"A Word in Your Ear"

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CEYLON TEA

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FAITHFUL TILL THE END

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

"It is quite hot still," says Cecilia, her hand upon the teapot. "How lovely. Let us have some more!"

She has come out to the terrace to welcome back the haymakers, having got (happily) rid of some of her elderly gossips, though not all—Mrs. Cutforth-Boss, who is hard to uproot, following her on to the terrace. It was with fear and trembling—or, at all events, a pretty pretence at it—that Cecilia touched the quaint Queen Anne teapot, but the butler apparently is above suspicion, and Mrs. Gaveston, after that quick touch, retreats, blowing daintily upon her fingers.

It is still quite early. The golden glory of July, having distinctly refused to fade into the more amber brilliance of August, the days still tarry with us, and even when they are done, long and sweet are the twilights. Autumn, the enemy, though crouching on the border, ready to spring, as yet dares not.

"Lapped in the low light of the westering sun,
The wild gulls circle seaward one by one,
Wheeling and walling, querulous and shrill,
Now silver white, now dun,
As the late luster touches them at will;
Even their dark fortress set in the blue sea,
Fringed with perpetual foam,
Gives back a glory from its lichened dome
Where no man's foot may be,
And yon gaunt headland's massive masonry,
Towering on high above the sea-birds' hold,
Gleams like the Mystic Rose,
With dull rich dyes of amaranth and gold."

"How splendid it all is!" says Mrs. Wilding, in a low, entranced tone. As she is the very last person in the world one would suppose likely to give a thought to the beauties of nature, or anything else except her own charms, this very ordinary remark falls like a bomb into their midst. So solemn is the silence that follows on it, that it strikes home to her. Turning, with a little disgusted air, to those around, she says:

"Well? Isn't it?" but in a tone from which all deep delight and feeling is gone.

Cecilia, feeling something has gone astray, says quickly:

"Oh, it is! It is, indeed! And such lovely coloring. Look at that pink and grey in the sky over there. What a combination! Make a lovely gown, wouldn't it?"

This is not to be surpassed! It is, indeed, so beyond competition, that no one adds a word to it, and Mrs. Wilding, with her usual little idle laugh slightly accentuated, drops into a chair.

"I wonder the McGregors aren't here," says she, listlessly.

"People to luncheon," says McNamara. "I met McGregor in the village this morning, and he said they would probably drop in later on."

"What people?" asks Mrs. Cutforth-Boss, who can't be happy unless she knows the ins and outs of everything.

"Well, the Brandrums for one——"

"That woman!" says Maria—her usually low voice now comes apparently from the bottom of her boots. "After her appearance last night, I am surprised at Mrs. McGregor's receiving her this afternoon."

"What was the matter with her?" asks Mrs. Wilding. "Rather smart gown, I thought it!"

"No doubt!" says Maria, with thrilling meaning. "I didn't! A more carnal set-up I never saw!"

"Ah! but dear Mrs. Cutforth-Boss, just consider," says Mrs. Wilding, leaning towards her with an enchanting smile, "You really shouldn't throw stones, you know. A Joan of Arc is quite respectable, but a Cleopatra. Oh! do you know, dear Mrs. Cutforth-Boss, I was so shocked at you last night! Cleopatra, don't you know! Such a very advanced person!"

"At all events Cleopatra's skirts didn't stop at her knees!" says Maria promptly.

Whether she is alluding to Joan of Arc as exemplified by Mrs. Brandrum, or to Mrs. Wilding as "Folly" must forever remain unknown. At all events the return is so ready that Mrs. Wilding, who is the first to see the malicious intention, leads them all into a burst of laughter.

"I made a mistake about my gown last night," says she. "I should have been 'Ophelia.' I've been practicing the part for the last half-hour, and now I feel perfect in it. But it was a trifle too late for a practice. Mrs. Gaveston, you should have asked me to build haycocks a fortnight ago," she puts her long, lean fingers up to her head. "Who's going to pull the straws out of my hair?" asks she. "I feel just like that silly Hamlet's sweetheart."

She has half-a-dozen amateur hairdressers in a moment; all of the horrid sex, and it is quite astonishing, as Maria remarks, what a long time they take to remove three bits of hay.

"Oh! that's a hairpin!" cries Mrs. Wilding suddenly. She puts up both her hands to defend herself, though, indeed, she need not have been afraid of any hairpin in the world, as all her fair tresses are her own. "Sir Stephen! what are you doing?"

"I beg your pardon," says Sir Stephen, hurriedly; so hurriedly, indeed, that he digs the hairpin back into her head again, rather sharply. But Mrs. Wilding bears that thrust nobly; she has looked up and has seen Nell stepping out of the drawing-room window, and has at once known all about it. That's the good of a confirmed flirt like Mrs. Wilding!

It is quite a renovated Nell on whom Wortley is looking. The wet skirt has disappeared, a fresh one has taken its place, and beneath it the pretty shoes and stockings are quite dry and sparkling.

"The McGregors not come?" says she, tripping gally towards Cecilia. She has taken a fancy to the plain Elspeth. "Elspeth said she would be here if possible by half-past five."

"Captain Stairs told me that, too," says Mrs. Chance. "No doubt they will come together very soon."

"Together?" says Cecilia; she lays down the teapot, and pushes the sugar-bowl to one side. The word is a question.

"Well, of course," says Mrs. Chance, with a simper, and her usual little hesitation, "he would hardly come without her."

"Why?" asks Mrs. Cutforth-Boss sharply.

Mrs. Chance smiles again and hesitates even more. She is in a bad temper. Alec having seen Nell go down to the river with Wortley, had gone home in a huff. And how had that girl managed to be there with Stephen?

"You shouldn't ask such delicate questions so openly," says she, her eyes every now and then darting little eager inquiries at Cecilia, who is still pushing the pretty silver trifles on the tea-tray from left to right and back again, with her eyes always lowered. ("She is listening, however," says Mrs. Chance to herself.) "Well, they are engaged to be married, I hear! Have you not heard anything?"

There is a sharp, quick clatter among the spoons—the swerve of a woman's body and the frou-frou of a woman's gown!

"It is not true!"

Cecilia's voice rings clear and high. She lets the last spoon fall clattering among the tea-cups. Her small beautiful face is thrown upwards, her lips are white—beneath them one could imagine her teeth clenched. Nell, whose own face had changed color, glances at her furtively, in a very agony of fear. What is she going to do? What is going to happen? She turns her affrighted glance on Mickey, and that delectable youth steps at once into the breach.

"True!" says he, fine disdain in his tone. "Of course it isn't. Fancy Stairs engaged. The last man in the world to marry. I should say."

He looks straight at Cecilia, something in his quick, expressive Irish eyes rouses her, warns her. She draws in her breath quickly, and manages to laugh, in a stifled, somewhat too effusive fashion; but the crisis, at all events, is over.

"Not like me," goes on Mickey. "Who," dismally, 'would marry tomorrow, only the distinctly 'Impossible she' won't have me."

Here he casts a languishing glance at Nell, who is still too frightened to even repel or play with it.

At this moment there is a movement at the end of the terrace, Mrs. Wilding and Mrs. Cutforth-Boss are saying some pleasant things to two or three people who are coming forward to greet their hostess. Mrs. Chance alone stands silent—waiting—looking at Mrs. Gaveston; and as eyes will, at times, presently her's compel Cecilia's to meet them. She smiles, and there is mockery in the smile. "Well?" Do you believe now?" they seem to say.

The unspoken word seems to sink into Cecilia's heart.

Yes, he is here, and with Elspeth McGregor! Is it all true then what that woman has said? Is he going to sell his soul for gold, as she—she had sold hers? . . . And after all he had said last night.

She goes quickly up to Mrs. McGregor, brushing unsteadily past Nell as she does so. Nell, who holds her for a moment, and tries to whisper something, but who is thrust aside almost passionately.

"Dear Mrs. McGregor, how good of you to come. And after all your fatigue."

(To be continued.)

FALL FAIRS.

Where and When the Exhibitions Will Take Place.

Western, London	**Sept. 9 to 18**
Industrial, Toronto	Aug. 30-Sept. 11
North Grey, Owen Sound	Sept. 14-15
Central, Guelph	Sept. 15-16
Northern, Walkerton	Sept. 15-16
Mornington, Milverton	Sept. 16-17
Central, Ottawa	Sept. 17-25
East Lambton, Watford	Sept. 21-22
North Waterloo, Berlin	Sept. 21-22
Great Northwestern, Goderich	Sept. 21-24
Southern, Brantford	Sept. 21-24
Peninsular, Chatham	Sept. 21-24
North Oxford, Woodstock	Sept. 22-23
Hay Agricultura Society, Zurich	Sept. 22-23
West Middlesex, Strathroy	Sept. 22-24
Horticultural, Clifford	Sept. 23-24
North Perth, Stratford	Sept. 23-24
Aylmer	Sept. 23-25
Palmerston, Palmerston	Sept. 27-28
Oxford, Kemptville	Sept. 27-28
Ontario and Durham, Whitby	Sept. 27-28
Blenheim, Drumbo	Sept. 28-29
South Oxford, Tilsonburg	Sept. 28-29
Zone and Bothwell	Sept. 28-29
Lambton, Sarnia	Sept. 29-30
Cayuga	Sept. 29-30
Essex	Sept. 28-30
North Bruce, Port Elgin	Sept. 30-Oct. 1
West Elgin, Wallacetown	Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Kinloss, Lucknow	Sept. 30-Oct. 1
East Nissouri	Oct. 1
London Township, Ilderton	Oct. 1
South Norwich, Otterville	Oct. 1-2
Brigden	Oct. 5
Comber	Oct. 5
Mosa and Ekfrid	Oct. 5-6
Perth, South, St. Mary's	Oct. 5-6
Woolwich, Elmira	Oct. 5-6
North Brant, Paris	Oct. 5-6
N. and W. Oxford, Ingersoll	Oct. 5-6
Glencoe	Oct. 5-6
Westminster, Lambeth	Oct. 6
Alvinston, Alvinston	Oct. 6-7
Leamington	Oct. 6-8
Highgate	Oct. 7-8
Embro, Embro	Oct. 7
Petrolea, Petrolea	Oct. 8
West Nissouri, Thorndale	Oct. 8
Springfield	Oct. 8-9
Norwich, Norwich	Oct. 8-9
Howard	Oct. 11-13
Ridgetown	Oct. 11-13
Norfolk Union, Simcoe	Oct. 12-14
Delaware	Oct. 13
Rodney	Oct. 14-15

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The Premier in Hamilton.

Hon. Mr. Hardy Addresses a Great Meeting of Workers.

Interesting Address at the Labor Day Demonstration.

Hamilton, Sept. 7.—Hon. A. S. Hardy, premier of Ontario, was the principal speaker at the Labor Day demonstration in this city yesterday. The premier, who received a most enthusiastic welcome, said that if he were to adopt a text he would say that "Labor exalteth a nation," and he would proceed to speak from that standpoint, because in Canada, all men who expected to succeed were laborers; all men who expected success must work. We had no room for the idler; indeed, we scarcely had room for the man of leisure. Here a man of leisure was called an idler, an idler was called a vagrant, and a vagrant was sent to the county jail very often. This expressed the idea that we were a working people, that we had no room in this country for the idler, and very little for the man of leisure. He joined with the eloquent advocate of labor, Mr. Clark, M. P. P. for East Toronto, whose life was identified with the movement, in congratulating the labor organizations of the country upon the achievement of Labor Day. It was a solid gain, a recognition of labor and labor organizations. It was more than a recognition of mere broken and fragmentary labor, it was a recognition of the union of the forces moral, physical, and political, which had led parliament to dedicate one day to the holy cause of labor and set it apart for all time to come the same as New Year's, Christmas, and all the great landmarks of time around which cluster our interests and affections.

THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

The cause of labor was a great cause. Perhaps in the civilized world there was no one cause greater than the cause of labor, no one which more demanded the attentive study of the public man, the private citizen, the politician, the statesman the writer for the press or the preacher of the gospel of peace. It was the cause of humanity; it was founded on humanity, was exalted as humanity rose, and as humanity fluctuated, ebbed and flowed, just so did the cause of labor ebb and flow. As humanity rose the cause of labor was elevated, but as humanity receded and deteriorated, so would the cause of labor suffer. It was a very great cause, yet its movements had been slow. Nevertheless there had been progress of a substantial kind, great steps forward, and certain causes were responsible for it. Some people thought that legislation could accomplish everything. Formerly it was thought that legislation could do nothing. Formerly it was thought that the labor question rested wholly between the employer and the employe, and that arrangements between them were entirely dependent upon contract. This idea had all been changed. Now the pendulum had swung perhaps too much the other way, and there were many who had arrived at the conclusion that legislation could do everything. It was not legislation alone. There must be public opinion behind it, and that public opinion could only be made by the voice of the labor leaders, by the public press, and above all, by the voice o' the labor organization. When the labor organization had formulated its plans and with the help of the press and of the pulpit, public opinion had been matured, legislation could step in and crystallize into law that which public opinion had conceived to be in the public interest and for the good of workingmen.

EVOLUTION.

The labor cause and its advancement owe much to that great principle which underlies society, the principle of evolution. The cause had advanced slowly but firmly. It had advanced year by year in such a way that it could hardly be recognized, but from decade to decade, and from quarter centinary to quarter century there could be seen great landmarks indicating advance; great landmarks showing that the great body of the people were rising to the occasion, and that they were advancing in material welfare. No historian could point to the exact time when this forward movement began and no one could say where it would end. It would be difficult to trace the exact steps of its mighty progress. Labor organization stood for three things—the improvement of the individual workingman's position, the bettering of his standing in the trade and the improvement of the condition of the mass of workingmen. Substantially it stood for more constant work, better wages, shorter hours, a better distribution of labor and for the protection of the vast body of unskilled labor which had not the ability to help itself.

IT IS NOT ENOUGH.

Two hundred or three hundred dollars per annum for a man with a family was not enough. An elevated standard was wanted. A man in Canada willing to work should be able to command sufficient wages to keep himself and family in respectability, and I have no doubt that is the aim and the whole aim of the labor movement of Canada. Alluding to the labor legislation that had been put through the legislature, Mr. Hardy said that it had encountered no opposition, and that all parties had joined in the effort to promote the welfare of the workingmen. Something, he said, had been accomplished in the past. Mr. Griffin, the celebrated English statistician, says that the British workingman gets from 50 to 100 per cent more money for 20 per cent less work than he did 50 years ago, a gain of from 75 to 120 per cent. Taking into consideration that nearly all the articles of consumption necessary to sustain life have greatly fallen in price, a very large percentage could be added to this. He had further compared the increase of capital as being from £190,000,000 to £400,000,000, or over 100 per cent, but the increase of the income of the manual labor classes only was from £170,000,000 to £550,000,000 or over 200 per cent. The amount of increase due to capital was about £210,000,000, while the total increase due to labor generally was £755,000,000, as against the £210,000,000 to capital during the last 50 years. His general conclusion was, therefore, that what had happened to the working classes in the last 50 years was not so much what might properly be called an improvement as a revolution of the most remarkable description. From being a dependent class without future or hope, the mass of workmen had in fact got into a position from which they might effectually advance to any degree. That Mr. Hardy said, was in England. Mr. Engals said that in America it took ten months to do what in England it took ten years to accomplish. The British labor department of the board of trade had said:

"In the 113 trade unions making returns, with an aggregate membership of 465,561, but a fraction of over 2.17 per cent were reported as unemployed at the end of July, 1897, and the same percentage at the end of June."

These, Mr. Hardy said, were important and momentous announcements, and, besides, they were encouraging to us in this new country. If in England there were only 2 per cent out of employment, there ought not to be 1 per cent in Canada. The premier commented upon the fact that the British Association for the Advancement of Science had no department specially devoted to labor. There was the department of economics, but he had, he said, been told that labor was not strongly represented in it. Two or three labor addresses had however, been delivered, one of them by Mr. Carroll D. Wright. Mr. Hardy made brief reference to the profit sharing system, which, he said, had received too little attention. Nine out of ten of the great establishments of the United States which had introduced the system had pronounced in its favor. He hurriedly touched upon the question of technical education, and expressed some surprise that no technical school had been established in Hamilton. To Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue he gave the lion's share of the credit for the opening of such an institution in Toronto. Mr. Gibson's bill regulating the immigration of children was called to the attention of the audience, as was also Mr. Bronson's resolution favoring the adoption of a system for transferring unemployed men to the unoccupied lands of the crown. The premier concluded an excellent speech by a condemnation of the arbitrary and tyrannical laws which have recently been passed in the United States. He trusted that we should survive them, and he added that he was happy and proud to believe that there was no cause in this country for the terribls discontent that pervaded the workingmen of the United States.

Western Ontario.

A Lady's Ear Torn Off as the Result of a Fall.

The Dresden W. C. T. U. Select Officers for the Year.

Mrs. McLean Recovering From Her Encounter With a Vicious Hog — The Berlin Forger Gets Four Years.

The Goderich ball team defeated the Seaforth nine on Friday, 16 to 10.

The farmers of Yarmouth Center propose to form a company to establish a butter factory.

Rev. W. H. Redmond has been ordained to the ministry of the Baptist Church at Wheatley.

The Alma College reopening and inauguration ceremonies take place Thursday of this week.

Peter Craig, carriage builder and one of the oldest Masons in Windsor, is very ill, and not expected to recover.

The Tillson Company are putting in an entirely new plant for the manufacture of their celebrated oatmeal in Tilsonburg.

The death took place on the 5th inst of Thomas Elliott, an old and respected resident of Ingersoll, on King street east, in his 77th year.

Donald, son of John Cattanach, M. C. R. brakeman, Ross street, St. Thomas, fell over the back of a chair on Sunday and fractured his left leg.

Mr. Richard Dawson wheeled from Seaforth to Clinton on Sunday. While returning home Mr. Dawson fell, severely spraining his wrist.

Mr. Charles Johnston, of the New road, Tilsonburg, whose wife's death occurred so suddenly a few days ago, is himself dangerously ill, and slight hopes are held out for his recovery.

Married yesterday, Sept. 2, at Walkerville, Norman, second son of H. W. Bule, Maple Farm, Mersea, to Grace, second daughter of Alex. Astrin, Walkerville.

Edward Hardway, one of Sarnia's oldest citizens, died Tuesday morning from paralysis. Deceased had been confined to his bed for over two years past. He leaves a widow.

Robert McBride, a C. P. R. brakeman, was coupling cars at the Woodstock station, early Saturday morning, when his left forearm was caught and badly jammed. No bones were broken.

At the meting of the St. Thomas school board Monday the motion recommending the council to grant the $35,000 asked for a new school was carried, the chairman giving the casting vote.

At Berlin, Ont., on Tuesday, Judge Chisholm sentenced Jacob Reiner to four years in prison for forgery and perjury. His lawyer had until last Saturday to enter a plea for an appeal, but did not do so.

W. Stevenson, of Yarmouth, who was found guilty of beating his wife, was released from custody by Judge Hughes on the understanding that if he repeats the trick he will serve a term in the penitentiary.

Mr. John Beattie, Indian agent at Moraviantown, has received official notice that the governor-general in council had decided to dispense with his services after Sept. 1. Mr. A. R. McDonald succeeds him.

Gertie, the 9-year-old daughter of Mr. Hamilton Huntley, Forest avenue, St. Thomas, fell from a swing at Atlantic Park Saturday afternoon and fractured her thigh bone. Donald, the 5-year-old son of Mr. J. Cattanach, fell from a chair, and broke his left leg above the knee.

Sunday evening Mr. Rodger Hutchinson, of St. Thomas, was married to Miss Annie Watts, Hincks street, fourth daughter of the late B. P. Watts. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. (Rev.) A. S. Edwards, Vienna. Rev. Mr. Edwards performed the ceremony.

At St. Thomas Mr. J. C. Livesey received a severe scalp wound and had his shoulder injured Monday night at the Grand Trunk station by being run over by his own buggy. The horse was frightened by a train. Mr. Livesy grabbed the animal by the head, but was unable to control it, and was knocked down and run over.

John A. Reeves, a lightning rod agent, of Mitchell, has been committed for trial by Police Magistrate O'Loane, of Stratford, on a charge of forging the names of Wm. M. Squires, John Squires and Henry Lawrence, three Perth county farmers, to notes aggregating about $100. His trial will take place in October.

Walter Cook was brought before Judge Mackenize Tuesday morning on a charge of cattle stealing near Watford. After the evidence had been heard, his honor discharged him. John Bond was convicted of stealing a horse and set of harness from John Parks, of Vyner, Sarnia township, and was sentenced to three years at Kingston penitentiary.

Mrs. Enoch McLean, of Wheatley who was seriously injured by a hog on Tuesday is doing as well as could be expected, her wounds proving severe besides her arm being broken. The hog was a powerful one, weighing between 300 and 400 pounds, and having young ones a few days old, was unusually fierce. The daughter Bessie, who endeavored to drive the animal off also got badly torn.

The Dresden W. C. T. U. held their annual election of officers Friday. The new officers are: President, Mrs. Capt. Ribble (re-elected); vice-president, Miss Annie Blackburn; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ward; recording secretary, Mrs. Forshee; treasurer, Mrs Wannamaker. Much interest is being manifested in the coming county convention, the local union being determined to make the convention the most successful ever held in the county.

Sarnia Observer: A peculiar accident happened on Friday evening at the residence of Mr. W. B. J. Williams London road, Sarnia. Mrs. Fred Green, wife of the C. and G. T. R. station agent at Lansing, Mich., who is an elderly lady, was spending the day here, and was preparing to return home, when, in going from one room to another she mistook the back stairs door for the one she wanted, with the result that she fell headlong to the bottom. When picked up it was found that her ear had been completely torn off as a result of the fall.

Chatham Banner: A wallet was lost by N. W. Ford on the Wabash express on Thursday evening and it was not missed until Friday morning. L. S. Brown, of the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, Detroit, happened to take the seat which Mr. Ford vacated, and picking up the wallet, which contained some valuable papers and money, handed it to the conductor. The owner duly received the wallet yesterday, it having been returned from Windsor to Depot Agent Pritchard, of the G. T. R. who passed it on to Mr. Ford. The latter was, it is needless to say, pleased to recover his lost property.

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HAVING Heart and Nerve Troubles.

Have You Palpitation, Throbbing or Irregular Beating of the Heart?

If So, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will cure you.

Have You Shortness of Breath, Distress after Exertion, a Smothering Feeling, Spasms, or Pain through the Breast and Heart?

If So, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will cure or relieve you if taken in time.

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Are You Troubled with Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Forgetfulness, Brain Fag, or General Debility — the after effect of La Grip?

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Navigation and Railways

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Parisian	Sept. 25	Sept. 26
Numidian	Oct. 2	Oct. 3
Carthaginian	Oct. 9	Oct. 9
California	Oct. 16	Oct. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin Derry and Liverpool, $52 50 and upwards; return $105 and upwards. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, London, $34. Steerage, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, London, everything found, $22 50 and $23 50.

Glasgow-New York service — From New York: Mongolian, Sept. 17, State of Nebraska, Oct. 1. Cabin, $45 to $65; return $86 to $123 50; second cabin, $35; return, $64 15; steerage, $23 50.

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

DOMINION (Elder, Dempster) LINES.

Montreal to Bristol (Avonmouth) Direct

And weekly thereafter.

S.S. Merrimac ... Thursday, Sept. 9
S.S. Montcalm ... Thursday, Sept. 16

Montreal to London Direct.

S.S. Montezuma ... Saturday, Sept. 11
S.S. Parkmore ... Saturday, Sept. 18

And weekly thereafter.

Cold Storage Accommodation provided on Bristol steamers.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., Montreal, or R. DAWSON HARLING, 26 Scott Street, Toronto, Telephone 2,044.