The Toronto World.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1882.

CANADA MAKING HER OWN TREATIES.

The independence of Canada *de jure* may be still in the distance, but independence *de facto* is certainly progressing to some purpose. Sir John Macdonald, though he much dislikes the name, appears to be doing a good deal for the thing itself. He gave us a national policy, which is virtually commercial independence, and next he sent an ambassador to represent us in London; thus in a manner getting recognition for Canada as one of the "Powers." Nor is our ambassador likely to play the part of a merely ornamental figure-head, after all. The following extract from the newspaper reports of the debates in the house of commons on Thursday, 9th inst. fills only a small space, but in a few lines something of immeasurable importance to Canada is conveyed. We quote from the Montreal Gazette:

Mr. Valin moved for correspondence between the government of Canada and that of France, respecting the entry of vessels built in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Blake—Is there any such correspondence?

Sir John Macdonald—There is not any. The negotiations that have taken place in this relation have, of course, passed through her majesty's ministers in England. Sir Alex. Galt, accompanied by an officer of the foreign office, has gone to Paris to make arrangements specially applicable to the trade of Canada with France, inasmuch as, I believe, that all hopes of a treaty between France and England have vanished. Sir Alexander is now in France for this purpose, or was there yesterday, with good hopes of making arrangements, with the consent of her majesty's government. There is no direct correspondence between France and Canada.

Motion withdrawn.

It is rather an important announcement, coming from official quarters, that all hopes of a new treaty between France and England are believed to have vanished. This means that protectionism is so strong in France that no treaty to suit England can be agreed upon; a fact which the Toronto Globe had better reconcile, if it can, with the theory that all enlightened nations are inevitably marching in the direction of free trade. It appears as if Canada's business with France had been kept waiting, to see what the negotiations for a new treaty with England would result in; and that, all hopes of a new treaty having vanished, it is deemed proper to let Canada do the best she can for herself. As things are, the formal part of the business has to be done through the imperial foreign office, but from Sir John's language there need be little doubt of the fact that Canada is now partially making, for herself, an important commercial treaty with one of the "great powers" of Europe.

PIOUS DEFAULTERS.

American papers are making sharp comment on the fact that so many defaulters in banks and other financial concerns are found to be prominent men in church and sunday schools, and religious "workers" generally. It is remarked that to gain such a reputation appears now to be a necessary part of the prospective bank defaulter's equipment. Any one counted a business man and of business habits, but without any religious reputation, may be trusted with other people's money, provided he has enough capital of his own to create a feeling of security. But a religious reputation supplies to a large extent the want of capital, and places the man who has it, but no capital, on a level with the possessor of thousands who have it not. The case of Richard Cornell, loan clerk in the Fourth National bank at Plainfield, New Jersey, is the latest in point. Beginning as clerk in a New York stock broker's office, he started for himself in the same line about twenty-four years ago. After going through two failures, he still managed to secure admission to the stock exchange for the third attempt, and the third failure followed; after which his re-election any more to that body became impossible. But, though excluded from the temple of Mammon he was still in with the church, rather under a cloud, however. In one of the Brooklyn churches he was a leading church and sunday school man, and had been entrusted by the wealthiest member of the congregation with some $80,000 worth of bonds, the proceeds of which he took for himself and lost in speculation. Ten years ago he removed to Plainfield, joined a church there and at once took foremost place as a religious worker, and obtained a situation in the bank which has just realized a loss of $70,000 at least through his peculations. His wealthy old friend, who started him in business and lost $80,000 by him, says that he was the cause of great losses to many others besides. "People came to him and gave him their money for investment, so great was their confidence in him. He worked so hard in religious matters that he won many friends." As for "bad habits" he had none, and he did not live extravagantly either, for a man in his position. In the New Jersey bank his salary and perquisites amounted to about $5000 per annum. The Brooklyn Eagle asks whether it is a mere coincidence—an accidental circumstance, and no more—that bank cashiers and clerks who rob their employers are all pious. The number of defaulters of this class who are always turning up, in the States, at all events, is certainly a great discredit to the cause of religion.

THEY HAVE NOT yet settled the poultry question in New York, but some progress appears to be making towards a solution of the great problem. The large hotel keepers decidedly favor the plan of sending "drawn" fowls to market, though, as we mentioned the other day, the majority of chief cooks take the other side. At a meeting of the hotel keepers' association, Dr. Sayre, being asked to give his opinion, took, what seems to be a good scientific as well as a common sense view of the matter, to the following effects;

"I have no pratical experience in the keeping of dead poultry, and therefore can only speak on this subject from the grounds of science and common sense. What we want is healthful food to eat, and that means food in which there is no decomposition. That is more important than the question of making money. At the same time the question of price does enter into this matter, as you have seen to-night. Out of less than thirteen pounds of alleged turkey, sold in our markets, you pay for one pound thirteen ounces of offal, the same as you would if it was good meat. But that is a small question beside the public health. The turkey with its entrails and their contents in it were undoubtedly undergoing decomposition more rapidly than it would have done had they been removed from the fermenting acids and gases. Those things would certainly taint it and make it unfit for food sooner that it would be in the absence of this decomposing material. When you make a cavity in the interior of a bird by the removal of its intestines you of course subject them to atmospheric influences which tend towards its decomposition, but if it is thoroughly dried, then stuffed so as to keep the walls apart, and then closed to exclude the air, it will undoubtedly keep sweet and free from rotteness longer than if it is left with its fermenting vegetable contents in it. It seems to me that the proper way to bring poultry to the market would be drawn, closed, and unplucked. It might be difficult to enforce that regulation in wild game, but even at the worst, wild birds have but the limited and regular food they are able to procure, and are not specially stuffed a day before killing. Whether a law to exclude undrawn poultry from market can be enforced successfully or not, I do not know, but I am confident, from my knowledge of chemistry and of the decomposition of vegetable matter, that the decomposition of the fowl will go on more rapidly if its contents are left in it than if they are removed, and every stage it makes in decomposition renders it more and more unfitted for human food."

THE OLD and oft-quoted maxim, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, is conspicuously set aside at present in the neighboring republic. An attack upon the character of the late President Garfield commenced some weeks ago, and is noticeably increasing in bitterness every day. It comes from the Conkling wing of the republican party, on one hand, and from the democrats on the other. To any one familiar with American politics this result will appear inevitable—that soon there will be attacks all along the line, and that other reputations besides Garfield's will have to suffer. It looks as if we were on the eve of a perfect deluge of undesirable revelations of the personal characters of many prominent men on both sides of politics.

CHRONIQUES.

Where would Mr. Blake get a finance minister if he threw Sir Jonah Cartwright overboard? How would Sir Alexander Galt do? He is bound to come forward when Sir John retires, but it does not follow as a conservative.

* * *

Mr. Charlton will never be a finance minister. Mr. James Young has prior claims.

* * *

The recent maps of Manitoba and the Northwest are being eagerly sought for and it is hoped we will speedily find them for sale in every bookstore, as the premier stated they would be in a short time.

* * *

Of the 25,000 copies struck off the majority were sent to Europe. It is from Europe we must derive the men and a great deal of the capital to build up our Northwest. It was consequently quite proper on the part of the government to send most of these maps to Europe.

* * *

Is it the correct thing for churches to add stimulus to the spirit of speculation and gambling now rampant? The church of St. Alban's in Ottawa, with which many prominent people are connected, has recently been raffling off town lots and horses. A member of parliament on Saturday fell possessor of one of the former and the daughter of another member, who resides in Toronto, drew a fine horse.

* * *

A northern exchange thinks that it is time the national policy was lifted from the domain of politics and treated as a commercial question purely and upon business principles, aside from party considerations altogether. We should therefore, it thinks, rather style it the national tariff and contemplate it from a business standpoint, irrespective of partisan leanings.

HOW FALLEN WOMEN ARE CARED FOR.

TO THE WORLD: Some friend sent to me this morning your paper of the 10th inst., by which I see that the social evil question is still exciting the public mind, and parties are still ventilating in the press their conflicting opinions on the vexed subject. I do not intend to enter into the discussion, but as from time to time it it is charged, first by one and then by another, now indirectly and then directly, that no efforts are made to rescue the unfortunate objects of all these communications and lift them up out of the terrible slough of degradation and vice, except by setting the law in motion against them, I desire once more to show, as I have done again and again through the press, that very great injustice has been done by these assertions. Efforts have been made for years past, and are now being made earnestly and energetically by more than one association in Toronto, to assist these fallen ones and help them upward. At present I will only mention two and call the attention of all those who appear to be ignorant of the fact, to their names, the Magdalen on Yonge street and the Haven on Seaton street, and with regard to the latter I will answer "Justitia" in his own words. At 206 Seaton street there is a shelter "open day and night to take in without question any woman who comes asking for help to lead a better life, and willing from her own heart to strive to free herself from the evil," and more than that the ladies who manage the Haven do not hesitate to visit the houses where these poor creatures herd and seek to bring them out—and many have come out—and taken shelter at the Haven, and are now comfortably settled in christian homes. I send a copy of the last annual report of the Prison gate mission, which I will thank you to address to "Justitia," and I beg that he will, at an early day, visit the Haven, when the excellent lady superintendent will be most happy to receive him, and give him every information with regard to the work carried on quietly, but with the blessing of God, most successfully under her care.

CITIZEN.

GIVE WOMEN JUSTICE.

TO THE WORLD: The important decision given by Mr. Justice Henry at Ottawa, in the case of Polly Hamilton, is a great step in the cause of justice to women. His lordship states "that although the city authorities should be assisted in rooting out crime, yet under British law the liberty of the subject is in all cases to be respected." There is no doubt that if many like cases in Toronto where lengthened terms of imprisonment were inflicted on the women, were examined into and appealed, the same just decision would be given here. The plea may be urged that it is for the good of these women and for the hope of their ultimate return to a better life, that they are sentenced to prison and reformatory. But there is no reformation can be effected on an unjust foundation. These women feel, if they can't express it, that injustice has been done them, and in many cases it hardens their heart against those who may sincerely try to rescue them from their former mode of life. The same bye-law applies, I believe, to the men also who frequent houses of ill-fame, though in their case it is generally a dead letter. There is great need of justice here. But, after all, it is beyond a doubt that no legal measures can do away with the social evil. While fully aware of the awful consequences resulting from this sin, there seems no other just way to conquer it and root it out, than by the spread of enlightenment, the training and educating of the boys and girls of our land in habits of self-respect and self-control, and honour between man and man and man and woman. A man demands purity in the woman he makes his wife. Let woman demand the same in the man she promises to honor and obey. It is a magnificent field on which to fight and conquer in the cause of woman's rights; because it is man's rights too and for his highest good, and for the good of all coming generations. JUSTICIA.

WHEN WILL THE BOOM STRIKE BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TO THE WORLD: Why do you so presistently write up Manitoba and neglect the rest of the Dominion? All cannot go there, and if they could many would not like it, position and climate; although all are agreed as to its fertility and future greatness. Many of your readers would like to hear something of that vast country lying west of the Rockies and forming part of our Dominion: such information as refers to its resources, climate, prospects when the C.P.R. will reach the coast, the cost of going, the best route, the number of inhabitants it contains; also as to its prospects of immediate settlement by emmigration. SPECULATOR.

[When everyone thinks of nothing but Manitoba and the Northwest it would be useless to expand on the merits of British as a field for the capitalist and speculator. Our occidental province is undoubtedly full of resources, and in due time its great timber and mineral wealth will be developed. At present, however, the Manitoba fever is quite enough for the country.—ED.

TO THE WORLD: As newspaper editors are supposed to know everything, and as I want information on the following subject, will you kindly reply through your paper: When will the C. P. R. be finished to tide water, British Columbia, and what effect will it have on that country? Will B. C. be a good country to to emigrate to, and what are its prospects? What is its population, white? Is there as brilliant a future in store for B. C. as for Manitoba, and why are there no government maps? ADMIRER OF THE WORLD.

[These two communications on British Columbia will be answered in a day or two at length.—ED.

The Invalid Nature of Grain "Futures."

Judge Moran's recent decision in the case of Foote against Hooker, to the effect that certain trades made on the Chicago board of trade which were agreed beforehand to be for differences only, and not for actual delivery of property, are gambling contracts, and therefore void under the law, is occasioning a good deal of talk among grain operators there. The general sentiment would seem to be that the decision did not in any way affect their business; the fact being that the case of a party agreeing with his customer to trade for differences only was a violation of the rules of the board itself. The Chicago Tribune has this to say on the subject: "Several parties expressed the idea that the case would be used by interested parties as a precedent In some of the smaller eastern cities, like Rochester, Cleveland, Watertown, Syracuse, etc., offices have been fitted up extravagantly, and telegraph lines leased by parties who take orders to trade on the Chicago board of trade in grain and provisions. These parties charge their customers, it is understood, one quarter cent commission, and then forward the orders to board of trade firms, who execute them under the rules for one quarter-cent commission. These eastern parties are not members of the board of trade, hence are not entitled to the one-eighth per cent commission charged members by members. The question arises, How do these eastern parties live, and where do they make their money? They charge and pay the same rate of commission, yet they have fine offices, private dispatch lines, and costly living. The conclusion reached by those who are trying to fathom this mystery is that some houses on the board are shading the rates of commission. Either this is the practice or the eastern solicitors are paid a salary. If the latter be the case, is it a fixed one, or is it regulated by the business they send the Chicago firms, and who pays their expenses in these eastern cities? A violation of the board's commission rule is punished with a fine, and second time with the full penalty—expulsion."

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excrucinating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once 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 a bottle.

ANTI-LIQUOR POWDERS.

Make a tonic drink that removes the effect of bad liquor and over-drinking. They also check the craving for liquor, remove bilious headache and nervous depression, improve digestion and regulate the action of the liver. 8 Powders in packet, 25 cents. 2 for sample 10 cents, mailed for stamps. W. HEARN, Druggist, Toronto.

—No article ever attained so unbounded popularity in so short a time as Burdock Blood Bitters, and that too during the existence of countless numbers of widely advertised bitters and blood purifiers. It is evident that this medicine begins its work at once, and leaves no desirable work unattained.

RAILWAYS.

Great Western Rail'y

MANITOBA.

The Third Special Colonist Train will leave the line of this Railway for Winnipeg and the Northwest on

Wednesday, 15th March, 1882.

These special Colonist Trains have been arranged for the convenience of intending settlers and will be run weekly until the end of April.

Passengers are carried through in first class cars and on fast Express Trains.

No Freight Cars are attached to these trains.

A reliable Agent of the Company will accompany these Special Parties through to Winnipeg.

For further particulars see small bills or apply to any of the Company's Station Masters or Agents.

F. BROUGHTON, General Manager.

WM. EDGAR, General Passenger Agent. 126

HARDWARE.

WEST END Hardware House

313 QUEEN STREET WEST.

JUST RECEIVED, A large lot of Ruby, Blue and Enamelled Glass.

Builder's and General Hardware in all lines.

COME AND SEE ME. 246

J. L. BIRD

MERCHANT TAILORS

JAMES NOBLE MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 100 Yonge Street.

NOTICE.

If you want a First-class Fall Suit, at a reasonable price, go to G. & J. Fawcett's, 287 Yonge St., where you can get a first-class fit without the trouble of trying on. 246

Messrs. Kennedy & Co., TAILORS 91 KING STREET WEST, Have on hand a full assortment of FALL TWEED, Worsteds, Serges, &c., and are turning out the finest work at the Lowest Prices in the City.

Remember the Address: KENNEDY & CO., 246 91 King St. West

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HATS! HATS!

NEW STYLES. from the best LONDON and NEW YORK Makers.

J. & J. LUGSDIN, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS, 101 YONGE ST.

RESTAURANTS

HOTEL BRUNSWICK KING STREET WEST, (Next Mail Office). Choicest Selected Lot of the Celebrated CANADIAN MALPEQUE OYSTERS, Just received this day from Prince Edward Island; served on the shell; try them. GEO. BROWN, Late of the American Hotel.

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9 ADELAIDE STREET EAST CENTRAL OFFICE OF T. FISHER'S EXPRESS LINE CHEAPEST EXPRESS LINE IN THE CITY 5 Cent Parcel Delivery in Connection.

Arrangements made with merchants for delivery of parcels in large quantities. T. FISHER, Proprietor.

PURE MILK.

THE TORONTO DAIRY COMPANY.

MILK! PURE MILK!

In bottles sealed at the farm will be delivered daily to customers at 8 cents a bottle.

Ten Tickets for Seventy-five Cents CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE, 105 QUEEN STREET WEST. 45612

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Teas and Coffees wholesale to families Fine India Teas a specialty. Coffee roasted on the premises and ground when sold.

CONSUMERS' WHOLESALE TEA CO.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LEG AND ARM CO., 151 BAY ST., TORONTO. All Legs made by me have the Improved Take-Up Joints, and the Wearer can always tighten the Joints with a small Screw Driver, stopping the noise that always been a great trouble to the Wearer of Artificial Legs. Send for circulars. 246

TRUSSES, CRUTCHES AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS FROM ABROAD.

Mr Thomas Cates, from Ancaster, Ont., says: The apparatus you made for me in 1878 had the effect of curing my Double Spinal Curvature. I was helpless, now I am strong and healthy, (may be referred to). James Wyle, Commission Merchant of Hamilton, says: My child was troubled with Spinal Curvature; was given up by the Doctors; only got instrument for relief. The boy is now the healthiest child I got (may be refer red to). Hundreds of Testimonials from people being cured of Rupture by the use of Chas. Clothe's patented Spiral Truss. Pad only one ounce; perfect ventilation, constant pressure give to motion of the body. Send for Book on Rupture and Human frame, best information. CHARLES CLUTHE, Surgical Machinist, 118½ King street west, Toronto. 246

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Silk and Woollen Dyers, Scourers, &c. Gents' clothing, kid gloves and feathers a specialty. Silks, velvets, damasks, repps, shawls, table covers and waterproofs, lustres. Mixtures cleaned, dye and pressed. Toronto exhibition, 1879, awarded first extra prize for dyeing silks, etc. 1880, diploma—highest award possible. 246

BREAD &C.

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Cabinets, - $3 per Dozen
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Cards - $1 per Dozen up
AMBROTYPES, Six for Fifty Cents. 246

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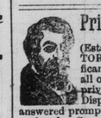
Correct and Confidental Valuations made of all property in Southern Manitoba towns and villages, and of farm property in Southern Manitoba.

Confidental Reports furnished owners and intending investors.

Taxes paid for non-residents. Eight years in Red River country. Correspondence solicited. Charges moderate. tf

MEDICAL.



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RUPTURE CURED This new Truss adapts itself to all positions of the body. Presses Back the Intestines as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. Declared by those wearing them and highest medical authority to be the greatest surgical invention of the century. Age of person or length of time ruptured makes no difference. Easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail Circulars free. Save your money till you get one Circular. J. WRIGHT & CO., Druggists, 309 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

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The Only ONE CENT Morning Paper in Canada.

THE TORONO WORLD, although only recently established as a morning paper, is already read widely, not only in Toronto but in every town and village of any importance in Ontario, as well as in many places in Quebec and Manitoba, and its circulation is advancing by more than one hundred daily.

The large and rapidly-increasing circulation of THE WORLD on the one hand, and its reasonable rates on the other, must commend it to all classes of advertisers as a most desirable medium of communicating with the public.

THE WORLD is published every morning at five o'clock. Extra editions are also published whenever there is news of sufficient moment to demand them.

All advertisements are measured as solid nonpareil, twelve lines to an inch.

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are as follows:

Casual advertisements, of whatever nature, FIVE CENTS a line for each insertion.

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Help wanted, Properties for Sale, Houses or Stores to Rent, Houses or Stores Wanted, Board and Lodging, Rooms to Let, Rooms Wanted, Articles for Sale, Articles Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Professional or Business Cards, Business Changes, Money to Lend, Personal, and Miscellaneous, TEN CENTS for Twenty words, and one-half a cent for each additional word, for each insertion

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Do you want a situation? Advertise in the World FREE.

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Do you want boarders or lodgers? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS

Do you want a boarding-house? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Have you furnished rooms to let? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS

Have you a house or store to let? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Do you want to rent a house or store? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Have you any property for sale? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS

Do you want to end or borrow money? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Do you want to sell or buy a business? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Have you lost or found anything? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Do you want to sell *anything*? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

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Let Everybody Advertise in the World.

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Arranged specially for the Toronto World.

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Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
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Montreal Day Express	7.12 a.m.	11.07 a.m.
" Night Express	6.52 p.m.	10.52 p.m.
Mixed	11.12 a.m.	6.52 p.m
Belleville Local	5.07 p.m.	9.37 a.m.
West.		
Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.10 p.m
" Nigh tExpress	11.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m
Stratford and London Mixed	7.30 a.m.	11.10 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.
New 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 street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	4.50 p. m.	10.10 a.m.
Accommodation	12.45 p. m.	2.15 p.m
Mail	7.50 a. m.	9.40 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.m
Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 7.45 a.m. and 12 noon.

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

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.
Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail	7.15 a m	11.15 a.m.
Owen Sound, Harriston and Teeswater Express	4.10 p.m.	9.50 p.m

TORONTO AND NIPISSING.
Station, foot of Berkeley street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Mail	7.45 a. m.	6.30 p.m
Local	4.00 p.m.	11.15 a. m

STAGES.

EGLINGTON 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 p.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.

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.
Station, Don bridge, foot of King street.
Leaves Don Station 6.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m 12.00 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, 7.40 8.40, 9.40 p.m.