things, but I assert emphatically that many a young man has found either these tasks or "nothing to do" so blunting, deadening and dispiriting, and so repellant

leadening and dispiriting, and so repellant o "genius and energy" that he has left he field of law forever, while many than sufficient socks to supply every their sleepy pertinacity alone have risen man, woman and child in Canada with a pair. among other absurd covenants he not to purloin the stationery belong is employer. Surely, then, is this he should be he status of an intelligent

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what he terms an "underhand method of ilifying the medical profession," simply

derhand" and ungentiemany attempt which this medical man made to "vilify" us. Such cases are occurring to our notice every day, hence our reason for writing in the way we do. It is easy to conceive, however, that it is not because we make a breach of so-called "medical ethics" in advertising our specialty that we are taken to task, but rather because the profession know of our increasing success and that our gain is their loss. That our influence is being severely felt, no better evidences can be required than that our institution is noticed in no less than three different articles in the last issue of the Lancet. In conclusion we beg to say that if we "vilify" the profession or any of its members let them follow our example and seek redress in a court of law. And while we feel obliged in a court of law. And while we feel obli to the editor of the Lancet for giving us

many free notices, we resent it as an insult when we are taken to task by an arrogant and self-concetted correspondent whom we believe never passed a medical examina-tion, simply accause we make our business a legitimate way. DR. M. SOUVIELLE & CO. 173 Church street, Dec. 8, 1883.

H. B. Again.

To the Editor of The World. Managing Clerk scarcely deals with my letter in that complete and able way which one is justified in expecting from managing clerk. He is inclined to be severe too which is hardly the recognized mood in which to approach a weak and erring brother. I found fault with the system for educating students which ob tains in Toronto law offices, and Managing Clerk answers by saying that if I don't take care I will someday be indicted for perjary. I found fault with the system of teaching law students which obtains in Toronto offices, and I am told that I fail in

genius.

It is interesting to be answered this way, but it is not a brilliant way.

Did Managing Clerk" ever make an affidavit to the effect that a certain defence "is vexatious and set up by the defendant for the purpose of delay?" And if he did, did he swear it on the ground that he had recombined with the force and followed the control of the certain of the cer examined such defence and felt satisfied of the correctness of his opinion! For if he did not so examine and find it, I am afraid he is not much better than a "swear-

neither law nor practice. He is pitch-forked blindfold at starting into a chaos of forked blindfold at starting into a chaos of legal forms, papers, references and cant, and let swim there at will. He is, not put to preparatory work at starting and graduated up through the more difficult practices and courts. He is called upon to do work that is useful to his principal without regard to whether it it educatory for him. His principal will as lief send him out to serve a paper in his fifth year as in his first. His principal is generally a martinet.

generally a martinet.

And finally. To prove the truth of my statements, a man who has been called to the bar in referring to his student course. will speak in this way: "I was lucky dur-ing my course; I happened to get into an office where the old hands were just leav-ing, and so the work fell to me and I had some practice." Which proves that to see such practice is not the rule. H. B. Toronto, Dec. 8, 1883.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: As it is proposed to do something or the better arrangement of things with reference to the court house, permit me to point out that the present location is one in every way suited for the purpose, for the eason that it is in the very centre of the by the family lasts. Byron was born a hereditary legislator, but he had no respect for the house of lords, and seldom took his seat in it.

The Ingersoll Chronicle says that in the very probable event of the seat for South the seat for South the local control of the local control of the seat for South the local control of the seat for South the local control of the local control of the seat for South the local control of the local city and in the midst of the offices occu-

profession instead of stupifying you. The relations between the law students and the profession are certainly not satisfactory, and there is surely nothing but solid sense in your advice to them to strike!

VIIITYING the Medical Profession.

To the Editor of the World.

Sir: In the last issue of the Canada Lancet a correspondent calls attention to what he terms an "underhand method of streets an arcade could be run streets an arcade could be run through the building into Court street because we say in one of our advertise-ments, "It is to be regretted that the large in this court house could be located the law

ments, "It is to be regretted that the large majority of so-called M.D.'s will persist in discouraging poor sufferers whom they have failed to cure in trying the specialists," etc. Now, we did not make that statement without foundation. Indeed we are in a position to prove by the statements of several of our patients that a ornation medical man in this city, well known to the Lancet's correspondent, has more than once endeavored to dissuade patients from coming to us after he had admitted that he could not possibly do anything for them. Those patients, however, did come to us notwithstanding the "underhand" and ungentlemanly attempt which this medical man made to "vilify" us. Such cases are occurring to our notice every day, hence our reason for writing in the way we do. It is easy to conceive, however, that it is not because we make a breach of so-called "medical ethics" in large triangles and the courts of the courts, the police station, besides many offices, which could be utilized for the sheriff's offices, clerk of the peace, etc.

It is in the interest of the city to open out our streets in the best advantage for all concerned; and no cheese-paring should be thought of when money is to be laid out with a view to future requirements. The fire establishment, of course, must be thought of and put into a position where it could be made most use of, and properly could probably be bought at or near the northwest corner of Adelaide and Church streets, which would admirably suit this purpose. Many persons from a distance have to come into the city for the purpose of attending the law courts, the polices, clerk of the city to open out our streets in the best advantage for all concerned; and no cheese-paring should be thought of when money is to be laid out with a vie

Chicago advices report an advance and generally a firmer feeling. New York was

serve decline of \$1,528,225. Turing the week ending Dec. 1, 133,400 brls. of flour, 486,000 bush. of wheat, and 646,584 bush. of corn were shipped to England from

the Atlantic ports.

The money market remains quiet and un A cable from London to Cox & Worts quot Hudson Bay shares at 233, and Northwest Land

Toronto Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD. — Ontario, 103 to 102½ sales 2 at 102¾, 5. 10 at 103. Federal 122½ to 123 sales 25, 30, 10 at 122. Canada Permanet 187½ buyers; sales (new stock) 24, 33 at 189.

To-day being a holiday no reports w

THE FARMER'S MARKET.—The Receipts of rain on the street to day were light, and price teady. Wheat offered and sold at \$1.05 to \$1.18 for spring, and at \$40 to \$4.18 for spring, and at \$40 to \$4.18 for spring, and at \$40 to \$4.18 for spring. afraid he is not much befter than a "swearing machine" after all, liable to indictment
for perjury. And I here remark that if
Managing Clerk wants to know the lawyer
in Toronto who first referred to a clerk as
a "swearing machine," let him send me
his address and I will tell him.

And I repeat that the system of training
law students in Toronto is vexatious, absurd and dishonest. The students' time is
taken up in little nothings that teach him
neither law nor practice. He is pitch-

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Cotton weak and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 18,000 brls, weak, sales 12,000 brls, No. 2 \$2.20 to \$3.10, superfine, &c., \$2.30 to \$3.40, common, &c., \$3.45 to \$4, good \$4.10 to \$6.75, western extra \$6.25 to \$6.50, Ohio \$3.50 to \$6.25, St. Louis \$3.45 to \$6.50, Minnesota extra \$5.75 to \$6.75, double extra \$8.80 to \$7. Rye flour and cornmeal steady, and unchanged. Wheat — Receipts 29,000 bush, isport exports 172,000 bush, future 102,000 bush, isport exports 172,000 bush, future 102,000 bush, is pot exports 172,000 bush, future 102,000 bush, isport exports 172,000 bush, future \$1.194, No. 2 red \$1.124, No. 1 red and white state \$1.194, No. 2 red December \$1.103 to \$1.113, January \$1.124 to \$1.134, Fig. firm; state 76c. Barley steady, 6-rowed state 764c. Malt unchanged. Gorn—Re-ceipts 33,,000 bush, spot; firm; options excited, closing strong; sales 2,992,000 bush, future 90,000 bush, spot; sales 2,992,000 bush, future 64c, No. 2 white 69c, No. 2 December 634c, to, 654c, January 64c to 664c, Oats—Receipts 60,000 bush, higher; sales 1,345,000 bush, future, 146,000 bush, spot; mixed western 46c to 48c, white state 42c to 43c, No. 2 December 376c to 384c, January 38c to 394c. Hay firm and unchanged. Hops firm; new 20c to 28c, 56d 22c to 27c. Coffee drull at 114c. Sugar, quiet and unchanged. Molasses steady, Rice firm. Petroleum, crude 74c to 84c, refined 9c to 94c. Tallow firm at 74c. Potates firm and unchanged. Eggs quiet and unchanged. Pork held stronger at \$14.25. Heef steady. Cut meats firm; middles nominal at 74c. Lard higher at \$8.98. Butter weak at 18c to 37c. Cheese quiet and unchanged; prime mercantile unchanged. CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Flour dull, unchanged. Regular heat stronger. December \$256c to 98c.

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Montreal and New York STOCK EXCHANGES, Also execute orders on the Chicago Board of Trade

in grain and Provisions Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash

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> to the following institutions for the year 1884, viz .:-

the Asylums for the Insane at Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Orillia; the Central Prison and Reformatory for Females, Toronto; the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene; the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, and the Institution for the Blad Breatford.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for ne due fulfilments of the contracts. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. T. O'REILLY. BL. CHEELSHA

Inspectors of Prisons and Public Chariti N.B.—Butcher's meat is not required for the Asylums at Toronto, London, Kingston and Hamilton, nor for the Central Prison and Reformatory for Females.

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PARKDALE.

BUY A COPY.

THE PEO NOTES ON

The Necessit Football-During the University 1 matches, of 2, 1 being dra ship of 67.

Dennis Cos minutes 29 se York, Thursdand knocked Murray, the l The Winnig

to be hoped to as the propose Cincinnati club that will tion club. I the only ba leaving the ol play.

Billy Edw weight, knock man House, N

200 lbs. Mr. Capron valuable im was poisoned Blanch as a valued at the She is the th The final ni on Saturday stubbornly for to have anoth this mornin Knox team st

Joe Pender known pugili Hughy Burn England to co livan. Pend he will, with in four round not sooper the later than six A London weeks, a Cha bone, and a T juries—all in very soothing vertiser. Ou well informe serious accide The Montr Canadian an Such an organ

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SIR: Now

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rather crue basis to wo P.S. Sto five years a Zoo will be

SIR: ly sympat which the