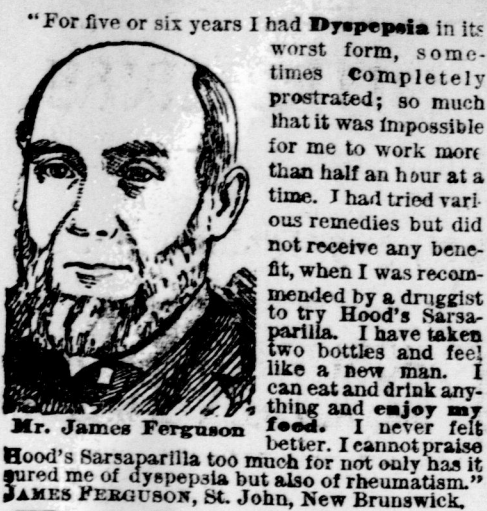


Like a New Man



For five or six years I had Dyspepsia in its worst form, sometimes completely prostrated; so much so that it was impossible for me to work more than half an hour at a time. I had tried various remedies but did not receive any benefit, when I was recommended by a friend to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken two bottles and feel like a new man. I can eat and drink anything and enjoy my food. I never felt better. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla too much for not only has it cured me of dyspepsia but also of rheumatism.

JAMES FERGUSON, St. John, New Brunswick.

Hood's Cures

Hood's Pills win new friends daily.

LIGHT SENTENCES.

WILL GO FOR GOOD.
People say the street car horse is rather slow.
Wait until the trolley comes—Then he'll go.

IN VICTORIA PARK.
"Ah!" cried the sentimental girl,
"Music hath power the soul to sway."
And the band in the park just then struck up
"Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-aye."

Now the youthful lover
Is as happy as a dream:
It's a little too late for the opera,
Too early for ice cream.

That new carpet which has been laid down in the office of the chief of the fire brigade will not lessen to any great extent the uneasy feeling of the fireman who gets "on the carpet."

He doesn't foot upon the flute
As once he used to do;
The other boarders were too cute—
They filled it full of glue.

—New York Advertiser.

WHEELMEN'S WHEELS SHUT OUT

How Cyclists Are Affected by the Tariff Regulations.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 28.—Several of the Canadian cyclists who are entered in the Martin road race arrived in this city this morning. They had a sad tale to tell. It seems that only yesterday a new provision of the tariff law applying to bicycles went into effect. By its terms a duty of 35 per cent of the listed price of the machine must be paid at the customs house. Worse still, a duty equally large must be paid when the wheel is reimported. Most of the Canadians, rather than submit to any such tax, will endeavor to obtain machines in this country.

"SAVING POWER"

REV. J. FRANKLIN PARSONS.

Cathcart, Ontario: "The package of K. D. C. and Pills which you sent me some time ago has done me a wonderful amount of good. I have advertised it well and many have confessed of its saving power. Test these wonderful remedies."

FREE SAMPLES OF K. D. C. AND PILLS

MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS.

K. D. C. COMPANY, Ltd.

New Glasgow, N. S., and 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

ELECTRICITY

MOTORS

DYNAMOS

We are now placing a 5 horse power motor with Messrs. Burns & Lewis to run sewing machines and elevator, making a total of 28 in the city.

Specialties—Electrical and general repairs.

London Electric Motor Co.,
90 York St. Phone 1103.
W. BARTON, Manager.

USE YOUR EYES

When walking down the street and notice the number of men carrying a stick, and if you make up your mind to be in style with the rest of the world, remember we have the largest variety in the city, also the leading imported and domestic cigars.

HUGH LOVELESS, TOBACCONIST
202 1/2 DUNDAS STREET.

House and Lobby.

(Continued from Page Four.)

adopted the principle and made it the goal to which they would move. A tariff for revenue only was the Liberal policy in a phrase. Under such a policy Canada had prospered greatly, her manufactures flourished, and the value of real estate was well maintained. The Liberals were not satisfied with a growth in population far less in the last ten years than during a period of revenue tariff. They were not satisfied with the paucity of their Northwest population or with the slow progress of the country in every department.

Turning to the evils of the protective tariff, he gave as a result of careful calculation that since 1879 the N. P. had extracted \$75,000,000 or \$80,000,000 from the people under the present tariff more than would have been paid had the Mackenzie tariff been continued. This did not take into account the amount which did not go into the treasury, some of which went to the manufacturer, but some of it was wasted on the rottenness of the system of trying to maintain and create manumour industries. This was one of the minor evils. The system also prevented Canadians from sharing in the cheapening of goods throughout the civilized world, and Mr. Davies read a tabulated statement he had prepared showing the increased production in Great Britain of textiles along with the reduced price for which they were sold. The cordage cordage protected to the extent of 2-1/2 cents a pound sold their product to the fishermen of Newfoundland 2 cents cheaper than they sold it to our own fishermen. (Hear, hear.) Taking up the protection to the cotton combine, Mr. Davies recalled the factories formerly established in the Maritime Provinces having over \$3,000,000 invested capital, and with the single exception of the Gibson mill, the men and the capital had all disappeared. In the Courtney Bay mill, of St. John, \$300,000 had gone down under the protective system. The Parks mill told the same story, and it was almost the same in reference to the Moncton mill. In the west there was the Dundas (Ont.) cotton mill. The tariff enabled the sugar trust to hold down the price of sugar. Mr. Davies gave figures to show that today the protection to sugar refiners in the United States was \$1.60 per barrel less than in Canada. The rate for taxation in the Maritime Provinces on coal oil was 1.50 per cent. The rate shown to have been actually paid last October on invoices, certified copies of which Mr. Davies produced. Leaving the tariff and the combines, Mr. Davies criticised the finances and the deficits produced by extravagance and corruption. To show that corruption played a large part in the bad showing Mr. Davies read a list of scandals, all of which convicted the Government of criminal neglect and want of business capacity, and some of them convicted them guilty of much worse. In eloquent language Mr. Davies predicted the speedy downfall of the worst and most incompetent Administration that ever existed. He was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

Mr. Davin followed, and on motion of Mr. Frechette the debate was further adjourned.

The Senate sat for half an hour this afternoon and gave a second reading to a number of bills from the Lower House. An act to amend the Copyright Act was passed through committee and read a third time. The Minister of Agriculture, in explaining the bill, said its object was to increase the number of copies deposited with the department of all works for which a Canadian copyright is applied from two to three. The reason of this was that Lord Ripon, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had asked that Canada conform with the custom universal throughout the empire of forwarding a copy of all works for which an application for copyright is made to the British Museum. The extra copy provided for in the bill was for the British Museum.

NOTES.
Hon. W. H. Montague has received an invitation to attend the meetings of the Pan-American Congress, which are to be held in Toronto between July 18 and 25, and to deliver an address. The Secretary of State has accepted. He will also likely accept the invitation of the Canadian Club at Hamilton to deliver an address on Dominion Day.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General was brought down tonight. The total expenditure for the department for the past year was \$3,517,261, and the revenue \$2,899,341, leaving a deficit of \$706,920. On July 1st there were in existence 8,664 postoffices in Canada, an increase of 187. The mail routes were increased by 2,240 miles and the annual mail travel by 355,456, the total amount of mail travel being 30,851,179 miles.

ONTARIO BAPTISTS.

The Mission Fund Deficiency of \$10,000 Wiped Out—Several Londoners Elected Officers

Toronto, May 28.—The annual meeting of the Baptist convention of Ontario and Quebec commenced last night in Bloor Street Baptist Church. The 29th report of the foreign missions board shows that in 1894, estimating on a basis of converts baptised, an average of 312 was spent in making each convert in the home field, and only \$14 in the foreign field. Dealing with the deficit, which last March was found to amount to \$10,000, this has by special effort been wiped out without affecting the regular income for current needs, the receipts during March and April last exceeding the expenditure by \$23,000.

At this morning's session the election of officers resulted as follows:
President—Rev. John Dempsey, D.D., Ingersoll.
First Vice-President—Rev. T. S. Johnston, Brantford.
Second Vice-President—A. A. Ayer, Montreal.
Treasurer—Rev. D. M. Mitchell, M.A., London.
Committee of Arrangement—W. E. Norton, W. T. Tapscott, A. E. De St. Pauls, Committee of Arrangement—O. C. S. Wallace, S. S. Bates, T. S. Johnston, D. Bennett.

Obituary Committee—John Trotter, Dr. Newman, A. Murdoch, H. P. Laflamme, Sautelle.
Committee on Resolutions—Dr. Goodspeed, William Harley, Dr. Wilton, G. B. Davis, J. Buchanan, W. R. Stroud, James Baird.
Auditors—A. J. Watson and J. W. Westervelt.

This afternoon John Firstbrook, Rev. E. W. Dudson and Prof. Farmer were elected on the foreign mission board. Ten-minute papers were read on "What can be done to make our foreign mission work more efficient?" by Rev. R. McKay, Mr. F. L. Fowke, and Rev. Wm. Walker, of London.

At the evening session the chair was occupied by Hon. John Dryden, and addresses on educational matters were given by Frederick Tracey, Prof. Thos. Trotter and Rev. Galusha Anderson, of Chicago.

NEXT GREAT GATHERING.

The Coming General Assembly in This City.

What the Presbyterian Supreme Court Will Have Before It.

Meeting Rev. Dr. Cochran, of Brantford, one of the veteran Presbyterian representatives yesterday, an "Advertiser" representative requested of him to give some idea of the business likely to be brought before the General Assembly at its meeting in London, beginning on June 12.

"I cannot speak officially, of course," replied Dr. Cochran, "but to two or three important items that are coming before the assembly I may refer. A large amount of time will necessarily be taken up in receiving the reports of the various committees for the past year. The home mission committee, through the generosity of the British churches and the response made to a special appeal last April by the Canadian churches, have enabled the committee to pay all their missionaries or continuous workers, have had to report a deficit to the assembly of over \$20,000. The amount given for home missions this year in one way or another will exceed, I believe, any former year in the history of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. This is satisfactory, but at the same time it should be noted that congregations are not giving as they did some years ago for this important scheme, and unless these are increased there must be retrenchment or continuous deficits. The augmentation committee will also be able to present a clean sheet, having been able to pay all the assisted ministers in full. The French evangelization committee will also be able to report that their funds are in good condition. It is very likely that the assembly will be taken up in regard to college matters, especially in connection with the proposed appointment to Knox College. There is no one man upon whom the church is likely to support their own nominees. The question of the new hymn book will also occupy considerable time. As I am not a member of the committee I can hardly tell what is to be recommended to the General Assembly, whether the hymnal proposed by our own committee, or the hymnal at present being prepared for the Scottish Churches will be adopted. The assembly also is very much divided in regard to the matter of the whole book of Psalms being included in any hymn book, or only selections.

"I am not in a position to state the financial condition of the foreign mission committee, but I presume with the large contribution of the ladies, amounting to some \$45,000, in addition to congregational contributions, they will also have a clean balance sheet. A considerable number of applications from ministers in other churches to be admitted, will be considered by the assembly. It is hoped that this will be more carefully dealt with than in former years. Many of these, I fear, are not from conscientious change of views, but from some difficulty in connection with the church with which they are connected. In connection, there will be brought before the assembly a case that is pretty well known to the people of London. In connection with St. Andrew's Church, I refer to the appeal Mr. James Munro against the action of the Synod of Hamilton and London in his case."

"HUNTER RED" WALL PAPER.
A Fashion in Room Decoration that Has Just Come Over From England.

The very latest fashion in wall decoration is a bizarre, staring shade of purple known as hunter's red. It comes in plain all-over red, and again variegated with figures and pictures. The grotesque and fantastic designs suggest the headless dragons, centaurs, and puzzling eccentricities of the old-fashioned paperings of our grandmothers' day.

The paper is used to decorate bachelors' dens and the bed chambers of country houses. It is essentially English in character and design, many of the designs depicting red-coated hunters in English fields.

So vividly green is the grass, so impossibly blue the water, so distorted the image of the wounded stag, repeated over and over again on yards and yards of papering, that the beholder wonders alike at the artist's powers of invention and the taste which makes such a display possible. Fashion decrees that with this wall decoration must go old-time English prints of hunting scenes.

With such wall decorations for bedrooms and bachelor apartments, the old-fashioned chintz bed curtains and valances of three generations ago have disappeared. Every imaginable variety of big-flowered pattern and prin design is shown in these cottons, and many of them are as delicate in tint and texture as the prettiest silk draperies.

It is stated that the Queen is almost an invalid, and that her rheumatism has so increased that she can hardly walk.

Three hundred canal boats are lying rotting in the water in Buffalo, and have gone so low on grain that the canal boats are unable to make excursions.

In the British House of Lords, Lord Halifax's bill to empower church officials to refuse to marry persons who have been divorced passed its second reading.

President Cleveland has issued a proclamation announcing the death of Secretary Walter Q. Gresham, and ordering the usual display of mourning at the various United States embassies and military and naval ports.

See that Every Yard of the New and Ideal Interlining has this label on it.



Three injunctions have already been granted by the Canadian courts and many in the United States restraining merchants from selling cheap and inferior imitations, heavy damages being allowed.

Fashion's Edicts.

The white evening petticoat of the moment is an absolute cascade of lace on the inner as well as the outer side, with equal frothiness.

Box-plated, kilted, gathered and gored skirt backs are all popular, and the fashion of trimming each of the gored seams is still popular.

Riding habits are becoming short-tailed again. The pretty basque that fell to the saddle is giving way before the dresscoat-shaped double-breasted bodice.

Silk and wool moire is a modish fabric for walking dresses. It is woven in changeable effects and is very stylish.

Chambray is once more in favor. For trimming frocks of this pretty stuff are foundings of batiste with silken embroidery.

Rough straws in two colors, as cerise and heliotrope or old rose and green, are trimmed with reversible ribbons and shaded ostrich tips in colors that match the straw.

Black moire, dotted or shot with a color, is used for revers, crush collars and belts, blouse vests, etc., on handsome costumes. Another favored material is croise crepe, a silk guaranteed not to crack or break in wearing. It comes in stylish and pretty effects.

A pretty dress for a little girl is a cornflower blue crepon. A yoke of cream lace, from it the dress is box-plated and falls in one piece. Between the pleats are insertions of lace, and the bottom of the skirt is faced up with insertion. The sleeves are ornamented with tabs of lace, and finished with deep lace cuffs to the elbow. Three and a half yards of double width material is required.

Some of the new black satin brocades across each width that closely resembles raised passementerie scrolls. All moire and satin fabrics in black find a ready sale this season, for they are used for elegant skirts and redingotes. Moire also is offered, moire Francaise in smaller waves, moire miroir, fancy figures, dots, blocks and stripe combinations.

Sun platted chiffon is very pretty and costs enough to make it popular with the class of women who are always worried about the price of the millions. This new kind of plaiting makes the folds spread in rays from a centre. Whole skirts are made in this way, the rays starting from the belt. Bodies of chiffon to be worn over a silken lining are plaited so that the folds form two sun ray centres, one on each side of the bust line.

Laced shoes are to be very popular and are not only seen for ordinary walking shoes, but are found in the most dressy shoes as well. They possess the advantage of always fitting the foot until they are worn out. As the shoe stretches it can be laced tighter and feel comfortable to the very last. There is nothing so comfortable for walking and for ordinary wear. No matter how short the foot is, the shoe must be long and narrow to give an idea of slowness.

"I find," said a young artist the other day, "that people do not seem to understand that a man paints pictures for the purpose of selling them. They come to my studio, drink my tea by the quart and go away. I often wonder if the run of people think that a man goes to Paris and works like a dog just for the pleasure of coming back and brewing tea."

OIL PRICES.

Oil City, May 28.—Oil—Market price opened at \$1.60, closed at \$1.57 1/2. At the Exchange, opened at \$1.57 1/2, highest \$1.62, lowest and closed \$1.56 1/2.

HIS LAST DRINK.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 28.—Gus Schaubau ended an Erie street saloon yesterday morning, ordered and drank a glass of beer and sat down. The saloon-keeper went over to him in about ten minutes to collect the price of the drink and was horrified to find that Schaubau was dead, a victim of heart disease.

STRANGE FUNERAL OF A PERFECTIONIST.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 28.—Mrs. Hannah Martin, leader of a religious sect, the "Perfectionists," and who professed to have attained the divinity of God, died Thursday and was buried Sunday. No return was made to the health department, and every effort was made by those concerned to keep the news from the public. Even her husband was kept in ignorance of her death and burial.

Gambling Without Limit.

"O, George!" she exclaimed, as she gazed seaward, "there seems to be no limit to ocean's broad expanse. And the waves, how they gamble along the shore." "The waves are very foolish, dear," "How foolish?" "To gamble where there is no limit." But not half so foolish as are thousands who, dying with consumption, are staking their last chance on this or that remedy which has never yet been known to cure, and refusing to try that which certainly brings them back to life and health—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In the earlier stages of this terrible disease it gives great relief and prolongs life. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, lingering coughs, asthma and kindred ailments, it is guaranteed to cure or benefit, or money paid for it will be returned.

Steamship Arrivals.

May 28. At From
Tritonia..... Glasgow..... Montreal
Pardana..... Liverpool..... Montreal
Dracon..... Rotterdam..... Med. Port
Westernland..... New York..... Antwerp
Oldenburg..... New York..... Bremen
Speyer..... Rotterdam..... New York
Zandam..... Amsterdam..... New York
Mejen lo..... Oostendamm..... New York
Circassia..... Mobile..... New York

It Saves Lives Every Day.

Thousands of cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds and Croup are cured every day by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by W. T. Strang.

ECONOMY IN COOKING.

THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION IS TO PLEASE THE CONSUMER.

Each Dish Should be Perfectly Prepared and Intrinsically Eatable—Every House-keeper Should Apply Herself Seriously to the Study of Cookery.

The primary consideration in cooking is to please the consumer. All of us have fancies in food that are easily attainable. The wise housekeeper will bear in mind all such inexpensive dishes and procure them for the lovers thereof. She will also see that they are daintily served. A bit of garnish, or a nicely moulded form, goes half the way in creating the attractiveness of the viands. An experienced epicure said once: "You sit down to one of my niece's breakfasts and you see halved cantelopes at the corners of the table. There are radishes in crushed ice, and a few sliced cucumbers. Oatmeal is brought on, and then smoked fish is passed with soft-boiled eggs, and hot rolls and coffee. Someway, you are impressed with the elegance of the whole; you don't realize that there was not a great deal to eat."

Naturally this may be carried too far. But, in reasonable limits, a plain meal, served in courses, where everything is good of its kind and well cooked, is pleasing and palatable.

It should be without saying that each dish should be perfectly prepared and intrinsically eatable. Half-burned, or half-raw materials of what in their best form, could only be called "messes" are not disguised by showy presentation. And it may be urged that, while odd concoctions go further than most things to eke out the bill of fare, they should be cautiously tried, unless of a character that renders the cook certain of their acceptability. If she knows that her clientele like lobster instead of giving an invariable salad. Unless she knows that lobster is liked, it would be well to offer a simple dish for the first time.

But she assuredly should attempt any variety possible in the too hackneyed menu. The writer has found, by actual experience, that it is feasible to have a delicious meat course that never repeats itself for a year, and that at about the third the expense of roast beef. There should always be soup at the economist's dinner, and that need cost little. French dressing is not expensive, although mayonnaise is, if made with pure olive oil, and so is fowl or shell fish. But French dressing on some vegetables is alone permissible for the principal meal. That should generally be offered and a good dessert.

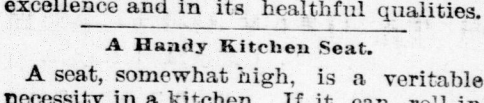
Again the economist must see to it that she has constant variety. She should remember that one tires quickly of any particular condiment, or peculiar flavor. And she must rely, in part, upon condiment and flavor to help her out when she buys inferior meats or vegetables. In part she will trust to care in selection, in preparation, and cooking, to knowledge and to common sense.

If every housekeeper would seriously apply herself to the study of cookery—and this is not hard to do—she could set a far better table than she ever dreamed was possible, and at a minimum of cost. A cooking school teacher asserts that she could provide a household with food at \$1.50 each a week. No one, knowing her, would doubt that the food provided would be a revelation to that household in its excellence and in its healthful qualities.

A Handy Kitchen Seat.

A seat, somewhat high, is a veritable necessity in a kitchen. If it can roll in under the kitchen table when not in use, so much the better. The illustration shows a handy seat that can be made in the home workshop. The top can be raised, disclosing a receptacle for kitchen cloths, stove holders, iron lifters, etc. A drawer below will also be found convenient.

With this the housewife can be seated when engaged in many operations at the kitchen table where with an ordinary



low kitchen chair she would feel that she must stand in order to work comfortably. With a high seat one does not have to keep the arms constantly and tiresomely raised when paring apples or vegetables, mixing cake or puddings and performing numberless other duties. The occasional bit of resting on such a seat, while working, will well repay the effort required in making it.

TIDBITS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Spots in linen are often a source of great annoyance to the lover of spotless fabric. There are various ways of removing these eyesores. Kerosene oil poured through a fruit basin before it is washed will remove it upon washing. The yolk of an egg rubbed upon stains will also remove them if the article is washed afterward. We suppose this is on account of the sulphur in the egg. The fumes from a sulphur match will also remove fruit stains. Tea stains are sometimes obstinate; pouring hot water through them is as effective as anything. If this is done before washing it will remove most tea stains, though there is a difference in the coloring properties of teas. Ink stains may always be eradicated by first soaking in milk, sweet or sour, and then washing well in good suds.

White spots on furniture may be removed by holding a hot stove-lid near them. Flat-irons will seem as smooth as glass if rubbed with beeswax. Kerosene oil is also efficacious. Rub the iron when hot and then rub on paper until every suspicion of a stain is gone.

The latest thing in trunks is combined with a wardrobe. This is particularly useful where space is limited. The wardrobe has hinged doors, and collapses into a square trunk with different compartments.

Cracks in the Floor.

Soak thoroughly newspapers in a paste made of one pound flour, three quarts water and one tablespoonful alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed. Make the whole mixture about as thick as putty, a kind of paper putty, and it will harden like papier mache.

John A. Lewis, the oldest man in Belleville, died Sunday night, aged 96.

City Coal & Wood Yard

CHEAP WOOD.

100 cars best Beach and Maple just arrived, which is selling at \$4.50 per cord, in blocks.

CAMPBELL & CHANTLER

176 Bathurst Street.

HINTON & RUMBALL, THE UNDERTAKERS, 360 Richmond Street. Private residence, 230 King St. Telephone—Store 440; House, 428. zxy

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

LONDON TIME

Canada Southern Division—Going East

	Leave London	Leave St. Thomas
American Express (daily except Monday)	9:30 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	9:30 a.m.	2:10 p.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	9:30 a.m.	2:10 p.m.
New York and Boston Special (daily)	7:45 p.m.	10:05 p.m.
Fast Eastern Express (daily)	7:45 p.m.	3:30 a.m.

Canada Southern Division—Going West

	Leave London	Leave St. Thomas
North Shore Limited (daily)	9:30 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Fast Western Express (daily)	9:30 a.m.	2:10 p.m.
Detroit Accommodation (except Sunday)	9:30 a.m.	2:10 p.m.
American Express (daily except Monday)	9:30 a.m.	2:10 p.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	9:30 a.m.	2:10 p.m.
Pacific Express (daily)	7:45 p.m.	3:30 a.m.
Boston, New York and Chicago special (daily)	7:45 p.m.	4:10 a.m.

Trains arrive at London 7:55 a.m., 1:10 and 6:45 p.m.; depart 8:30 a.m., 2:55 and 7:45 p.m. [Note: No trains to or from London on Sundays.]

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, 365 Richmond Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.

DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE
London	4:15 a.m.	St. Thomas	4:35 a.m.
Woodstock	4:35 a.m.	St. Catharines	4:55 a.m.
Galt	4:55 a.m.	Niagara Falls	5:15 a.m.
Guelph	5:15 a.m.	St. Catharines	5:35 a.m.
Toronto	5:35 a.m.	St. Catharines	5:55 a.m.
Peterborough	5:55 a.m.	St. Catharines	6:15 a.m.
Kingston	6:15 a.m.	St. Catharines	6:35 a.m.
Ottawa	6:35 a.m.	St. Catharines	6:55 a.m.
Montreal	6:55 a.m.	St. Catharines	7:15 a.m.

Trains arrive from the east at 11:15 a.m., 3:00 p.m., 11:30 p.m.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas Street, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas.

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division

CORRECTED NOV. 18, 1894.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE
Lehigh Express (B)	4:02 a.m.	St. Catharines	4:07 a.m.
Wabash Express	4:15 a.m.	St. Catharines	4:20 a.m.
Accommodation	4:25 a.m.	St. Catharines	4:30 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	12:17 p.m.	St. Catharines	12:22 p.m.
Day Express	10:45 a.m.	St. Catharines	10:50 a.m.
Wabash Express (A)	4:25 p.m.	St. Catharines	4:30 p.m.
Mixed (C)	6:45 p.m.	St. Catharines	6