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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1885.

A Certain Contingency—Maritime Reciprocity Only.

The Halifax chamber of commerce has again been stirring up the reciprocity question. At a meeting held Thursday last, after consideration of resolutions and amendments, the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it does not seem that the dominion government has taken any steps to renew the reciprocity treaty with the United States, therefore be it

Resolved, That the local government be requested to bring the matter to the notice of the dominion government and request them to call upon his excellency the admiral to employ the ships of the navy in efficiently protecting the fisheries until a reciprocity treaty or other arrangement can be affected on fair terms to this province.

Before the adoption of the resolution Mr. Jonas said the position of the dominion government was this: Sir John Macdonald had intimated that no approaches would be made to the United States unless the Washington authorities expressed their willingness to deal with the question of reciprocity, and that as yet no such willingness had been expressed. When the treaty of 1872 was made at Washington Americans were willing to give us the privilege of taking into their country free coal, lumber and fish, and after a year or two, salt. But Sir John refused this unless the grain of Ontario was also included. The next day America withdrew this offer, and would never renew it. Sir John had sacrificed the interests of the maritime provinces to western interests then, and these interests would be sacrificed again. The resolution calling on the admiralty was an extreme one, but one which, under the circumstances, was justifiable. The government should be given to understand that unless ample protection is given the fisheries of Nova Scotia and the lower provinces the imperial government will be approached for protection.

We regret to have to say that in this matter Mr. Jonas keeps back a part of the truth, and a very important part, too. In the negotiations of 1871-72 Sir John represented the whole dominion, not any single province merely; and the stand that he took for western interests as well as eastern is certainly to his credit. But whatever was done or not done fourteen years ago, Mr. Jonas carefully avoids saying anything about what was done only six years ago, when the national policy act (1879) was passed. Section 6 of that act reads as follows:

Any or all of the following articles, that is to say, animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), plants, trees, shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour of meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats (fresh, salted or smoked), and lumber, may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this act, upon proclamation of the governor in council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada.

Whatever may have been offered or refused in 1871, the offer of reciprocity in *any or all* of the articles above named has been open to our neighbors for now over six years. About a year and a half ago, we think it was, some influential representatives of American coal, iron and railway interests came to Ottawa to ascertain whether an offer of reciprocity in coal and iron ore only would be accepted on our side. Sir Leonard Tilley suggested that salt be added. The American delegates replied that they were not authorized to touch upon anything except coal and iron ore. Whereupon the minister of finance again replied that he had merely suggested salt too, but left it entirely to themselves to say what articles they wished to include. He pointed out to them the section above quoted, which still remains in force upon our statute book, and especially to the words "any or all," which leave the door open for *partial* reciprocity, should reciprocity in full (in natural products, that is) not be desired. The American gentlemen saw the point, and admitted that Canada had, on her part, already provided for the very thing they wanted. Nothing more was heard of it, in public, at all events; and it may be presumed that although coal, and iron and railway men were all anxious enough to make the bargain indicated, the authorities at Washington did not see fit to take official action.

According to the wording of section 6, aforesaid, it would be competent for the governor-in-council to make a reciprocity bargain touching the coal and fishery trades only, and leaving grain and other farm produce out altogether. And, looking at the way things are working down by the sea, in Newfoundland as well as in the dominion maritime provinces, it would not greatly surprise us were the settlement of the fisheries difficulty to be sought for by some such arrangement.

A Radical Remedy.

Our cousins over the border are getting alarmed at the number of bank officials who leave for Canada, there to enjoy life on a competence. It is even suggested that, should these emigrants take the oath of allegiance and become subjects of the queen, their numbers might make them an important element in Canadian politics! A certain radical remedy, now proposed by the New York Tribune, serves to show how serious the evil of plundering the banks is getting to be. Our contemporary thinks there is no valid reason why the amount of cash in the hands of the paying teller should not be ascertained at the close of each day's business, or why such an officer should be allowed to keep a separate safe at all. If there is nothing to prevent a teller from walking off with a hundred thousand dollars, or a million, it is as certain as anything can be that some tellers will make criminal use of their opportunities. And so long as these officers are paid small salaries, and are exposed to temptation all the time, it must be expected that some of them will fail. The only safety is by making it impossible for them to steal, and since it is believed that this has been done in banks before now, and not by resorting to any occult or difficult process either, the rational conclusion is that it can be done again, and that it ought to be done in every banking institution.

University Federation.

The discussion of this question has passed through several stages during the past few months and is now in a most interesting if not critical phase. It has been definitely decided by those who control Queen's college that confederation must go on without that institution if it goes on at all. This simplifies the problem somewhat by leaving it open to the government and the other negotiating parties to rearrange the basis of federation if that be found expedient. Of this circumstance advantage has been taken by the Methodists to secure some minor concessions and press for some greater and more material ones. They have succeeded in getting the name of the university of Toronto in the scheme changed to the university of Ontario, and in abrogating the provision that the president of University college shall be *ex-officio* chairman of the university professoriate. They are trying hard to induce the government to take their Cobourg property off their hands, with what prospect of success we are unable to say.

The question of federation, and of university support in general, is occupying a large share of attention in the Methodist annual conferences that have lately been and are still in session. These bodies are not competent to do more than express an opinion in the premises, because the final decision of the matter rests with the general conference, which does not meet till October, 1886. Meanwhile the question will be thoroughly ventilated, and it may safely be predicted that when the methodist body decides to go into federation, or decides to maintain a separate university, the decision will for all practical purposes be unanimous. Dr. Nelles, the eminent president of Victoria college, is personally in favor of federation, as is his able colleague, Dr. Burwash, but denominational and university *esprit du corps* is strong and it may prevail. The final result is therefore at this writing very uncertain.

What should be the attitude of the friends and supporters of Toronto university at such a time? Must they lie quietly on their oars for a year, making no progress while our Methodist friends are agitating the matter? Such a position would be suicidal in the extreme. Their voice must be heard by the public in the discussion, or their influence will inevitably be weakened when the final effort has to be made. We are glad, therefore, to see that a meeting of convocation has been called to re-discuss federation, and we hope the discussion will be thorough and comprehensive. There need be no reserve now on the part of the friends of the provincial university, for there has for some time past been none on the part of the friends of other institutions. The meeting has been fixed for the evening of the 9th inst., and we hope every graduate and undergraduate who can possibly do so, will make a point of being present.

A Reign of Terror.

It is being whispered about—though as yet not many people have courage enough to say it out loud—that something very like a reign of terror is creeping over the province of Ontario. It is not that the liberty of the subject is trampled upon by a tyrannical government; for we have free speech, a free press, and the right of public meeting. The things that Junius, and Fox, and Brougham thundered against do not now divide parties in Canada; though it is hotly disputed amongst us whether revising barristers, on Sir John's side, or license commissioners and inspectors, and colonization road agents—on the side of Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowat—really are or can be made the stronger vote-compelling power among the electors. For our part, whenever the revising barrister has been painted particularly black, we think it then no more than fair play that the public should be invited to contemplate also the army of very active and very powerful elector-persuaders that Mr. Mowat has at his command, scattered throughout every one of Ontario's eighty odd constituencies.

No, it is not the tyranny of any government—imperial, dominion, or provincial, of which we would now speak. Within these few years past a power has arisen in our midst—a power that is to-day strong enough to muzzle both the pulpit and the press, in great part, and to interfere very seriously with the liberty of voting. It is—let us say it out plainly—the teetotal or prohibition power. More than half the press of Ontario fears to offend this power, and is muzzled—yes, muzzled is the word. If ministers of the gospel dare to stop short of taking up the most extreme total abstinence ground, it is at their peril. In the Anglican and Roman catholic churches the extremists are free to persuade men, but they cannot dictate, or intimidate, or dommand. In some other churches the minister who should refuse to go to the extreme of enforcing testotalism by act of parliament would be a marked man, with practically a threat of expulsion and loss of standing hanging over him. But can such things be, in this free country, or are the reports to that effect which we hear "all stuff"—merely the crazy fancies of beer-distempered brains? Alas, no! it is all too true, as many worthy men know to their sorrow?

Even the doctor who should oppose the Scott act *too* vigorously would be in danger of losing his practice, and being stigmatized as a drunkard, though he might be far enough from deserving the reproach. As for the young teacher, beginning in his profession and expecting to rise in it, he might as well shoot Niagara in a canoe as to appear and speak at a public meeting in opposition to the Scott act. He would be a doomed man. The Scott act men know their peculiar power over school teachers, as well as over protestant ministers of the gospel, and they use this power of theirs most crushingly—most unmercifully.

A number of years ago Toronto had a Dunkin act fight, and more recently Hamilton had her fight, over the Scott act. On both occasions clerks and others, in what are called "situations," had their convictions most tyrannically crushed out of them. In hundreds of instances—unless the common report of the day was a bundle of lies made out of whole cloth—men dependent upon their situations for their bread were told that instant dismissal would be the penalty if they dared either to work or to vote against the act. The enmity and bad blood between former friends which the struggle developed in Toronto, must yet be remembered by many of our citizens. In Hamilton, however, it was far worse as regards the bitterness of feeling which was created; and staid and steady-going Hamiltonians have said that they fervently hoped they would never see another Scott act fight in their city again. It will take years to wipe out the memory of the mischief done among friends and neighbors in Hamilton on that occasion.

History tells us that the Jacobins of the French revolution were terrible, not so much because of their numbers as because of their violence. They never at any time really had the weight of public opinion with them, but they held and used means of terror, by which people were so "cowed" and terror struck that they dare not speak their minds. At this very day a Scott act reign of terror is pretty far advanced in Ontario. Let us hope that the deliverance will come "ere long"—such deliverance as will restore freedom of speech to protestant ministers of the gospel, outside of the Anglican church, also to teachers in the public schools; and freedom of voting to men whose daily bread depends upon their salaries.

Anonymous Correspondence.

The World is constantly receiving letters from correspondents who do not attach their names. We do not wish these correspondents to infer from this that we want to attach their names to their letters, but in every case the name and address must be given as a guarantee of good faith. We *cannot* insert letters unless this rule is observed.

"So are they all, all honorable men," as said Marc Antony in that celebrated funeral oration of his. And yet it is surprising what men claiming to be honorable will do sometimes. Some idea of the tricks against which the Canadian customs authorities have to guard may be obtained from reading an article from the Shareholder on "Patent Medicines and a Patent Swindle," which we copy in another column.

There is a fight going on between the Chicago board of trade and the "bucket shop" men. It is said that the latter are working the game of trying to get the state legislature to abolish the board of trade altogether by repealing its charter! Nobody would believe this, but, be it remembered, that it is Chicago which is spoken of.

Grasshoppers, Hessian flies, seventeen-year locusts, and such like pests, threaten to eat up every green thing in the western states this year. Already they have been hatched out by myriads of millions—in newspaper offices and boards of trade. Fall wheat is mostly winter-killed, and Illinois expects to draw its next year's supply from Manitoba, or, failing that, from England.

David Dudley Field of New York has been making some interesting estimates of the amount of time and labor lost by the useless redundancy of legal verbiage, and ex-Judge Fullerton of the same city, who agrees with him on the subject, declares—what is news to many laymen—that any lawyer has a right to construct the simplest forms possible for legal instruments, their present tautologies and periphrases being simply worthless relics of a by-gone age.

The Wall Street Daily News says that the arrest of its editor, Charles D. Keep, on Tuesday, was made at the instance of Jay Gould, and on three charges of criminal libel. There is one by the Western Union telegraph company, Marvin Green, president; another by the Missouri Pacific railroad, Jay Gould, president; and a third by the Manhattan elevated road company, Jay Gould, president. Now we shall see a big fight for the liberty of the press. Gould says he is going to *keep* at it until he lands Keep in Sing Sing. A vengeful sing-song, this, we should say.

Throughout the Ottawa correspondence of our exchanges there are scattered these days many little hints and suggestions of something unusual going on at the capital. That is to say something that does not appear in reports of the debates. Now is the time for our oracles of the Canadian Delphos to give forth marvellous utterances which you ought by all means to interpret, if you can. What we do look for is that very shortly the New York papers will spit the whole story out, and will make public property of state secrets, that have so far been unattainable by the Canadian public. The New York Herald will probably be the first to tap the news.

The List Complete.

Editor World: In your issue of the 2nd you refer to that date being the anniversary of Ridgeway and give the names only of those whom you supposed were killed on that occasion. There are others, whose names I will give and then your list will be complete: Alderson, Mackenzie, Matheson and Lackey. In honoring the memories of the others I thought it was only right that the names of those I have given should not be forgotten. EX-QUEEN'S OWN.

Col. Williams and His Men.

Editor World: Are we to have any more self-laudatory publications such as that issued by the commanding officer of the Midland regiment? Most people will say, on reading the bifalutin utterance of Lieut-Col. Williams, "It is a pity your trumpeter is dead!" Probably the trumpeter was killed in the charge at Batoche, and so the duty in this respect devolved upon the commanding officer of the regiment. Why have we not similar productions from Col. Gessett and the colonel of the 90th? Because, I suppose, they have more sense and delicacy of feeling. Or because, perhaps, they felt their respective regiments did not require this ridiculous self-praise, as the commanders themselves did not.

READER.

Sunday Street Cars.

Editor World: I read with pleasure the letters that are appearing in your issues favoring the running of cars on Sunday. I think it would be a good thing. Now the summer weather has arrived many a man would be glad to take his wife and children for a few hours' ride on Sunday if his means would allow him. He could do that were the cars running. I don't see why Toronto should be so far behind other civilized cities in this respect. I cannot conceive of any harm arising from running a few cars, but I know the good it would do. Some people kick against anything in the shape of progress, and would close the parks if possible. I think it would be much better for the working portion of Toronto if they would avail themselves of the present fine weather than to listen to the ravings of some clergymen that Toronto is blessed with. Yours respectfully,

G. W.

Toronto, June 7.

Patent Medicines and a Patent Swindle.

From the Shareholder.

Our local custom house authorities have now been a long while on the war path, drawing down on themselves execrations loud and deep. Their efforts were not at first sustained and encouraged by the force of public opinion, for these officers were long supposed to be working only for their share of forfeitures and not for the general interests at all. Thus those whom their sagacity marked out as prey were long looked upon as suffering under a shameful persecution. When, however, their hostile action came to be so frequently sustained by the courts as well as by their superiors at Ottawa, a reaction of views came, and little was found to say against these useful members of the civil service, of whom not a few had made considerable accumulations as their statutory share of forfeitures on false entries. And within a few days the biggest windfall of all has tumbled at their feet, in the shape of the seizure of patent medicines to the extent of considerably over $100,000, invoiced value.

What the real fair commercial value is can only be imagined, but it may perhaps be approximately calculated when it is stated that six barrels of sarsaparilla were sent in, under an entry as being syrup, at $1.38 per gallon, while the wholesale price was $5 per gallon; pills were entered at 40 cents a pound which were sold wholesale in the States at $1.50; cherry pectoral was entered as not fully compounded at $1.38, while it had been sold at $7.50 per dozen with a few additional constituents; and so on through the entire list. It is already established that these frauds were not only perpetrated on our local custom house, but also at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Halifax, St. John, N.B., &c. The further to throw off suspicion the consignments were made only to the most respectable firms in each place, but these of course are in no way criminally involved. They had nothing whatever to do with the customs' entries, as the parties consigning the medicine entered the goods through their own agents.

Rapacious and insatiable greed marked every step of these nefarious transactions, and its indulgence in a direction quite outside of the custom house frauds is answerable for this late discovery. The cheats not only refused, it appears, to "render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's," in the shape of tariff rates, but also discharged old tried and confidential servants, to be replaced by new and lower-salaried ones. Thus unceremoniously and offensively displaced, one or more of them at once carried their old knowledge of these enormous undervaluation to the proper authorities, with what result we have just seen. The culprits are already so enormously wealthy that no pecuniary fine will suffice to reach them as any real punishment. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear a rumor that the legal advisers of the government are casting about for some old statute under the providence of which the offenders will get stowed away behind prison bars for a few months or years, be the same more or less.

Masonic Orphans.

From the Freemason.

The managers of the Orphans' home did not display much good taste in the issuing of their annual report, in which they make a cool demand on the craft for the support of children of Freemasons now inmates of the home. The managers forget that these children are not sent or taken into the home as children of Masons, but as those who are entitled to receive the benefit of a charitable institution without reference to condition or creed. This proposition to extort money from the coffers of the craft is not a new one; indeed, it is only a few weeks ago that this same management had the assurance to ask the benevolent board in this city for a cheque for $6,400, as payment of $100 a year for eight years past, in support of eight orphans said to be the children of Masons.

We feel assured that had the report, prior to issue, been submitted to any one having the interests of the home at heart, the portion having reference to the craft would have been erased. The board of benevolence of grand lodge is doing a noble work in spending from twelve to thirteen thousand dollars a year in aid of widows and orphans. But if every charitable institution having the orphans of masons in care is to have its demands acceded to, many another orphan would starve.

The Orphans' home is a public charity—one that has been treated with a most generous hand by the people of Ontario—and this action is considered by many of the leading members of the craft in this city a piece of presumption on the part of the management. In making this demand the management will not endear the home to the craft. The ladies practically say that as we cannot get our demands in one way we will try another, and this by holding the craft up in print to derision in the eyes of the world. We trust that no member of the craft has had a hand in making the suggestion to the ladies of the Orphans' home.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of 2000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—Montreal Star. 46

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MY BLENDED TEAS
are being fully appreciated. There's none to exceed them. Everybody should try them. A fresh stock of fine groceries. 246
JAMES P. SCOTT,
Late of Forster, Green & Co.'s, Belfast.

JAMES PAPE,
(Of 42 Carlaw Avenue, Leslieville),
Has Opened 82 Yonge Street,
Where Bouquets, Cut Flowers and Floral Designs of every description can be had at shortest notice. Prices Reasonable. Country orders promptly attended to. 246

SEASONABLE GOODS.
CRICKETING GOODS,
LACROSSE GOODS,
BASEBALL GOODS,
LAWN TENNIS,
CROQUET.
Special Value in Above Lines.
13
H. A. NELSON & SONS,
TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

THE LAND GRANT
OF THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL'Y
Consists of the Finest WHEAT MEADOW and GRAZING Lands in MANITOBA and the NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.
Lands at very low prices within easy distance of the Railway, particularly adapted for MIXED FARMING—Stock raising, dairy produce, etc. Land can be purchased
With or Without cultivation Conditions
at the option of the purchaser. Prices range from $2.50 per acre upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation, and without cultivation or settlement conditions, at liberal figures, based upon careful inspection by the Company's Land Examiners.
When the sale is made subject to cultivation A REBATE of one-half of the purchase price is allowed on the quantity cultivated.
TERMS OF PAYMENT:
Payments may be made in full at time of purchase, or in six annual instalments, with interest. Land Grant Bonds can be had from the Bank of Montreal, or any of its agencies, and will be accepted at 10 per cent. premium on their par value, and accrued interest, in payment for lands.
Pamphlets, Maps, Guide books, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned, and also from John H. McTavish, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, to whom all applications as to prices, conditions of sale, descriptions of Lands, etc., should be addressed.
By order of the Board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
ed Secretary.

The Canadian Pacific
STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
Port Arthur, Manitoba and the North-West.
One of the magnificent Clyde-built steamships
ATHABASCA, ALBERTA AND ALGOMA
Is intended to leave Owen Sound at 4 p.m.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
On arrival of the Canadian Pacific Fast Express Train from the East, leaving Toronto at 10.45 a.m., and will run
DIRECT TO PORT ARTHUR,
where they make close connections with the Through Solid Trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway for Winnipeg and all points in the
Canadian North-West.
Sleeping berths for Winnipeg can be secured on board the steamers.
Shortest Route. Lowest Rates. Quickest Time. Through Bills of Lading. No Customs Troubles. No Overcharges by this line. These magnificent steamships were built expressly for this route and trade, and are the staunchest, fastest and best equipped and furnished on the lakes, and are lighted by electricity. Tickets, rates and all information can be had from any agent of the Canada Pacific. See that Tickets read via Owen Sound.
W. C. VAN HORNE,
Vice-President C. P. R., Montreal.
HENRY BEATTY,
Manager Steamship Lines and Lake Traffic C. P. Ry, Toronto. 135

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
The Direct Route from the West for all Points in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland.
All the popular sea bathing, fishing and pleasure resorts of Canada are along this line.
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 Points Levis with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamers from Montreal, and at Levis with the North Shore Railway.
Elegant first-class Pullman buffet and smoking cars on all through trains.
First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances.
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.
Tickets may be obtained and also information about the route and about freight and passenger rates from
ROBT. R. MOODIE,
Western Freight and Passenger Agent,
93 Rossin House Block, York street, Toronto.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 26th May, 1885. 15

BATOCHE!
GRENADIER
ICE COMPANY.
Pure Spring Water Ice. No germs of Typhoid or Cholera. Send orders early to.
Office, Queen City Insurance Buildings, 24 Church St.
Telephone No. 217.

ALLAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
OPENING OF NAVIGATION—ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.
AVERAGE SEA PASSAGE 8 DAYS
Two of which are passed on smooth waters, and amongst the beautiful scenery of the St. Lawrence.
Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage fares are still reduced.
RETURN TICKETS GOOD FOR ONE YEAR
Passengers can be booked by rail or by steamer to Quebec. Baggage checked through.
Sailings from Quebec: Sarmatian, 16th May; Circassian, 23d May; Parisian, 30th May. 135
ALLAN LINE OFFICE, COR. KING & YONGE

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.

During the month of June mails close and are due as follows:

	CLOSE.		DUE.	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. T. R., East	6.00	5.45	9.50	10.45
O. & Q. Ry	7.00	6.45	8.50	10.15
G. T. R., West	8.30	3.00	12.50	7.20
N. & N. W.	6.00	3.45	11.00	8.50
T. G. & B.	6.40	4.00	11.00	8.50
Midland	6.00	3.30	12.40	9.30
C. V. R.	7.00	3.15	11.10	5.50
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	6.00	11.30	8.40	11.30
G. W. R.	p.m.	p.m.	10.30	4.40
	2.45	9.30		7.20
				2.00
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
U. S. N. Y	6.00	2.45	8.40	2.00
		9.00		4.40
U. S. Western States	6.00	9.30	8.30	2.00
				7.20

British mails depart as follows:
June 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29 and 30.
Time for closing, 6 p.m. on June 5, 12, 19 and 26; 9 p.m. on all other days.