FAITHFUL TILL THE END

"Ah! well, no matter. Better suppress the unkind word always, however well deserved; and it is only to you, a cousin, I would so speak. But of course you will understand my anxiety where Alec is concerned, his evident, most open admiration for her——"

"You should not make yourself unhappy too soon," says Sir Stephen calmly. "There is always hope. She may refuse him!"

He says this without the smallest sign of feeling, but in reality his heart sinks. There doesn't seem to be very much hope in that direction.

He is quite unaware of it, but he has said the one thing that could most annoy and disquiet the amiable Bella.

"And so break his heart," cries she, in subdued tones. "You must indeed think her a determined coquette to expect such a termination as that. And no doubt you are wiser than I am; you can see through her, whereas I can only judge from the surface. A coquette, you call her?" this in a slightly raised tone for Mrs. Wilding's benefit, who is now passing them on a voyage of discovery to the tea room—"yes, yes, you are right."

"I don't think I called Miss Prendergast anything," says Sir Stephen in a somewhat annnoyed tone, but Mrs. Wilding has gone on, and fails to hear him. "I should not presume to do so——"

"Although you are in a sense her guardian?" says Mrs. Chance. "You," with a laugh, "might call her to account."

"You mistake our relations when you suggest that," says Wortley. "There is only one thing I ever thought of calling her." He pauses, and Bella fixes her large eyes on his in a sort of dumb terror. The fixity of her regard makes him consider his words, and all at once he sees the significance of them, the—the truth of them.

"And that?" asks Mrs. Chance in a low tone.

"A mere thought not worth repeating," says he, so indifferently, that she feels reassured. Perhaps it was something approbrious! At this moment Maria, in a distinctly shabby old velvet gown, looms on the horizon, and Mr. McNamara, gathering up his limbs in wild haste, prepares for flight.

"Here comes the Boss—I'm off," says he.

It is the signal for flight—soon this corner of the banquet-hall is deserted.

Mrs. Wilding, who had been the first to see and run, has by this time reached the end of the room where Nell is now sitting, Manners beside her. The instinct of mischief prompts her to bend over Nell's chair and whisper to her:

"Someone has been calling you a coquette."

"I don't care," says Nell, laughing. "I've been called even a cabbage before this—only it was chou. Then it doesn't sound so bad in French."

"Ah, but—I'd have it out with him if I were you."

"Out where," mockingly, "in the garden?"

"For choice, yes," says Mrs. Wilding, who likes Nell, and dislikes "Mis' Chance," as she calls Bella. She had lived all her earlier years in the West Indies, and had had a good deal to do with negroes and their little ways; and this seems to her quite a happy name for Bella, whom she dislikes. She likes Nell, however, and feels sure if the girl were to bring Wortley to book over this little affair, many happy consequences might accrue. "Nothing like a garden for a row!"

"But who am I to scold?"

"Ah! you know, you know! Not Mr. Grant, anyway. But Mr. Grant has a cousin"—she hesitates, shrugs her shoulders. "And a sister," says she with a faint grimace. Then this extremely vulgar young woman bends even lower and places her lips near Nell's ear. "Ten men can bring a horse to water, but one cannot make him drink; I pity Mis' Chance,'"

Now all this, if clear to Mrs. Wilding, is Greek to Nell, who is blind to the fact that Bella has set her mind on being Lady Wortley, and indeed, if it were known to her, it would hardly have given her a second thought. But what she does understand is, that Sir Stephen had called her a coquette, and to Mrs. Chance. To tell the truth, this rather amuses her than otherwise, but that idea of Mrs. Wilding's to have it out with him is good. She has often wished to have it out with him about many things.

She looks up over her shoulder to give an answer to Mrs. Wilding, but that mischievous creature has disappeared, and instead, she meets Grant's eyes gazing into hers.

"Come into the garden, it is lovely there," says he. He has edged in between Manners and her, and there is entreaty in his voice and gaze. She thinks for a moment before replying. Perhaps this will be one way of having it out with her stern guardian. She has an undefined feeling that he objects to her intimacy with Grant. No doubt, she thinks scornfully, because Alec is not well off. Sir Stephen's whole mind seems bent on money! As if money meant anything at all.

"Is there a garden?" asks she. She doesn't know much about Mr. Nobbs' resources.

"A small but enchanting one."

"Impossible to lose one's way."

"Unfortunately, yes."

At this they both laugh, and Nell, rising, accompanies him to the open window of the villa that leads to the ground beneath, by means of a step or two. She has the satisfaction of passing by Sir Stephen as she goes.

"I hear the garden is so pretty," says he, smiling at him.

"It isn't a howling wilderness," returns Wortley pleasantly, "but I'd advise you to take a cloak with you. A heavy mist is falling."

"Oh, how lovely!" says she. "Perhaps at last I shall feel cool."

Indeed the room inside had grown oppressively warm. Out here it is delightful. The little pleasure ground is lit with crimson lamps—beyond is the little tennis ground. And here is the little garden filled with moonbeams, that put the Chinese lamps to shame. It is all very little.

"Isn't it like Nobbs!" says Grant, sneering at his host in a most unhandsome way, considering how very happy he is the present moment. "Not a big stretch in the whole thing. Come and sit down here."

"Here is another "little!" a mere toy of a summer-house, made of pine logs, and thatched with heather, and with a cosy corner at the end of it.

"It looks a stupid place," says Nell, peering into it. "It looks like snails and things. Ugh! I'd be afraid to sit down here."

"Not with me?" says Grant.

Nell—it is very dark—conceals her laughter successfully.

"Oh, I forgot," says she. "Of course, you are a soldier, I—perhaps I—might venture with you."

"Oh, I say, what rot!" says Grant. "Here, come on——" He catches her hand, and she follows him into the summer-house. Having caught her hand, he holds it.

"Nell," says he, squeezing the little hand tightly, "I——" he stops, and tries to see her face in the dim light, but the shadows are too much for him, and her face remains a mystery. "You don't mind my calling you Nell, do you?"

"Oh, no," says Miss Prendergast calmly. "All my friends call me Nell, and you are my friend, too, aren't you?"

"You know very well I am," says Grant. "And more than that. "If"—he pauses—"if every one calls you Nell, I wish I might be allowed to call you something else. I'd like to give you a name that no one else gives you. May I? Can I?"

"But it's so limited," says Nell.

"It isn't. I've asked and I know your real name is Penelope. Can't I call you Pen?"

"It you think it nicer than Nell," says she. "But for my own part, I think Nell is the better of the two; though after all, perhaps not. Pen! To pen, to write, means life—but Nell—knell, that sounds like death and the grave!"

"True, true," agrees he eagerly. "Then it shall be Pen. And that will be a name all to ourselves."

Nell looks at him, her eyes thoughtful, meditative.

"That would be selfish, wouldn't it?" says she. "Other people might care to know that I have another name that doesn't sound like the crack of doom."

"Still——"

"We'll let it be an open question," says Nell sweetly. "I'll think over it. And it really doesn't matter at all——"

"It does—it does," says Grant. "I want to speak to you, but you are always going—you're going now," catching her dress.

"I'm not, indeed," says Nell, who, after all, had only been extricating a bit of lace from the nail in the seat.

"Well, listen, then," says he, still holding her, however, if not sure of her. "The other day, at that tournament, you said I could not give you frocks and hats."

"I said that! You must be dreaming"—indignantly.

(To be continued.)

Western Ontario.

Fine Crops in Pelee Island With the Exception of Peaches.

Good Market for New Wheat and Old Beans.

Thos. Brady, of Bayham, is opening out an undertaking establishment in the Vienna Masonic Temple.

Miss Georgina Smith, a domestic in the employ of Wm. Lindsay, Aylmer, died of typhoid fever Sunday morning.

Andrew Hubbel, of Thamesville, will shortly remove with his family to Kent Bridge, where he will engage in business.

Dr. McKay, M.P.P., of Ingersoll, has invented a portable surgical table, which promises to be of great value to the profession.

Yesterday W. Knight and J. Begg moved, set and threshed 1,000 bushels of wheat for George Begg and Chas. Styles, Southwold, in ten hours.

New wheat and old beans are being marketed in the Blenheim district in immense quantities. The price of wheat rose 5 cents a bushel Monday.

Mr. Joyce, of Owen Sound, has been engaged to take charge of S. S. No. 12 (Griffin's Corners) for the balance of the year, at a salary of $300 per annum.

Several of the young men of Harwich South, left for the far Northwest and Manitoba on Monday, to take in the harvest excursion and see that part of the Dominion.

Stratford city council may construct a system of waterworks. Experts value the supply company's plant and business at $88,372, and the council refuses to pay $100,000 therefor.

Mr. Wm. Thompson and his son, Mr. E. Thompson, of Woodstock, have invented a chainless bicycle. It is claimed by the inventor that the gear will run easier and be no heavier than a chain.

The immense new basin built in connection with the Chatham waterworks, and which is 900 feet long by 300 feet wide, is in a state of collapse. The contractor will lose thousands of dollars.

The Dutton Caledonian Society have made arrangements with the renowned Zorra tug-of-war team to be at their annual games on the 31st of August, to pull against some of the strong men of Elgin.

The Vienna Joint Stock Cheese Company shipped 159 cheese Saturday morning, being latter half of July make. Hodgson Bros., London, were the buyers; the price paid, 8 1-16c per pound.

There have been two deaths from typhoid fever at Aylmer this week—Samuel Crane, aged 34, a resident of Aylmer for fifteen years, and Miss Georgina Smith, a domestic in the employ of Wm. Lindsay.

Mr. James Pritchard, an old and highly respected resident of Malahide township, fell from a chair while rocking his grandchild, and has since been speechless. He is 70 years of age, and his recovery is very doubtful.

Tuesday was Seaforth's civic holiday, the attractions in town being a championship lacrosse match between Berlin and Seaforth and a baseball match between Clinton and Seaforth. Berlin won the lacrosse match, 5 to 3. The ball match (7 innings) was a tie.

A happy event took place Wednesday afternoon at St. Thomas, at the residence of Mrs. Nancy Locke, mother of the bride, when Miss Laura Mabel Locke was united in marriage to Mr. R. B. McGregor. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. D. Cunningham.

The manager of the Aylmer fair has engaged Miss Alice Galbraith, of London, to take four of her pupils to Aylmer to dance at the fair on Sept. 24 and 25, from her class. Miss Galbraith has chosen the following: Annie Patton, Violet LeClair, Susie McGill and Ina Riddell.

Chief Will, of Woodstock, has lodged certain complains against his assistant, Policeman Fitzsimmons, and they will be investigated at the next meeting of the market and police committee. The substance of the charges is that the junior officer has been lax in his duties.

Mr. Martin Kerr, principal of the Myrtle street school, St. Thomas, was married on Tuesday afternoon at Oakland, Brant county, to Miss Jetret, eldest daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Thos. Amy. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, in the presence of a few near relatives and friends.

The reopening services of the Methodist Church at Richmond will be held next Sunday. Rev. Mr. Livingston, of Aylmer, will preach at 3 o'clock, and Mr. Reid will occupy the pulpit at 7:30. On Wednesday evening, Aug. 25, there will be a lawn social in connection with the reopening services at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Firby.

George Murray, who lives on lot 25, con. 10, of East Zorra, says that his well known stored granary last winter was depleted by thefts of a few bushels from time to time. Some time later three of his pigs disappeared, and last week he discovered that someone had tampered with his binder, rendering it useless.

The death occurred Tuesday evening at St. Thomas of Mrs. Louise Whalls, aged 68 years. The deceased, who was a Methodist in religion, was born in England, and came to Canada in 1857. She had lived in the neighborhood of St. Thomas over 28 years. Besides her husband, she leaves three sons and three daughters: Thomas, Yarmouth; George, St. Thomas; William, Southwold; Mrs. George Brown, Caradoc; Mrs. Frank Gurney and Mrs. William Begg, of Detroit.

Samuel Crane, aged 34, died Tuesday morning of typhoid fever, after about a week's illness. He had been a resident of Aylmer for about fifteen years, moving here from the farm near Centerville. He leaves three sisters, Mrs. M. Baker, Mrs. J. Baker and Mrs. F. Summers, all of Malahide, and two brothers, J. Crane, now traveler for a New York drug firm, and B. Crane, a farmer near Corinth, to mourn his death. He was married to the daughter of Wm. Lindsay. Mrs. Crane died about two years ago.

Mr. Justice McMahon has handed out judgment in the matter of the custody of the young child of James W. Lee, of Rodney. The mother has a judgment against her husband for alimony, and for the custody of her infant son, but had never enforced the part of the judgment relating to the custody of the child, and on Tuesday last, the father, with whom the boy had in the meantime lived, moved at Osgoode Hall to vary the judgment so as to allow him to keep the child rightfully. His lordship dismissed the application of the father with costs, and orders the son to be handed over to the mother. The boy was in court with his father while the argument was in progress.

Chatham Banner: Judge Bell has just returned from a few days' visit to Pelee Island. He found the harvesting operations well advanced. A good part of the wheat was threshed and yielded, on an average about 35 busheis per acre. The sample was excellent. Corn promises an abundant yield. The potatoes, both in quantity and quality surpass anything the judge has ever previously known. The grape crop will be very large, exceeding even that of last year. The catawbas look particularly well. The peach crop will be a failure for the first time in 20 years. This is attributed to the very warm weather of last December and the consequent premature development of the bud. Nature has done a great deal for the island, and its future is encouraging.

Mr. James Bigham died on Saturday in consequence of a fall from a mow in his barn. He was 81 years old, a native of Etobicoke township, near Toronto, and was one of the pioneers of East Zorra, having settled there in 1846. He was a Reformer in politics, and a leading member of the Free Baptist Church, of which he had been a member for about seventy years. His wife formerly Miss Elizabeth Webber, died about ten years ago, and the following children survive him, viz.: Messrs. Joseph, Louis, Norman and Nelson, of Zorra; Edwin, of Sanilac county, Michigan; Mrs. (Rev.) John Harrington, of Old Orchard Beach, N. J., and Miss Mary Ellen, at home. The funeral was conducted by the pastor, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Ferguson, Reece and Gregg, of other churches.

The Very Finest In the Land . . .

Norwood Ceylon Tea.

Nothing Like It.

Ordinary price in large cities, $5.00 per lb.

We offer a special lot at 75c per lb. to introduce High Grade Teas.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co., 169 DUNDAS STREET

"I guess I've been victimized." That's the guess of many a hard-working man, who, worn-out, nervous and sleepless, has been for months paying exhorbitant bills to a high-priced doctor without a dollar's worth of benefit. Frequently the guess is entirely correct. There are too many doctors who are only lifted out of obscurity by the size of their bills.

The business man or working man who gets run-down and in ill-health from overwork, needs the advice and treatment of a physician who is famous for the thousands of cases he has cured, and not for the thousands of dollars he has charged. In Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., he will find that kind of a physician. For thirty years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo.

He is the discoverer of a wonderful medicine known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a marvelous medicine for broken down men and women. It whets the appetite, purifies the blood, makes the digestion perfect and the liver active. Through the blood it acts directly on every organ of the body, driving out impurities and disease germs. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve-tonic. It cures nervous prostration and exhaustion, malaria, liver troubles, rheumatism, blood and skin diseases and 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, weak lungs, spitting of blood, lingering coughs and kindred ailments. When you ask a dealer for the "Golden Medical Discovery" insist upon having it. A dealer is not a physician and has no right to advise some substitute.

When the trouble is of long standing write to Dr. Pierce, who will answer letters from sufferers without charge. Very serious or complicated cases, or those needing surgical treatment, sometimes find it necessary to come to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, for personal treatment and care. Dr. Pierce can be addressed there.

Danger in the Milk Bottle.

Ontario Health Officers Discuss a Live Question.

The Treatment of Mad Dogs in This Province.

Toronto, Aug. 19.—At the convention of the provincial health officers, Prof. Shuttleworth read a paper on "The Relation Between Scarlet Fever and Milk." The communicability of scarlet fever, through the medium of cows' milk, may be regarded as established beyond the shadow of a doubt. During the past fifteen years a large number of instances have been brought forward in which the connection between milk and disease has been positively demonstrated.

DANGER IN A DAIRY.

The most notable instance is the Hendon outbreak, which occurred in 1885. This outbreak is particularly noticeable from the fact that it was made a special subject of investigation by Mr. W. H. Power, F.R.S., in which he was assisted by Dr. Klein. In an attack at Glasgow in the summer of 1892, out of 256 cases all were traced to the milk of one dairy.

In a series of articles in the British Medical Journal on the influence of milk in spreading zymotic disease, Dr. Ernest Hart gives an abstract of 32 similar instances, of which authentic records exist, affording proof that there is an intimate relation between scarlet fever and milk.

The nature of this relationship is by no means as definitely made out.

Prof. Shuttleworth then touched on the question of bottled milk. He said that of late years the practice of serving milk in quart, wide-mouthed bottles, closed by a disc card, has become very popular. Were it not for the possibility of the conveyance of disease it seems to be the most cleanly and convenient mode of distribution. Filled bottles are, however, taken directly into the rooms of patients suffering from contagious diseases, and are there kept and used as containers until empty. The bottle may then be possibly rinsed out, or is returned unwashed to the milkman, who puts it with others and conveys it back to the dairy. There is a possibility, if not a strong probability, that a bottle so used may become infected, not only by the nurse's hands on its smeared exterior surface, or by the air-borne particles by which the disease is admittedly conveyed; but also the remains of the milk in the vessel may form a suitable medium for the multiplication of the specific micro-organism.

THE CLEANING OF BOTTLES.

"I can speak with experience in regard to the treatment which dirty bottles receive in the average dairy. They are placed in water as hot as can be borne by the hands, a little sal soda, pearline, or ordinary soap is used, and the bottle cleaned by a revolving brush. It is then rinsed with water, drained, aired, filled with milk, and sent forth on its mission of weal or woe. The water used for washing, and the ordinary time of immersion, is not sufficient for sterilization."

That scarlet fever may be transmitted by bottles seems likely from the outbreak last spring in Toronto. The total consumption of milk in Toronto amounts to about 12,000 gallons per day.

The type of disease may be learned from the records of the Isolation Hospital, but as the cases sent there are usually more severe than those in private practice, the results will probably be higher than if the whole city were included. In 1893, the mortality was 19.25 per cent, declining in 1894 to 16.27, and 8.19 in 1896, while of the 55 cases admitted last year there was not a single death. It remains to be seen whether the recent outbreak with its partly different origin will not bring about a revival of virulency. The indications so far point in this direction.

Facts concerning the delivery of milk from a certain dairy were given. This dairy was situated in the country outside the city limits of the jurisdiction of the health officer of Toronto. There was some delay, therefore, in bringing the matter under control. The steps taken to prevent the further spread of the disease were explained.

DANGER IN SCHOOLS.

In discussing Prof. Shuttleworth's paper, Dr. Bryce seemed to take exception to the conclusion arrived at by the writer of the paper. He attributed the spread of the disease very largely to the schools. He suggested that if there were anything in the contention that the disease was spread by the bottles, the remedy was for the health officer to have all the houses placarded in which contagious diseases exist. He thought the authorities should be very careful how they interfered with established commercial enterprises in which many thousands of dollars were invested, and every effort was made to purify the milk.

Dr. Sheard replied to Dr. Bryce's criticisms, pointing out that to simply depend upon placarding houses was shown by experience to be very inadequate. The class of men who distribute the milk were not usually very favorably disposed towards regulations of that kind, and cards placed on houses one day were missing the next, and it would require a man stationed at every house to watch them. He held that it amounted to selling goods under false pretences, to pretend to sell sterilized milk unless the bottles were also sterilized.

"Every one knows," he declared, "that there can be no sterilization by water no hotter than a man can bear his hand in."

He did not deny that schools might be a medium for spreading the disease, and whenever found necessary they had been promptly closed. But unless bottles were sterilized they were undoubtedly a greater source of danger than the schools. The bottle system must be held to be defective until the reform indicated was established.

Dr. J. J. Cassidy's paper on the "Prevention of Rabies" was of an interesting character, showing the steps which had been taken to eradicate the disease in European countries. The doctor advocated the muzzling of dogs.

Dr. Hutchinson, of London, Ont., discussed the paper, pointing out that it was invariably among large dogs that rabies was developed.

LEGISLATION DEVELOPED.

At the afternoon session the regular programme was broken in upon, only two papers being read, one by Mr. Van Buskirk, Stratford's engineer, on the treatment of sewage, and another by Dr. Hall, of Chatham, on the water supply of that place. The remainder of the time was taken up in suggesting amendments to the medical health act. The effect of these amendments would in all cases be to facilitate the work and augment the authority of health officers. The principal changes desired are, first, to oblige householders and attending physicians to notify the health office as soon as they have reason to believe contagious disease is present, and second, to confine to the health officer the authority to say when a person or house may be free of quarantine regulations.

The association has elected officers as follows: President, Dr. McCrimmon, Palermo; vice-president, Dr. Casidy, Toronto; second vice-president, Dr. Hutchinson, London; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, Toronto; executive committee, Dr. Holmes, Goderich; Dr. McLeay, Waterford; Dr. Wardlaw, Galt; Prof. Shuttleworth, Toronto; M. Van Buskirk, Stratford.

Eternal Vigilance

Is the price of perfect health. Watch carefully the first symptoms of impure blood. Cure boils, pimples, humors and scrofula by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Drive away the pains and aches of rheumatism, malaria and stomach troubles, steady your nerves and overcome that tired feeling by taking the same great medicine.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure. g

Among the passengers who are booked to sail for New York on the Cunard line steamer Lucania on Saturday next is Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian high commissioner.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure, and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold by all druggists.

Baby's Own Soap

IS NOT, as most soaps, made from "soap fat," the refuse of the kitchen or the abattoir.

VEGETABLE OILS supply the necessary ingredients — one of the reasons why it should be used in nurseries and for delicate skins.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 RUNIANS & BUTLER Dundas Street.

THE BIG DEPARTMENTAL

STILL IN THE LEAD.

Our Building Sale

Captures the crowd. With the hum of trade in every section, and the noise of the busy builders on the new annex, the Big Store seems to be the center of attraction.

Our Present Prices

Have worked wonders in the shape of reducing stock. Of course, it's the people's picnic, and it's a monster.

Our Mr. Runians, who has just returned from the British and continental markets, where he has purchased largely for the fall trade, has given instructions to the heads of the different departments to clear out everything possible within the next two weeks. The result is another Big Cut in prices in nearly every section. We expect to have the new annex ready by the 1st of September, and till then we'll make it interesting to shoppers, and our prices will make selling easy.

One of the busiest departments in the Big Store during our Building Sale is where we sell Linens and Staples, and no wonder, when you come to scrutinize the quality of the goods and the littleness of the price. We show here the finest Irish Linens produced down to mediums and lower grades in Tablings, Napkins and Linen Napery of every description. Shaker and Ceylon Flannels, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Cottons, Tickings, Towelings, etc., all at Building Sale Prices.

The Dress Goods section has got a great shaking up during the sale, but with a still further reduction in price, we'll make it lively for the next two weeks. In Tweeds suitable for fall wear, and Black Goods we're particularly strong, and shoppers should take advantage of our Building Sale prices.

No matter when you come you are sure to find Bargains in every section from basement up.

All Letter Orders Promptly Attended To.

Runians & Butler. IMPORTERS.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED. Indapo Made a well Man of Me. 1ST DAY 10TH DAY 20TH DAY 30TH DAY

INDAPO THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY

PRONOUNCED THE ABOVE Results in 30 days. Cures all Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory Parasis, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and size to shrunken organs, and quickly but surely restores Lost Manhood in old or young.

Easily carried in vest pocket. Price $1.00 a package, Six for $5.00 with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. DON'T BUY AN IMITATION, but Insist on having INDAPO. If your druggist has not got it, we will send it prepaid.

HINDOO REMEDY CO., Proprs, Chicago, Ill. or our Agents, Anderson & Nelles, 280 Dundas St., LONDON, ONT.

Navigation and Railways.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Moville.

	From Montreal.	Quebec.
Parisian	Aug. 21	Aug. 22
Numidian	Aug. 28	Aug. 29
Carthaginian	Sept. 4	Sept. 4
California	Sept. 11	Sept. 12
Laurentian	Sept. 18	Sept. 18
Parisian	Sept. 25	Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin Derry and Liverpool, $32 50 and upwards; return $65 and upwards. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, London, $34. Steerage, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, London, everything found, $22 50 and $23 50.

Glasgow-New York service — From New York: Mongolian, Aug. 20, State of Nebraska, Sept. 3. Cabin, $45 to $65; return $90 to $123 50; second cabin, $35; return, $64 15; steerage, $23 50.

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas, Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets, and F. B. Clarke, 415 Richmond street.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Grand Opening of the New SINGLE ARCH STEEL BRIDGE

Over the Niagara River at Niagara Falls. THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 24 and 25, 1897.

Three Red Letter Days in the history of the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM, when this grand achievement of bridge-building will be formally opened to the general public.

EXCURSION FARES will be granted from all points on the whole system, Chicago, Toronto, Quebec and Portland, and a grand Programme of amusements will take place on the whole three days, and on the evenings of Sept. 23, 24 and 25 a Grand Illumination of the BRIDGE and River. Some of the finest Bands of both countries have been engaged for this occasion. Programmes giving full details of this magnificent affair, which is expected to excel anything heretofore in this line, will be issued in a few days. The whole affair will be under the supervision of an expert manager.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

EXCURSIONS.

Buffalo, N. Y., and Return Aug. 21, 22 and 23, $2 90.

Nashville, Tenn., & Return $21 10.

Springfield, Ill., & Return At Low Rates.

For dates, limits and all information call at the city office, 395 Richmond street. Phone 205.

JOHN PAUL, City Agent.

O. W. RUGGLES, General Pass. Agent. JOHN G. LAVEN, Can. Pass. Agent.

Navigation and Railways.

Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA

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.

Canadian-European Mail and Passenger Route.

Passengers for Great Britain or the Continent leaving Montreal Sunday morning will join outward mail steamers at Rimouski the same evening.

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

N. WEATHERSTON, Western Freight and Passenger Agent, 93 Rossin House Block, York street, Toronto.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 21st May, 1897.

DOMINION (Elder, Dempster) LINES.

Montreal to Bristol (Avonmouth) Direct.

S.S. Etolia ..... Thursday, Aug. 12

S.S. Montcalm (new) ..... Thursday, Aug. 19

And weekly thereafter.

Montreal to London Direct.

S.S. Marino ..... Wednesday, Aug. 11

S.S. Milwaukee ..... Saturday, Aug. 21

And weekly thereafter.

Cold Storage Accommodation provided on Bristol steamers.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., Montreal, or R. DAWSON HARLING, 23 Scott Street, Toronto, Telephone 2,835.

WHITE STAR LINE

Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

*TEUTONIC	Aug. 18, 12 noon
BRITANNIC	Aug. 25, noon
*MAJESTIC	Sept. 1, noon
GERMANIC	Sept. 8, noon
*TEUTONIC	Sept. 15, noon
BRITANNIC	Sept. 22, 12 noon
*MAJESTIC	Sept. 29, noon

*Superior second cabin accommodation on these steamers.

From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St.

Saloon rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, $100 and upwards; second cabin rates, Majestic and Teutonic, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 50 to $95, according to location of berth. Saloon rates on Germanic and Britannic, $75 and upwards. Steerage at lowest rates. Company's office, 41 Broadway New York.

For further information apply to

EDWARD DE LA HOOKE, SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON. Office—"Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas. ywt