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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23RD.

The Country-Wide Cheque

The eight thousand odd banks which are members of the federal reserve system in the United States are no longer to charge exchange upon out-of-town cheques. Their example will be followed by those state banks still outside the federal reserve system, and the Montreal Financial Times has no hesitation in saying that the Canadian banks will have to catch up with the procession. Our neighbors are benefiting so greatly by their up-to-date currency and banking system that the people of Canada are beginning to wonder why we have to be content with a system that dates back almost without modification to pre-confederation times. The ordinary citizen may not apprehend all the benefits of the federal reserve scheme, but he is keenly alive to what he considers the injustice of having his banker bite a piece off every out-of-town cheque deposited for collection.

The Federal Reserve Act, by bringing the banks under a unified governmental control, simplifies the banking business and does away with a good deal of mystery. The exchange charge ran back to the days when gold had to be physically transported at great risk from place to place to meet a cheque drawn upon it. Now, however, little actual coin is shipped. Vast financial transactions are completed by bookkeeping entries and sums of enormous magnitude may be transferred from one part of the country to another thru the mail by negotiable paper. The country merchant sends a cheque to New York upon his local bank, but his local bank has a credit already established in New York and, to make that credit more available, the Federal Reserve Act has considerably lowered the former reserve requirements.

Some of the United States banks resent the innovation. They will lose money, it is true, but would it not be more correct to say that they will be deprived of a revenue to which, in justice, they are not entitled? The bank collecting ten, fifteen or twenty cents on a multitude of out-of-town cheques is getting from its clients and the public hundreds of dollars ostensibly to cover the cost of physically transferring some thousands of dollars to the reserve centres, when, as a matter of fact, the entire amount thru the medium of negotiable paper has been transferred without any expense beyond a two-cent postage stamp.

In Canada the exchange charge is especially irritating to many who cannot understand why any bank should charge exchange for cashing a cheque drawn upon itself. Yet every branch office charges exchange upon out-of-town cheques drawn against another branch of the same bank. Every time the Bank Act is up for revision somebody wishes the law to be so amended as to require every bank to take care of its own cheques without deduction, but he is always assured in a hushed whisper by some financial expert that the banks cannot survive without this cream of daily revenue.

If, however, it be proved from experience that the banks in the United States can get along with "country-wide par cheques" people will begin to suspect that the Canadian banks could do the same. That cheques drawn upon a branch office should be cashed at another branch office of the same bank without imposing petty fines upon the holders of the cheques, seems only reasonable. The exchange upon the out-of-town cheque is a serious tax on business and, in individual cases, inflicts a real hardship.

The amount charged for cashing any one cheque is not large, but the aggregate upon all the cheques "afloat" during the year must amount to a startling figure. That amount, and it will run into millions, is purely a middleman's profit. It decreases alike the profits of the seller and buyer, adding like to the burdens of the producer and the consumer. It is an evil akin to a depreciated currency. If it must be endured in order to permit that most necessary middleman, the banker, to serve society, well and good; otherwise it should be abolished.

Bradshaw's Millions

It is pleasant to see a policy which has aroused strong expectations, giving such successful results as have followed the appointment of Mr. Thomas Bradshaw as finance commissioner of Toronto. It is a number of years since The World nominated a board of five gentlemen of high rank in their professions respectively, and proposed their appointment at a salary of $25,000 a year each to take charge of the five main departments of the city hall administration.

Naturally, the proposal was objected to by all who cared less for the interests of the city than for the defeat of a plan which they had not initiated. Toronto people must be aware by this time how much virtue lies in having the right man propose anything. In his hands it is virtue. In another's it is crime. We believe the best is none too good for Toronto, and on that belief we founded the view that with such interests at stake it would be the cheapest policy in the end to get the best men in sight at any price, to manage the city's business.

Owing to the public spirit and self-denial of Mr. Bradshaw, it has been possible to obtain his services at a figure which is far from representing his value to the community. In the first week of his term of office he saved the city $10,000. It is now to be recognized that he has introduced a new method of handling the city's debentures. It involves the raising of the interest rate, the abolition of the sinking fund, and the repayment of the total debt on the instalment plan instead of as at present. As a result of the method there is to be an issue of bonds tenders of which are called for the 31st, amounting to $3,669,000. The rate of interest is to be five per cent. It is estimated that the saving under the new plan will amount to over a million dollars.

It is sometimes wondered why some men grow wealthy while others remain poor. The reason is largely because they put brains into their business transactions. The City of Toronto has been squandering millions for years past which, with the assistance of brains which her mayors and councils refused to hire, might have been saved. Hence we have high taxes, inefficient services, inconvenient methods, upside-down policies in all directions. The continual opposition to any proposals for improvement has begun to give way, and we trust that the policy which has been so thoroly justified by its results in the treasury department may be extended, until the whole city is governed in the best way that brains and experience can devise. It is much the cheapest, as it is the most satisfactory, in the end.

The Way to Peace

It is the opinion of many of the shrewd war critics that Germany has come to the conclusion that her best plan now is to make play for a favorable peace. Her headlong and unscrupulous kaiser has led his people into an international mess which not all the humanity of the allies can excuse or terminate until the chief cause of it has been eliminated from European politics. The allies are as adamant on this point and it appears that renewed avowals of their determination have recently been conveyed to the government at Washington.

This means that Germany has been feeling the pulse of the situation. It is heated and feverish, but the arm in which it beats is inflexible. Germany's only hope is therefore to play a waiting game. She is short of men, short of money, short of food. She must conserve all her resources while she plays the last hand of her desperate hazard. How long it will take no one can tell. Two years is the term set by many who are capable of judging. The only thing that can materially shorten the war is the enlistment of every available man that Great Britain and her independencies can furnish. The man who hangs back is lengthening the kaiser's rope.

The present German plan appears to be to attempt to adopt the wearing-down methods of Gen. Joffre. It is late in the day to begin this policy, but the kaiser no doubt feels that any port in a storm is welcome. He must have been the more reluctant to adopt it, because it is a tacit confession of defeat to his own people. His whole plan of campaign was attack. He lied to his nation when he declared that Germany had been invaded. He was the aggressor on every front. His attacks have failed, and his masses have been held, and not only held but broken and shattered. Now that his attack has to be relinquished it will be impossible any longer to deceive the Germans at home, who must know that an attack which fails is a defeat.

The kaiser will not be able to prevent the people of Germany learning that it is not against them that the forces of the allies are directed, but against their insane policy and its insane dictator. When the Hohenzollerns and Prussian militarism have been eliminated the Germans can have peace, and Europe will rest well pleased.

FIGHTING IN SOUDAN.

Berlin Reports That British Forces Suffered Reverse.

BERLIN, May 22.—Constantinople advices to the Overseas News Agency report the defeat of British forces in a battle with rebellious tribesmen in the Province of Darfur, in Anglo-Egyptian Soudan. It is said the British sent two transports with English and Hindu troops to Port Soudan, on the Red Sea, whence they advanced to attack the tribesmen, and that they were defeated by forces under the Imam of Darfur.

CHILD FRACTURED LEG.

While playing in the Perth avenue playground yesterday afternoon, Grace Irwin, 17 Osler avenue, was knocked down by one of her playmates and fractured one of her legs. She was taken to the Hospital for Sick Children in the police ambulance.

STATUS OF DEWART NOT EASILY DEFINED

His Appearance Before Davidson Commission Led to Legal Sparring.

HINT OF REVELATIONS

Principles Greater Than Money Involved in Sale of Ammunition.

OTTAWA, May 22.—When the Davidson commission met this afternoon to take up the matter of the sale of small arms and ammunition by the military department, thru Col. Allison to the British admiralty, Mr. J. A. Hutcheson, K.C., of Brockville, appeared as successor to Capt. John Thompson, K.C., as counsel for the commission. H. H. Dewart, K.C., of Toronto was present to represent the Liberal party. Mr. Dewart said he understood he was to act in this capacity, altho he would have preferred to act with Mr. Hutcheson as one of the examining counsel for the commission. However, he would, for the present at least, represent D. B. Mackenzie and the Liberal party.

Orr Lewis Absent.

Sir Charles Davidson then read the proceedings at the last meeting of the commission, and also the letter from the auditor to the finance minister raising the whole question of the propriety of the sale of small arms ammunition.

Mr. Dewart asked if Mr. Orr Lewis of the Canadian Vickers Company was present, as he would know all about the purchase of the ammunition which later went to the admiralty.

Mr. Lewis was not here.

Mr. Hutcheson again referred to the standing of Mr. Dewart before the commission. He read the discussion in the house. Sir Robert Borden said he would recommend to Sir Charles Davidson that counsel for the opposition be allowed to appear. Nothing was promised as to remuneration.

Sir Charles Davidson referred to Mr. Mackenzie's statement that Mr. Dewart would represent him, and also, in effect, the auditor-general. Sir Charles added that this was a "somewhat nebulous position." Mr. Dewart had better make up his mind whom he was to represent.

Case May Be Complex.

Mr. Dewart said he didn't think the case could be disposed of in a couple of days, adding: "It may go a little deeper than it looks. There are some cases in which principles amount to more than money. The amount involved is not, after all, the most important point concerned. I should suggest that we adjourn till tomorrow morning in order that some decision may be reached as to what witnesses shall be called."

Mr. Hutcheson was inclined to agree.

"So be it," said Sir Charles Davidson. "Ten o'clock tomorrow morning."

RUSSIA AND FRANCE IN FULLEST ACCORD

Premier Briand Declares Allies' Peace Terms Will Be Clear-Cut.

PARIS, May 22.—In an address of welcome today to the visiting Russian officials and members of the douma, Premier Briand said the Franco-Russian alliance never had had any purpose other than maintenance of peace and the stability of the European equilibrium. The premier asserted France and Russia had made a supreme effort to avoid European war, and said the future could be regarded with consideration.

The peace which the allies would demand, M. Briand continued, would be without intrigue, and it would come only after decisive victory which would ensure the world against a similar catastrophe in the future. He referred to the manner in which the defence of Verdun has been conducted, and expressed renewed faith in a final victory for France and her allies.

ITALIAN LINER TORPEDOED.

Saint Andread Victim of Austrian Submarine.

ROME, May 22.—The Italian liner Saint Andrea has been sunk by an Austrian submarine.

Shipping registers list no Italian liner of the above name. A Lloyd's despatch, transmitted from London, reported the sinking of the 225-ton Italian brigantine San Andread, probably the same vessel.

Through Sleeping Cars to Algonquin Park for Fishermen.

To accommodate fishermen and other visitors to Algonquin Park the Grand Trunk Railway System are running a through sleeping car from Toronto to Algonquin Park, leaving Toronto 8.30 p.m. Fridays, arriving Algonquin Park 10.23 a.m., Madawaska 11.45 a.m. Saturdays. Returning, through sleeping car leaves Madawaska 4.25 p.m., Algonquin Park 5.55 p.m. Wednesdays, arriving Toronto 7.30 a.m. Thursdays.

The Highland Inn is now open to receive guests, and low round-trip tourist fares are in effect.

For tickets, sleeping car reservations and further information phone or call at City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto. ed

STRUCK BY MOTOR CAR.

Marian Kehler, 148 Bolton avenue, was knocked down by a motor car opposite 488 West King street last night, sustaining a severe shaking up and minor bruises. She was taken to the General Hospital in the police ambulance.

MICHIE'S BEAURICH CIGARS
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—DELIVERY OF—
THE MORNING WORLD
to Toronto Island was resumed on Monday, May 1st. Change of address and new orders may be telephoned to Main 5308. EARLY AND PROMPT DELIVERY IS GUARANTEED. The Sunday World will be obtainable as usual every Saturday night from the efficient and obliging Sunday World carrier, P. Weinstein. e7tf

ADMIRAL FAILED TO GIVE WARNING

Baron Wimborne Says Advice of Casement's Expedition Was Received.

URGED PROMPT ACTION

But Revolt Began Immediately — Birrell's Testimony Meets With Rebuttal.

(Continued From Page 1.)

brought against the Irish government would be one of supreme blindness and irresolution in dealing with the propaganda and the hostile demonstrations of the Sinn Feiners. Ever since the departure of the Irish division for the front at the end of last summer, he said, the Irish garrison had been inadequate, and in March of this year he urged on Gen. French the desirability of sending a division of troops to Ireland. He advanced the internal situation as the reason why more troops were needed.

Birrell Contradicted.

The declaration of Augustine Birrell, former secretary for Ireland, that he asked for British troops in Ireland to overawe the Sinn Feiners, but was refused by the war office, was denied today.

The denial was contained in a letter which was read before the royal commission investigating the causes of the uprising. The letter, which was written by Adjutant-Gen. McCready of the British army, was read by Lord Hardinge, president of the commission. It stated that a conference had been held at the war office on March 20, at which Mr. Birrell and Lord Wimborne, former lord-lieutenant of Ireland, took part, but it related solely to the recruiting situation.

Accordin to Adjutant-Gen. MacCready, a proposal was made at that time to send troops to Ireland, but the purpose was merely to stimulate recruiting.

"So far as we are aware," said Gen. McCready's letter, "there was no question of sending troops for the purpose of overawing the Sinn Feiners."

Warning Ignored.

Lord Midleton, former under-secretary for foreign affairs, testified that he took up the Irish situation in November, 1914, with Lord Wimborne, and afterwards raised the question in the house of peers, but was cautioned by the Marquis of Crewe that he was doing the country a bad service by making such matters public. Lord Midleton said that this was the reason he did not bring up the Irish question again in parliament.

"Later," said the witness, "I strongly urged Mr. Birrell to bring about the disarmament of the National Volunteers, who were really the Sinn Feiners, and to refuse to allow them to parade. Mr. Birrell replied that the movement was to be laughed at and not taken seriously. Mr. Birrell gave his own idea of the situation by saying, 'I laugh at the whole thing.'"

Feared Worse Evils.

On February 25 Mr. Birrell, continued the witness, had written him a letter in which the following occurred:

"To proclaim the Irish volunteers an illegal body and put them down by force would, in my opinion, be a reckless, foolish act, and promote disloyalty to a prodigious extent. I am more alarmed at the possibility of bombs and isolated acts of violence than of concerted action."

John Redmond and John Dillon were both against taking notice of seditious utterances in Ireland on the ground that opposition would only increase them, Lord Midleton said.

"Mr. Birrell, was convinced there would be no armed uprising, but I frankly told him he was pursuing a dangerous course," said the witness.

Warned Wimborne.

Viscount Midleton gave further evidence of warnings he declared he had given Baron Wimborne, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Lansdowne and others of the impending danger. The witness said that he had told Sir Matthew Nathan, then under-secretary for Ireland, that John Redmond, whose advice the government had taken, would hardly carry a single seat in Munster should there be an election, and, further, that the situation was so bad that Mr. Redmond was in danger of his life. Six days before the outbreak occurred, the witness said, he again warned Baron Wimborne of the results that would follow if no action were taken.

SALE OF COOKING.

Koreamo Club, which is composed of West Toronto's most popular young ladies, held a sale of home-made cooking Saturday and yesterday in aid of the 234th Battalion. The sum of $97 was realized.

Important Changes in Grand Trunk Train Service, Effective May 20, 1916.

New Train No. 55 will leave Toronto 10.15 a.m. daily, except Sunday, for Barrie, Orillia, Severn, Muskoka Wharf, Huntsville and North Bay, making connection at Muskoka Wharf for Muskoka Lake Points. This train will carry the highest class of equipment, including parlor-library-cafe car and first-class coaches.

Train No. 41, now leaving Toronto 8.05 a.m. daily, except Sunday, for North Bay, will be canceled north of Gravenhurst.

Train No. 43, now leaving Toronto 1.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday, for Huntsville, will run through to Scotia Junction, and will connect at Scotia Junction with new train for Algonquin Park and Madawaska, also for Depot Harbor and Parry Sound.

New Train will leave Muskoka Wharf 5 a.m. (Mondays only) for Toronto, arriving Toronto 8.40 a.m., in time for business. This train will stop at all intermediate stations.

Timetables and full particulars on application to agents. ed

CLAIMS SHARE IN RAILWAY ASSETS

C. P. R. Defendant in Action Brought by Englishman in Assize Court.

INVOLVES BIG AMOUNT

Defence is That There Was No Written Agreement With Plaintiff.

An action involving large sums of money was commenced yesterday in the non-jury assizes before Mr. Justice Sutherland. In this case James Bogle Delap of Lillington Lovell, Buckinghamshire, England, claimed 10 per cent. of the assets of the Great Northwestern Central Railway, which in February, 1898, was absorbed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who are defendants. Personally named with them are Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy and Richard B. Angus.

Plaintiff, it is alleged, was entitled to control the whole capital stock of the company, valued at $500,000. He held in his own name 51 shares of the capital stock of the G.N.W.C. railway and held 448 more shares which had been transferred to him.

George M. Clark, K.C., who died in 1905, completed arrangements for purchase on behalf of the C.P.R., and it was understood that plaintiff should accept $550,000. Out of this he was to extinguish all liabilities of the G. N.W.C. Railway Company.

Plaintiff also insisted on being credited with one-tenth of the assets, and this claim is the one at issue in the present action.

Plaintiff agreed, it is claimed, to accept 500 shares as an equivalent to the extra demanded. The C.P.R. agreed to pay plaintiff $550,000, and acquired 90 per cent. of the stock. It is understood that plaintiff had to expend $375,000 in order to liquidate liabilities. The defence is that there was no written agreement as to plaintiff getting one-tenth of the assets in addition to the payment of the $550,000.

Frank Arnoldi, the first witness, had entered into negotiations in regard to the sale of the railway with Judge Clark. He explained that it was agreed that the C.P.R. pay $550,000 cash and allow his company to retain 10 per cent. of the stock.

The case is proceeding.

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES ARE FEW IN CANADA

Comparison With Record of Australia is More Than Favorable.

LEGISLATION IS WISE

Industrial Disputes Act Has Proven Splendid in Results Attained.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, May 22.—The department of labor received a letter from an Australian correspondent, which makes an interesting comparison between that country and Canada as to industrial disputes. The correspondent, who writes from Melbourne, N.S.W., under date of March 22, and is official adviser to the Council of Employers of Australia, had examined the reports received from Canada as to the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and remarks: "My council note with pleasure the good work being done by your industrial act, especially in the restriction of strikes. Australia, with its superabundance of labor laws, is a land of strikes. In 1915 there were 408 strikes in New South Wales alone."

The strike record for Canada, the department of labor points out with some satisfaction, was lower than at any other point during the 15 years over which strike statistics in Canada extend, the figures standing at 43, an improvement of one over the figures for 1914, when the record was 44. The favorable situation of Canada in this respect is the more striking when it is remarked that the population of New South Wales is under 2,000,000, less than one-quarter of that of Canada.

SOLDIER COMMITTED TO STAND HIS TRIAL

Pte. Collison Faces Charge of Shooting in Quarrel Over Payment for Services.

Special to The Toronto World.

CORNWALL, May 22.—Pte. Melvin Collison, a member of the home guard stationed at Mille Roches, who was one of the principals in some trouble that occurred at Farran's Point last week after he had driven Charles Lavigne and J. C. Carr, fireman and chief engineer respectively of the steamer Saskatoon, from Mille Roches to The Point in an effort to catch their boat, was today committed to stand his trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction by Magistrate Davis.

Collison and the boatmen got into an argument over the payment for his services in driving them; and during the trouble Collison shot Lavigne thru the cheek, the ball emerging thru the back of his head near the ear.

The case was prosecuted by Chief of Police Smythe and after hearing the evidence of the boatman and Dr. A. Ross Aiguire, who attended Levigne, the magistrate considered it of sufficient importance to commit the prisoner for trial.

DEATH SENTENCES WERE COMMUTED

Wighman and Lynch Were Treated With Clemency by Britain.

MACNEILL IS TRIED

Court-Martial in Case of Sinn Fein President is Opened.

LONDON, May 22.—It was officially announced at Dublin today that, in addition to the sentence of death imposed upon Jeremiah C. Lynch, a similar sentence was imposed upon Peter C. Wighman, but that this sentence was commuted to five years penal servitude. A number of other persons were also sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The court-martial opened today in private, on the case of John MacNeill, president of the Sinn Fein volunteers, who formerly was a civil servant in the Four Courts of Dublin, and is now a professor in the Irish University.

Regarding the Lynch case, the foreign office stated today that Gen. Maxwell, commanding the forces in Ireland, sent a telegram to Premier Asquith, which asserted that Lynch had participated openly in the rebellion, having been seen frequently in an Irish uniform in Liberty Hall during the fighting. The court-martial sentenced him to death, but Gen. Maxwell, after the receipt of the request from the American embassy, reviewed the sentence and commuted it to ten years' imprisonment.

It is believed that Gen. Maxwell left the way open to the premier for a further commutation of the sentence, but it is not known what action Mr. Asquith will take.

DEATH OF VICTIM MADE QUITE SURE

Waite Alleged to Have Used Poison, Germs and Chloroform.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, the young dentist and tennis player, who was placed on trial today before Justice Shearn and a jury in the criminal branch of the supreme court, charged with the murder of his wealthy father-in-law, John E. Peck of Grand Rapids, Mich., not only administered deadly disease germs and poison to his victim, but applied chloroform to his nostrils until he died, it was alleged by District Attorney Edward Swann in his opening address for the state.

The trial, which began shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, moved rapidly. A jury was selected in less than three hours.

UNITED STATES PROTEST TO BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The new note to Great Britain making further protest against interference with American mails was laid before President Wilson today and probably will be sent to London tomorrow. The general terms of the note were framed at the state department, but the president is including some of his own language.

GRANT APPEAL IN DUCKWORTH CASE

Appellate Court at Osgoode Allows New Trial to Condemned Man.

THE JUDGES DIVIDE

Chief Justice Meredith and Justice Lennox Think Verdict Proper.

Thomas Duckworth, sentenced by Justice Kelly on Feb. 24 at Grand Valley to be hanged for the murder of his brother-in-law, Harry Strutt, was yesterday granted a new trial by the appellate court at Osgoode Hall. Chief Justice R. M. Meredith and Justice Lennox held that the sentence pronounced at the trial should not be disturbed. However, Justices Clute, Riddell and Masten ruled that a new trial should be granted the condemned man.

Duckworth by the sentence of Justice Kelly was to have been hanged on May 12, but a reserve case was granted by the court, and while the decision of that court was pending a reprieve to May 26 was secured.

Justice Riddell stated that while there was ample evidence to support a conviction aside from that of the witness mentioned, it was to his mind impossible to say with confidence that had the jury been told that they were not to take the previous evidence as evidence of the facts, they nevertheless would have convicted.

Justice Clute thinks that the evidence given at the coroner's inquest should have been held to be admissible.

During the trial conflicting evidence was submitted by the accused's wife, Olive Duckworth; his sister, Nelly Strutt, and a brother, Hamilton Duckworth, who were examined at the preliminary hearing.

Opposed New Trial.

Chief Justice Meredith in opposing the new trial declared that the evidence submitted in harmony was given under circumstances which could hardly have left a jury any alternative to a verdict of guilty of murder.

"If anyone can read all the evidence of each of these witness at the trial and then conscientiously say that reasonable men could not on the evidence alone find that the earlier story was true and the latter false, I shall be astonished."

Speaking of the charges, the justice says that the only fault he can find in this respect is that the trial judge dealt with these self-condemned witnesses with such a light hand.

That there was no miscarriage of justice at the trial was the ground that Justice Lennox took. "Now it will be for you to come to a conclusion on these statements whether the particular witness has told the truth today or told it on another occasion under oath," were the words objected to by counsel some time after Justice Kelly had charged the jury.

The appeal of the Canadian Northern from the trial judgment awarding Mrs. Goulet of Plantagenet $1400 for the loss by fire of a stable and barn was dismissed yesterday by the first appellate division. The damage was caused by a fire lighted by railway employes for the purpose of destroying chips left by a bridge repairing gang.

Following is today's list for the second divisional appellate court: Rex v. Baugh, re Logan and Toronto, re Neelan Estate, re O'Neil v. Toronto (two cases), Trowlen v. Dominion Permanent, Wetlaufer v. Hughes, Plunket v. C. N. O. Railway.

MUSKOKA LAKES SERVICE.

Via Canadian Pacific Railway and Bala.

Effective May 20th, excellent connection for points on the Muskoka Lakes, will be made via Canadian Pacific Railway and Muskoka Lakes Navigation Company at Bala.

Northbound.

Leave Toronto 8.50 a.m. daily except Sunday, arrive Bala 1.25 p.m., connecting with steamer leaving Bala 2.30 p.m.

Southbound.

Steamer arrives Bala 11.20 a.m., connecting with fast train leaving Bala 12.29 p.m. daily, arriving Toronto 4.15 p.m.

Particular attention is called to the excellent facilities for transferring passengers and handling baggage at Bala Station. edm24

BROKE HIS THIGH.

Angus Elliot, 59 Gladstone avenue, broke one of his thighs when he fell on the sidewalk at the corner of Gladstone avenue and Queen street last night. He was attended by Dr. Hart, 179 Dowling avenue, and afterward removed home in the police ambulance.

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