# The Hamilton Agents

FOR

# THE WORLD

ARE

## ROBINSON BROS.,

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The Toronto World.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1882.

*Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travelers, can have* THE WORLD *mailed to them for 25 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired.*


### THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

The World's articles on the Egyptian war have been written by a member of our staff who has had several years experience of African warfare and is familiar with the localities of the present struggle. While our contemporaries in this city have been content to echo the telegrams which convey the biassed opinions of the London press, The World has looked steadily on the facts of the case and has refused to repeat the cry of the popular prophets, "Go up to Ramath Gilead and prosper!" Every telegram that arrives justifies our forecast of events. The English papers have said of Arabi, as they said in 1800 of Napoleon, that he is wanting in personal courage. Events have shown that they are mistaken. They have represented him a mere military adventurer without support from the Egyptian people. The fact is becoming more and more evident every day that Arabi represents Egypt more than ever Robespiere did France, or O'Connell Ireland, or Garibaldi Italy. Arabi is the incarnation of that peculiar type of religious enthusiasm which the great prophet of Allah created, when instead of formulating creeds or pretending to work miracles, he appealed to the keen edge of the scimatar, and the fiery courage of the desert warriors from whose race he sprung. As we said he and his soldiers fought to the last against the terrible broadsides of the ironclads. But with the Alexandrian sea wall the power of England's irresistible armament lastended. The "ships of the desert" can elude her navy. As we have stated, from personal knowledge, the Egyptian desert, and Egypt is a desert except in the region which Arabi can in twenty-four hours convert into a lake by artificial inundations from the Nile, is practically impenetrable to an English army. The history of Darius in Scythia, of Napoleon in Russia may be about to repeat itself.

### THE ENGLISH RADICAL PRESS ON THE WAR.

As we foresaw the difficulties of the Egyptian question have been by no means ended with the demolition of the Alexandrian forts. The European powers hold aloof from England. Arabi is at bay with the desert as his base of operations, the Bedouin cavalry, those modern representatives of Hannibal's Numidian horsemen, his allies, the floods of the Nile, the fevers of the Soudan, the sunbeams that smite like swords, the sands that clog and impede heavy armaments ready to fight half his battles. On his side are overwhelming numbers and fanatic if not national enthusiasm. To secure and justify England's action in Egypt the English advance should be rapid and brilliantly victorious. But the latest telegram informs us that the military authorities consider that the Egyptian military operations will take over three months.

Even in England, however confident may be the tone of the great aristocratic organs which represent not only the whig and jingo interest, but that power behind the throne, the money-lender's, the advanced radical press condemns the bombardment and the war, criticizes with merciless irony the pleas put forward for either, and appeals to public feeling against a government which has lapsed into jingoism. These radical papers have an immense circulation in England. They challenge the reasons alleged in justification of the bombardment. The government say it was to secure the ironclads. But the ironclads could have anchored quite comfortably out of reach of fire. To protect the Suez canal? That could have best been done by a few gunboats in the canal, and by leaving the nationalist rising against its debauched and worthless khedive, severely alone. It was to secure British interests, that is, to protect the usurers who had lent money to Tewfik? These money-lenders invested their capital in Egyptian loans with their eyes open. They did so at their own risk, and had no right to look to England's ironclads to act as bailiffs to collect their debts. Fraud should not be backed by force. France played the same game in Mexico and found it a mistake. If the money difficulty had occurred with a strong power, such as Germany, France, or Russia, would the ironclads have been ordered so hastily into action?

### UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

At the meeting of the Senate on Wednesday night the question of the utility of scholarships came up. Prof. Loudon introduced a scheme which will be discussed at the next meeting and the aim of which is to reduce the number of examinations and incidentally to reduce the number of scholarships. Mr. King gave notice of a motion to abolish scholarships altogether in view of the financial necessities and requirements of the university. He did not propose to do anything toward wiping out the medals.

Much as we would like to see the scholarship system abolished we think it will be some time before this is accomplished. Scholarships especially those offered at the matriculation examinations attract students from all over the province to the university, and therefore are susceptible of vindication to that extent. But above the first year we think they should be withdrawn, more especially when they are paid out of the general university fund. If private individuals chose to supplant these out of their own pockets all well and good; but we have long held the opinion that the university money should be put where it can do most good, and that is in furnishing more and better teachers and teaching appliances to the whole body of students, not in fostering questionable diligence in a few. And it is often the case that the men who least need the assistance of scholarships win them.

We think, therefore, that there is likelihood of a gradual change in this matter: that the scholarships paid to men in the higher years will be gradually withdrawn, an effort always being put forth to induce private parties to offer others in their stead; that the number of examinations will be reduced, and incidentally the number of scholarships; and that the useless practice of decorating graduates with medals will survive no longer.

### THE PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY.

The successful matriculated students in arts at the June examinations number 150 and they are distributed as regards their training among the high schools as given below. Where a student attended two schools he is credited to both. Upper Canada college and St. Catharines collegiate institute 13 each; private study 11; Toronto collegiate institute 11; Hamilton collegiate institute 7; St. Marys, Peterboro, Galt and Barrie collegiate institutes and St. Thomas and Bowmanville high schools and St. Michael's college 6 each; Collingwood collegiate institute 6; Canada literary institute Woodstock, London collegiate institute, Richmond Hill and Whitby high schools 4 each; Brampton, Guelph, Goderich, Ingersoll, Strathroy, Port Perry and Weston high schools 3 each; Berlin, Caledonia, Clinton, Dunnville, Harriston, Markham, Owen Sound, Port Hope, Seaforth and Trenton high schools 2 each; Aylmer, Beamsville, Brantford, Elora, Iroquis, Lindsay, Newcastle, Oakville, Orangeville, Oshawa, Ottawa, Prescott, Woodstock, Uxbridge and Vienna high schools 1 each. Roughly speaking and taking no account of the students from Upper Canada college, Toronto collegiate institute and St. Michael's college, about 25 of the balance of the 150 are from east of Toronto, 17 from north of Toronto and 80 west of this city.

### WAGNER'S NEW OPERA.

By the aid of his patron the ruler of the small sovereignty of Bavaria, Herr Wagner has just brought out at the opera of Baireuth his latest and, it is said, his greatest work, "Parsifal." Wagner has been in operatic music a revolutionist, as Hegel was in philosophy, Byron and Victor Hugo in poetry. All sorts of stories are told of his eccentricity. For a long time his operas failed to win any acceptance in music-loving Germany. He went to Paris and the opera managers laughed at his scores when he submitted them. But he would not yield his convictions of the true aims of music to public opinion. The less the German public sympathized with his views, the more audacious became his self-assertion. He produced an opera which it took four nights to perform! At length he gained the public ear and gathered round him a school. His object hitherto seems to have been to throw aside all meretricious and unnatural effects, to substitute for mere beauty of form, obedience to harmonic laws, and above all to create a music which should aim at thorough sympathy with the subject and the words. Like all leaders of new departures in art, Wagner has suffered from the affectations of his disciples; still there is do doubt that he has revolutionized modern music. His latest opera, now being brought out, is said to exhibit far more melody and beauty of form than his imitators would have approved of in any other maestro.

### ABOUT PECKS AND BUSHELS.

That typical Irishman, Sir Boyle Roche, in the College Green parliament proposed that every pint bottle should hold a quart. Without pressing matters so far as that, we think it worth the serious consideration of our fellow-citizens to take measures that every so-called bushel should hold a bushel. In Webster's dictionary a bushel is defined as follows: "A dry measure containing four pecks, eight gallons, or thirty-two quarts." The housekeeper who buys a peck of potatoes does so under the confident belief that her money has purchased one-fourth of a bushel of these articles of food. Yet the oldest inhabitant of this city cannot recall the day when he or she had reason to suspect that anything over the just measure of a peck had been received. Indeed, it is generally thought that after purchasing six pecks of potatoes, onions or tomatoes, two more pecks are needed to fill up the orthodox bushel measure. "English Commerce" said Mr. Froude "is thoroughly saturated with dishonesty." The dealers in fruit, milk and vegetables, as a rule are by no means willing to sumbit the measurement of their wares to the legal standards. They sell them by baskets or boxes, and if these are not directly asserted to contain the legal peck or other measure, they are tacitly assumed to do so. As Dr. Wild said in one of his late sermons, a just weight and standard of measure is of so great importance to commercial morality, that its enactment was not beneath the notice of the God of Israel.

### JOHN CHINAMAN VS. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

They are having their own troubles west of the Rockies. Chinese enterprise is suddenly debouching into new and serious channels of labor, viz: the manufactory of small wares and general goods at Victoria. As a natural result, there is a great commotion among local manufacturers, who are well aware that they cannot prevent being undersold by the Celestials, with their cheap labor and small profits. So strong, however, at present is popular prejudice against the "Heathen Chinee," that their low rates could not secure the public patronage, at least for some time to come.

Of course all the brethren of the "queue and pigtail" will buy nowhere else and most likely it will cause a larger influx than ever of that class, giving, as it will, increased facilities for cheap living.

In all probability it is only the commencement of greater things. It will not be long before Chinese manufactures, if not nipped in the bud, will become a permanent recognized institution, and then British Columbia and Canada will have a real live question to face, which, if it does not prove an actual bugbear, will at all events be one of the most respectable riddles which have come up in the present generation.

### THE GOSPEL OF GOOD WORK.

*(To the Editor of The World.)*

SIR: There is much discussion, both in your columns and elsewhere, of the age-worn question "Capital versus Labor." Not only has the Rev. Mr. Pullman tackled it, but even the eccentric and somewhat saltatory Talmage has flung himself around and all over his pulpit in the effort to solve it. Yet these, and others, have hesitated to import into the question the gospel of good work—fearful no doubt lest the wicked printers' imp should give cause for a charge of heresy by misprinting it "the gospel of good works" and so make it appear as though the orthodox doctrine of "salvation by faith alone" were attacked. And yet it is only by adopting and living out into deeds, the gospel of good workmanship, that differences between capital and labor will be finally and satisfactorily adjusted. The whole bent and aim of a man's very life is shown in the work which he does and the way he does it, whether he be a capitalist or a laborer. This inmost motives find outlet in his work more fully than they do anywhere else. So then, when we look at the bad workmanship, the attempt to get the most show for the least possible expenditure so conspicuous in all articles both of native manufacture and import, it is painfully evident that the aim of the workman is not usefulness. When on the other hand we regard capital, and see how it seeks to employ itself in creating, or importing articles which shall appear to be what they are not in hope that they may be attractive enough to divert other capital rapidly towards the pocket of the investor, we are smitten with a consciousness that this is an age of "shams," and are instinctively aware that two "shams" do not make one reality. Two articles ill-adapted to perform the use for which they are apparently intended, are almost as valuless as one would be. Our modern multiplication of commodities therefore can hardly be called "wealth," since all are extremely perishable and tend to what John Ruskin calls "illth," (i.e. the opposite of wealth) from the annoyance and failure which they cause in any attempt to use the them. Just as that country is said to be rich in natural resources which has soil, and mineral, and timber, ready to be used, so that country becomes still more wealthy and free from "illth," which has great abundance of commodities produced from these, so well grown, or well made, as to be capable of further and lasting use. For wealth consist in and by "usefulness;" and capital is but stored usefulness, totally valuless until applied to new uses. Capital and labor are not two, but one head and hands of the body industrial. A man with a head and no hands can do but little. Hands with no head to guide them, are quite as useless. So capital and labor should have but one common aim of usefulness, for if usefulness be wealth there is no other path to riches. Said one not well then that "the gospel of good work" is the solution of the problem. Further, it is a practical solution, and one which will solve it to the satisfaction of all without either strikes, trades unions or capitalists' rings and combinations. The workman who will make usefulness his aim in every article he turns out—who thinks only about that, and loves and worships it at every stroke of the hammer, at every revolution of the driving wheel, is a man with whom the capitalist cannot afford to part. The capitalist who seeks real usefulness as the only legitimate means of increasing his capital, is the kind of man whom these true workers will naturally choose to serve. They know that any rest, comfort, learning, or intellectual culture, which will aid their usefulness, he will do his best to enable them to attain, and they will neither grudge or grumble at his expenditure upon anything which broadens his grasp of the possibilities of his trade, and enables him to adapt his wares to the varied uses of different countries. They will be willing—nay anxious—that he should have "wages" enough to enable him to maintain himself thus in good working order. Without it much of "his usefulness is gone." If usefulness be wealth true usefulness can never long go begging. There are misguided (?) people who doubt if it ever does.

Capital and labor alike would display wisdom in distrusting any political or trade nostrum which professes to promote or increase wealth by any other means than free and useful work. To limit or fetter competition in usefulness cannot but be a loss to all—to laborer as much as to capitalist. The only difference in all such nostrums which give a short-lived advantage to the one class over the other, viz., the capitalist is that the shrewd and selfish capitalist who discerns the signs of the times and does not care a sham for usefulness to any but self, sells out before the tide turns and so escapes the revulsion. So only can he escape with his dishonest gains. Were he manfully to remain at his post, said gains he knows must be swept away. He adroitly throws himself clear of the surf at the topmost wave, and is left high and dry. But he gets lonely. The sea has a facination for him. He plunges in again when he thinks the tide is on the turn. Sometimes he misses it and gets "sucked in" and lost. Sometimes he repeats his former operation successfully. Yet his lot is not a happy one. It is one of constant anxiety, amounting sometimes to terror, and very trying to the nerves. It is a hard struggle to contend against the tide-laws which govern the vast sea of humanity. If that sea would suffer itself to be guided in its flux and afflux by the attractive force of the "Sun of righteousness," Whose aim and life it is to draw man over towards usefulness each towards each and each towards all, the strife and turmoil we now see would cease and there would be a a great calm both within men and around them. Storms may be needed now to clear the foul atmosphere but they are destructive, and otherwise needless; the result of disunion of effort, not of steady one-ness of aim. Not till men learn that the good of each is the good of all shall we see capital and labor work in perfect unison and display the full power of usefuiness inherent in them, nor attain the earthly utopia dimly foreshadowed as yet in the life of every one, who, ceasing to work for self only or chiefly, sets "usefulness" before him as his aim, and loves to live and work for others. J. L. F.

### THE NORTHWEST DEVIL FISH.

*(To the Editor of The World.)*

SIR: Surely it is time that some action was taken by the Canadian people, through their representatives, to secure a portion at least of their prairie heritage from the grasp of speculating rings ere they absorb and convert to their own use every township and acre that is worth the having. It is a notorious fact that our great Northwest is fast becoming the vantage ground of a system, which, if allowed to take its course will inevitably drag to financial ruin a country which has otherwise all the possibilities of a great future. Those vast fertile plains which ought to furnish free homes to millions of the human race, whose fertile areas should never know the incumbrance of debt, are being handed over to cliques of conniving schemers whose interests are diametrically opposite to the public good. Week after week, for the last six months, this work of absorption has being steadily going on, thousands of square miles have been bought up at prices for which they would be refused to the poor man, hundreds of "bloated capitalists" from different parts of the civilized world have a hand in the game, and thus like huge parasites they are settling down on the land, ready to sap the life and strength from her best industries, clog the wheels of prosperity and grind the unfortunate settler to the last extremity by exorbitant rates of interest.

No one who glances at the past record of investment and colonization companies in Canada will consider this an overdrawn picture. Even from the days of the "Company of Merchants" and "The Hundred Associates," in the old French regime, all the way down to the present time, there has been the same unvarying tendency to coin wealth at the public sacrifice. And who shall say that, with all the privileges and exemptions from legal restraint which government has accorded some of them, at least, these Northwest companies will not not avail themselves of their position to play "fast and loose" upon the liberties of the people. The scheme of giving over to capitalists the task of peopling Manitoba lands was started under the fairest and most plausible pretenses, abounding in good motives and overflowing with general considerateness for the wants of struggling humanity. The poor man was to be taken by the hand, set squarely on his feet and given a good start on the road to independence, the most liberal inducements were to be offered the man of small capital, and in fine, the good samaritan was to be a lesser light among this galaxy of benevolents.

But alas for the rarity of christian charity under the sun! Human nature asserts itself at the very outset. Lands which were dear enough at the government price have to be raised twenty, thirty and even fifty per cent., in order that these philanthropists may realize a moderate profit. The would-be settler finds that he cannot pay the price asked, and consequently, must mortgage back the place as soon as he buys it, which he does not care to do. The upshot is that he gets a bad impression of the Canadian land system, and the net result is that the stream of emigration is diverted from our shores and tens of thousands of sturdy, loyal Britons are compelled to seek their homes under another flag and become citizens of a rival nation.

Who is to answer for this gross mismanagement? We cannot call the companies to account, as they are not responsible to the country for any evil they might engender, and they are only making due use of the privileges they have obtained under sanction of the government. It is upon the rulers of the land, then—they whose prerogative, as well as whose most sacred duty it is to guard the interests of the state against all encroachments from within or without—it is upon them that this serious responsibility falls. We can only account for such statesmanship by the hypothesis that there is corruption in high places, and that speculators and selfish, unpatriotic legislation have been playing into one another's hands. K.

### THE SABBATH QUESTION.

*To the Editor of The World.*

SIR: Right glad am I to find that we have such men in our midst as Mr. Stevens, for if we held our peace the very stones would surely cry out against the open violation of our christian Sabbath which some men in our city advocate. The question is, "are such men christians." I trow not for if they were they would not thus invoke the wrath of God on themselves and their children by advocating a breach of that divine command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep holy;" but if it is infidels who are thus spouting their eloquence, then we will have nothing at all to do with them, for what fellowship can the believer have with the unbeliever, for the holy bible tells us that the fool hath said in his heart that there is no God. I pity that being who has the God-like form of a man living in the midst of a christian community, who will stand up and deny the existence of a supreme being. Why, the wildest heathen acknowledges something superior to himself, but the poor infidel has no God. Well, let him alone, but when this mortal shall have put on immortality the poor infidel will find his God. But we cannot take his advice; we ask none of his dictation of how we or ours shall spend our christian Sabbath; and if Mr. Ick Evans is grand delegate of the Workingmen's national union, and if the men of that union act on the principle of disregarding to keep holy the Sabbath day; then that union will be a short-lived one, for where God's holy name is not invoked no possible good there can be; but thanks be to God, in the Workingmen's national union there are good and true men who acknowledge "The Lord to be the God;" though infidels may fret and foam, yet will we remember the Sabbath of "the Lord, our God, to keep it holy."

ULSTER PROTESTANT,

Toronto, July 27, 1882.

**A Summer Revery.**

"We stand at life's west windows,
And think of the days that are gone"—
While the grocer's boy licks the molasses,
And a pair of goats butt on the lawn.

### FLATLY DENIED.

**The Canada Pacific Route North of Lake Superior.**

*From the Montreal Star.*

For some time past certain sections of the press have been full of statements to the effect that the Canadian Pacific railway company did not intend fulfilling its contract with the government and desired to be relieved of the most onerous portion of the engagement, namely the building of the road through the country north of Lake Superior. A Star reporter consequently called upon the vice-president of the company to ascertain if there were any truth in such statements. "None whatever," was the reply, "it is our intention to build the road, and it will be built right through."

"Including the portion north of Lake Superior?"

"Certainly; we are building the road as fast as we can. We have a large number of men employed and before long they will be very much increased. The fact of the matter is all these statements are made with the object of drawing us into politics and newspaper controversies, but they can't do it. We have no time for such things; because we are too busily engaged attending to our business and have no time to mind that of other people, who nevertheless have ample time to interfere in ours."

**The Intercolonial Railway.**

*Mr. Blackett Robinson in the Canada Presbyterian.*

During a recent visit to the maritime provinces we had ample opportunity of observing the condition of the Intercolonial railway. The statements made in letters published by a city contemporary some time ago prepared us to find the road in an almost hopless state of ruin and decay. Quite the contrary, however. The road-way is kept in good repair, the rolling stock is sufficient in every respect, and the railway is in first-class condition; indeed, it would be difficult to find in the Dominion a better equipped, a better managed, or a safer road than the Intercolonial, notwithstanding all that the Globe has published to the contrary. It is but proper to add that much of the present prosperity of the Intercolonial, railway is due to the excellent management of Mr. D. Pottinger, the general superintendent at Moncton, N.B. Mr. Pottinger is no politician, but a thoroughly practical railway man. By dint of industry, copuled with ability of no mean order, he has gradually risen from a subordinate place to the proud position he occupies to-day, and the universal verdict of those conversant with the facts is that "the right man is in the right place."

**The Ex-Premier of Canada.**

*From the Winnipeg Sun.*

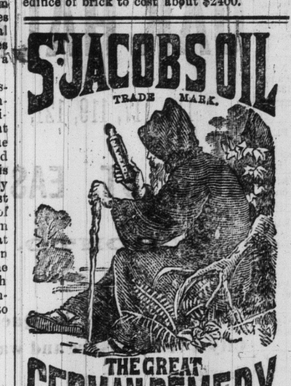
The Sun was glad to see the Times pay a generous tribute to the worth of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, who is shortly to be entertained at a banquet by the electors of Easu York. The Sun likewise extends its congratulations to the honorable gentleman, who in his day and generation, has, according to his lights, devoted himself to the service of his adopted country. Mr. Mackenzie is worthy of the land which gave him birth and is a credit to the country in which he raised himself by honest worth from the humble position of a stone cutter to the highest honors which the dominion can offer. The Sun hopes that the honorable member for East York will be long spared to enjoy if not better, at least the measure of health now vouchsafed to him.

**About Baptist Ministers and Churches.**

Rev. J. Dempsey has resigned his charge at Port Rowan, and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Denfield and Ailsa Craig churches.

Rev. W. McGregor has resigned his pastorate of the Uxbridge and Goodwood churches, the resignation to take effect on the 20th prox.

The few Baptists residing in and around Hagersville have recently organized themselves into a regular Baptist church. Rev. L. M. Randall of Cheapside is supplying them regularly. The prospects are so good that they have decided to proceed soon with the erection of a suitable church edifice of brick to cost about $2400.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GRAND TRUNK.
Union Station foot of York and Simcoe Streets.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| *East.* | | |
| Montreal Day Express | 7.12 a.m. | 11.07 a.m |
| " Night Express | 6.52 p.m. | 10.52 p.m |
| Mixed | 11.12 a.m. | 6.52 p.m |
| Belleville Local | 5.07 p.m. | 9.37 a.m |
| *West.* | | |
| Chicago Day Express | 12.15 p.m. | 6.20 p.m |
| " Night Express | 11.45 p.m. | 6.15 a.m |
| Stratford and London Express | 8.00 a.m. | 10.00 p.m |
| " " Local | 3.45 p.m. | 1.05 p.m |
| Stratford Local | 5.25 p.m. | 11.00 a.m. |
| Georgetown Mixed | 6.40 p.m. | 8.25 a.m |

GREAT WESTERN.
Stations—Foot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets

| | Leave. | Arrie. |
|---|---|---|
| N w York Mail | 3.30 p.m. | 6.45 p.m |
| N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express | 9.55 a.m. | 4.30 p.m |
| London Local & Detroit Express | 7.10 a.m. | 1.15 p.m |
| Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express | 5.55 p.m. | 10.20 a.m |
| Detroit & Chicago Express | 12.50 p.m. | 10.35 p.m |
| New York & Chicago Express | 11.45 p.m. | 9.15 a.m |

Trains leave Simcoe street five minutes later.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

For Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going and returning (every day except Sunday).
Leave Yonge street 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 4.10, and 6 20 p. m.
Returning, leave Mimico 8.15 11.15 a. m., 2.00, 4.50, and 7.10 p. m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN
Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock street.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Express | 5.00 p. m. | 10.10 a.m |
| Accommodation | 11.45 p. m. | 2.45 p.m |
| Mail | 7.45 a. m. | 8.26 p.m |

Trains leave Union Station Eight minutes and Brock Street Fifteen minutes later.

CREDIT VALLEY.
Station—Union depot.

LEAVE
St. Louis Express. To the North, West, Southwest, South and Northwest 7.30 a.m
Pacific Express. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest 12.30 a.m
Express. To the West and North 4.30 p.
Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 7.30 a m. and 12.30
Orangeville Express 2.45 p.m
ARRIVE From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus
From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit 10.50 a.m
From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit
From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus 6.20 p.m
From Kansas City St. Louis and Chicago 10.30 p.m.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.
Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Owen Sound, Harrison, and Teeswater, Mail | 7 35 a m | 10.35 |
| Owen Sound, Harriston and Teeswater Express | 4.35 p.m. | 9.25 |

MIDLAND.
Station, Union Depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Through Mail | 7.00a. m. | 9.15 p.m |
| Local | 4.55p.m. | 10.30 a. m |

*STAGES*

EGLINGTON STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m .30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.
Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m

THORNHILL STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.
Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street ea 3.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

RICHMOND HILL STAGE.
Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.
Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,
for Leslieville Woodbine driving park, Victoria park, and Ben Lamond.
Station, Don bridge, foot of King street.
Leaves Don Station 6.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m 12, noon; 1.36, 2.30, 3.30 4.30, 5.40, 6.30, 7.30 8.30, 9.30 p.m.
Returning leaves Ben Lamond 6.00, 8.20, 9.10 10.10, 11.10 a.m.; 12.10, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40 4.40, 5.40 6.40 7.40 8.40, 9.40 p.m


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