THE TORONTO WORLD.

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W. F. MACLEAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1884.

Parties going out of town can have The World sent to any address for twenty-five cents a month.

The World is delivered on the Island every morning on the arrival of the first ferry. Twenty-five cents a month. Leave orders at the office.

Residents of Parkdale can have The World delivered at their houses before 7 o'clock every morning. Leave names at office.

Mr. Strathy.

H. S. Strathy steps down and out from the Federal bank, and as he passes down the steps The World can afford to doff its hat to a man of pluck, of nerve, of daring. If Mr. Strathy was made for a banker, he was still more cut out for a speculator and his dethronement is due to the speculator being stronger in him than the banker. He should have confined himself to speculation and that on his own account; when he turned the Federal bank, the property of others, into an engine for speculation and used the bank and all its resources to that end, he took a wrong step, and here it was that his critics make their point of departure. Money put into a bank, whether as stock, as deposits, or in exchange for bills of the bank, ought to be received as a trust, ought to be administered as a trust and ought to be employed in the recognized channels of banking. Of all things it ought not to be used for speculation. Mr. Strathy's sin was speculation. Time the profit—had the deal turned out well—would have been the profit of his shareholders; the deal having turned out unfortunate the loss is theirs, the dishonor Mr. Strathy's.

As to his record as a banker, that has yet to be passed upon. It will be some time before the examination of the accounts of the bank is completed, and till that is the case the public must withhold judgment.

As for sympathy, Mr. Strathy is too strongheaded a man to care much for that; he will however find plenty of it, seeing that his board turned against him so suddenly yesterday.

But the board cannot make the late manager the scapegoat; they were consenting parties to all his transactions, and they deserve to be hoisted out just as summarily as they removed Mr. Strathy.

Island Ferries.

We wish to direct the attention of those who control the ferries running to Hanlan's point to the want of system in their service. For instance, on Wednesday forenoon a number of gentlemen who are resident on the Island had to wait from 9.15 to 11.15 before a boat came to take them to the city. It would appear that there are plenty of boats to accommodate every one, but there is lack of system. We have no particular objection to the owners of the several boats plying between Hanlan's and the city pooling the business. In fact such a pooling is likely to give the public better service than if opposition boats are running; but when a pool is gone into it should be so formed that instead of boats running at the same times they should be distributed one after the other so as to give frequent service. If the boat owners do not see their way to systematizing the service and giving the greatest possible accommodation they will find the residents of the island establishing a co-operative service of their own. Having advertized half-hour service in the busy parts of the day they ought to carry it out.

The Presbyterian College Question.

The discussion which took place in the last general assembly on the college question has roused a feeling in the presbyterian church which will not be stilled until the question is settled. The six-college system is doomed, and it only remains to devise something else in its place.

What that something else should be, in the opinion of Rev. Principal Grant of Queen's college, was made apparent during the brief debate in the assembly. He would like to have Queen's college—which at present, in so far as its arts faculty is concerned, stands entirely outside of the presbyterian church—made a great presbyterian university, with faculties of arts and theology, the former of which would be a rival to the provincial institution while the latter would absorb all the other five theological institutions belonging to the church.

Dr. Grant is not without backing in this position. We find, for instance, the shadowy outline of such a scheme in a recent editorial in the Stratford Herald. It is admitted in the article that the superabundance of colleges is beginning to cause trouble, that there is a limit to private generosity, and that the people are beginning to tire of useless expenditure of time and money. The Herald does not openly and plainly state that the remedy is the conversion of Queen's into a great presbyterian university, but it quietly assumes that this is the manifest destiny of both Queen's college and the presbyterian church.

With a view to preventing future misconceptions we propose just here to call the attention of Dr. Grant and all who think with him to some obstacles in their way which they will beyond question find quite insuperable. In the first place, as already remarked, the arts faculty of Queen's college is not now under the control of the presbyterian church, and that church is not responsible for either its maintenance or its management. If Dr. Grant thinks he can induce the general assembly to assume that responsibility he will find himself in a fool's paradise. The church is carrying more financial loads now than it can bear, and if it assumes others the new burden will not be in the form of a secular university and college.

Moreover, it has long been the settled policy of the bulk of the presbyterian body to allow the state to provide the machinery for secular education and confine the church's efforts as far as possible to giving its clergy a good theological training. On this principle Knox college in Toronto, and the presbyterian colleges in Montreal and Halifax have long been conducted, the advantages offered by Toronto University college, McGill college and Dalhousie college being utilized to the benefit of the denomination. Is it reasonable to suppose that this wise policy will be lightly abandoned? In no other way can the church educate its ministry so cheaply, for neither Queen's nor any other secular university worthy of the name can be self-sustaining. If the fees are raised the students will go elsewhere.

It is necessary to remind Dr. Grant that inasmuch as the great majority of the students of University college are presbyterian the church has quite as strong a hold on that institution as it has on Queen's, over which it can exercise no direct control in any way whatever. Shall the denomination abandon its position in relation to the provincial university and college for the purpose of having a less efficient one of its own? Once more we assure Dr. Grant and his friends that if they are calculating on this they will find themselves mistaken.

The Herald says the question whether there shall be only one university in Ontario has been practically settled in the negative. Some time ago this assertion might have been allowed to pass unquestioned, but recent events and discussions have reopened the question and indicated a different tendency. The two methodist universities have been consolidated into one in this province, and a great party has arisen within the methodist church which is earnestly desirous of confining denominational effort as much as possible to the professional training of the clergy. Sooner or later this party will undoubtedly prevail, and the church will then make use of the provincial institution and relieve itself of the burden. One wing of the anglican denomination has already done this, and it is not improbable that the other may follow its example. The Herald is therefore clearly mistaken in its estimate of the educational tendencies of the time, and it is equally astray in its foreshadowing of the solution of the presbyterian college problem.

A Batch of Holidays.

It is only a trivial complaint, perhaps, but it is just one thing that shows what the colonial status is, namely, that a governor-general sent out to administer this colony and knowing nothing about our customs or practices undertakes to proclaim June 28 as a holiday to be observed as the anniversary of the queen. Notwithstanding that May 24 has already been celebrated. Consequently the banks, the postoffice, the custom house, all the courts, etc., will be closed on Saturday. Tuesday following will be Dominion day, thus giving us three days of idleness out of four. The governor-general, it would appear, can act in these matters without the advice of his ministers; if this is the case, his limited powers ought to be further circumscribed.

The party papers as a rule despise their independent contemporaries but do not scruple to quote from them when it suits their purpose. Just at present The World is freely clipped, by different papers, being quoted both as an independent liberal organ and as independent with conservative leanings, according as it is necessary to emphasize the point under discussion. There is nothing like being able to accommodate everybody.

Then Why Abuse Mowat.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

Conservatives find no fault with christian politicians.

Who Will Add the Cream.

From the Guelph Herald.

Our thanks are due Hugh Walker for some choice strawberries.

What the Country Wants.

From the Markham Sun.

The country needs more rich widows and the demand for 'em is increasing every day.

Correct, Go up Head.

From the Montreal Post.

It is an undisputed fact that the police force of that city (Toronto) is the best organized and most efficient in Canada.

The Independence of Canada.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: The question of independence considered in connection with a war seems to resolve itself down to this point in the minds of many, that if we become independent we shall have no likely enemy except the United States, and that the United States will not fight us, but on the other hand will leave us to our own courses. We are given as the reason of this opinion that the inhabitants of the country to the south are peculiarly sensitive. A peculiar sensitiveness on their part I have heard of, but never imagined that it was going to produce these results. Now most of us have heard of the Geneva or Alabama award, and some at least understand it to have a disgraceful side, and one, too, which hardly authorises us to believe we should be unmolested if slight occasion arose for other treatment. That nation has an Indian policy which many of its inhabitants grant is a disgrace to any civilized people, a policy which certainly will be reason enough for many to think that we shall not be unmolested. In that nation, nay, in its very congress, are men who are continually making inflammatory speeches against a friendly country; throughout its wide territories are demagogues whose sole occupation seems to be to excite, in the most blood and thunder style, the people against England. It abounds with gentlemen whose business it is to collect money and pay hired dynamiters, and yet we are asked to believe that a people whose sensitiveness will allow of such acts not being constrained will not stretch forth and take us in, especially when we have been so graphically instructed as to the ease with which such an act could be accomplished, even with England at our backs. But throwing aside fears of such attacks, we have been instructed how they could be prevented—at little more cost than at present; in fact we have been inspired with courage by being told that we could alarm a people whom Provincial dilates upon as being most numerous, and capable of in a few days annihilating us. Our fears may be proved groundless by referring to the Swiss, a nation who inhabit the most rocky country in Europe, and if I mistake not are populated by the most rural and hardy class; a people with a war footing of 215,000 men whose forefathers for centuries back have been fighting men and good ones too. We with an area two hundred times as large and a population not double theirs are taught how we can repulse the best armies in the world. We are likely to require a great deal of teaching before acquiring the necessary proficiency, many will imagine.

As to the question of the expenses of the armies of other governments let us take a few examples of kingdoms and independent nations. Among the best possible examples we could get is Egypt in 1881. By successive firmans of '66, '67 and '73 she was almost an independent nation. She had an area one-eighteenth the size of ours, a population of 5,517,000, a million larger than ours.

She had an army and a navy of some eight vessels and a few torpedo boats. They cost her about $2,640,000 a year. We are told that our present expense of maintaining a militia would keep us amply provided with soldiers. We spent for this purpose last year about $750,000, not quite a third of what Egypt did in '81. Let us consider a few American republics, the United States first: Our territory is one-fifth larger. They keep up an army of 25,000 men, I believe, and also a navy in which much money is yearly sunk. Shall we get along with a smaller army? Brazil, not as large as Canada by about four hundred thousand square miles, has an army of 11,000 men and a navy of 35 vessels, and a population twice ours. Chili, with about half as many people, has an army of 12,000 and a navy of nine steam vessels, manned by 1700 men, and a national guard of 20,000 men more. Bavaria, larger population, keeps an army of 48,000 men, I think, and so on. Now how we are going to establish a system such as is mentioned, to do it on the present money supply, and to keep it up, in the face of such examples from other countries, our next neighbor included, I do not know; and more, I doubt the possibility of such a scheme.

One argument has been adduced which appeals to humanity—that is that our becoming independent will probably put an end to any chance of war between England and the United States. To a certain extent it might, but I think the cause will have an end put to it before the consequence. This cause, so ably described by Provincial, is the socialistic class in America. What makes me think so is that the thinking and sober-minded citizens of any country, without regard to the United States, are opposed to underhand assassination and conspirators, and will attempt to stop their tricks. But more especially will the States put a damper on these men if war is to be the result, for we have been told the British lion, when it is aroused, is not particularly careful what it does, and would when in that state as readily declare war against the United States as if it had Canada for a rendezvous. But the merchants of America could not afford to go to war with England; it would mean ruin to most moneyed men, and therefore I think a declaration of war will not pass between the two nations. If it do pass, it is just as likely to be carried with Canada independent as if she were a colony. The consequences for Canada will be stagnation of trade, and to a great extent agricultural operations also. Canada will not be allowed to act as a medium of trade with Europe for the United States, and her two markets—England and the United States—or one of them will be totally closed to her. For these reasons I do not think the humanitarian view worthy of consideration in this question, and certainly not as an argument for independence.

S.

June 20, 1884.

P. S.—Young Canadian's advice to study back Canadian history is good. One of the authorized Canadian histories is I believe Jeffers'. A look at it will convince most that my view of the question was correct—The English finished the war. Some further information is to be gathered at page 792 of Greene's Short History of the English People—Harpers' 75th edition—which also agrees with me, I think.

S.

PARAGRAPHS OF NEWS.

The author of a new Boston novel seems fond of red. One of the young men in the book has "a red-tanned face and amber hair;" another character is a college professor who "hid his celebrity under a reddish beard;" a third has a complexion naturally crimson, and a fourth in "riding by leaves an impression of a long scarlet mustache."

Dr. Norman Kerr says in the Medical Press that "there is little relish in England for genuine fermented wine, our taste has become so corrupted by the spirituous fortification called for by the English market. A few days ago a well-known Englishman, on tasting a glass of pure, unsophisticated sherry brought over from Spain by a vine grower, exclaimed, to the latter's amusement, 'This is mere vinegar and water.'"

After enduring for years the visits of book canvassers and the rest of the office-infesting tribe, a Glasgow firm tried what banter would do, and issued a notice as follows: "The hours of attendance in this office are—To canvassers for church subscriptions, 10 till 2; book and insurance agents, 2 till 4; commercial travelers, beggars and advertising men, all day. We attend to our own business at night."

Referring to the coming visit of the king of Holland, who was born in Brussels in 1817, a Belgian paper says: "The church where he was baptized is now a postoffice; the ducal palace, which the States general built for his grandfather, has become the site of academies; the castle of Tervueren, also presented, with its splendid park, to his father, is in ruins, burned to the ground, like the old hotel d'Orange, where he was born."

It seems that the leaders of the ins and the outs in England are pretty much of a muchness in respect to slaveholding antecedents. If Mr. Gladstone's father once owned, as is asserted, 880 slaves, Lord Salisbury's grandfather and great-uncle were strenuous upholders of the "African trade," which, indeed, found no more vigorous defender than Gen. Gascoyne, M.P., for Liverpool, whose property near that city the marquis inherits.

M. Gibier recently offered to the French academy of sciences an account of his experiments with rabies. He found that he could easily inoculate guinea pigs, rats, etc., with hydrophobia, and all his cases died of that disease. But the savant, according to the report, wound up his remarks by first proving that it was impossible for fowls to take hydrophobia, and then showing conclusively that they are the only animals who have ever been known to recover from this disease.

The mahdi's famous lieutenant, Osman Digma, is described by one of his soldiers to be of a tall and slender build, with pale complexion, large open eyes, and a fine moustache. His countenance expresses courage and energy; he is almost always on horseback, and wears over his left shoulder a veil, such as the Mohammedans of old wore. He generally carries a very long musket, and under his mantle a long sword. It is reported that he is very pious, without being a fanatic. He has only one wife and three children.

A writer in Notes and Queries says: "In The Newcomes, chapter 49 (1879) Thackery speaks of 'the Regent, Brummel, Lord Steyne, Pea Green Payne, and so forth.' The last name should be Hayne, but I find the error still uncorrected in the standard edition just published. In 1824 Mr. Hayne nicknamed 'Pea Green,' was sued for breach of promise of marriage by the celebrated actress, Miss Foote, who gained her cause, with £3000 damages." Miss Foote subsequently married the earl of Harrington. Her only daughter is the Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham. Public sentiment went entirely with Miss Foote.

On May 9 a commercial traveler found $4600 as he was getting out of the train at Brussels, which belonged to a German dealer in horses who had been traveling in the same compartment, and of whom he forthwith went in search, and met frantically rushing to the station. The worthy German, with prodigal generosity, offered him a dollar, which the finder declined. "Then," said the other, "you must at any rate come and dine with me; I cannot pass over such a service in this light manner." The invitation was accepted. The invited guest appeared on time, but no host was forthcoming, and the guest, as he paid his bill, vowed to abstain for all time from favors toward Teutonic dealers in horseflesh.

—Within the past ten years not a dollar has been lost in purchasing lots in Toronto or its suburbs. On the contrary every dollar so invested has doubled itself in five years, some in three. West Toronto Junction is the rising suburb of the city and a few dollars invested in a lot there will soon double itself. Geo. Clarke of the Li-Quor Tea Co. is offering a few on terms that are acceptable to all: An entrance fee of $10, and $2 a week for 182 weeks will purchase a fine lot 50x150 at the Junction, including interest and taxes.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

TORONTO, Thursday, June 26.

Sterling exchange in New York to-day was posted at 484½ and 482¾.

A cable to Cox & Co. quotes Hudson Bay at £22¾, and Northwest Land at 42s. 6d.

The wholesale houses expect a large number of buyers to visit the city during next week.

The export trade continues dull.

New York was weak and irregular, Vanderbilt's being particularly weak. Canada Southern and Michigan Central sold off each 6 per cent. Lackawanna sold up to 107½, closing at 107, and was the only stock that closed higher than last night.

Chicago was weak all round. In pork, far-off options were weakest, but June and July closed 25 cents higher than last night.

Federal sold down to 82½ to-day.

New York Stocks.

CLOSING PRICES.—Canada Southern 26½, Canadian Pacific 42, Denver and Rio Grande 7¾, Lakawanna 107, Lake Shore 71, Louisville & Nashville 23¼, New York Central 96½, Michigan Central 88¾, Missouri Pacific 92½, Northwest Common 83¾, Northern Pacific 14½, Northern Pacific pfd. 37½, St. Paul Common 88¾, St. Paul and Manitoba 80, Union Pacific 33¾, Western Union 51¾, Wabash Pacific pfd. 9½.

Toronto Stock Exchange Transactions.

MORNING SALES.—Toronto 10 at 160½. Commerce 25 at 110½, 25 at 110, 30 at 109½, 25 at 110, 25 at 107. Federal 10 at 90, 10 at 89, 10-10-20-10-10 at 88, 10 at 86, 100 at 85. Dominion 50-80 at 186. Standard 60 at 109.

CLOSING BOARD—Toronto 100¾ and 160½; sales 10 at 160½. Commerce 108½ and 108; sales 50 at 108, 25 at 108½. Federal 83 and 82½; sales 30-50 at 82, 20 at 81½, 10 at 81¼, 50 at 81½, 25 at 81, 25 at 80½, 10-31-15 at 81½, 10 at 83, 30 days' interest flat, 10-20-20-20 at 82, 10 at 82½.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 180 and 179; sales 35 at 179½. Toronto 165 and 163; sales 20 at 164. Merchants 104 and 103½; sales 50 at 102. Commerce 109½ and 108½; sales 20 at 110, 20 at 109½, 100 at 109¾, 30 at 109. Federal 86 and 82; sales 100 at 83, 50 at 82, 75 at 81.

The Local Market.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain on the street during the week were small and prices easy. In that time about 2400 bushels of wheat were received. 1000 bushels of oats, one load of barley, 75 loads of hay, and 18 loads of straw. To-day the market was exceedingly quiet owing to the rain. Wheat is quoted at $1.03 to $1.10 for fall, $1.08 to $1.12 for spring and 75c to 87c for goose. Oats will bring 43c to 44c, and peas 73c to 75c. Barley and rye purely nominal. Hay and straw offered to the extent of a few loads, but on account of the rain they sold at lower prices. The former is worth $6.50 to $9 for clover, and $10 to $14 for timothy, and straw from $6 to $8 a ton. Beef quiet and steady; forequarters, $5.50 to $5.50 to $7, and hind $9 to $10.50. Mutton, carcase, is quoted at $7.40 to $8.50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—The St. Lawrence market to day was very and prices remain unchanged. Beef—Roast, 11c to 14c, sirloin steak 14c to 16c, round steak 11c to 13c. Mutton—Legs and chops 12c to 14c, inferior cuts 7c to 9c, lamb, per lb., 15c to 17c, veal, best joints, 13c to 14c, inferior cuts 9c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast 11c to 12c. Butter—Pound rolls 15c to 17c, large rolls 13c to 14c, cooking 10c to 11c. Lard 12c to 13c. Cheese new 11½c to 12c. Bacon 11c to 14c. Eggs 16c to 18c. Turkeys $2 to $3. Chickens, per pair, 45c to 65c. Potatoes, per bag, 80c to 85c. Cabbages, per doz., 60c to 80c. Onions, per doz., 12c to 20c. Parsnips, per peck, 20c to 25c. Beets, per peck, 20c to 60c. Carrots, per peck, 20c to 60c. Beans, per bush, $1.20 to $1.50. Turnips, per bag, 45c to 50c. Asparagus, doz., 30c to 40c. Rhubarb, doz., 15c to 20c. Radishes doz., 30c to 35c. Spinach, bar., 35c to 40c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Cotton steady; uplands 11 1-16, New Orleans 11 5-16. Flour—Receipts 16,000 bbls, dull; sales 12,000 bbls.; No. 2 $2.15 to $2.80, superfine $2.75 to $3.15, common $3 to $3.60, good $3.65 to $6.50, western extra $5.75 to $6, extra $3.10 to $6, St. Louis $3.10 to $6, Minnesota extra $5.75 to $6.10, double extra $6.10 to $6.25. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal nominal. Wheat—Receipts 182,000 bush, steady; sales 2,535,000 bush. future, 227,000 bush spot; exports 30,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago 95c to 96½c, No. 1 red and white state $1.10. No. 2 red 98½c to 98¾c, June 98½c to 99½c, July 98½c to 99½c, August $1.00¾ to $1.01¾. Rye firm. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 137,000 bush., weak; sales 2,160,000 bush future, 172,000 bush spot, exports 26,000 bush; No. 60½c, June 60½c to 61c, July 60½c to 61½c, Aug. 61½c to 62½c. Oats—Receipts 84,000 bush., steady; sales 335,000 bush. future, 168,000 bush spot, mixed 34½c to 37c, white 38c to 41c, No. 2 June 34¾ to 35¼, July 34½c to 35½c, August 33¾c to 34c. Hay steady. Hops firm. Coffee weak. Rio unchanged. Sugar steady, standard A 6¼c to 6¾c, cut loaf and crushed 7¾c. Molasses firm. Rice firm. Petroleum. crude 6½c to 7c, refined 7½c to 8c. Tallow easy at 6¾c. Potatoes firm. Eggs firm at 18c to 18½c. Pork nominal. Beef dull. Cut meats firm, pickled bellies 7½c, pickled hams 12½c to 12¾c, middles nominal, long clear 8¾c. Lard lower at $7.40 to $7.50. Butter dull at 16c to 20c. Cheese easier.

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☞ Families waited upon for orders.

HOW HAPPY THESE PEOPLE ARE! It is a hot summer night. The windows are wide open and there is a free circulation of nice, cool, refreshing air all through the room. The flies and the mosquitoes and the pinching bugs and other "vile reptiles" who spoil our midsummer night dreams are buzzing and singing and growling away OUTSIDE, but they CAN'T COME IN. Cause why? These people are wise and have had all the windows supplied with BARNUM'S WIRE SCREENS. Ready-made door and window screens on hand and competent men sent to measure and put them up at reasonable prices. After the Semi-Centennial there is going to be a rush. Whole legions of flies are on their way thither to eat up the fragments of sandwich and bologna sausage and pumpkin pies which our country cousins will leave behind, and there may be a plague of flies worse than that of Egypt—for all we know. Be prepared—get our orders in quick—first come first served. Headquarters for wire work of all kinds. E. T. BARNUM, W. & I. Works. Agency: 33, 37 & 39 QUEEN STREET EAST, nearly opposite Metropolitan Church.

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Chicago Board of Trade
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Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash or on margin.
Daily cable quotations received.
26 TORONTO STREET.

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—THE—
Ætna Life Insurance
COMPANY
has always based its claims to public patronage upon its careful economy in the administration of the funds committed to its care. No company of its age shows so good a record in this respect, in the official reports made upon oath, to the different Insurance Commissioners and Superintends. from year to year.
The following is the record for 1883, the figures under the heading of "Working Expenses" showing the amount in dollars and cents expended by each Company out of every One Hundred Dollars of its Receipts, apart from paying death losses, endowments, dividends, or taxes:

NAME.	WORKING EXPENSES.
Ætna Life Ins. Co., Hartford	$10 34
Equitable Life, New York	14 85
New York Life, " "	16 20
Travellers' Life, Hartford	16 26
Union Mutual, of Portland, Me	25 20
United States, of New York	30 78
Canadian Companies—average about	27 00

Other things being equal, the Company which conducts its business with the greatest economy will produce the best results in cheap and safe insurance, and in profitable dividends to its policy holders. On all the Ætna's "with profit" plans, the profits belong wholly to the insured.
Western Canada Branch: York Chambers, Toronto.
WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

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Pullman cars leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday run through to Halifax and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John, N. B., without change.
Close connections made at Point Levis or Chaudiere Junction with the Grand Trunk Railway and at Point Levis with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's Steamers from Montreal.
Elegant first-class Pullman and Smoking cars on all through trains.
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IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
will find it advantageous to use this route as it is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are as low as by any other.
Through freight is forwarded by fast special trains and experience has proved the Intercolonial route to be the quickest for European freight to and from all points in Canada and the Western states.
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ROBERT B. MOODIE, Western Freight and Passenger Agent, 93 Rossin House Block, York Street, Toronto.
D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., May 28th 1884. vl 5

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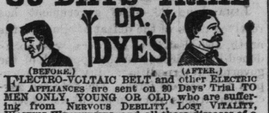
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