TELEPATHY

Can One Mind Act Upon Another at a Distance?

ros. Simon Newcomb, the Famous Washington Scientist, Doubts It Greatly.,

In the opinion of several men of the highest respectability in the world of learning, it has. Philosophers of no less standing than Prof. James, of Harvard, and Prof. Sidgwick, of Cambridge Transland. bridge, England, are understood to meintein that telepathy is a fact, or, at least, that there are a mass of ob-servations which it is scarcely possible to explain on any other hypothesis then that some minds can see what is setus on in others without using the ordinary channels of sense. If this conlusion is correct we may expect results as startling as any that modern distant day a sworn mind reader will be one of the officers of every court of law. His duties will be to determine whether a consciousness of guilt is present in the mind of the accused, and whether the witness on the stand is reling what he knows to be the truth.

Possibly there may be no need that the witness should testify at all. When counsel asks questions the mind reader will fumble round in the memory of the

witness and tell his story for him. Are we coming to this? Is there any real evidence that one mind can, under any circumstances, act upon another in any other way than that with which we are all familiar from childhood? A look, a glance of the eye, a pressure of the finger, a gesture so slight that the uninterested bystander would never notice it, may convey volumes of feeling to a sympathetic companion. But place a screen between the two and let neither light nor sound pass from one to the other: can senti-ment then be conveyed without a vis-fble gesture? This is the question.

It is now more than fifteen years since a society was formed in England for the laudable purpose of investigation ing this and kindred questions. Its methods have from time to time exposed it to some ridicule, but there should be no question that its objects were making what looked like remarkable discoveries. To decide whether they really were such, let us compare them with certain features of scientific

history. Two or three years ago it was found by Prof. Roentgen that a kind of rays could be produced which had the extraordinary property of passing directly through such opaque substances as leather, paper, human flesh—in fact, almost any ordinary non-metallic substance. By their aid h was possible to photograph a coin inside of a closed pocketbook, or a bullet inside of a man's leg. In a few weeks men all over the world were confirming this discovery and photographing invisible objects of various kinds. At every large hospital bullets were being located by means of the X-rays. The pro-perties of the latter became the subject of investigation in every physical laboratory. Thus a new piece of knowlbeen acquired which is universally admitted and constantly ex-

tending.

Let us see how this compares with portant than the X-rays could ever be. One man, known as a "percipient," was the germ of so seated at a table and required to concentrate his attention upon a sheet of paper lying before him, while his mind remained alive to any impression. He had a pencil in his hand. At a short distance behind him stood an "agent," holding before him drawings of various sorts, many of them quite fantastic. He fixed his attention intently on a drawing while the percipient moved his pencil in obedience to some tendfound that he reproduced the drawing that the "agent" was looking at, at least in some of its main outlines, with an approximation to success, which showed beyond question that a mental impresion of some sort passed from one to the other. All ex-perience in scientific history would have led us to suppose that this experiment would have been repeated and the result confirmed in every psychological laboratory in the world as soon as the telegraph could convey the news of what had been done. But what is the fact? Not only was this not the case but not another step forward has the vessel. The latter was afterward ever been taken toward establishing wrecked. the correctness of the effort. Presumably the experiment was tried thousands of times everywhere. In a very few cases there was now and then something that seemed like partial These were duly recorded. Of the unsuccessful ones little or nothing was ever heard. The whole subhas dropped out of memory.

The writer made a suggestion as to the development of the discovery. How is the result affected by varying distance between the "agent" and the recipient? If a screen is interposed between them will thoughts still pass? If they are on opposite sides of a door, one being in one room and one in another, will the thought pass? These questions being answered the experiments can be continued and varied in an infinite number of other ways until we are able to tell exactly when the transference is possible and when it is not. No one of these questions was de-cisively answered. All that could be said was that the experiment sometimes succeeded and sometimes did not. Even now after the lapse of fifteen years no one has been able to say when the experiment will succeed, and when it will not. All that can be said is that if you try it perhaps it will succeed, but the chances are very much

against it. It is of the essence of a scientific discovery that you have to be able to make some definite statement about it Conditions of success may be very delicate and very difficult to attain, after repeated experiment and trial it is possible to state them. In the case of telepathy no statement of the sort has yet been made; in fact, so far as writer is aware, a serious attempt at any general statement has been abandoned. All that has been done is to add a few more to a long list of wonderful unexplained occurrences which are recorded in the history of all ages. Most readers will see something significant in the fact that, in the original experiment, one of the men was a professional showman some kind, while the other was his

The society did not confine itself to experiments of the kind just mentioned Several of its members went to work with the greatest energy to collect evidence of all supposed cases of thought transference that could be found. A system of rigorous exclusion was adopted, by which 'all ordinary and unverified cases were left out and only those supposed to be well established were included. The results are found in two very attractive volumes published under the title "Phantasms of the Living." If any generalization could be proved by the mere number

of witnesses these volumes must cer-tainly have proved something. Now it is a very singular fact that the most remarkable case of all, a case which would seem to have proved the doctrine, if human evidence could do it was left out entirely. It was that of the Hon. Mr. Hornsby, a judge of the British Consular Court, at Shanghai, China, who told how he was visited in the middle of the night by a reporter who insisted on getting admission to his house and making him get out of bed in order that he should receive a report of a decision which he was to publish the next day. With great re-luctance the judge left his bed and dictated the substance of his decision about 1 o'clock in the morning; but he gave the obstrusive reporter a sharp reprimand, warning him that he would never again consent to be disturbed in this way. Next morning on coming to court he was met with the question:

"Have you heard the news? "No." he said, "what is it?" "Poor Blank has just died very suddenly.'

Blank was the court reporter who had visited the judge.
"At what hour did he die?" "Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morn-

ing."
"The very hour," said the judge, "at which he visited my bedroom and made me dictate a decision to him." It should be added that the story was said to be confirmed by Mrs. Hornsby, who was in bed at the time, and who

therefore could not be mistaken as to the circumstances. This occurrence is distinguished from all others quoted by the society in the seemingly indisputable character of the evidence. In other cases the narrators were generally ordinary people who might well have been mistaken. But here was a trained lawyer, a judge of the beach, telling a fact about which there was seemingly no possibility of an eror. In other cases each particular event had to rest on the testimony

of some one person. Here was a con-firmation by the judge's wife. In most cases there may have been doubt as to dates, circumstances, etc. Here there could be no doubt, because the visit of the judge to the court next morning and his there learning of the death precluded all possibility of error. Why then was the story omitted from the book after it had been published in the Nineteenth Century Magazine as the most extraordinary piece of evidence that had yet been collected? Simply because the very specific character of the facts narrated admitted of the correctness of the story being tested. When the number of the magaz-ine containing it reached Shanghai people living there saw that the judge was human and had blundered. It was true that a court reporter had died sudenly, not, indeed, at 1 o'clock in the

morning but in the day time. It was doubtless true also that the judge had had a dream at some time or other in the presence of his wife, but he could not have had a dream at the time that the reporter died because he was not married for three months afterward. All that the story proved was that the judge was human and like other men, more or less subject to blunders of

How do we know that the thousand wonderful stories so industriously collected by the Psychical Society are anything more than a thousand out of the millions of blunders which the now apparently prosperous and well memories of mankind are making all governed. The transformation from the time as to the occurrences going on from day to day? The wisdom of the my last, has been marvelous. Agriages is embodied in the practice of the culture, irrigation, transportation,

It is not necessary to assume that any one story was incorrect in so far as it went. It is curious how wonderful we can make a common-place occurrence look by merely leaving out his services are held in connection some features which, if admitted, with the administration of Egyptian would take the edge off the wonder. Take the following example of a story he was well educated, entered the the writer once took the trouble to test Royal Artillery in 1858, and retired as

The story as told by the reporter .ency which he could not explain. It LieutenantBlank, being attached to the "Huron," at Port Royal, S. C., left 'he vessel on leave and failed to return before she had sailed. On returning to Port Royal he reported to the senior naval officer that he left the vessel because he had a presentiment that if he went to sea on her for the purpose of finishing the cruise he would wrecked. Four months afterward was court-martialed, and in his defence he made the above statement, calling on the officers of the "Huron" to prove that on leaving the ship he and told them of his crewl. in fact, of his horror, of finishing the cruise

> The grain of truth in the story. Lieut. Blank had said to his captain that he wanted to be detached from the vessel because he had a horror of the sea, and a particular horror of that

The rest of the story.-Lieut. Blank had been already accused of drunken-mess, and in March, 1887, had been stupefied by drink or opiates, and had said many erratic things exciting a doubt of his sanity. One among these was the above statement that he had a horror of the sea and a particular horror of this trip. This was only one out of a number of reasons he had given from time to time why he wanted to be detached from the vessel. Remember, he only made this statement once, and it would have been altogether forgotten had it not been for the wreck of the ship, which occurred eight months afterward. The courtmartial occurred four months after-ward, and four months before the ship

was wrecked. My conclusion may be summed up in a very few words. Things are happening round us all the time which we may fail in explaining to the satisfaction of the critical inquirer, especially one who was determined not to be sat-Many of these things look very wonderful, many stories are affoat, true as far as they go, yet looking very wonderful merely because we do not know all the facts. In the case of thought transference and telepathy nothing has yet been proved that cannot be explained by the most familiar kind of blunders or errors of mem-ory, by chance coincidences, or by the possible omission of facts which, could they be added to the story, would show it to be quite commonplace.

Promotion of General Happiness is secured by Nerviline - the great nerve-pain cure. The highly penetrating properties of Nerviline make it never failing in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, pains in the back and side, lumbago, etc. We hear-

tily commend it. Dust always settles. Some men never At the beginning of the present century the population of Europe was

175,000,000. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Saup Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Scrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by
MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILD.
REN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT
SUCCESS, I SOOTHS the CHILD, SOFTENS
the CUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN: CURES
WIND COLIC, ands 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," and take no other
kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AND EGYPT

Wonderful Improvement of the Country Under British Rule.

Lord Gromer the Real Sovereign-A Fine Type.

Hon. J. L. M. Curry, ex-United States minister to Spain, contributes the following to the New York Independent. England's long and large experience in dealing with remote colonies, and the consequent improving methods, have grown, in part, from her failure more than a hundred years ago in her relation with her American dependencies. She adopts no Procrustean system of rigid application of fixed theories, but adapts her rule to the varying necessities and capabilities of those whom she governs. With the wisdom which marks her civil administration a civil service has been evolved, and the difficulties and complexities of rule have developed a number of most remarkable and capable men. Some of these, according to the requirements of the situation, have been invested with military authority and are known as successful generals; a larger number have been civil servants, sometimes statesmen, governing in a practical, business-like style, while others have been judges, carrying to provinces and inhabitants a judicial system to which they were unaccustomed, but yet showing that justice is a universal virtue, no less suited to semi-civilized than to

enlightened peoples. Egypt has been a kind of puzzle for English ministries and for a century a vexed question for leaders and parties. On the highway to India, the supremacy of a hostile power was not to be tolerated. When the Suez Canal was built and by astute financial diplomacy became English property, the question of English control became more serious. Since 1882 England has exercised a veiled protectorate over Egypt. The khedive or hereditary suzerain, is a vassal of Turkey, paying indirectly an annual tribute to the Sultan, but he has only nominal power, and is really maintained by foreign troops. British garrisons keep him on his throne, but it is an "open secret" that their main duty since Arabi's rebellion is to uphold the paramount authority of England.

This supremacy is handicapped by agreements between foreign powers and Turkey, which, among other limitations, deprive the khedive of the power of taxation and of the expenditure of revenues collected from subjects. The leading powers of Europe, in the interest of bondholders who are creditors of Egypt, have representatives who partition the revenues, independent of the management or will of Egypt. Nevertheless, under a government anomalous, almost as mysterious as her Sphinx, she has made much progress and is 1875, the date of my first visit, to 1889, courts of law, which recognize the pos- taxes, police, security of person and telepathy. More than ten years before the X-rays were dreamed of the Society for Psychical Research made an experiment which ought to have been the germ of samething vastly more important the germ of samething vastly more important to guard against them by having one witness confirm another, demanding written records, and subjections of the stimony to critical the germ of samething vastly more important to the samething vastly more important t vastly more im- ing every piece of testimony to critical ments are due mainly to English influence, and chief of the agencies which has wrought this change is Lord Cromer, and his late elevation to be a viscount of the United Kingdom marks the high appreciation in which by the records of the Navy Depart-ment. major in 1879. As secretary to the viceroy of India he became familiar with colonial duties and so grew in the confidence of his superiors that in 1883 he was appointed agent, consul-general and minister plenipotentiary in Egypt. Such and so recognized is his authority that what he approves is done, and what he opposes poned or rejected. The cabinet ministers of the khedivial government are practically secretaries of Lord mer. By the treaty of the 19th of February, between the khedive and himself, he becomes almost the absolute dictator of the Soudan; and the sirdar, Lord Kitchener, far away up the Nile, building railways, constructing reservoirs, organizing a government, making visible and beneficent Engmaking visible and

lish rule, is his subordinate.

A protectorate, veiled in Egypt, is an avowed fact in the Soudan, arresting Madhism, controlling the Upper Nile, prolonging the existence of Lower Egypt. England when she intervened may not have intended to stay in Egypt. With her, as with the United States, the logic of events may meet the making of expectations, the performance of promises, imposs-What can be said in palliation or justification of the British government in not retiring from Egypt can, with equal force and pertinency, be said of out patriotic chief magistrate in meeting the embarrassments of the present condition. It goes without saying that England does not intend to quit Egypt, and to my mind it is clear that she should not. To remain and govern is better for Egypt, for commerce, for

civilization. I found Lord Cromer, accessible, curteous, communicative, frank, broadminded. Few public men I have met more impressed me. He is a type of those Englishmen who rejoice in the closer affiliation of English-speaking peoples, and evidently looked with favor upon our control of the conquered islands. At the same time he was not unwilling to say that the Latin and negro races in Cuba presented difficulties which were formidable in the application of representative government and universal suf-

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S PETS.

The author who cared most for beasts was Sir Walter Scott. It was better not to be at Abbotsford when one of the dogs died, said Miss Scott, for the family was all in tears. When Camp, his bull-terrier, died, Sir Walter declined to dine out, because he "had

lost a dear old friend." Maida, his deerhound, was given to him by the Highland chief, Glengary. and lived to a great age. Maida would lie in his study, with his head in reach of Scott's hand; when he wanted to go out he knocked with his tail. Meanwhile old Hins of Hinsfeldt, the great gray cat, sat in the second place of honor, at the top of the library lad-der. When Maida went out, Hins came down from the ladder and took his

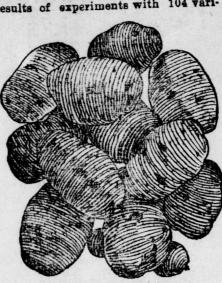
place in his absence: There was also a pack of greyhounds and every kind of terrier, and old Hins would join in hunting a hare, if one would join in hunting a hare, if one got up near the house. At last poor Nimrod, a young, inconsiderate deerhound, killed poor old Hins, in the excitement of the chase. When Sir Walter was very ill abroad, he always wrote home for paying of the dogs. ways wrote home for news of the dogs, lesty's expenses have been getting less.

dogs and horses .- Andrew Lang, in the Youth's Companion.

A POTATO REPORT

Yields of Noteworthy Varieties Including New Introductions.

For the past three years the New Hampshire station has been pursuing work in the interest of potato growers, and it now issues a report covering the results of experiments with 104 vari-



RED AMERICAN WONDER.

eties, including the new introductions. The claim that the Sir Walter Raleigh closely resembles Rural New Yorker, of which it is a seedling, but is more uniform and yields practically no small tubers, also that it is of better quality and a few days later, was borne out by its behavior at the station during two seasons.

Red American Wonder (numbered 99), also called American Wonder, a commonly grown and very popular potate in the northern part of the state, is pronounced a fine variety. This was one of the heaviest yielders of 1898. It is a main crop variety of good size and fine appearance; vines dark green, very regular and erect, making a very uniform row, almost square top throughout, strong and vigorous. The crop was practically all salable. Yield, 369 bushels per acre.

White Beauty (101) is described as a the most distinguished members of the medium late variety of introduction. It Order of Minors, and a very learned theologian. Apropos, does not the fact belongs to the Burbank and White Star class. The vines were very strong and Augustinian), and Mgr. Falconio, also a monk, have been specially chosen by heavy, dark green, standing 21/2 feet high and 3 feet broad. The yield was at the rate of 397 bushels per acre and only about 6 per cent were small.

Fillbasket, a white skinned main crop variety, oblong, somewhat flattened and usually smooth, proved a heavy yielder hierarchy openly discourage them? at the station, producing at the rate of 846 bushels per acre, a very small per cent of which were small. The vines were strong, erect and vigorous.

Seventeen varieties giving the largest average yield in order of productiveness

Yield per Bushels acre. salable. Reeve's Rose..... 400 3331 Red Amer'n Wonder (1st year) 368 Late Puritan..... Sir William Seneca Beauty..... Woodhull's Seedling...... 817 264 253 272 Prolific Rose (1st year)...... Orphan..... 805 253 269

Commenting upon these, Late Puritan and Filibasket are mentioned as good croppers; Sir William wants clay loam; Seneca Beauty is a fine pink variety; Harvest Queen, desirable; Sir Walter Raleigh, very choice; Woodhull's Seedling, White Rose and Wilson's First Choice, fair croppers; Dewdrop Rose, a fine Rose type; Breck's Chance, large red; Prelific Rose, medium oval; Orphan, a long potato, fine. Some points heretofore advanced in potato culture, which the experiments reported by Professor Rame seem to con-

The yield from planting the seed or bud end is generally greater than from

firm, are:



WHITE BEAUTY. the stem or butt end of the tuber. The

eyes on the seed end are the first to germinate, and hence are especially important when an early crop is desired. Exposing unsprouted tubers in a warm place before planting hastens growth, but if continued until sprouts form (which are rubbed off), the yield may be considerably reduced.

It is better to place in a hill one large piece than several very small ones of the same aggregate weight.

The net yield of salable potatoes increases with every increase in the size of seed piece from one eye to the half potato. The half potato affords a larger net salable crop than the whole potato on account of the excessive amount of seed required in planting entire tubers.

The next session of the farmers' national congress will meet at Boston Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6. W. D. Hoard of Fort Atkinson, Wis., is president and John M. Stahl, of Chicago secretary. Each agricultural college and experiment station is entitled to a delegate, as is also each national and state agricultural society.

For the last twenty years her Ma-

and they gathered round him fondly when he came back to die. His poems and novels, of course, are full of TO CANADA

Mgr. Falconio Selected-Sketch of the New Appointee.

The Rome correspondent of the Catholic Times of Liverpool writes to that paper as follows: For some time it was rumored that the Holy Father intended to establish apostolic delegation in Canada similar to that already existing in the United States, but as nothing definite was known and the Vatican organs maintained a discreet silence on subject, I thought it better to wait, before announcing this new proof of the Holy Father's far-reaching wisdom in your columns, until the rumor should have ripened into something more substantial and trustworthy. And now, although the organs of the Vatican still observe the Sphynx-like silence mentioned above, I am in a position to inform you that the apostolic delegation to Canada is a "fait accompli," and that the prelate destined to fill that post of exceptional importance is Mgr. Diomede Falconio, O.F.M., archbishop of Acerenza and Matera. Those who know his grace, and they are not a few in the United States, where Mgr. Falconio, although an Italian by birth and nationality, has passed many years of his busy life, cannot help admiring once more the Holy Father's singular felicity in always appointing the "right man in the right place." Leo XIII., who appreciates energetic men at their full value, immediately singled out Mgr. Falconio when he had decided upon founding an apostolic delegation in the Dominion, and for this purpose summoned that prelate to Rome a fortnight ago. In a most cordial audience which lasted over an hour his holiness acquainted Mgr. Falconio with his decision, and the latter who possesses among his other gifts all the humility and obedience of the Franciscan accept the post, only asking as a favor that he may be allowed to remain one promptly expressed his willingness to that he may be allowed to remain one month in his archdiocese in order to take leave of his beloved flock. Needless to say that the request was granted, and Mgr. Falconio is now at Matera, where he confirmed a large number of children the other day, for like a father forced to leave his little ones, the archbishop, who is universally beloved, redoubles in zeal toward his flock as the moment of his departure approaches. Toward the end of July his grace will return to Rome in order to receive final instructions and to

take leave of the holy father. Mgr.

Falconio is now 57 years old, although

he looks much younger. He is one of

that both Mgr. Martinelli (who is an

Lee XIII. for important missions in

North America tend to prove that the

holy father wishes to check the dis-

favor with which the orders meet

with in some parts of that country,

where some prominent members of the

The Provincial Provident Institution, St. Thomas, Ont., Paid Robert Bond's Claim.

Mt. Bry iges Man in the Last Stages of Disability-Subsequently Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mount Brydges, June 22, 1899. "I nave delayed publishing the particulars of my complete recovery from Bright's Disease that I might first consult my doctor to be quite sure, independent of my own opinion, as to my perfect cure. Now that I am pronounced quite well or nearly restored to perfect condition, requiring only time, I hesitate no longer to say 'Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life.' I cannot say too much to show my gratitude for this wonderful remedy. My attending physician said I was in the last stages of Bright's Disese of the Kidneys, and that there was no hope for me. I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills in July, and used in all about twenty boxes. I have used no other remedy or medicine of any kind since, and I feel well, sleep well and I have a good appetite.

These are the facts. I have been paid total disability money by the in-surance company, but that was before I had used Dodd's Kidney Pills or hoped for recovery by any means. If you think the publication of this letter will be of any advantage to the public, publish it by all means.

"Very gratefully yours, "ROBERT BOND." In the statement of the death and disability claims, paid by the Provincial Provident Institution, St. Thomas Ont., published in The Ensign of September, 1895, is the following item: "Bond, Robt. (disability), Mount Brydges, certificate No. 2,917; amount, \$600; date of payment, March 21, 1895.' A short time ago Mr. Bond received a letter from someone in Toronto, asking if his cure had been satisfactory. Here is his reply: Mount Brydges, June 12, 1899.

Dear Sir,-In answer to yours of the 22nd ult., I would say my cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills was entirely satisfactory, and I recommend them most

Yours truly, ROBERT BOND.

LIFE SAVED-Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me good.

Railways and Navigation

ALLAN LINE Royal Mail Steamships, For Liverpool, Calling at Moville,

From Montreal
 Numidian
 July 29, 9 a.m.

 Californian
 July 27, 9 a.m.

 Tainui
 July 27, 9 a.m.

 Aug. 3, 9 a.m.
 Parislan Aug. 3, 9 a.m.
From New York to Glasgow—Mongolian,
July 21; State of Nebraska, Aug. 5.
RATES OF, PASSAGE.

Railways and Navigation MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route." A First-Class Line For First-Class Travel

Through tickets and baggage checked to all foreign points. See that your ticket reads via this line.

Special!

Grocers' Excursion, Niagara Falls, July 26.

Return Fare \$1 75. Good for 2 Days.

Further information at City Ticket Office, 295 Richmond street. JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent. O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

L. E. & D. R. R.

Steamer Urania

on each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during season will leave Port Stanley for Cleveland, 11 p.m., returning leaves Cleveland 10 p.m. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare from London \$2, return \$3.

CAR FERRY, "SHENANGO NO. 1,"

on each Monday and Friday during the season will leave Pt. Stanley at 6 p.m. (eastern standard time) arriving at Conneaut, Ohio, at 11 p.m. Returning leaves Conneaut, each Monday and Friday at 9 a.m. (central time), arriving Pt. Stanley at 4 p.m. Fare, one way, from Pt. Stanley, \$1; return, \$2. Special tourists' rates to points in Ohie and Pennsylvania.

GRAND RUNK BALLYEY

Winnipeg.... Deloraine.... Reston....

Binscarth.... Moosomin....

Estevan.

To the Canadian Northwest, At Return Fares, July 13 & 18.

28	Regina
	Red Deer }\$40

Going July 13, returning until Sept. 12 ing July 18, returning until Sept. 17.

Tickets and all information. E. De La HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., "Clock" corner Rich-mond and Dundas streets. M. C. Diokson, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

On and after Monday, June 19, 1899, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close con nection with Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except on Saturday, at 7:30 p.in., for Halifax, St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces. It will run on Saturday to Levis only, stopping at St. Hyacinthe and ether points.

points. The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily, except Monday, at 5:30 p.m. The Monday train will be from Levis and intermediate points.

The local express will leave Mentreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Riviere du Loup at 5:65 p.m., and Little Metis

Bright's Disease — Paid \$600 Tota at 8:25 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Little Metis The Local Express will leave Little Metis daily, except Saturday, at 4:26 p.m., and Levis daily, at 11:46 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6:30 a.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Sleeping cars on Local Ex-

press. VESTIBULE TRAINS. The Intercolonial Raflway gives the finest train service between Montreal and the magnificent tourist country in Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In this route are included Quebec City, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Metis, the Metapedia, Restigouche and other

great fishing rivers, the Baie de Chalour, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, and many other desirable places for a summer outing at

other desirable places for a summer outing at a moderate cost.

The vestibule trains are new and are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler. The elegant sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury within the reach of all.

Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand Trunk system, at Union Station, Toronto, and at the office of the General Traveling Agent.

William Robinson, General Traveling Agent, 39 York street, Rossin House Block, Toronto.

H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 134 H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 134 St. James street, Montreal.

CANADIAN

At return fares from all WILL RUN winnipeg....) Home-Seekers Estevan

60=Day owan Excursions To the Canadian Northwest Red Deer. ...

Regina..... Moosejaw. Yorkton..... Prince Albert \$35

Going July 13, returning until Sept. 12 (All rail or S.S. Athabaska),
Going July 18, returning until Sept. 17 (All rail or S.S. Alberta).
For tickets apply to any Canadian Pacific agent, or to A. H. Notman, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, I King street east, Toronto,
Thos. R. Parker, City Ticket Agent 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond.

REDUCED FARES.

*S.S. CYMRIC, July 11..... 8 a.m. *S.S. TEUTONIC, July 12....12 Noon S.S. GERMANIC, July 19...12 Noon *S.S. MAJESTIC. July 26....12 Noon S.S. PRITANNIC, Aug. 2. . 12 Noon S.S. TEUTONIC, Aug. 9...12 Noon

*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers. Rates as low as by any first-class line. Berths secured by wire if desired.

E. De La Hooke,

Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner.

FREE TO MEN.

THE THE THE LAST MENTERS

From New York to Glasgow—Mongolian, July 21; State of Nebraska, Aug. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, \$50 and upwards. Second cabin \$35. Steerage, \$22 50 and \$23 50. New York to Glasgow. First cabin, \$17 50 and upwards of the follies of youth, which caused a failure of the vital forces, and nervous exhausticn. If you are really in need of treatment. I will send the formula free to weak, suffering men. Geo. McIntyre, Box C-12, Fort Erie, Cont.