

RAILWAY
TABLES.

PRINTED TO NOV 15, 1888.

UNK—Southern Division

LINE—Going East.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 6:15 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
(B) 11:00 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
(C) 1:00 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
(D) 3:00 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
(E) 5:00 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
(F) 7:00 p.m.	7:15 p.m.

LINE—Going West.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 6:10 a.m.	6:25 a.m.
(B) 10:50 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
(C) 12:50 p.m.	1:05 p.m.
(D) 4:50 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
(E) 6:50 p.m.	7:05 p.m.
(F) 8:50 p.m.	9:05 p.m.

arnia Branch.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 6:30 a.m.	6:45 a.m.
(B) 11:10 a.m.	11:25 a.m.
(C) 1:10 p.m.	1:25 p.m.
(D) 3:10 p.m.	3:25 p.m.
(E) 5:10 p.m.	5:25 p.m.
(F) 7:10 p.m.	7:25 p.m.

arnia Branch.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 6:40 a.m.	6:55 a.m.
(B) 11:20 a.m.	11:35 a.m.
(C) 1:20 p.m.	1:35 p.m.
(D) 3:20 p.m.	3:35 p.m.
(E) 5:20 p.m.	5:35 p.m.
(F) 7:20 p.m.	7:35 p.m.

on and Port Stanley.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 6:50 a.m.	7:05 a.m.
(B) 11:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.
(C) 1:30 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
(D) 3:30 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
(E) 5:30 p.m.	5:45 p.m.
(F) 7:30 p.m.	7:45 p.m.

and Stratford Branch.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 7:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
(B) 11:40 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
(C) 1:40 p.m.	1:55 p.m.
(D) 3:40 p.m.	3:55 p.m.
(E) 5:40 p.m.	5:55 p.m.
(F) 7:40 p.m.	7:55 p.m.

Toronto Branch.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 7:10 a.m.	7:25 a.m.
(B) 11:50 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
(C) 1:50 p.m.	2:05 p.m.
(D) 3:50 p.m.	4:05 p.m.
(E) 5:50 p.m.	6:05 p.m.
(F) 7:50 p.m.	8:05 p.m.

for Montreal.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 7:20 a.m.	7:35 a.m.
(B) 12:00 a.m.	12:15 p.m.
(C) 2:00 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
(D) 4:00 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
(E) 6:00 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
(F) 8:00 p.m.	8:15 p.m.

for Montreal.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 7:30 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
(B) 12:10 a.m.	12:25 p.m.
(C) 2:10 p.m.	2:25 p.m.
(D) 4:10 p.m.	4:25 p.m.
(E) 6:10 p.m.	6:25 p.m.
(F) 8:10 p.m.	8:25 p.m.

for Montreal.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 7:40 a.m.	7:55 a.m.
(B) 12:20 a.m.	12:35 p.m.
(C) 2:20 p.m.	2:35 p.m.
(D) 4:20 p.m.	4:35 p.m.
(E) 6:20 p.m.	6:35 p.m.
(F) 8:20 p.m.	8:35 p.m.

for Montreal.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 7:50 a.m.	8:05 a.m.
(B) 12:30 a.m.	12:45 p.m.
(C) 2:30 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
(D) 4:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
(E) 6:30 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
(F) 8:30 p.m.	8:45 p.m.

for Montreal.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 8:00 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
(B) 12:40 a.m.	12:55 p.m.
(C) 2:40 p.m.	2:55 p.m.
(D) 4:40 p.m.	4:55 p.m.
(E) 6:40 p.m.	6:55 p.m.
(F) 8:40 p.m.	8:55 p.m.

for Montreal.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 8:10 a.m.	8:25 a.m.
(B) 12:50 a.m.	1:05 p.m.
(C) 2:50 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
(D) 4:50 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
(E) 6:50 p.m.	7:05 p.m.
(F) 8:50 p.m.	9:05 p.m.

for Montreal.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 8:20 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
(B) 1:00 a.m.	1:15 p.m.
(C) 3:00 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
(D) 5:00 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
(E) 7:00 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
(F) 9:00 p.m.	9:15 p.m.

for Montreal.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
(B) 1:10 a.m.	1:25 p.m.
(C) 3:10 p.m.	3:25 p.m.
(D) 5:10 p.m.	5:25 p.m.
(E) 7:10 p.m.	7:25 p.m.
(F) 9:10 p.m.	9:25 p.m.

for Montreal.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 8:40 a.m.	8:55 a.m.
(B) 1:20 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
(C) 3:20 p.m.	3:35 p.m.
(D) 5:20 p.m.	5:35 p.m.
(E) 7:20 p.m.	7:35 p.m.
(F) 9:20 p.m.	9:35 p.m.

for Montreal.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 8:50 a.m.	9:05 a.m.
(B) 1:30 a.m.	1:45 p.m.
(C) 3:30 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
(D) 5:30 p.m.	5:45 p.m.
(E) 7:30 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
(F) 9:30 p.m.	9:45 p.m.

for Montreal.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 9:00 a.m.	9:15 a.m.
(B) 1:40 a.m.	1:55 p.m.
(C) 3:40 p.m.	3:55 p.m.
(D) 5:40 p.m.	5:55 p.m.
(E) 7:40 p.m.	7:55 p.m.
(F) 9:40 p.m.	9:55 p.m.

for Montreal.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 9:10 a.m.	9:25 a.m.
(B) 1:50 a.m.	2:05 p.m.
(C) 3:50 p.m.	4:05 p.m.
(D) 5:50 p.m.	6:05 p.m.
(E) 7:50 p.m.	8:05 p.m.
(F) 9:50 p.m.	10:05 p.m.

for Montreal.

ARRIVE	DEPART
(A) 9:20 a.m.	9:35 a.m.
(B) 2:00 a.m.	2:15 p.m.
(C) 4:00 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
(D) 6:00 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
(E) 8:00 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
(F) 10:00 p.m.	10:15 p.m.

THE ONTARIO HOUSE.

Proceedings of a Five-Minute Session.

A Grist of Petitions but No Bills Introduced.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 3. No bills were introduced, but the shower of petitions was copious and dealt with many subjects of alleged grievances. The only startling rumor around the House in the afternoon was that a member of the Opposition contemplates holding up the hands of his leader and the Francophones by introducing a resolution demanding the effacement of the French words, "Dieu et mon droit," so long adorning the Speaker's throne.

The following petitions were presented: Mr. Stewart—From Dufron County Council, for an amendment to the Assessment Act.

Mr. Meredith—From the Trades and Labor Council of London, for the annual publication of assessment rolls; for the passage of a Workshops Regulation Act; concerning the engagement of employees for the appointment of boards of arbitration to settle disputes between employers and employees; from L. A. 3,558 K. of L., asking the same; from London Typographical Union 153, asking the same; from L. A. 3,305, asking the same; from the same.

Mr. Meredith—From Synod of Huron, concerning St. Thomas' Church, Dover East.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—From Typographical Union 129, Hamilton, concerning engagement of employees and against system of sweating.

Mr. H. E. Clarke—From E. A. MacDonald and others, for the incorporation of Chester.

Mr. Armstrong—For amendments to the Ferry Sound Colonization Company.

Mr. Mackenzie—From Lambton County Council, for an amendment to the Municipal Act.

Mr. Whitney—From the Municipal Council of the village of West Winchester, asking that the name of the village may be changed to Winchester.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—From Typographical Union 129, asking for the publication annually of assessment rolls.

Mr. Harcourt—From certain gentlemen asking for incorporation as the Dunville and Smithville Junction Railway Company.

Mr. Avery—From Hamilton Gas Light Company, asking increased powers.

Mr. Whitney—From municipal corporation of Winchester township, asking for an act making an allowance in said township for road one chain in width.

Mr. Leys—From Toronto Trades and Labor Council, praying same as London Trades and Labor Council.

Mr. Meredith—From certain citizens of London, asking for the 8000 exemption.

Mr. Meredith—From the Provincial Synod of the Methodist Province of Canada, praying that an act may be passed to enable the Metropolitan Bishop to confer degrees in divinity within the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—From the Dean of Niagara, authorizing sale of certain lands in connection with Christ Church Cemetery, Hamilton.

Col. Gilmer, Clerk of the House, entertained the following pleasant party of women last evening: Mr. Speaker, Col. Clarke, M.P.P., Major Delamere, Mr. Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Freeman, M.P.P., Mr. Monk, M.P.P., Mr. Joseph.

Mr. Whitney gives notice of a bill to amend the Ontario Election Act. Mr. Whitney's idea is to have bribery at elections made punishable by imprisonment, instead of merely by fine, as at present, and to require the attendance at every election trial of the County Crown Attorney.

Mr. Dryden moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the act to impose a tax on dogs, and for the protection of sheep.

The report of the Queen's Printer on the distribution of the statutes gives the names of the recipients, and it is found that there were 525 given out last year and that 3,953 are still in stock.

The Premier, accompanied by Hon. A. M. Ross and Hon. J. A. Gilson, received a deputation from the Anti-Poverty Society, which placed before the Premier a plea for the concentration of the efforts of the Government to relieve the poor.

Mr. Whitney gives notice of a bill to amend the Ontario Election Act. Mr. Whitney's idea is to have bribery at elections made punishable by imprisonment, instead of merely by fine, as at present, and to require the attendance at every election trial of the County Crown Attorney.

Mr. Dryden moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the act to impose a tax on dogs, and for the protection of sheep.

The report of the Queen's Printer on the distribution of the statutes gives the names of the recipients, and it is found that there were 525 given out last year and that 3,953 are still in stock.

The Premier, accompanied by Hon. A. M. Ross and Hon. J. A. Gilson, received a deputation from the Anti-Poverty Society, which placed before the Premier a plea for the concentration of the efforts of the Government to relieve the poor.

Mr. Whitney gives notice of a bill to amend the Ontario Election Act. Mr. Whitney's idea is to have bribery at elections made punishable by imprisonment, instead of merely by fine, as at present, and to require the attendance at every election trial of the County Crown Attorney.

Mr. Dryden moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the act to impose a tax on dogs, and for the protection of sheep.

The report of the Queen's Printer on the distribution of the statutes gives the names of the recipients, and it is found that there were 525 given out last year and that 3,953 are still in stock.

The Premier, accompanied by Hon. A. M. Ross and Hon. J. A. Gilson, received a deputation from the Anti-Poverty Society, which placed before the Premier a plea for the concentration of the efforts of the Government to relieve the poor.

Mr. Whitney gives notice of a bill to amend the Ontario Election Act. Mr. Whitney's idea is to have bribery at elections made punishable by imprisonment, instead of merely by fine, as at present, and to require the attendance at every election trial of the County Crown Attorney.

Mr. Dryden moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the act to impose a tax on dogs, and for the protection of sheep.

The report of the Queen's Printer on the distribution of the statutes gives the names of the recipients, and it is found that there were 525 given out last year and that 3,953 are still in stock.

The Premier, accompanied by Hon. A. M. Ross and Hon. J. A. Gilson, received a deputation from the Anti-Poverty Society, which placed before the Premier a plea for the concentration of the efforts of the Government to relieve the poor.

Mr. Whitney gives notice of a bill to amend the Ontario Election Act. Mr. Whitney's idea is to have bribery at elections made punishable by imprisonment, instead of merely by fine, as at present, and to require the attendance at every election trial of the County Crown Attorney.

Mr. Dryden moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the act to impose a tax on dogs, and for the protection of sheep.

The report of the Queen's Printer on the distribution of the statutes gives the names of the recipients, and it is found that there were 525 given out last year and that 3,953 are still in stock.

The Premier, accompanied by Hon. A. M. Ross and Hon. J. A. Gilson, received a deputation from the Anti-Poverty Society, which placed before the Premier a plea for the concentration of the efforts of the Government to relieve the poor.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

The Indignities Offered Unfortunate Widowhood.

Ten Million Unhappy Creatures Driven to Lives of Shame—Rev. J. Smith's Instructive and Stirring Address.

The lecture in Victoria Hall last evening was fairly well attended, the body of the hall being filled. On the platform were the Bishop of Huron (chairman), Very Rev. Dean Innes, Rev. Principal Fowell, Rev. Mr. Rowe, Rev. M. Seaborn, Rev. G. B. Sage, Rev. Canon Smith and Rev. Mr. Porter. The Bishop of Huron opened the meeting with a short address delivered in that earnest manner so peculiarly his own and in which he paid tribute to the ability and energy of Rev. J. Smith, the lecturer.

Rev. Mr. Smith, who is a missionary from India, was then introduced, and was received with applause. He said: I will confine myself to one subject and shall speak of the women of India, as I notice that the great majority of the audience is composed of women. As has been the case in the course of all my lectures in the Province. It is not to be wondered at, as women have reaped more from Christianity, and have been rescued from greater depths of degradation than men. The condition of women in heathen India is much as the men make it, and they occupy just such positions as men are pleased to assign them.

It is, I repeat, chiefly due to the Brahma writer, Menai, who was the organizer of their code of religion and who lived 800 B. C. According to the rules of their religion, the women of India are a child is subject to her father; when a wife to her husband, and when a widow to her oldest son. She knows no life but that of childhood and old age. The husband may marry another woman and put his wife aside, or worse still he may marry again and not put her aside. The wife has no rights. She cannot worship without the instrumentality of her husband. She will be honored in heaven just in proportion as she honors her husband.

No Hindu woman can go direct from earth to heaven. She must come again to earth in the form of man and then reach eternal bliss. Hindu widows cannot marry and cannot even pronounce the name of a man after their husband is dead, but the husband can marry as often as he pleases, and frequently does shortly after the death of the wife. The Hindu has a great many caricatures of Christian religion and among them is the two-born man. This rite is performed when the boy is about 6 or 7 years old. He consists of passing a sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm and the repeating of a great many texts the meaning of which is not known to themselves. When this is completed the boy is a Brahmin and is equal to God. It is held by Menai that a woman will draw men into sin and that they may even influence a sage in a wrong direction. These beliefs are even pronounced the duties of our Christian doctrines and precepts. Truly then the condition of women in India is wretchedness of position. There is no change in their position or life. Hinduism knows no Holy Spirit and Mohammedanism acknowledges no common sense, and Hinduism is built and conducted on the same plan. Dr. Pearson is credited with having said that the Hindu woman came into the world unwelcomed as a babe, untought as a child, enslaved as a wife, despised as a widow and unwept as a death.

From the Hindu standpoint the girl is a nuisance. At the age of 6 or 7 and sometimes as late as 11 or 12 she is named and goes into her lord's house and from that time is no longer regarded as a member of the family. They become, when married, a slave of the mother-in-law. The last census of Bombay showed that the average age of marrying of the young girls was 6 and 7, and I have known of cases when they were married when six days old. These little wives have no hope of protection from their mothers-in-law, and if they appeal to their husbands they are beaten by them in turn. In India the boy child is called the savior or eternal life, because the Hindu man thinks his chances of getting to heaven are very slim if he has not a son to light his funeral pyre. The name given to the female child is a bundle of snakes, because they say you cannot tell what a girl may develop into, and as a snake is untrustworthy they think it a very appropriate appellation. Hindu authorities claim that one girl in every 500 is educated. Fifty per cent. of the girls are taken away from the schools before they know the alphabet, and then they have all the education that they can expect to have. That is the Hindu higher education women.

The wife's duties, owing to her ignorance, must be very menial. She is not allowed to speak to her husband in the presence of the family. Occasionally a man will take the wife out for a walk and she will follow him about ten feet behind. When a man dies his wife is held to be directly responsible for his death. She has to perform a sin, she has been thus visited upon the man's family. She is stripped of her raiment and her head is shaved. She is compelled to fast once a week and sometimes twice a week. She is wrapped in a single garment and is made to sleep on the bare ground; is despised and treated with contempt, and is made a heaver of wood and a drawer of water.

There are 20,000,000 widows in India, and I have known five to be in the same house. Many of them are driven to commit suicide. The lowest estimate I have ever seen in print, and made by men who were trying to defend the rite of Hinduism, was that one-half of the widows of India were leading immoral lives, which means 10,000,000.

I had a teacher in the school, a young man; he was married, and in a short time he died. His wife was visiting at her parents' and came home the day after he died. She was immediately seized and her head shaved, her raiment torn off, and she was hanged on her wrists broken, which latter operation symbolized that the widow's pride was crushed, that her pride was shattered and her spirit broken, and which was considered necessary that she should not retain her charms for an immoral purpose.

The condition of affairs in India, the custom of seclusion of the women, render it necessary that we should have women to enter the missionary work there. It would be necessary to have medical women. It is impossible to imagine the condition of the women of India without medical aid; there is the largest possible amount of suffering there. Women would also be required for the Zenana work, the teaching of young girls of 7 and 8 years.

The speaker concluded with a short review of the work of the high school, which had been started eight years ago, and for which he hoped great things. When he had finished, Rev. Principal Fowell moved a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Dean Innes.

Canadian Fishermen Lost.

Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 3.—The Gloucester fishermen unanimously pronounce the weather on the banks the worst they have ever experienced. A series of heavy westerly gales, increasing at times to hurricane force, have swept over the banks for the last six weeks. So far as known the only vessel from the fleet that is overdue is the schooner Alice M. Stroppe. It is thought she was lost in the hurricane of Jan. 9. She carried a crew of fourteen men, most of whom live in the Provinces.

Corbett's Gullings. (From the ADVERTISER'S Correspondent.) CORBETT, Jan. 31. Last Sabbath Humphry Baird, an old resident at Grand Bend, 86 years of age, was interred in the Presbyterian Cemetery at that place. His aged partner, wonderfully sustained during her husband's last illness, was prostrated a day or two after the funeral with pleurisy and pneumonia, under which complication she now lies in a very precarious condition. The aged couple have long been faithful members of the Methodist Church.

La Grippe held Rev. S. A. Carriere, of Grand Bend, a prisoner at his home last Sabbath.

Adelbert Mollard, of the Bend, and old Mr. Millin, and we understand, Mr. Joseph Turner, of the latter place, are severe sufferers from pneumonia.

La Grippe has been thinning our churches and schools for some three weeks.

A Fortunate French Girl. MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—A young French girl named Marie Anne Jeanne Gaudet, who lives at 7 St. Urban street, has come into a fortune. Her grandmother, aunt and mother lived together in the same house for many years. The grandmother died eighteen years ago, the aunt last month and the mother two days later. After the death of the latter, and when the house was being cleaned, three leather bags were found in the attic, and were a tin box. Inside of each tin box was a miscellaneous collection of bank bills and gold and silver pieces, including several French gold coins, the whole amounting to \$15,000. Some of the money is dated sixty years back. It is believed that the dead ladies each owned one of the bags, into which they dropped their savings. The estate amounts to about \$15,000, and the girl is now a tin box.

Inside of each tin box was a miscellaneous collection of bank bills and gold and silver pieces, including several French gold coins, the whole amounting to \$15,000. Some of the money is dated sixty years back. It is believed that the dead ladies each owned one of the bags, into which they dropped their savings. The estate amounts to about \$15,000, and the girl is now a tin box.

Inside of each tin box was a miscellaneous collection of bank bills and gold and silver pieces, including several French gold coins, the whole amounting to \$15,000. Some of the money is dated sixty years back. It is believed that the dead ladies each owned one of the bags, into which they dropped their savings. The estate amounts to about \$15,000, and the girl is now a tin box.

Inside of each tin box was a miscellaneous collection of bank bills and gold and silver pieces, including several French gold coins, the whole amounting to \$15,000. Some of the money is dated sixty years back. It is believed that the dead ladies each owned one of the bags, into which they dropped their savings. The estate amounts to about \$15,000, and the girl is now a tin box.

Inside of each tin box was a miscellaneous collection of bank bills and gold and silver pieces, including several French gold coins, the whole amounting to \$15,000. Some of the money is dated sixty years back. It is believed that the dead ladies each owned one of the bags, into which they dropped their savings. The estate amounts to about \$15,000, and the girl is now a tin box.

Inside of each tin box was a miscellaneous collection of bank bills and gold and silver pieces, including several French gold coins, the whole amounting to \$15,000. Some of the money is dated sixty years back. It is believed that the dead ladies each owned one of the bags, into which they dropped their savings. The estate amounts to about \$15,000, and the girl is now a tin box.

Inside of each tin box was a miscellaneous collection of bank bills and gold and silver pieces, including several French gold coins, the whole amounting to \$15,000. Some of the money is dated sixty years back. It is believed that the dead ladies each owned one of the bags, into which they dropped their savings. The estate amounts to about \$15,000, and the girl is now a tin box.

Inside of each tin box was a miscellaneous collection of bank bills and gold and silver pieces, including several French gold coins, the whole amounting to \$15,000. Some of the money is dated sixty years back. It is believed that the dead ladies each owned one of the bags, into which they dropped their savings. The estate amounts to about \$15,000, and the girl is now a tin box.

Inside of each tin box was a miscellaneous collection of bank bills and gold and silver pieces, including several French gold coins, the whole amounting to \$15,000. Some of the money is dated sixty years back. It is believed that the dead ladies each owned one of the bags, into which they dropped their savings. The estate amounts to about \$15,000, and the girl is now a tin box.

Inside of each tin box was a miscellaneous collection of bank bills and gold and silver pieces, including several French gold coins, the whole amounting to \$15,000. Some of the money is dated sixty years back. It is believed that the dead ladies each owned one of the bags, into which they dropped their savings. The estate amounts to about \$15,000, and the girl is now a tin box.

Inside of each tin box was a miscellaneous collection of bank bills and gold and silver pieces, including several French gold coins, the whole amounting to \$15,000. Some of the money is dated sixty years back. It is believed that the dead ladies each owned one of the bags, into which they dropped their savings. The estate amounts to about \$15,000, and the girl is now a tin box.

Inside of each tin box was a miscellaneous collection of bank bills and gold and silver pieces, including several French gold coins, the whole amounting to \$15,000. Some of the money is dated sixty years back. It is believed that the dead ladies each owned one of the bags, into which they dropped their savings. The estate amounts to about \$15,000, and the girl is now a tin box.

Inside of each tin box was a miscellaneous collection of bank bills and gold and silver pieces, including several French gold coins, the whole amounting to \$15,000. Some of the money is dated sixty years back. It is believed that the dead ladies each owned one of the bags, into which they dropped their savings. The estate amounts to about \$15,000, and the girl is now a tin box.

Inside of each tin box was a miscellaneous collection of bank bills and gold and silver pieces, including several French gold coins, the whole amounting to \$15,000. Some of the money is dated sixty years back. It is believed that the dead ladies each owned one of the bags, into which they dropped their savings. The estate amounts to about \$15,000, and the girl is