Woman and the World.

Mr. Balfour's Mother.

Dr. James Robertson concludes his sketch of Lady Blanche Balfour in Good Words for May. He pictures the mother of the leader of the Conservative Commons as distinctly non-conventional. She used to assume that a better way than the customary could usually be found. "It might be quite contrary to the usual conventions of life; it might give rise to talk and comment; but these made no impression on her; she seemed to be without ear or regard for them." A favorite seal of hers, which always lay on her table, had the motto "Fais ce qui dois, advienne que pourra"—"Do the right in scorn of consequence." She held that "the older life should be sacrificed to the younger, and acted on the belief. She "plunged into fresh studies in order as much as possible to keep pace with her sons." In the education of her children she "thought rather of the duty of cultivating mental gifts than of any successes to which this might lead." She was very careful to impart religious training without ever allowing it to become tedious. "She disliked to waste, had an abhorrence of debt, and used various devices to make her family habitually exact in such directions." She gave each at confirmation a ring with "Truth" as the motto on the seal. She brought them up in ignorance of such distinctions as High Church, Low Church and the like.

EAST END AMBITIONS.

How devoted she was to religious duty may be learned from the resolve she expressed: "When I have finished with these young people, I intend going to the East End to work there"; and from the confession to an intimate friend—"I think I know what it is to pray seven times a day." To free her household for attendance on church services, she "reduced the cooking on Sunday to such a scale that for a time nothing hot, not even a potato, could be had in the house on that day."

In her bestowment of charity she was very thorough in her inquiries, but once satisfied of genuine need she would render help for years together.

"Once in Edinburgh, in hastening along the street to catch an afternoon train for home, she saw a child weeping bitterly. She stopped, questioned it, and was told it was starving, that at home they were all starving, and the mother dying. She let the train go, went with the child to see if the story was true, found it entirely so, and that the mother, who was a widow, was weighed upon in dying with the thought of what would become of her children. Before she left, Lady Blanche undertook to care for them, and this she did till they were started in life."

FORCE AND TENDERNESS.

Dr. Robertson thus paints her character:

"Lady Blanche had in very remarkable union the two opposite qualities of force and tenderness. She had a courage, a resolution, and an intellectual vigor which belong to few men, but it was, nevertheless, in tenderness and womanliness that she was richest. Cultivated as she was, it was her wealth of nature that was most eminent, and this was jointed to Christian devotion and self-control. Her mind was at once most ideal and most practical. There was something in her manner, or, rather, in her character, shining through her manner, which bespoke a singular elevation and had a powerful influence even upon those who spoke with her for a little."

These two papers on Lady Blanche do more to explain the heir to the Conservative leadership than a host of sketches of his public career. The chief cause found, the seemingly heterogeneous effects group themselves into unity.

The Sabbath Day.

There is such a thing as making the Sabbath an unnecessarily tiresome and oppressive day for the little folks, though probably few parents nowadays err in that direction as the result of over-stern religious ideas. More who neglect to make the Sabbath a bright, joyous day for their children fail in this particular because of an inaptitude for the invention of such profitable and innocent exercises and sacred employments as would both interest and in the best sense entertain the young folks. The net result in some cases is indicated by the story which an exchange tells of a little girl who had been instructed to learn a Scripture verse with the word "good" in it, and whose parents had accordingly taught her the text: "It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day." The little maiden was supposed to have committed her verse thoroughly to memory, but when her turn came to recite in Sunday school, she startled the audience by reciting lispingly: "It is awful to do good on the Sabbath day!" The notion of reverence with regard to the Lord's day is too little cultivated at the present time, but in order to "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," it is not necessary to go to the other extreme of rendering it awfully depressive to be good then or at any other time.

A Womanly Woman.

It was said of the celebrated Madame De Recamier, who was surrounded from youth to age with an admiring throng, that the secret of her fascination lay in the fact that she really felt the kindness she expressed. There recently died in London one of the most popular women who ever graced the social life of the great metropolis, and of her, as of Madame De Recamier, it may be said that her attractions never faded. The finest carriages in London waited at her door, and her little drawing-room was thronged, not only with the most charming and influential people in "society," but with men and woman known to none but the hostess. But the remarkable point about these gatherings was that no one, high or low, cared in the least whom he met; every one went to see her.

Mrs. Duncan Stewart was the fortunate possessor of social position, personal beauty and conversational gifts of a high order, but in none of these advantages lay the magic of her presence. A few side glimpses of this "society woman," who truly knew "how to abound," are taken from Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare's "Biographical Sketches":

She was so appreciative of the good qualities of all who came near her that no one could help feeling better and a little nearer his ideal when with her.

One secret of the great charm of her conversation was that she not only evaded repeating an ill-natured story of any one, but when there was positively nothing of good to be said, she was always ready with some apt line of old poetry, or some bit of proverbial wisdom. Once, after listening with patient self-control to a scandalous story about a well-known member of society, she said, with characteristic sweetness:

"Yes, he was very fallible, yet how capable of becoming that greatest of all things—a good man."

Of her own pains and aches, Mrs. Stewart would seldom speak. "Take care," she would say, if anyone had a tendency thus to complain, "or you will become that most dreadful of all things—a self-observant valetudinarian. I was once in a house with a lady who, after talking of nothing else for an hour, said: 'I won't speak of my own health, for when I was young a dear, old, wise, judicious woman said to me, "When anybody asks how you are, always say you are quite well, for nobody cares."'"

At her death, to more than one whom she had befriended with her pleasant words and gentle deeds must have come the feeling, crudely expressed by her maid, that the world could not get along without her. Said the woman:

"It seems strange that the omnibuses should keep on running, now that Mrs. Stewart is dead!"

Collars and Cuffs.

Linen collars and cuffs will again prove a refreshing part of the summer girl's toilet. There is something very dainty about them, and they are a neat contrast with the frills and collarettes of lace and chiffon that are as plentiful as daisies in the field. Apropos, it was a linen cuff and a quick thought of the woman who wore it that gave us one of the prettiest of the tuneful Strauss' waltzes. Johann Strauss and his wife were one day enjoying a stroll in the park at Schonau, when suddenly the composer exclaimed, "My dear. I have a waltz in my head; quick, give me a scrap of paper or an old envelope, I must write it down before I forget it." Alas! after much rumaging of pockets it was found that neither of them had a letter about them—not even a tradesman's bill. Johann Strauss' music is considered light, but it weighed as heavy as lead on his brain until he could transfer it to paper. His despair was pathetic. At last a happy thought struck Frau Strauss. She held out a snowy cuff, the composer clutched it eagerly, and in two minutes that cuff was manuscript. Its mate followed, still the inspiration was incomplete. Strauss was frantic, and was about to make a wild dash for home with the third part of his waltz ringing uncertainly in his head; his own linen was limp, colored calico; when suddenly his frau bethought herself of her collar, and in an instant the remaining bars of "The Blue Danube" decorated its surface.

In a Happy Home.

When a merry maiden marries she must not expect to find the married state an enchanted garden of happiness, where never a weed nor a thorn grows. She will certainly have many times of trouble and weariness, but she must, with brave heart and indomitable courage, face the new, unknown life, which, along with fuller joy than she has hitherto known, lies before her.

She should never allow even her mother to criticise and find fault with the behavior of the man she has taken for better, for worse.

She should do all in her power to make the home the daintiest, cosiest little nest imaginable, so that the husband shall be only too glad to spend his evenings there instead of going off to his "club."

She should not forget that well-cooked, daintily-served meals go far to insure household peace. No time is wasted that is spent as a means to this desirable end. Everything put on the table should look as nice as it tastes.

She should strive to be always as fresh and suitably adorned as a newly-opened daisy sparkling with the morning dew, and as sweet-tempered and loving a little wife as ever gladdened the heart of a husband.

She must persevere in taking the liveliest interest in domestic duties, and not be disheartened and downcast at the mistakes she will inevitably make during the first year or so of her marriage.

She should take for her motto "Nil desperandum," and remember that though many a dark day will come, the sun still shines behind the clouds.

About the Liver.

A lazy, slow or torpid liver influences the whole system, causing biliousness, sick headache, sallow complexion, languor and dullness. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the liver, purifies the secretions and cures all forms of liver troubles. We say so and here is the proof:

I hereby wish to thank you for the great benefit derived by me from your Burdock Blood Bitters. For three years I was troubled with liver complaint and tried everything to no purpose. I had almost given up hope, until one day I determined to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I can say now that marked improvement resulted from the use of the first bottle, and at the end of the sixth bottle I discontinued its use, being completely cured.

GEO. NICHOL, Seaforth, Ont.

I can certify to the above in every particular.

W. G. McLENNAN, Seaforth, Ont.

Italian Cream for tan and freckles, 25c, at Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

"How the wind howls tonight!" said the melancholy boarder. "I shouldn't wonder if it had the toothache," suggested Mr. Asbury Peppers. "Toothache?" "Yes. Have you never heard of the teeth of the gale?"

Relief in Six Hours. — Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back, and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.

A slice of common onion rubbed on the spot is a certain cure for a wasp sting. If the sting be in the throat or mouth an onion should be slowly chewed and swallowed.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

A pinch of soda on a hot stove drives away disagreeable odors.

Danger of Evidence.

Pitfalls in Direct as Well as in Circumstantial Proof.

Some Illustrations of the Fallibility of Positive Testimony of Eyewitnesses and an Incident Showing the Terrible Possibility of Mistake in Circumstantial Evidence.

New York Sun.

They were talking about the Fleming case in the office of a broker in Wall street the other day and a lawyer who happened to be in the party declared that when all had been said and done, circumstantial evidence was by all odds the most satisfactory sort of proof.

"Direct evidence," he said, "however positive and explicit, is liable to the most grievous error. Different men very rarely see the same occurrence in the same way. Each man gives a version which differs sometimes in important details from all the other details, and frequently it happens that different men seeing the same incident, yet believe that they have seen different occurrences. Human testimony is extremely fallible, as I know from personal experience. But circumstantial evidence presents a direct appeal to reason and logic, and the case which is made out by it is wrong only in the almost infinitesimal chance. It is logical that this is so, Single facts may fit several hypotheses, but a whole chain of circumstances very rarely fit more than one hypothesis.

"It is exactly like qualitative separation in chemistry. You start with all the metals perhaps in the solution submitted for analysis. The addition of one reagent separates a few, another reagent takes out several more, and each group separated by sub-division is reduced to single metals. The single reagent at the start is of very little value, but the whole list of them perfect the analysis."

"Nevertheless," said the broker, "the conviction of any person for any crime on circumstantial evidence alone is a terrible misfortune. All rules have their exceptions, and the chance that a perfect chain of circumstances might be made out against an innocent person is such a dreadful possibility that it ought not to be permitted by our laws."

"No," insisted the lawyer "the chance is much too small to be an element of danger in our institutions. Direct testimony is far more liable to error. Take, for instance, the murder of Walter Harris, Mr. Borden's butler. It occurred in the middle of the day, within a biscuit toss of Fifth avenue. A storm was coming up and the servants in several houses along the street happened to be looking out of the windows at it. The other servants in Mr. Borden's house saw the two men come to the basement door and shoot the butler. Several of the servants who were looking out of the windows of other houses declared that no men went through the street. One girl said she saw one man running toward the avenue. A coachman who sat in his carriage across the street from the Borden house thought he saw two men running in the opposite direction from that taken by the man seen by the girl. In that case the direct evidence is utterly valueless, and the crime will never be solved until some ingenious detective builds out of the circumstances surrounding it the life of Harris and his relations with the other servants and with persons of his acquaintance the hypothesis which shall fit them all.

"Take that case in the Texas reports where a man was shot and killed in a room of a cabin where six other men sat. Three of the witnesses told the story in much the way in which the thing must have happened. One swore that the dead man was not shot, but clubbed over the head with a revolver by a man who came in the door of the cabin. Another swore that the man was shot by some person who stood outside the cabin. The sixth couldn't tell what had happened.

"But I had an experience myself several years ago which demonstrated absolutely the worthlessness of direct testimony. I sat one evening in a room back of the main office of a man who is frequently at his desk until late at night. Five men were playing poker at the table where I sat, and I was watching them, but had no hand in the game. As the game progressed the man who sat at my right began to joke with the man at my left.

"There were some sharp quips and retorts, and then Smith at my right reached across the table and poked Jones, at my left, in the ribs. Jones told Smith to stop, and declared that that was carrying the fun too far. But Smith kept it up, apparently not noticing that Jones was very near the exploding point. Finally, just as Smith was on the point of giving his friend another poke in the ribs, Jones suddenly leaped up, grabbed his chair, and swung a terrible blow at Smith's head with it. I put up my hand and the chair, striking it, was deflected so that it missed Smith's head. Smith leaped over the table and grabbed Jones before he could make another move. Of course there was a lot of confusion. All the players talked at once, the two angry men at each other, and the others trying to smooth the affair over. I stayed in the room perhaps a minute after the blow was struck, and then walked out into the front office where the head of the business sat, busily engaged, at his desk, I spoke to this man and he exchanged some commonplace remarks. I saw that he had not heard anything of the noise or confusion in the rear office, and then walked back to where the poker players were settling up their game. I was there with them for ten minutes, perhaps, and we all left the room together."

"Now, the curious part of all that, and the fact which demonstrates the worthlessness of direct testimony, is this. Not one of those five men knew or would believe, except upon my positive assurance, that I had left the room. I happened to mention it to one of them the next day, and he declared that I had been dreaming. All the others said the same thing. But it happened that there was circumstantial proof of what I said. They had all noticed the time when we left the room. The chief had happened to make a remark about the time when I spoke to him.

He was called in to testify, and of course, the fixing of the two times established absolutely what I had said. It was circumstantial evidence that made the proof.

"Now, suppose that I had had a grievance against the chief and had taken that opportunity to put a knife in his heart, relying on the probability that what did occur would happen. If I had ever been accused of the crime my defense would have been absolute. The position and direct testimony of every one of those five men would have established an alibi that nothing could have controverted. But it would have been wrong."

"And you have established my proposition," put in the broker, "quite satisfactorily. You would have been cleared by your alibi. Then a set of circumstances would have been constructed to fit a hypothesis accusing some one else. And the other poor devil might not have had the good alibi on mistaken testimony which you, who were guilty, could furnish, and what would have become of him? I tell you, circumstantial evidence is altogether too dangerous to be permitted in our system of jurisprudence. It has made my home one of the happiest in this town or on earth, but it did that only by revealing to me the terrible possibilities of its misapplication.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Stirring Call to the White Ribboners of Ontario by Their President.

Toronto, July 3.—A special call respecting the great prohibition convention to be held here on July 16 and 17 has been issued by the Provincial W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. May R. Thornley. In it Mrs. Thornley says: Just now the call to advance comes to every religious and temperance organization through the medium of the Provincial Alliance. The Privy Council magnates have at last handed down that eagerly looked for decision regarding the liquor traffic and the jurisdiction of Provincial and Dominion Governments in its restriction and prohibition. Immediate and decisive action will now nail the lie our opponents are diligently circulating to the effect that Ontario's desire for prohibition has waned; that she voted in haste in 1894, and has repented at leisure, and is not now going to press for the redemption of Government pledges. We know that such statements are untrue, but we must make the political world know it, too, and the one way of doing so is by rallying to Toronto on July 16 and 17. Let us help to build there a living, breathing, speaking monument to the people's desire for a sober land, and let us assist in shaping a policy hewed to the line of right, and not party exigency. We shall have to deal with both governments because the decision divides the power between them. At the convention held previous to the plebiscite the W. C. T. U. cut no figure at all, at the second there were scores of women present, and white ribbon bows abounded. Let us do our share towards making this July 16 an ever memorable day in the annals of temperance reform.

LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS

Can Any Stronger Proof be Offered to the Public Than Sworn Testimony?

All of the Following Responsible Persons Whose Names and Addresses Appear Below Have Given Evidence Under Oath, That They Have Been Cured of Rheumatism, and in Some Cases Paralysis, by Ryckman's "Kootenay Cure."

Mrs. Margaret Patterson, 91 Vine street, Hamilton, Ont.

Thomas Emil Stirling, 96 John street north, Hamilton.

Mrs. Ann Caffrey, 227 Ferrie street east.

James A. Campbell, 109 King street east, Hamilton.

Jacob Fisher, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

John Langly, 175 Hunter street west, Hamilton.

Madame Dery, 227 Church street, Ottawa.

Emerson Hannon, Glanford township, Wentworth county, Ont.

James Dilworth, 374 Bay street north.

Thomas Moffatt, 176 Murray street, Ottawa.

George C. Armstrong, 184 Besserer street, Ottawa.

Martin Watson, 112 Cathcart street, Ottawa.

Thomas Warren, 135 Strachan street, Hamilton.

Charles Sayer, 119 Hannah street west, Hamilton.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cummings, 28 Gore street, Hamilton.

Mrs. (Nelly Guy, Brant avenue, Hamilton.

George Ball, Sanford avenue, near Huron street, Hamilton.

Michael H. Dwyer, 52 Leeming street, Hamilton.

John McCauley, Beamsville, Ont.

E. Rice, Beamsville, Ont.

J. D. Parsonage, 369 John street north, Hamilton.

Patrick Curran, 41 Wood street, Hamilton.

As the belief has been widespread that Rheumatism was incurable, we publish the above facts as evidence that a sure cure has at last been found. Thousands testify to the merits of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. Write for particulars, Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont.

NOT TO BE BEATEN.

As an instance of the strange conceit and yet ready wit of the Irish the following is not a bad sample:

An Englishman and an Irishman were one day holding an argument respecting the nationality of various great men who had lived and died.

The Irishman had successfully claimed each one mentioned as a countryman of his own, till at length the Englishman, somewhat nettled, inquired:

"How about Shakespeare? Was he an Irishman?"

To which he received the reply:

"Well, I can't say that he was altogether, but at all events he had the abilities of one."

WELL QUALIFIED

A tourist in Switzerland, who was about to make the ascent of a mountain, thought best to ask some questions as to the capabilities of his guide.

"Is he a thoroughly skillful climber?" he asked or a hotel-keeper.

"I should say so," exclaimed the inn-keeper. "He has lost two parties of tourists down the mountain side and escaped without a scratch both times."

Queen Wilhelmina is a remarkably clever bicyclist.

I was CURED of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.
Lot 5, P. E. I.

I was CURED of a severe attack of rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT,
Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.

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ATTENTION!
Timber resawed on short notice. Hardwood bill stuff cut to order.
DRY SUMMER WOOD FOR SALE.
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Are a sure and speedy cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and La Grippe.
Mr. J. Brazeau, interpreter for the North West Mounted Police, speaks as follows of these powders:
"Pain vanishes and swelling at once goes down."
"To get in and out of the saddle was almost an impossibility.
"If I don't know what rheumatism is, no man does."
"I can now attend to duty; in fact I am a new man."

RECIPE.
For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.
Adams' Root Beer Extract.....one bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast.....half a cake
Sugar.....two pounds
Lukewarm water.....two gallons
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle, place in a warm place for 24 hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling, cool and delicious.
The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons. ywt

RESULTS in 30 DAYS. Cures all Nervous Diseases. Failing Memory, Pareses, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and size to shrunken organs, and quickly but surely restores Lost Manhood in Old or Young. Easily carried in vest pocket. Price $1.00 a package. Six for $5.00 with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't buy an imitation, but insist on having INDAPO. If your druggist has not got it, we will send it prepaid. Oriental Medical Co., Props., Chicago, Ill., or our agents. SOLD by Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, 440 Dundas St., LONDON, ONT., and leading druggists elsewhere.

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Get your dinner at the
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Only 25 Cents—From 12 to 2 O'Clock
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or garden party without first getting our prices for refreshments. Our prices are always moderate. Cooked ham always on hand.
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Razors, Knives, Scissors sharpened; Keys fitted; Locks repaired; Stencil cutting. Bicycle and general repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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397 Clarence St., Duffield Block. Phone 440.

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357 Talbot St., south of Market.

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Society people use it.
When you ask for Adams'
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Guard against the trade mark name Tutti Frutti is on the wrapper. Refuse all substitutes and imitations. Save the coupons inside the wrappers and send for
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Navigation and Railways

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Going on July 3 and 4, good to return until July 6,
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Twin screw U. S. mail steamships.
Sailing at 10 a.m.
First cabin $85 and upwards; second cabin $40 to $60.
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I. cabin $65 and upwards: II. cabin $45 to $65.
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SOUTHWARK..Wed., July 15, 1:30 p.m.
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International Navigation Company.
Pier—14, North River. Office—6 Bowling Green, N. Y. Agents—Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets; E. De la Hooke, corner Richmond and Dundas streets; F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond St., London

Navigation and Railways

ALLAN LINE
Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Moville.

	Montreal.	Quebec.
*Laurentian	July 4	July 4, 3 p.m.
Mongolian	July 11	July 11, 3 p.m.
Sardinian	July 18	July 19, 9 a.m.
Numidian	July 25	July 26
Parisian	Aug. 1	Aug. 2.

Siberian, for Glasgow, direct, July 21, first cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers can embark at Montreal the previous evening after 7.
*The Laurentian carries first cabin only from this side. The Mongolian, Numidian and Laurentian will not stop at Rimouski or Moville.
New York to Glasgow, California, July 9.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin Derry and Liverpool, $52 50 and upwards; return $100 and upwards. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, London, $34 and $35 52. Steerage, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, London, at lowest rates, everything found.
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TO
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MONTREAL.
Calling at Kingston, Brockville, Cornwall and Prescott.
LOW RATES INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
For folders, tickets, and to secure berths apply C. C. YOUNG, Lake Erie & Detroit R. R., or FRANK B. CLARKE, Passenger Agent, Richmond Street, next "Advertiser" office.

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Leaving July 7 and 21, good to return Sept. 5 and 19, respectively.
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*MAJESTIC.....July 1, noon
GERMANIC.....July 8, noon
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BRITANNIC.....July 22, noon
*ADRIATIC.....July 29, noon
*Superior second cabin accommodation on these steamers.
From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St.
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for Montreal, calling at Kingston Brockville, Cornwall and Prescott, passing through the Thousand Islands by daylight. Fares, cabin $7 50; return, $14, including meals and berth.
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