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THE WORLD,

TORONTO.

THE TORONTO WORLD

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1883.

MONOPOLY—REAL AND IMAGINARY.

The present strike having brought up the question of telegraph monopoly before the public, the Hamilton Times thinks the opportunity a good one for attacking the alleged monopoly enjoyed by protected manufacturers. But the two cases are not parallel at all; they are in fact widely divergent and different from each other.

In the United States the Western Union has almost a monopoly of the telegraph business; and the same company under another name has something still nearer to a monopoly in Canada. But a cotton factory, a woollen factory, a foundry or a machine shop is not, and never can be, a monopoly in the same way or to the same effect on the public as a railway or telegraph company. Factories and workshops may be multiplied indefinitely by private enterpise, if there appears to be room for more in the country; but who, we ask, would ever think of starting another telegraph company in Canada, except for the purpose of selling out to the present monopolists? Two years ago the free trade papers proved, by figures which it is supposed cannot lie, that the cotton companies were making enormous dividends on their investments. This year the same infallable authorities have proved that, owing to the multiplication of cotton factories and their overproduction of goods, beyond the country's wants, they have nearly ceased paying dividends altogether, and are running at a loss. If this be true then, surely, the people are getting cheap cotton goods; but in such case what becomes of the monopoly bugbear, in connection with home manufacture?

If in any town there are only ten stores, with evidence before every one's eyes that there is enough custom there for fifteen, the other five can very quickly be started by parties having money or credit. So, if there be a too limited number of foundries in the country, with a lack of competition and too high prices as the consequence, men of means can quickly be found to start several more. But where could we find a body of capitalists that would venture now to build another railway between Toronto and Montreal to compete with the Grand Trunk and the syndicate? The difference between the two kinds of cases is vital, fundamental; and it is apparent at a glance. In professing not to see this difference the Times is surely affecting a degree of stupidity which it would not like to be charged with.

TAXES AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

Under the title of "Municipal Extravagance" Mr. Arthur Blake Ellis furnishes a contribution to the Atlantic Monthly for July. The paper is one well worthy of study, not alone by those who have the management of the municipal finances, but by the tax-payers who contribute their large percentages to the support of extravagant municipal governments. The article does not, however, touch so fully upon the subject of extravagance, on the part of municipal governments as, in our opinion, one would be lead to suppose from the title. The writer has more to say, really, upon the subject of taxes, than extravagance. The two, it is true, are closely identified, and yet, in their general bearing, are quite dissimilar. It is true that the taxpayers, as a rule, in this country, do not have as much to say concerning the expenditure of the money they pass over to the public officials, as do the actual producers and consumers, the great body of working people, who pay comparatively little or no taxes, but who contribute liberally, by votes, in the selection of public officials. The subject of how to remedy what has long seemed, by many, to be a serious evil, that is, the denying to those who pay no taxes any participation in the voice of its expenditures, has long been, and still remains, a vexed question. Many who have written upon this branch of political economy have treated it theoretically rather than practically. Mr. Ellis attributes the support of public schools, charities and hospitals, as being largely responsible for high rates of taxation. This may prove to be true in certain instances, but we think that a broader and more rigid examination into municipal expenditures of the whole country would show that a very large proportion of municipal indebtedness had been contracted for quite different purposes, such, for instance, as waterworks, gas works, sewerage, construction of railroads, bridges, improvement of streets, etc. However this may be, it is very true, as Mr. Ellis remarks, that "Every rate taxpayer is interested in the proper distribution of the burdens of local taxation. When certain individuals of a community are taxed out of proportion to others, it creates a sense of injustice, which cannot fail to react on all classes. Where the wealthy taxpayer is obliged to pay more than his share of the assessment, he will contrive some legal means, as above suggested, of avoiding it in the future; if no other way by removal to a less exacting neighborhood. If personal property was subject to taxation where he formerly dwelt, the increase of the burden is all the more severe for those who are obliged to remain. It is estimated that the city of Boston has lost from its assessment roll during the last twelve years over a hundred million dollars. The importance of some change in the law has been frequently emphasized by the tax commissioners. Somebody must bear the strain, unless it is proposed to go into insolvency." Is it to be understood that personal property should not be made subject to taxation? It is well known, this is one of the perplexing questions with which the municipal authorities, tax payers and legislators have to contend, and it is one that cannot be too carefully and too thoroughly studied. If only those upon whom the burden of taxation rested had a voice in the selection of those officials to whom are entrusted the management of municipal finances, there might be, it is true, less extravagance, but as to whether it would prove generally beneficial is a question for debate.

THE POSTOFFICE ON SUNDAY.

There has been considerable objection to the despatching of mails from the Toronto postoffice on Sunday, indeed the opposition was sufficient to induce the authorities to withdraw from the line they had determined on of extending the conveniences afforded by the Toronto office. But forty years ago the Toronto postoffice was open for a portion of the Sunday and the mails both despatched and delivered. And subsequently the Lord's day act, when passed, made special exception from its provisions of all work on the Sabbath in connection with the mails. Parliment evidently intended that when the mails could be forwarded on Sunday they should. In Quebec the postoffice is open on Sunday at certain hours and now the Montreal Gazette, while it opposes certain wholesale changes in the office there, advocates the following:

The postoffice authorities being disposed to increase the accommodation to the public, there are several desirable changes which can be made without causing the additional expenditure which some of our contemporaries are anxious to establish. The office, for instance, might be opened to the public at least half an hour earlier in the morning, and the lobby kept open for the convenience of box-holders until 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening. Neither of these changes involve new expense, although they may entail somewhat more work upon a portion of the staff. Then on Sunday the lobby might, with advantage to a large portion of the population who are unable to visit the office at the present hour of closing, be kept open until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the sorting of letters and the general delivery being closed, as now, at 10 o'clock. By these changes the public convenience will be admirably suited, the staff will be burdened with no unreasonably heavy work, and the expense of the office will not be increased.

Some of these changes might be adopted in Toronto. The lobby should certainly be kept open till 9 at night, and for a short time on Sundays. The additional cost thereof would be trifling, while a large portion of the community would be benefitted.

A COOL SPELL IN SUMMER.

In these latitudes a touch of frost, or of a temperature coming very near to it, comes pretty regularly early in June. But for the latter half of July and the beginning of August to be as cool as in this year is certainly an exceptional experience; probably not occurring more than twice or thrice in a long life time. This cold snap, by the way, appears to be drawing to a close, and yesterday there were indications of "a thaw." The New York Herald says that the most likely explanation of the present cool spell in summer is to be found in the existence of unusually heavy ice in the region of Behring Straits, and the consequent coldness of Behring sea, as reported by a good authority in a recent number of "Science." Whether the cool waves from this far away northwestern region will affect the ripening of the crops in Manitoba or not is now uncertain, says the Herald.

The occasional fall of temperature at this critical period of Northwestern agriculture is not desirable. But where no heavy frosts are the result the chief injury is the delay in the ripening of the crops. But the effect of these cool Manitobian waves will probably be felt in the continuance of severe local storms in the Northwest and in the lake-bordering states during the coming week. If, however, the exceptionally low temperatures observed this month in Manitoba are due to the chilling ice masses in the vicinity of Behring Strait, it may be fairly inferred that, as these masses are now rapidly melting away, their influence on the northwest winds which reach Manitoba will be constantly diminishing as August advances.

"A Woman" writes to the Montreal Witness complaining that Recorder's court justice there is far from dealing out even-handed justice to men and women respectively. She affirms that, while women found guilty of trifling offences are severely punished, men guilty of far worse offences are let off easily. And she cites the following record, for dates near the end of July: 24th. Ellen Clancy, loitering and begging on Dorchester street, 15 months. Six men drunk, disturbing the peace and assaulting the police, one discharged, others fined $5 or $10 or from 15 days to one month. 25th. Assaulting an unprotected woman, two men fined $10 and sent down for one month and two months. This is headed "Properly punished," but in the list of daily defaulters "Maggie Hamilton, a young woman" (not an old offender, I suppose), for vagrancy and loitering near the station late at night, was fined $20 or six months, while the two carters got off with $5 each. Mr. William Innis, no occupation, lying drunk, $5. John Campbell, wife beating, one month. 26th. "A brace of wife-beaters," fined $10 or one month. "A terrible place." "A short time ago the city police raided the den, and took out five men, only one of whom was fined, however.

The Montreal Witness argues that there are no vested rights in telegraphy. There appears, says our contemperary, to be a general impression prevailing among business men that the government is not at liberty to establish a telegraph system and work it without infringing upon the charter rights and privileges of the companies already operating lines. It seems to be taken for granted that if the government establishes a system of its own for the benefit and protection of the public that it will be under some kind of an obligation more or less binding to buy up the property and franchises of these companies' at the companies' own valuation. These impressions have no foundation whatever. The government is under no obligation of the kind. There is no consideration either of law or of equity which would prevent the government from undertaking at once with the consent of parliamant the establishment of a telegraphic system.

The Peterboro Review, a conservative journal, is not afraid to criticise the acts of its party and the party organs. It condemned the Mail for its attitude on the boundary dispute, and now it passes its "strongest condemnation" on the appointment of Chapleau, the dismissed secretary of the public works department, to a shrievalty in the Northwest. But the Review justly complains of the reform journals which have been trying to make too much out of the Review's candor and outspokenness. As for the appointment of Chapleau the reformers cannot say much: their leaders at Ottawa were in negotiation with this same Chapleau all last session to bring him and some of his friends over to the liberal side. He is the man who threatened to sue The World for publishing him as one of the parties who stole the John Macdonell-Tupper correspondence from the public works department and turned it over to the Globe.

France has entered upon a career of political progress, and the question whether a thousand Comte de Chambords or Comte de Paris live or die ought not to affect the republic. The one great advantage that a republic has over every other form of government is the fact that the death of a public character, however notable he may have been, although he may be missed, is not essential to stable and good government. A republic avails itself of the talents and services of all citizens, but no one individual citizen is indispensible to its existence. Men may come and men may go, but a republic will go on forever, provided its real principles are practiced and upheld, and the chief one is government by the people and for the people, and not government of the people by one or a few persons.

"Will New York be the Final World Metropolis?" is a question W. C. Conant will ask in the September Century and answer in the affirmative with a curious array of facts and arguments. He predicts that before another century passes New York's population "will surpass that of London, and that it will be the unrivaled centre of finance and commerce, of luxury and fashion, of art and literature—the heart and brain, in a word, of the civilized world."

The St. John Sun is authorized to contradict the statement to which several papers have given currency, that the finance department has discovered certain forgeries in large dominion notes and is investigating the some. The department has no knowledge of any forgeries, either great or small.

The two party organs present anything but an edifying spectacle in their frantic endeavors to get the better of each other in the latest phase of the boundary dispute as developed at Rat Portage. They might as well give us a rest. In due time the courts will dispose of the case.

Rossin House.

The Rossin is the largest hotel in Canada, only two blocks from Union station, corner King and York streets, finest situation in Toronto. Its thoroughly first-class appointments, large corridors, lofty ceilings, spacious, clean and well ventilated rooms (the whole house having been painted, frescoed and decorated this spring), detached and en suite, polite and attentive employees in every apartment, together with unexcelled cuisine, make it specially attractive to the travelling public. Elevator running day and night. Hot and cold baths on each floor. Electric bells in rooms. Fire escape in each bed-room. Prices graduated.

Himalaya (the abode of snow from the Sanscrit "hima," snow, and "alaya," abode) is the most elevated and stupendous system on the globe. The tea plant can be cultivated along the entire southern face of the Himalaya to an elevation of 5000 feet, but the best is produced at from 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea, and the best only is sold by the Li-Quor Tea company at 39 cents per lb.

At the seaside: 'Why, dear, we must have a nurse; the baby is teething, and will cry all night." "Well, let him yell: those stuck-up neighbors of ours, the Joneses, are in the next boarding-house. If they hear him, they will recognize his voice, and know that we are at the shore, too."

THE WHIRLPOOL.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR:—Since the death of brave Captain Webb, this part of the Niagara has acquired additional interest, and is visited at least by a ten-fold increase of sight-seers. Although for the past twenty-five years I have been visiting more or less at the falls I never saw the whirlpool until a few days ago. The fate of Capt. Webb made me very anxious to see it. I found it very different from impressions I had previously formed upon the representations of others.

It is not a whirlpool, but a basin in which the direct current of the river is arrested before the water makes its escape at right angles towards Lewiston. The current does not strike the bank directly, but cesses some distance from the bank—from which point the water assumes a comparatively placid form and moves to the right and left towards the escape or exit. There is no vortex. All tales about the doings of the vortex therefore are fabulous.

If it is a fact that Captain Webb was last seen in the basin on the Canadian side of the current, then he was alive and must have come there, if not by conscious, certainly by instinctive, effort. By predetermination he took the middle of the river, and his course from the start being in the centre—had death ensued according to the conclusion of the doctors who performed the post mortem examination, by the re-actionary force of the water, Webb could not have left the centre of the current but must have been carried to that point in the basin where the current in its great violence is arrested. Webb had left the centre of the current in accordance with his plan and intention to land on the Canadian side. Then it was he must have received the knock on the head that cost him his life, and but for which knock he would certainly have accomplished his marvellous feat.

It is sheer nonsense to suppose a dead man's course would be diverted to the Canadian side from the main current. On the contrary, if the body left the centre at all the course it would take would be towards the escape on the American side. On the Canadian side he had an adverse current to encounter, and although he had come in contact with rocks still on he came a considerable distance before he sank, and the normal attitude of the consummate swimmer never left him. Paralysis resulted from the concussion of the head with rocks. I am persuaded Captain Webb's death was caused by this accident. Had he kept straight on in the centre of the current to nearly that point in the basin—erroneously called the vortex—but in reality where the water finds equilibrium, or the force of the current is balanced, and then have struck for the Canadian shore with the return current to the left, he would have been alive to-day.

While at the whirlpool I was particular to ascertain where the captain was last seen. A number of people were there on the day watching for him. The evidence is conclusive that he diverted his course to the Canadian side. Up to this time he must have been alive and moving with determination and confidence. But it was for the poor fellow the narrow, fatal spot where, if the waters do not drown, the rocks will kill; that is, the reactionary force, viz., that of coming through the rapids which killed Webb. Rather than break his word or have his honor tarnished by the odium of coward or anything mean, Captain Webb lost his life. In his time, while he had performed wonderous deeds, he had saved lives. I would like to see a monument erected to the memory of such a man, on Canadian soil, by Canadians alone.

Yours, VERITAS.

Toronto, Aug. 6, 1883.

Gentlemanly Brigands.

Constantinople Dispatch (July 17) to London Standard.

Mr. Alexander Corpi, who reached the capital this morning after twelve days detention among the brigands in the neighborhood of Ismidt, gives the following narrative of his misadventure: "On the afternoon of Thursday, July 5, I was given orders for some alterations outside the building occupied by my silk factory, when suddenly I was surrounded and seized by nine individuals of suspicious appearance. I asked what object they might have in securing my person, whereupon they stated that they wanted money. I remarked that I had none on me, but if released I would give a promissory note for a reasonable amount. That the brigands, for such they were, declined, and finally they hurried me off on foot to a spot eight hours distant, where a halt was ordered by the chief of the party. The brigands then formed a council to decide upon the most suitable place to take me for the purpose of communicating with my family, in the near vicinity. Ismidt was selected, as offering every facility in this respect. On Sunday, the 7th instant, we reached the spot agreed upon, which is situated in a mountainous district some two hours from the town of Ismidt. Negotiations then commenced for the purpose of fixing the amount of ransom. The first figure named was £50,000, but finally, after several days bargaining, they consented to take £1000. Means were then found to dispatch a messenger to my family with the news of my whereabouts and a request that they would forward the last named sum in order to effect my release. According to agreement, I had explained in my letter that the amount of the ransom was to be accompanied by not more than three men. These formalities being complied with, two trusted servants of my family in charge of the money at length reached the scene of my captivity. The gold pieces were counted, and I was declared a free man. The captain of the band returned me the cash I had with me at the time I was captured, and handed my servants four liars for their trouble in bringing the ransom. Indeed, from first to last I had no reason to complain of my treatment. A man servant and a woman cook were told off for attendance on me. I had many chats with the brigands, who were all Greeks. They showed considerable forethought for the welfare of the rural population by expressing the hope that my misadventure would not lead me to give up working the silk factory, as such a decision on my part would entail misery upon a number of villagers who depended upon their employment there for their daily bread. 'You need have no fear in future,' they added; 'we will guarantee your safety.' Before separating from the band we became such excellent friends that the chief hinted he had an important capture in view, and that, if successful, he would return the whole of my ransom." Immediately that Mr. Corpi was out of the hands of the brigands the Turkish troops were sent off in pursuit and every effort is being made to capture the band.

Scraps of Information.

"As quick as lightning" is a phrase well chosen to illustrate an inconceivable rapidity, but of those who use the expression probably very few appreciate its full meaning, for Sir Charles Wheatstone has shown that a flash of lightning lasts less than a millionth part of a second. This is vastly more rapid than our perception of the flash, and at least one-tenth of a second must elapse—according to Professor Swan—before our sluggish sight can take in the full effect of the light. On account of the slowness of our perception we never see the light at its real intensity. Professor Tait has suggested that the full brilliancy must be in some degree comparable with the sun, as Wheatstone's and Swan's date prove that the apparent brightness of the landscape as lit up by a lightning flash is less than one hundred thousandth part of what it would be were the lightning permanent. The apparent brightness, it should be mentioned, was shown by Swan to diminish in about the ratio borne by the length of time required for us to perceive it.

Paris has lost a celebrity in the person of Alfred Mouchet, who for many years was well known as l'homme au seau, or the bucket-man. By trade he was a horse dealer's assistant; but it was as the champion eater of the French capital that he became famous. Upon one occasion he consumed at a single sitting a turkey, a leg of mutton, a pound of cheese, several pounds of bread and a bucketful of wine; and in 1876, after a contest of two hours, he vanquished a man named Dietrich, who had been pitted against him by an Englishman, the defeated competitor only surrendering after having eaten eight pounds of mutton, eight pounds of chicken and a proportionate quantity of bread. The victory cost the champion a serious illness, and in the following year Dr. Lacha', who had attended him, read before the academy of medicine a curious paper, in which he declared his conviction that, with the exception of a Basque named Lorion, who had been accustomed to consume fifteen pounds of bread a day, Mouchet was the greatest eater that ever lived.

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

"Man," says Victor Hugo, "was the conundrum of the eighteenth century; woman is the conundrum of the nineteenth century." A gallant, impulsive editor adds: "We can't guess her; but we'll never give her up; no, never."

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If so, don't delay too long. We have cured hundreds of patients suffering from consumption, bronchitis, laryngitis, asthma, catarrh and catarrhal deafness, who could not have been helped had they delayed one month longer. And we have refused treatment to over 100 cases during the last year who delayed one month too long. By the use of cold inhalations conveyed to the diseased parts by the spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, and other proper local and constitutional treatment, we are curing thousands of cases of the above-named diseases every year. Write, enclosing stamp for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable references. Address International Throat & Lung Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto; 13 Philip's square, Montreal, P. Q.; 81 Lafayette avenue, Detroit, Mich.; or 106 Alexander street Winnipeg, Man.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

From the Weekly (Toronto) Mail, Aug. 3d.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination—this accomplished, he claims the catarrh is practically cured and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him two years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Mr. A. H. Dixon, 505 and 307 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp, for his treatise on catarrh.

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GRAND TRUNK.

Union Station foot of York or Simcoe Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
East.		
Montreal Day Express	6.52 a.m.	11.07 a.m
Lightning Express	8.07 a.m.	
" Night Express	7.17 p.m.	9.22 a m
Mixed	12.37 p.m.	6.17 p.m.
Cobourg Local	5.07 p.m.	9.05 a.m
West.		
Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.20 p.m.
" Night Express	10.30 p.m.	6.15 a.m.
Stratford & Goderich Express	7.45 a.m.	11.10 a.m
Guelph Local	6.10 p.m.	8.50 a.m.
Stratford, London & Goderich Express	3.45 p.m.	11.05 p.m

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 Union Station 6.45 and 10.35 a. m., 2.05, 4.15, and 5.40 p. m.

Returning, leave Mimico 8.15 11.15 a. m., 2.40 4.50, and 6.40 p. m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN

Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	5.10 p. m.	9.10 a.m
Accommodation	11.55 a. m.	1.45 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 — 7.10 a. m
- Orangeville Express — 7.55 p.m
- Pacific Express. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest — $1.00 p.m
- Express. To the West and North — 4.50 p.m
- Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 11.30 p.m.

ARRIVE
- From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus — 9.30 a.m
- And Express from Orangeville — 10.30 a.m
- From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago — 10.15 a.m
- From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit — 3.40 p.m
- From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus — 6.35 p. m

GREAT WESTERN.

Union Station foot of York or Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Mail	3.35 p.m.	4.05 p.m
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express	8.55 a.m.	12.30 p.m
London Local & Detroit Express	7.15 a.m.	11.10 p.m
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	6.10 p.m.	10.15 a.m
Detroit & Chicago Express	12.50 p.m.	10.30 p.m
New York & Chicago Express	11.50 p.m.	7.45 a.m
Mixed from Hamilton		9.10 a.m
Hamilton Sunday Train	1.00p.m.	8.25 p.m

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.

Union Station, foot of York or Simcoe str eets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail	7.30 a m	11.45 a.m
Owen Sound, Harriston and Teeswater Express	4.35 p.m.	9.35 p.m

MIDLAND.

Station, Union Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Mail	7.00a. m.	9.15 p.m
Local	4.55p.m.	10.30 a. m
Mixed	6.00 a.m	8.00 p.m

STAGES

EGLINGTON STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m 7.30 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 east 3.20 p.m

COOKSVILLE STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY.

Summer Service.

Going East—Leaves Don Bridge 6.40, 9.00, 10.00 11.15 a.m.; 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.30, 7.30 p.m.; Saturdays only, 9.30 p.m. *Going West*—Leaves Norway 6, 8.20 a.m.; Woodbine 8.10, 9.30, 9.30, 10.20 a.m. Norway 1, 7, 1.10, 3.30, 5.20 p.m.; Woodbine 4.20, 5.35, 7.10 p.m.

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