London Adbertiser. TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COM-PANY (Limited.)

London, Monday Dec. 1.

A Significant Movement.

The Detroit Chamber of Commerce has taken up in earnest the question of Canadian reciprocity and has called a national conference for Dec. 10 and 11. It is expected that a national organization will be effected for the promotion of the object in view. There is a sort of historical appropriateness in the holding of such an assembly in Detroit. It was in that city the great convention met in 1866 to discuss the question of extending the reciprocity treaty which had been in existence for twelve years, to the great advantage of both Canada and the United States. The convention, which was attended by representative men from all parts of Canada and the United States, was overwhelmingly in favor of the renewal of the treaty. That was the occasion of Joseph Howe's great speech, the effort of his life, which is still a tradition in both countries. The present conference, we are told, was intended to be merely a local affair, but the interest manifested has been so great that it has assumed national importance. Among the speakers will be Governor Cummins, of Iowa, Governor Stanley, of Kansas, and E. M. Foss, the Boston champion of Canadian reciprocity.

Michigan is chiefly interested in the lumber duties. Thomas Pitts, of Pitts & Co., lumber and salt manufacturers, in an interview says:

"The passage of the Dingley bill, with its tariff of \$2 per 1,000, just double that exacted under the Mc-Kinley and Wilson tariffs bills, which were satisfactory to Canadians and Americans, has worked an irreparable harm to the lumbering interests of Michigan. At the time the Dingley law went into effect there were no less than 30 large firms engaged in the manufacture of lumber along the east shore of Michigan, extending from Cheboygan to Detroit. supply of timber in this State having been exhausted, they purchased immense tracts of forest in the Georgian Bay district, in Ontario, where the logs were cut and towed across Lake Huron and cut at the Michigan mills.

"The Dingley bill contained a retaliatory clause providing that should the Canadians attach a tariff to logs the tariff on lumber imported should be doubled. The Ontario Government was wise, however, and beat the devil about the stump by passing an act expressly prohibiting the exportation of logs of any description, whether owned by Americans or Canadians.

"As a result of this action, which was a clever piece of work on the part of the Ontario Government, mill men were obliged to abandon their plants along the east shore, take down their sawmills and transport them to the Georgian Bay district, or get out their logs there and have them cut in Canadian mills. This resulted in a direct loss to this Government of the \$1 per 1,000 formerly collected, a little matter of \$3,000,000 annually, while the men formerly employed in the mills were either thrown out of work or forced to follow the mills.

"So far as Canada is concerned, she has been the winner in the move. The removal of the mills to the Georgian Bay district has opened up that done, and the good money earned by the employes of the mills, formerly spent this side of the border, now goes into the pockets of the mer-

"Canada is a land of unlimited wealth and resources, the real extent of which is as yet practically unknown, and nothing can retard her The sooner the United States realizes this and makes such trade relations as will be beneficial to both, the better it will be for all

This is a fine tribute to the Ontario Government's sawlog policy. The question is, would there be any bene-At in reciprocity-free logs, for free lumber-when the Ontario lumber industry is so flourishing under present conditions? The Canadian lumbermen. however, would prefer a free American market. In a free exchange of logs and lumber they could more than hold their own because of their proximity to the seat of supply.

Canada can afford to watch passively the development of reciprocity pentiment in the United States. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said that the next move must come from the United States, and doubtless it will come just as soon if Canada remains neutral in the meantime. There will be a grim satisfaction in having Uncle Sam knocking at our doors.

Prof. Atwater's Second Paper.

Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, in his second paper on He adds: temperance reform, in the New York Outlook, deals with constructive measures and maps out a programme of practical temperance work. First, he outlines some of the systems which

are designed to eliminate private pro-At from the liquor traffic. The Government spirit monopoly in Russia he sets aside because of its serious administrative and other difficulties.

"The dispensary system has been Adopted by the State of Carolina as a whole, and in certain districts in Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina. It is a form of local option by which the state law allows individual communities to confine the retail sale of liquor to dispensaries. These are tores where alcoholic liquors of all ordinary kinds and of assured purity

credit, or to minors, or between sun-set and sunrise, or on Sundays. The system in North Carolina has a twofold aim: to reduce the evis of the liquor traffic by taking it out of private hands, and to retain the whole of the profit for state and municipal purposes. The State Government controls both the wholesale and retail trade, and the system is therefore a state monopoly

"The advantages of the system are said to be the reduction of the number of places where liquor is sold, and the elimination of the private profit, the social and political features, and the gambling and other immoral accessories of the saloon. In the larger cities in South Carolina, especially Charleston, the suppression of the saloon is not complete. The fact that the public derives pecuniary benefit from the sale of liquor is an objection, but the chief disadvantage is said to be that the appointment of agents and other officers is under party control, so that 'a machine of great capacity for political purposes has been created * * * with the Governor of the state as its engineer.' In the other states the dispensary system is local, and this last ad. vantage is less felt.

On the whole he thinks the system decidedly advantageous and worthy of a wider trial, but he questions whether a monopoly of the liquor trade by either the state of a large city, with the appointments of officers and employes, sales and the whole business in the control of the dominant political party might not involve serious political evils. Prof. Atwater also describes the Gothenburg system which has been adopted in numerous cities in Norway and Sweden.

"Under a general system of local option, which allows prohibition where it is wanted, individual communities have also the choice of giving to a company of substantial citizens the monopoly of the sale of spirits. The sale is subject to certain conditions, one of which requires that all profits in excess of a low rate of interest on their company's investment shall accrue to the public welfare. The element of private gain is thus eliminated. In Sweden the profits may be used to lower the local tax rate, but in Norway there is a much better regulation by which they are devoted to objects of public utility, including special means for promoting temperance.

"Aside from taking the trade out of private hands, the chief advantages are: that the drink traffic is divorced from politics, and the way thus made easy for temperance reform, which keeps pace with the ad vancing public sentiment; that the active co-operation of good citizens is secured; that gambling and the immoral accessories of the saloon are abolished; that drinking has strikingly decreased; and that the profits are being used for agencies to counteract the liquor evil. The company system is thus both restrictive and constructive, and, as an alternative with prohibition under local option, seems one of the best thus far devised for the practical and effective promotion of temperance."

The Public House Trust Companies formed in Great Britain under the eadership of Earl Grey, who visited Canada last year, is undertaking an experiment somewhat

similar to the Gothenburg system. "They secure control of licensed (saloons), abolish houses' gambling and other immoral accessories, allow no sales on credit, prothat only 'pure' liquors shall be sold, and make it to the pecuniary advantage of the manager to discourage the use of alcoholic drinks, and to encourage that of temperance teverages in their stead, including tea and mineral waters. All profits above a moderate interest on the investment are devoted to objects of public utility, including counter-attractions to the saloon. One of the great advantages is the arousing of active public interest and securing positive aid from men of influence in a practical and effective temperance ef-

Prof. Atwater dwells on the saloon as a social center-its wonderful skill in meeting a social demand—and quotes country as nothing else would have an authoritative opinion that "no scheme of temperance reform can be successful which does not include a full recognition of the social and recreative instincts." "After all," he declares, "neither legislation, nor regulation, nor temperance education, nor substitutes for the saloon can do away with the drink evil. These are remedies for the disease, but what is wanted is the constitution to repel it. The power to resist must come with better conditions of living, less of monotonous manuel drudgery, less of feverish excitement, with happier homes, and more of intellectual and spiritual uplift. The temperance question is only a part of a far larger economic and social question, and the whole is really a question of ethics. * * * What shall we do to help matters? First of all we must recognize that there are two classes of earnest friends of the temperance cause: those who believe in temperance in the sense of moderation, and those, who, with equal sincerity and after equally careful thought, believe in abstinence. The two are one in purpose; they should be united in their work. This union, I believe, is the first condition of permanent success." Prof. Atwater deplores the uncompromising attitude of those who hold all use of alcohol as a beverage to be sinful and insist upon prohibition as the righteous method of reform. This has alienated many other

> cannot accept principles so radical. "The thing that makes any use or sale of alcohol wrong is the harm it does. What is wanted is to reduce trat harm to a minimum. It is one of the cases in which the moral issue is decided by expediency. Prohibition which does not prohibit is a dam which raises the level in one place and makes an injurious backet without checking the stream When the stream is too strong for control, the only effective way is to keep it within bounds. The liquor current is too strong to be checked when a large part of the communi want it to flow, another part feel that there is no moral right to wholly stop it, and those who want it cannot or will not do the What is wanted is levees to keep it within bounds while we try to reduce the flow from the springs. To work for this seems to me morally

people who are equally sincere, but

right and a positive duty." He believes the time is ripe for more are sold under public authority, in guantities of not less than one-haif successful work for temperance than bint, in bottles (or other sealed pack- has yet been accomplished. In obedi-

ages), not to be opened on the pre-mises; no sale being allowed on more interesting themselves on men are interesting themselves, as never before, in the great political, economic, social and ethical questions. The great body of earnest publicspirited people, those whose influence ultimately decided the attitude of the community on these questions, were not actively engaged in the temperance movement. One difficulty was that the way was not quite clear to them. But many of them were ready to help where the cause appealed to their conscience and the method agreed with their judgment. He believed they could be led to give their influence in favor of the temperance cause far more generally than they have done. The platform for practical temperance work might call for such things as:

"1. Recognition of the complexity of the liquor problem, and the inadequacy of past effort to solve it. 2. Doing away with the private profits and social features of the saloon. 3. Establishment of social substitutes for the saloon. 4. Extension of the principle of local option so as not only to allow the choice between prohibition and license, but also to permit local communities to adopt the dispensary or company system, or other plans for regulating the liquor traffic. 5. Study of the subject and education of public opinion. 6. Union of the friends of temperance for aggressive work.

The programme for actual work "1. Study of the various phases of the liquor problem in different parts of the United States and in other countries, and publication of the re-

"The securing of state legislation to permit local experiments with systems of public and company control of the liquor traffic; and the instituting of such experiments. The establishment of substi-

tutes for the saloon in different places and fitted to local conditions. "The proposed organization might conduct inquiries; publish the results, advise individuals, communities, and legislators with regard to the best forms of legislation and methods of work in different localities; and assist in planning and conducting experiments with saloon substitutes and with agencies and systems for the control of the liquor traffic."

Our Cartoon.

The cartoon which we reproduce today from the Chicago Tribune hits off the situation aptly. By and by snowshoes and furs may fade out of foreign conceptions of this country. The Tribune artist has felt it necessary to depict Miss Ontario as a lady of the snows-may Kipling live to repent!but Canada can now better afford to overlook these errors, especially in the American press, which is the best immigration agent this country could have. O, the snow, the beautiful snow! The newspapers of the United States | Shimmering, fluttering to and fro; fairly teem with articles relating to Hurrying flakes in the atmosphere Canada. Nothing has fixed public attention on this country more than the negotiations of a Chicago syndicate Isn't it fine? This beau-Alack! for the purchase of a large tract in There goes a bunch of it down my back! New Ontario for colonization purnoses This is the theme of the Chicago Tribune's cartoon. Whether the scheme comes to anything or not, it has been a magnificent advertisement for this Province, and has called the attention of the United States to the re- But my feet are cold! sources of a portion of Canada which has been considered as outside the region of production. The Ontario Government's policy is bearing fruit. The people of the Province were told that the New Ontario boom was election clap trap, but they are now convinced it has a solid basis, and that a great development is in store. No department has justified itself more than the colonization bureau established by the Administration. To its active work is largely due the progress of the Temiscaming country, and the immense in. terest aroused throughout the United States in the agricultural possibilities of New Ontario.

Uncle Eben.

[Washington Star.] "Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "gits de credit foh bein' modest an' retirin' when dey ain' nuffin' but skeery."

The Kaiser's "Efficiency."

[London Chronicle.] If any one were obliged to be an emperor, probably the Kaiser is the



glimpse of a woman's face is often all that is needed to tell the story of her daily suffering. No woman can endure for long the pangs of womanly diseases without falling off in face and form. Women who have been cured of womanly diseases by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, frequently refer with pleasure to the gain in appearance as well as in feelings, which has

come with their cure. "Favorite Prescription" cures irregularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence treated as sacredly private and confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y.

"Your medicines have done me so much good I feel like a different woman," writes Mrs. Mary Murphy, of Milton, Trimble Co., Kentucky. "Six months ago I began to think I would not see another well day, but had made up my mind to follow your advice and give Dr. Pierce's medicines a thorough trial. I have taken six bettles of 'Favorite Prescription,' six of 'Golden Medical Discovery, Tour vials of Br. Pierce's Pellets, two bottles of 'Smart-Weed.' Also some 'Lotion Tablets.' Have gained five pounds since last August. I will tell the good news to all suffering invalids, for it was a 'Heavenly message' to me when I found out what to do for relief."

"Payorite Prescription" makes weak

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women. The People's Medical Adviser, free on

receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stemps for the paper-covered book, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound volume, to Dr. R. V. Pierce. Buffalo. N. Y.

Every Woman Should

Know. That Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, has recently made a number of analyses of soaps, and reports that "Sunlight Soap contains that high percentage of oils or fats necessary

to a good laundry soap." What every woman does not know is that in common soaps she frequently pays for adulterations at the price of oils and fats. Try Sunlight Soap-Octagon Bar-next wash day, and you will see that Prof. Ellis is right. He should know. 206

kind of emperor most of us would choose to be. No one doubts his capacity; no one doubts his "efficiency," he himself least of all. There is a fine sense of personality about the man who at a word overthrew the greatest statesman not only of his own country, but of all Europe—the man who will lecture his own admirals on naval affairs, will tell French artists some thing about art, will himself design allegorical pictures, will push his country's goods with the energy of a commission agent, and at the same time discourse upon the advantages of music for "the life of the soul." Whatever may be the future course of his career there is no question that the Kaiser will be recognized by history as one of the most remarkable characters and potent influences of our age, for in him Germany has found a modern counterpart, as it were, of the shrewd and versatile "Old Fritz," who was the true founder of her empire.

Mere Opinion. [S. E. Kiser.]

Life might be one continuous round of pleasure if it were not for the day

Nearly every man can hypnotize his conscience without taking lessons. A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men if they know the preacher isn't listening.

Every man would like to be a genius, but few can afford it.

Even the crustiest old bachelor wants to know whether it's a girl or a boy the minute he sees the baby.

Took Everything. [Cleveland Plaindealer.]

'Frisleigh acted as a marriage broker once. Yes. He was engaged by an impecunious German count to secure an American heiress for him. Frisleigh was to get 10 per cent of the girl's estate for arranging the match did better than that. He took it all.

'Eh! How could he do that?" "He married the girl himself."

"The Beautiful Snow." Bringing a message of wintry cheer; Bringing the crispy, bracing air— Thrilling our hearts with a tingle fair.

Q, the snow, the beautiful snow! ating the earth with ivory glo Carpeting all, where the leaves lie dead, Hiding the skeleton boughs o'erhead; Draping the vines with the whitest bloom Shrouding the grass in a gleaming tomb Silently covering, fold on fold— Gemunnee

O, the snow, the beautiful snow! Pure as the dreamings of long ago. Fair as the blossoms of apple trees-Petals of angel-blossoms, these! Noiselessly, velvety, hiding the street-Beautiful snow! O, how gladly we gre Thee and thy tremulous flutter and dip-

'Twas the blasted old snow made me slip!

Womanlike.

[Chicago Record-Herald.] She sits beside the window all the day. But never sees the people who go by; Her look is very, very far away, And now and then she draws a gentle

She waits for one to come who never will, For one who bade her wait for him one day;
And if he came she'd spurn his touch, but still She waits for him and grieves her life away.

She waits for him and grieves her life -S. E. Kiser.

Fast Run on Wabash.

Peru, Ind., Dec. 1.—A fast run was made on the Wabash Railroad by engine No. 556, pulling a regular train, on Fri-day, the distance of 106 miles from Peru Montpelier, O., being covered in 114 nutes. The train slowed down five minutes. times and made as many full stops.

A Sura Cure for Constipation. Some remedies cure this distressing complaint in a day, some in a month, but Nerviline never fails to cure in a few minutes. Just ten drops of Nerviline n sweetened water-that's enough, and away goes the dysentery, cures to stay cured. Nerviline also cures cramps, colic, pain in the stomach and sick head-It has five times the strength and curative properties of ordinary remedies, and should be in every household. Better buy a 25c bottle and try it. Nerviline is Hamilton's Pills for the Liver.

The Guelph Winter Fair.

For the above, the Grand Trunk will issue round trip tickets at single firstclass fare from points in Canada west of Kingston, Good going Dec. 7 to 12, inclusive, and valid returning until Dec. 15. The fair promises to be a great success this year, with new buildings and increased exhibit. Seven thousand dollars will offered as prizes for tle, sheep, swine and poultry. Further particulars, time-tables, etc., on application to Agents of the Grand Trunk Railway. E. De la Hooke, C. P. and T. A.; C. E. Horning, Depot Ticket Agent.

Cheap Rates to Chicago and Return. For the International Live Stock Exhibition at Chicago, round trip tickets will be on sale Dec. 1, 2 and 3, at a greatly reduced rate, valid to return until Dec. 7, 1902. Fast trains, wide vestibule coaches, cafe parlor cars, dining cars and Pullman sleepers are features of the Grand Trunk service to Chicago, Ask the Ticket Agent for further particulars, time-tables, etc. E. De la Hooke, C. P. and T. A.; C. E. Horning, Depot Ticket Agent.

Snap! and It's On.

And it's just the same when it's turned off. Every tenant or store-keeper who uses Electric Light never wishes any other. Ask for estimates. 'Phone 358.

London Electric Co., 359 Richmond Street.

"Only Four Weeks"-So very much to do.

"Kindly render your assistance," and think of the magnitude of our undertakings.

To Be Entirely A Stock of Cleared Out.

'Tis true the price was very low for a stock so fresh and new.

55c For Every Dollar.

The crowds attending the sale—the pleasant smile upon their faces—testify to the reality of the value which they are getting.

Are you missing the golden opportunity? How often have you visited this Sale? Each day sees some new attraction. Would you like to get a coat? There are some in choice materials, Parisian made and trimmed, reminders of La Belle Paris. Why I write this paragraph-I have just seen a lady purchase one, the price was \$105.00. She paid how much do you think? Just \$15.00. After she had made the purchase, she made the pleasant remark: "The buttons were worth the money."

There are similar chances for you if you will only avail yourself of the opportunity. Come and see what is offering every day.

A Special Offering of Ladies' Hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, all Irish,

Sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 inch. Hem: 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 11/4, 11/2, 13/4 inch. There's one thousand dozens.

The Reduction is One-Third Off.

There is the Dress Goods table-always crowded-the attractions are great, Gems of the Loom in civilized countries, Oddments of the Choicest Stuffs, Fine French Wool Fabrics, Silk Warps and Worsted Fillings, Curios-some were as high as \$2.00 per yard, and some were cheaper, but all good, one price. The lot is selling for a low but telling one,

250 PER YARD.

Weft and Warp are also pure wool, the width is 58 inches, the colorings are this season's and desirable, the weight is sufficient to make the skirt without lining, the material is homespun, the price until today has been \$1.00 per yard, what remains is yours

Today at KINGSMILL'S for 50c.

FRIEZES, ESTAMINES, PEARL CHEVIOTS, SERGES, all weights and colors,

which are right in every respect, except the price, and that is exceptionally right at HINGSMILL'S.

The time is coming to tell you SIL IS all about Linens and about

The story will be interesting, the value doubly so, the purchasing power of your money is greatest when spent at

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For a large assortment of waterproof horse covers, lap rugs and coats, also blankets, call at Tacka-

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves. Large stock of cook stoves, parlor stoves, all kinds of stoves, Children's Iron Cots, Brass Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, Feather Pillows, Down Cushions, at the Feather Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997. James F. Hunt & Sons.

California-Oregon Excursions.

Every day in the year. The Chicago, Inion Pacific and Northwestern line runs through first-class Pullman and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon. Three through trains daily. The route of the famous "Overland Limited." Personally conducted excursions from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and other Pacfic Coast points, leaving Chicago on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Lowest rates. Choice of routes. Finest scen-Maps, illustrated folders, etc., ery. furnished free. Rates quoted. Address B. H. Bennett, general agent, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont.

Are You Going to New York, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Baltimore,

Washington or the South? If so go by the direct route, Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley. Pullman sleeper and dining car service. Three stations in New York; uptown near all first-class hotels and business houses, or downtown near all European steamship docks. Secure your tickets at Grand Trunk city or station ticket of-

A PLEASANT MEDICINE.-There are some pills which have no other purpose evidently than to beget painful internal disturbances in the patient, adding to his troubles and perplexities rather than diminishing them. One might as well swallow some corrosive material. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have not this disagreeable and injurious property. They are easy to take, are not unpleasant to the taste, and their action is mild and soothing. A trial of them will prove this. They offer peace to the dyspeptic.

Cured by COLONIAL REMEDY No taste. No odor. Can be given in tea or coffee. glass of water, tes patient's knowledge. patient's knowledge.
Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy
the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed
inebriate, a "tippler," social drinker or
drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have
an appetite for alcoholic liquors after
using Colonial Remedy. an appetite for alcoholising Colonial Remedy. Indorsed by Members of W. C. T. U.

Indorsed by Members of W. C. T. U. Mrs. Moore, press superintendent of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, California, writes: "I have tested Colonal Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find an economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work.

CURE YOURSELF ! Use Big & for unnatur discharges, inflammation irritations or ulceration Sold by Bruggists, NCINNATI, O. or sent in plain wrapper,

SPECIALIST DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS. Albert Wesley Kahle, M.D.,

190 DELAWARE AVE., BUFFALO, OFFICE HOURS:

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route." Gives the Fastest Service to

New York, Boston and All Eastern Points.

Fare same as other lines. Leaves London, 7:15 p.m. Arrives New York, 10 a.m. All information, through tickets and your Pullman Sleeper at city office, 395

Richmond street, or 'phone 205. JOHN PAUL, O. W. RUGGLES. G. P. & T. A. C. P. & T. A.

CANADIAN

Winterfair, Gueiph December 8-12, 1902. Single first class fare for round trip. General public—Tickets good going December 7 to 12 in-Tickets good going December 7 to 12 inclusive, good returning up to and including December 15, 1902. Judges and exhibitors—On surrender of proper certificate, tickets good going December 5 to 11, good returning until December 16, 1902. Closing Navigation—Last steamship, Upper Lake Steamship Line, leaves Owen Sound Saturday, November 29, and Fort William Tuesday December 2, 1902. For full particulars apply to nearest C. P. R. agent, W. FULTON, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont., or to A. H.

NOTMAN, A.G.P.A., Toronto. United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool CELTIC.....DEC. 3, 7:30 A.M. TEUTONIC...DEC. 10, NOON.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL, via Moville. RATES OF PASSAGE: First cabin, \$50 and upwards; second cabin, from \$37.50; third class, \$25 to \$26. Liver-

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

THE ROUTE OF Ganada's

Famous

Train....

"Maritime

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

Moose Season

Opens Sept. 15, in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Toronto Office, 10 King Street West.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SIT 25 LONDON TO CHICAGO

for the INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION, good going Dec. 1, 2 and 3, and valid returning until Dec. 7, 1902.

LONDON TO GUELPH and return. for the PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR,

good going Dec. 7 to 12, inclusive, valid returning until Dec. 15, 1902. WINTER RESORTS-Low tourist rates to the tourist resorts of Colorado, Arizona, California and the South. Splendid service, fast time and a comfortable journey assured. Further particulars, folders, maps, etc., from agents. E. DE LA MUULE, C. P. and T. A.; C. E. HORN-

ING, depot ticket agent. For the Winter Go to Weekly from New York, 48 hours by elegant steamers of the Quebec Steamship

Frost unknown. Malaria For Winter Tours Go to Go to Thirty days' trip, fifteen days in the Tropics, affording a charming Tropical trip at a cost of about \$4 per day. SPECIAL CRUISE TO THE WEST IN-

and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find an economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work.

Druggists or by mail \$1. Trial package free by writing to Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years secretary of a Woman's)

Month Clark.

Cabin, \$50 and upwards; second cabin, \$25 to \$26. Liver-billes, per SS. "Madiana," 7th February, 1903. For all particulars apply to pool, Derry, Belfast, London, Glasgow.

Month Clark.

Special Cruise to the West Indicated the pool, Derry, Belfast, London, Glasgow.

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Special Cruise to the West Indicated the pool, Derry, Belfast, London, Glasgow.

Month Clark.

Special Cruise to The West Indicated the pool, Derry, Belfast, London, Glasgow.

Month Clark.

Sicilian, November 19. First cabin, \$50; Broadway, New York, or to E. De La Hooke W.

London, Ont