SUMMER SPORTS.

Keen Contest Between Windsor and Detroit Gun Clubs.

Racing at Gravesend—Baseball Scores and Other Matters in the Line of Amusement.

THE TURF

GRAVESEND EVENTS—FRIDAY.

First race, 6 furlongs—Oporto 1, Ornus 2, Halton 3. Time, 1:15¼.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Longbrook 1, Hartford 2, Drum Major 3. Time, 1:03¼.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Charmion 1, Pedestrian 2, Derfargilla 3. Time, 1:14¼.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Marshall 1, Shelley Tuttle 2, Wormser 3. Time, 1:14¾.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Florence 1, Innocent 2, Gordius 3. Time, 1:02¼.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Chesapeake 1, Volunteer Second 2, Arab 3. Time, 1:15¼.

MASCOT'S FAST MILE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22.—The races here to-day were well attended. In the free-for-all class pacing Mascot won in straight heats, Crawford second, Prima Donna third. Best time, 2:08½.

2:14 class trot—Mark Sirius won, Idolf second, Answer three. Best time, 2:15.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.

At Cleveland—	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	4	6	3
Cleveland	11	13	3

Batteries—Kennedy, Foutz and Dailey; Lachance, Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Hurst.

At Chicago—			
Chicago	1	3	1
Baltimore	0	6	1

Batteries—McGill and Lange; Mullane and Robinson. Umpire—Lynch.

At Louisville—			
Philadelphia	3	5	1
Louisville	5	12	12

Batteries—McGinness and Clements; Hemming and Grim. Umpire—Hornung.

Game called end of 8th inning.

At Cincinnati—Game postponed; rain.

At St. Louis—St. Louis vs New York; rain.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg vs. Washington; rain.

THE TRIGGER.

CLOSE CONTEST.

WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 22.—The Detroit and Windsor teams have had the hottest contest in the history of trap-shooting hereabouts during the past season. The teams won four matches each, and the final contest was shot off yesterday, resulting in a victory for the Canadian experts by one bird. Scores: Windsor 179, Detroit 178.

ATHLETICS.

BIG STAKES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Mitchell says: "I have not yet affixed my signature to the articles to fight Corbett, but I probably will do so to-morrow. I have agreed to sign to fight for $40,000 at Coney Island the third week in December.

THE WHEEL.

NOT ALL A DREAM.

I dreamed I saw of bicyclists
Ten thousand in a troop,
And every mother's son of them
Had on the monkey stoop.
—[Kansas City Journal.

HYSLOP'S TIME BEATEN.

TORONTO, Sept. 22.—Several hundred spectators at Rosedale to-night saw W. A. Rhodes break the Canadian records, he rode five miles and when he had finished had done the fastest riding ever seen in Canada. At every mile of the distance his times were: One mile, 2:22 1-5; 2 miles, 4:50; 3 miles, 7:27; 4 miles, 10:07 1-5; 5 miles, 12:33 1-5. The five-mile time is 22 4-5 seconds faster than Champion Hyslop's record.

RECORD BREAKING.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—W. Burgiss and F. Cole, wheelmen, have broken the tandem safety record for 100 miles. They rode from Hitchin to Peterborough, 50 miles and, return in 5 hours and 30 minutes. The best previous record of the kind was made by Holbein and Brown, who covered 100 miles in 5 hours and 36 minutes.

DRAUGHTS.

The veteran Martins says the "Herd Laddie" is all wrong, both as to the number of matches they have played and their results. He adds that Wyllie never was qualified to beat him in an unrestricted match, but that he certainly has defeated Wyllie, and believes he could do it again.

THE CUE.

IVES VS. ROBERTS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22.—This was the fifth night of the international match at English billiards between John Roberts, Jun., and Frank Ives. Ives won, but Roberts reached 1,275 points, making his total 4,765 to 5,000 for Ives. The contest will end to-morrow night.

CRICKET.

BYES.

Rev. R. S. Holmes, the English authority, in Cricket says the Australians are the greatest band of batsmen that have ever visited England. It will be an education to Canadian cricketers to see them play. The more good cricket we see, the more public interest in the game will increase.

Secretary J. E. Hall, of the Canadian Cricket Association, has called a meeting of that body for Oct. 2 at the Walker House for the purpose of selecting a team to meet the Gentlemen of Australia eleven, which will be in Toronto on Oct. 14, 16 and 17. The association will decide whether an eleven or fifteen will be placed in the field against the Australian eleven. The Rosedale grounds have been secured for the match, which is causing the greatest anticipation from cricketers all over the country.

WAS WEALTHY ONCE,

But Drink Dragged Him Down to Disgrace.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—John B. Smyth, a dissipated-looking, grey-haired man, 50 years old, of No. 462 West One Hundred and Forty Sixth street was committed for examination by Justice Feitner at the Harlem Police Court on the complaint of his wife, Susan.

Smyth at one time was a wealthy man, a member of the Real Estate Exchange, and lived on Washington Heights, but his fondness for drink has ruined him. Mrs. Smyth says that he has strange hallucinations at times, believing that men are trying to kill him. She caused his arrest on Monday night, after he had beaten her and broken a lot of dishes.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

How Long Does It Take

For you to decide that the best place in London to get your supplies of teas, coffees, etc., and secure superb presents free is at the Empire Tea Company's, three doors from Kingsmill's? With lots of branch stores, immense purchases (all cash), no issues, the advantages for you are apparent. Thirteen pounds of granulated sugar for 50 cents, upon profit-sharing system. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, three doors from Kingsmill's.

THE HICKEY HOMICIDE.

John Vrooman Gets Four Years in Penitentiary.

Story of the Tragedy—Other Cases Before the Assizes.

WINDSOR, Sept. 27.—Mr. Justice Falconbridge sentenced Vrooman, who was convicted of manslaughter yesterday to four years at Kingston Penitentiary. A largely-signed petition for clemency was presented to the court.

John Vrooman was charged with murdering James Hickey. Hickey was a driver by trade. His business called him from home the most of the time, and the prisoner being a friend, visited his house quite frequently during his absence. Finally trouble arose between husband and wife, and the latter left the home of her husband, and has not returned. Hickey imagined that Vrooman had something to do with her absence, and threatening revenge, said he would kill him. He met the prisoner, who was riding in a buggy, on June 12 last, and stated his suspicions, but Vrooman denied any knowledge regarding the wife, and Hickey said if he would call at an office on the dock he could prove the contrary, whereupon Hickey got into the rig with Vrooman. They had proceeded but a short distance when hot words were exchanged. Hickey struck Vrooman twice in the face with his fist, upon which the latter took a heavy revolver from his hip pocket and shot Hickey through the heart.

The crown were unable to show any relations of a criminal character between the prisoner and Hickey's wife. It was also shown that Hickey had made threats that he would kill Vrooman. Just before the killing Vrooman called upon Magistrate Bartlett and said his life had been threatened by Hickey and asked what he should do. The magistrate said he had better have him bound over to keep the peace. Within twenty minutes the shooting occurred. The above is, shortly, the story of the whole affair.

In the Woodward forgery case the prisoner was sentenced to one year in the Central Prison.

Gregory, Moynehan, Ritchie and Wadell, convicted of stealing from Gluns' shoe store, will be sentenced Oct. 2. The reason of this is that Gregory is wanted to give evidence for the crown in the Chatham bank robbery.

NOVELTY IN LITERATURE.

Forthcoming Contributions to Magazines—The Latest Books.

Dr. Carl Peters, the eminent African explorer, who has done wonders for the opening up of Eastern Africa, has prepared for the October Forum an article on "Prospects of Africa's Settlement by Whites." Dr. Peters is a great friend of Emin Pasha, but not an enthusiastic admirer of Stanley; and he draws a vivid picture of the lately-explored regions of the Dark Continent, and predicts that in times not far remote Africa will be honeycombed with European settlements.

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One of the most successful English novels of the past season was Mr. Frankfort Moor's "I Forbid the Banns"—a book which was reprinted here. It has lately gone into a fifth edition. Mr. Moore is about to publish another novel with the queer title of "A Gray Eye or So."

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J. M. Barrie is writing a story about the Clyde.

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Harper's Magazine for October will contain the first of Edward Lord Weeks' articles on the journey across Persia which he undertook last year with the late Theodore Child. The illustrations, made by Mr. Weeks from his sketches are unusually attractive. In the same number of the Magazine is an article by Carl Schurz on the "Manifest Destiny" of the United States, and an entertaining description of "Under-Graduate Life at Oxford" by Richard Harding Davis.

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The Century Company has bought well nigh the complete literary "out-put" of Mark Twain, during his year of residence abroad, and both the Century and St. Nicholas will have serial stories by this popular humorist among the attractions of the new year. For the Century he has written a novel which is said to abound with humorous and dramatic incident, and in some chapters to be a revelation of tragic power. It is called "Pudd'n'head Wilson," and like "Huckleberry Finn" and "Tom Sawyer" is a story of a Mississippi steamboat town. For the boy and girl readers of St. Nicholas he has written "Tom Sawyer, accompanied by Huckleberry Finn and the negro "Jim," in the Eastern Hemisphere—which is not reached in the ordinary way, but accidentally, as it were, and in a flying machine.

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Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for October opens with an admirably comprehensive and well-informed paper on "Perpendicular New York," by that graphic writer, Peter MacQueen. Daniel D. Bidwell contributes a timely paper entitled "The Unifying of Germany." Under the title of "A Journey to the Garden of Eden," Mrs. Etta B. Donaldson gives an exciting narrative of travel through the gorges of the Caucasus into Persia. Other attractive articles are: "The World's Fair Cosmopolis," a vivid panorama of the Midway Plaisance; "Hustling New England Ancestors," by G. A. Davis; "Topolobampo: A Latter Day Utopia," by Ch. Moreau Harger; "A Hop Field Illustrated," by Frances M. Smith; and a biographical sketch of Giosue Carducci, the foremost living Italian poet. The short stories, sketches, poems and departments are bright and varied.

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Littell's Living Age is appropriately named. It is a true representation of "the living age." Its weekly issues for September, among other excellent papers, contain the following: "A Visit to Prince Bismarck," by Geo. W. Smalley; "A Group of Naturalists," by Mrs. Andrew Crosse; "Amelia Opie"; "A French Study of Burns"; "The Religion of Letters, 1750-1850"; "Reminiscences of William Makepeace Thackeray," by Francis St. John Thackeray; "Chapters from Some Unwritten Memoirs—Mrs. Kemble," by Anne Ritchie; "The Fetish-Mountain of Krobo," by Hesketh J. Bell; "The Lives and Loves of North American Birds," by John Worth; "The Wanderings of the North Pole," by Sir Robert S. Ball; "The Abbe Gregoire and the French Revolution"; "Ethics and the Struggle for Existence," by Leslie Stephen; "Whitelocke's Swedish Embassy," by Charles Edwards; "Old Fashioned Children," by Frederic Adye, etc., besides several short stories by such noted writers as Augustus Jessopp, Lucy Clifford, Edward Laws, etc., etc., and some excellent poetry. A new volume, the 199th of this brilliant weekly, begins with the issue of Oct. 7. No. 2570. affording a very favorable opportunity to subscribe. The subscription price, $8, for the amount of reading furnished, is low, while for $10 50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with the Living Age for a year, both prepaid. Send 15 cents for a specimen copy and club rates with other magazines. Published by Littell & Co., Boston.

Continental Union.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The New York Press, an influential Republican journal, contains the following editorial article:

"Continental union, or the political union of the United States and Canada, is rapidly becoming a live and practical political question. Its consummation is attracting the attention of many of our leading thinkers. In the August number of the North American Review it is ably discussed by Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto. Prof. Smith has given the question much thought and study, and advances many cogent reasons why the political union of these two great communities would be for their mutual commercial, financial and industrial advantage, and have an important and favorable bearing upon the future of government by the people. He also answers the leading objections made by those who oppose its consummation.

"While Mr. Andrew Carnegie looks forward to a union of all the branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, he strongly favors the political union of the United States and Canada as a wise and practical movement, which will insure the early development of the natural resources of the whole continent, enormously increase the wealth power, prestige and influence of North America, remove forever the causes most likely to disturb the kindly relations now existing between this continent and the mother country, and place these two great and intelligent nations in a position to command the peace of the world. It is a grand conception and worthy of the earnest consideration of all who desire to promote the well-being of humanity or the extension of self-government.

"In the last issue of the Yale Review the Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, in discussing 'The historic policy of the United States as to annexation' expresses the opinion that 'The North American continent, with every island on the east and the Hawaiian group upon the west all bound to it as satellites to their planet, will, if we continue our historic policy as to annexation, eventually come under the American flag.' Only a few days since Mr. John Jacob Astor in a published interview announced himself as being strongly in favor of continental union at an early day as being in the best interest of the American as well as the Canadian people. Although not in any sense a politician, Mr. Astor gives strong political reasons why the whole continent should be under the control of one government.

"Last week at a meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress held in Montreal the future of Canada was discussed and a resolution adopted requesting the Government to submit political union with the United States to a vote of the Canadian people. Finally, the Hon. Honore Mercier, ex-Premier of Quebec, is actively organizing the Independence party of Canada, independence being the first practical step toward continental union, Mr. Mercier is a shrewd political leader with a stronger personal following than any other politician in his Province, an advanced Liberal and a sincere admirer of republican institutions.

"The question is a very broad and most important one, and should be fully and freely discussed in both countries in the press and upon the platform. The political union of these two great English-speaking communities should only be attempted or consummated upon terms just, generous and honorable to both of the contracting parties. To be desirable and enduring it must be highly satisfactory to both peoples. The great majority in both countries must be convinced that it is wise and best and will promote the highest good of all concerned. This can only be accomplished by a full, free, public discussion upon both sides of the boundary line.

"Among the founders of the Republic Samuel Adams, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, Gouverneur Morris and John Adams were strong advocates of political union with Canada. In 1775 a delegation was sent to Canada from the Continental Congress, headed by Franklin, to urge political union. Another delegation was sent in 1776 for the same purpose. Franklin was of the opinion that Canada, under the control of a foreign power, would always be a disturbing element to the peace of the continent, while if politically united with us would greatly add to the strength of the republic. John Adams held the same views.

"The late Secretary Seward believed that continental union was inevitable and would best promote the highest good of both communities and deliver the continent from the scourge of war. He purchased Alaska with this end in view, and to prevent England from doing so, thereby extending her coast line upon the Pacific. It is well known that Mr. Blaine earnestly desired political union with Canada as a means of removing the causes most likely to lead to a conflict with Great Britain, and also because it would stimulate the development of the unlimited resources of the whole continent.

"Continental union means the dedication of the continent of North America to the arts of peace, and, in addition, as Prof. Smith remarks, 'it would remove all internal customs lines and impediments to trade. I would make the St. Lawrence, the fisheries, the sealing grounds and all the privileges which are now the subject of dispute, the undisputed heritage of all.'

"Had the political union of the United States and Canada been cosummated in 1776, as Franklin proposed, we should have, no doubt, escaped the war with England in 1861. Had union taken place at that time development would have been as rapid north of the St. Lawrence and lakes as south of them, and the advocates of slavery never would have attempted a dissolution of the republic, with the preponderance of power so largely in favor of the free States.

"Continental union means increased wealth, power, prestige and influence for the inhabitants of North America, and the peaceful solution of many questions of the first importance to the continued extension and preservation of constitutional government, directed and controlled by the will of the people. The opinion is expressed by some advocates of continental union that no action should be taken upon this side of the boundary to promote it, but that the Canadians should be left to make all advances. This seems hardly just or generous. We are the stronger and more wealty community and can well afford to express in kindly terms our willingness to receive our Canadian cousins whenever they desire to join us.

"The proper attitude of the American people toward continental union was most happily expressed by Prof. Smith, who, when requested to suggest a resolution upon the Canadian question to be adopted by the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, replied as follows: 'Let Canada cast in her lot with her own continent, and she shall have all the continent can give her. We will respect her freedom of action and welcome her into an equal and honorable union when she desires it.' This is a sentiment to which every true American can heartily assent. Nor can it give offense to or wound the feelings of the Canadian people. Whoever consummates continental union by honorable, peaceful and lawful means, will take rank in history with Washington and Lincoln as benefactors of the human race."

MRS. FIELD'S ENTRY INTO TRADE.

(New York Sun.)

Mrs. Field, the wife of a son and namesake of the late Cyrus W. Field, has become a partner in a millinery establishment on Fifth avenue, with the honorable purpose of making money with which to assist her husband in paying obligations resting on him because of the failure of his brother, now under confinement in an asylum for the insane.

At one time such a step on the part of a lady of Mrs. Field's rearing and associations would have provoked surprise as a novelty. Now it is accepted as a matter of course. If a woman needs to make money, and she sees an opportunity to get it by trade, the general sentiment is that she acts very wisely in going into business. If she is competent for it, trade is as fit for her as for a man. If it is suitable and honorable for the one, it is equally so for the other.

That is the prevalent feeling at this time. Mrs. Field does not step down socially by entering the millinery business. She remains where she was before, and gains rather than loses social esteem. Men merchants enjoy and deserve social consideration, and there is no reason why women merchants should not have it also, unless we go back to the old aristocratic contempt for trade itself. Even the aristocracies are giving up that feudalistic discrimination, and to introduce it here would be utterly absurd. American wealth and fashion are based on trade. The founders of the families of longest social distinction in New York were nearly all traders, and most of them traders in a small way. All the rich in this new country are newly rich. The oldest fortunes are only a few generations old. Very little money was brought to this country by the early settlers. Thus all the large wealth of this country is new. It is not old enough to make its possessors weary of its enjoyment. It still has for them the charm of novelty. They have not lost their memory of the time when they were without the luxuries and opportunities it now brings them, or parted with the inheritance of the qualities in the recent ancestors whose thrift produced it.

Mrs. Field has shown good judgment in selecting a business for which the feminine taste is peculiarly adapted; and she is wise in entering into it actively as a student of fashions and a partner who will be specially occupied in securing trade. Perhaps feminine business abilities are best exercised in the management of details. Women seem to be well fitted to the retail trade on that account. We believe that the failures among those engaged in it are much fewer proportionately than among men. Moreover, they have an enviable reputation as honest merchants, prudent and trustworthy. The employment, too, gives them the shelter and the protection so desirable for them. If they succeed, they win the great and inestimable boon of independence. They have put their talent to needed use and not hidden it in a napkin.

All success, then, to Mrs. Field in her business venture, undertaken with motives so honorable, so unselfish, so womanly and so wifely.

PRESS AND PEOPLE.

A PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

"Direct legislation is now considered a paramount issue by many leaders of reform."—[Jos. R. Buchanan.

THEY ARE INIMICAL.

Experience proves that greed for money and noble ideals are inimical to each other's growth, and cannot exist simultaneously in the same mind.—[Universal Republic.

THEY ARE IN LUCK.

Tupper, senior, is a baronet with a salary and allowance of $12,000 a year and $15,500 for contingencies and assistants. Tupper, junior, is a knight with $8,000 a year as a Minister of the Crown and member of Parliament. The Tuppers are in luck. They have not only the lion's share of titles but of the long green as well. —[Toronto News.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

The whole question of the relation of the churches to the wage-earning classes is one of intense interest to the churches whatever it may be to those classes. To the poor the Gospel is preached, was the evidence which Jesus offered of his being the Christ, and any church which cannot offer this evidence may well ask itself anxious questions. The common people heard him gladly. Do they thus welcome the preaching of to-day? If not, why not? These are questions well worth discussion.—[Montreal Witness.

THE WORLD.

The world is well lost when the world is wrong,
No matter how men deride you,
For if you are patient and firm and strong
You will find it in time (though the time be long)
That the world wheels 'round beside you.

If you dare to sail first o'er a new-thought track,
For awhile it will scourge and scare you;
Then, coming abreast with a skillful tack,
It will clasp your hand and slap your back,
And vow it was there before you.

Aye, many an error the old world makes,
And many a sleepy blunder;
But ever and always at last it wakes,
With pitiless scorn for another's mistakes,
And the fools who have followed go under.

The world means well, though it wander and stray
From the straight, short cut to duty;
So go ahead in that path, I say,
For after a while it will come your way,
Bringing its pleasure and beauty.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Encouraging.

Visitor—So your brother is taking lessons on the violin. Is he making progress?

Little girl—Yes'm; he's got so now we can tell whether he is tuning or playing.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

CROWDED OUT!

The genuine Heintzman & Co. Pianos are for sale only at C. P. M. H., 189 Dundas street. Being unable to secure suitable space at the Fair, we invite visitors and our own citizens to come in and examine our fine assortment of Pianos. We have some beautiful designs of the Heintzman in Antique Oak, American blister Walnut, and various shades of Mahogany. Our prices and terms are always reasonable. See us before buying, and don't make a mistake in the address—189 Dundas street. H. W. BURNETT, manager for London and district. ytf

CONCISE GULLINGS.

The British Military Tournament at New York did not pay.

A private telegram sent from Rio Janeiro says the Government troops still hold possession of the city.

Three new cases of yellow fever were reported on Friday at Brunswick, Ga. There are ten cases of malaria.

The Rev. Samuel B. Halliday, the pastor of the Beecher Memorial Congregational Church, who was prostrated in the parlors of Plymouth Church on Tuesday, is greatly improved.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

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A SPECIALTY. Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days by New Remedy. You can be treated at home for the same price and the same guarantees; or, if you prefer to come here we will contract with those who prefer to come here to pay expenses and cure them or refund money and pay expenses of coming, railroad fares and hotel bills, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., Room 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

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MONTREAL.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS for Arts, Applied Science, and for entrance into the Special Course for Women in the Faculty of Arts will begin as follows:

FACULTY of ARTS (including the Special Course for Women), Thursday, Sept. 14, at 9 a.m.

FACULTY of APPLIED SCIENCE.—Friday, Sept. 15, at 9 a.m.

The lectures will begin as follows: Faculty of Law, Sept. 4; Faculties of Arts and Applied Science, Sept. 20.

Intending Students can obtain all necessary information on application to the undersigned.

J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B.C.L.
Acting Secretary
tx

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division
CORRECTED May 28, 1893.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Wabash Express (A)	3:35 a.m.	3:40 a.m
*Limited Express	3:45 a.m.	3:50 a.m
Accommodation	.....	8:05 a.m
Atlantic Express (A)	12:10 p.m.	12:20 p.m
Day Express	10:55 a.m.	2:20 p.m
Reading Express (A)	3:10 p.m.	3:15 p.m
*Wabash Express (A) (D)	4:20 p.m.	4:25 p.m
Mixed (C)	5:50 p.m.	6:50 p.m
Erie Limited (A)	11:20 p.m.	11:40 p.m

MAIN LINE—Going West.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
†Chicago Express (A)	5:14 a.m.	5:20 a.m
Went End Mixed	.....	6:45 a.m
Reading Express (A)	10:15 a.m.	10:20 a.m
†Erie Limited (A)	11:30 a.m.	.....
Wabash Express (A)	11:20 a.m.	11:25 a.m
Accommodation	12:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m
†Pacific Express (A)	6:50 p.m.	7:10 p.m
Mail	9:50 p.m.	.....
Accommodation	.....	7:30 p.m

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Limited Express (B)	3:45 a.m.	.....
Accommodation	8:03 a.m.	.....
Atlantic Express (B)	11:50 a.m.	.....
Accommodation	2:10 p.m.	.....
Reading Express (B)	3:10 p.m.	.....
Mixed	5:35 p.m.	.....
Accommodation	8:15 p.m.	.....
Erie Limited (B)	11:35 p.m.	.....

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Chicago Express (B)	.....	5:30 a.m
Accommodation	.....	7:40 a.m
Reading Express (B)	.....	10:20 a.m
Erie Limited (B)	.....	11:35 a.m
Accommodation	.....	2:30 p.m
Pacific Express (B)	.....	7:00 p.m

London, Huron and Bruce.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Express	9:55 a.m.	8:15 a.m
Mail	6:40 p.m.	4:55 p.m

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Mixed—Mail	11:15 a.m.	7:30 a.m
Express	2:05 p.m.	.....
Express	5:40 p.m.	2:40 p.m
Express—Mixed	9:15 p.m.	5:55 p.m

Toronto Branch.

Hamilton—Depart—						
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
*7:00	†10:15	11:55	12:30	4:10	5:25	n*6:55	9:20

Hamilton—Arrive—						
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
12:30	n†9:00	10:30	B12:30	3:55	6:25	8:15

* Those trains for Montreal.
† Those trains from Montreal.
(A) Runs daily, Sundays included.
(B) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sundays.
(C) No. 20 carries passengers between London and Paris only.
(D) This train connects at Toronto for all points in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg.

E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, the "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

LONDON & PORT STANLEY R'Y.
Taking effect Monday, Sept. 25, 1893.

Going South.

	a.m.		p.m.	
Leave London	6:40	9:30	2:20	8:00
Arrive St. Thomas	7:20	10:10	3:00	8:50
Depart St. Thomas	7:25	10:15	3:10	.....
Arrive Pt. Stanley	7:45	10:35	3:30	.....

Going North.

	a.m.		p.m.	
Leave Pt. Stanley	8:05	11:00	5:10	.....
Arrive St. Thomas	8:25	11:20	5:30	9:50
Depart St. Thomas	8:30	11:30	5:40	.....
		p.m.		
Arrive London	9:10	12:10	6:20	10:40

All trains stop at intermediate stations when passengers at or for.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.

DEPART—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London	4:05	8:00	12:45	4:50
Woodstock	4:53	8:56	1:42	5:45
Galt	5:48	10:00	2:48	6:48
Guelph	9:25	11:10	6:05	8:05
Toronto	8:10	12:00	4:50	8:50
Peterboro	11:08	.....	7:49	11:43
	p.m.	.....	.....	a.m.
Kingston	4:10	.....	.....	5:00
Ottawa	5:15	.....	.....	5:45
Montreal	7:20	.....	.....	7:40
Quebec	6:30	.....	.....	p.m.
Portland, Me.	8:25	.....	.....	1:05
Boston	8:32	.....	.....	7:45
Halifax, N. S.	10:26	.....	.....	8:10

Trains arrive from the east at 11:05 a.m., 6:34 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.

Going West.

DEPART—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m	p.m.
London	7:15	11:15	6:45	11:05
ARRIVE—		p.m.		a.m.
Chatham	9:20	12:47	8:43	12:47
Detroit	.....	2:30	10:40	2:30
Chicago	.....	10:15	7:15	10:10
		a.m.		p.m.
St. Louis	.....	7:35	.....	8:00
		p.m.		a.m.
Kansas City	.....	7:05	.....	7:00

Trains arrive from the west at 3:40 a.m., 12:35 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 10:15 p.m.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
LONDON TIME.

Canada Southern Division—Going East.

	Leave London.	Leave St. Thomas.
American Express	9:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	9:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
New York and Boston Limited (daily)	9:30 a.m.	1:50 p.m.
Mail and Accommodation (except Sunday)	2:20 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
North Shore Special (daily)	8:00 p.m.	11:25 p.m.
New York and Eastern Express (daily)	8:00 p.m.	2:00 a.m
New York and Chicago Limited (daily)	8:00 p.m.	5:30 a.m.

Canada Southern Division—Going West

Detroit Accommodation (except Sunday)	6:40 a.m.	7:25 a.m.
Chicago and Western Express (daily)	9:30 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
American express (except Monday)	9:30 a.m.	1:45 p.m.
Mail and Accommodation (except Sunday)	2:20 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Pacific Express (daily)	2:20 p.m.	5:20 p.m.
Chicago special (daily)	8:00 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
North Shore Limited (daily)	8:00 p.m.	6:35 a.m.
Chicago and Western Express (daily)	8:00 p.m.	4:05 a.m.

Trains arrive in London at 9:10 a.m., 12:05 (noon), 6:35 p.m. and 10:45 p.m.

[NOTE.—No trains to or from London on Sundays.]

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, 395 Richmond street.

ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY.

Trains South.

Stations.	Exp	Exp	Exp	Mix
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sarnia (G. T. R.)	....	5:15	7:30	....
Courtright	....	5:45	8:05	....
M. C. R. Junction	....	....	8:10	....
Chatham (C.P. R.) arr	....	7:35	10:16	2:30
Chatham (C.P. R.) dep	8:00	....	10:35	4:25
Fargo	8:25	....	11:00	4:45
Blenheim	8:35	....	11:10	4:55

Trains North.

Stations.	Exp	Exp	Mix
	A.M.	P.M	P.M.
Blenheim dep	8:40	12:1	5:55
Fargo (M. C. R.)	8:52	12:2	6:05
Chatham (C. P. R.) arr	9:20	12:4	6:25
Chatham (C. P. R.) dep	....	4: 0	....
M. C. R. Junction	11:07	7: 0	....
Courtright	11:10	7: 0	....
Sarnia (G. T. R.)	11:45	7: 0	....

ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) must be handed in on the day previous to that on which their appea