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Catholic Record.
LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1883.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The time is approaching when
choice must be made of municipal
office-bearers throughout the
Province of Ontario. There is, we fear,
but too little interest taken in the
municipal elections. These elections
are of a very important character,
for there is, after all, nothing so
essential to the public well-being
under our system as the due admin-
istration of our municipal govern-
ment. This cannot, of course, be ac-
complished without the choice of fit
and proper persons to fill the various
municipal offices. There is not one of
these offices that does not demand
intelligence, honesty and energy. We
have reeves, deputy-reeves, and
councillors, to elect in the rural,
mayors and aldermen in the urban
municipalities. These are all posi-
tions of honor and trust. We are
happy to state that of late years
Catholics have come to the front,
more than was their custom, to com-
pete for their share of these positions.
This is only as it should be, for Cath-
olics possess at least as large a num-
ber of competent men as any other
class for our municipal positions. In
spite, some time ago, of Dr. St.
Jean, Mayor of Ottawa, we referred
to the satisfactory manner in which
he has performed the high duties of
his office, and advocated his claims
for re-election. We have since, how-
ever, learned that the worthy doctor
has declared himself willing to retire
in favor of any one who may be
nominated by his fellow Irish Catho-
lic citizens for the mayoralty of the
metropolis. This is, indeed, a gener-
ous and high-minded course on the
part of Mayor St. Jean. There are
many among the English speaking
Catholics of Ottawa fitted for the
position, so many that we will now
recommend no one in particular for
the place. We may say, however,
that we have heard amongst other
names mentioned that of Ald. F.
Macdougall. Mr. Macdougall has sat
at the City Council Board for nearly
fourteen years, rendering the city
great and signal services. His elec-
tion would, we feel assured, give great
satisfaction. Mr. Macdougall does
not, however, we know, covet this
honor for which he is so well fitted.
But his friends will, no doubt, in due
time press his claims to a position
his long services so well merit.

In connection with Ald. Mac-
dougall's claims to the Mayoralty of
Ottawa, we may mention that he is
at present the oldest member of the
City Council, that he has held the
position of chairman of the finance
committee, introducing in that
capacity a reform in the issuing of
Corporation cheques that has proved
to be of substantial profit to the city,
and that while chairman of the
waterworks committee he succeeded
in obtaining from the government
a large additional grant for its water
supply.

WEST MIDDLESEX NOMINATION.

We will watch with interest the
proceedings at the West Middlesex
nomination and carefully note the
observations of leading speakers on
the school question. The RECORD
will be represented on the occasion.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

We beg to direct the most earnest
attention of our readers to the article
on University Endowment in another
column. This article is from the pen
of one of the ablest writers of the
Province. He begins his argument
by setting forth the Presbyterian
view of the subject. He will follow
it up by stating the Methodist and
Anglican views on the same absorb-
ing question, and close by an expo-
sition and vindication of Catholic op-
inion.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

El Mahdi, otherwise known as the
false prophet, has, by his late suc-
cesses, acquired a remarkable, but
not, when we consider their temper-
ament and tradition, surprising in-
fluence over the Arab populations of
Africa. These populations no longer
look to Stamboul for guidance or
leadership. They hate the Khedive of
Egypt, and, of course, abominate
every foreign element in the coun-
try. The news of El Mahdi's success
has already penetrated north and
westward through every hamlet of
Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis. French
officials in the latter provinces are
reported as urging the home govern-
ment to be prepared for an outbreak.

Their fears of a Mussulman rising
are certainly well grounded. El
Mahdi is assuredly no novice in the
art of war. His late campaign
against the Egyptians gives evidence
of superior strategical ability and
power of organization. The correspon-
dent of the London Daily News,
lately killed in the massacre of Hicks
Pasha's troops by the False Prophet,
gives a good idea of the latter's mode
of warfare. He said:

"The Mahdi's agents have been excru-
ciatingly active, and an ominous murmur-
ing on all sides warns us that an outbreak
of even wider dimensions than any which
has heretofore occurred is quite within
the limits of possibility. But a few days
ago we received intelligence that a con-
siderable body of Arabs, incited by an
envoy of the Mahdi, surrounded the small
town or village of Singat, thirty miles
southwest of Suakim, and demanded that
the arms of the garrison, and contents of
the treasury be delivered to them. A
fight ensued, in which the assailants were
worsted with a loss of 150 and their
leader killed. The governor of Suakim,
which town is our base of operations
on the Red Sea coast, telegraphed for
reinforcements, and the Madir of Berber,
the town where the line of camel traf-
fic meets the Nile, stated that he felt
far from safe with the small force at his
command. As a consequence two bat-
talions, part of the reinforcements, 5,000
men now arriving from Cairo, had to
be halted at Berber. The last intelligence
received is that the Arabs of the entire dis-
trict between Suakim and the Nile are in
a state of fermentation, and some have
assumed a very threatening attitude
indeed."

The correspondent had evidently
formed a just estimate of El Mahdi's
influence and strength, and the dan-
gers arising from the fanaticism of the
Arabs, for immediately before the
massacre in which he perished he
wrote:

"The last detachment of troops en route
for Khartoum, and consisting of 200 in-
fantry and 300 Bedouin irregulars, was
waylaid by the Hadendeh Arabs at a
place called Kokreh, about half way
between Suakim and Berber. The camel
drivers carrying the soldiers' baggage,
probably in connivance with the assailants,
led back to Suakim, taking with them
the entire of the biscuit rations. Forty
miles of telegraph wire, too, have been
pulled down, so that we have no direct
communications with Suakim, which to
all intents and purposes may be considered
the harbour of Khartoum, as it is there
that all supplies and reinforcements are
sent. Should this insurrectionary move-
ment to the northward spread and the
wells along the route to Berber be filled
up, we will be apt to find ourselves in an
awkward predicament here, surrounded as
we are by a hostile population, which is
ready at a moment's notice, or with the
slightest encouragement, to manifest their
feelings in a practical way. Indeed, I
was credibly informed that eight thousand
Khartoum itself at least eight thousand
persons, rebels at heart, who would take
the first opportunity of rushing to arms;
and most of these people have arms of one
kind or another. In the ensuing cam-
paign the precise calamities by which
the country are actually punished. It is unlikely,
however, that Mr. Gladstone will leave
the Egyptians to stew in their own gavy.
The story of the destruction of Hicks
Pasha's force will be eagerly told in Con-
stantinople and Damascus and Bombay
and Buenos Aires. Wandering preachers
will carry the tale that an army of Moslems
has annihilated an army commanded by Eng-
lish officers. The Mahdi has become the
rival not only of the Khedive but of the
Sultan. He holds the Brotherhood of

ALGERIA, AND THERE IS HARDLY A TOWN IN
ALGERIA OR TUNIS WITHOUT A KADERIA SHRINE.

He has the aid of the slave dealers, and
the tribes he commands are desperately
brave. If Colonel Red Logon and Ibra-
him Pasha have abandoned Khartoum and
retreated to the Red Sea, then the whole
course of the Nile, open and undefended,
lies before the conquering Mahdi. The
Spectator says: "Either we misread the
Arabs altogether or in a month the French
will be fighting for their lives from Gabos
to Morocco." All but the party of peace
at any price are convinced that immediate
action is necessary. The Saturday Review,
heading an article, "The Egyptian Card
Castle," says: "The massacre is a Mene
Tekel to the Government scheme of with-
drawal." The Spectator, the staunchest
Liberal organ, says: "We must defend
Egypt to the last catract. We must hold
the valley to Syene; or at least the troops
must remain. If we retire, Egypt will
be divided by insurrection or accept Mahdi.
That would mean the advance of a Turk-
ish army to defend the Ottoman Caliphate,
which, if Mahdi reached Cairo, would not
be worth a week's purchase. Until
Mahdi is defeated the delta of the Nile
must be defended by British troops."

The movements of El Mahdi will
be watched with the deepest anxiety
in Europe. The map of Europe will
doubtless soon undergo very decided
alterations.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

We are glad to perceive that the
Irish National League is extending
its ramifications throughout the
neighboring union. By a despatch
from Syracuse dated the 21st inst. we
learn that a League Convention, at-
tended by upwards of one hundred
and sixty delegates from all parts of
the state, opened on that day. The
object of the convention was, of
course, to organize the state of New
York for the promotion of Ireland's
cause.

Dr. Wallace, of the State Executive
National League, appealed for the fulfil-
ment of the pledge to the Philadelphia
convention to extend aid to Ireland, that
half a million Irishmen should be enrolled
for Ireland's relief in this State and that
every man should contribute a dollar.
After organization with Dr. Wallace as
chairman, committees were named for
organization. At the afternoon session
Father Cronin, of Buffalo, chairman of
the committee on resolutions, offered a
series of resolutions which were adopted.
The resolutions, after reaffirming the
principles of the Philadelphia conven-
tion, pledge the united support of all the
Irish organizations in this State to Parnell
in any policy he may adopt for the advance-
ment of the Irish cause. The resolutions
continue: "As the manufacturers of Great
Britain are the chief source of her mar-
terial greatness, which is already declining
under the influence of American competi-
tion, we earnestly counsel our countrymen
in this State not to use English manufac-
tures themselves and to discontinue their
use in the sphere of their influence,
and that a pledge to this effect be a con-
dition of membership in this
National League." The resolutions recom-
mend postponing the close of American
contributions to the Parnell fund
until next St. Patrick's Day. The Com-
mittee on Organization reported for ap-
portioning each county, and the appoint-
ment of Vice-Presidents, and the names
of members of the State Committee.
Father Cronin, of Buffalo, offered a resolu-
tion, which was adopted, declaring that
a special testimonial fund of \$25,000 from
the State of New York should be raised
for Parnell. This fund is separate from
one being raised by the National
League.

The proceedings of the convention
were harmonious and enthusiastic
throughout. The League is now evi-
dently on a solid basis in the United
States. We regret that the Irishmen
in Canada are not similarly organ-
ized. But the fact is the Irish in
Canada have not—we must say it—
received the encouragement or atten-
tion they should, in our opinion, have
received from the leaders of the
national movement at home. There
are in Canada Irishmen as sincere
and patriotic as the world contains.
Under proper auspices they are quite
ready to organize for the promotion
of Ireland's true interests.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

The railway progress of Canada
within the last ten years is simply
marvellous. In addition to those
lines already built or building sev-
eral new and important railway
routes are projected, many of which
will, no doubt, be shortly in the way
of construction. Among these we
may mention the Cornwall and Sault
Ste. Marie Railway. Speaking of
this road the Minneapolis Tribune
lately said:
"The projected railway through the
Province of Ontario, from Sault Ste.
Marie to Cornwall, on the St. Lawrence
River, near Montreal, is apparently being
vigorously pushed. Negotiations are
now pending for the sale of the bonds to
capitalists in New York and Philadelphia,
and the necessary funds will be in hand
in a few days. Work will be pushed as
rapidly as possible. It has heretofore
been explained that this road, connecting
as it will with the new Minneapolis &
Sault Ste. Marie road, will constitute a
competitive line with the Champlain Pacific,
a branch of which road is also being built
to the Sault. The Cornwall road will
connect, at its eastern end, with the Amer-

ican system, and will open a through road
to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and
all points east."

This road, while opening up a vast
district in Ontario, rich in agricul-
tural, mineral and forest resources,
will prove a most conven-
ient inlet and outlet for both
the American and Canadian
North-West. There is no projected
road in which we, on national
grounds, should take deeper or more
hearty interest:

A LAMB DEFENCE.

Lord Rossmore's commission as
Justice of the Peace for the county
of Monaghan has, we are informed
by cable despatch, been suspended.
The reason assigned for this action
is that the noble lord's course on the
occasion of the Orange and League
meetings at Rosslea, County Fer-
managh, on October 16th, was repre-
hensible. The lords' commissioners
of the great seal charge him, we are
told, with endangering the public
peace by heading a procession of
Orangemen in close proximity to a
League meeting, despite remon-
strance from both magistrates and
police. They conclude by calling on
Lord Rossmore for an explanation of
his lawless conduct. He replies that
he was unable to control the Orange-
mer who, he says, insisted on march-
ing straight to the place designed for
the League meeting. He declares
himself convinced that his action at
Rosslea was the most practical way
to respond to Mr. Gladstone's appeal
to the weatherly portion of the Irish
people to help themselves.

A lamb defence could not well have
been framed. Lord Rossmore was
himself one of the parties who
advised the Orangemen to attempt
the intimidation of the nationalists.
A great loss of human life was pre-
vented simply because the national-
ists were numerous enough to protect
themselves. Had there been but the
handful present the Orangemen
hoped to meet, on account of their
previous threats, their massacre
were certain. Bloodshed was, we re-
affirm, prevented solely by the cow-
ardice of the Rossmore Orange con-
tingent.

Rossmore's invocation of Mr. Glad-
stone to justify his scandalous action
is entirely too transparent. The
British Premier has no more
deadly enemy in Ireland than
the same Orange chief. Mr.
Gladstone has certainly used, for
a statesman of his experience, some
very loose expressions in regard of
the Irish problem, and the means to
be taken for its solution, but it were,
we think, doing the British Premier
grave injustice—whatever we may
think of the representatives of his
government in Ireland—to say that
he intended or desired any such in-
terpretation as that of Lord Rossmore
to be put on his words.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

The Presidential campaign will
begin in real earnest after the New
Year. The two great parties will
then enter with anxiety on the work
of selecting, if possible, their strong-
est candidates for the Presidency and
Vice-Presidency. We say "if possi-
ble," for it is not always the strong-
est who are chosen. The manipu-
lators of the convention generally
take charge of the nominations and
suit themselves often at the risk of
displeasing the party whose interests
they profess to advance. The result
of the late fall elections renders the
next contest one of great doubt and
uncertainty. For the satisfaction of
those of our readers, and there are
many, indeed, who take an interest
in American politics, we give the
following table of the electoral col-
leges for 1884. It will be found use-
ful for reference:

Table listing electoral colleges for 1884, including states like Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Total.

CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE,
TEXAS, VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

They will, it is admitted, give the
Democrat candidates for President
and Vice-President 153 votes, or 48
less than the number necessary to a
choice. The Northern Democracy
must in some way make up the
required number. The states in
which the democrats may, with some
degree of trust, look for the victory
in the North are:

Table listing states and their electoral votes: California (8), Colorado (3), Connecticut (6), Florida (4), Georgia (12), Illinois (22), Indiana (15), Iowa (7), Kansas (13), Kentucky (13), Louisiana (8), Maine (6), Maryland (6), Massachusetts (14), Michigan (13), Minnesota (7), Mississippi (9), Missouri (16), Nebraska (7), Nevada (3), New Hampshire (4), New Jersey (9), New York (36), North Carolina (12), North Dakota (3), Ohio (23), Oklahoma (5), Oregon (3), Pennsylvania (23), Rhode Island (4), South Carolina (8), South Dakota (3), Tennessee (10), Texas (12), Vermont (4), Virginia (12), West Virginia (6), Wisconsin (11), Wyoming (7), Total (117).

The republicans may, however,
carry all of these states, or so many
of them as to win the next Presi-
dency. If, however, the democrats
could steer clear of local issues and
personal jealousies there is little
doubt that success would be theirs.
A great deal must, of course, depend
upon the nominees themselves of the
two parties.

PERSONAL.

We are happy to note the pleasing
fact that at the late law examina-
tions in Toronto, Mr. J. A. Mulligan,
formerly of Pembroke, passed his
final examination as barrister, stand-
ing third on the list. Mr. Mulligan
has, we learn, accepted a partner-
ship in the firm of Macdonald &
March, Toronto, the senior member
of the firm being Sir John A. Mac-
donald. We predict for Mr. Mulligan
brilliant success in the legal pro-
fession.

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.

THE CASE STATED—PRESBYTERIAN VIEW.

The University of Toronto has reached
the bottom of a pretty long purse, and
wants more aid out of the provincial
chest. A leading journal, speaking in its
name, tells us that the endowments,
which at one time were thought to be
sufficient to maintain the institution in a
state of efficiency, are now found to be
inadequate. The interest on investments,
which is the principal part of university
income from the endowments, has de-
clined, while salaries and expenses have
multiplied and increased. The University
authorities have felt the change severely,
and have made appeals to the graduates
and Alumni for assistance. It is under-
stood, however, that the latter are not ex-
pected to contribute handsomely, for,
be it known, the institution is the creation
and the care of the State. "It does not
appear to any denominational feeling; and
it has never fallen into the condition of
being a local college, which might look
for aid to its locality. It has been an
essentially general, public, and provincial
institution," all reports to the contrary
notwithstanding. "This has prevented it
from receiving aid from private persons.
And this gives it a certain right to claim
from the State the aid that the State is
supposed to afford." Of course it does
not pretend to have any claim for support
that the state is not supposed to afford,
which is very considerate indeed. Fur-
ther, let it be remembered that "the Uni-
versity of Toronto is now, and was in-
tended to be, the crown of the free, pub-
lic, Christian, but non-denominational
school system of Ontario. It was intended
to be, and is, the institution in which the
scholastic product of the public schools
should receive its completion and mint-
mark. A great number of the pupils of
the Public and High Schools have been
drafted into the denominational colleges,
where they have been duly ticketed and
labelled as the product of this or that
college, whereas, they are in the main the
product of the Common School system,
the head of which is, or ought to be, the
University of Toronto. But, notwith-
standing this drain of pupils to other
universities, the University of Toronto is
still looked to by a very large percentage
of the people as being an institution
necessary to be maintained. They think
it should have the care of the State, they
think that as the completion of the pub-
lic school system it ought to be maintained
with zealous pride. They think that it
should serve, under the care of the State,
as a model to other institutions, as a
means of supplying a public demand for
non-denominational teaching, and as a
means of securing and maintaining a high
standard of fitness for scholastic degrees."

This is the case for the University of
Toronto as stated by its friends. The ad-
herents of the denominational colleges
entertain other views on the question,
and are not slow to express them. Prin-
cipal Grant of Queen's University com-
bats the pretensions of the advocates of
the State foundation in the following
pointed and vigorous terms:—
"1. Does it follow that because there is a
public system of education there should

be only one college? That would be the
ideal of excessive simplification run mad.
We have more than a hundred High
Schools and collegiate institutions. These
ought to supply, and they do supply,
students enough for three or four colleges.
There is a limit to the number of stu-
dents that class-rooms can accommodate,
and a limit to the number of students
that professors can attend to, unless the
students are to be neglected and the pro-
fessors confined to back work. More
than one college is needed. Why, then,
if public support is to be given should it
be limited to one? Would it not be in true
accord with our High School system to
have two or three colleges in suitable
centres? And if it voluntarily has already
established these, would it not be wise
and economical on the part of the Legisla-
ture to recognize and stimulate that
voluntary effort, as in the case of Schools
of Art, Mechanics' Institutes, and other
institutions? Must the State enter into
useless competition with at least half of
the people who constitute the State?
One college may have been forced into
existence by the unjust attitude of the
State. It may have been the first in the
country free to all without distinction of
 creed. It may be the only one in the
country as far as its arts and science courses
are concerned. It may be situated in an
appropriate centre. It may be open to
both sexes, and thus to all instead of to
half the population. It may have as
many professors as University College,
and yet it is only to be kept open by the
"demominational" to be ruled out of court.
It is about time for men of candour to cease
pretending to be frightened by this boggy!
What the country needs is not phrases
but facts. It needs more than one col-
lege. In Great Britain the principle
adopted to secure and to perfect the col-
leges that are needed is that the Govern-
ment should help those who help them-
selves. On this principle it helps all the
Scottish colleges, though all of them have
theological faculties, and it is now pro-
posing to give \$20,000 a year to a new
college in Wales. We are asked to adopt
the principle of helping only those who
will not help themselves.

2. It is not in accordance with our educa-
tional system that schools, high schools,
or colleges, shall receive the whole of their
support from the Legislature. In the
case of common and high schools the
people who are chiefly benefited have to
contribute the larger part of the cost of
support. The grant that the Legislature
gives to high schools does not amount to
one-third of their annual cost. If the
province has more money to give to edu-
cation, it should first of all give it to im-
prove these. These need it most; and in
fact the best way to help the colleges is to
improve the secondary education of the
country. But what I wish to point out
now is that it does not follow because an
institution is provincial, it should there-
fore be wholly and unconditionally sup-
ported by the province. The grant to
high schools is not a grant to the colleges,
though comparatively trifling in amount
is conditioned by various considerations
such as results, the sum contributed by
the county or city, and the number of
teachers employed. A year or two ago
the University College recognized the
principle I am pointing out by imposing
class fees. May it not take one or two
more steps on the same line. \* \* \*
3. I quite agree that "higher education
cannot safely and advantageously be left
to denominational effort. I think that
the Legislature acted wisely in deter-
mining at the outset that there should be at
least one college in Ontario well equipped,
and if all the people had patronized it
high schools till its class-rooms were filled,
the province would have been called
upon, as the population increased, not to
pamper and overload the one, but to
establish another college, and then another
in different centres. But at least one
college of our province should be a grand
idea. They did so, not for mere denomi-
national ends, as is ignorantly asserted,
but from the highest public motives.
Those men were among the noblest that
ever lived in the great province. Read
the list of our benefactors and you would
know what manner of men they were.
Their names are inscribed in the capitol.
They did their work with a view to the
best interests of the country. And I say
that the country is richer from possessing
at least one college in Ontario, and more in-
tellectually independent of everyone but
the people. Everyone but the factious
who would reduce our life to the pattern
of their own brickyard will agree with me
in this. Well, is the actual history of the
country not to be recognized? If the
university question is to be reopened, is
it to be settled by the aid of patronage?
I desire one type of collegiate education
getting it at the expense of the other half,
who have built patiently and at their
own charge, after what they believe, to
be a superior type? I leave such a ques-
tion to be answered by the common sense
of the people.

The standing of Principal Grant among
the Presbyterian community cannot be
impugned. He is a recognized power—a
giant amongst men. To his direction and
management have been entrusted some of
the most important and arduous under-
takings of the denomination to which he
belongs, and in every case he has nobly
fulfilled his trust. The University of
Queen's may be said to be the creation
of his wonderful energy and marvellous
influence. When such a man speaks as head
of the great seat of learning of which the
Presbyterians of Canada are so justly
proud, it were idle to pretend that he
does not represent the vast majority of
that numerous and influential body. To
say, as one correspondent does, that be-
cause university college counts among her
sons as many Presbyterians and Presby-
terian ministers as Queen's herself the
importance of Principal Grant's utterances
is to be proportionately minimized, is an
insult to the intelligence of the jury to
whom both parties appeal. Another
writer charges the worthy Principal with
inconsistency, in that a few years ago he
advocated the very proposition which he
now so vigorously opposes. This offers
an occasion to the Mail to administer one

of its high-toned le...

of the Provincial U...
want of courtesy a...
of consistency. U...
University Endowm...
be all that was...
of other colleges...
and generously dec...
have more, and...
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proved that the...
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to increase the en...
and generosity yan...
is told in effect to...
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Grinder," the Ma...
him and its too hi...
They will not inf...
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is successfully rec...
Presbyterian divi...
Denell, Pastor of...
who writes:

Must a man who
to end University
set with all the lan...
after thirty years
circumstances have
must go on to prov...
ment? Surely not.
development of the
into account. The
ment must have reg...
of these facts is th...
other colleges are d...
the work of univer...
province. Another
which they are do...
the cost of main...
lege. The revenue
for example, is ab...
about \$18,000 is ex...
partment. The rev...
sity of Toronto an...
about \$23,000, wh...
spent in the suppor...
tinguished from
questions may fairl...

(1) Does the Uni...
to have her relat...
creased? (2) If so...
provide the increa...
Grant touched near...
University College...
posed to be amply...
no occasion theref...
of endowment shou...
In the same edito...
I have already qu...
ther—
"A few years ag...
was wanting nothi...
(Grant and Nelles)...
Now, when the Uni...
offer equally out...
Where and when...
offered in the mat...
Government support...
of Toronto? Kindl...
is only in respect o...
port that "opposit...
now offered."

The reference ma...
Principal Grant's ut...
dinner two years ag...
ant way question...
Mr. Crooks that th...
onto the "magnifi...
urged the gradua...
University to do...
shadow of ground...
meant to urge an...
University College...
chest? The best...
ever lived in the...
mean is, that it wo...
speech. The atten...
not in my judgmen...
likely to be success...
tion to the endowm...
graduates and fri...
when that attempt...
collor Mulock her...
his scheme for gra...
can say for myself...
took me completel...

The real ques...
about Principal G...
the best non-de...
tional endowmen...
This, I submit, is...
tion and ought to...
merits. The old...
of which caused n...
whether the exist...
be given entirel...
national college o...
the denomination...
possible that, if th...
denominational co...
the result might b...
the general feelin...
and is, that it wo...
fruits away the g...
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would have been...
tain college effec...
tion is radically d...
cent" endowmen...
cent for a y...
found insufficient...
it to be...
that the advic...
friends" is just...
not fair to answer...
Crown and the St...
words, "We can...
public funds for a...
Who are the "frie...
lege? First, the g...
sity of Toronto—...
ber of men, many...
tions and are well...
Mater. Secondly...
who annually rec...
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Thirdly, the larg...
posed of individ...
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who disapprove...
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tion except when...
Fourthly, a larg...
people in the pro...