

## London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited).

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London Saturday, Oct. 11.

## The City Assessment.

All things considered the assessment returns for the city are satisfactory. They indicate a steady, healthy growth. Real estate values have increased in one year \$306,516. The fact that personal property is assessed at \$38,280 less does not mean that there is any reduction in personal values. It merely implies that people have been able to conceal that much less from the assessors. The personal tax, whatever it may be in theory, in practice is a fraud and a farce. The personal property in this city is assessed at \$2,167,276, the reality at \$19,100,948. Does any one believe there is such a discrepancy between the two in actual values? This is not the fault of the assessors; a certain class of personal property can evade the most inequitable procedure. It would be better, morally and otherwise, to abolish the tax, replacing it to some extent by a tax on rental values.

The increase in the population, 82, is below the average. Ottawa and Hamilton make the same complaint. Yet in every city of the Dominion the factories are busier, workmen are more fully employed, and trade is brisker than it has been for years. The explanation is not hard to find. There has been a considerable migration from the city, as from other cities in Ontario, to larger centers of population and to Manitoba and the Northwest. The prevailing prosperity is so great and so widespread that labor is everywhere in demand, and there is a national tendency, especially on the part of young men, to move from the smaller to the larger places. London has been meaningfully growing in wealth and was never in better shape.

## Glasgow's Great Experiment.

There is no city in the world that has carried municipal socialism to such lengths as Glasgow. Tradition says that a Glasgow councillor once affirmed that the aim of the corporation of that city was to provide everything the population required in its passage from the cradle to the grave. Without making any pretense to exhaust the catalogue, it may be mentioned that the corporation supply Glasgow with water, gas, electric light, tramways and telephones; they control 11 public parks and galleries, 13 baths and washhouses, a fruit and vegetable market, a dead-meat market, a home cattle market, two foreign cattle markets, a cheese market, a bird and dog market, and an old clothes market, four slaughterhouses and offices, four hospitals, and one burying ground; they are owners of 2,488 municipal houses, 78 lodging-houses (of which they manage seven themselves), a family home (also managed by the corporation), 372 shops, 49 stores, 43 warehouses, 43 workshops, 12 halls, two churches, two hotels, one theater, one studio, one pawn office, one nursing home, one powder mill, one panorama (site), one laundry, one bakehouse, one golf course, and one gospel tent; they farm over 1,000 acres of land, where large crops are grown, including all the hay used in the stables of the cleansing department, as well as large crops of oats, wheat, turnips, etc.; they convert the city sewage into solid matter, which they sell to the farmers for manure; they carry on business as market gardeners; they possess stone quarries and have 900 railway wagons; they build trams, cars, roadsters, conduct a civic granary, raise £1,000 a year on the cinder from the refuse-cremating furnaces, collect and sell waste paper, and are not above melting and disposing of the solder from the old tin cans they find in the dust heaps—all these things being done or supervised, in their leisure time, by the miscellaneous group of persons who constitute the Glasgow corporation.

A correspondent of the London Times who has been making a study of local government, and whose letters in the London Times, attacking the socialistic tendencies of urban communities have created much interest, says it is doubtful if Glasgow is quite so happy, prosperous or contented as, theoretically, she ought to be. The revenue of the corporation has increased from £1,304,640 in 1891 to £2,809,408 in 1901; the expenditure from £1,234,920 to £2,846,442; the debt from £254,027 to £12,375,219; and the assessable rental from £2,455,510 to £4,952,464. It is only fair to point out that the vast increase in debt has been caused by the acquisition of public utilities, which under municipal operation yield a revenue to the city. But the Times correspondent attempts to prove that this policy has not been justified by results. The world at large is invited to regard the Glasgow tramways as a pronounced financial success and a triumph of municipal enterprise. Electric traction has been introduced and the Times correspondent admits that handsome and more commodious cars, lower fares and a more convenient service cannot easily be found. He claims, however, that all the profits have been given to the tramway trusts in the shape of reduced fares instead of being applied to reduce the tax rate, and that the increased cost of maintenance and the heavy outlay on

renewals fall entirely on the ratepayers. The application of the profits is merely a question of business expediency; it does not alter the fact that the tramway system is a profit-maker. The figures cited by the Times correspondent would seem to prove the case for the city. The gross receipts last year were £614,413 and the working expenses £405,102, leaving a gross balance of £209,310. Out of this the city paid rentals, interest on capital, and sinking fund (£23,974), and applied £28,539 toward depreciation, leaving a net balance of £155,805. The charge is made that the sum applied toward depreciation is not sufficient for renewal. The same charge is made in connection with the municipal telephone system and electric lighting. On the former the city has spent nearly £200,000. The rate to subscribers is 25 per annum. The profits in the first nine months were £298, after allowing £1,960 for sinking fund. Nothing was allowed for depreciation, on the ground that the plant was entirely new. The Times' critic holds this to be a mistake, and declares the sinking fund allowance is also ridiculously inadequate. As the system is in its infancy its success or non-success cannot be finally pronounced upon as yet.

As for electric light and power, the city had a surplus of £11,430 last year on a capitalization of £962,000, but this surplus has been applied to depreciation, the plant, according to the Times, being more or less obsolete. He has to admit, though, that the charges to customers are the lowest in the United Kingdom. In purchasing slum areas and erecting dwellings, stores and lodging-houses the municipality has spent nearly £4,000,000. The Times correspondent admits a wonderful improvement has been gained in the disappearance of narrow streets, filthy courts, and insanitary and overcrowded dwellings, but he claims that the slum population has been merely driven to other quarters of the city, and the municipal buildings have been occupied by only well-to-do artisans, corporation officials, clerks, shopkeepers and the more prosperous element. In reality, the municipal tenants, he says, are a privileged class. The policy of the corporation, it is claimed, has also checked private enterprise along the same lines.

While this is a strong indictment, it is an ex-parte one, as the Times correspondent starts out with a bias against municipal socialism, and would rather find its defects than its virtues. Glasgow is making a notable experiment. It is testing municipal ownership on a gigantic scale. It is challenging the attention of the world, and whatever the results may be—success or failure—the world will profit by the example. So far, the people of Glasgow show no inclination to retrace their steps and the city may prove to be the prophet of a new municipal dispensation.

## The Crisis.

"Eminent domain" is defined as "that superior dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state, including that granted by itself, which authorizes it to appropriate any part thereof to a necessary public use, reasonable compensation being made." The resolution calling upon the President to exercise this right, as a final resort, was adopted by the Get-Coal Convention at Detroit on Thursday. The convention was attended by over 200 municipal representatives, most of them mayors of cities. That such an assembly, which from its composition might be expected to state socialism, shows the depth to which public sentiment has been stirred and the revolutionary aspect which the present crisis is taking on. It is safe to say the President would have the approval of the great majority of the people of the United States in taking this step, but it is equally safe to say he will not take it. Courageous as he is, he will not fly in the face of organized wealth, the controlling power in his own party. If there is any relief it will probably come from state, not federal, authority. The Republican machine in Pennsylvania, in perhaps the most corrupt in the United States, and has been the plant tool of the corporations, but its existence is now at stake, and it may be goaded into heroic measures. The Republican state bosses have exhausted their private powers of persuasion, and it would not be surprising if they should advise public action. A special session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania would be a threat which the operators could only disregard at their peril.

When President Mitchell reminded President Roosevelt that the (Roosevelt) could not guarantee legislation which might be recommended by a commission, appointed to investigate the miners' grievances, he was not uttering a reproach but a simple statement of fact. The President could appoint the commission, the commission make its report and the President urge Congress to adopt its recommendations; but the President's power would end there. The United States constitution is an elaborate system of checks and safeguards. The Senate and the House of Representatives are designed to check one another; the executive is a check on Congress and Congress is a check on the executive. The framers of the constitution had not the fullest faith in democracy; they proceeded on the most cautious and conservative lines, with the result that the government of the republic is less amenable to the public will and public opinion than that of a limited monarchy, such as Great Britain. President Roosevelt can only promise the miners to urge Congress to pass legislation. A pre-

## Psalm XLVIII.

Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised.  
In the city of our God, in the mountain of his holiness.  
Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth.  
Is Mount Zion, on the sides of the north, the city of the great King.  
God is known in her palaces for a refuge.  
For, lo, the kings were assembled, they passed it together, they marvelled:  
They were troubled, and hasted away:  
Fear took hold upon them there,  
And pain as old woman in travail.  
Thou breakest the ships of Tarshish with an east wind.  
As we have heard, so have we seen:  
In the city of the Lord of Hosts, in the city of our God:  
God will establish it forever.

mler of Great Britain or Canada could assure them that the legislation would be passed.

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. The coal operators, by their contemptuous treatment of the President, the Governor of New York and other public men who have attempted to mediate in the matter, are inviting their own destruction. They have defied the politicians to do their worst. Hitherto the politicians have done their best for monopolies and trusts in general. They have helped to trench the coal barons so thoroughly that the latter now feel secure against all assault. Governor Odell, of New York, who has espoused the cause of the miners and incurred the insolence of President Baer, is a politician of the higher type. He is a man of strong determination and if some of his spirit could be infused into the invertebrate Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, the outlook would be more promising.

Will the time come when the individual who has money to burn will use it as fuel?  
At any rate, the coal famine has deepened the sense of kinship among people of all classes.

The Gas Company will not lose anything by declining to raise the price of gas. There are occasions when public good will is more valuable to a corporation than cash.

When Mr. Tarte declares for a general increase in the tariff it will be time enough for the Conservative press to pretend there is a split in the Cabinet. Mr. Tarte has distinctly disclaimed any such policy.

The members of the Board of Education who voted that public school girls should have the benefit of domestic science instruction were Trustees Gammage, MacRobert, Gillean, Macpherson and Blackwell. Trustee Strong was not present, through illness, but he is usually on the right side of every question. A rod is in pickle for some of the other trustees.

The Viceroy of India is an apt phrase-maker. "The weak spot of India," he said in a speech the other day, "is what I may call its watertight compartment system." His idea was that the provinces and states of India, though joined together in the Imperial union, saw too little and knew too little of one another. Isn't Canada suffering to some extent from the same system? If the people of Ontario and Quebec were better acquainted with one another, there would be fewer misunderstandings and fewer prejudices.

## A Hot Shot.

[London Express].  
A city clockmaker has placed the following notice in his window: "The misguided creature who removed the thermometer from this door had better return it, as it will be of no use where he is going, as it only registers 125 degrees."

## Freezing Out Even Providence.

[Chicago Tribune].  
What is the use of saying "Mine the coal," when the coal is Mine?—President Baer.

## Hurrying to the Grave.

[Boston Globe].  
Americans are plunging ahead in business channels with amazing energy and rapidity, and are restless unless engaged in stupendous enterprises, which monopolize all their brains and money. This extraordinary activity is rapidly developing the resources of the country, but it certainly is not conducive to long life among the people. Conscientious physicians are becoming tired of warning business men that they are exhausting their vital energies too early in life and are calmly pocketing fees and are given to keep wretched constitutions working a little longer.

## Appropriate.

[New York Sun].  
Visitor—And what are you going to name the precious twins?  
Fond Parents—Anthracite and Bituminous.

## All Kinds.

[Washington Star].  
This life is a procession.  
Where many folk appear.  
And some must march and do the work.  
While others stand and cheer.

## Love's Awakening.

[New York Times].  
Mrs. Benham—The doctor says that I crave things that don't agree with me.  
Benham—That's nothing. I once had the same trouble.  
Mrs. Benham—When was that?  
Benham—When I married you.

## An Essay On Kisses.

[Woodstock Express].  
A Newark, N. J., man was fined \$40 and costs for kissing his girl in the public park. There was no pretense that the girl was unwilling to be kissed, either in the park or elsewhere; the fine was imposed apparently because the kissing was done in a public place. To be sure, the park police man testified that the kiss lasted three minutes, and finished up with a sound like the opening of a storm door, whatever kind of a sound that is, but we can hardly believe that the law of the United States regulates either the

We have thought of thy loving kindness, O God.  
In the midst of thy temple.  
According to thy name, O God,  
So is thy praise unto the ends of the earth.  
Thy right hand is full of righteousness.  
Let Mount Zion rejoice.  
Let the daughters of Judah be glad, because of thy judgments.  
Wait about Zion, and go round about her:  
Tell the towers thereof.  
Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces,  
That ye may tell it to the generation following.  
For this God is our God for ever and ever.  
He will be our guide even unto death.

length or the strength of kisses. We cannot help thinking that the fine was an outrage which all true lovers will hasten to resent. As for the park policeman, who made the arrest, his name was Gilhooly, and all we can say is that he is a disgrace to a nation of the finest lovers in the world and a dishonor to a great name.

## TRADE OUTLOOK IS VERY GOOD

Retail Demand From the West Is Encouraging.

## MORE MONEY IN CIRCULATION

Marketing of Grain Has a Pronounced Effect on the General Trade Activity.

Montreal, Oct. 11.—Wholesale trade at Montreal has been quite active this week. The retailers in the west as well as in the east are sending in good orders to sort stocks of seasonal goods and from this fact it is presumed that retail stocks have already been considerably broken into. With fine cool weather a continued expansion in the demand for winter goods is looked for. It is realized that large quantities of goods will yet have to be purchased for the coming season, and on this expectation is based the promise of increased sales in the near future. Large quantities of freight are being received for shipment from this port, and the shipping business is very active, as it always is during October. The cotton mills are inclined to advance their prices, and in the meantime the price of wool is higher. There is a good demand for money and rates are firmly held.

There is a good demand for fall and winter goods from jobbers at London. The country demand is improving, and retailers are now sending in liberal orders to sort country stocks, and the mail orders are on quite a liberal scale. The outlook for trade for the past week has been just as encouraging. Values of staple goods are very firmly held, and the jobbers here, owing to the attitude of the mills, are inclined to look for higher prices before long on certain cotton goods. The movement of grain in the country is a little better owing to the fact that there is a good demand for feed purposes. There is a good demand for goods in the export trade, and the demand for coarse grains for feeding purposes. There is a good demand for goods in the export trade, and the demand for coarse grains for feeding purposes. There is a good demand for goods in the export trade, and the demand for coarse grains for feeding purposes.

The volume of trade at Quebec during the past week has been just as encouraging. The demand for staples is said to be increasing, and collections are reported satisfactory. The outlook for the future is encouraging. Shoe manufacturers, as a rule, are busy and some have orders ahead. The volume of trade at Quebec during the past week has been just as encouraging. The demand for staples is said to be increasing, and collections are reported satisfactory. The outlook for the future is encouraging. Shoe manufacturers, as a rule, are busy and some have orders ahead.

## A GREAT CURE IN WELLAND

An Old and Highly Respected Resident Cured of Kidney Disease and Liver Troubles by DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Mr. John Wilson, a retired carpenter who has lived in Welland, Ont., for 30 years, writes: "Some years ago I was attacked with kidney trouble, and I became so run down and emaciated that my entire appearance was suggestive of physical decay. As time went on the complaint grew worse and became complicated with liver trouble. I had had pains across the back and up the spinal column, had spells with my head pain under the right shoulder, bilious headache about half the time, indigestion, fever and restlessness at night and depression of spirits. At times I was incapacitated for work, and had spent probably one hundred dollars in different medicines with no perceptible results. Doctors' advice proved likewise of no avail. Finally on the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and in a short time the bad symptoms began to gradually disappear, and by the time I had used five or six boxes I was enjoying better health than I had in many years, all of which is due to the virtues of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

"Since my recovery I have advised others to profit by my experience. Some have done so and are well, while others did not and have succumbed to this dreadful disease. I am a living witness to the value of this great medicine, and I am full of enthusiasm in imparting the good news to others who are afflicted as I was."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers or Edmundson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## The Great Bankrupt Sale

Of Runians, Carson & McKee Stock, amounting to \$67,460, and purchased at 55c on the dollar is the place where you can get your wintery supplies SO MUCH under market value.

Men's and Boys' Neckwear—Midgets, Ping-Pong, Knots, Bows, Four-in-Hand; this season's shapes, sold at 25c, for..... 18c  
Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, linen breast and wrists reinforced; the price was 60c; the price is..... 39c  
Men's Tiger Brand Pure Wool Underwear—Shirts and Drawers; price was 85c garment; the price is..... 50c  
Men's Union Undershirts, price was 50c, price is..... 30c  
Men's Kid Gloves, price was \$1 10; price is, pair..... 12½c  
Men's Navy Blue Serge Peak Caps, price was 25c, price is..... 19c  
Men's Black and Brown Stiff Hats, price was \$1 50 and \$2 00; price is, each..... 29c  
Ladies' Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, English make, price was 25c, now..... 25c  
Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toe, price was 40c, price is..... 25c  
Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, price was 35c, price is..... 25c  
Ladies' Kid Gloves, ODD sizes, price was 75c, price is..... 75c  
Ladies' French Kid Gloves, regular stock price was \$1 25, price is..... 99c  
Ladies' Colored and Black French Kid Gloves (Runians, Carson & McKee's best), price was \$1 50, price is.....

## CORSETS.

Ladies' Erect Form Corsets, price was \$1 00, now is..... 75c  
Ladies' Erect Form Corsets, blue, pink, white, price was \$1 25, for..... 95c  
Ladies' Erect Form Corsets, odd sizes, price was \$1 00, for..... 50c

## UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Long-Sleeved Fleece-Lined Vest, price was 35c, price now is..... 25c  
Ladies' Long-Sleeved Vest, price was 70c now is..... 50c

## DRESS GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENT.

SILK VELVETS, 18-inch, cerise, myrtle, cardinal, gray, mauve, sage, brown, sky, robin egg blue, cornflower blue, price was 75c, now is..... 34c  
COLONIAL TAFFETA SILKS, navy, sky, pink, canary, bluette, slate, castor, fawn, brown, cardinal, resida, mauve, cornflower. All these colors have been put into one lot. The price varied from 75c to 85c per yard; the price now is: 49c  
Ladies' Worsted Serge, black and navy only, 60 inches wide; regular price was 90c, now is..... 59c  
Brown Fine Melton for ladies' skirts, "West of England quality," really exceptional good quality, 56 inches wide, only an oddment, price was \$2 50, price is \$1 25  
Ladies' String Ties, all shades, were 20c, are..... 14c  
Ladies' Fancy Muslin Collars, were 50c, are..... 35c  
Ladies' Silk Ties, hemstitched, were 50c, are..... 35c  
Taffeta Ribbons, all shades, were 20c, are..... 14c  
Sash Ribbons, extra wide, were 75c, are..... 37½c  
Moiré Ribbons, all shades, were 38c, are..... 35c  
Paisley Ribbons, all shades, were 15c, are..... 9c

Just a month this great sale has lasted, during which time you have had some of the best bargains in Drygoods, Clothing, etc., ever given in this city. During the present month many lines will be still further reduced, as all must be sold.

## KINGSMILL'S

ent. Prices of staple goods are very firmly held, not only on account of the present tendency of values to rise to a higher level in some cases, but because of the difficulty in securing prompt delivery on retail orders. Business at Pacific coast points, as reported to Bradstreet's, is dull. The Klondike business has over and the demand from the provincial mining centers is a trifle slow owing to the fact that the work in some local localities is not especially brisk at the moment. There is a good deal of farm produce moving and that helps trade to some extent. The lumber business is active and great activity, but manufacture in that line is hampered by the scarcity of labor.

Finer weather conditions in Manitoba the past ten days have helped the farmers with their crop operations and the movement of grain is larger. This has increased the circulation of money which is now more plentiful, and traders are beginning to get a taste of what will come later on in this connection. The volume of trade in the province with spring samples and have met with good success. The large increase in the demands of the province for many orders for fall goods this week to sort stocks. Labor is scarce and this is to some extent interfering with trade in various departments. Business at Ottawa has been good for this week. There is a good demand for sorting parcels of seasonal goods. The shipments to interior points have been heavy. The general feeling in trade circles is one of confidence in the future, and the outlook is considered excellent. Staple goods are firmly held.

## East London Property.

W. E. Leng, postmaster and real estate agent, London, East, purposes putting on the market the whole of that vacant property, being south of the Hamilton road, and east of Greaney avenue. Opening day will be Thursday, Oct. 18, and will continue for one week. Agents on the ground.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure backache, sideache, scanty urine, diabetes, dropsy, and all troubles arising from a weak condition of the kidneys.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

"MAN IS FILLED WITH MISERY." This is not true of all men. The well, the strong, the clear of eye, alert and buoyant with health, are not miserable whatever may be their social condition. To be well is to be happy, and we can all be well by getting and keeping our system in a healthy state. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will help all to do this.

## IT PAYS TO

when girls 14 and 15 years of age can THE CANADA BUS INESS COLLEGE Chatham, Ont., and immediately after graduation go out and secure positions at \$8 and \$10 per week. We have at the present moment calls for five male stenographers and bookkeepers, where the wages offered are from \$60 to \$80 per month, that we cannot all, as those prepared are all engaged. For catalogue, write to J. H. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Chatham, Ont. M17w 1st

## Cowan's Pure Confections

Are as sweet as a pleasant dream. Try them.

## COWAN'S

Queen's Desert Chocolate, Chocolate Cream Bars, Chocolate Ginger, Chocolate Wafers, etc.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

SPECIALIST DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

Albert Wesley Kahle, M.D., 190 DELAWARE AVE., BUFFALO, N.Y.

OFFICE HOURS: 2 to 4 p.m. 4st

SUNDAYS: 2 to 4 p.m.

## RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

## WHITE STAR LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool

TEUTONIC SAILS OCT. 15. CYMRIC SAILS OCT. 27. OCEANIC SAILS OCT. 22. MAJESTIC SAILS OCT. 23. CELTIC SAILS OCT. 24. LIVERPOOL SAILS NOV. 5.

Saloon rates from \$75 up. Second saloon from \$45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. The Royal class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, \$25 and \$20.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

W. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Liverpool, Sole Agent for London.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

WILL ISSUE RETURN TICKETS.

## Thanksgiving Day, 1902

As follows: SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE, good going Oct. 15 and 16; good to return up to and including Oct. 20. Between all stations in Canada, Port William, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor and east; and to and from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Detroit, Mich., and TO BUT NOT FROM Buffalo, N. Y.

W. FULTON, city passenger agent, 351 Dundas street, corner of PASSAGE, London, Ont. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.

## ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL, via Atlantic. RATES OF PASSAGE: First cabin, \$5 and upwards; second cabin, \$3 and upwards; third class, \$2 and upwards. MONTREAL to GLASGOW direct—S.S. Scythian, Oct. 8, Nov. 12. First cabin, \$5; second cabin, \$3; third class, \$2.

London Agents: E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

Tao Mu, viceroy of the Provinces of Kwang Tung and Kwang Si, is dead.

## RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Will Issue Return Tickets

at Single Fare

on Oct. 15 and 16, good to return until Oct. 20, to all stations in Canada and Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Detroit, for

## Thanksgiving Day.

Rates, tickets and all information at city passenger office, 335 Richmond street, or depot, corner Clarence and Bathurst streets.

O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN PAUL, G. P. and T. A. C. P. and T. A.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

THE ROUTE OF

Canada's The Famous "Maritime Train.... Express.

Leaves Montreal 12 noon, daily, except Saturday, for Quebec, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys.

## Moose Season

Opens Sept. 15,

in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Toronto Office, 10 King Street West.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

THANKSGIVING DAY,

Thursday, Oct. 16, 1902.

Round trip tickets will be sold between all stations in Canada, and to Detroit, Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N. Y., at Single First Class Fare; good going Oct. 15 and 16, valid for return until Monday, Oct. 20, 1902.

## One-Way Excursions.

During the month of October low rates are in effect to points in Colorado, Montana, Utah, Oregon, California and British Columbia, and information on application to agents.

## Deer Hunting.

Open season, Nov. 1 to 15. Splendid hunting and fishing grounds throughout the "Highlands of Ontario." Copies of booklet entitled "Hauts of Fish and Game," sent on application to J. D. McDonald, district passenger agent, Toronto.