Sewage Disposal.

London's Position and the Experience of Other Places.

Important Letter From Engineer Horetzky on the Proposed Change.

Land Filtration the Most Satisfactory and the Least Expensive.

The Experience of a Wisconsin City Set Forth.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

In your issue of the 26th inst, reference is made to the system known as the International Process of Sewage Disposal, as now proposed for your city by the company's agent, Mr. John McDougall, of Montreal. In view of the arguments set forth by the latter, it seems opportune for me to adduce same facts, which, for brevity's sake, were not mentioned in my report of 1896 to your board.

Some years ago I was the first accredited agent of the International Company in Canada, and I was the first to introduce the system in some of the provincial institutions in Ontario. I also superintended the construction of the first land disposal works in Ontario, i.e., that of the Provincial Asylum of London, designed by Col. Waring, but since improved in some matters of detail by myself, and now worked with the greatest skill by the asylum authorities. Hence, I can lay claim to some experience of the working of both these methods of sewage disposal.

Before reporting to your board in 1896, I carefully examined several of the best known plants in the United States, and also the Lawrence, Mass., experimental station, and the experience thus gained both at home and abroad enables me to state, in reply to Mr. McDougall's arguments, that the International Method, in which ferozone is the precipitating agent, is not by any means all that is claimed for it in the stereotyped prospectus of the company. Ferozone has been discarded at the Kingston Hospital for the Insane (the sewage disposal works of which institution were designed and built by myself three years ago), and replaced by a cheaper and better precipitating agent.

The sole redeeming feature of the International Process lies in the polarite filters, which are, however, expensive and suitable only for use in the small way where land filtration is out of the question, as stated in my report to your board.

Any biological examination of the filtered effluents from either process will invariably result in favor of land treatment, wherever suitable soil has been chosen and due regard paid to the details and underdrainage. London Asylum and Kingston Hospital present respectively first-class examples of both processes and are open to inspection.

Yours truly,

C. G. HORETZKY.

Toronto, May 30, 1898.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

My attention has been called to an article on sewerage in your issue of May 26, which contains some statements which, unexplained, would be misleading to a majority of laymen. Having given this subject a great deal of attention as member of the common council of this city and also in the office of mayor, and, as our corporation has passed through a phase similar to the one which you are in at the present time, I wish to give you a few brief remarks from my own experience and observation.

The subject of disposal has been under consideration here ever since the general plan of sewerage was adopted, thirteen years ago, and more particularly during the past four years, during which time we have had plans and advice from a number of the foremost engineers in the country. Some were in favor of land treatment, but the majority were in favor of chemical treatment. No conclusion was, however, arrived at, until a special committee of the common council was appointed, with instructions to bring the matter to a close. The committee employed the city engineer, McCodge, and Capt. J. Nader, an experienced civil engineer, to jointly produce a plan and report to the committee as soon as practicable. They reported a plan combining chemical precipitation with sand filtration. Their principal reason for this was the absence of suitable soil within a reasonable distance from the city. The special committee reported the plan to the common council unanimously, and recommended its adoption and construction as designed.

I accompanied a special committee on a tour east to examine works in operation for comparison with the plans we had adopted. Among these was the plant at East Orange, N. J. Here, it appears, that owing to leaky sewers, they had to treat more ground water than sewage; every other department, as well as that of sewers, was run under high pressure, so that the cost of operation exceeded the interest on the cost of a sewer to tide water, and on this account the tide water sewer was built, and the disposal plant abandoned. At Worcester, Mass., provision had been made for the treatment of 3,000,000 gallons daily; this had run up so, that at the time of our visit they were treating 17,000,000 daily, which overtaxed the plant. This is now being proportionately increased, and it is the intention to add sand filters and make the plant complete. Canton, Ohio, has chemical precipitation only, and the effluent flows into a very small stream, and is very satisfactory. Alliance, Ohio, is a repetition of the Canton single process, and satisfactory. The land treatment plants, on the whole, did not strike us nearly as favorably as the chemical process alone.

As to the percentage of purification by chemicals at certain cost, this is no criterion, as it all depends upon the quality of the sewage. For instance, a 60 per cent purification of Worcester sewage would give an effluent about equal to the Madison crude sewage; while a 60 per cent purification of Madison sewage would give drinking water in comparison with Worcester effluent.

As to the disposal of sludge, this we intend to filter, press into hard cakes, and use it in filling up low-lying land. Our engineers so provide, and know in what manner the chemicals act in order to make safe and non-putrescible.

On our return home, we came to the conclusion that our engineers had given us a plan of purification which was, to say the least, a little better than anything else in use. Notwithstanding all this, the minority of citizens in favor of land treatment, simply because one eastern expert would advise nothing but that, clamored so forcibly for further investigation of soil that the council ordered the same to be done by disinterested engineers. Capt. Nader, our associate engineer, declined to serve in this connection. The result was that after delaying the work an entire season and expending about $1,000, the soil could not be found, and our engineers were vindicated in every point.

Now we come to the sudden revolution and change of plans. The council was waiting for a report from the engineers on the details of the work, when the agent for the "International System" appeared and laid his plans before them. They at once recognized the apparent advantages, and requested me to call off the council meeting, for an indefinite time, to enable them to examine and investigate these plans to their satisfaction. The result of their labors, and they were thorough, was that in two weeks they called for a meeting and reported in favor of adopting the "International System." They did not expect any better results than from their own, but were certain of obtaining them with less labor and inconvenience, with a more compact plant, and for less money for equal capacity. The council admired their unselfish action and accepted the report and referred the same to the sewer committee, and in one week met and adopted the plans entire, and entered into contract with the company. We do not think we will regret our action. The plant is staked out, and operations begin this week. As to the comparative merits of the land treatment and chemical treatment, I cannot do better than repeat some recent remarks by Capt. Nader. He said: "I was never wedded to any particular plan or system, so that under favorable conditions I would have applied land treatment, but in following up the subject closely, I have concluded to change my mind. I am satisfied that chemical precipitation, supplemented by intermittent filtration, is the only safe, sanitary, scientific and common-sense method of purifying sewage under any and all conditions. You may vary the details, but do not tamper with the principle." Having gone through the ordeal ourselves, I hope the few humble remarks which I have presumed to make may assist you in coming through as satisfactorily as we have done.

M. J. HOVEN, Ex-Mayor.

Madison, Wis., May 30.

WEAK, NERVOUS WOMEN

Suffering from palpitation of the heart, dizzy or faint spells, watery blood, etc., can be readily cured.

A Manitoba Lady Tells About Her Case.

There is no need whatever for so many women to be the subject of faint spells, heart and nerve weakness, anaemia, or any of those health destroying ailments peculiar to her sex. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills regulate the heart beat and make it strong and full, tone the nerves, enrich the blood, and relieve the pain and weakness from which so many women suffer.

MILBURN'S HEART & NERVE PILLS

Mrs. Alexander Setter, of Pigeon Bluff, Man., writes an account of her case as follows: "I have great pleasure in giving my experience of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. For about rs I was troubled with throbbing tering of the heart. I tried five and several remedies but none of d me much good. Lately I heard rn's Heart and Nerve Pills and wo boxes. Before I started using could not do my house work and self up to die, as I thought I would cured. Now I feel really splendid king the pills, do my work, enjoy ls and feel as if there was some- life worth living for."

rn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure ion, throbbing, skip beats, dizzy t spells, nervousness, sleepless- kness, after effects of grippe, oubles, etc. Sold by druggists or mail on receipt of price, 50c. a box boxes for $1.25. T. Milburn & onto, Ont.

ver Pills cure Biliousness, Sick che and Constipation. Every Pill Perfect. Price 25c

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

VILLA NOVA.—A stays with B on a will until B can't take care of himself. Could A take care of him, or could B bring his own help and make A pay for it? Ans.—If you mean that A and B are executors under a will, and that B becomes incapable of acting, in that case A becomes sole acting executor in the respect of the estate.

HYDE PARK.—Cows get out of the pasture on to the road, and along comes a man on a bicycle, and runs into one of the cows in broad daylight. Has he any right to claim damages from the owner of the cows? Ans.—Not upon the facts stated, as it does not appear whether the accident was avoidable by ordinary care on the part of the rider. If it was not, then the owner of the cow is responsible for damage caused by the cow being at large on the highway.

ARKONA.—I am a widow. My husband said nothing in his will about the loose property. Will that go to me or to the children? I had two executors; one of them is dead. How many is it necessary for me to have? I rent my farm. I had a sale of stock. They refused to tell me what it came to, and still do yet. Shouldn't I know? ANS.—The property not disposed of by the will goes after payment of debts one-third to you and two-thirds to the children. One executor is legally sufficient. You are entitled to an account of the estate from the executor one year after the death of your husband. The sale of stock could only be lawfully made by or for the executor.

MOTORMAN O'REILLY CASE.

He Was Cured of Diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills, Everything Else Failed.

Toronto, May 30—(By Telegraph)—With reference to his experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and Diabetes, Mr. T. H. O'Reilly, Toronto Street Railway motorman No. 624, writes corroborating the report of his cure.

Mr. O'Reilly says: "For three years I suffered horribly, in spite of all the medicines I tried. Not one of them gave the least relief. I endured the torture of scalding pains while urinating, and all the other agonies of Diabetes.

"Finally I was induced to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. The very first dose did me good, and I got better and better with each succeeding dose. Three boxes worked a thorough and complete cure."

News Links.

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

THE Duke of Atholl takes the palm among British peers as a many-titled man. He has 23 titles.

THE Duke of Westminster estimates that his London property, if realized, would be worth more than twelve millions.

THE "elephant beetle" of Venezuela is the largest insect in the world. A full-grown one weighs about one-half pound.

THE work of constructing a huge raft, which is to contain 4,000,000 feet of lumber, has been begun in Portland, Oregon.

AT TORNEA, Finland, June 21 brings a day nearly 22 hours long, and Christmas one less than three hours in length.

PARIS women who wish to run automobile carriages are obliged to pass an engineering examination. The Duchess d'Uzes has set the example to other fashionable women.

PAPER artificial teeth are now made in Germany. They are said to be not brittle, to retain their color, and to be lighter than china teeth, and they do not melt in the mouth.

GLOWWORMS are much more brilliant when a storm is coming than at other seasons. Like many other mysteries of nature, this curious circumstance has never been explained.

THE originator of the famous three "r" alliteration, "reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic," was Sir William Curtis, a lord mayor of London. In 1879 he proposed it as a toast before the board of education.

MISS HASTIE, an Australian woman, purposes to explore the Solomon Islands, the home of the fiercest cannibals known. Hitherto white men have been able to penetrate only a few miles inland.

MR. ORCHARDSON, R.A., has been commissioned to paint a group containing four generations of England's royal family—the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Prince Edward of York.

IT IS said that Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, who was divorced recently, is soon to marry Stephen Townesend, an Englishman, who has been her private secretary for some time. He is 10 years older than she.

TWO of the most famous living Scotchmen are cripples—Lord Kelvin, who is the greatest living Scotch scientist, and Dr. James McGregor, of Edinburgh, who is said to be the greatest living Scottish preacher.

PALEY'S "Evidences of Christianity" remains a requirement for the bachelor's degree at Cambridge University, England. By a recent vote the university congregation refused to do away with it, or to substitute any other book for Paley.

THE German emperor is now in that part of Lorraine which used to be France. The Chateau of Urville, near Metz, is his favorite hunting seat. He also calls it his schoolroom, for his evenings are mostly passed in the study of military devices.

WELL-PRESERVED flowers discovered at Dahsourh, in Egypt, in tombs of the times of the Pharaohs, have just been placed in the Cairo Museum. The commonest of these were the white or blue lotus, the red poppy, the leaves and flowers of the pomegranate, of the saffron and of the crocus.

IN CHINA hens are employed to hatch fish eggs. They are sealed in an egg-shell and placed under the unsuspecting hen for a few days. The contents of the shell are then emptied into a shallow pool, where they can bask in the sunshine until the minnows are strong enough to be turned into a lake or river.

THE latest thing "made in Germany" is a "harmonious bicycle." This terrible invention is constructed to grind out 500 tunes, and has been given the name of "Il Trovatore." The contrivance is fixed to the handle bar, is worked by the front wheel, and will play for an hour while the cyclist is pedaling at a speed of ten miles.

A COMMENTARY on the present craze for military trappings for the purpose of feminine adornment may be found in the reply of a young soldier at Chickamauga whose sister wanted to make up a box for the boys at the front and asked him what she should send. "Dear sister," he wrote, "send me safety pins. I've just met fifteen new girls."

ALL code books carried on warships have leaden backs to make them sink if lost overboard. The letters in the book, moreover, are printed with a peculiar ink, which fades away when it comes into contact with the water. To make things more safe the letters are changed every few months by the navy department. Even on the warships few officers know their vessel's official signal code.

IT IS usually found that when a hospital ambulance surgeon diagnoses a case as alcoholism the patient has a fractured skull, but in the case of Joseph Maguire the post-mortem at Bellevue, New York, proved that he had been killed by a hat-pin wound. It is recorded history in surgery that the hat-pin is the most deadly weapon known, and in the hands of the weakest woman becomes an instrument of death compared to which a dynamite bomb is a health-life.

IN THE LIFE of Wm. Stokes, written by his son, which has just appeared in London, it is told how Soyer was sent over to Dublin during the great famine to show the people how to make soup. Stokes asked a starving beggar why he did not go and get some of the soup that was being freely distributed. "Soup, is it, your honor! Sure it isn't soup at all." "And what is it, then?" inquired Stokes. "It is nothin', your honor, but a quart of water biled down to a pint to make it sthrong!"

REV. DR. FAIRBAIRN, in a lecture to the Cardiff theological students, said he had no quarrel with evolutionists, but as nothing that was true was other than good, he asked for proof. Similarities between man and the ape might be great, but the far greater point was the difference and their effects. It might be that there was only so many ounces difference in the weight of the brains of man and ape, and similarity in their composition, but while the ape today was the ape of centuries ago, man had created—his brain had been productive—and the ape simply cracked his nuts as his fathers did. What caused the difference? Reputed scientists were dumb.

A Hopeless Invalid.

Such Was the Condition of Miss Rodd, of Brooklin.

An Editor Relates the Story of Her Illness and How a Remarkable Change in Her Condition Was Brought About.

[From the Gazette, Whitby, Ont.]

For some five years the editor of this journal has made weekly visits to Brooklin in search of news. One of his earliest recollections of the village was in noting that Miss Levina Rodd was very ill. Miss Rodd was well-known, and as week after week rolled round, it was natural to ask how she was getting on, and the reply always came that she was no better. Time went on, and it became a settled fact that Miss Rodd was a confirmed invalid and that such she would continue until a kind Providence took mercy on her by allowing death to end her sufferings. None of the villagers anticipated any other ending. Our astonishment can better be imagined than described, therefore, when Mrs. Bert Wells hailed us one morning with "Well, editor, we have some news for you today." "What is it?" "Why, Miss Rodd has gone on a visit to Columbus friends." "Why, I thought she was a confirmed invalid?" "So she was, but she has been improving so much lately that she has been able to help herself a good deal, and it was thought a change of scene would do her good." "That is certainly news," replied the quill-pusher, "good news, too," but what cured her?" "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," replied Mrs. Wells. We then decided to ask Miss Rodd upon her return, for an interview, but it was some time before it took place, owing to the limited time at our disposal between trains, and partly owing to a desire to wait and see if the improvement was likely to prove permanent. However, after many put-offs, we finally called at the home of Mrs. Doolittle, sister of Miss Rodd's, who has carefully cared for her during the long illness. At the request of the editor, Miss Rodd made the following statement: "I am 50 years of age and have lived in Brooklin for ten years. Five years ago I was taken ill with acute rheumatism, and have not done a day's work since. The trouble began with my feet, and the swelling extended to my arms, wrists and shoulders, and finally settled in my neck. I had such pain that I was obliged to use a walking-stick to ease me in moving about, and two and a half years ago the stick had to make way for a crutch. At this time I used to get up a little each day, but it was not long before I was denied this privilege, and the next six months I was perfectly helpless and bed-ridden. I could not even turn my head, or put a cup of tea to my mouth. I got completely discouraged after ineffectually being treated by two physicians and trying the different medicines recommended for my ailment. While I was in this helpless condition my niece came in one day and prevailed upon me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking two boxes I felt a slight change for the better, so I continued to take them, with the effect that I continued to improve slowly ever since. I now sleep well, have a good appetite, and have gained in flesh. I can stand now, walk about, and even get in and out of the buggy upon the occasion of my late visit to Columbus. Since that time, too, I feel stronger, and my reason for still using a crutch is on account of my knees being weak and a desire not to overtax my strength. Jubilee day was the first time in 21 months that I was able to put my foot outside the door, and I am satisfied had I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the first place instead of the other medicines used, I would have been spared much suffering. I am sure I owe my improvement to these pills alone." Mrs. Doolittle, who, as we have previously stated, attended her sister through her trying illness, was equally strong in her recommendations as to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills having effected the radical change, and the three of us agreed that it would be only just that this case should be brought to the notice of suffering humanity in the hope that it might prove a blessing to more than Miss Rodd, who still continues to improve, and who hopes to again be able to do her full day's work at no distant date.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is inclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

How to Cure All Skin Diseases.

Simply apply Swayne's Ointment. No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents. Avoid substitutes.

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The new, clean, quick, brilliant, fadeless home dye, "Maypole Soap," is the dye of highest quality.

It gives satisfactory results in home dyeing every single time.

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Doesn't dye the hands.

Its high quality prevents that "streaky" effect that powder dyes seldom fail to yield. Progressive druggists and grocers sell it—all colors. 10 cents a cake for all colors and 15 cents for black.

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Navigation and Railways

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Steamer Flora, commencing June 2, 1898, will leave Port Stanley for Cleveland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the season, at 8 p.m.

Fare for round trip $4 20. Single $2 70.

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STR. UNITED EMPIRE

Is intended (weather permitting) to leave Windsor on THURSDAY, JUNE 2, at 6 p.m., and Sarnia on FRIDAY, JUNE 3, at 5 o'clock p.m., for Soo, Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth, making direct connections at these points for Manitoba and the Northwest, Kootenay, British Columbia and Pacific Coast Points.

For rates and information apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, London, or your nearest G. T. R. agent.

JAS. H. BEATTY, General Manager, Sarnia, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Extra Train Service.

A NEW FAST TRAIN, with parlor car attached, will leave Detroit daily at 6:30 a.m. (Central time), Windsor 8 a.m., arriving at London at 10:20 a.m., there connecting with Atlantic Express for all points east, via Suspension Bridge and via Toronto for Brockville and west.

A NEW TRAIN, with parlor car attached, will leave London for Detroit and intermediate points daily at 11:40 a.m.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS, with sleeping car for Montreal, through coach and sleeping car for New York, via the Lehigh Valley road, and through coach and parlor car for Toronto, will leave London daily at 4:45 p.m., instead of at 4:20 p.m. as formerly.

Offices—"Clock" corner, E. De la Hooke, agent, and G. T. R. depot. ywt

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The direct Route between the West and all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and Baie des Chaleur, Province of Quebec; also for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward and Cape Breton Islands, Newfoundland and St. Pierre.

Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) and run through without change between these points.

The through express train cars of the Intercolonial Railway are brilliantly lighted by electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotive, thus greatly increasing the comfort and safety of travelers.

Comfortable and elegant buffet, sleeping and day cars are run on all through express trains. The popular summer sea bathing and fishing resorts of Canada are all along the Intercolonial, or are reached by that route.

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Passengers for Great Britain and the Continent can leave Montreal Tuesday morning and join outward Mail Steamers at St. John on Wednesday, or they can leave Montreal on Wednesday morning and join outward Mail Steamers at Halifax on Thursday.

The attention of shippers is directed to the superior facilities offered by this route for the transport of flour and general merchandise intended for the Eastern Provinces, Newfoundland and the West Indies; also for shipments of grain and produce intended for the European markets, either by way of St. John or Halifax.

Tickets may be obtained and all information about the route, also freight and passenger rates, on application to

A. H. HARRIS, General Traffic Manager.
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., May 21, 1897.

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Railways and Navigation

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Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

BRITANNIC	June 8, noon
*MAJESTIC	June 15, noon
†CYMRIC	June 21, noon
GERMANIC	June 22, noon
*TEUTONIC	June 29, noon
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*Superior second-cabin accommodation on these steamers.

†Carries first cabin passengers only; $60 and upwards.

Saloon rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, $100 and upwards; second cabin rates, Majestic and Teutonic, $35 and $37 50; Adriatic, $40 and upwards, according to location of berth. Round trips at reduced rates. Sailing rates on Germanic and Britannic, $75 and upwards. Steerage at lowest rates. Company's office, No. 9 Broadway, New York.

For further information apply to

EDWARD DE LA HOOKE
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Office—"Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas

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REDUCTION OF RATES VIA UPPER LAKES

The Rates to WINNIPEG —VIA— Upper Lakes Steamships Alberta (Tuesday), Athabasca (Thursday) and Manitoba (Saturday), from London, have been reduced to

First-Class $30 80, Second-Class $15 35.

Proportionate reduction are in effect to all other points in Canadian Northwest and British Columbia.

For full particulars apply to any C. P. R. agent, or

C. E. McPHERSON, assistant general passenger agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.
THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner of Richmond.

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Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool Calling at Rimouski and Moville.

	From Montreal	From Quebec
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PARISIAN	June 18	June 18
*CARTHAGINIAN	June 25	June 25
CALIFORNIAN	June 30	June 30
NUMIDIAN	July 7	July 7
PARISIAN	July 14	July 14

*Do not call at Rimouski or Moville.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, Derry and Liverpool, $52 50 and upwards; return, $105 and upwards. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, London, $34 and upwards. Steerage, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, London, everything found, $22 50 and $23 50.

Glasgow-New York service — Mongolian sails from New York, June 17; cabin, $45 and upwards; return, $90 and upwards; second cabin, $35; return, $64 12; steerage, $23 50.

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas, Thomas R. Parker, southwest corner of Richmond and Dundas streets, and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street