- The Face -Behind the Mask

A Romance.

Was the cant stopped the two young men approached the edge of the plague-pit and looked in with a shudder. Truly it was a horrible sight, that heaving, putrid sea of corruption; for the bodies of the miserable victims were thrown in in cantfuls, and only covered with a handful of earth and quicklime. Here and there, through the cracking and sinking surface, could be seen pro-truding a fair white arm or a baby face, mingled with the long, dark tresses of maidens, the golden curls of chil-dren and the white hairs of old age. The pestilential effluvia arising from the dreadful mass was so overpowering that both shrank back, faint and sick, after a moment's survey. It was indeed, as Sir Norman had said, a hor-

rible grave wherein to lic. Meantime the driver, with an eye to business, and no time for such non-sense as melancholy moralizing, had laid the body of the young girl on the ground, and briskly turned his cart and dumped the remainder of his load into the pit. Then, having flung a few handfuls of clay over it, he unwould the sheet, and kneeling beside the body prepared to remove the jewels. The rays of the moon and his dark lantern fell on the lovely, snow-white face to-gether, and Sir Norman groaned despairingly as he saw its death-cold rigidity. The man had stripped the rigidity. The man had stripped incrings off the fingers, the bracelets off the arms; but as he was about to perform the same operation toward the necklace, he was stopped by a start-ling interruption enough. In his haste the clasp entered the beautiful neck, inflicting a deep scratch, from which the blood spurted, and at the same moment the dead girl opened her eyes with a shrill cry. Uttering a yell of terror, as well he might, the man sprang back and gazed at her with horror, believing that his sacrilegious robbery had brought the dead to life. Even the two young men-albeit, nei-ther of them was given to nervousness or cowardice—recoiled for an instant and stared aghast. Then, as the whole truth struck them, that the girl had peen in a deep swoon and not dead, both simultaneously danted forward, and, forgetting all fear of infection, knelt by her side. A pair of great, lustrous black eyes were staring wildly around, and fixed themselves first on one face and then on the other.
"Where am I?" she exclaimed, with

a terrified look, as she strove to raise herself on her elbow, and fell instantaneously back with a cry of agony, as she felt for the first time the throbbing agony of the wound. "You are with friends, dear lady," said Sir Norman, in a voice quite tremulous between astonishment and

"Fear nothing, for you shall be saved. The great black eyes turned wildly upon him, while a fierce spasm con-

vulsed the beautiful face. "Oh, my God, I remember! I have again. Sir Norman Kingsley sprang to his feet, and with more the air of a being always lunatic than a responsible young English knight, caught the cold form in his arms, laid it in the deadcart, and was about springing into the driver's seat, when that individual in-

dignantly interposed. "Come, come; none of that! If you were the king himself, you shouldn't run away with my cart in that fashion; so you just get out of my place as fast

as you can!" "My dear Kingsley, what are you about to do?" asked Ormiston, catching his excited friend by the arm.

'Do!" exclaimed Sir Norman in a high key. "Can't you see that for yourself? And I'm going to have that girl cured of the plague, if there is such a thing as a doctor to be had for love or money in London."
"You had better have her taken to

the pest house at once, then; there are chirurgeons and nurses enough there.' "To the pest-house? Why, man, I might as well have her thrown into the plague pit there, at once! Not I! I shall have her taken to my own house, and there properly cared for, and this good fellow will drive her there in-

Norman backed this insinuation by putting a broad gold piece into the driver's hand, which instantly produced a magical effect on his rather surly

"Certainly, sir," he began, springing into his seat with alacrity. "Where shall I drive the young lady to?"
"Follow me," said Sir Norman. "Come along, Ormiston," and seizing his friend by the arm, he hurried along with a velocity rather uncomfortable, considering they both wore cloaks, and the night was excessively swatry. The gloomy vehicle and its fainting burden followed close behind.

"What do you mean to do with her?" asked Ormiston, as soon as he found "Haven't I told you?" said Sir Nor-man impatiently. "Take her home, of

"And after that?" "Go for a doctor."

"And after that?" "Take care of her till she gets well."

"And after that?" 'Why-find out her history, and all

"And after that?"

"After that! After that! How do I

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Some larity, and gives are good and some are not the vigor of perare good and some are not We have had a great many years' experience, and after carefully studying the productions of all the countries we recommend the use of

Pure Indian or Ceylon.

Make your Tea in an earthen pot, us boiling water, let it draw seven minutes. Buy our 25c or 35c Indian or Ceylon.

know what after that!" exclaimed Sir Norman, rather fiercely. what do you mean?"

"And after that you'll marry her, I suppose!"
"Perhaps I may, if she will have me.

And what if I do?"
"Oh, nothing! Only it struck me you may be saving another's man's wife." "That's true!" said Sir Norman, in a subdued tone, "and if such should unhappily be the case, nothing will re-main but to live in hopes that he may be carried off by the plague."

"Pray heaven that we may not be carried off by it ourselves!" said Ormiston, with a slight shudder. "I shall dream of nothing but that horrible plague-pit for a week. If it were not large and handsome house, whose gloomy portal was faintly illuminated by a large lamp. "Here, my man, just arry the lady in."

He unlocked the door as he spoke, and led the way across a long hall to a sleeping chamber, elegantly fitted up. The man placed the body on the bed and departed, while Sir Norman, seizing a hand-bell, rang a peal that brought the staid-looking housekeeper to the scene directly. Seeing a lady, young and beautiful, in bridal robes, lying apparently dead on her young master's bed at that hour of the night, the discreet matron, over whose virtu-ous head fifty years and a snow-white cap had passed, started back with a slight scream.

"Gracious me, Sir Norman! What on earth is the meaning of this?"
"My dear Mrs. Preston," began Sir Norman, blandly, "this young lady is ill of the plague, and—"
But all further explanation was cut short by a horrified shriek from the old lady, and a precipitate rush from room. Down stairs she flew, informing the other servants as she went, between her screams, and when Sir Norman, in a violent rage, went in a violent rage, went in search of her five minutes after, he found not only

"Well," said Ormiston, as Sir Norman strode back, looking flery hot and savagely angry.

the kitchen, but the whole house de-

"Well, they have all fled, every man and woman of them, the-" Sir Norman ground out something not quite proper, behind his mustache. "I shall have to go for the doctor my-

self. Dr. Forbes is a friend of mine, and lives near; and you," looking at him rather doubtfully, "would you mind staying here lest she should reconsciousness before I return?" "To tell you the truth," said Or-miston, with charming frankness, "I should! The lady is extremely beautiful, I must own; but she looks un-comfortably corpse-like at this present moment. I do not wish to die of the plague, either, until I see La Masque once more; and so, if it is all the same to you, my dear friend, I will have the greatest pleasure in stepping around with you to the doctor's." Sir Norman, though he did not much approve of this, could not very well object, so the two sallied forth to-gether. Walking a short distance up Piccadilly, they struck off into a by street, and soon reached the house they were in search of. Sir Norman the plague!" And with a prolonged shriek of anguish, that thrilled even the harden d heart of the dead-cart driver, the girl fell back senseless formed him how and where his services were required; and the doctor being always provided with everything necessary for such cases, set out with him immediately. Fifteen minutes after leaving his own house, Sir Norman was back there again, and standing in his own chamber. But a simultaneous exclamation of amazement and consternation broke from

him and Ormiston, as on entering the room they found the bed empty, and the lady gone! [To be Continued.]

CONCERNING A COMPASS. "In the matter of One Compass" is the rather formal title of a none too formal poem by Rudyard Kipling which, with appropriate decorations, occupies three pages of the Century for January. We quote the first two of the five stanzas, written in 1892:

When, foot to wheel and back wind, helmsman dare not look behind,

But hears, beyond his compass-light, The blind bow thunder through the And, as a harpstring ere it snaps,

The rigging sing beneath the caps: Above the shrick of storm in sail Or rattle of the blocks blown free. Set for the peace behind the gale,

This song the needle sings at sea: Oh, drunken Wave! Oh, driving Cloud! Rage of the Deep and Sterile Rain! By Love upheld, by God allowed,

We go, but we return again! Cairo has a population of 525,000, Alexandria of 274,000.

Is the sweetest season in human life, as it is in Nature generally. It is the time of promise. As the young girl draws near to that mysterious line "Where womanhood and girlhood meet," her whole destiny is in a measure being de-

How termined. often the sweet young girl, under the influence of the change, withers and droops like some blighted bud. Nature generally needs some little help at this critical period, and this help in its best form is contained in Doctor Pierce's Favorite

Prescription. It fect health to the womanly organs. It contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor other narcotic.

other narcotic.

Miss Emma Lee, of Williford, Sharp Co., Ark., writes: "I was suffering severely and tried several doctors' remedies, but received only very little relief; therefore, I feel it my duty to write and let other sufferers know what your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' have done for me. I took eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' six vials of the 'Pellets,' also one bottle of your 'Compound Extract of Snart-Weed.' As soon as I had taken the first bottle I could see that the medicine was helping me. I had disease of internal organs with bronchitis and catarrh. I also used the local treatment you suggested."

The sluggish liver can be cured by

Ratepayer's Views.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: Please allow me space in your paper to say a few words, which may not be out of season, as the election day is near. It is not my purpose to single out one individual more than another who is aspiring to represent the city of London as mayor and aldermen; and I must say there is great need of reformation in municipal affairs, and it is for the ratepayers to place such men, judiciously to transact the business of the city with economy, as they miston, with a slight shudder. "I shall dream of nothing but that horrible plague-pit for a week. If it were not for La Masque I would not stay another hour in this pest-stricken city."

"Here we are," was Sir Norman's rather inapposite answer, as they entered Piccadilly, and stopped before a large plants, and stopped before a large plants. The stricken city with economy, as they would their own, giving every rate payer the benefit they pay in taxes. Some reforms would be for municipal ownership of all paying concerns, namely, gas plants; electric street cars, waterworks, telephones, etc. The marting of the city with economy, as they would their own, giving every rate-payer the benefit they pay in taxes. improve the city and reduce the taxes to the ratepayer. Another reform is official salaries. Instead of raising salaries let there be competition as any other contract given to the cheapest and best person without favor. Another is to reduce the ward system. We want honest men to discharge their duties for the city's interest. There should be just such a number employed and paid a fair renumeration, and elected by the people. We cannot expect one person to do work for another without pay. No more can the city expect it. such a course was pursued we would find that the men so employed would discharge their duties more faithfully in order to retain their positions. Yours truly

A Request

From Caradoc

To the Editor of The Advertiser: I will ask your indulgence for a small question that directly concerns a goodly number of the ratepayers of the townships of Caradoc and Delaware, and more indirectly every taxpayer in the county of Middlesex, and that question is the building of a bridge across the river between Caradoc and Delaware at what is known as the

Some 25 years ago petitions were circulated and largely signed asking the county council to build a bridge across the river wherever it might be found most convenient, in order that the people of South Caradoc might have more ready access to London market. At that time the principal products of this part of the township (as well as most of the other townships to the west) were wheat, barley, peas, dressed hogs and cordwood, all of which had to be teamed to London for a market.

At that time the county was heavily in debt, and upon that indebtedness was paying a high rate of interest, and although it was generally conceded that the claim of South Caradoc for a bridge was a very just one, the county council did not deem it advisable to still further add to the debt by the construction of another bridge across the river, the result being that no action was taken on the petition.
Shortly after this markets for all

staple farm products were opened up at all the local railroad stations, which did away in a great measure with the long and tedious haul of the then heavy products to London, and so the agita-tion for a bridge was for a time discontinued, but not entirely dead. Of late years there has been a great

change in farm products, more especially in those sections contiguous to the larger markets. The heavy grains grown on the farms, and which constituted the staple crops a few years ago, are now only grown in sufficient quantitles for home consumption, and are mostly converted into pork, beef, butter, cheese and poultry on the farms; while a large area is devoted to or-chards and the various kinds of small

fruits and vegetables. This system of farming necessitates the regular weekly attendance at mar-ket, and since it is "the early bird that gets the worm," it is a very important part of the business that everything possible should be done to expedite the producer in getting his stuff in as early in the day as possible, in order to get the benefit of the first and almost invariably the best market. Imagine then, if you can, how discouraging it is to those of us living in this south part of Caradoc, who, after having driven from two to five miles in the cold, dark mornings of the fall and winter, find ourselves no nearer to the market than when we were at our own homes, and how we would appreciate a convenience that would shorten the day's journey from four to ten miles. Surely it is not to be wondered at that we who are thus unfavorably situated should during the past few years have so earnestly and persistently presented our claims to the county council and to the public generally for what we claim is nothing more than our right. I know that there are many who object to the cost of a bridge, because they think it would benefit such a few people. In this they are much mistaken. There is at the least estimate 3,000 acres of land (and the best farm land in the township at that), the produce of which would ness ever the produce of which would pass over this bridge, were one built. These lands are paying on an average about 71/2 cents per acre per annum to the county, or a sufficient sum to pay all the interest on the cost of a bridge; and not only this, but they have been paying a heavy county rate for 40 years or more, this being the first part of the township settled. We have done our fair share towards the building of about 100 bridges in the county, and while we have a river frontage of 22 miles, or twelve miles in a direct line from the bridge at Delaware to the one at Middlemiss, a longer river boundary than any other township in the county, and yet we are denied this great convenience, which the county commissioner has said would be a direct benefit to every white man living in the south part of the township. Nor is it Caradoc alone that is so much interested in this question. Delaware township would also be very much benefited by a bridge at the Giles site. The road running east from the bridge is the center sideroad in Delaware. There is no gravel on either the central or southern parts of the town-

bridge site on the Giles farm there is immense quantities of gravel, which would be at once made available by the building of a bridge. While we are marketing our butter and eggs and other small products in London, and are seeking a ready access to that point, our Delaware neighbors have found it equally profitable to bring their hogs, sheep and cattle to Mount Brydges, where there is now one of the best markets for all kinds of live stock in Western Ontario; and what a boom it would be to a large what a boom it would be to a large number of Delaware farmers, besides many from South Westminster and Southwold, who make so many trips to this market in the year, if they could get across the river at Giles'.

Although the majority of the present county council are opposed to building a bridge, and annulled the actions of their predecessors in the matter, still we are in hopes that when another election shall have come around

ship, while just at the west end of the

we will not have so many men returned who have pledged their constituents (as some of the present representatives have done) that they would oppose the building of any more county bridges. The districts these men represent have been largely benefited at the expense of the county, and now, when they have nothing further to look for in this direction, they are opposed to in this direction, they are opposed to any expenditure for similar purposes in any other part of the county. We are not looking for any favor in this matter. We are simply asking for what is just, and for what those who are best qualified to express an unbiased opinion say we are certainly entitled to. While all the way down the river from London to Delaware there is a bridge every three miles, and from the Caradoc and Ekfrid town line west there is one every five miles. we conthere is one every five miles, we con-tend that we, with our frontage of twelve miles, are justly entitled to one, and we will not cease in our endeavors

until we get it.

Surely, if it is good policy for our local legislature to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars in aiding railways and in building colonization roads, and our Dominion Government to incur an indebtedness of sixty millions in the last few years in order to facilitate a more ready access to the markets of the world, then it must be proportionally beneficial for the local governing bodies to do what they can in reason to assist all their constituents in marketing their surplus produce to bring the producer and the consumer into as close a communication as it is possible to do. D. C. BRODIE.

NERVOUSNESS.

The Destroyer of Health, Beauty and Happiness—Build Up the System With Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Nothing so hastens old age as nervousness. Beauty fades, wrinkles and careworn looks disfigure the once beautiful face, and the sunny temper becomes soured and irritable. Nignts of sleeplessness are followed by days of worry and fatigue. Everything goes wrong to the victim of nervousness, for the whole system is under the control of the nerves. Paralysis and locomotor ataxia are the usual result, while others suffer from nervous dyspepsia, headaches and body

Rest and quiet is imperative. Learn to control your emotions and avoid everything that excites the nerves. After each meal use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and in two months you will be cured, or so much improved, that you will understand why we have such unbounded confidence in this great nerve restorative.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food makes new red blood and vitalizes the shrivelled, worn-out nerves. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., To-

Singers and speakers pronounce Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Tur-pentine invaluable for throat irritation, hoarseness and coughs.

A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever Dr. T. Felix Gourand's Oriental Cream



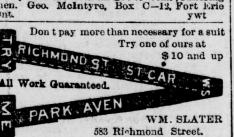
beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 51 years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations.

Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones

street, New York.
For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods
Dealers throughout the United States, Canade and Europe.

FREE TO MEN.

HE writer will send, absolutely free the formula which restored him to vigorous althurter suffering for years from the effects of the folies of youth, which caused a manure of the folies of youth, which caused a manure of the vital forces, and nervous exhaustion. If you are really in need of breatment. I will gladly send the formula free to weak, suffering men. Geo. McIntyre, Box C-12, Fort Erie ywt



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Order of all Chemista, or post free for 1 50 from
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of constantly-growing success talk. That ought A to convince you that there's "something in

Twenty years ago Pearline was a new idea. And no new idea could have come into favor so rapidly and so largely, or would have been so copied and imitated, if it hadn't been a good idea. Pearline saves more, in washing,

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TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS IN THECOUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Province of Ontario,
County of Middlesex,
Said County of Middlesex, and scaled with the corporate scal thereof,
Which warrant bears date the 21st day of November, 1839, and is to me
directed and addressed as the treasurer of the said county, commanding me to levy in accordance with the provisions of "The Assessment Act," in that behalf, on the lands hereinafter mentioned and described, being in the said county, for taxes in arrears thereon respectively and lawful costs, I hereby give notice that unless the said taxes and costs be soo er paid I shall proceed to sell by public auction at the Court House, in the City of London, Ontario, on Wednesday, the Eighth of March, A.D. 1900, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the said lands, or as much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the said taxes and costs and charges in and

Township. Sub- Lot. North Dorchester e pt 1	Street N or Block. of S	ame Original arvey. Lot. Co	R(a) 61/4	Years for Which Taxes Due. 1896 to 99 1895	Am't Taxes Due. \$ 3 41 20 11	Com. and Costs \$2 85 3 10
do The west- heretofor s e corner	erly 34 of the 6 acres e sold for taxes, on of s 1/2.	11 18	R 4%	1895 to 97	5 40	2 86
	e of G. W. Railway,	nepts 1/23 2	3	1896-7-9	4 65	2 85
Village Ailsa Craig 108			1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5	1895 1895 to 98 1895 to 98 1895 to 98	1 98 41 93 23 90 14 67	8 20 2 97
Village of Lucan s pt 96 do 43	Elm street Princess street		(b) 1-5 1-5	1895 to 97 1894 to 98	12 04 60 95	2 90
Village Wardsville 17 do 8	e of Haggerty stree do do	t	(c) ½ (c) ½ (c) ½	1893-4-5-7 1893-4-5-7 1893-4-5-7	3 70 3 71 3 70	2 85

All the lands herein mentioned are patented. (a) "SR" means south of River Thames. (b) Mrs. Boland's. (c) Robert Morrison's. First published in the London Advertiser on November 30th, 1899.

A. M. McEVOY, Treasurer of Middlesex County.

A Quick **Breakfast!**

You come down to breakfast in & hurry-you want it QUICK. Tillson's Pan-Dried Rolled Oats contain all the nourishing elements that will start the day right with you and sustain you well 'till dinner time. Eat them for better health and strength-the rich, nut-

Tillson's Pan-Dried Rolled Oats

you never get "tired of." "A Quick Breakfast," and without the harm that quick eating usually brings. Pan-Dried Rolled Oats digest easily, and they nourish quickly. Ask your grocer for them.

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Free Cure For Men.

Railways and Navigation

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route."

New Year Excursions -AT-Single Fare for Round Trip.

Tickets will be issued Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. 1 good to return Jan. 2, and at Fare and One-Third for round trip, going Dec. 29, 30, 31 and Jan. 1, good to return Jan. 3, and to points West of Detroit, Mich., Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. 1, good to return Jan. 2.

To Teachers and Students—On presentation of certificates signed by principal, tickets

Fare and One-Third for round trip, going Dec. 9 to 31, good to return not later than Jan. 17. JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent. O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships, for Liverpool, Calling at Moville. Liverpool, Calling at Moville.

From From From Portland. Halifax Parisian Jan. 6 Jan. 7 Numidian. Jan. 7. Liverpool direct Californian Jan. 20 Jan. 21

*Carries first cabin passengers only.
From New York to Glasgow — State of Nebraska, Dec. 21.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, \$50 and upwards. Second cabin \$35. Steerage, \$22 50 and \$23 50. New York to Glasgow. First cabin, \$45 and upwards. Second cabin \$35 Steerage, \$23 50. Reduction on first and second cabin return tickets. London agents—E. De la Hooke, T. R. Parker, F. B. Clarke.

On and after Sunday, Oct. 16, 1869, the

trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connection with Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except on Saturday, at 7:30 p.m., for Hall fax, N. S., St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces.

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

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Riviere du Loup at 6:00 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, and Levis at 4:35 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10:10 p.m. Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Buffet cars on Local Ex-

Marttime Express. Buffet cars on Local Express.

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

THE LAND OF BIG GAME.

The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the great game regions of Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest hunting grounds for moose, deer, caribou and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geesa, duck, brant and other fowl common to this part of the continent. For information as to game in New Brunswick, send for a copy of "Rod and Gun."

Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand "Rod and Gun."
Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand
Trunk system, at Union Station, Toronto, and
at the office of the General Traveling Agent.
William Robinson, General Traveling Agent,
93 York street, Rossin House Block, Toronto.
H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 148 St
James street, Montreal.

Railways and Navigation

FRAND TRUNK BALLWAY 1900.

Single first-class fare, good going Dec. 30 and 31, 1899, Jan. 1, 1900, valid to return until Jan. 2, 1900. Single first-class fare and one-third, good going Dec. 29, 30 and 31, 1899, and Jan. 1, 1900, valid to return until Jan. 3, 1900. Between all stations in Canada on Grand Trunk Railway system. From Grand Trunk stations in Canada to Detroit and Port Huron. From Grand Trunk stations in Canada to but not from Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N. Y. Christmas school vacation—Single first-class fare and one-third (on surrender of certificate) from Dec. 9 to 31 inclusive, valid to return until Jan. 17, 1900.

E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., "Clock" corner. M. C. DICKSON, Dist. Pass. Agent,

CANADIAN

NEW YEAR'S RATES.

Return tickets will be sold as follows: General Public-Single first-class fare, going Dec. 30, 31, 1899, Jan. 1, 1900; returning until Jan. 2, 1900. Single first-class fare and one-third, going Dec. 29, 30 and 31, 1899. and Jan. 1, 1900; returning until Jan. 3, 1900.

Teachers and Students—On surrender of certificate simple by minimal single first class. Teachers and Students—On surrender of certificate signed by principal, single first-class fare and one third, going Dec. 9 to 31, 1899, returning until Jan. 17, 1900.

Between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor and east, to and from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Detroit, Mich., and to, but not from, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., and Buffalo, N. Y.

A. H. NOTMAN, A.G.P.A., 1 King street cast, Toronto.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Pass. Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner of Richmond.



New Year Holidays

to U. S. Points. Round trip tickets will be sold Dec. 23, 24, 25.

30, 31, 1899, and Jan. 1, 1900, good going only on date of sale, good returning from destination up to and including Jan. 2, 1900, over the Canadian Facific, London and west, to points, Deadian Facine, London and west, to points, De-troit and west in Central Passenger Association territory, north of Ohio River, including Louis-ville; east of Lake Michigan; also east of and including cities, Chicago, Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Hannibal and St. Louis to Detroit. THOS. R. PARKER, city passenger agent. 61 Dundas, corner Richmond.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

S.S. GERMANIC, Jan. 3...... Noon S.S. OCEANIC, Jan. 24....... Noon S.S. TEUTONIC, Jan. 31...... Noon

*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers.

*In consequence of the British Government chartering steamers, there will be no sailings on Jan. 10 and 17. Rates as low as by any first-class line.

Berths secured by wire if desired. De La Hooke. Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner