London Adbertiser. TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COM-PANY (Limited.)

London, Thursday Nov. 6.

A Business Minister.

No Canadian statesman has a greater number of solid achievements to his credit than Sir William Mulock. Imperial penny postage, the abolition of the sweating system on Government contracts, the organization of the Labor Bureau-any one of these would make a public man's reputation. Sir William has now crowned his splendid record by placing the Canadian postal service on a self-supporting basis. When he took hold of that department in 1896, he found plenty of scope for his administrative talents. The portfolio of postmaster general, under the old order of things, had been shuffled around incessantly to meet political exigencies. Between 1880 and 1896 it was in the hands of eight different cabinet ministers. The postmaster-general, under such cir- for the past five years, namely, that cumstances, was little more than a Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in 1897, refused a figurehead. The service was utterly unprogressive; financially it was going from bad to worse. The growing deficits furnished the Government with a pretext for refusing to cheapen the postage rates, though reductions were story its quietus, but it reappeared in a frequently petitioned for by commer- modified form to the effect that Sir cial bodies.

Sir William Mulock had a sorry mess to clean up. He found that hundreds of contracts for the carrying of mails had been let without tender to ciprocal favors, because of his doctrinpolitical partisans. He canceled these aire admiration of free trade. The officontracts and called for new tenders, which resulted in an immense saving to the country. That was the beginning of a series of reforms which have amounted to a revolution in the management of the postoffice system. We have now a postmaster-general who is a real executive head. He has put energy, ideas and sound business methods into the postal service. At a meeting in Toronto Monday night, from this proposal. The memorandum under the auspices of the Mulock Club. the Postmaster-General was able to announce the first surplus in the history of the Canadian postoffice. He narrated with pardonable pride some of the achievements of his department since he took charge in 1896. Among these are: An increase of 844 in the number of postoffices; an increase of 4.461.109 miles in the mileage that the mails have been carried; an increase of 260 in the number of postoffice savings banks, of a percentage of 341/2; an increase of 751 in the number of money order offices, or 57% per cent; the establishment of a postal note system; an increase of 115,250,947. or 68 per cent in the number of letters and other mailable articles carried by mail; an increase of 36,319, or 28 per cent, in the number of savings bank accounts; an increse of 286,342, or 25 per cent, in the number of money oders issued; an increase of \$8,802,906 in the value of money orders issued, or 67 per cent; the issue of 1,012,026 postal notes of the value of \$1,702,296 in 1902,

as compared with none in 1896. In 1896, the last year of Conservative rule, the deficit in the postoffice department was \$781,152 19. It had been steadily growing larger, despite the fact that the rates were 5 cents per half ounce on old country letters, and 3 cents on letters to points in Canada or the United States. The late Government persistently refused to reduce the domestic rate to 2 cents. "The inevitable result," said the Postmaster-General of 1893, Sir Adolphe Caron, "would be so large a reduction in the revenue, and as a necessary consequence so vast a discrepancy between the revenue and expenditure, as to materially cripple the operations of the department for years to come." Sir Adolphe had it figured to a certainty that a 2-cent rate would mean a loss of \$750,000, and even if postage on newspapers were reimposed, the annual deficit would be \$1,250,000! "What postmaster-general." he asked, "could be expected in the face of such a deficiency to entertain propositions for additional expenditures to improve the service, however necessary they might appear?" In 1896 Hon. George E. Foster entered the ranks of the false prophets. Speaking of the postoffice estimates he said:

"There is now a deficit of somewhere near \$800,000 between the total receipts and total expenditures of our postoffice service; and this, I fear, makes the time somewhat distant when what otherwise might be fairly asked for can be granted-that is, a reduction upon the rates of postage in this country. Considering the large extent of country, the sparseness of the population, and the great expense necessarily imposed for carrying letters and papers in our Northwest and in other parts of the cuntry, there is no doubt that the carriage of letters, newspapers and parcels in this country is cheaper, r the population, than you would probably find in any other country in

In 1898 Mr. Mulock applied for aumority to reduce the postage. He pointed out that the immediate result would be a loss of revenue, but that the reduction would lead to an increased use of the postoffice, and that in about three years the department would recover its lost revenue. In 1899 the present 2-cent rate went into force. A few weeks later there was a byeelection in West Huron, and Sir Charles Tupper and other speakers assailed Sir William Mulock for these reductions, declaring that whilst they would benefit the manufacturers, bankers and rich people generally, they meant an addition of a million of dollars a year to the deficit of the de. no great material advantage to Great

by the farmers, the workingmen and tariff. Isn't this looking a gift horse less ermine, the trapper comes soon the poor people of the country. That is the mouth?

And that is the end for the ermine. the poor people of the country. That in the mouth? contention has been kept up. We quote from Sir William Mulock's

"For three years it was to them a powerful campaign argument against us. I have waited patiently these three years to make my reply, and I now propose to make it, and perhaps I do so you will think me war ranted in also indulging in a little prophesying; at least, I will risk it. and say that never again after tonight will our opponents criticise our actions in the reduction of postage to the people, or even allude to it. (Cheers.) My answer to their years of attack is that, notwithstanding our having cheapened the rates of postage to the people, that instead of having to apply to Parliament, as was necessary in 1896 for a vote of \$781,000 out of the taxes of the people wherewith to pay the deficiency of the department of that year, we have for the fiscal year just closed, not a deficit of a dollar, but for the first time in the history of the country a surplus-not a large one, but still a surplus-of over \$5,000. (Great cheering.) In view of this result perhaps you will think me justified, then, in prophesying that tonight upon us for having cheapened the

Canada Led the Way.

rates of postage to every citizen of

The publication of the official records of the Colonial Conference forever disposes of a libel which has done service in the press, and on the hustings preference in the British market for Canadian products. The explicit denials of Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire should have given the Wilfrid could have secured a preference if he had pressed for it, but that he refrained from asking for any recial report of the conference gives the lie to Sir Wilfrid's opponents. It is the city folks are back in town, shown that the Canadian Ministers The fields are bare, the leaves are brown, strongly urged that in consideration of the preference given by Canada to British imports, Canadian food products should be exempted in the United Kingdom from the duties recently imposed. Mr. Chamberlain dissented

"Mr. Chamberlain, on behalf of the Imperial Government, was unable to agree to the proposals of the Cana-Gian Government. He represented that the Imperial Government, while highly appreciating the good feeling manifested by Canada in the granting of preferential treatment, did not material advantages to the trade of the United Kingdom were as great as the Canadian Ministers laimed. He further said that the change desired by Canada would be important departure from the es tablished fiscal policy of the Kingdom, and that if the proposals could be entertained at all, as to which he was not prepared to commit himself. would be necessary for Canada to offer some material tariff concessions beyond those which she had already voluntarily given.' Could anything be more definite or

emphatic? The Canadian Ministers disputed the statement that the Canadian preference had not been of appreciable benefit to the mother country. They were able to show that under that preference British exports to Canada had increased from \$29,412,188 in 1897 to \$49,215,693 in 1902. As to the suggestion of a larger margin of preference for British goods, they pointed out that further reductions in some important lines might be disturbing to trade, but there was a probability that large quantities of goods which now came from foreign countries, could be purchased as satilsfactorily in Great Britain, and by raising the tariff against these countries, this trade could be thrown into the hands of British manufacturers. The methods proposed were these:

"1. In some cases by the reduction of duties now imposed on British goods, where such reduction might be made without injustice to any Can-

adian industry. "2. By the transfer of some articles from the free list to the dutiable list at such rates as would give substantial preference to the British manufacturer, instead of leaving him, at present, on even terms with the foreign competitor in respect to such

.By imposing a smal duty on some articles now on the free list, while allowing them to continue free as re-

spects British imports. '4. In some cases, possibly by an increase in the duty on foreign articles, thus increasing the amount of the preference on British goods. Such increase of duties on foreign articles however, only be justified where the market could be supplied by the British manufacturer at the preferential rates of duty.

There the matter stands. The Prime Ministers of the other self-governing colonies have agreed to recommend their governments to copy Canada's example by granting a tariff preference to the mother country. We quote from the final memorandum submitted by the Canadian Ministers to the conference:

"If after using every endeavor to bring about such a readjustment of the fiscal policy of the Empire the that the principle of preferential onies generally or the mother country, then Canada should be free to take such action as might then deemed necessary in the presence of

The Canadian Government has done its whole duty, and those who assailed it, without a knowledge of the facts, are ignominiously put to rout.

The Madison Square growd should have been content with oratorical fire-

It was a red-letter day for the country when Sir Wm. Mulock took hold of the postoffice department.

The British Ministers say they see partment, which would have to be paid Britain in the Canadian preferential V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sir Gordon Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony, has been defeated in the House, but will not resign. He protested against Great Britain suspending the constitution, but doesn't mind stretching it a little himself.

Five charges were proved in five minutes in the North Norfolk election trial. This is the record. How many other charges could have been proven will never be known and no doubt Dr. Snider is just as well pleased.

One party in this country wishes to exclude British manufactures from Canada. If every country acted on that policy British industry would be ruined and there would be no British market. Wouldn't that be a great thing for Canada?

Dr. Snider, the unseated member for North Norfolk, received \$500 for election expenses from Conservative headquarters in Toronto. He spent a portion and retained the balance, which will now serve as consolation money. These revelations show that the Opposition had no cause to put on such a poor mouth.

Immune.

[Winnipeg Free Press.] One thing is sure at any rate. Very few of the people who are holding forth in loud-mouthed condemnation of the Doukhobors and their craze will ever

Thought It Was the Seaside.

[Stray Stories.] The dear child-O, Mrs. Brown, when did you get back? Mrs. Brown-Bless you, dear, I was not away anywhere. What made you think so? The dear child-I thought you were. I heard my mamma say that you were

At This Season.

over a week.

at loggerheads with your husband for

[Newark Evening News.] The bees have done their hiving. now the amorous country swain ore the farmhouse draws the rein His cart and roan

Are all his own.
It costs him hay and oats alone
To take his Mary driving. Adown the golden-tinted lane
Proceed the lucky maid and swain,
A-cooing and a-billing.
The countryside is dotted o'er With lads and lasses many more.

The livelong day
They drive away,
And, best of all, their pretty play
Its costs them not a shilling.

Those pleasures of the rural heart How soon from city folk depart, How seldom in arriving! Ah, country swain with country maid,
Enjoy your free-for-all parade,
And scorn the clown
Within the cown.
That lays his whole week's wages down
To take his Mary driving.

Statistical Department Behindhand. [Stray Stories.]

Mrs. Dimpleton-How much does your baby weigh? Mrs. Peachblow-I don't know. He hasn't been weighed for three hours.

The Douks' Strange Error.

[Toronto Star.] The Doukhobors do not know much about Winnipeg, or they would not seek in that direction for a Messiah.

How Ermine Are Captured.

[Leslie's Monthly.] Perfect fur, of the delicate ermine at least, would be marred by the ordinary snare, so the trapper devises as cunning a death for the ermine as the' ermine devises when it darts up through the snow with its spear teeth clutched in the throat of a poor rabbit. Smearing his hunting knife with grease, he lays it across the track. The little ermine come trotting in dots and dashes and gallops and dives to the That greasy esmel of meat it knows, but that frost-silvered bit of steel is something new. The knife frosted like ice. Ice, the ermine has licked, so he licks the knife. But alas for the resemblance between ice and steel! Ice turns to water under the warm tongue; steel turns to fire that blisters and holds the foolish little stoat by his inquisitive tongue, a hopeless prisoner till the trapper comes And, lest marauding wolverine or lynx should come first and gobble up price-

A Nervous Woman

Will often feel compelled to stop the clock whose ticking seems unbearable to her. In such a nervous condition the woman needs a building up of the entire system. It is useless to attempt the cure of the nerves



while the cause of the nervousness remains uncured. A very common cause of nervousness in women is a diseased condition of the delicate womanly organism. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures womanly diseases and the nervousness which they cause. It changes

irregularity to regulardries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It is a perfect tonic and nervine, tranquilizing the nerves, promoting the appetite and inducing refreshing sleep.

"When I first wrote you I had been to three different doctors and two of them said I would never get better without going to the hospital for an operation," writes Mrs. Selma Erickson, for an operation," writes Mrs. Selma Erickson, of 496 Rice Street, St. Paul, Minn. "Was not able to do anything. If I would get up and walk to the kitchen and back I would have to lie in bed for a day or sometimes two days. Now I have used six bottles of fir. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and six of the Golden Medical Discovery, and the result is just wonderful. I was so nervous I had to have some one by my side all the time even in day time, and I could hardly eat anything. I took treatment from a doctor twice a week, and every time I would go there I felt so sick, but since I quit all the doctors and began taking your medicines I gained right along. I weighed 125 pounds, when I began taking your medicines (in August) and now I am up to my usual weight 165. I am as well and feel as good as ever."

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R.

His Constant Occupation. [Washington Star.]

"But," said the bright and goodlooking young woman, "haven't you any pursuit that you follow for the simple love of it in the hours when you are not at your office?" The great and powerful organizer of trusts stood for a moment abashed by the simple candor of a young girl. Then a ray of inspiration swept over

Must Import as Well as Export.

"Oh, yes. I'm a coin collector."

[Springfield, Mass., Republican.] The idea that we can possess the markets of the world while holding our home market largely or exclusively to ourselves in all lines of production is as preposterous as any that could possibly be conceived. It is possible only in case we intend to give away our exports for nothing, and only in that case can a high tariff for home market exclusiveness be of any use in the business. Such a tariff is otherwise a block in the way of the conquest of outside markets.

Precocious Youth and Fruitful Age

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.] A picture that is much more pleasing to our mind than that of the young man being hurried on to the fist positions of trust when scarcely out of his teens is that presented by George Eliot in her poem on the venerable violinmaker, Stradivari. The famous Englishwoman represented Stradivari

That plain, white-aproned man, who stood at work,
Patient and accurate, full four score
years,

and contrasted him with the painter Knowing all tricks of style at thirty-

one, And weary of them; while Antonio At sixty-nine wrought placidly his best.

AGAIN ON THE SURFACE

Arbitration Commission Quits Mine Exploring.

Members to Reassemble Nov. 14-Fatal Accidents 30 Miners.

Mahanoy City, Nov. 6. - After a good night's rest the members of the right prices. arbitration commission left here today for their homes. They will meet again at Scranton on Nov. 14, to take the testimony of the miners. At Washington, Recorder Wright will carry on the business of the commission. He will there receive the statement of the anthracite coal companies in reply to that of President Mitchell, representing the miners.

The anthracite strike commission ended its tour of observation of the coal fields in the Panther Creek Val-ley today. The commissioners made a omplete inspection of two large collieries, and a tour of the region lying between Mount Carmel and this city. Six working days have been consumed in traveling from place to place in the anthracite coal regions, and the arbitrators feel they are now qualified to sit in judgment on the controversy between the mine owners and their employes. In all the commissioners were lowered into seven mines and went through several breakers. They met the general superintendents, the mine superintendents and the foremen of the various collieries visited, and also talked with the grimy coal diggers in the dark gangways and chambers hundreds of feet below the earth's surface. They heard the grievances the workers claim they have, and also heard the company's side of the story. Besides this the commissioners gained a somewhat technical knowledge of mining in its many different features that will be of assistance to them. All the mines in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions are being worked to their fullest capacity. Four fatal accidents have occurred in the Wyoming region within 24 hours. James Boyle was killed by a fall of coal in Convugham mine. Jos Matthews was killed by a fall of the roof at a mine in Sugar Notch. Two foreigners sus-

FATED THIRTEEN

tained broken backs by falls.

Another Death Added to List of Fireworks Victims.

Many of the Injured Have Lost Their Hands or Legs.

New York, Nov. 6. - Another victim of the fireworks explosion in Madison Square on the evening of election day died in Bellevue Hospital. He was identified as William Drake, bookkeeper. The total number of deaths from the accident is now thir-

It is estimated that 50,000 persons were in the Square at the time. Probably 20,000 of these were massed around the point where the explosion occurred.

The ten prisoners arrested in connection with the calamity, including the men in charge of the fireworks were arraigned on a charge of homicide and were remanded to the cor-The coroner held John Craig in \$10,-

000 on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree. Mr. Craig, it is alleged, was in charge of the explosives at the time of the accident. Two boys who were carrying boxes of explosives were sent to the house of detention by the coroner as witnesses. All the rest of the ten prisoners were discharged. Seven legs of victims of the fireworks explosion were amputated at Bellevue Hospital. Besides the amputation there were dozens of operations on hands and feet and for burns. Many of the patients underwent severe operations, and some lost both hands.

\$30,000,000 to Divide.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—Thirty millions of dollars to be divided up among the farmers of Manitoba alone is a considerable sum of money for them to have to spend. Mr. James Hartney, Manitoba emigration agent, estimates that the Manitoba farmers will easily realize that amount on this year's wheat crop alone, outside of what will be coming to them from what will be coming to them from

Ring Imbedded in a Fish. York, Nov. 6.-Henry Beuermann

found what he says is a solid gold wedding ring in the stomach of a fish he had bought. Beuermann, who has a cafe at 8 Barclay street, stopped at a Front street fish store, and bought half of a 16-pound cod. The cod had come from Boston, on the Bay State cold storage car, and was

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GREATEST SALE OF DRYGOODS

KINGSMILL'S

The store so long used by James Wright & Co., we have purchased. With this ground added, we will have sufficient space to build a modern warehouse, in every respect up-to-date. To enable us to carry this out we are compelled to move our entire drygoods stock, manufacturing departments and tailoring to the premises where we are selling off the

BANKRUPT STOCK OF RUNIANS, CARSON & McKEE.

This stock was very large, amounting to \$67,460, and an exceptionally good stock, as the people were a comparatively short time in business. Think of the price, only 55c on the dollar. The stock is not quite two months on the market. We have kept the best for the last, and a large stock bought so cheaply enables us to give you goods at very low prices.

TO ADD TO THIS ATTRACTION our own stock will be all remarked

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We only advertise what we have. We don't place a visionary value on our goods to make reduction attract attention.

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Kingsmill's Greatest Carpet Warehouse. Carling Street, London.

already nicely cleaned. But when he was preparing it later for "free hot lunch," he found the ring imbedded in the ribs, he says. The ring is more than a quarter of an inch in breadth, and bears the inscription "Lew to Lou. '89."

Inward and Outward.

The inward effects of humors are worse than the outward. They weaken all the organs, inflame the mucous membrane, catarrhal troubles, and endanger he whole system. Hood's Sarsaparilla eradicates all humors and cures all their effects.

It's the great alterative and tonic medicine whose merit has been everywhere established. Accept no substitute.

It is instanced as one of the curiosities of the memory that people who know long pieces of verse by heart frequently cannot remember their tel-

ephone number. Dying by Slow Degrees.

Although not always aware of it, yet thousands die by slow degrees of catarrh. It first attacks the nose or throat, then the lungs, and finally spreads all through the system. Catarrhozone is the only remedy that will immediately prevent the spread of this awful disease. Every breath from the Inhaler kills thousands of germs, clears the throat and nose, aids expectoration and relieves the pain across the eyes. Catarrhozone eradicates every vestige of catarrh from the system, and is highly recommended also for bronchitis, asthma, deafness and lung trouble. Price, \$1; trial size, 25 cents, all druggists, Polson & Co., Knigston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation. Dying by Slow Degrees.

The National Museum at Belgrade has come into possession of a collection of 68,000 Roman copper coins recently unearthed near a Servian vil-lage. The oldest of them belong to the time of Caracalla.

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Irain....

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