The Hamilton Agents

FOR

THE WORLD

ARE

ROBINSON BROS.,

With whom orders may be left for the delivery of The World in any part of the city for 25 Cents a Month.

The Toronto World.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1882.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travelers, can have THE WORLD *mailed to them for 25 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired.*

THE FUTURE OF RAILWAY MONOPOLIES IN CANADA.

The question of provincial rights assumes a practically important aspect when we consider the necessity of legislating so as to give the state some power of controlling freight rates and other charges by which the two gigantic railway monopolies may intend to increase their dividends at the expense of the people. Even already by the action of the United States trunk lines in the matter of the freight-handlers, business in Ontario has suffered. One prominent publisher in this city has his presses stopped for weeks because he cannot get freight on from New York. The only remedy in Canada for a future of railway autocracy is either a stringent legislation as to freight charges, or an assumption by government of the control of the entire railway system. That is liable to the objection that it would vastly increase the opportunities for political corruption, the answer to which is that there could not be more than at present with the railway always ready to bid for government support. But stringent legislation on the subject of freights may be obtained when our parliamentary functions are not performed by two organized parties whose votes are controlled by a few wire-pullers whom the railways can always influence. This question is one which interests every merchant and farmer in the country, and it will make itself felt more and more.

DARKNESS OVER ALL THE LAND OF EGYPT.

Those who, like the member of The World's staff who now writes, have had considerable experience of African deserts, know that the Egyptian wastes of hot and shifting sand form a fortress impregnable to heavy armaments. The English army will hardly equal in numbers the hordes whom Moslem fanaticism will gather to Arabi's standard. Even at Alexandria the Egyptians fought bravely and made the best effort possible to maintain an untenable position. In the desert, which is the real base of Arabi's operations, the conditions are all in his favor. And he will be backed by immense hosts of Bedouin horsemen, whose Arab steeds are accustomed to desert warfare, while the riders can carry their own commissariat in the shape of a few dates and a cake of unleavened bread.

The situation does not seem improved by the fact that contrary to the confident anticipations of the Gladstone government, England appears to be isolated in European diplomacy. Germany has in direct terms declined to sanction the bombardment. France so far has stood coldly aloof. Austria's still doubtful co-operation is of little value with Germany to check her on one side and Russia on the other. The atrocities committed by the Egyptians at Alexandria ought to interest the conference of the powers in uniting to restore some sort of order, but it is doubtful how far jealousy of England will sanction further measures of aggression. No one can tell a week before hand in what direction the diplomatic wind may blow.

SPELLING REFORM.

The reform of the spelling of the English language is nearer at hand than some people imagine. Everyone admits that the present mode is arbitrary in the extreme and militates against the acquirement of English by foreigners and wastes the time of English speaking children in trying to master its vagaries. The great majority of philogists have pronounced in favor of the re-organization of the alphabet and of spelling phonetically. The opinions thus held by these reformers are gradually spreading among the body of the people and now spelling reform associations are becoming quite common in both America and England. The reform is bound to come; what is most wanted is that the change shall be intelligently brought about and that can best be secured by some understanding between the leading English philologists and grammarians in America and in the old country.

A RITUALI-TIC CONFESSIONAL AT HAMILTON.

We learn from the Hamilton Spectator of the 18th inst. of trouble at a vestry meeting of St. Mark's Episcopal church, Hamilton, where Rev. B. G. Sutherland was accused of "hearing confessions" while "sitting in the chancel of the church in his chair." The rev. gentleman acknowledged hearing confessions, but tried to make out that such practices are allowed in the English church. The reformers of that church at Smithfield thought differently and would have closed the church doors on such pastors as the Rev. Mr. Sutherland. The vestry meeting seems not to have taken any steps to vindicate their Protestantism. The same thing has happened not long ago in Toronto. A ritualistic innovation is introduced, the greater body of the congregation leave the church in disgust, and the parson has it all his own way in the vestry, with perhaps an unavailing protest from one or two.

ANOTHER WAY OF ENCOURAGING HOME MANUFACTURES.

The bond and parchment papers of Crane & Co., of Dalton Mass. are famous the world over. All the U. S. bank notes are printed on paper made at this mill which was started under the following patriotic advertisement:

AMERICANS!

Encourage your own Manufactories, and they will improve.

LADIES save your RAGS.

As the Subfcribers have it in contemplation to erect a PAPER-MILL in Dalton the enfuing fpring: and the bufinefs being very beneficial to the community at large, they flatter themselves that they shall meet with due encouragement. And that every woman, who has the good of her country, and the intereft of her own family at heart will patronize them, by faving their rags, and fending them to their Manufactory, or to the neareft Storekeeper—for which the Subfcribers will give a generous price.

HENRY WISWALL,
ZENAS CRANE,
JOHN WILLARD.

Worcefter, Feb. 8, 1801.

One way, independent of protective tariffs, to develop native industries, is for the people to take a practical interest in home manufactures, to prefer them to foreign products when they are at least equal to them in quality and price, and to respond to the appeals of new branches as the New England women appear to have done in the case of the Dalton paper mill. Our Canadian women, especially, should show their nationality by purchasing Canadian made goods, and it is equally incumbent on Canadian manufacturers to turn out such goods that being once used they will be called for a second time.

WHERE THE TUSSLE WILL COME IN.

Politicians and others are speculating as to the liklihood of the Globe passing from the control of Gordon Brown. Certain reformers are credited with a willingness to put up money to buy a controlling interest. But this will require at least three hundred thousand dollars, a sum that Canadian politicians cannot get together very easily. For Mr. Nelson, who at present controls the stock, will sell all or none, and he therefore has first to be satisfied and not less than three hundred thousand will do that. And if he is at all anxious to sell it will pay him best to keep Gordon where he is and compel them to buy at his own figures. So that moving the editor is not such an easy task. Where the editor will have the tussle with the party he has wrecked is in the replies now being sent in to the circulars of Mr. Blake to leading reformers all over the country, calling for a frank expression of opinion as to the causes of the recent liberal defeat. If these replies blame the Globe for it, as it is believed many of them do, then the managers of the reform party will have a strong indictment against Gordon, and they will no doubt present it to Mr. Nelson. But Mr. Nelson, who is about as shrewd a business man as you will meet between here and Edinburgh, will reply that $300,000 will settle their little differences. But where, we repeat, is the $300,000 to come from?

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Mail is making a great fuss over the Globe stealing its special despatches. It is beginning to find out that the telegraph amalgamation, to which it and the Globe were consenting parties, has a great deal to do with the trouble it complains of. It was a bad day for Canada and Canadian newspapers that saw the so-called Great Northwestern telegraph company gobble the Montreal and the Dominion lines.

It is known for a fact that the gobble would never have been effected had the Globe and Mail opposed it; but these two journals were hoodwinked by Erastus Wiman, and now they may kick till they are tired but it will avail nothing.

But mere amount of padding does not constitute telegraph news. The World claims that its war news is quite equal to that of the Mail though not got through the New York Herald. The associated press reports are statements of facts and when these are intelligently edited as in The World they form the most reliable information. A news editor tells news like a cheesemonger tests cheese: if he sees it narrates facts, gives numbers, time, exact statements etc. he knows this is worth all the fine writing, padding and leaded matter that make up so much of the specials of the Herald stamp.

THE TRENT VALLEY CANAL.

A correspondent writes to us advocating the construction of the Trent Valley canal. Intelligent travellers through all the country traversed by the Trent and Otonabee tell us that the precipitous and unnavigable character of the Trent, would make the cost of the necessary canals and locks enormous. Railways cost much less, and the railways centring at Peterboro' and Lindsay are already doing the work of developing that section of the province.

ABOUT HIGH FENCES.

The editor of the Berlin News observes that one of the enterprising citizens of a neighboring town has put up a $15,000 house "and like a sensible man has laid out and beautified his grounds without putting a fence around them." The editor further remarks, "We should pattern more after American cities and do away with fences. The jail should be the only fence in the city."

The name of Bishop Walsh of London is said to have been sent to Rome in connection with the vacant archbishopric of Halifax.

THE RECTORY OF ST. JAMES'.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: It is rather a daring thing to differ with an editor, but the offence will probably seem less glaring if put in the form of a query. Is it altogether correct, as stated in your editorial of 14th on "The Rectory of St. James'," to say that denial of the orthodox doctrine of the atonement and justification by faith constitutes a denial of christianity? As I do not attend St. James', and have only once heard the Rev. Mr. Rainsford preach, I have no knowledge whatever regarding either his "orthodoxy" or "unorthodoxy" in the generally accepted sense of these terms. But that "orthodoxy" has anything whatever to do with christianity, or indeed has anything more than a bowing acquaintance with it, is sufficiently evidenced by sundry portions of the Athanasian creed and the second, eleventh and seventeenth of the thirty-nine articles. Christianity consists surely in following Christ as our master and lord—in willing endeavor to frame our lives as He wills we should live; consists in doing, not in professing. Hence, though a man should doubt, or deny, every creed which human ingenuity, or priestly self-sufficiency, has ever formulated, his life may show very clearly that he has broken with nothing that can be called christianity. The "atonement" in its varied and complex theological sense is something very different from the "at-one-ment" in the biblical sense, as shown in the teachings of our Lord Himself to mean, the bringing of man into at-one-ness in will, thought and deed with their Lord and Father. Justification by faith alone, largely the invention of Martin Luther, and more pardonable in him than in those who claim it as his heirs, is a doctrine wholly ignored in our Lord's words and deeds. "Faith," where our Lord uses the word, evidently retains its original meaning of "fidelity" towards Him. It must be sadly hoisted and tortured, nay, almost crucified, ere it can be perverted into the doctrinal mystery involved by the schoolmen. The life of love to the neighbor, from love to the Lord, lived in fidelity to Him, is the essence of christianity, and any clergyman or layman who tries honestly so to live can hardly be considered out of place in any "christian" church, unless such church has ceased to be christian, and worships a creed more than it worships the Lord.

It may be that in your editorial you aimed merely to express the views held by "orthodoxy" on such matters, and sometimes it would seem as though you had succeeded. If so the day is not far distant when "christianity" will of necessity separate itself from "orthodoxy," and creed-worship be looked upon as a modified form of heathenish idolitry. It may be that the progress has begun and is making more rapid strides than is generally supposed; for the love and wisdom of Jehovah our Lord find entrance into many hearts and minds and form there charity which thinketh no evil and regards good in the life as its true "neighbor" wherever found.

J. L. F.

TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: In the daily Mail of 8th inst. I noticed a letter from Mr. J. C. Livingston, manager of the Temperance colonization society, which requires an answer. At the last meeting of the subscribers to the 2nd third lands of the society there was a committee of ten appointed to confer with the said society in order to vindicate the rights of the subscribers which have been usurped by the said society. The committee met the board (the old board) of directors, who promised everything we asked, but gave us nothing; hence Mr. Livingston's inconsistency. But what we have most to complain of is Mr. Livingston's untruthfulness, which I will here point out, viz.: the question of interest at a rate 6½ per cent com up. He (Mr. L.) said that they had to pay the government interest, and they do not pay one cent of interest, only "on overdue instalments," which would be no fault of the subscribers. Then the question of forfeiture came up. When we (the committee) asked for the whole of the money paid by the subscriber be returned to him in the event of his inability to continue to pay, or do settlement duties, he (Mr. L.) took the answer out of Mr. G. M. Rose's mouth and answered it thus: "No, but we will meet you half-way, we will return one-half, as we will have to forfeit the money paid to the government." And what did we find. Their agreement with the government is, that at the end of five years, when the final enumeration is taken by the government officer appointed for that purpose, every odd numbered section (and these are the lands disposed of by the society) not containing two settlers, the government take back the lands, and refund the money paid to the society. Now, has it not been shown quite clearly that Mr. Livingston has not spoken the truth, and if necessary, will not stop at anything, in order to carry his point. Another thing agreed to, and in fact a by-law drawn up by the committee and adopted by his (Mr L's) board, that no subscriber should forfeit his subscription, and not twenty-four hours after the adoption of said by-law, they insert an advertisement in the Mail and Globe, over the names of the president and manager, to the effect that those "September and October subscribers who do not settle their subscriptions either by note or cash on or before the 20th of June will forfeit their subscriptions, and will be sold to the first comer thereafter." In the above he admits the subscribers have a right and at the same time he says "the subscribers have no rights."

The management of this society is rather a strange conglomeration. The fact of the matter is Mr. Livingston does not intend to deal with those subscribers who were very material in the acquiring of the grant of land as was originally intended.

Thn scrip (he calls title) that this society is issuing is a delusion and a snare, and the person who accepts it as his title, gets his head into a noose. It is a cunningly devised scheme to entrap the innocent and unwary purchaser. Be cautious.

These people say that they have a grant of 2,000,000 acres; read in the official gazette of the 30th of June, when the order-in-council gave them a "grant of twenty-one townships" only. Don't be mislead by these people any more. The subscribers can bring these people to time if they will only stand by each other. I feel confident that the "Temperance colonization society," or no other society could have obtained a promise of so large a tract of land, if it was not in the "yards of names" that Mr. Livingston and others took to Ottawa, so I say that Mr. Livingstone is wrong when he says that we as subscribers have no rights, after their obtaining the land. I would suggest the appointment of a good solicitor to look into the matter in the interests of the subscribers, and bring these people to time, by sending a requisition of the subscribers to Ottawa and lay the whole matter before the minister of the interior, and we trust will be heard, and if necessary file a bill in chancery compelling them to act as honest men. I will give you more important information when the right time presents itself. Your, etc.

THOS. E. SOMERVILLE.

Toronto, June 18, 1882.

ENGLISH IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

Innovations in Modern Hebrew Service—Free Synagogues for Poor Hebrews.

From the New York Telegram.

Dev. Dr. Isaacs, editor of the Jewish Messenger, in speaking to a Telegram reporter this afternoon of the trouble in a Montreal synagogue, announced in the morning papers, on account of the introduction of English prayers into the usual Hebrew service, said: "I am of the opinion that the affair has been very much exaggerated. I am personally acquainted with Rev. Mr. Marks, rabbi of the Montreal synagogue alluded to. He is a young man and went there from Chicago about a year ago. His congregation is a conservative one, and in such congregations it is usual for selections to be read from the prophets and sermons preached in the language of the country in which they are situated. In all the synagogues in this city, even among the more orthodox, it is customary to have part of the service in English or in German, if the majority of the attendants are of that nationality. In reformed Hebrew congregations English or German hymns are customarily sung by the choir, and in some of them even slight benedictions in English have been given. I have never heard of any trouble in the synagogues of this city on account of these innovations, and if there has been a disturbance in the Montreal synagogue it may have arisen from some old, ultra, orthodox Hebrews who objected to the modern customs."

Manhood Suffrage.

From the Belleville Ontario.

A good deal is being said about the extension of the franchise to young men of sufficient age and intelligence, and who are not benefitted by other franchise acts. We hold that the franchise is a personal right which inures to the voter as a man and apart from his ownership of property. It is not as the representative of dead property that he votes, but as a live man, with important public duties towards his fellow men to discharge. Manhood suffrage would steady with the responsibility of the franchise many who assist to make the state what it is without feeling the responsibility of the voter. "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Every citizen is taxed through the custom house, and as a tax-payer he has a right to a voice in making the laws. Manhood suffrage has been found to work fairly well wherever tried, except in large cities, but large cities are difficult to govern under any system, as witness Paris, London, etc. And the fault even in these cities is not the fault of the system (for it works well everywhere), but is owing to the corruptness and dishonesty of the officials whose duty it is to enforce the laws. No earthly method can rule the turbulent crowds without some friction. Even in monarchical England they have as good as got manhood suffrage, for the franchise is so low that nearly every one, householder and lodger, has a vote. In Canada, which we all agree, has a good system, manhood suffrage obtains actually in Prince Edward island. In the other provinces we have the next thing to it, the qualification being extremely slight. No harm would be done by taking a little step forward and introducing manhood suffrage at once. In Ontario the theory of the necessity of a property qualification has been abandoned by the adoption of the income franchise.

The Wrong Announcement.

From the Evansville (Ill.) Argus.

The people of a little town in Warrick county have been hanging right over the brink of a church scandal, but are not aware of the fact, nor will they be until this copy of the Argus reaches its readers over there. Just before the close of the services last Sunday a good brother walked forward to the pulpit, handed the minister an announcement, as he thought, and asked him to read it to the congregation before he dismissed them. Just before time was called on the doxology the minister said:

"Brother Bramley has handed in the following," and in a clear voice he read the note, which ran as follows:

MY OWN PET BRAM: Are you never coming to see me again? I am dying to see my darling once more and gaze into his beloved eyes. The old mummy that calls herself your wife will never find it out. How can you endure her? Come, darling, to the one who truly loves you. Your own and only MARY.

The good brother had handed in the wrong announcement. At the close of the reading the minister looked horror-struck, the congregation stared at Bramley with cold, hard stares, and his wife rose up in her seat and glared at him like a tigress. He was equal to the occasion, however, and rising calmly, and with a look of perfect resignation on his face he said:

"Brothers and sisters: It may appear strange to you that I should ask our beloved pastor to read such a terrible thing as that from the pulpit, but the best way to fight the devil is to fight him boldly face to face. The writer of that vile note is unknown to me, but it is evidently some depraved child of sin who is endeavoring to besmirch my christian reputation. I shall use every endeavor to ferret out the writer, and if discovered, will fearlessly proclaim her name, and hold her up to the contempt of all good christian people."

He sat down amid murmurs of approbation and sympathy.

Beautiful Oshawa.

From the Oshawa Vindicator.

We clip the following paragraph from the West Durham News, Bowmanville, as showing the high opinion our sister towns have of our shade trees:

"It might do our town some good if our town councillors would some day go to Oshawa and spend a couple of hours there in driving and walking up and down its streets, so that they might see how beautiful a town can be made by a proper planting of shade trees. Oshawa has miles of streets planted with beautiful shade trees, and now, when in full leaf, they afford a delightful shade for pedestrians, besides adding greatly to the beauty of the town. The trees are chiefly maple, and have not been cut in two, or hurt by the kind of framework with which we encompass our trees when we plant them, but are strong and healthy, and without any broken bark or disfigurement to spoil their appearance or hurt their growth."

We are apt to overlook the good points in our town, and grumble because we are not as other towns but there are few places in the dominion of Canada to-day equal to Oshawa in point of lovely shade trees, and we should cultivate this important feature, and make Oshawa a by-word for loveliness in the mouth of every person in the dominion. It could be done with very little inconvenience to the majority of ratepayers by just planting one or two trees a year. Keep the ball rolling.

John S. Ross, ex-M.P. of Iroquois, who died very suddenly not long since, left an estate valued at $60,000. He made no will, and the property will be divided among seven children and his widow.

A Relic of Burns.

We are informed at first hand of a most interesting discovery in the Highlands of Scotland. In making some alterations in an old cottage on the estate of Gairloch, the seat of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, baronet, formerly occupied for some time by the poet Burns, there were found between the ceiling and the thatch some original MSS. in the handwriting of the illustrious bard, and which have not been included in any of his works. Possibly the most interesting may be the verse meant as a preface to "Scots wha' hae," of which our informant has favored us with a copy:

At Bannockburn proud Edward lay,
The Scots they were na' far away,
But waiting for the break o' day
To show them wha' were best.

The sun peeped o'er yon purple heath
To usher in the dawn of death,
As Bruce wi' soul-inspiring breath
His followers thus addressed—

The good sense of the poet in omitting the above lines will be confessed. The measure of the fourth and eighth lines was afterwards altered in the rest of the poem. The occasion of Burns' sojourn in the Highlands was a desire for literary seclusion under the patronage of the Duchess of Athole and other noble persons.

Ravages of Diphtheria.

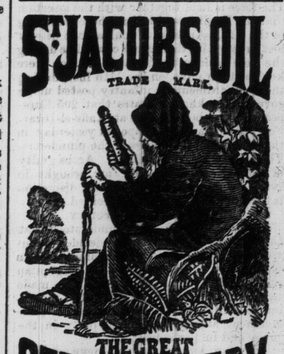
The Kingston Whig contains particulars of a terrible affliction that has fallen upon a family named Glen, living on Amherst island. Early this month the family were attacked with diphtheria, no doubt produced by the use of unhealthy water. The heat had caused the germ of disease to locate in the throats of the large family, numbering ten, most of whom were soon reduced to a very critical condition. At first little apprehension was felt, but the disease developed into a most malignant form and four of the children quickly followed each other to the grave. Those who died were aged 3, 6, 9 and 14 years respectively. Now one older has departed. The neighbors, perceiving the terrible character of the disease, could not be induced to approach the house, and the care of the poor sufferers devolved almost entirely upon the father, mother and doctor. The remaining three children are convalescent.

A Great Legal Authority.

Personally Judge Black of Pennsylvania is nearly six feet in height, with shaggy gray eyebrows that in repose give his features a sternness of expression which is quickly melted away in the humorous expression of his eyes, or as the animation of expression steals over his face which has never worn a beard. He is of ruddy, healthy complexion, strong bodily frame and erect carriage, and his careful habits of living and cheerful mind give promise of still many years of life. Mr. Black's wife, a daughter of Chauncey Forward, whom he married fifty-one years ago, still lives to grace his home. About the time he married he also embraced the religious faith of the Disciples of Christ, or "Campbellites," of which church he is still a member. Mr. Black's pen is hardly ever idle, and a volume of his writings, edited by ex-Senator Buckalew has been promised. Mr. Black is a great social favorite, and is not only a good talker, but what is more, a good listener.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents bottle.



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SAIL BOATS! SAIL BOATS

I have now on hand a lot of sail boats (chaloupes. 18 and 22 feet long, 2 feet 9 inches deep, 5 feet 6 inches broad. They are guaranteed safe and finished in galvanized iron. Address for price,

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GREAT

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The Celebrated Orator

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The Elegant Excursion Steamer

EMPRESS OF INDIA,

Will leave Custom House Wharf at 9 a.m., calling at Queen's wharf. Returning will leave at 6 p.m.

Fare for Round Trip, - - - 50cts

Including admission to grounds. Season tickets 0cts extra admission. On Thursday the steamer will leave for Camp Ground at 9 a.m. Returning will leave at 4 p.m. Olcott on Friday at 8 a.m. Low Rates for excursion parties to all points.

E. H. VANDUSEN, Captain. C. J. McCUAIG, Manager.

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(Scarboro' Heights.)

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QUEEN VICTORIA!

IS NOW MAKING

3 ROUND TRIPS DAILY. 3

at the following hours, from York street wharf calling at Church street 5 minutes later.

11 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M.

Brass and String Band Saturday. Fare and return 25c., Children 10c., 50 tickets for $5.

J. H. BOYLE, Manager.

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Wednesday and Saturday. Brass and String Band afternoon and evening. Tickets 25c.

German Singing society musical excursion to Hamilton Monday, 17th inst., at 7:30 a. m. Return tickets 75c.

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JESSIE McEDWARDS

WILL LEAVE

MOWAT'S WHARF

Every Half Hour for

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Mixed	11.12 a.m.	6.52 p.m
Belleville Local	5.07 p.m.	9.57 a.m
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Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.20 p.m
" Night Express	11.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m
Stratford and London Express	8.00 a.m.	10.00 p.m
" " Local	3.45 p.m.	1.05 p.m
Stratford Local	5.25 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
Georgetown Mixed	6.40 p.m.	8.25 a.m

GREAT WESTERN.

Stations—Foot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets

	Leave.	Arrive.
N w York Mail	3.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express	9.55 a.m.	4.30 p.m
London Local & Detroit Express	7.10 a.m.	1.15 p.m
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	5.55 p.m.	10.20 a.m
Detroit & Chicago Express	12.50 p.m.	10.35 p.m
New York & Chicago Express	11.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m

Trains leave Simcoe street five minutes later.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

For Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going and returning (every day except Sunday).

Leave Yonge street 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 4.10, and 6 20 p. m.

Returning, leave Mimico 8.15, 11.15 a. m., 2.00, 4.50, and 7.10 p. m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN

Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	5.00 p. m.	10.10 a.m
Accommodation	11.45 p. m.	2.45 p.m
Mail	7.45 a. m.	8.25 p.m

Trains leave Union Station Eight minutes and Brock Street Fifteen minutes later.

CREDIT VALLEY.

Station—Union depot.

LEAVE

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. To the North, West, Southwest, South and Northwest	7.30 a.m
PACIFIC EXPRESS. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest	12.30 a.m
EXPRESS. To the West and North	4.30 p.
Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 7.30 a m. and 12.30	
Orangeville Express	2.45 p.m

ARRIVE

From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus	6.20 p.m
From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit	10.50 a.m.
From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit	6.20 p.m
From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus	10.30 p.m.
From Kansas City St. Louis and Chicago	10.30 p.m.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail	7 35 a m	10.35 a. m.
Owen Sound, Harriston and Teeswater Express	4.35 p.m.	9.25 p.m

MIDLAND.

Station, Union Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Mail	7.00a. m.	9.15 p.m
Local	4.55p.m.	10.20 a. m

STAGES

ELGINTON STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m .30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.
Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m

THORNHILL STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.
Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street ea 3.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

RICHMOND HILL STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,

for Leslieville Woodbine driving park, Victoria park, and Ben Lamond.

Leave Station, Don bridge, foot o King street. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m 12, noon; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 4.30, 5.40, 6.30, 7.30 8.30, 9.30 p.m.

Returning leaves Ben Lamond 6.00, 8.20, 9.10 10.10, 11.10 a.m.; 12.10, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40 4.40, 5.40 6.40 7.40 8.40, 9.40 p.m

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