

London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO.

London Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The Ontario Government Safe.

The opening in North Perth some-what clears the political atmosphere in Ontario. It is a foregone conclusion that Mr. Brown will win the bye-election. South Renfrew is also conceded to the Liberals. This would yield a majority of four for the Government, even if no more seats are vacated by the election courts. It would not be a wide margin, and the position of Liberal whip in the Legislature would be no sinecure, but the Government could work along on it fairly well, and it would grow. This may sound like counting chickens before they are hatched, but every candid Conservative must admit that the probabilities in a bye-election, Dominion or Provincial, favor the party in power. There is nothing to applaud in this tendency—both sides have suffered from it—but we are simply stating a fact which our friends of the Opposition know they are "up against."

Under the present conditions two or three seats mean all the difference between stable government and the turmoil of another general election, which might result no more decisively than the last one. A long period of political uncertainty and confusion would be injurious to the Province. Under the party system, an administration should be firmly seated, so that it can push its measures with vigor and confidence, without being unduly harassed by the Opposition. There is danger alike in an Opposition being too powerful or too weak. When the Government's majority is precarious, the Opposition is tempted to resort to obstructive tactics, and public business is impeded. When the Government's majority is too large the Opposition is apt to be indifferent and inefficient. A skilled parliamentarian like Mr. Ross, with a majority of four in the Ontario Legislature, would be master of the situation, but his path would be smoother if he had, say, six or seven votes to the good. The prospects are that he will have as large a majority as had Mr. Hardy at the first session of the House after the general election of 1895. Mr. Ross has done well to sit tight and await developments.

The City Shade Trees.

The work of marking out shade trees, to be pruned or removed, has been wisely deputed to a committee of citizens—Dr. Bethune, Mr. Saunders and Mr. Fox—who have made a study of tree life. We hope this will lead to some permanent arrangement. No city on the continent can show a finer profusion of shade trees than London, but there is no intelligent system of tree planting or conservation. The care of the parks and the shade trees should be entrusted to a special committee, under the financial control of the city council. We have no doubt there are several gentlemen, members of the Horticultural Society, who would be willing to serve on such a committee, and give it the benefit of their expert advice. The value of shade trees to a city is not as fully realized as it ought to be. Dr. Wm. A. Merrill, of Cornell University, who has studied the shade trees in many cities in Europe and America, has just issued a pamphlet on the subject. He points out that trees add to the healthfulness of a city by cooling and purifying the air. Besides cutting off the direct and reflected rays of the sun, foliage exercises a marked effect on the temperature by evaporating large quantities of water from its surface, and the reduction of the temperature in this way is greatest on dry, hot days, when it is most needed. Leaves also absorb impure and hurtful gases and manufacture the oxygen needed by animals for respiration. Circulation of the air, due to unequal temperature, is likewise promoted by trees properly pruned and arranged. While the air of basements and cellars is rendered less humid by the removal of surplus water from the surrounding soil through the medium of roots and foliage. Deciduous trees seen specially designed to shield our sidewalks from the glare of the sun in summer and to expose them to its warmth in winter. Trees give pleasure as well as comfort and health. They soften the hard lines and add attractive forms and colors to the monotony of buildings. Their bright green foliage is eagerly watched for in the spring, and the changing colors are a constant source of pleasure in autumn. The most attractive cities are those in which well-shaded streets and beautiful parks are most abundant.

Newfoundland May Fail.

The Boston Herald hears that the proposed treaty between Newfoundland and the United States has been shelved owing to the opposition of the senators from Massachusetts. Two reasons are given for their attitude. One is that the Republican party is averse to any reciprocity legislation at this juncture, as it would open up the tariff question and give the tariff reformers an opportunity to attack the Dingley schedule all along the line. Another reason is the opposition of the handful of Gloucester fishermen who naturally want to shut out Newfoundland competition. "It has been our

experience," says the Herald, "that if some little interest or some little locality raises a protest against the carrying out of a broad policy of state and national commercial development, our senators hear this protest as though it were uttered in tone of thunder, and instantly array themselves in defense of special interests, and to this extent in opposition to the general good. There is not the shadow of a doubt that a liberal trade treaty with Newfoundland would be of enormous advantage to the manufacturing and commercial interests of this state." In this case Canada would profit by the under-headed Dingleyism of the United States Senate. In return for the free admission of fish to the United States market, Newfoundland proposed to give American fishermen free bait and to admit a limited list of American foodstuffs and manufactures on a preferential basis. This would deprive Canada of a powerful lever in the settlement of the Atlantic fisheries question, and would be a serious discrimination against Canadian millers who have a large market in Newfoundland. If the island colony fails to make a bargain with the United States, as seems likely, the movement in favor of union with the Dominion will be greatly strengthened. Let us hope the United States will be sufficiently stupid to reject Newfoundland's overtures.

First blood for Ross!

Mr. Whitney is not so sure now that a coalition wouldn't be a good thing.

North Perth Liberals will do it up Brown next time.

North Perth will be a sort of skeleton at the Whitney feast here next month.

Some of the Irish members are not parliamentary in their manners, but Ireland has secured a good deal by a chronic kick.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy advocates a duty to keep American lead products out of Canada, and develop the lead industry at home. This argument was presented to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and was very coolly received. Why? Because many manufacturers use lead and want it at the lowest price. A duty on lead would be a direct tax upon them. They don't believe in protection for the other fellow when it hurts them.

Mr. Gault, president of the Dominion Cotton Company, is one of the leaders in the agitation for a higher tariff. The Moncton, N. B., Transcript flouts him as follows:

"In Moncton Mr. Gault's mill has within a year increased considerably its plant, and it is run largely on orders given by American dealers, and its output stamped with American brands is shipped to China, sold there as American cottons in competition with the world. Yet Mr. Gault wishes us to believe that his firm cannot compete in Canada with a fairly high tariff. It looks as if Mr. Gault were imposing upon Mr. Tarte's credulity."

The spring trade number of the Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal gives ample evidence in its one hundred and fifty pages of the marked prosperity of the shoe and leather trades in Canada. Its contents are not only replete with information of value to the trades represented, but of interest to Canadians at large, as affording evidence of the marvelous development in the production of fine leather and shoes in this country. A descriptive article, profusely illustrated, is devoted to the methods followed by Canadian tanneries in the manufacture of upper leather. Another six pages are devoted to the Goodyear welt, which has now superseded the hand-sewn shoe. The Journal has apparently gone to considerable trouble and expense in demonstrating the fact that leather and shoes are being made in Canada equal in style, make and finish to anything imported from the United States or elsewhere.

Transportation.

["Washington Star.]
"So dey convicted dat feller dat was swinging a high society bluff so as to lift jewelry," said Plodding Pete.
"Yes," answered Meandering Mike, "he's got his prison clothes on now. He's changed him from a social lion into a zebra."

"The Only Good Indian Is a Dead Indian."

["Atlantic Monthly.]
So there he lies, redeemed at last! His knees drawn tense, just as he fell And shrieked out his soul in a battle-vell.
One hand with the rifle still clutched fast, One stretched straight out, the fingers clenched.
In the knotted roots of the sun-bleached grass; His head flung back on the tangled mass.
Of ravens, with war-plumes wreathed Awry and torn; the painted face Still forward turned, the white teeth bare.
'Twixt the livid lips, the wide-eyed glare The bronze cheek gaped by battle-trace In dying rage rent fresh apart—
A strange expression for one all good— Where the lead Evangel clef his heart. So there he lies, at last made whole, Regenerate! Christ rest his soul!

"Bobs" Not Available.

["Chicago Record-Herald.]
Lord Roberts is coming to this country. Young ladies who are unacquainted with the history of the noble lord may be informed that he is married and doesn't need money.

Lots of Praise, Little Cash.

["Savannah News.]
There is both humor and pathos in the plaint of the Boer generals that they "are getting plenty of cheers, but little money." In Europe, all during the war in South Africa continental Europe was ever ready to applaud the magnificent prowess shown by the Boer fighters, but the sympathy and encouragement ended at that. Neither

The Days Gone By.

(James Whitcomb Riley.)
O, the days gone by! O, the days gone by! The apple in the orchard, and the path-way through the rye; The chirrup of the robin, and the whistle of the quail.
As he piped across the meadows, sweet as any nightingale,
When the bloom was on the clover, and the blue was in the sky,
And every happy heart brimmed over—in the days gone by.
In the days gone by when my naked feet were tripped
By the honeysuckle tangles where the water-lilies dipped,
And the ripples of the river lipped the moss along the brink,
Where the placid-eyed and lazy-footed cattle came to drink.
And the tilting snipe stood fearless of the trout, and waggon every,
And the splashing of the swimmer, in the days gone by.
O, the days gone by! O, the days gone by! The music of the laughing lily, the luster of the moon, the glow of the fire,
The childish faith in fairies and Aladdin's magic ring—
The simple soul-reposing, glad belief in everything.
For life was like a story, holding neither sob nor smile, the golden glory of the days gone by.

friends and supporters of nearly half a century took the heart out of us. We looked in each other's faces with dismay, and felt that choking sensation which tries to conceal a bitter disappointment. You all know the history of the convention of Feb. 25. On the evening of the 24th we called as large an executive of our women together as we could, and after thoroughly thrashing out the details of the prohibition kites, with its cumbersome tail, we came to the conclusion that the most sensible thing to do was to repudiate—not the kite itself, but its appendage.

Cut No Ice.

["Hamilton Herald.]
A Winnipeg paper says that Mr. Borden's tour was "a sabre cut in water." As Mr. Borden got through before frost set in, what the paper means is, perhaps, that he cut no ice.

Sympathy.

["Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Ah," said Mr. Chollyboy, after sneezing, "I have a terrible cold in my head."
"How you must suffer," she answered, "not being used to having anything there."

Don't Wait.

["S. E. Klier.]
The world will find worth out, they say, But don't you sit and wait, my boy; They say each dog will have his day, But don't you sit and wait, my boy. Some day when you are old and gray The world may think 'tis time to lay Rewards upon your pile, my boy, But don't you sit and wait, my boy.

The world's intentions may be kind, But don't you sit and wait, my boy; For worth that waits is hard to find, So don't you sit and wait, my boy. The world may turn, some day, inclined To cheer the worth that lags behind, That through long years has hoped and pined— But don't you sit and wait, my boy.

A Case of Jolly.

["Toronto Star.]
For their own reasons, the Conservatives have long represented Mr. Tarte as "master of the Administration," and, for his own sake, let us hope that they have not jolled him into his present position by this line of dattery.

His Superior.

["Cleveland Plaindealer.]
"Do you believe in the equality of the sexes?"
"Yes, I do. But I wouldn't like my wife to know it."

ONTARIO W.C.T.U. IN CONFERENCE

Shortcomings of Temperance Workers Pointed Out.

THE REFERENDUM CRITICISED

President Mrs. McKee Said Political Considerations Silenced Temperance Workers.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union opened in the Metropolitan Church yesterday morning, with a fair attendance. Mrs. S. G. E. McKee, of Exeter, occupied the chair. In her presidential address, Mrs. McKee severely criticised the condition of the referendum, and blamed the politicians among the prohibitionists for accepting the referendum. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Jarvis Street Baptist Church.

Rev. Charles Deacon conducted a conference on law enforcement. He started by saying that he did not believe in license law. Nothing would do but the ultimate aim of temperance work, prohibition. He pointed out that nine-tenths of the license law is prohibition. He urged the W. C. T. U. to send their complaints of non-enforcement of the law to the department in Toronto. In reference to the alleged fraudulent censuses for license purposes, Mr. Deacon said that the commissioners convicted and brought about a fraudulent census. In nearly every case the census was simply a fraud. Mrs. Britton, of Gananoque, provincial treasurer, stated that the referendum affected work among lumbermen was more satisfactory than last year's. The total receipts for the year were \$3,441, disbursements \$3,458, balance \$182. The fees received were \$1,313, and the total amount subscribed for lumbermen was \$1,412.

MRS. MCKEE'S ADDRESS.
Mrs. McKee read an address of some length as president of the union. In it she said, after touching upon the various activities of the union and upon the conditions attending the referendum, and the fact that the union had published the result of the voting among the executive board in opposition to the holding of a referendum: "Had the organized prohibitionists of this province exhibited at this juncture the common sense applied to ordinary business transactions they would have adopted a similar policy, rallied public sentiment against this device of a Government driven, so far as the temperance issue was concerned, to its last ditch, and there would have been no referendum. But, alas! they failed us. Silence, hesitation, inaction, prevailed. The Government naturally accepted the failure to protest as a practical concession, and the compromise so long outlined in the papers took definite form. The Manitoba bill, which is all we could expect under confederation and an excellent measure, was prepared for submission at the polls, and the vote was hampered and clouded by conditions which would make success most difficult.
"Prohibition would still be an ignis fatuus, to be chased still farther into the room of muddy politics or strangled by the dictum of the liquor interests. That a Government whose premier was a vice-president of the Ontario Alliance and a lifelong professed prohibitionist could so play with the honest sentiments of moral reformers and the

Where the placid-eyed and lazy-footed cattle came to drink.
And the tilting snipe stood fearless of the trout, and waggon every,
And the splashing of the swimmer, in the days gone by.
O, the days gone by! O, the days gone by! The music of the laughing lily, the luster of the moon, the glow of the fire,
The childish faith in fairies and Aladdin's magic ring—
The simple soul-reposing, glad belief in everything.
For life was like a story, holding neither sob nor smile, the golden glory of the days gone by.

STONG CHARGES.
"However, the temperance forces rallied in the pavilion, some 1,500 men and women, but men more than women, representing different parties of Ontario, eager and zealous to give the prohibition cause an onward push. But party spirit was there. They stood shoulder to shoulder with the paid agents of the liquor trade to see to it that no drastic or practical measures were taken; nothing that would hurt the party in power or compromise the party out of power; and so the old Jack-in-the-box was made to move once more to the pull of the magic wires. Resolutions of scathing rebuke were passed, but they accomplished nothing because they fell on shoulders padded by the soft and comforting dollar bills which the Brewers' Association and the License Victuallers' Association and every hotelman from Cornwall to Fort William had promised to contribute in the coming election, as the price for a loaded referendum, doubtfully constitutional and unquestionably unjust. We protested and argued by deputations, but instead of less bricks we made and better straw to do it with we were ordered to make bricks without straw, and instead of modified conditions we were shown how much harder was the hand that imposed the burden. This was done, not only at the dictation of the liquor caucus, but by the clerical consulting physicians of a sick Government, who tried to advise and throw around it the agies of their moral (?) support.

INDEPENDENCE.
"In the present unsettled condition of the Government it is hard to say what may be the outcome, but we who have grown tired of waiting for help for our cause from party politicians are in no doubt as to the course we should go. If we are ever to reach the goal for which we are striving, and see our country legally freed from the liquor curse, we must push the idea of independence in politics and help to augment the number of those who will put principle before party, and be willing to vote on the side of right no matter which party suffers, and stand bravely out for Christian citizenship. We by our pledge and our principles, are in duty bound to support such a movement.
Mrs. Thornley, London, read a report on "Schools of Method."

NEW LIFE NEEDED.
Miss Wiggins reported on "organization." She said that five new unions were formed, 210 new members, 130 honorary members were enrolled at the meetings. The revenue was \$579.50 and expenses \$150.50, leaving a balance of \$429.00. Miss Wiggins said, "I wish that I could report that all the unions were in a satisfactory state. The time has come when we must either put on new life and vigor or die out."
Mrs. Wright read an interesting and encouraging report on "exhortations and faith," showing a great deal of useful work had been done at many fall fairs.
Mrs. McKee welcomed the increase of drinking among women, speaking of the use of liquor at afternoon teas, the sip at the dressmaker's and the use of brandy chocolate as insidious forms of indulgence.

HE CAN PROVE IT

Mr. Chalkier Is Prepared to Substantiate the Truth of the Statements He Has Made.

Housey's Rapids, Ont., Oct. 27.—The Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union of this place, published in the daily papers some time ago, has created quite a sensation and considerable inquiry from those who do not know Mr. Chalkier. His friends are well aware that he would not put his name to any statement that he could not substantiate every particular, and to those who do not know he announces that he is prepared to substantiate the truth of every assertion he made. In the opinion of Mr. George C. Chalkier, of this place, published in the daily papers some time ago, has created quite a sensation and considerable inquiry from those who do not know Mr. Chalkier. His friends are well aware that he would not put his name to any statement that he could not substantiate every particular, and to those who do not know he announces that he is prepared to substantiate the truth of every assertion he made.

Doubles of Kings.

By argument of an ancient proverb there are always on this earth at the same time two human beings who resemble each other in all respects, and a European occultist points out that this is certainly true in the case of rulers.

An old beggar who lives in White-chapel bears, according to him, a startling resemblance to King Edward of England—so startling, indeed, that if the beggar were dressed in royal raiment he could not be distinguished from the real King.

The British ruler, however, is not the only one who has a double. The Czar and the Prince of Wales are wonderfully alike in each other. Indeed, more than one photographer in Europe invariably sells a photograph of the Prince to anyone who asks for a photograph of the Czar.
M. Gerolamo, a photographer, of Salerno, was the double of the late King Humbert of Italy, and so proud of the resemblance was he that he was wonderfully alike in each other. Indeed, more than one photographer in Europe invariably sells a photograph of the Prince to anyone who asks for a photograph of the Czar.
Herr Adolph Hirschfeld, the double of Emperor William of Germany, is by no means proud of the resemblance, and feels very uncomfortable when anyone mistakes him for the Kaiser, for he fears that the latter will frown on him sooner or later and will request him to leave Germany.
M. Bernede, a wealthy gentleman of Lyons, is the living image of King Oscar of Sweden.

Not Yesterday. Neither Today, but Tomorrow Will Commence the

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

BANKRUPT STOCK OF RUNIANS, CARSON & McKEE.

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

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

AWAY DOWN IN PRICE,

as we don't want (if possible) to carry anything back to the new building.

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London's Greatest Carpet Warehouse

Greatest in size, Greatest in volume of stock,
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Greatest in capital,
Greatest in giving the people the best possible value for their money.

OUR ADVICE—Don't buy Carpets until you see the greatest stock and know the right prices.

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

We don't sell cheap-made, low goods, and call them best.

We can sell you Carpets much less than the small dealers can buy them.

Kingsmill's Greatest Carpet Warehouse.

Carling Street, London.

A Canadian Chamberlain.

["Montreal Witness.]
The right man to take the vacant place in the Cabinet, if he can be got, is Mr. Parent, the Chamberlain of Canada. By thorough uprightness and public spirit and great administrative capacity, Mr. Parent has changed Quebec from being a sort of decadent among cities, always making demands upon Government, into a modern and progressive place, the admiration of all who visit it. We say Mr. Parent has done this, because he has been the moving spirit and inspiring force of it, just as Mr. Chamberlain was in the case of his own province. Like his predecessor in the premiership, he has been noted among his fellows for moral rectitude and for the success of his Government. His name has been mentioned among those who are being thought of, and we feel sure that it would prove a tower of strength in the province and would win that province and the Government honor elsewhere. He would, however, be a great loss to the Provincial Legislature.

An extended account of the launching on Oct. 15 of the Roanoke, the first United States gunboat ever built in Japan, is given by the Japan Gazette of Oct. 16. The gunboat is one of the five ordered for service in the Philippine Islands. It was christened by the daughter of Admiral Robly Evans with a bottle of champagne.

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THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1-4 lb tins, labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

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"The Niagara Falls Route."

Montana points.....\$34 to \$39
Salt Lake City.....\$39
Washington points.....\$39.50
British Columbia and California points.....\$42

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TEUTONIC SAILS NOV. 12
CELTIC SAILS NOV. 19
OCEANIC SAILS NOV. 26
MAJESTIC SAILS NOV. 26

Saloon rates from \$10 up. Second saloon from \$6 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derby, \$25 and upwards. Second cabin, \$25 and upwards. Third class, \$15 and upwards. Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

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MONTREAL TO GLASGOW direct—S. S. Sicilian, November 19. First cabin, \$50; second cabin, \$25; third class, \$25.

London agents: E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Hunters' Excursions, 1902.

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FAIR, on Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and Nov. 1, from all stations in Ontario, Sharnbrook, Lake, Windsor, Wingham, Teeswater, Owen Sound and intermediate stations, also Hamilton, to all points, Mattawa to Nepean and Temiskaming, Havelock to Sharnbrook, Lake, inclusive, and points on Canada Atlantic Railway. Tickets good to return until Dec. 13, or until close of navigation, if earlier. Ask your nearest Canadian Pacific agent or copy "Fishing and Shooting" and Sportsman's Map. W. FULTON, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.

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Hunters' Excursions

Oct. 24th to Nov. 1st, 1902.

Round trip tickets will be issued from stations in Canada, Brockville and west, at SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE, valid returning until Dec. 13, 1902 or earlier from lake points if navigation closes before Dec. 13, 1902, to the "HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO," the Sportsman's Paradise—Muskegon Lakes district, Lake of the Woods, Magnetawan River, Lake Nipissing, Severn to North Bay inclusive, Lindsay to Haliburton, Coburns, Parry Sound, Mattawa.

DEER-HUNTING.

Open season, Nov. 1 to 15. Prospects for 1902 equally as good as last season.

Open season, Nov. 1 to 15, and in some districts Oct. 16 to Nov. 15.

Cards showing abstract of Game Laws, illustrated folders and all information from agents, E. DE LA HOOKE, C. F. and T. A. C. F. DE LA HOOKE, depot ticket agent, London.