

London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
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LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

The Fishery Poachers.

Several encounters on Lake Erie between the Canadian revenue cruiser and poaching American fishing tugs occurred last week. These have become so frequent as to cause a grave international question. It is not denied that the fishing tugs which were fired upon last week by the Vigilant had been spreading in Canadian waters. The fishing companies in Buffalo and Erie, Pa., claim that their officers have instructions not to cross the boundary line, but there is more than a suspicion that the captains of these fishing tugs feel free to take any risks, and are rewarded if they make a good haul, without being closely questioned. Apparently the danger of poaching adds zest to an employment which is naturally a venturesome one. Unfortunately there is no way of marking the international boundary in the great lakes, and if poachers choose to claim that they were within their rightful waters it is difficult to produce evidence to the contrary.

There should be some onus on the federal or state authorities across the line for the good behavior of American fishermen. The latter may play the pirate with impunity so long as they keep out of sight of the Canadian cruisers, and in the event of pursuit they are perfectly safe and may keep their booty if they can manage to cross the line into their own waters. The American authorities should lend effective aid in policing the lakes. It is suggested by a Washington newspaper that the Canadian fisheries should be open to all comers upon payment of a fee by outsiders. This would be unjust to the Canadian fishermen so long as the Canadian side is the better fishing ground. The remedy must begin with the assimilation of the fishery laws of the two countries. The American fishermen are tempted to poach in Canadian waters because their own waters have become comparatively depleted by excessive fishing, in the absence of the wholesome restraints to which Canadian fishermen are subjected. Unless joint action is taken the fisheries of the great lakes will be annihilated. Conferences have been held between representatives of this province and of the bordering states, but the American fishing companies have a powerful political pull and have so far managed to block restrictive legislation. The deputy fish commissioner of Ontario, in his report a year ago, urged immediate intervention on the part of the two countries to prevent the extermination of an industry which might be established on a basis of permanency and increased productivity.

Pocket Patriotism.

A healthy and wholesome chorus of dissent has followed Mr. Bickerdike's assertion that the British cattle embargo is undermining Canadian loyalty. Mr. Bickerdike, who is one of our most useful public men, could not have realized the aspersion he was casting upon the character of the Canadian people. But it is no more humiliating than the suggestion that Canada will cut loose from the British Empire unless she is accorded favors in the British market. Canadians had reason to blush, also, when some politicians and newspapers argued that Canada's services in the South African war established a claim to preferential treatment which should be pressed upon the mother country.

The British Empire will not be held together by this huckstering spirit. Those who make such appeals are placing a low estimate on loyalty and imperial sentiment. The mass of the British people are opposed to any scheme of preferential trade, chiefly because it involves a tax on foodstuffs, a matter upon which the working classes feel very strongly. They would be exceedingly bitter toward this country if we put the question before them, but they refused to take their food for the selfish advantage of Canada, or if we sought to exact such a price for our assistance in the Boer war.

The cattle embargo is another question which the British people believe to be their own affair. The British authorities have lately given Canadian cattle a clean bill of health; but they maintain the embargo against every country, as a measure of protection for British graziers. So long as they put it on this ground we Canadians have no right to complain. We have an open market in Great Britain for every product but live cattle, and we impose a tariff on nearly every product that Great Britain wishes to sell us. We are surely not so picaresque and peevish as to menace the mother country with disloyalty because she chooses to consult what she believes to be her own interests. If Canada ever withdraws from the Empire, which is improbable, it will not be over a two-penny matter in the cattle embargo, but will spring from motives which will be worthy of a self-respecting people.

The fishing tug captain across the line regards poaching in Canadian waters as a good sporting proposition. The report that a secret treaty has been negotiated between Russia and Germany is plausible on the theory that misery loves company.

The C. P. R. has been offered seventy million dollars for its land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Seventy million cents would have bought it before the C. P. R. went in.

The American board of foreign missions has voted by a big majority to accept \$100,000 from Mr. Rockefeller. This "tainted money" problem is not new thing, but has confronted the church in all ages. The early Christians accepted money which had been acquired by pillage, but they gave it exclusively to the poor, and refused to apply it to purely ecclesiastical purposes.

The tariff commission is sitting in British Columbia. The lumbermen of the province presented their case on Saturday and asked for a duty of \$2 per thousand feet or 25 per cent ad valorem on lumber, which is now admitted free. Their spokesman estimated the Canadian output of lumber at \$100,000,000, and the imports at \$2,000,000. The Finance Minister pointed out that the Canadian mills already had 90 per cent of the home market, and the reply was, "Yes, and we want the other 10 per cent." The Government should have no hesitation in refusing this selfish plea. We have not gone so protectionist in Canada that we wish the tariff to be absolutely prohibitive. An inflation of 10 per cent of foreign competition in any line is apt to have a healthy and bracing effect on the home industry. It is a safeguard against complacency, and stimulates the producer to keep his wares up to the highest standard. The settlers in the Northwest would vigorously oppose any duty on lumber, which is the first thing they require in taking up land. Free lumber is also a benefit to a wide range of Canadian industries. If the British Columbia lumberman can hold 90 per cent of the home market without a tariff, they have no good reason for complaint.

Russia's Sacred Treasures.

[London Sphere.]
All the wealth of Russia is not in the Imperial Bank. The treasures of the church are of fabulous value. St. Isaac's Cathedral in St. Petersburg is said to have cost \$10,000,000. Its copper roof is overlaid with pure gold, \$50,000 having been melted down for the purpose. Its bronze doors are the largest in the world, while the dome is supported by mahogany pillars worth \$200,000. In the Cathedral of Kazan the name of the Almighty blazes in diamonds from a cloud of beaten gold, \$1,000,000 worth. The church contains a beautiful picture of the Virgin covered with gold and jewels valued at \$20,000. The monastery at St. Alexander Nevski is the shrine of the founder, weighing 3,250 pounds of pure silver. There are 1,400 churches in Moscow, many of which contain priceless treasures. In the Cathedral of the Assumption in the Vladimir Virgin, painted by St. Luke, the jewels which adorn it are said to be worth \$10,000. Napoleon took from the church five tons of silver and five hundredweight of gold, but its precious treasures were concealed. To celebrate the deliverance of Moscow from the French the Cathedral of the Holy Saviour was built, at a cost of \$10,000,000. Its five cupolas are covered with pure gold, eight of an inch in thickness. The robes of the Russian clergy are the richest in the world. In the house of the holy synod the vestments are to be seen. One is embellished with the cross, and embroidered in pearls. There are seven miters studded with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, and golden croziers of rare workmanship.

Child Marriages in India.

[Chicago News.]
More than 250,000 girls in India, five years of age or less, were already married when the last census was taken, and of these necessarily many have become widows. Between five and six years the number of married girls was over 2,000,000; between ten and fifteen years it had risen to nearly 7,000,000. Most of the widows of tender years become so before they know what widowhood means. It is only as they grow out of infancy that they learn the meaning of the word, which they are condemned to a life of misery which is inconceivable to people of western countries, yet is enforced by Hindu customs. Though the English law in India would recognize legality of a marriage of these youthful widows, its enforcement is rare. In its place, in 1901 nearly 426,000 widows under fifteen years of age, of whom nearly 20,000 were less than five years old.

When the Train Starts.

[New York Times.]
Sweltering Straggle (at Cactus Crossing)—When on earth does the next train leave this sun-baked, heaven-forsaken region?

They Want Our Girls.

[Chicago Canadian-American.]
A Brooklyn, N. Y., hospital was recently advertising in the Toronto newspapers for Canadian nurses. As a large proportion of all the hospital nurses in this country seem already to be married, it begins to look as if the British institution believed in going the whole way. Evidently their work is appreciated. No wonder so many rich patients marry their nurses and create a constant call for more.

Octagonarian Peers.

[London Daily Graphic.]
Lord Field, who has but one senior in the House of Lords—Lord Gwydyr, who is 95—enters his 93rd year today. Fifty-five years have elapsed since his subject, but then that knows declares it hiked out just after the engine.

He Sold It.

[Cleveland Leader.]
Miss Peechie—I want a hammock that will not break down.
Police Clerk—Can't guarantee any of 'em, miss.
Miss Peechie—Why, that's strange!
Police Clerk—Not at all. We'd do it if you were a homely girl, but—

The Soft Answer.

[New York Sun.]
Mother—What, at the jam again?
Aren't you old enough to know better?
Tommy—No'm, there ain't any better jam.

When Love Began.

[Life.]
"How long have you been in love with him?"
"Ever since I rejected him."

Not in His Line.

[Exchange.]
They have a story in New York of an English gardener who was brought over by one of the newly rich. The employer had several unmarried daughters and the gardeners were told to devote most of his time to the tennis lawn. He is a gardener of the old school and before long became disgusted on noticing how many young men came to tennis and tea. He resigned his position and on being asked for a reason said: "Well, sir, this is not 'cultivate' I'm doing. It's mere 'usandry'."

Explaining a Mystery.

[Washington Star.]
"Why does a woman always add a postscript to her letter?"
"Well," answered the ungallant wretch, "she probably dares not in her own mind what her letter has made you say and then tries to have the last word."

Where Goldwin Smith is Popular.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]
The Cornell campus is crowded with memories of Goldwin Smith. One of the finest structures on the university hill is named in his honor. It is a safe skirting the edge of Cascadilla Creek for several miles is known as Goldwin Smith walk. His presence at Ithaca, in the early days of the university, did much to do with the popularity that it immediately gained as an institution of learning. The Cornell University, Cornell crews upon the water completed the fame of Cornell on the Hill. That Goldwin Smith will "live to be the last of his kind" is the wish of every man who has sat under him in the lecture room. He may never succeed in uniting Canada to the United States, but he has already gained the love and affection of the vast majority of the American people.

Too Loud.

[Houston Post.]
"There's a necktie—examine it—it speaks for itself."
"Ye-s-s, it almost hollers for itself; please show me something that is not quite so loud."

The Other Woman.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Weren't you awfully embarrassed when you met your husband's first wife at the reception yesterday?"
"I don't know why I should have been. She was wearing a hat that I'm positive never cost half as much as mine."

Ginger Snaps.

[Boston Traveler.]
A short man always likes to stand on his dignity.
A suitor isn't so reliable, but—sand is often a good thing to bank upon.
Some people are more discouraged by the success of others than by their own failures.
Grease spots may be quickly removed from clothing with the aid of a small pair of scissors.

Rebuked.

[Lippincott's Magazine.]
"Father," said a boy of 12, "can you tell me how Shylock was?"
"What?" exclaimed the father in an aggrieved tone. "Shylock? I sent you to Sunday school for the past six or seven years only to have you ask me how Shylock was? Shame on you, boy! Get your Bible and find out at once!"

Automobile Equipment.

[New York Post.]
An automobile club of Chicago has added a doctor to its list of necessary officers. Let there be no halting halfway in this matter. Automobiles should have an undertaker and so keep all the business they make "within the party."

Persian Tribes Aroused.

[High State of Excitement Along the Russian Frontier.]

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—Advices from the Caucasus indicate that the situation there is still very critical. In Baku quiet has been restored, but the Armenian border the tribesmen are in a high state of excitement over the massacres of Armenians by the Tartars, and especially the attack, with the aid of Baklu tribesmen, on a Russian post. The entire population was wiped out. Prince Napoleon, who has just appointed governor of the Caucasus, is taking steps to guard against any inroads by the Persians and at the same time to suppress the Tartars, many of whom are still around Baku harassing the Armenians under cover of darkness and whenever the troops can be evaded.

Some fear is expressed that the tribesmen around Baku may descend on the city and inaugurate a reign of terror there. It is remembered that at the time of the Potemkin mutiny the tribesmen were organized into regiments and gave the troops all they could do to restrain the soldiers, but they have apparently settled down; but in the last week there have been signs of renewed activity in sympathy with the mutiny. The tribesmen, who have been warring against the Armenians.

Two of the Potemkinoff mutineers were executed today in Sevastopol. Odessa has been released from martial law for the first time since the riots succeeding the landing of the German troops from the Kilia Potemkin, but evidences are said to have been discovered of a new revolutionary plot which may lead to a continuation of military rule until the authorities are sure there is no further danger.

The Czar has sent for a cruise along the coast of Finland and there have been rumors of another conference to be held during the cruise with Kaiser Wilhelm, presumably in regard to the crisis in Sweden and Norway.

Lectures by Osler.

London, Sept. 18.—Professor Osler has accepted the post of Thomas Young lecturer in medicine at the Hospital, London, next spring. He will give a series of lectures on diagnosis of abdominal tumors.

Good Meet Comised.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 18.—A large number of horses have arrived here from Erie and Kenilworth for the three weeks' running meeting, which opens on the 25th. It is expected that fully 500 horses will be here by the middle of the week. In addition, a number of horses from the Woodbine meeting closes. Not only will there be a large number of horses, but the horses are also a better class, and good racing consequently may be looked for.

Will Not Strike.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Freight handlers employed in Chicago by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, the Grand Trunk, the Erie and the Santa Fe Railways Saturday voted to accept a renewal of present working conditions and not to strike for a 10 per cent increase in wages.

HANDS UNDER THE DEEP SEA

Britain and France May Yet Meet in the Tunnel Under the Channel.

London, Sept. 18.—When the House of Commons reassembles, Lord Fitzmaurice will ask the secretary and the board of trade if any communications have recently taken place in regard to the channel tunnel between the British and French governments, and if it is proposed to continue the prohibition which has prevented the progress of work on this side. The question will be put at an important moment. Never were the relations of Great Britain and France more cordial than they are at the present time. At the present time, the French government, when greeting Admiral May in the name of the French people, said, in an eloquent speech, "The friendship of the two most glorious histories, and who are devoted to the same ideal of peace and civilization will be the outcome and the happiest event of the century which is beginning."

The great factor making for the maintenance of peace. It can best be cultivated by facilitating the intercourse between the people of the two countries. Considering the distance that separates us, it is quite extraordinary how little we see of our next-door neighbors. The annual visit our shores are ridiculously small. The horrors of the journey across the channel are mainly accountable for this. The risk of mal de mer is what deters a visit to England too dearly bought at the price of a double dose of sea-sickness.

M. Cabot, in a recent speech, said he hoped the construction of a channel tunnel would be the growing friendship of the two peoples. At the time when the tunnel was first proposed, it was proved that so far from there being any serious engineering difficulties, the stratum of chalk which ran from shore to the other was ideal for tunneling through; and the improvements in tunneling work since then during the past quarter of a century have made the proposition still easier.

It was mainly on military grounds that the scheme was at first rejected. Since then, however, the means at our disposal for safeguarding ourselves have been so improved and perfected that most of the objections put forward in 1882 may either be considered to exist no longer, or to have been modified and use even as to merit careful reconsideration. Additional fortifications and a greatly increased number of troops are now then the chief safeguard relied upon for the protection of the English end of the tunnel. The greater part of the evidence given on this subject has dealt with the danger of having these fortifications surprised and captured by a sudden strike of a submarine force at a time of peace which would be necessary for its successful accomplishment was admitted to be the case, yet it was agreed by the select committee that the risk of such an eventuality should not run. Although the means for flooding or destroying the tunnel are not so simple as they once were, it is in this direction that I consider that the conditions have been altered.

The progress of our engineering for both blowing up and flooding the tunnel now are such that the capture of the Dover end, and the strength of the fortifications there would be a matter of altogether secondary importance. The capture of the Dover end of the tunnel would be destroyed and the 30 miles of its extent flooded with equal facility from London, or from Edinburgh for that matter. It is childish and ridiculous to hold, with the old-fashioned military experts, which we now possess and the knowledge of how to use them, that we would not be able to destroy the tunnel had it been in the hands of the enemy in the world, unless perhaps the Japanese, could be got to enter it.

DID HE FALL OVERBOARD
Firemen on the City of Chatham Mysteriously Disappear.

Chatham, Sept. 18.—The City of Chatham came in from Detroit and reported that the fireman on board, who was being drowned, Bert Richmond, a fireman on the boat.

Richmond, whose home is in Dover, came aboard the City of Chatham on Sabbath Day in Seattle, when Mr. Byrnes, the Seattle detective, put him away to the persons guessing the next to its weight. The big bar of Richards' pure soap was weighed Saturday morning by Mr. Samuel Scream, chairman of the hospital trust, and it weighed 1,003 pounds, 12 ounces, and the nearest guesses were:

First prize, Mrs. S. J. Puddicombe, St. Thomas, tons of coal.
Second prize, Mr. James Cairns, Woodstock, 3 tons of coal.
Third prize, Mr. J. S. Aspland, London, 2 tons of coal.
Fourth prize, Mr. T. H. Blackford, Curries, 1 ton of coal.

Supreme Court Hearings.
Ottawa, Sept. 18.—At the opening of the supreme court on Oct. 2 next, there will be an adjournment until Oct. 9, before the hearing of any appeals is proceeded with. The list of appeals in the Ontario list will be heard first, then appeals from the Maritime Provinces, and lastly appeals from the Province of Quebec.

The earliest known method of shaving is in the Bible (Genesis 22: 24): "And he (Joseph) shaved himself and came before Pharaoh." Shaving the beard was introduced by the Romans about 200 B. C.

TASTY CAMPING DISHES.
Clark's Veal or Beef Loaf, heated in a pan, with white sauce, or dipped in beaten eggs and fried with butter.

He who thinks the world owes him a living tries to overdraw the account.

DOODY'S KIDNEY PILLS
The earliest known method of shaving is in the Bible (Genesis 22: 24): "And he (Joseph) shaved himself and came before Pharaoh." Shaving the beard was introduced by the Romans about 200 B. C.

CLARK'S VEAL OR BEEF LOAF.
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DOODY'S KIDNEY PILLS
The earliest known method of shaving is in the Bible (Genesis 22: 24): "And he (Joseph) shaved himself and came before Pharaoh." Shaving the beard was introduced by the Romans about 200 B. C.

Radway's Ready Relief
FOR OVER 50 YEARS
From FATHER to SON
From BROTHER to DAUGHTER
Radway's Ready Relief
has been the FAMILY DOCTOR and
unfailing household remedy for all coughs,
colds, sore throats, bronchitis, "grip," pneumonia,
and pains and aches of all kinds.
NEGLECTED COLDS run into the "croup" and
pneumonia. Lose no time, but get at once a
bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and prevent
pneumonia, or cure it if already manifested.
This wonderful remedy should be in every household—cures before the doctor can arrive.
I have used a variety of preparations for rheumatism, but have
found nothing so satisfactory as Radway's Ready Relief. We have
used it in the family since I was a child. Have used it successfully
also for friends for many years.
LEWIS ACKERMAN, 30 West 156 Street, New York.
Ask Your Druggist for Radway's 1905 Almanac & Beauty Calendar
RADWAY & CO. LTD., MONTREAL, CANADA

The Best Hot Weather Medicine
SALE TEN MILLION BOXES A YEAR
Candy Cathartic
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.
All Druggists
PREVENT ALL SUMMER BOWEL TROUBLES

We have had nothing but praise for the quality of our Milk Chocolate, and very little but blame for not filling orders more promptly.

COWAN'S
Milk Chocolates,
Croquettes, Wafers,
Cakes, Medallions, Etc.,
Please everybody who can get them. By the 1st of October we guarantee to fill all orders promptly.
THE COWAN CO., LIMITED, - TORONTO.

FORGER'S ADVICE
TO YOUNG MEN
Don't Gamble, Don't Drink, or Don't Smoke Cigarettes and Confess Your Crimes.

PATIENT DIES
UNDER CHLOROFORM
Lady During a Slight Operation.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Edward J. Lewis, who pleaded guilty to forgery aggregating \$75,000 in Wheaton, has written an open letter to young men.

"Remember, young man, that 'your sin will find you out.' I writes Lewis. "You cannot escape it. I thought when I first sold a small mortgage of \$400 that I could easily repay this by a lucky strike or a commission on some real estate deal. When I found that I could not do this and the person owning the mortgage asked for her money, I had to sell another larger one to 'make good.' Then I thought it was so easy that I could keep up the crime forever, and I was wrong."

"Boys and young men, don't play poker. Don't start when you are young seeking back of the barn with other small boys and friends and use even for poker chips and learn to play. Don't for God's sake, smoke cigarettes. Don't drink your first glass of beer or whisky. Don't, because you hear of some neighbor making money the races, bet on horses. 'Your sin will find you out.'"

"How many times in the last ten months have I stayed awake, and thought, 'How many nights have I lain awake until 2 and 3 o'clock thinking and thinking and thinking of the sorrow, poverty and privation I was the means of making.'"

"Young man, the happiest moment from the time I left Wheaton until I got back was the moment on Oct. 2, Sabbath Day in Seattle, when Mr. Byrnes, the Seattle detective, put me away to the persons guessing the next to its weight. The big bar of Richards' pure soap was weighed Saturday morning by Mr. Samuel Scream, chairman of the hospital trust, and it weighed 1,003 pounds, 12 ounces, and the nearest guesses were:

First prize, Mrs. S. J. Puddicombe, St. Thomas, tons of coal.
Second prize, Mr. James Cairns, Woodstock, 3 tons of coal.
Third prize, Mr. J. S. Aspland, London, 2 tons of coal.
Fourth prize, Mr. T. H. Blackford, Curries, 1 ton of coal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, for COLIC, FOR DIARRHEA, FOR SOOTHING THE GUMS, ALLAYS PAIN, CURES VIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

The wife of a man who parts his hair in the middle is reasonably sure to be a better two-thirds of the combine. The largest plant in the world is probably a species of seaweed, which often attains a length of 300 feet. The trees are dried and used as ropes by the South Sea Islanders.

BE THERE A WILL, WISDOM POINTS THE WAY.—The sick man pines for relief, but dislikes sending for a doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parnele's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.
GILLET'S costs no more than the inferior adulterated goods.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.
GILLET'S is used by the best doctors and caters everywhere.
E.W. GILLET COMPANY
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
THE "OCEAN LIMITED"
LAST TRIP THIS SEASON.
Friday, September 15,
CANADA'S FAMOUS TRAIN,
THE
Maritime Express
Leaving Montreal at 12:00 noon, daily, except Saturday, for Quebec, St. John, Halifax, the Sydneys and Newfoundland.
DINING AND SLEEPING CAR SERVICE UNRIVALED.
OVER
The Wabash System
TO
Chicago and Return.
On Sept. 21, 22 and 23, round trip tickets will be sold at single first class fare to Chicago and Indianapolis, good to return until Oct. 9, 1905. See that your tickets read via Detroit and over the Wabash, the short and true route from Canada to the west. Through palace sleepers and coaches from Toronto to Chicago without change. For full particulars address railroad ticket agents, or J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
WESTERN EXCURSIONS
ROUND TRIP
Going Sept. 21, 22, and 23, Returning October 9.
Detroit, Mich., \$3.40 Bay City, Mich., \$4.35
Chicago, Ill., 9.25 Cincinnati, O., 10.70
Gr. Rapids, Mich., 6.20 Saginaw, Mich., 4.25
Columbus, O., 8.40 Indianapolis, Ind., 10.60
Cleveland, via boats, \$5.90; Cleveland, via rail, \$7.90; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., \$8.40.
Full particulars from W. FULTON, C. P. A., 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, C. B. POSTER, D. P. A., Toronto.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS
—BY THE—
AMERICAN LINE (New York Service),
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Sailing lists, rate sheets, etc., on application to
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ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
From Montreal and Quebec, every Friday, direct via Halifax.
First cabin, \$7.50 and upwards. Second cabin, \$4.50 and upwards. Glasgow service—First cabin, \$9.00; second cabin, \$5. Third class, to or from Liverpool, Derby, Belfast and Glasgow, at special fares.
E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke, agents.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Low Rate Western Excursions,
Going Sept. 21, 22 and 23.
Detroit, Mich., \$3.40 Columbus, Minn., \$8.40
Port Huron, Mich., 1.50 Dayton, O., 9.00
Chicago, Ill., 9.25 Grand Rapids, Mich., 6.20
Bay City, Mich., 4.25 Indianapolis, Ind., 10.60
Cincinnati, O., 10.70 Saginaw, Mich., 4.25
Cleveland, via Detroit and Lake Shore Railway, \$5.90; Cleveland, via rail, \$7.90.
D. and C. steamers 5.30
St. Paul and Minneapolis, via North Bay or Chicago 28.40
Via Sarnia and N. N. Co. 31.90
All tickets valid returning until Oct. 9.

Harvest Excursions to Manitoba and the Northwest, \$30 to \$40.
Going Sept. 25, via North Bay.
Going Sept. 25, via Sarnia and N. N. Co.
Returning within 60 days.
For tickets and full information, call on E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. A., and T. A. CORNER Richmond and Dundas streets, or E. RUSE, Depot Ticket Agent.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS WEST VIA Michigan Central
The Niagara Falls Route
TO
Detroit, \$3.40; Chicago, \$9.45; Saginaw, \$4.45; Bay City, \$4.50; Grand Rapids, \$6.30; Cleveland, \$5.90 and \$7.90; Columbus, \$8.40; Dayton, \$9.40; Indianapolis, \$10.50; Cincinnati, \$10.70; St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$8.40.

GOING SEPT. 21, 22, 23.
RETURNING NOT LATER THAN OCT. 9, 1905.
THOS. EVANS, C.P.A., LEONARD, O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. A., Chicago.

Big G MEN AND WOMEN.
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or alterations of men's or women's secretions. It is a powerful, reliable, and not addictive. Sold by druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

For Good Work
to anything in the line of Bookbinding, CITY BINDERY.
H. P. BOCK, 436½ Richmond Street.

Only a married man has a legal right