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MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1884

Principal Grant Against Himself. It is always embarrassing for a man to find himself face to face with past expression of opinion which is clearly and unmistakably antagonistic to his present pub-licly avowed attitude. This is the position of President Grant on the question of col-

lege support, and his effort to reconcile his recent utterances at Kingston with his speech of 1876 at Halifax can best be described as a dismal failure. Speaking at Halifax as a member of the governing body of Dalhousie college, Dr.

Grant took the ground (1) that higher secular education is properly the work of the state and not of the church; (2) that it is the duty of the legislature to carry on that work efficiently in properly equipped institutions: (3) that the task of providing for higher education should not be thrown by the state on the religious denom inations; (4) that denominational colleges, as against "rightly constituted national or provincial colleges" are wrong in principle; and (5), that the legislature "has no right to take the public money and give it to the denominations." These positions Dr. Grant reaffirms in his published letter of a few days ago, and in the same letter he states that he still adheres to them.

It is not worth while to try to make any clearer than it now is the utter incompatibility between the attitude above defined and the one assumed by the principal of Queen's college in all his recent utterances. Dr. Grant is not such a food as to believe that they can be reconciled, and he would have stood better with the public if he had frankly avowed that either at Kingston in 1883 or at Halifax in 1876 or at both places, he was simply an advocate, pleadted. If he has any fixed and intelligent standpoint on this great question of higher education what is it? If he has none then what weight should attach to his utterances, any more than to those of a lawyer retained to plead a client's case in court.

We are inclined to believe that Dr. Grant spoke his honest convictions at Halifax, and that at Kingston he posed as the interested advocate. We may add, as a not unfair inference, that if he had happened in 1883 to be at the head of a provincial instead of a denominational college he would have been found reaffirming and emphasising his Halifax views instead of controverting them.

But whatever may be his real opinion now the position he took at Halifax, as he has himself with his usual lucidity defined it, was the correct one on this great question. In Ontario, as in Nova Scotia, it is the imperative duty of the legislature to look after higher as well as lower education, to maintain in a state of efficiency any institutions it may establish for collegiate purposes, and to refuse to hand over to denominations, for the support of their colleges, funds that belong to the whole people. In Ontario, as in Nova Scotia, it is impossible for the denomin ations to keep up great secular universities or colleges, and it is unnecessary ever if it were possible.

Even if it were possible for one or more of the larger denominations to undertake the task successfully, it is beyond the power of the smaller bodies, the members of which, under such a system as Dr. Grant now advocates, would be forced to contribute to the support of the institutions belonging to other churches. This truth was so clearly seen in 1869 and 1876 that all subsidies to denominational col leges out of the provincial treasury wer deliberately discontinued, and no arguments of churchmen will avail now to have them restored. The hand on the dial of time does not go backward.

Dr. Grant and those churchmen who are working with him just now may as well make up their minds that the issue before them is the simple one whether or not an addition is to be made out of public funds to the income of the provincial university and college. An endeavor has been made to complicate it by making it appear as an alternative between granting aid to no college and granting it to all. Those who put the matter this way will find that rather than consent to any reopening of denominational grants, the friends and supporters of the provincial institution will make up their minds to go on and do the best work they can with the funds at their

tion in the interest of the province. Already an exodus of ambitious young men to American colleges has set in, and as the latter become more and more efficient the volume of this exodus will increase. Does Dr. Grant think this a desirable state of affairs in a province boasting of a surplus of five millions in its best blood is to be thus drawn away to ench that of the great state on our borders proposal could scarcely be approved of vention. I declined fourteen invitations

THE TORONTO WORLD Have we any future worth a thou have we any pride or confidence in our own arena of Nova Scotia Dr. Grant could view this question from the standpoint of enlightened patriotism: how is it that when he comes to Ontario he becomes purblind and confused? Evidently there are depths in the university question which his plummet has not yet sounded, or else he is holding back from the public what he really knows and thinks.

The National Railway. It would be a profound mistake to look upon the Canadian Pacific as a private undertaking merely, even in the restricted sense in which ordinary railways may be so regarded. All railway companies hold their charters from the commonwealth, in virtue of their agreement to perform certain duties, and most of them have been aided with public money or grants of land, or both. The railway of our time is the king's highway of centuries ago, subject to government control for the general good. Even should we stop short of governmen ownership and management, this would only render government control the more necessary, in order to protect the people against invasions of their rights. The rights of the people, and the supreme power of the government acting for them, existed long before railways did, and are perfectly indefeasible. They cannot be signed away by any charter; but must remain as they have been recognized at English common law for centuries back. No railway can

ping may be held to be such.

The Grand Trunk, the Great Western

and Northern railways had certain privi-

leges granted to them by parliament, and were all aided with public money. Very reasonably, therefore, may they be held to the proper performance of those duties to the public, which formed the grounds upon which their charters were asked for. They may be called private concerns in the main. but still held and firmly bound to the per formance of certain public duties. But the Canadian Pacific had quite another origin, and stands for all time on quite another basis. That company assumed a public road, in great part built by the government, and from the beginning intended to accomplish a certain public object. The Canadian Pacific railway never became the property of the com pany as the Grand Trunk is the property of its English shareholders. The syndi cate merely became the agents of the gov ernment to do what the government sup posed it could not so well do itself; with the opportunity of making money by the gency. Throughout the whole negotia tions, and in the charter from beginning to end, runs what lawyers call the valuable consideration, for the sake of which the places, he was simply an advocate, plead-ing the cause of those whom for the time trol of the road, and handed the same over to the syndicate. The country is bound so see that the undertaking does not fall shrough; and the syndicate may properly the public assistance if this be clearly all for public assistance, if this be clearly ndispensable. But attached to this is he corresponding condition, that the government may and must interfere so secure that public interests are all naintained. To say that the country must be responsible for upholding the railway is but another way of saying that parliament ias power to control the railway for public good. The two things must go together;

they cannot be separated. Responsibility

implies power; to talk of responsibility

bad law, bad morality, and in fact utter

consense. The present time; when the

company asks for further government aid.

s most emphatically the time for asserting

and strongly defining as clearly as possible

those powers of control, which parliament

and the executive together are entrusted

with for the good of the country.

More Power to Your Elbow. It is cheering to observe that Mr. Mc. Carthy has already given notice of his inention to introduce a bill respecting cariers by land; also a bill to constitute a ourt of railway commissioners for Canada, and to amend the railway act. We hope that he will stick to it in spite of the powerful opposition he has encountered in time past, which will doubtless be continued in ime to come. The people are with him, ost unquestionably; and he will effect nething at last if he only perseveres. The truth is that efficient government concrol over railways is part and parcel of any sound national policy, and our policy which goes by the name is incomplete and unsatisfactory until railways and telegraphs tre either managed by the government or out under close and efficient government

It is a striking proof of the opposition's ailure to comprehend what the people eally want, that they stand aside from this nighly popular movement, and allow it to cory. Government control of railways is was utterly untrue at the nomination in genuine reform measure, and one urgenty wanted to relieve the public from the ppression exercised by money-making nonopolies. Along with protection to nome industry, it should long ago have been put among the principal planks in the liberal platform; but so far the liberal leaders could not see it. They hold the teachings of English political economy doctors of more account than the voice of the Canadian people, and for this blunder they have been punished with five years' exclusion from power at Ottawa

3. He replied that I had admitted to him that I had gone to conventions for the purpose stated." I answered and re-affirm that this was a deliberate mis-statement. with some years more to come. It cannot yet be said that Sir John has taken up the popular demand as regards railways and telegraphs, but certainly the people have in this respect more to hope for from him than from the opposition. Sir Charles Tupper did say once that the government might in certain circumstances feel it necessary to come to the relief of the country by building and operating and 1 never spoke at a convention on any telegraph lines of its own, whereat Mr.

outside of a lunatic asylum nent which gave us the N. P. will com plete the system by interposing the hand of the state between the people and the ompanies; though we wish that the indications were a little more decided in that lirection. But to look for this great popu ar reform from the party chiefs who call themselves reformers seems to be hopeless altogether. Meantime Mr. McCarthy has made about as good a beginning as could be expected by a private member, and we say to him, "go ahead; and more power to your elbow."

The Montreal Gazette and Herald agree for once in demanding that no more conon Canadian government railways. The existing contract for running Pullman cars over the Intercolonial will soon expire, and it is recommended that the government should in good time make arrangements for running all its own cars, and having the whole traffic under its own control. This is national policy, and we hope the control of t tracts be made for the use of foreign cars trol. This is national policy, and we hope to see it carried into effect at the earliest possible moment. The Gazette says:

possible moment. The Gazette says:

The Pullman car is no longer a monopoly in the hands of one corporation. Railway companies are beginning to see the importance of having their own sleepers, at tended by their own servants, over whom they have control. And the government should adopt the same course. The Intercolonial railway should own its own parlor and sleeping cars. It cannot possibly have more gloomy or worse appointed ones than those which the Pullman company consider sufficient for the Canadian traveling public; nor can it have less civil or obliging officials. The reign of the Pullman system in Canada be a private commercial undertaking in the sense that warehouses, factories and ship-

And the Herald, which has long ad vocated this true N. P. reform, says: There should be no hesitation in dealing There should be no hesitation in dealing with the Pullman contract. It should be let die, and know neither renewal nor resurrection. Canadian-built cars, officered by Canadians, and controlled by Canadian companies or the government—according to the ownership of the railways—are good enough for Canadians or any other people in the good.

An Open Letter to Mr. Blake-No. 2.

To the Hon. E. Blake. M.P. SIR: In the letter which I took the iberty of addressing to you on Saturday last I stated that my reason for so doing what could lead Mr. Gilray to speak and write as he has done, and I life in the country at this present time you alone seemed in a position to take up this work and to free the community from the work and to free the community from the troubles which now irritate us. In short I would have admitted the charge to be you are in a position to come forward and correct, but I would have resented his lead a national Canadian party which will be prepared to give equal rights to all Canadians and to administer the government honestly and free from placemen and matter for public discussion. I visited these inspectors during my legal holidays, and I claim to have a perfect right to do so. My inspectoral duties and authority

something frightful.) The two governments, viz., the dominion and Ontario ments, viz., the dominion and Ontario governments, are both of them under the heel of Romanism. They are both of them controled by Romanists, who are making use of political influence to build up their religious organizations; and while as a matter of fact Romanism is dying out and becoming infidel in Europe and the United States, these men are trying to bring Conthese men are trying to bring Can ada back to the conditions of the middle ages. Now, sir, it may be said that Romanism is a matter of religion and not of politics.

This I distinctly deny, and for this very plain reason that the Romanists have always made their religion identical with the where no power of control exists would be government of the country whenever they have been able to do so. They have always tried to control the government of the different countries for the express purpose ferent countries for the express purpose of extending their own influence, and if they cannot influence a government they are op-posed to it. Their history in England shows this plainly, and in this fact is the simple reason of the existence of penal laws against them; unless they could rule they were rebels, and they never suf-fered for their religion, but because they were disloyal and plotters against the crown.

It is all very well for Romanists to say that Campian and Parsons in Elizabeth's reign suffered for the faith, but it is not true. Though Campian could say, "We have no fault but our religion," it is a well known fact that they, with other Jesuits, had received the pope's approval for the murder of our sovereign lady Elizabeth and that England had been offered by the pope to any sovereign who would go and take it. They were always trying to over turn the crown and they are only loyal when they get their own way, but in all cases they think the heretic is fair plunder om no faith is to be kept. Furthe I reserve for n:y letter No. 3.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: Smarting under the humiliation of the crushing defeat which he received in St. Patrick's ward, Mr. Robert Gilray has written another letter, only one sentence of which deals with the question at issue between him and me. It consists of a series of insinuations intended to divert ataken up by a man whom they call a tention from the fact that he stated what St. Patrick's ward. The question at present stands thus:

1. Mr. Gilray stated at the nomination that "I had attended conventions for the purpose of advocating certain text-books. I replied absolutely denying his statement and challenging proof.

2. He said 'I had done so at Ottawa.

I replied that I had never attended a convention at Ottawa, and had never spoker there at any kind of a public meeting. He has neither withdrawn his gross mis statements, nor attempted to prove them, but now insinuates with considerable bluster that "I attended conventions for the purpose of advocating books privately, and "dares me to deny" that awful charge I do most emphatically deny even this insinuation, and challenge Mr. Gilray to prove its truthfulness. I never attended a teachers' convention without being invited subject not assigned to me. Since the Mackenzie sneered and snickered as if the sideration I have not attended a single com-"reader question" has been under con-

further state, that while I have a perfect right to express opinions privately, I do not remember having done so at a convention regarding text-books. If I ever did so my printed in the interest of the perfect of the interest Mr. Gilray's insinuation that I "attended conventions for the purpose of advocating text-books privately" is, like his previous statements, untrue. I deny it, even in pite of his terrible threats,

spite of his terrible threats.

His other insinuations are quite irrelevant and need but brief replies. He is surprized that I rushed into print. He seems to think that a mere teacher or inspector should tamely submit to misrepresentation and abuse. I will try to teach him that he is record in his control in the record in his control is a server reader. should tamely submit to misrepresentation and abuse. I will try to teach him that he is wrong in his opinion. If every reader of the papers had known Mr. Gilray i might not have been necessary for me to have noticed what he said; but he was a candidate for the position of school truster and many people might have been misled by this fact, and might have regarded his remarks as worthy of attention. The tone

hem. This he has not attempted to do. He insinuates that I have written certain books. He has at length reached a position of truthfulness. I did write "Mistakes in Teaching," and I am not ashamed of it. It has received very flattering testimonials from the highest sources, both in England and America, and was re-published in the United States without my consent. I did assist in preparing the "Canadian Readers," and as they have been authorized for use in Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario, I am not ashamed of them. I did prepare the "Practical Speiler," which is very largely used throughout the dominion, and I am by no means ashamed of it. Mt. dilray shows a lamentable lack of general information when he tries to be funny by insinuating that this book was "completed by an American proofreader." He does not seem to know that authors and editors do not read their own proofs. Two sets of plates were made for the "Speller," one in Canada and one in Bostom. I did not proof-read in either case. If Mr. Gilray insinuates that any man in the United States altered the plan of the book, or added a word to it, then his insinuation is totally without foundation.

Mr. Gilray insinuates that somebody sent testimonials to inspectors for their signatures, but acknowledges that I may have had nothing to do with their preparation of the certain propagation of the plan of the plan of the plan of the book, or added a word to it, then his insinuation is totally without foundation.

Mr. Gilray insinuates that somebody sent testimonials to inspectors for their signatures, but acknowledges that I may have had nothing to do with their preparation of the plan of the He insinuates that I have written certain books. He has at length reached a position of truthfulness. I did write "Mistakes in Teaching," and I am not ashamed it have less civil or obliging officials. The reign of the Pullman system in Canada should end, and when it does end it will not seem to know that authors and editors

sent testimonials to inspectors for their signatures, but acknowledges that I may have had nothing to do with their preparation. He threatens to print some of them. His doing so cannot interest me in any way. I do not know that testimonials were ever sent for signature ; I certainly never had anything to do with preparing

any such testimonials.

I have been at a loss to understand amongst us which it was very important to correct, and because of all men in public clearly understand the difference between course in making my private business a matter for public discussion. I visited I now assert as a broad fact that this is of the city I have no official position or inam not an inspector or a school officer of

> personal character. It I use any official position in Toronto to give any unfair advantage to any publisher, I have no right to complain if I am brought to task for doing. Will Mr. Gilray say that I nave He says that "he does not wish to prolong the discussion." I did not begin it, but I claim the right of defense when I am attacked. I suggested to Mr. Gilray in my first note, that it would be more manly to lay a formal charge before the school

any wrong doing. He has not done so, but his sense of honor has not been sufficiently strong to refrain him from privately mis representing me to members of the Board JAMES L. HUGHES. Toronto, Jan. 19, 1884.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 19. Dry goods travelers now on the road report

ess almost at a standstill throughout the Refined is quoted at 12c. f. c. b. Petrolia, and buyers are only purchasing for imn

A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at £224 and Northwest Land at 65s. Advices from Chicago report wheat, corn and oats selling-lower. Pork and lard continue

The New York stock market was weaker although Canadian Pacific kept firm. The New York bank statement reports an increase in the reserve fund of nearly thre million for the week. It is confidently asserted that Dominion wil reach 200 in a few days.

Continued dulness characterized all departments of the wholesale trade during the past week. Orders from country merchants were lighter than anticipated, and travelers business was greatly impeded by the bad state of the roads. Remittances are not satisfactory although better than the limited trading that is being done fairly warrants.

If general trade was a little more active there would be a big boom in teas. In New York the market is buoyant and strong, and an advance of two to four cents per lb, ha taken place. Large sales of low grades of green have been made at 16c. to 17c., which two weeks ago could have been purchased a

The English cheese continues firmer, an ad vance 1s. and 6d. per cwt. being reported by Flour has declined from 6d. to 1s. in Liver A lot of 7500 bushels of ungraded Canadian

arley was sold in New York on Tuesday a Toronto Stock Exchange.

Montreal Stock Exchange CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 178; to 178; sale 55 at 1784. Merchants 108; to 109; sales 35 at 1394. Commerce 1204 to 120; sales 25 at 120; Imperial 58 to 574; sales 425 at 574, 50 at 574; Richelieu 58; to 574; sales 425 at 574. Montreal Passenger railway 117 to 1167; sales 151 at 1167; 25 at 1164, 53 at 117. Montreal Gas company, 1754 to 1752; sales 101 at 1753.

The Local Market.

St. Lawrence Market.—This market was fairly active to-day. Following are the prices of produce: Meat—Beef, sirioin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 11c to 13c; roasts, beef cuts. 11c to 14c; inferior cuts 8c to 9c, shoulder cuts 7c to 9c; mutton, chops, per lb. 9c to 12c; pork chops 10c to 12c; pork sausages 11c to 12c; corned beef, rounds and rumps, 10c; corned beef, brighets, 7c; mutton, forequarters, 8c to 11c, hindquarters, 9c to 12c; chickens, per pair

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 21,000 brls, lower, sales 40,000 brls, No. 2 2 to 22.55, superfine 22.65 to 33.35, common 23.20 to 23.70, good 23.75 to 36.50, western extra 36.25 to 35.50 extra Jhio 33.20 to 36.00, St.Llouis 33.20 to 36.25, Minnesota extra 36.75 to 36.75, double extra 36.50 to 36.90. Rye flour quiet and anchanged. Commeal steady at \$3.00 to 32.25. Wheat—Receipts 78.000 bush, declined at opening, fallied and closed weak; sales 2,900,000 bush, future 293,000 bush, spot. exports 18,000 bush, No. 2 spring 99c, No. 2 red 31.037 to 31.07, No. 1 red and white state \$1.13, No. 2 red January \$1.015 to \$1.022, March \$1.055 to \$1.064. Rye steady, state 72;c. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 21,000 bush, spot, exports 1000 bush, No. 2 colle to 61;c. No. 2 anuary 60;c. February 60;c to 61;c. March 62c to 62;c. Oats—Receipts 27,000 bush, spot; mixed 39c to 42c, white 42;c to 41;c, No. 2 danuary 30;c to 39;c. February 39;c to 39;c. February 39;c to 39;c. Hay firm and unchanged. Hops firm at 12c to 27c. Coffee dull Rio nominal. Sugar steady, standard A 77-16c to 7;c, cut louf and crushed 8;c. Molasses steady. Rice firm. Petroleum—Crude 7;c to 8;c. refined 9;c. Tallow steady, 7;c to 711-16c. Potatoes quiet, unchanged. Eggs steady at 33c to 34c. Pork quiet, mess \$14.25 to \$14.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady, pickled bellies 7;c to 7;c, nominal 11c, middles nominal, long clear 8c.

Wm, H. Guion, late of the firm of William c Guion, has made an assignment. The firm yas dissolved yesterday in consequence of the embarrassment of Guion. It is rumored

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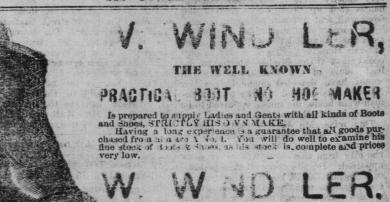
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posit ai without Michs thur Chi bers kno Arthu Mitchell nan's pa \$100 exp road ye South Pa 'uns. The tue Don's borhood

Mr. H that the English as has fallen to organiz George ed \$50 will lenges Kits The cric

Two more No trottin ably mere than Dong Brown Doug he has been John Elliott streets, but mand on his shat he cann great regret to part with las' pedigree got by Pel Prince mare, theroughbre grand old Tot therough brown, stan splendid subs 14 years old. It'e, and shot ers.

ST. Louis.

races of the

closed on Ja morrow. The dred horses, ever before, from the A stables in Can A Well Know It was men Saturday, De cease of Mr. Waterloo, wh university for cessary to call member of the morning Mr.
a number of years of the Berl

many opponent last, typhoid for brother off, bethe was in his

Woodbi ready for the s day and Frida ered that there horses eligible can be well une will be except consequently ke is in pretty goo number of tea are to be and so on, may be no winners of the puzzle old Nie a probable one certainty. The outsiders. In f nutshell, there the meeting w from nearly all Wednesday.

Torout other capital r Starting from park they trav lesley's hills, until they finally 45 members in t the club were drifts and so more, who led a obstacle in greatehind him in