A "Purer Tea" Than

is beyond the art of growth and manufacture. The Sealed Lead packet-in which it is only sold -preserves its fragrance and drawing qualities.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

The Strange Metamorphosis.

"None of your long words, now," growled Tipping. Boys hate long words much as even a Saturday Reviewer. "Why haven't you brought the rab-

"Yes," said Mr. Blinkhorn, "why, having promised to bring the rabbits with you, haven't you kept your word? You must be able to give some ex-

"Because," said Mr. Bultitude, wriggling with embarrassment, "I-that is, father-found out that my young rascal of a son-I mean his young rascal of a son (me, you know)—was, contrary to my express orders, keeping a couple of abominable rabbits in his bedroom, and a quantity of filthy little white mice which he tried to train to climb up the banisters. And I kept finding the brutes running about my bathroom, and-well, of course, I a stop to it; and-no, what am I saying?- my father, of course, he put and, in point of fact, had whed in a pail of water." them all thought that he had an It migat opportunity here of avowing himself, but there was the risk that Mr. Blinknorn would disbelieve him, and, with the boys, he felt that the

his popularity. But dissembling fails sometimes outside the copybooks, and Mr. Bultitude's rather blundering attempt at it only landed him in worse There was a yell of rage and disappointment from the defrauded ones, who had cherished a lingering hope that young Bultitude had those rabbits somewhere, but (like Mr. Barkis and his China lemon) found himself unable to part with them when the time came to fulfill his contract. And, as contempt is a frame of mind highly stimulating to one's self-esteem. ly stimulating to one's self-esteem, even those who had no personal interest in the matter joined in the execra-

trouth would do anything but increase

"Why did you let him do it? They were ours, not his. What right had your governor to go and drown our abbits, eh?" they cried, wrathfully. "What right?" said Paul. "Mustr man do as he pleases in his own

tions with hearty goodwill and sym-

ouse, then? I—he was not obliged to see the house overrun with vermin, I But this only made them angrier, and they resented his defense with

hoots, and groans, and hisses. Mr. Blinkhorn meanwhile was pondering the affair conscientiously. At criminately to either side, till tast he said: "But you know the doc-tor would never allow animals to be to which leader he had been assigned, as he declared there would be, that kept in the school, if Bultitude had Dr. Grimstone came down the field at result would have been attributed to

"Ah, but," said Chawner, "he promised them all to day boarders. doctor couldn't object to that, could he,

"True," said Mr. Blinkhorn, "true. I Bultitude, since you are prevented from performing what you promised don't think I quite follow you, said Mr. Bultitude. But he dreaded what was coming next.

"It's very simple. You have taken money from these boys, and if you can't give them value for it, you ought to return all you took from them. I'm sure you see that yourself."

"I don't admit that I owe them anything." said Paul: "and at all events it is highly inconvenient to pay them

Let every boy who has any claim upon him tell me exactly what it is." One boy after another brought forward his claim. One had entrusted

Dick, it appeared, with a shilling, for which he was to receive a mouse with a "plum saddle," and two others had vested ninepence each in white mice. With Porter's half-crown, the total came to precisely five shillings—all Paul had in the world, the one rope by which he could ever hope to haul himself up to his lost pinnacle!

Mr. Blinkhorn, naturally enough, clearly due, should not be paid at once. "Give me any money you have about you, Bultitude," he said, "and I'il satisfy your debts with it, as far as It goes.

Paul clasped his arm convulsively. "No!" he cried, hoarsely, "not that! Don't make me do that! I—I can't pay them-not now. They don't understand If they only give me time they shall have double their money back—wagon-

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Some are good and some are not. We have had a great many years' experience, and after carefully studying the productions of all the countries we recommend the use of

Pure Indian or Ceylon.

Make your Tea in an earthen pot, use boiling water, let it draw seven minutes. Buy our 25c or 35c Indian

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co

ioads of rabbits, the best rabbits money can buy—if they'll wait. Tell them to wait! My dear sir, don't see me wronged! I won't pay now!"
"They have waited long enough," said Mr. Blinkhorn; "you must pay then."

"I tell you I won't!" cried Paul; "do you hear? Not one sixpence! Oh, if you knew! That infernal Garuda tone! What fools people are!"
Then in his despair he did the most fatal thing possible. He tried to save

himself by flight, and with a violent plunge broke through the circle and made for the road which led toward the station.

Instantly the whole school, only too glad of the excitement, was at his heels. The unhappy old merchant ran as he had not run for a quarter of a cenhad not run for a quarter of a cen-tury, faster even that he had run on his first experience of Coggs' and Coker's society on that memorable Monday night. But in spite of his efforts the chase was a short one. Chawner and Tipping very soon had him by the collar, and brought him back, struggling and kicking out viciopinion he had now lost for ever.

opinion he had now lost for ever.

"Please, sir," said Chawner, "I can feel something like a purse in his pocket. Shall I take it out, sir?"

"As he refuses to act with common honesty, yes," said Mr. Blinkhorn.

It was Dick's purse, of course; and, in spite of Paul's frantic efforts to retain it, it was taken from him, its contents equitably divided among claimants, and the purse itself return-

ed to him empty. "Now, Bultitude," said Mr. Blinkhorn, "if you really wish to leave the field, you may." Mr. Bultitude lost what little temper he had yet to lose; he flung the use-

less purse from him and broke away

from them all in a condition little removed from insanity. Leave the field! What a mockery the permission was now. How was he to get home, a distance of more than fifty miles, without a penny in his pockets? Ten minutes before, and freedom was within his grasp, and now it had cluded him and was as hopeless-

No one pitied him; no one understood the real extent of his loss. Mr. Blink-horn and the few enthusiasts went longer go to the United States to make horn and the few enthusiasts went back to the unobtrusive game, while the rest of the school discussed the affair in groups, the popular indignation against young Bultitude's hitherto unsuspected meanness growing more marked every instant.

It might have even taken some decided and objectionable form before long, but when it was at its height there was a sudden cry of alarm. "Cave, you fellows; here's Grim!" and indeed in the far distance the doctor's portly and imposing figure could be seen just turning the corner into the

Mr. Bultitude felt almost cheered. This coming to join his pupils' sports showed a good heart; the doctor would almost certainly be in a good humor, and he cheated himself into believing that, at some interval in the game, he might perhaps find courage to draw near and seek to interest him in his incredible woes.

It was quite extraordinary to see how the game, which had hitherto decidedly languished and hung fire, now quickened into briskness and became positively spirited. Everyone developed an interest in it, and it would almost seem as if the boys, with more delicacy than they are generally credited with, were unwilling to let their master guess how little his indulgence was really appreciated. Even Mr. Tinkler, whose novel had kept him spell-bound on his rail all through the recent excitement, now Fielding by appealing to the working-slipped it hurriedly into his pocket and men of Canada, did not hesitate to do rushed energetically into the fray, shouting encouragement rather indis-

The whole thing is a majestic, slow trot, calling out to the against the rules, and I shall not inplayers as he came on: "Well done, Mutlow! Finely played, sir! Dribble "Ah, but," said Chawner, "he promite it along now. Ah, you're afraid of it! Run into it, sir, run into it! No running with the ball now, Siggers; play without those petty meannesses, or rue," said Mr. Blinkhorn, "true. I leave the game! There, leave the ball not aware of that. Well, then, to me, will you—leave it to me!"

And, as the ball had rolled in his direction, he punted it up in an exceedto do, I'm sure you won't object to do ingly dignified manner, the whole what is fair and right in the matter?" til he had brought it to a reasonable distance from the goal, when he kicked it through with great solemnity, amid faint, and it is to be feared, somewhat sycophantic applause, and turned away with the air of a man surfeited of suc

"For which side did I win that?" he asked, presently, whereupon Tipping explained that his side had been the favored one. "Well, then," he said, enough," said Mr. Blinkhorn, "I must take the matter into my own hands. Let every boy who has any plantage of the ball for the next game. 'you fellows must all back me up, or

distinguished did not seem precisely overwhelmed with pleasure at the compliment, which, as they knew from experlence, implied considerable exertion on their part, and even disgrace if they

[To be Continued.]

Some women don't know what it is to eleep well. In dreams they are haunted by the pains they bore through the day. There is no rest and no refreshment for them even in sleep. This condition is only one feature of many consequent



only one feature of many consequent upon forms of discase peculiar to women. The head aches often, or there are "spells" of dizziness or faintness, there is pain in the back or side,

with bearing down pains. These are but symptoms of womanly disorders. Let the cause be removed and the pains will pass, and sleep will bring only dreams of happiness and love. The most effective remedy for diseases

of women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It dries up the debilitating drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and entirely cures female weakness. There is no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant contained in "Favorite Prescription," neither does it contain opium, cocaine, nor any other narcotic. It is a strictly temperance medicine.

Accept no substitute. Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. V., free of all charge. Each letter is treated as a sacred conadence. Every answer is sent in a plain

envelope without any printing upon Write without

fear and without "I want to praise your medicine." writes Mrs. Sarah J. Burney, of Crescent, Putnain Co., Fla. "I have been sick for twenty years and have been almost in bed five years, and now I am able to work all day. I have taken eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' and four of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and one vial of 'Pellets.' I praise your mediatory.

and one vial of 'Pellets,' I praise your medi-cine to all. I had the headache but it is gone. My throat is well and cough gone and all my old troubles are better. I tried many other kinds of medicine and four doctors."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets help Nature to help you.

He Discusses the Canadian Contingent-Prohibition-Sir Charles' Prophecies, Etc.

Speaking of the tariff, Sir Wilfrid

Laurier, at Bowmanville, said: In reforming the tariff we introduced a new principle. We undertook to re-form the tariff, not only for the immediate purpose of collecting a revenue, while at the same time seeing to it that no interest was injured, but we undertook also to reform the tariff upon broad imperial lines. Canada today, after 32 years of confederation, is no longer a mere agglomeration of provinces; Canada today has a life in the British Empire. Canada has a life of its own; it is a nation, although it is a colony. When reforming the tariff we undertook to do so on lines that would bring Canada more closely into touch with the empire. We understood the principle of preferential trade, and we did it, as I stated in England, as I stated on the floor of the House of Commons, as I state here now, we did it mainly out of gratitude for England, which protected us when we were young. (Cheers.) But we did it also for the benefit of the Canadian people, believing, as events have shown, as has been established by the figures which have been quoted by Mr. Fielding, that if we gave a preference to England we would increase our trade with the mother country, and we would profit immediately. And what is the result today? The result of our policy, the result of the efforts we have made and of public opinion in England is that today Canada is re-cognized in England, whereas she was not recognized there before 1896. The merchants of England, the men who their purchases. They go to Canada, and this is the direct result of our preferential tariff.

MR. WALLACE'S LOYALTY. Again, when we adopted that policy it did not please the Conservative party. If there is a loyal man, if there is a loval man on the floor of the House of Commons, it is my friend, Mr. Clarke Wahace. (Laughter.) I do not like to speak ill of any man in his absence, but I do no injury to Mr. Wallace when I say that loyalty has been almost a profession with him. Well, this is what Mr. Wallace said, speaking of the preferential tariff and of the reduction of the duties under it: 'She (speaking of England) may send in a larger proportion of our imports, but I do not believe she will. The effect of that tariff, combined with the preferential arrangement, will be to import a much larger proportion of our whole consumption, and what does that mean? It means that for every hundred men employed in England to make these goods a hundred Canadians will be walking the streets without employment." (Laughter.) Commend me to a professional loyalty man for expressions of loyalty. (Renewed laughter.) The one man who was above all things posing as loyal, when it came to the position that he might make a point against my friend, Mr. so; and if the prediction of Mr. Clark Wallace had been verified, if today were hundreds of unemployed

preferential trade. But all these predictions have been shown to be false. We have entered upon a new career Canada, and so far the effects of our policy have not only been good upon the trade of the mother country itself, but good as far as the Canadian people are concerned. (Cheers.) The aim of our policy since we have been in office has been to develop the trade of Canada, to build up Canada as nation, to make her strong, to bring her more and more prominently before the eyes of the people of the world.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION. Now, sir, before I proceed any further let me turn with perfect cand-

or to question which has been for time before the Canadian peo-Today I received the following letter from a much-respected citizen of this town, Mr., John J. Mason: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Can-ada; Sir,—As secretary of the West Durham Prohibition Association I have been requested by a number of the electors to ask you to kindly devote a few minutes of your address this afternoon to a discussion of the recent plebiscite vote, and the action of the government in reference thereto. There a strong feeling existing that the large vote favorable to prohibition in this province justifies some advanced legislation, notwithstanding the adverse vote in Quebec."

Let me say here and now that I have no fault to find with the request which has been addressed to me here. I am quite ready and willing to give a perfectly honest and candid answer. I must take exception at once to the last words, "notwithstanding the adverse vote in Quebec." I must say that the vote of Quebec has nothing to do with the decision that we came to. (Hear, hear.) We undertook in the year 1893 to take a plebiscite upon the prohibition question, so as to ascertain what was really the feeling, the opinion of the people upon that question. Undertook to put it before them divested of every other consideration, so that every man might have an opportunity of going to the poll and expressing his own opinion as he felt it in his own heart. We put a simple question upon the ballot paper. We did not put any rider on the question. Every elector was asked to say whether he was in favor of or against prohibition. The result is as you know, the taking of the vote of Quebec and every other province, was nearly a tie. There was a difference of less than 12,000 votes. We came to the conclusion, which I shall state to you in a moment: we did not balance the vote on the one side and the vote on the other side; we did not balance the vote in favor of prohibition and the vote against. We simply counted the votes, the votes in favor of phohibition without reference to the votes against prohibition. And we found that the vote in favor of prohibition amounted to less than 23 per cent of the whole electorate, and we came to the conclusion that upon such a vote as that Canada was not ripe and prepared for national prohibition. I do not think I have the privilege of knowing Mr. Mason, but I am sure he feels strongly upon this question, and feels honestly and believes honestly. He himself, therefore, seems to be of the opinion that the small proportion of votes cast in favor of prohibition did not warrant the government in introducing a measure of national prohibition, but simply for some legislation. It is a fair question. I have only to

ernment ready to listen to their com-plaints and do the best that can be done for the common welfare of our common country. (Cheers.)

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT. But there is another question which now largely engaging the attention is now largely engaging the attention of the people of Canada, England, our common country, our mother country, has just gone into war. England to day is engaged in war with the Transvaal Republic. Of the merits of this war I shall not speak. I can only ex-press my regret that the people of the Transvaal Republic did not see fit to do what we do in Canada—to recognize no differences in race or in creed, but to give to every man who happens to a resident of the land, and who will going to sweep every province in which he was then speaking. If he take the oath of allegiance to the country, equal rights and equal justice. That is the only issue which is now at stake in the Transvaal. Let President Kruger tomorrow give to the uitlander population, give to the men to whom he has sold land, whom he taxes, from whom he has taken money, who are ready to take the oath of allegiance, let him give them the same rights and same privileges that this country gives to all races and all creeds, and problem will be solved and the war will be stopped tomorrow. Unfortunately, we are in the war today. The government of which I am a member have undertaken a few days ago to send one men to the Transvaal. (Cheers.) Today the government are artacked for that policy; and why? Because it is said we have not done enough; because it is said we should do more; because it is said we should pay troops; because it is said we should not send them simply to be en-listed in the British army—because it is Liberal party. I have only this to say said they ought to be kept as a separate corps. My only answer to that is this: We as a government, and especially I, as the head of the government, have in all these matters to of the party he is a fit subject to think and to go slowly and to act for- Sir Charles Tupper. (Laughter.) mally and with due consideration. For my part, so long as I have the honor to occupy my present post, you shall never see me carried away by passion or prejudice, or even by enthusiasm. I have to think and to consider. I have to look to the right and the wrong. I have to see what will be the effect of any action that we take. We were informed, and had every reason to believe, that the British authorities—the War Office authorities-were preparing a plan, not for Canada alone, but a plan under which all the colonies could come in on a footing of equality and take their share of the fight; and the other day we received a dispatch from the colonial secretary embodying the expectations of the British authorities

as to what we should do in respect of the aid that the colony should give, That dispatch I shall now read, and I want to call the careful attention of every man here present to the com-Chamberlain to the administrator of the Dominion, his excellency being at Sir Wilfrid then read Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch, which has already appeared in The Adventiser, outlining the

wishes of the imperial authorities in regard to sending a contingent from Canada to South Africa composed of units who would on arrival there be incorporated with her Majesty's troops and at the expense of the imperial au-

TREASON SHRIEKERS. Continuing, Sir Wilfrid said, "What Our action has been to accept the terms laid down by the War Office and the commander-in-chief, without iota of difference. But there are certain parties today in Toronto shricking and yelling treason at me, because I have not chosen to send troops and to have them paid out of the Canadian treasury and armed as well, and to keep them there as a separate contingent. Treason, I say. Treason! I am accustomed to the word treason; I have heard it before. I have heard it in 1896, not in the Province of Ontario, but in the Province of Quebec. I have heard it from the allies of the same men who shout treason today, I have heard it from the Bleus of Quebec. who stated that my policy on the school question was treason to my race

the Bleus of Quebec, the Englishspeaking Tories, are leveling their accusations against me. Because of what? Because I am not more loyal than the Queen and do not do better than the war office and the general commanding the British army! (Cheers.) Sir, I repeat, I am not to be carried away by those threats. I have heard them before; they never frightened me, and they do not frighten me now. I want to do my part as a British subject: I want to do my full duty. But when the British authorities tell us that this is what they expect of us and nothing more it would be an act of treason; it would be something worse—something which I would not classify if I were to follow line of these gentlemen-and pretend to instruct the British war office

and religion, and today the allies of

as to what it should do. A GENERAL PLAN. This circular from Mr. Chamberlain which I have read to you was not a letter which was addressed to the

A BRAVE WOMAN. How a Drunken Husband Was Made a Sober Man by a Determined Wife-

A PATHETIC LETTER. She writes:-"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Samaria Prescription and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts, and everything else dear to a woman's heart, for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stepped drinking altogether, but I kept giving the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from his promises before. He never has, and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the

am. I honestly beneve it will care the worst cases."

A pamphlet in plain, sealed envelope, sent free, giving testimonials and full information, with directions how to take or administer Samaria Prescription. Correspondence considered sacredly confidential. Address The Samaria Hemedy Co. say to Mr. Mason that if he and his friends want the government to in-troduce legislation for Ontario or any kind of advanced prohibitory legisla-Jordan street. Toronto, Ont.

tion it is only right they should tell the government what they want. As soon as the position is taken that some advanced legislation should be introduced, assuredly every class of citizen, prohobitionist or any other class, shall always find me and find the government ready to listen to their comment of Canada alone. It is the plan which has been adopted by the military authorities in England, by the war office, by Lord Lansdowne, the secretary of war, in order that all the colonial troops serving in the field should be on a footing of absolute pian which has been adopted by the military authorities in England, by the military authorities in England, by the war office, by Lord Lansdowne, the secretary of war, in order that all the colonial troops serving in the field should be on a footing of absolute equality. I have just received this further telegram, which comes direct, not addressed to me, but repeated to me from Lord Lansdowne, and it is to this effect:

to this effect:
"Lord Lansdowne is of the opinion that the same conditions should be applied in the case of each colony."
This is the reason, therefore, why we are sending out our troops in the way we are, and that is our vindica-tion. But, sir, in all these yellings and shrickings which we hear from the Conservative press there is something refreshing and something comical, too It is to hear the prophecies of our good friend Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Charles Tupper has always been great at prophesying. (Laughter.)

In the last election of 1896 he was

spoke in Ontario he was going to sweep Quebec, and when he spoke in Que bec he was going to sweep Ontario. And the reason was very obvious. When he said in Ontario that he was going to sweep Quebec, the people to whom he was speaking might believe it, and when he informed the people it, and when he informed to sweep of Quebec that he was going to sweep Ontario the Quebec people might credit the statement also. (Laughter.)
Now Sir Charles tells us that he is going to sweep the whole country, and, speaking at Berwick, Nova Scotia, a few days ago, he gave an account of a conversation with a disgusted Liberal. It seems that a disgusted Liberal has informed him that he is so much disgusted with the present government that he is going to join Sir Charles. He is a Liberal who, according to Sir Charles Tupper, spent \$50,000 at the -that in so far as this disgusted Liberal may be concerned, that if there is a Liberal who has really spent \$50,-000 in the last election in the support of the party he is a fit subject to join imagine the colloquy which must have taken place between Sir Charles and the disgusted Liberal. The disgusted Liberal no doubt said:

"Sir Charles, I have deserted the Liberal party. I spent \$50,000 in the last election. Laurier never knew of that, I am sure of it." (Laughter.) And Sir Charles Tupper, I think, would have answered hm: "Do you really tell me that you spent \$50,000 at the last election?"
"Yes, sir," I can famey, is

sponse, and then Sir Charles adds: "Then you are just the man for me today. How is it that we have been so long apart? Come to me and let me ask you how much you will put up this time." (Cheers and laughter.) Sir, this is the down, down, down level to which the policy of the once great party has been reduced by the man who now poses as its leader. There have been two Conservative leaders for the past quarter of a cent-ury; one was Sir John Macdonald and the other was Sir Charles Tupper. Charles Tupper always prophesied victory, and always was beaten. Sir John Macdonald, as far as my memory goes, never indulged in much boasting as to the result of an election. Indeed, he used to say that nothing was so uncertain as an election. a horse race or a cock fight. (Much aughter.)

A TIP FOR SPORTS.

I am not a betting man myself. I am not much of a sport; but if I have a sporting friend at this meeting I would advise him to remember that Sir Charles Tupper always prophesied victory and always was defeated. But, gentlemen, this I say as an aside. come back to the great principles, the great policy, the great position that Canada must hold and must support in order to reach her destiny. I claim this for the Liberal government, that for the past three years we have deavored to carry on the policy of this country so as to make Canada a nation-a nation great within the British Empire, a nation great in the eyes of the world. For my part, I want to see her lands occupied, her mines developed, her forests cleared, her fisheries exploited, her cities growing, her population increasing, and, above all, if there is one thing which I want more than any other to see, it is our people united and not driven apart by these prejudices which some politicians try to create amongst us. I want to see the people united. And this is the policy to which I have devoted my life. Ever since I took the leader-ship of the Liberal party my life has been devoted to that one great end. Sir Wilfrid then resumed his seat, but rose again almost immediately to say that he had just received a copy of a telegram from Mr. Chamberlain to the governor-general, "cordially accepting Canada's generous offer of a thousand troops." The meeting con-cluded with cheers for the Queen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the members of his government.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Mrs. Winslow's Sootning Byrth.

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by
MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT
SUCCESS. ItSOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS
the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES
WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for
DIABRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every
part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs.
Winslow's Seothing Syrup," and take no other
kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

John Ferguson & Sons FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS FIRST-CLASS IN ALL APPOINTMENTS.

174-180 King Street. Telephone-House No. 373; Store No. 543

CHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT o so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. you are not suited no pay. Weating returne in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city Parcels called for and delivered.

Lee Hing Laundry 467 Richmond Street.

Railways and Navigation MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route." THANKSGIVING DAY **EXCURSIONS**

AT SINGLE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

to all local stations in Canada, Detroit, Mich., Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, N.Y. Tickets will be issued Oct. 18 and 19, limited to return not later than Oct. 23.

All information and tickets at City Ticket Office, 395 Richmond street. JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent. O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket

MRS. M. BEVIN,

A highly respected lady of Charlottetown, P. E. I., says that Laxa-Liver Pills helped her more than any other medicine she ever took.

Every day brings fresh testimony to the efficacy of Laxa-Liver Pills for disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. No one who has tried them but speaks a

good word in their favor. They are small in size, do not gripe, sicken or weaken, and always produce the most satisfactory results.

Mrs. Maggie Bevin, Charlottetown, P.E.I., has this to say about them: "For some time I was greatly troubled with Sick Headache and Constipation. I used one bottle of Laxa-Liver Pills and found that they helped me more than any remedy I had ever taken."

If you are troubled with biliousness, sick headache, constipation, dyspepsia, heartburn, water brash, nausea, sour stomach, coated tongue, bad breath, blotches, sallow or muddy complexion, Laxa-Liver Pills will cure you quicker than anything else.

Try them and be convinced.

Railways and Navigation

On and after Sunday, Oct. 16, 1899, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connection with Maritime Express and Local Express at Benaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except on Saturday, at 7:30 p.m., for Hali fax, N. S., St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Riviere du Loup at 6:60 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, and Levis at 4:35 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10:10 p.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Buffet cars on Local Express.

Maritime Express. Buffet cars on Local Express.

The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfert of the traveler. The elegant sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxmy.

THE LAND OF BIG GAME.

The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the great game regions of Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest hunting grounds for moose, deep caribou and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geese, duck, brant and other fowl common to this part of the continent. For information as to game in New Brunswick, send for a copy of "Rod and Gun."

Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand

Trunk system, at Union Station, Towonte, and at the office of the General Traveling Agent. William Robinson, General Traveling Agent. William Robinson, General Traveling Agent, 93 York street, Rossin House Block, Toronto. H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 143 St James street, Montreal.

WHILL CHIM LIM REDUCED FARES.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstows S.S. GERMANIC, Oct. 11..... Noon S.S. OCEANIC, Oct. 18.........Noon S.S. CYMRIC, Oct. 24.....Noon *S.S. MAJESTIC, Oct. 25...... Noon *S.S. TEUTONIC. Nov. 1...... Noon S.S. GERMANIC, Nov. 8 Noon

*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers. Rates as low as by any first-class line. Berths secured by wire if desired.

E. De La Hooke, Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner.

CRANDTRUNK SEE A

Single First-Class Fare For Round Trip Tickets, Valid going Oct. 18 and 19; valid for return Valid going Oct. 18 and 18; valid for return leaving destination on or before Oct. 23, between all stations in Canada; also to and from Detroit and Port Huren, Fort Covington to Mesina Springs inclusive, and to stations on Contral Vermont, in Vermont, up to and including Burlington; also to, but not from, Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

Full information at "Cleck" corner Dundas and Richmond

E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

M. C. DICKSON, District Passenger Agent,

CPR+CPR+CPR+CPR+CPR+CPB

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CPR Thanksgiving Day, 1899. CPR Will issue return tickets as fel-CPB lows: Single First Class CPR Fare. Good going all trains Oct. Thos. R. Parker, City Pass.

ALLAN LINE

CPR + CPR + CPR + CPR + CPR + CPR

CPR Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner CPR of Richmond.

Royal Mail Steamships, For Liverpool, Calling at Moville, Californian Nov. 9, 6, a.m. From New York to Glasgow—State of Ne-braska, Oct. 14; Laurentian, Oct. 21; Mongolian,

Oct. 28.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, \$50 and upwards. Second cabin \$36. Steerage, \$32 50 and \$23 50. New York to Glasgow. First cabin, \$47 50 and upwards. Second cabin, \$30. Steerage, \$25 50. Roduction on first and second cabin return tickets.

London agents—E. De la Hoeke, T. H. Parker, F. B. Clanke.