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FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 28, 1884.

The Light Contract.

Now that the question of lighting the city will come before the council, is it not well for the aldermen and the citizens to take into consideration in what manner the best interests of the people can be served? No doubt at the time the gas company was first formed, it was only right and proper that sufficient encouragement shape of a contract for a long as that period has passed and the con sumption of gas has so increased that 175, 000,000 feet are now annually manufactured tured, a different view of the matter should be taken, and that at once before another ten-year contract is made.

The giving of a contract for so long period simply means a monopoly for that time, while if the contract was awarded for two or three years there would be some inducement and ample time for an opposition company to be formed and erect their works.

As to lighting by electric light, we al know that this new illuminant is still in its infancy, and the cost of production of the machinery, as well as of the light, will in the natural course of events be reduced.

What argument can be used in favor of giving contracts for so long a period? There is no possibility that the price of gas or electricity will increase, while there is every probability that it will decline and we believe and feel that the city should at all times be placed in the position | spicuous by his absence. But Puck pic to get the best light at the lowest prices.

While the premier province is convulsed over bribery scandals in Toronto something of far more importance to Ontario has been secured at Ottawa, and that by a governcommittee of the house, the other day, the bill relating to the Northern and the Hamilton and Northwestern railways and the construction of the Gravenhurst and Calendar link, was under consideration. Mr. Abbott said there were two points that should be particularly attended to in the agreement that it was proposed to make between the government and the Northern Pacific Railway Junction company, chartered last year to construct the link. The agreement should mention that the Pacific Railway Junction company must not only give equal rates to all railway companies over its line between Gravenhurst and Callendar, but also that the other companies who propose to join in supplying from the front to Gravenhurst and from Gravenhurst to the front. Then, secondly, if this condition were at any time violated, the penalty should be not merely the forfeiture of the bonus given by the governamount the road cost over and above the \$12,000 a mile bonus given by the government; and the government should take nower to take the road over without paying anything for it.

cost \$20,000 a mile, the government subsidy being \$12,000, and if the Northern Pacific junction company or the Northern company, or the Hamilton and Northwestern company make discriminating rates against other railway companies, then the government step in and take the link without paying anything for it, the companies losing the \$8000 a mile in \$12,000. The Mail's report says :-

S12,000. The Mail's report says:—

The seventh clause in the Hamilton and Northwestern railway company's bill was amended, and reads thus: "The company, jointly with the Northern railway company and the Northern Pacific Junction railway company, may enter into any agreements within the provisions of the thirty-third section of the acts 44 Vic., chap, 45, incorporating the last-named company, and the Northern Pacific Junction railway company shall undertake the construction of the line between Gravenhurst and a point of junction with the Canadian Pacific railway, and if the government shall grant to the said company the subsidy provided in aid of that line, the company may alone, or jointly with the Northern railway, acquire and hold, either in the name of such company or companies, or in the names of trustees, capital stock in the said Northern and Pacific railway junction company, to such amount as shall be approved by the governor-in-council, and such trustees may exercise all the rights of ordinary shareholders. The same clause was inserted in the Northern railway company's bill. What the companies do in the matter is

bott for his share in straightening out legislation with reference to the Gravenhurst and Callendar link, it must not be forgotten that the government really assumed the re-

Assisted Emigration. Before the people of Canada the dominion igration policy shows a weak point, or at all old country are the parties responsible for people who can find no way of earning their living here. The government is not directly to blame, perhaps, but this is not enough. What is wanted is that the Canadian government should actively farmers and farm laborers come by the thousand, if they will, but let a stop be put to the influx of clerks, mechanics and others who expect to get their living in cities and towns. To suppose that the government has any interest in bringing is utter nonsense. A hundred old country paupers foisted upon Toronto would unuestionably damage Sir John by thousands of votes in a general election. It will be to his gain, by a large majority, to stop stamp it out at once.

In all Canada it would be difficult to name any two sincerer and more influentia advocates of temperance than Sir Leonard Tilley and Professor Foster. They are both devoted to the cause; and, if they do not see their way clear to testing a square rohibition vote in the dominion mmons at this time, we may fancy that it is for good and sufficient reasons. should say that political opponents o theirs, who question their sincerity, are not well advised in the matter. It would be but ordinary fair play, and it would be ommon sense, into the bargain, to suppos that they are really taking such action as will best serve the temperance cause, i the long run. Political rancour ought to be moderated so far as to admit this supposition, pending further developments.

would have pure water in the city. At present this is not the fact. The water oming through the pipes is grey and discolored. It is said that this is owing to the large inflow of water from the stream and rivers emptying near the city. cause by the recent thaw. If this discoloration is to be avoided the supply pipe will hav to be extended out further.

A New York illustrated paper publishes portraits of fourteen probable candidates for the presidency-seven republicans and seven democrats. General Grant is con tures Robert Lincoln as the likeliest man on the republican side, coming in, of course. as the son of his father. If each party were to nominate its ablest and most representa tive man, then Blaine should unquestion ably be chosen by the republicans; and Carlisle by the democrats, if they want to ment which has been accused of being hos- make a square fight on the tariff. But the way the democrats are dividing and "dodging" on the tariff question just now is

they drink Rhine wine and lager, but they are not apt to get drunk and outrageous, as Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen do, on "forty-rod" whisky. But whence, oh whence, may we ask, this craze of theirs for eating raw pork? A Berlin despatch says that at Ermsleben, last year, 400 persons were seriously ill from trichinosis, and that 66 died of the disease, which was caused by eating raw pork, all from one hog. That was a fatal hog, surely, and it was not an American hog, either. Instead of prohibiting the American hog, Bismarck the funds necessary for constructing the might better decree that the native Gerlink should be bound to give equal rates man hog, and in fact every hog, no matter where he comes from, should be thoroughly cooked before he is eaten.

At a dinner in honor of the Empero William's birthday, Bismarck contented himself with bowing to U. S. Minister Sargent, while he shook hands with all the other diplomats. Such a direct cut in olden times would have almost been considered a casus belli, but now it will pass with a few newspaper witticisms.

The consequence will be that, if the line | The True Solution of the Silver Problem. From the Week, March 27, 1884. A few months ago financial circles in England were somewhat stirred by the publication of two or three papers by Mr. Goschen, M.P., on the appreciation of gold. In these papers he endeavored to show, first—that during a number of years past prices of staple commodities generally had been falling; and, next-that scarcity of addition to the government subsidy of gold was the bottom cause of the apparent decline in commodities. It was not so much that articles of merchandise were getting cheaper, as that gold, relatively to getting cheaper, as that gold, relatively to all other things, was getting scarcer and dearer. The demonetization of silver in Germany, and the establishment of a gold standard there, had been a most pronounced and particular factor aggravating an evil which had been developing elsewhere and from other causes. Silver had been—discredited—as money, at the same time that the production of gold had fallen off not only relatively but absolutely. There had been an actual shrinkage in the amount of standard coin available for the world's exchanges, alongside of an enormous expan sion of the world's whole traffic in buying been an actual shrinkage in the amount of standard coin available for the world's exchanges, alongside of an enormous expansion of the world's whole traffic in buying and selling. At the very time when a large increase of coinage of the precious metals was wanted to accommodate the world's expanding commerce, the withdrawal of silver from circulation and its consequent fall in price had caused a trail depended to the precious would think it charming. He then introduced to such a service, why she would think it charming. He then introduced a trail was a makeress to one of our tashing. consequent fall in price had caused a treus shrinkage instead. And it was argued that the world's growing needs uld be met only by devising some means of bringing silver back to its old place as a sponsibility and put the thing through.
And Sir Charles Tupper, especially, has

medium of exchange and spatial of value.

The world's whole supply of gold being miserably insufficient for the requirements of compares it was imperatively necessary proved himself the real champion in this of commerce, it was imperatively necessary particular case of Ontario railway rights.

the deficiency.
In other words, Mr. Goschen proclaim himself a bi-metallist-an advocate of both

tistics long drawn out were used to show that he was wrong in his facts, and that no general fall in prices of commodities, such as he affirmed, has taken place. Some of the organs referred to said, boldly fand blundly, that, as England was a creditor nation, in was her interest to keep money scarce and prices of commodities low, and that that should be the end of it, as far as she was concerned. Admitting this to tell of the organs referred to said, boldly fand bluntly, that, as England was a creditor nation, in was her interest to keep money searce and prices of commodities low, and that that should be the end of it, as far as she was concerned. Admitting this to tell in favor of the single gold standard in England, it evidently tells against the very where else in the world, from North America to Australia, and from China to Peru.

But Mr. Goschen who ranks high among financial authorities in England is not easily put down: and of late many letters sustaining his position have been published in the London papers. Among them is one from Mr. H. R. Grenfell, an exgovernor of the bank of England, and the Economist, it must be said, does not appear particularly strong in reply. The subject is now before the public, and England's vast interest in India, where silver is the standard, gives it a practical importance which cannot be pooh-poohed. The United States too has its silver question, which is every year becoming more pressing. The growing importance of India as a commercial country, the expected opening up of the whole "dark continent," United States too has its silver question, which is every year becoming more pressing. The growing importance of India as a commercial country, the expected opening up of the whole "dark continent," also of China—all these are circumstances showing that the world's circulating medium must be largely increased ere long, if the wheels of trade are not to be blocked. Now, can any rational and effi-

blocked. Now, can any rational and effi-cient solution of the problem be suggested? The following is offered as the true solu-tion of the silver problem. First fix the ratio between the two metals, be it 15½, 16, 161, or whatever a competent international convention may agree upon. The relative values of the two precious metals once determined, make all debts payable half in gold coin and half in silver coin. Then, should any depreciation of one of them take place, from increased production or other causes, it would be exactly balanced by the appreciation of the other. Suppose a bond for £1000 to be given now, payable twenty years hence. The holder at that future date would receive £500 in gold sovereigns, and £500 in English silver crowns, or American silver dollars, all which coins would be par value the civilized world over. No loss to the creditor could accrue, for if a loss there were on the silver it would be balanced by a corresponding gain on the gold, and vice versa. In the compensation pendulum, the ball hangs on a series of steel and brass rods placed alternately. These two metals are so difold coin and half in silver coin. Then,

alternately. These two metals are so dif-erently affected by heat and cold respecferently affected by heat and cold respec-tively that the pendulum, as a measure of the time beat, is not affected at all. The action of one metal is compensated by that of the other, so that the ball neither falls with heat nor rises with cold, but remains constant at the same distance from the pin upon which it swings. The chronometer balance, used for first-class watches, is an other application of the same principle This may be taken as an illustration of the problem of two metals circulating side by de—the value of each and every paymen of a thousand pounds or a thousand dol-lars remaining a constant quantity, be-cause made half in gold and half in silver

A Poser For the Bishop.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: Would Bishop Sweatman have the kindness to state through your valuable and much-read paper if he calculates on refusing to appear on the same platform with Mr. S. H. Blake when the last trumpeter sounds tattoo at sunset on resurrection day? and if the bishop really expects Mr Blake to then step out and down in order to secure the benign presence of such christian luminaries as Bishop Sweatman? Hamilton March 25 J. H. H.

Startling, If True.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: Mr. Ross, M.P.P., stated at th Horticultural gardens (according to newspaper reports) that "1445 persons were confined for drunkenness during 1883.' Perhaps it's a mistake; if not, at that rate it gives only four persons a day out of 100,000 population in Toronto. This is cheering to the cause of temperance, and proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that Toronto is a very temperate place and, and whatever other cities may do, Toronto does

Parkdale's Reeve

To the Editor of the World.

not need prohibition at present. E. K.

SIR: It is very amusing to note that the reeve of Parkdale takes the question able mode of replying to my late letter by endeavoring to carricature its contents, and blaming its authorship on the wrong person. He says that axes are to be charged at the rate of \$3 apiece for grinding, and I suppose he thinks this one of the funniest puns ever perpetrated in the sanctum of a combined middleman and reeve's office. "Alas! poor Yorick." Perhaps the reeve cannot discriminate between the edge of an axe, the subway nuisance on Queen street or the interests at at less that the subway in the subway in the subway is a sub an axe, the suoway nuisance on Queen street, or the interests at stake between himself and that building and loan concern. His spectacles may be getting too old for him, as they may be covered by the mud of the subway, thus making them dim and in need of cleaning. Some people do not desire to have their spectacles clean lest they might see things as they clean, lest they might see things as they actually are. Make them laugh at that.

Parkdale, March 27, '84. PRO BONO.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: Allow me to say that the several parties who have undertaken to criticise duced a quakeress to one of our tashionable ladies and said the quakeress would be surprised and would see vanity and fool-ishness in such superabundant dressing, and the lady of fashion would think the plain quakeress simply ridiculous.
A person going to hear Dr. Wild should keep their ears open and leave their pre-judices at home then they will be pro-fited. FAIR PLAY. FAIR PLAY.

Bishop Sweatman.

Before the people of Canada the dominion government appears to advantage in the N. P., in railway policy, and in several other things. But the government's assisted eminimum ediately; and many links of statement in the gold money school were "down" on him immediately; and many links of statement in the first place, he asks

Now, when you talk about Principal Grant you don't put a small p or a small m,

show the necessity of calling a bishop after some place. The signing of his name as Arthur Toronto, is following an old custom and is perfectly harmless.

custom and is perfectly harmless.

As to the temperance question Bishop Sweatman preaches temperance. But temperance is not necessarily total abstinence. If a man is told to be temperate in his eating, it does not follow he must give up eating altogether. Therefore I say that Bishop Sweatman may be a moderate that Bishop Sweatman may be a moderate drinker and yet preach temperance with a clear conscience. Bishop Sweatman (any more than any other gentleman) is not compelled, or not called on to deny or explain every statement which may appear in the columns of the daily papers.

FAIRNESS. Toronto, March 27, 1884.

DR. M. SOUVIELLE'S SPIROMETER

During the past five years thousands of patients have used my medicines and treat ment by the Spirometer, and the result shows that every one who has properly followed out the instructions has been benefited and a larger percentage cured than by any other treatment known. Encouraged by this fact, the great and in creasing demand for my medicines, and finding that many who could be cured are financially unable to procure the Spirom-eter, I will give the Spirometer free to any one, rich or poor, suffering from catarrh catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma weak lungs or consumption who will call at 173 church street, Toronto, and consult the surgeons of the Interna-tional Throat, and Lung Institute, the medicines alone to be paid for. Everyone can now afford to take the treatment, and the prejudiced or sceptical can afford to test the merits of the Spirometer and medicines prescribed by the surgeons of the Institute, which we claim is enring more diseases of the air passages than an other treatment in the world. Those wh Those who cannot see the surgeons personally can write to 173 Church street, Toronto, for particulars and treatment, which can be sent by express to any address. Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-aide surgeon of the French army.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

TORONTO, Thursday, March 27. Cable reports of the recent fur sales in Lonlon show a sharp advance in prices. Otter sold well, but beaver declined 15 per cent. The Montreal flour market is very dull. The leather market shows signs of activity sympathy with the recent advance in American markets.

New York. The posted rates to-day were at A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Ro at £25%, and Northwest Land at 60s. New York stocks were weak, closing lower

all round. Chicago advices report the depressi tinued this morning. May wheat sold at 86½, closing on call at 89c. There are no signs of ncreased exports so far, but it is only natura that the market should have a rise after so severe a drop. May wheat sold at 103 las

Advices from the Eastern Townships repor a great flow of sap during the past few day and several shipments of maple syrup and sugar are reported on their way to this market. Cheese has declined is, per cwt, in England

New York Stocks. CLOSING PRICES.—Canada Southern 53½ Canadian Pacific 53½, Denver & Rio Grande 18½, Lackawanna 2½, Lake Shore 10½, Louis ville & Nashville 48½, New York Central 11½ Missouri Pacific 87½, Northwest common 1175 Northern Pacific 12½, Northern Pacific, pre-ferred 48, St. Paul common 87½, St. Paul & Manitoba 96, Union Pacific 75½, Western Union 72½, Wabash Pacific 15¼, Wabash Pacific preferred 25½.

MORNING SALES.—Montreal 50 at 190, x d. Commerce 6 at 126. Federal 9-2 at 1384. West ern Assurance 20 at 126. Northwest Land Co. 100-20 at 604. Canada Permanent. 2 at 2163. Imperial Saving and Investment 6 at 1104. London and Canada L. and A., 36 at 1394. CLOSING BOARD.—Ontario 104 to 1033; sales 20 at 1034, after board: Merchants 115 to 1144; sales 34 til 144. Imperial 1391 to 1384; sales 10-10 at 1384. Federal 439 to 1384; sales 25 at 1384. British America 116 to 1134; sales 30-30 at 114. Western Asssurance 1304 to 130; sales, 20-30-50-50-50-50-50-50 at 130. B. and L. Association, sales 10 at 103. Toronto Stock Exchange.

Montreal Stock Exchange. CLOSING BOARD—Montreal 194‡ to 194; sales 100 at 184, 3 at 194‡. Toronto 184 to 183‡; sales 100 at 183, 35 at 183‡, 15 at 184 Merchants 115 to 114‡; sales 50 at 114‡, 50 at 114‡. Federal 139 to 139‡; sales 15 at 138. Montreal Passenger Railway 122 to 121‡; sales 50 at 121‡, 150 at 121‡.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—The market was very quiet to-day and prices are without ohange. Beef—Roast, 10c to 14c. sirioin steak 12c to 14c. round steak 10c to 12c. Mutton—Legs and chops 12c to 14c, inferior cuts 9c to 11c, lamb. per lb., 14c to 16c, veal. best joints, 12c to 14c. inferior cuts 9c to 11c, lamb. per lb., 14c to 16c, veal. best joints, 12c to 14c. inferior cuts 9c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast 12c to 13c. Butter—Pound rolls 24c to 26c, large rolls 18c to 19c, cooking 15c to 16c. Lard 14c to 15c. Cheese 16c to 17. Bacon 11c to 14c. Eggs 20c to 22c. Turkeys \$2 to \$3. Chickens, per pair, 65c to \$6c. Geese, each, 75c to \$1.10. Ducks 80c to 90c. Potatoes, per bag, 80c to 85c. Cabbages, per doz., 60c to \$1. Onlons, per peck, 25c to 30c. Parsnips, per peck, 20c to 25c. Beets, per peck, 25c to 30c. Carrots, per peck, 15c to 20c. Beans, per bush, \$1.45 to \$1.80. Turnips, per bag, 45c to 50c. A. T. KERR,

Member of Torento Stock Exchange British America Assurance Buildings, Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, INION ALLIANO SCOTT ACT. IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CORN

ALLIANOR TRUE TEMPERANCE. ALE, PORTER, LAGER BEER, LIGHT WINES.

Citizens, Farmers, and Sensible People which Alliance do you Favor?

Echo Answers---The Brewers' of Course.

S Orders for Beer, THE TRUE TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE, will be thankfully received and promptly filled by

BREWERY, TORONTO

LIFE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

ASSETS - \$4,500,000.

Canadian Investments over \$400,000. All Profits belong to Policy Holders. Claims and Bonuses paid \$8,000,000. J. E. & A. W. SMITIS, Gen. Agents. Office-15 Wellington Str

F. STANCLIFFE, Montreal, General Manager, Canada.

So productive are its assets, and so care fully selected are its Lives, that the Interest Receipts more than defray the Death Losses as the following figures for the past ten years will show :-

Gain in 4 Years . \$1,070,344.87 Interest on Funds, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881..... Death Claims paid.... ims paid... Gain in 4 Years - . . \$1,681,892.10

Gain in 2 Years - - \$921,559.52 SOLID PROGRESS DUING THE LAST 19 YEARS. Years. Assets. | Years. Assets. | 1866 ... \$ 2,036,823.05 | 1875 ... \$20,657,603.56 | 1876 ... 22,092,734.32 1884.....\$29,080,555.99

WESTERN CANADA BRANCH: York Chambers, Cor. of Toronto and Court Streets. WM. H. ORR - -

E. STRACHAN COA. T. F. WORTS.

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26 TORONTO STREET.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY The Great Canadian Route to and from the Ocean for Speed, Comfort and Safety is Unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace, Day and Sleeping Cars on ll through express trains, Good dining rooms t convenient distances. No custom house Passengers from all points in Canada an Western States to Great Britain and the co-tinent should take this route as hundreds of miles of winter navigation are thereb avoided.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS will find it advantageous to use this route a it is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are as low as by any other.

rates are as low as by any other.

Through freight is forwarded by fast special trains and experience has proved the Intercolonial route to be the quickest for European freight to and from all points in Canada and the Western states.

The Pullman cars which leave Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday run through to Halifax without change, and those which leave Montreal on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday run through to St. John, N. B., without change.

Tickets may be obtained and also information about the route and about freight and passenger rates from

ROBT. B. MOODIE, Western Freight and Passenger Agent, Rossin House Block, York Street, Toronto D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., Dec. 10, 1883, y1 5

SQUIRES' Ontario Steam Dve Works AND

Clothes Cleaning Establishment 305 Yonge Street, three doors north of Agnes Street. WORKS-Cor. Lansdowne ave.

and Union St., Parkdale. 6

COAL & WOOD

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE WOOD.

To save cost piling and handling to my yards, I will for one week deliver direct from cars at following reduced rates: Best Dry Hard Wood, Beech and Maple, long, at \$6.00 per cord do. do 5.00 do. cut & split 7.00 at 4.50 at 4.00

ORDERS LEFT AT OFFICES.

Corner Front and Bathurst sts., Yonge street Wharf and 51 King Street East, 532 Queen street West,

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

P. BURNS

BEST QUALITY.

COAL AND WOOD-LOWEST PRICES.

OFFICES-Dominion Bank Building, Cor. Yonge and King Streets, 413 Yonge St., 536 Queen St. W.; Yard, Cor. Esplanade and Princess Sts; Yard, Niagara and Douro; Yard, Fuel Associion Esplanade St., near Berkely.

Miners and Shippers, Wholesalers and Retailers

SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF FOR 30 DAYS. BALANCE OF FALL STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes

Trunks, Valises & Satchels at Manufacturers' Prices, to make room for Spring Goods.

54 QUEEN ST. WEST.



VERY OLD.

Report on Each Bottle 6 Years Old.

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OFFICE, 5 DIXON STREET, GLASGOW.

AGENTS

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N. P. CHANEY & CO., Feather and Matirass Renovators,

230 KING STREET EAST.

New Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattrasses for Sale. car Cash paid for all kinds of Feathers. CRUICKSHANK BROS...

424 YONGE STREET. PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, ETC.

We are showing the inest, Most Select and Cheapest ine of Baby Carriages ever offered to the Ladies of Toronto. Come and see our Immense Assortment.

NOTE OUR PRICES: Willow body, Little Emily, Little Dorritt, Little Harry, Little Eva, Slat body 11 0 14 50 14 50 14 00 16 00 17 50 18 50 20 00 The Empress
The Eugene,
The Belle, do Willow body, The lda,
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H. A. COLLINS, THE MOUSE FURNISHER YONGE ST. WHAT IS CIRCL

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J. A. St. Jo to match Ja Stevenson of miles for \$25 near the Mo A largely at derers' bicycle Mr. George C officers for the at ed. A good cransacted. The famous 1854 to a fis finally turned Island to die. dyk's Hamble worth of trotte

Edward Ma Duncan C. Rose articles for a g Hial H. Stodd vine Thompson off at Clevelane The Lincoln
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Tonans, 6 yrs.,
Lord Zetland's
Brown Bread
nine horses ran,
both carried 11 The following of Kingston Mapresident Ald, —R. Elliott; sec. treas, —J. assistant captai. S. McCullough W. Burns, F. F. A Canadian to at Belleville, T program was d 13th, 14th Jun 17th, 18th, 19 Belleville, 24th \$1500. Kingsto July; prizes \$15 pointed to indi-

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row Peterson, proonfile with his and the Pacific to cover expense the winner of and the loser or from steamboat

Keenan of Bos mer in such a m

Myers' Sta There was a la bocker cottage, on Tuesday nigh Myers came up Messrs. Edward bacht. Quite a were called, b cestimony was McEwen, late se athletic club, consider Myers pawned many of The quarrel in E little tiff betwee as to some little that at the last burgh athletic ch gold piece instea bought a present

The annual ge

versity of Trinit

held in the colle with the vice pro the minutes of the read and adopted report and resign committee, to what tendered. The east follows: Presign president, Rev. D. W. Saunders; treasurer, A. J.
Broughall, E. C.
Mr. C. Scadding,
of the club for the deplored by all, with the utmost a Several graduat men were present ders, who has jo will be a valual After speeches by been elected to of valuable advice

** Concerning the and "gate," rowe March 16, by Her W. Lee, the Alt account which i was a strong fa being in some ins ers, and if the rache must have been dition, for otherwheen beaten in the Shortly before Yale gave the wor at the came insta his blades deep, dry on his first s self he started av to-the-minute stro-length to the g fellow oracked the eastern man.
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