The meeting of the Trades and Labor Council this week was very largely attended. Credentials from several organizations were received, and the work of the council for 1898 started off most eathusiastically. After routine, a communication from City Clerk Kingston was read in reply to a letter from the Trades and Labor Council, asking for printed copies of the minutes of the city council of each meeting, the same as was supplied some years ago. The secretary was instructed to write Mr. Kingston again in the matter.

The work of organizing committees was then proceeded with. Credential delegates, Jeffries, Morrison and Thornill; municipal delegates, Marks, Plant. Burieigh, Donnelly and Garceau; edu-cational delegates, Morrison, Plant and Thornhill; organization delegates, Bremner, Hills, Foley, Lammerton, Marks, McLean, Burleigh, McGeary and Harris; Banner board, Plant, Hardy, Burleigh, Garceau and Thorn-

It was decided that a special committee of three be appointed to report on the advisability of a municipal electrie lighting plant, the committee to propose resolutions for presentation to the city council. A discussion on the best methods of organization for trades unions and also for political action in ections was opened by Delegate Marks in an interesting address. Delegate Morrison followed and brought out some good points. Delegate Plant had the floor at 10 o'clock, when the debate was adjourned until next meeting to which all members of trade unions are invited. The discussion will likely be concluded at this meeting and

a line of action mapped out. Several of the committees subseently met and elected officers. W. Burleigh was chosen chairman of the organization committee and Mr. Wm. McGeary secretary. Delegate Marks will be chairman of the municipal with F. Plant as secretary.

Messrs F. W. Scott, John Ferguson and A. Howell have taken out cards from the London Typographical Union. Mr. Scott has gone to Ottawa, where he has secured a good position: Mr. Ferguson to New York, and A. Howell

The building laborers held a largelyattended meeting this week, one of the best since their organization. Notwithstanding the scarcity of work durng the winter, the union has maintained its membership, and has bright prospects for the coming year.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES. Debs' Social Democracy has 25 branches in and about Chicago. Nashville cigarmakers want the leg-Islature to repeal the cigar

The Cigarmakers' Union of Detroit has appropriated \$1,000 for advertising Washington Y. M. C. A. asked the Central Labor Union to aid its project

for a new building. Moline, Ili., now has a federal labor union with 2,100 members. Six months ago the organization did not exist. Six of the leading woodworking

firms of Detroit have pledged themselves to adopt the union label of the Woodworkers' Union of America. New York cloak manufacturers will

employ none but unionists, and all disputes are to be referred to an arbitration committee. Hitherto there has been a strike each year.

The object of the union of Seattle (Wash.) barbers is to get all the 10 cent shops to join with the 15 centers and maintain the price of shaving at 15 cents and 25 cents for hair-cutting.

The London Society of Compositors have decided by 6.414 votes to 134 to increase the superannuation allowances. They have decided to adopt the new scheme of federation of trade unions. The labor temple committee has notified the New England Central Labor

Union that it is prepared to make hats on the co-operative plan at a cost of 50 per cent less than the market price. In the Dublin (Ireland) street cleandepartment the wages commence at \$4 12 for sweepers, while carters and night-men, drivers of sweeping machines, etc., receive \$5 25 and \$5 50 per

The New Bedford (Mass.) spinners have decided to strike against the reduction proposed. This is the first ac-tion of the kind in New England, and the operatives fear it will become con-It is reported that the affairs of the

Longshoremen's Union of Duluth are in a critical condition, and the efforts of the international officers are needed to save that city and West Superior from the stevedore system. Indiana and Illinois operators want

eastern mine operators and owners to increase the rate of wages paid miners. They say if this is not done that Illinois and Indiana mining rate will probably be cut, and trouble may

Chicago's 5,000 bicycle makers declare that the employers have organized to cut wages from 15 to 40 per cent. There are no Polish and Bohemian unions, but thorough organization is contemplated. There has been one strike, but others may follow.

The framing of a factory law, the Birst law relating to labor ever originating in Japan, is now nearly completed by the department of agriculture and commerce. If adopted by the government it will prove of much benefit to the industrial slaves of that country.

At a meeting of Kansas City Typographical Union a communication from the major body was received declaring that if non-union printers sued the city to test the ordinance requiring the union label on all city printing, financial and legal help would be furnished

by the union. President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers of America, reports: The condition of our trade is now very active; the feeling among the miners s better than for years; we are sending out supplies for from one to half

THARREST ARE LARREST AND THE

are scarce. Fruit is not only delicious to the taste but necessary to the health. The salt extracted from the juices of pure fruits is the basis of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt. THANANAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA s dozen new locals each day. The demand for organizers is great in every mining field. Should this continue until the end of the year, as I really be lieve it will, our organization will be stronger than ever before."

Newcastle (Pa.) unionists induced local merchants to boycott the Armour Meat Company. Armour opened a shop and has been selling the best sirloin steaks at 7 cents a pound and hams at 6 cents. Armour employed similar tactics at Marion, In., until the boycott' was dropped.

For the temporary relief of the unemployed during seasons of industrial distress, the Belgian government has adopted a plan which provides for feeding, lodging and clothing the unfortunates in return for work upon the streets, the garbage dumps and public improvements.

Says the National Labor Tribune: The Rhode Island cotton mills join in the wage reduction movement of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire mills, and the total number of operatives whose wages are or will be reduced in New England will mount upward to about 90,000 or 100,000."

The Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union met at Peoria, Ill., on Monday last. It consists of 301 local unions, with 45,000 members. The eighthour day has been secured in 48 cities, and nine hours constitute a day in other towns covered by the union. The initiation fee in New York is \$25. No strike the past three years.

The Colorado co-operative colony has 300 members and \$7,000. The colony will be non-sectarian, and the corporation will build no church of any denomination. "We will have our own carpenters and will build all buildings for the members, the latter paying for them at cost." The wages of everybody will be 20 cents an hour. The colony is 40 miles from Placerville.

The British parliament has declared for decent wages in the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this house it is the duty of the government in all government contracts to make provision against the evils recently disclosed before the sweating committee, to insert such conditions as may prevent the abuses arising from sub-letting, and make every effort to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as being current in each trade for competent workmen."

Edward Harford, M.P., one of the British delegates to the Nashville convention of the American Federation of Labor, said just before sailing for home: "The policy of the American trades unions in not engaging in politics as a body is stupid. How can they expect to obtain any lasting reforms if they hold aloof? By pursuing their present mummy plan of ignoring the control of political machinery as a means of bettering their condition, they are not only fatally ignoring their chances, but are inviting the scorn of the politicians—the very class from whom they expect to get better laws for the masses. Your American politician, as a rule, is moved to legislation for the masses only by a show of superior force. Exalted feelings he has none. Let the trades unions force this style of puppet into retirement and send men to boards of aldermen, legislatures and congress who will not pretend to be the friends of the people in speeches, and in secret sell out to the corporations and money power. Things in England used to be much as they are in the United States, but they have changed. We trades unionists go right into politics. We have succeeded in making the political parties there defer to us. And why should we not? We

are the majority. In every country the workers are the majority." The last issue of the American Federationist, after reviewing the panic of 1893, and the industrial depression which lasted till 1897, says: Slowly the giant labor began to move in the spring of the year for better conditions, for higher wages, for better and larger opportunities, and hence for a greater consuming power. This movement received its greatest momentum by the miners' strike for a minimum—a living—wage. The tide was turned, and from thence may be counted the advance to a healthier and more substantial industrial revival. As an evidence, let us cite the fact that within the past four months more than 25,-000 of the 35,000 of the increased membership of the American Federation of Labor joined our unions, while there were only 10,000 who joined during the previous eight months.

As to wage and other conditions, the following summary, gathered from official reports, may be interesting: Building Trades-Wages in large cities, no change, except in a few branches, since prior to 1893. Eight hours more generally enforced. Producers of Building Material

es from ten to nine hours. Iron and Steel Manufacturing-Wage scale increased in a few instances, but generally maintained. Eight hours per day being generally introduced. Iron Molding-Wages maintained, and those paying below the scale increased to the standard. Seamen on Pacific coast and coast-

wise trade-Wages increased \$5 per month. lumber about 10 per cent.

Printers-Wages maintained despite leaves and circles of almost transthe introduction of Linotype machines. parent thinness. Their function in this Hours of labor reduced. Tailors-Wages in many instances increased from 5 to 10 per cent; gen-

erally otherwise maintained. Garment workers-Wages maintained. Suffered greatly during panic. Clerks and salesmen-Wages maintained; hours of labor reduced on an average of 14 per week. Metal workers and polishers-Wages maintained, though reductions were

Machinists-Wages increased (amount not stated) for more than 5,000. Reducing hours by abolishing overtime. Granite and other stone cutters-Increase in wages in many cases am- from the crease in wages in many cases am-ounting to 10 per cent. Reductions course, and tiny cups of deli-

former eight; of latter ten per day. Leather workers—Wages increased in the eating, was proved by the relarge cent in few cases.

Coal miners—Wages increased 22 per us an excellent dinner," said my hus-

Glass workers, flint and bottle-Wages maintained. Glass workers, window-Wages increased 121/2 per cent.

Textile workers—Wages maintained. served in cups. The salad is a novelty Reductions now threatened in the east. and the beef I think will be better Boot and shoe workers-Wages main- liked than the conventional dish of tained Electrical workers-Wages increased in many cities 25 and 50 cents per day. Bicycle workers—Reductions prevent-

Coopers-Wages generally maintained. Reductions enforced in one city.

creased in several localities.

[By Mary Ronald, in Table Talk.] The French understand "les petits economies" better than any other people, and perhaps it is for this reason that they have the greatest culinary accomplishments. They waste not, hence they want not, and thrift prevails in their country. The "pot au feu," a "piece de resistance" and a salad make a dinner for the well-to-do French family. Their chief reliance is in sauces; these contain the maximum of nourishment and a flavor which makes acceptable any simple inexpensive dish with which they are served. Every scrap of food too small to be used for anything else goes in-

to the soup or sauce-pot, and the mingling of many flavors give a result at once delectable and nutritious, and one impossible to obtain in any other way. Another conspicuous merit is their way of presenting any dish, however simple it may be, in a manner so attractive that it immediately recon mends itself through the eye, and this gives also a refinement to the table which invites good manners.

A personal experience may not be inapt, as it tells how two excellent

meals were prepared by my French

cook, from such small pieces as the Irish cook, her predecessor, would have thrown away. The larder seemed very empty the particllar morning of which I speak, but Christine said with greatest confidence and assuring manner: "It is too stormy for madame to go out to market, and there is plenty in the house for luncheon and for dinner." Relying on her word, and trusting to her abilty to work wonders I retired from the kitchen without expressing my curiosity of how she would appease th family appetite with the materials she had in hand. At luncheon I was alone, but then came the first demonstration. I had set before me two little cakes of exactly the same size and shape, made from a spoonful of oatmeal I had seen in the ice-box. They had been sauted and a crisp, delicate crust formed on either side. Two pieces of golden toast, also of uniform size and shape, and a pat of butter molded into a shell shape, made an inviting first course. Then came a few small slices of rare meat, laid overlapping one another on a shell dish and garnished with parsley. This I recognized as a bit of mutton I had seen on the bone left from the dinner of the two nights before, which bone she had told me would make a good soup maigre for dinner. With the cold meat she served a salad composed of

small red and white dice resting on a bed of yellow, the top sprinkled with a slight covering of parsley chopped very fine. This salad in four colors so pleasing to the eye, was equally so to the taste, and proved on an-alysis to be made of an egg which had been boiled for "madame's breakfast." and not having been eaten, was re turned to the pot and boiled hard. The white was cut into dice and mixed with a little beetroot. The yolk mashed and mixed with French dressing, or oil and vinegar enough to give it the consistency of mayonnaise. root I recognized as a friend at least a month old. Christine at that time had ordered some beets. The bunch contained six medium-sized tubers. These she boiled and sliced, then covered with vinegar and said they would

last her a long time. They had done almost daily service ever since, in garnishing or coloring, and together with some pickled cucumbers bought at the same time, had given piquancy to many sauces, relish to many meat dishes, garnishing so many salads and flavors as well as ornamentation to many otherwise homely dishes. For dessert I was given a squash tart developed from the trimmings of a piecrust made a few days before and two spoenfuls of squash, also a surplus from the pie of that day. I was quite satisfied with my luncheon but won-dered if enough food had been held in reserve to satisfy the greater requirements of the family at dinner time. When the dinner hour came I sat down at the table with entire confidence, but with some curiosity as to what the menu was to be. My first surprise was the quantity of soup resulting from that one mutton leg bone. The toureen was amply filled and the quality of the soup indicated no meagerness as the name suggested. Then came a dish of beef. We had had a roast round of beef the night before. Uniform slices of the rare beef were arranged in systematical order on a bed of piquante sauce, the beets and pickles again doing services as gar

Wages increased, not general, about 7 potatoes cut into straws and fried so they were golden in color, dry and crisp, also some noodles, made by herself, sprinkled with grated cheese and browned bread crumbs. Next came a salad which the family liked very much, but could not determine what it was composed. I had some difficulty to convince them that it was cabbage, The cabbage had been chopped fine and a plentiful amount of celery seed sprinkled through it, the whole mixed with a boiled mayon-Freight Handlers (at mineral and naise. A few bits of color dotted the centers)-Wages increased top of the salad, our friends the beets and pickles appearing in the forms of case being purely ornamental. Cheese sticks made from the last few pieces of pie-crust completed this course, which was most appetizing because it was prepared with so much art. For dessert we had a strawberry souffle, a most perfect of souffles, rising high and light above the dish and covered with a delicate crust of golden brown. This was prepared from the whites of eggs that had accumulated,

the yolks of which had served some other purpose. The beaten whites mixed with a little strawberry jam were the sole contents of this "high-class" dish. Very red apples with a few nuts cious black coffee completed the din-Cigarmakers and tobacco workers— ner. Perhaps the most gratifying part Wages maintained. Hours of labor of to the housekeeper was the conclusion. ner. Perhaps the most gratifying part when the test of the pudding, found cent for about one-third, some in- band. "I am glad Mary Ann decided to confer the favor of her eternal roasts and boils on some other family," said my son. "Let us have these dishes for my luncheon party," said my daughter. "That soup might be

chops and peas." Nuts are much employed in highclass cookery, but their value seems not to be recognized by the majority of country housewives, too many of whom let the squirrels get them all. Horseshoers—Wages increased in most cases 25 cents per day. In one city hours reduced from ten to nine. Street railway employes—Wages generally maintained. Increased in a few instances and hours of labor of many reduced.

Steam railroad employes—Wages maintained. Steam railroad employes—Wages generally maintained, but increased in a few instances and hours of labor of lincipient decay, or when getting ready to pack for market. Such trays will last for a score of years and can easily be made in the home workshop on rainy days.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves worm Exterminator is pleas—Graves worm Exterminator is pleas—ant, sure and effectual. If your druggers and this is of only nominal value.

Solor rates—On Teutonic and Maiestic, \$75 and guy and greatly improve them, while mixed through custom rates. Majestic and Teutonic, \$45 and and guy and second cabin rates. Majestic and Teutonic, \$45 and guy and greatly improve them, while mixed through custom rates workshop on rainy days.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother for few Very delicious dishes are made of Horseshoers—Wages increased in chestnuts. Any nut makes a cake most cases 25 cents per day. In one more delicious. Nuts chopped and few instances and hours of labor of them, while mixed through customers a large bottle. Trial size to the standard of the stan

Economies. The Bermuda kily.

Directions From an Expert Concerning Its Cultivation Indoors.

In an expansive article on a window directions concerning Bermuda lily

in deep pots. Put in a shallow layer of soil over the drainage material when For pot the bulbs of this plant, and on Tais place the bulb, which should be covered lightly. Leave it like this until a stalk starts. Then fill in, as this stalk reaches up, until the pot is free of compost. This may seem a somewhat strange manner in which to grow a plant, but there is a good restion back of it. While the vital part of a lily is in its bulb it sands out roots from the stalk it throws up above the bulb. Therefore unless the bulb is planted deeply there is nothing but a shallow layer of soil for the stalk to put forth these roets in. These roots not only help to feed the plant by drawing nutriment from the seil, but they strengthen and support the stalk 15 acting as

braces to it. stalks, if you would grow these most

lovely flowers to perfection. I would not advise the use of any fertilizer after bringing a plant to the light if the compost in which it was planted contained an ordinary amount off nutriment. Development is quite likely to be sufficiently rapid in ordinarily rich soil, and the application of a stimulant will so hasten it that the plant will be forced beyond healthy limita. Watch the plants when in the cellar and give a little tater now and then if needed. Aim to keep the soil moist-never wet. When you bring them up, do not place them at once in a very warm room. A room adjoining one in which there is a fire is better for them, if it is frost proof, than one in Which the heat is likely to run up to a high figure. When they come inte bloom, be sure to keep them as cool as possible if you want the flowers to last.

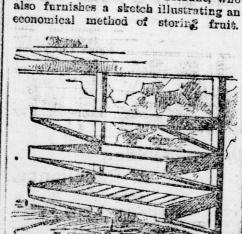
Potted Carnatidio. If they do well, there is nothing more satisfying to the winter window gardener than carnations. If they behave illy, there is nothing more disappointing. American Gardening says:

Given a good south window, good Mants, cool conditions and intelligent care, one may usually expect good bloom with confidence. Carnations like a heavier soil than many plants delight in. They are to be potted at about the same depth as when outside. If potted up early, they are more likely to recover in good season. One of the best things that can be done for them is to thoroughly shower the plants with tobacco tea before placing them in the window. This will forestall the green aphis for weeks, and perhaps for months. The red spider is the worst enemy of the

carnation in window culture, and a sharp lookent must be kept for him. Food Pruning Grapevizite Many vine growers begin in Novem-

ber to prune on mild days, instead of waiting until spring. A rule observed by some is that older plants should have the new canes cut back to five to eight buds, according to age, vigor, etc., of the plant. Tender varieties should be laid down upon the ground and lightly covered for winter protection.

Storing Fruits A cellar just moist enough to keep the fruit from evaporating any of its own juices and capable of being held at a low temperature-just above the chilling point—is an almost ideal place for the storing of apples. But the location is not all. Large quantities should not be heaped together, nor should apples be kept in barrels, bins or boxes where the air cannot circulate freely through them. Any tendency toward decay is sure to be augmented under such circumstances. Thus writes a contributor to the New York Tribune, who also furnishes a sketch illustrating an



TRAYS FOR STORING FRUIT. Trays with slat bottoms, each three feet square, are supported, one above another, upon brackets that are nailed to pieces of upright studding. A succession of this studding with brackets can extend clong the whole side of the cellar, or upon two sides, if desired. The trays can be made as deep as desired, and the fruit can be heaped up a little. In this way but a small quentity of fruit is kept in a mass, and the air can circulate about each and every apple. Each tray can be removed to a table if it is desired to look the fruit over for

Walter Baker & Co., Limited. Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

garden of bulbs Eben E. Rexford, in The Losies' Home Journal, gives these bulbs:

The Bermuda lily should be planted

BEDSTEADS.

Lilies that are placed with their crowns near the surface of the soil will have to be tied to stakes to revent their being broken off, but deeply planted ones will require 3) artificial support. Bear this in mind and set your lily bulbs well down in their pots, filling in, as advised, as they develop their flower

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Tickets may be obtained and all information about the route, also freight and passenge. A. H. HARRIS

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AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Glock" corner Richmond and Dundas, Thos. R. Parker. southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets, and f. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

BUSY, IN FACT. [Indianapolis Journal.] "Speaking of the somnambulist," said the Cheerful Idiot, "he, at least, is no