#### The Reasons Why It Is Better to Drink

# Ceylon GREEN Tea than Japan

Because it is "Pure." Because it is more delicious. Because it is more economical. It is sold in sealed lead packets the same as the celebrated "SALADA" Black Tea. 25c and 40c per pound.

his in a friendly manner, but his words were not quite so friendly.

"You are a tall and a big man," he said, "but you have too much flesh to be very active. I am as tall as you are, and I should say about twice as active and four times as strong. I have also placed my pistol in my pocket, so as to be ready at an instant's notice; and, as my own life is not worth three weeks' purchase in any case, I don't mind taking yours as well, though in the open street and in the open day. So f advise you to take me at once to this Jew, and to take neither to your tongue nor to your heels. It is clear that, wherever the stone may be now, the Jew is at the bottom of the affair. So let me have no more delay, or—" no more delay, or—"
Mr. Grode was of the same opinion—

least, so far as concerned the wisdom submitting to circumstances. The of submitting to circumstances. The count's superior strength was sufficiently proved by the way in which he held his arm, as if in a vise; and he was cowed, besides, and mortified even into feeling himself to be a thief and a cur. Just then an empty hansom cab happened to be passing, which the count hailed. "Get in," he said to Mr. Grode, roughly. "Where to?"

off at a good pace, for the count has taken care to select a cab drawn by a horse something above the average of cab-horses in point of promise, until they arrived at that door in Bow street, Covent Garden, behind which had been performed so many fragmentary scenes of comedies more complex, and of tragedies more deep, than behind even those of the two great theaters that lie within a stone's throw of it, and that profess to represent the history of the English stage. The glories of the latter must yield to those of that theater whose door-keepers are the Metropolitan Police, and whose stage manager is the magistrate sitting in the small court on the other side of the way. aken care to select a cab

way.

Besides this door, as if they were playbills, hung advertisement of lost children abscending swindlers, and rewards bills, hung advertisement of lost children, absconding swindlers, and rewards for the apprehension of murderers; and two policemen were standing talking to each other idly at the door. To these Mr. Grode, under the direction of his captor, addressed himself. He had had some intention of asking for their assistance on his own behalf, but the count never ceased to retain his arm, even in never ceased to retain his arm, even in descending from the cab, while the pressure of the pistol barrel, which he still

sure of the pistol barrel, which he still felt upon his forehead, served as a magic seal to bind his will.

After some little delay, and a good deal of trouble, they were conducted to the cell of Nathan Levi.

"Here you are, sir," said the policeman who acted as their guide. "I've seen a good many ugly customers and a good many queer customers in my day, but this here Jew is the ugliest and the queerest of them all, and that's saying a good deal. He has been wise enough to hold his tongue, though; and it's my belief as the jails would have precious little to do if parties would hold their tongues when they're took. He hasn't said a word since he's been in, but just said a word since he's been in, but just sat down on that bench where you see him now. Levi, here's two gentlemen to see you."

two visitors looked towards the bench that formed the whole furniture of the cell in which the prisoner had to wait till next morning. Nathan Levi was sitting upon it, or, rather, half lying upon it, as, according to the constable, he had sat ever since he had been in custody; but he seemed to have grown deaf as well as dumb.

CHAPTER XXII. How, indeed, should he have been anything else but dumb? Men cry out with pain, but are for the most part silent pain, but are for the most part silent when they have received a mortal blow. And what blow can be more mortal than this, that a man should in one moment of time discover that he has, to the utmost of his power, sacrificed himself, body and life and soul, to what he considered absolutely beautiful, and absolutely true, and that the object of his sacrifice was all the while a gross and obvious lie, that he might himself have laid bare at any moment had he not been self-deceived. The case is all the laid bare at any moment had he not been self-deceived. The case is all the stronger when the man is of a coarse and harrow nature which has hitherto caused him to live only for selfish and sordid ends, and when the idol for which he has given up his natural life is the first and only idea of infinite truth and infinite beauty that has ever been borne first and only idea of infinite truth and infinite beauty that has ever been borne in upon his soul. Still harder and more terrible still is the blow, when not only is the idol some tangible and visible is the fdol some tangible and visible thing, appealing to the eye and to the touch, as well as to the spirit, but is of touch, as well as to harmonize the old such a nature as to harmonize the old and sordid life with the life that is new

and sublime.

The hosts of glorious spirits, the divine visions, the universal songs that he had supposed to be the work of the jewel fairies of the Great Emeraid of Landshap had thus proved to be work. Kandahar, had thus proved to be mock-ing dreams of his own miserable soul over a piece of paste worth eighteen-pence. Yes, that eighteenpence was not the most painless part of the sting, and made his soil's tragedy still more ter-rible by mocking it with farce, covering despair itself with contempt and shame ith ridicule.

What to a lover is his mistress, what

What to a lover is his mistress, what to a patriot is his country, what to a martyr is his god—such had this thing been to Nathan Leti. For its sake he had delivered himself up, rejoicing in the sacrifice, to the giants of Poverty and Scorn, and to the commission of that nameless and unnatural sin that consists in a man denying and casting off that common human nature which gives him the name and duties of a man. By the possession of what he had deemed to be the very incarnation of yealth, he had been king, high priest—say, the universe itself had been his



The Emera, d

The Emera, d

of Kandahar

of Kandahar

CHAPTER XXI.

The count drew Mr. Grode's arm within pis in a friendly manner, but his words were not quite so friendly.

"You are a tall and a big man," he said, "but you have too much flesh to be very active. I am a ge tall as year. eas—ne would have carried it with him to the stake rather than let it go into other hands. And yet, fool that he had been, he had parted with it for the sake of a word and smile, only to learn that he had already thrown away all his wor-ship and all his love, even his whole self, upon what was in truth for less for snip and all his love, even his whole seif, upon what was, in truth, far less, far more worthless, than the emptiest dream that ever passed for a moment across his erazy brain. He might, at least, have been left to his self-delusion; but even that baseless support he had cut away with his own hands.

There is a great deal in all this that is comic enough and even ridiculous enough. The idea of a hideous old money-lender who could not open his lips without committing high treason against the English tongue, who was cursed from his cradle with the most unpoetic and contemptible of all the passions—that of greed—who had not a thought or feeling that was not of self alone, bowing down like any slave to romnace before a toy because it represented to him the whole beauty of the universe, and then waking to despair be-There is a great deal in all this that sented to fifth the whole beauty of the universe, and then waking to despair because it turned out to be only eighteenpence, and finding it no longer beautiful because it was no longer true, is certainly somewhat grotesque for tragedy. But—well I need necessarily ly somewhat grotesque for tragedy. But —well, I need not continue; the reader will know as well as I what I would say. I real life things are tragic to a man's own self almost exactly in proportion as they are grotesque to others.

He did not take into account his hideousness; he did not think of himself as that stock-subject for sareasm a moneyousness; he did not think of himself as that stock-subject for sarcasm, a moneylender; he did not know that his bad grammar and his Hebrew accent were food for foolish laughter; he was not ashamed of his greed any more than the profligate is ashamed of his more poetical though equally contemptible passions. He did not despise his own instinct of the did not despise his own instinct of self-love; if he had thought about it at all, he would have considered it as an instinct in which all men shared. He did not regard as a mere toy a jewel worth six millions of pounds. And so he could not, as a wise man should do, laugh at the vanity of his dream and let it go. Though but a dream, it had left its effect behind—the terrible effects of a reaction of honeless remores. left its effect behind—the terrible effects of a reaction of hopeless remorse. But, worst of all, the self-evolved spirits which he had fondly believed to be the immortal genii of truth and of beauty did not, because their secret was discovered, cease their song. They but took their true guise, and in the place of the fewel, fairies stood forth in the shape of mocking imps, fashioned in his own image, to din their chorus into his ears, so that he could see no other sight and hear no other sound. How should he speak to the constables of Bow street about these things? While they regarded him as a sullen criminal, he was, in truth, wandering about wildly in that region of hell wherein a metal. truth, wandering about wildly in that region of hell wherein a man's lost illuregion of hell wherein a man's lost illusions and perished dreams play the part of the Eumenides. And so did his lost illusions and perished dreams scourge him with snakes for thongs, while the accusations of old Judith, more true than she had known, pierced him like arrows, and the face of Felicia looked on him once more, but without a word and without a smile—the face of a messenger of truth, indeed, whose touch had disenchanted the palace of his especial disenchanted the palace of his especial Morgana, but not that of a messenger of mercy any more.

We have led thee from earthy places. We have borne thee to heights afar; We have taught thee what the grace is Of the sun, and moon, and star; We have brought thee before the faces Of impossible things that are.

We have given to thy sight the seeing Of more than the soul may see;
We have given to thy life the being
Of more than a man may be;
We have given to thy hands the freeing
Of life from mortality.

We have lured thee unto a heaven Than heaven itself more fair; Unto thee have we given The kingdoms of the air, And all the planets seven, And the round world everywhere.

We have throned thee on hills Elysian, And o'er gods have crowned thee; We have fed thee with the vision Of more than may ever be; We have mocked thee with derision, And huried thee into the sea!

I do not, of course, mean to say that Nathan Levi heard these very words in his ears. But something to their effect he did hear, and a great deal more besides. And even as one dominant note had run through the whole music of his transcendent dreams and blent them all into one harmony, so now through the terrible music of his waking ran the same one note—the same, only changed into bitterness—

We have mocked thee with derision, And hurled thee into the sea!

No wonder, then, that the constable No wonder, then, that the constable had doubted the perfect sanity of his prisoner; though it by no means follows that a man is mad because he hears and sees what other men may not hear or see. So absorbed was he in his self contempt and in the disappointment of his soul that he neither saw nor heard the entrance of his visitors. The Count had, in his impatience, to shake him by the shoulders before he could be roused to consciousness. Even then he was only roused into torpor.

[To be Continued.]

SLANG CAUGHT AT ITS SOURCE. It is not often that the origin of a slang expression can be traced, and when its pretended pedigree is related it usually has the sound of inherent improbability. An expression her many times at the horse show was An expression heard give a horse the gate." It means that the judges decided that the horse was impossible as a competitor for the prize offered and ordered him out of the ring. And already this expression has been heard several times outside. One girl was heard to say to another: "I thought George and Sally were going to hit it off, but for some reason she gave him the gate." Girls in such cases used to give mittens, but the new expression has superseded the

HE WAS PUZZLED. The new clerk called for a number "O-o! Goo-o-goo-oo!" came the re-

"What the duce is that?" he asked, staring blankly around. that's the telephone girl with a mouth full of hairpins telling you that the line is in use," explained the old

One million miles is the "length" of an American locometive's life.

## THE WORLD

HOCKEY.

PORT ELGIN WON.

Port Elgin, Ont., Dec. 27.—The opening game of the Northern Hockey League was played here last evening with Walkerton. The puck was faced by the president of the league, Harry H. Hilker, of Port Elgin, before a large crowd. At half time the score was 6 to 0 in favor of the home team, and by the time the bell rang at the finish they had succeeded in adding 10 more, making the score 16 to 0. The ice was heavy.

FISTIC. PORT ELGIN WON. FISTIC.

RYAN AFTER JEFFRIES.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 27.—Tommy Ryan, once a prize fighter, but now in business in Kansas City, brought suit here yesterday against James J. Jeffries to recover \$1,000, which he alleges is due him for training the world's champion for his fight with James J. Corbett at Coney Island in 1899. The papers were served on Jeffries while he was in a Turkish bath. Ryan in his petition says he rendered the services expected of him, and that the service is reasonably worth \$2,500. Of this amount Ryan says Jeffries paid him \$1,500 in three different installments, and that \$1,000 is still due, for which amount he asks judgment. RYAN AFTER JEFFRIES.

TURF.

TOD SLOAN TO RIDE AGAIN: New York, Dec. 27.—According to the Journal and American, Tod Sloan will be seen in the saddle again on the Metropolitan turf next spring. He has received assurances that the English Jockey Club will restore him to that standing within a few weeks with the standing within a few weeks, with the stipulation, however, that he is to ride no more in England.

AT NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, La., Dec. 27.—Prairie Dog, Balm of Gilead and Fleuron were the winning favorites yesterday. Coburn rode four winners. The stewards have suspended Jockey L. Smith, pending an investigation of his riding at this meeting. Weather clear and warm; track fast

First race, 1 mile, selling-Prairie Dog 1, Hop Scotch 2, Precurser 3. Time, 1:42. Second race, 5 furlongs—Balm of Glead 1, Pyrrho 2, Siphon 3. Time, 1:01½. Third race, 6 furlongs—Fleuron 1, Velma Clark 2, Clara David 3. Time, 1:13½.

Fourth race, handicap, 7 furlongs—Alard 1, If You Dare 2, Semicolon 3. Time, 1:27.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Myth 1. Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Myth 1, Prince Real 2, Moroni 3, Time, 1:42, Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Monos 1, Balloon 2, Shut Up 3, Time,

YONKERS RACE TRACK SOLD. New York, Dec. 27.—The Empire City race track, in Yonkers, was sold at public sale yesterday to Frank Farrell for

SKATING.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP The CHAMPIONSHIP.

Toronto, Dec. 27.—The champion skater, Fred J. Robson, received the following letter yesterday from Leslie H. Boyd, of Montreal, honorary secretary of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, in connection with the forthcoming championship races: "It is the intention of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada to contribute the sum of \$150 towards the expenses of sending competitors to the championship races at New York in February next. The competitors who will be selected as representatives will be chosen from the winners of the different races at the local meeting of the Montreal Skating Club, which will be held, I believe, about the week before the date fixed for the championship races at New York. On account of this generous offer on the part of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, I have been asked, on behalf of the M. A. A. Skating Rink Club, to notify all those who intend entering for such championship races." Robson will accept the invitation. He is already in Toronto, Dec. 27 .- The champion skater, championship races." Robson will accept the invitation. He is already in good condition, and has his great speed with his always.

#### THOMAS ADAIR DEAD

Was Reeve of Southampton—Served in the Red River Expedition.

Toronto, Dec. 27.—The death occurred on Wednesday, at his residence, 167 Bloor street west, of Mr. Thomas Adair, an old and respected resident of Toronto, and for many years a conspicuous figure in the life of the Province. Mr. Adair was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1826, and came to Canada with his father's family. He settled first in the County of Peterboro', and removed a few years later to the County of Bruce. He settled in Southampton, and resided there for many years, removing to Toronto about 22 years ago. By occupation he was a contractor. For some years he had lived in retirement.

Mr. Adair was active in public life. He was for many years Reeve of Southampton, and sat as a member of the County Council when Huron and Bruce were united. For years after the separation he was in the County Council of Bruce. He selved his country as a soldier during the Fenian raid of 1866, and joined the Red River expedition, under Colonel now Lord Welseley, in 1870. He was quartermester of the Ontario battalion in that expedition, and ultimately attained the rank of Major in the militia. He was a life-long Reformer, and was a man of genial and social



There's many a cause for headache. Men are not often troubled by headaches. When they are it is generally due to biliousness or indigestion. But women have headaches which seem peculiar to their sex, frequent nervous throbbing headaches. Does it not seem as if such headaches reculiar to women must be at headaches peculiar to women must be at once related to womanly disease? Women who suffer with diseases peculiar to the sex do not realize the drain of vital strength and nerve force they undergo as a consequence of disease. It is this which causes the familiar headaches of

sick women. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures such headaches by curing the cause—irregularity, weakening drains, inflammation, ulceration or female weakness. "Favorite Prescription" invigorates and tones up the entire system, en-

ates and tones up the entire system, encourages the appetite, quiets the nerves and gives refreshing sleep.

"I was troubled with congestion of the uterus and female weakness for five years," writes Mrs. Robt. Kerwin, of Albert, Hastings Co., Ont. "Was so weak and nervous I could hardly do any work. Had severe pain in back, also dizziness and pain in head. My heart would beat so hard and fast at times I would have to sit still till I got all right again. But after taking four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and one of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' I felt entirely well. I also used one box of 'Lotion Tablets' and one of 'Suppositories' as directed. All the symptoms of my trouble have disappeared and I am completely cured. I thank you for your kind advice and your medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.

nature, singing the old Scotch songs with great spirit. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Mr. Adair was twice married, and leaves a widow and ten children. Several of his children were unable to be present at his deathbed, among them being two sons in Dawson City, a daughter in California and a married daughter, widow of the late Donald Sinclair, formerly Registrar of Bruce.

The Progress of

Labor Arbitration.

[N. Y. Evening Post.] A very important step toward the settlement of labor troubles in country was taken last evening in the appointment of a permanent commit-tee to consider methods of treating such difficulties as they may arise in the future. This was a result of the meeting of the National Civic Federation, which has been in session in this city during the present week, and has been attended by the leading representatives of organized labor and by a number of the largest employers of labor in the country, and whose proceedings have been reported from day to day in the press. The motion for standing committee was made by Mr. Sargent, the chief of Locomotive Firemen, and was supported by Mr. Gom-pers, Mr. Mitchell, and other wellknown leaders of workingmen's organizations, as well as Senator Hanna, Mr. Schwab, and other employers. The standing committee consists of an equal number from either side, and a chosen number of citizens, who are neither employers nor employed, but whose reputation guarantees their impartiality, as well as their mental equipment and fitness for this kind of

Holding, as we do, that this is the right road towards industrial peace, we do not expect that all labor difficulties will be put to rest, or that strikes will soon disappear from the land. In the nature of things, differences between employers and employed must arise. The progress of industry causes inequalities. The distribution of the joint product of labor and capital which is fair and satisfactory to both sides today becomes unfair after a time. Prices change. The wages of any given period may bring to the wage-earner less of consumable goods after a while. The earnings of the employer may increase so that he ought to pay more. They may decline to a point where he must pay less, or stop altogether. Wages and profits are in a state of flux and reflux. Not only are they changing relatively to each other all the time, but some trades actually go out of existence. Canalboating, for example, once the principal mode of transportation in the country, has disappeared from some of the states entirely, and in others lingers only in a comatose condition. The whaling industry, which once employed large fleets, is now barely alive. Already we are wondering whether the manufacture of submarine cables and overhead telegraph wires may not be superseded by a system of wireless electric communication. Nature does not allow industry to

unrest, and always will be. The conflict between them will always continue, and, paradoxical as it may seem, ought to continue. Capital will grasp all that it can get, and labor must fight for its rights, or lapse into servitude. This is the testimony of the ages. The true interest of the human es in the equalization of opportunities and rewards, and to this end all public effort should be directed. That the movement inaugurated is in the right direction may be inferred from the fact that it looks to the instruction and guidance of public opinion quite as much as to the settlement of disputes between employers and employed. If the gentlemen named as the standing committee accept the task assigned to them, they will assume a great responsibility, but the fruits of their labor will be of core the fruits of their labor will be of cor-responding value to the country. It can hardly happen that a committee so constituted should fail in any given case to satisfy public opinion that its decision is the best and most equitable one possible under the circumstances. It is true that the decisions so rendered will not be binding in law. This is not a plan for compulsory arbitration. It is a voluntary and advisory tribunal, but its judgments, if accepted by public opinion as impartial, and as based upon intelligent investigation, will be just as valid as

stagnate. The relations of labor and capital have always been in a state of

those of a court of law, and as easily The plan proposed bears resemblance to the courts of conciliation and arbitration which prevail in the north of England. The history of those voluntary tribunals was compiled and published by the department of labor at Washington, in its bulletin of May, 1900, and the happy results were made the subject of editorial treatment in our columns at that time. Of course such men as compose the standing comittee appointed here cannot be expected to drop their own proper business and take up all cases of strikes or lockouts that arise, but they can organize a system of dealing with individual cases on the north-of-England plan, or devise one which they may think better suited to conditions in this country. Looking at the high character and authority of the names on the list, we shall be equally surprised and disappointed if the movement does not have very impor-tant and beneficial consequences.

Mark Twain's Prophecy.

A conspicuous citizen of this town who has established his right to say, 'I told you so," and who has failed thus far to claim the title of prophet, is S. Langhorne Clemens, as he appears in an English catalogue, but more widely known to critics of good literature as "Mark Twain." Possibly Mr. "Twain" himself has forgonnet the statement that he made in his "Following the Equator," published in 1897, or perhaps the readers of that book, knowing his reputation as a humorist, supposed that it was in-tended as a joke, and did not accept it fortunate Jameson raid, "Mark Twain" said that, to have made a success of it, the raiders "should have had 240.-000 men, 600 carloads of ammunition, 90 cannon and 250 Maxim guns." This quotation is from memory and not from the text-but it is substantially correct.

Compared with the Jameson equipment these figures are ludicrously big, but compared with the cost of the Boer war to the British thus far they are, if anything under rather than over official estimate. There have been as many as 250,000 British troops in South Africa.

As a prophet "Mark Twain" should not be without honor in his own city— hence this paragraph.—New York Commercial. HE WAS SLICK.

Mrs. Young Wife-I don't know why t is, but that milkman gives you twice as much for a quart as he gives me. Mrs. R. U. On—That is because I allow the cook to entertain the milk-man in the parlor.

### ALL OVER THE WORLD



More Sold Than All Other Brands Combined.

Insist Upon Having

# CAPORAL

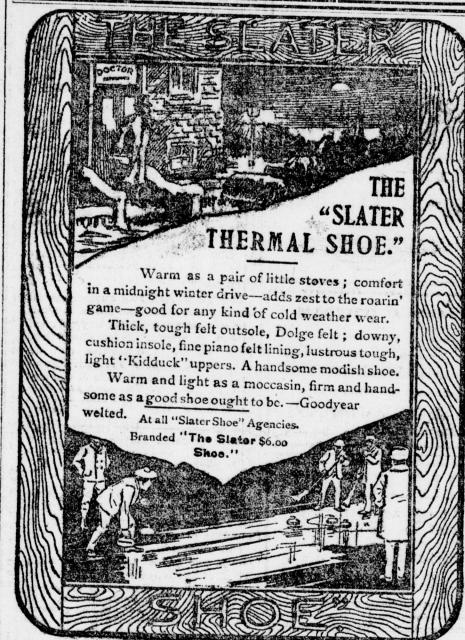
CIGARETTES.

## EDDY'S TOILET PAPER

In ROLLS or in SHEETS as desired, is SUPER-IOR in STRENGTH and FINISH to any other make on the market.

For Sale by All First Class Dealers.

Use Eddy's Parlor Matches



#### The Slater Shoe Store, J. H. BROWNLEE, Manager, 146 Dundas Street.

A DIFFICULTY. The billionaire is puzzled now, He cannot hang, you see, A railway system on the bough Of one small Christmas tree.

-Washington Star. As a preventive as well as a curative medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla is pre-eminent—its great merit is fully estab-

LAXA-LIVER PILLS, regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and all af-

fections of the organs of digestion. "One of the 55 good things"

CLARH'S **CHRISTMAS** Plum Pudding

A pure product of skill and experience. Perfect to taste. Always ready. CLARK Mon Put up in air tight tins and sold by all gro-Do you know Clark's delicious Pork and Beans?

Bind Your Magazines Every opportunity to save your book by having them satisfactorily bound. Blank Books made to order. All classes of repairing.

H. P. BOCK.

Order from us. No better coal can be bought. Just try us this year.

CHANTLER BROS. 167 Bathurst Street. Phone 347

John Ferguson & Sons Undertakers. 180 King Street. Phones, 543 and 373.

Hockey Skates,

Nickel plated. Hockey Sticks, Pucks, Etc.

Cutlery

Table and Pocket, Carvers in Pairs, Sets and Cases. Scissors in Cases.

Reid's Hardware

118 (North Side Dundas Street. Nebuchadnezzar's throne room, 60 by 170 feet, has been discovered in BabyRailways and Navigation Holiday Excursion Rates-New

Years, 1902. MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route." will issue tickets to all stations in Can-ada and to Detrote Buffalo and Niagara-Falls at SINGLE FARE for the round trip, Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, returning Jan. 2. FARE AND ONE-THIRD, going on FARE AND ONE-THIRD, going on Dec. 28, 29, 30, 31 and Jan. 1, returning Jan. 2, 1902. Also to all Michigan Central stations west of Detroit, including Chicago, St. Louis and other points, on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, good to return leaving destination not later than Jan. 2,

SCHOOL VACATIONS. To teachers and pupils of schools and colleges, on surrender of certificate signed by principal. Going Dates and Limit—At one-way first class fare and one-third, from Dec. 7 to 31, inclusive. Tickets good returning rom destination not later than Jan. 20, Particulars at city office, 395 Richmond street. 'Phone 205.

O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN PAUL, Cray Passe Agent.

CITY PASSR. AGENT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

will issue return tickets to general public at Single First Class Fare, good going Dec. 31, 1901, and Jan. 1, 1902, good returning until Jan. 2, 1902. At First Class Fare and One-Third, going Dec. 28 to 31, 1901, and Jan. 1, 1902, returning until Jan. 3, 1902. Teachers and students, at First Class Fare and One-Third, from Dec. 7 to 31, 1901, inclusive, good returning until Jan. 20, 1902. Between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Eault Ste. Marie, Windsor and east, to and from Sault Ste. Marie, Mieh., and Detroit, Mich., and to, but NOT FROM, Suspension Bridge, N.Y., and Buffalo, N.Y.
W. FULTON, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK SAILWAY

New Year Holidays, 1901-1902. Between All Stations in Canada. All stations in Canada to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Black Rock, Suspen-sion Bridge and Niagara Falls, N.Y. GENERAL PUBLIC.

Going Dates and Limits.—At lowest One-Way First Class Fare Dec. 31, 1901, and Jan. 1, 1902. Tickets good returning from destination not later than Jan. 2, 1902. At One-Way First Class Fare and One-Third, Dec. 28, 29, 30, 31, 1901, and Jan. 1, 1902, good returning from destination 1.01 later than Jan. 3, 1902. SCHOOL VACATIONS.

To teachers and pupils on surrender of certificate signed by principal.

Going Dates and Limit.—At One-Way First Class Fare and One-Third, from Dec. 7 to 31, inclusive. Tickets good reurning from destination not later than

E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., London, M. C. DICKSON, district pas-senger agent, Toronto.

# Railway.

On and after Sunday, Oct. 20, 1901, the train leaving Union Station, Toronto, via Grand Trunk Railway, at 10 p.m., connects with the Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily, except Saturday, at 12 noon for Quebec, the Lower St. Lawrence, Halifax and the Sydneys, N.S., St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces. The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1:05 p.m.

The Maritime Express is due to arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m.

The Local Express is due to arrive daily, except Sunday, at 10 p.m.

Through Sleeping and Dining Cars on the Maritime Express. The Vestibule Trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler. Sleeping Cars on the Local Express. The Intercolonial connects the west with the finest fishing streams, seaside resorts and tourist routes in Canada. Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand Trunk System.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, General Traveling Agent, 10 King street west, Toronto, H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown REDUCED CABIN RATES. \*CELTIC Dec. 31
\*MAJESTIC Jan 1 CYMRIC.....Jan. 8 TEUTONIO ......Jan. 15 GERMANIC....Jan. 22 \*OCEANIC.....Feb. 5

on these steamers. De La Hooke, Sole Agent for London, "Cleck" Corner.

\*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation

BERMUDA

A Summer Climate. SAILINGS-From New York weekly. RATE, SINGLE-\$30; return, good for HOTELS-Princess and Hamilton,

BOARDING HOUSES-\$10 a week up. WEST INDIES—Sea voyages of four weeks, including all islands. Special cruise, Feb. 6, 1902. Descriptive books and berths on application. ARTHUR AHERN, secretary, Quebec. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., agents, New York; or E. DE LA HOOKE and W. FULTON, London. Ont.

ALLAN LINE For Liverpool, Calling at Moville, and New York to Glasgow.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin, \$50 and upwards; return, \$90 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35 to \$40. London, \$150 extra. Steerage, \$25 and \$26. New York to Glasgow: First cabin, \$40 and upwards. Second cabin, \$32 50. Steerage, \$26.
Agents for London: E. De la Hooke, W. Fulton and F. B. Clarke.



A Swedish officer named Elmelin has invented a dynamite gun which is said to be capable of piercing double the thickness of steel penetrable by any other known gun. The gun had been bought for the Swedish navy.