Important Movement in Progress | one of which cost about \$200,000, and in the Motherland.

Significance of the Effort Towards Federation of Great Churches.

rlapping One Great Drawback That Co-operation Would Avert.

[From the Outlook, New York.] he presence of the Rev. Charles A. y, D.D., and the addresses which has given on the subject of the tional Federation of Evangelical Free Churches in Great Britain, have ary societies are either depleted or, if attracted the attention of many people, and started an inquiry as to what hat federation actually is, and whethso nething similar to it would be the in this country. Dr. Berry oken with authority, for he was

at president of the federation in at has federation done for church ife in Great Britain? That question is best answered by describing the or-ganization to which we have referred. It is now about five years old. It has had a national existence, if we remember, for about three years. By it the evangelical free churches of England are organized for all the work that the

fenominations have in common. It is a federation of "free" churches, be-cause composed of those only which are separated from government control. The established church is a state institution, and under the dictation of all the denominations in this country. They are responsible to no human au thority. The federation is limited to 'evangelical' churches because, while there are the friendliest relations beween the evangelical and so-called "liberal" denominations, yet the work which is to be done, especially along evangelistic lines, is of a kind that nakes co-operation impossible. If the tederation were intended only for what word evangelical would be omitted; those can combine who recognize the Congregational, Baptist, the numerous pody, and the Society of Friends-co- there would gradually grow something

operate in the towns, in the countles, and, finally, in a national council. Memership in the national council is by representation from the counties and towns. Some of the objects sought are Co-operation in evangelistic work.

The prevention of over-lapping in the

The uniting of all the denominations n a common effort against the union of church and state. The enabling of the churches to social, municipal and national questions as have distinctly ethical relations. One illustration of how the federation works is in the way it prevents over-

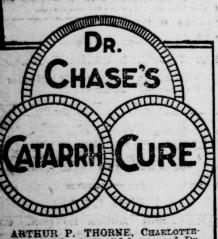
common work. If the question is as to the starting of a new church the inquiry is not which sect can quickest pre-empt the field, but which, in the opinion of all, can best do the work; the denominations help, because all are equally interested

Another illustration is in the recent expression of opinion in favor of international arbitration which has been sent to this country, and which pre-viously had made its influence felt in Great Britain. The Nonconformist churches are now largely in the majority in that kingdom; and when the majority of the people speak, even the officers of state find it to their interest

to give attention. These illustrations sufficiently show what the federation is. Its first president was a Congregationalist; its second a Weslevan Methodist, its third is Presbyterian, and its next will be a Baptist. No free church, we believe, remains outside the federation

Is there a place for such a movement n this country? To ask the question is to answer it. Of course, all the conitions are not the same here as there le have no established church, and here is no doubt that the presence of he establishment has been a strong otive for combination among Nonormists in England. But in every ther respect the conditions are pracically the same in both countries. No large evangelistic enterprise can be carried on in this country without the co-operation of the various denominations in a community, and our most prominent evangelists have long made such co-operation a condition of underaking work in any city. Meetings influence is sure to be felt.

nake little impression; when all unite er-lapping, both in towns and counry districts. Churches are located now rithout any common consideration. he denominations do not confer with e another. There is one city in New gland in which two prominent arches of the same denomination,



ARTHUR P. THORNE, CHARLOTTE-rown, P.E.I., says: "I have used Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and it not only gave relief but made a permanent cure." Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure

NEVER FAILS TO CURE Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhai Deafness, Foul Breath, Loss of Taste and orms. Es Contains no Gogaine. Price, 25 cents, complete with blower.

Sold by all desiers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

town in another part of the country, within hardly more than a thousand feet of one another, stand eight churches. In not more than one instance could the location have been selected because of the need of the district; what influenced the others was the desire to be in a certain aristocrowd in, and only one or two at the ed to hold respectively 74,000,000 and most are needed. The result is an appalling waste both of men and of means. The treasuries of the missionary societies are either depleted or, if Such over-lapping federation would prevent. And in this country, even more than in England, it is dethat the Christian sentiment should be able to speak concerning so-cial and political questions with a common voices. In all important respects the need for combination between the denominations is greater in this country than in England. Except that we have no established church, the conditions are almost identical, with this

population makes the demand here ore imperative. If such a federation is desirable, how may it be realized? It might be pronominations, who, if they would meet parliament. The free churches of and decide upon a plan of action and Great Britain are on the same basis as urge its adoption throughout the whole ountry, would be listened to with respect; even more, it is probable that their advice would be largely followed,

and that would be the beginning of a movement which every year would gather momentum Another plan would be for the various denominations in the cities and towns which realize the scandal of the present competition and division to unite for the common work in the disnay be called sociological ends, then | tricts in which they are located. The number which would do this would be small at first, but their example would eadership of Jesus Christ. By means be contagious. In a limited way this has already been done both in New al denominations as Presbyterian, York and in Pittsburg. As the number of the Wesleyan Methodist between them would be inevitable, and

like the federation of free churches in England. There is only one difficulty in the way of such a movement in this country, and that is the extent of our territory. But that only increases the urgency: and, as Dr. Berry well said, there are no more obstacles in the way of a federation of denominations in this counry than in a federation of states, and what denominational federation really means is what has already been realized in our union of states. In this plan speak with one voice concerning such the peculiarities of all the religious bodies are recognized and respected. No attempt is made to belittle any principle held sacred by any one. There is no war against the denominations, but lapping. If in a district there are too rather such a development of their esmany churches, the council decides which church shall be given up, and how the forces can be better used for that which any one has by itself. The Federation of Evangelical Free Churches in Great Britain offers an example of the only type of church union which is possible or desirable in and when that question is answered, all the present condition of spiritual development. It represents not uniformity, but individuality, organized and inspired in common service. It is doubtful if that ideal will ever be surpassed. If organic union is desirable, it will come in some such way as this, and in no other; for this is the way of growth, and it must come by growth, not by manufacture.

The British in China

The Great Free Port of Hong Kong.

A Wretched Place But Fifty Years Ago - Today One of the Greatest Harbors in the World.

The aggressive action of Russia and Germany in obtaining a naval base in Chinese waters, lends additional interest to the following facts regarding Hong Kong, which is at present the British headquarters in that region. The London Times says: "There are very few still living who can remember the controversy that was raised in 1844 about the occupation of Hong Kong. There was no question as to the desirability of acquiring such a station. The difference of opinion was as to selection. We had occupied and garrisoned Chusan in the course of the operations that resulted in the treaty of Nanking, and not a few were found to argue that Chusan would fulfill our object in every way better than Hong Kong. It must be confessed that the latter was not then an attractive spot. There had been 440 deaths in 1843 among an occupying force of 1,526, whereas there had been 67 only in Chusan among an occupying force of 1,980. The mountains falling perpendicularly into the sea, left but little space for building at their base." As a "commercial station it had, so far, been a decided failure." There had, the colonial treasurer declared in 1844, "from the landing of Capt. Elliott in 1841 up to that moment, been no Chinese trade no European or native craft attracted here for mercantile gain." And his opinion of the "worthlessness of the rock was confirmed by the incapability of fortifying the island at almost any expense, even if a garrison could be kept alive, or even if there were a necessity of defending anything or commanding any port or pass of the slightest value." His denunciations, however, failed of effect. The article of the treaty of Nanking which ceded the in perpetuity by her Britannic Majesty. heirs and successors," in order that "British subjects should have some port whereat they may careen or refit their ships when required, and keep stores for that purpose," was upheld; though a supplementary convention, will you allow me to ask you a ques-"should never be ceded to any other fion on those terms! foreign power," and we bound our- "Certainly," said i invader, to protect Chusan and its up beating your wife?" selves, in case of any attack by an dependencies.

THE HONG KONG OF TODAY. It is not a little curious to contrast | that he had continued to do so. the Hong Kong of today with the ob-ject of Mr. Martin's diatribes. The

ance of disintegrated granite, have practically disappeared. Except for one preventable cause, the health of the garrison now compares favorably with that of other stations similarly situated. Space has somehow been found for buildings that accommodate a population of some 10,000 Europeans (including the garrison) and 230,000 Chinese; and the harbor to which "no European or native craft had (in 1844) been attracted for mercantile gain" the other over \$200,000, are placed within a few hundred feet of each other. The second came there against the come an entrepot of trade for the

protest of the first. The example is a south of China, the Philippines, and scandal in the community. But this is French Indo-China, besides a great not an isolated instance. In a small, daily traffic with Canton. By fint of energy and outlay it has been made as picturesque as it was formerly repulsive. Roads cut into the hillside have been lined with trees planted in soilthat had to be carried to the spot. A tramway up the face of the mountain has enabled "The Peak" to be covered with bungalows and utilized as a sancratic neighborhood. Still more perni- atorium for the troops. The city vis. cious is the influence in small villages, supplied with water from two large, attempt to pose as the apostic of peace where six or eight denominations reservoirs which have been construct-

390,000,000 gallons.

Here are excellent docks; and in one. known as the Admiralty Dock, the largest ironciad can be received. The them, and it has strenuously resisted approaches to the harbor have, pace all the attempts of others to do so, would otherwise receive for regions Mr. Martin, been strongly fortified, and where there is actual spiritual desola- a garrison numbering some 3,000 of all itself. ranks is "kept alive." All this has been accomplished in the teeth of hostile prediction. Other things have occurred which the prophets of evil could not foresee. No one dreamed 53 years ago of the opening of the West River: and no one dreamed of a divergence in value between gold and silver that might encourage the erection of cotton factories on Mr. Martin's "worthless rock." So far, Hong Kong has been identified with sea-borne trade. As an difference, that the diversity of our entrepot of commerce and a naval and military station of first-class importance at the portals of the Pacific it has justified the anticipation of its founders. It is now that there seems moted in two ways. There are twenty or more men eminent in the church and in the nation, in various Christian deable building area will be left. The contingency has, however, been measurably provided for. By the Peking convention of 1860 China ceded us a bit of the opposite mainland. This has proved useful already, and it is likely to prove more useful still now that the demand for level ground seems about to increase. The industrial movement is not absolutely new. There are already in Hong Kong extensive sugar refineries, a rope factory, steam saw mills, glass, match and soap factories, brick and cement and other works.

A FREE PORT. In accordance with British practice when she acquires a crown colony or dependency. Hong Kong is a free port, and it is a peculiarity of English meth-ods that merchants of any country in the world may settle and trade there on the same terms as Englishmen. The French take a different view; their attitude during recent negotiations has been, to say the least, unsympathetic. They apprehend that Hong Kong will come into competition with Hanoi for the trade of Yunnan. They are anxious, besides, to attract towards Tongking a portion of the trade which now passes through Pakhoi. The means by which they hope to defeat one prospect and accomplish the other is by the construction of railways verging upon Tongking. But railways make also for development, and will hasten the recovery of a region which has been depressed far below its producing capacity. All that Hong Kong merchants have to do is to push forward in time, and take steps to attract their share of trade to the riverine route. It is one of Sir Claude Macdonald's successes that he has obtained recognition of the treaty right of imports to travel ment of 21/2 per cent. For 40 years the authorities in South China had been Hardy out of power and place him in permitted to set this provision at defiance, and our merchants will have to avail themselves of it insistently if it no man who is a narrow extremist on Kong enterprise has been enabled by these measures—the opening of the West River and the recognition of the of expansion.

Canada.

O home of purple hill and pine, O land of lake and plain, Our Norland hearts have heard the cry That calls us home again!

The call has come, and surely, we Know whither we shall roam, Where sun and silence dwell upon The purple hills of home.

The mystic call has come again, And we must journey forth, Beyond the doorway of regret, And face the jocund North.

For mellow now the robins call Each twilight valley fills; And now the blood-root glimmers white Among the Norland hills. O tell me not of those still vales,

Where we have watched the crimson Behind the dusky pine. Sing low, sing low, of other lands

Once thine as well as mine,

That we have loved or known. But tell not of that tender North We called so long our own! For now reluctant summer lays

Her sun-browned arms at last

About the hills she loves in vain. And loved through all the past. And new across Canadian fields The vesper-sparrow calls. And through the cool, pale April air,

The opal twilight falls. The brumal vigor fills our veins, The Norland passion wakes, And we shall come, O land of pine, And plain, and laughing lakes-

Grainland and pineland, we shall come, And we shall hear again, The white-throat and the robin call Across the April rain! -Arthur J. Stringer.

A POSER FOR BRADLAUGH. When the late Mr. Bradlaugh was ace engaged in a discussion with a dissenting minister, the former insist-Island of Hong Kong "to be possessed ed on the latter answering the question he had asked him by a simple "Yes" or "No" without any more circumlocution, asserting that every question could be replied to in that

"Certainly," said Bradlaugh.
"Then, may I ask, have you given

This was a poser, for if answered by "Yes," it would imply that he had previously beaten her, and if by "No" It is never wise to slip the bands

"Britons, Hold Your Own."

The Famous Call For a Meeting in Dundas.

Mr. Whitney's Name at the Foot of It -Liberals Described as Archbishop Lynch's Tools.

[Brockville Recorder.] In an article characteristically bilious, the Times charges this journal with trying to stir up religious strife. Knowing what every man, woman and child in Brockville knows of the conduct of the Times but a few years ago on this very question, the temptation to review a bit of that history, in order to show its blathering hypocrisy, is very great. However, every one under-

stands the situation perfectly, and its and good-will, merely that its leader may be spared, will deceive no one. Whatever other failings the old Re-corder may have exhibited, that of stiring up religious strife is not one of them, and it has strenuously resisted sometimes at no small financial loss to

What the Times bases its attack on is the fact that the Recorder, in a recent issue, called attention to the inconsistency of the present opposition leader in palavering over Sir Oliver for delivering eulogies on the late C. F. Fraser, in the face of the historical fact that both he and his newspaper had abused Sir Oliver most thoroughly, and had denounced C. F. Fraser and everybody else suspected of leaning toward popery. In this connection i was recited that Mr. Whitney warned all and sundry of the threatened evil, on every poster and announcement, in these words, "Britons, hold your own!" To substantiate this assertion, the following was given, which seems to have aused great annoyance: 'Here is a notice which appeared in

Mr. Whitney's organ, the Morrisburg Courier, of Nov. 19, 1886: "The Liberal-Conservatives of the county of Dundas are requested to meet at Winchester Springs, on Tues-Nov. 23, 1886, at 1 p.m. sharp, to take such steps as may be deeined advisable to bring out a candidate for the Legislature, the elections having been fixed for the 22nd and 23th of December. Let every Conservative in the county make it a point to attend. "Britons Hold Your Own!

"By order, "D. Rae, President. J. P. Whitney, Secretary." On Nov. 26, the Courier had a report of this meeting, and here are the open-

ing sentences of that report: "Notwithstanding the bad roads and 400 being present, including representatives from every section of the coun-This is the best evidence that the Conservatives of the old county of Dundas are prepared to rise in their might to check the little game of Mowat, the tool of Archbishop Lynch and Christy Fraser," etc., etc. Now, Mr. Whitney is not only a pubhe man, but the leader of a party, and as he asks the electorate to make him the first minister of this province, his public record is fair subject for critiprovincial affairs in the past, so as to tainly cannot be an unpardonable sin freely inland under transit pass on pay- to refer to the record of a gentleman who asks the people to put Hon. A. S. lum in the wilds of America."

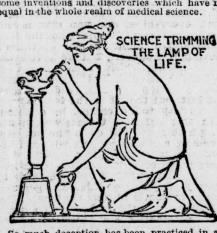
The Recorder takes the ground that is to be made fully operative now recognition has been obtained. Hong the head of a province, the population of which is mixed. So far from wishing to incite any religious feeling, the Recorder, in opposing Mr. Whitney, is dotransit pass—to enter upon a new field ing its best to allay that feeling and Sir Claude Macdonald is the British minister recently appointed by Lord hesitated to appeal time and again to hesitated to appeal time and again to the creed prejudices of his own constituents in election campaigns. keep a man out of power who has, as will be shown fully by his record, not has put its foot upon that sort of thing in the past, and the people of Ontario have stood nobly for the rights of all, in the face of appeals to prejudice by Mr. Whitney and others. If the leader of the opposition will declare that he regrets having hitherto fought on such narrow lines, and intends looking at

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER. LONG LIFE. In all the world to-day-in all the history of th

world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.
This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equa) in the whole realm of medical science.



So much deception has been practiced in ad So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:

They will send their costly and magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial without expense to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them. of them.
They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life.
They quickly stop drains on the system that sap They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc. They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Trial without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

Consumption

Not One Person in a Thousand Recognizes This Malady in Its Inception.

The great majority never feel alarm until a hacking appears. Consumb. tion does a great deal of deadly work by means of a cough. Still there is hope, even when a cough has set in, if prompt measures are taken. These consist in toning up the digestive sys-tem, so as to enable the stomach to assimilate special nourishment, such as cream, raw meat extracts and cod-liver oil. To soothe and heal the inflamed air passages

Shiloh's Consumption Cure...

and stop the cough, no remedy

surpasses

a medicine which has been on the American market nearly fifty years. SHILOH'S CURE has also tonic properties, it strengthens and firms the weak mucus membranes Taken in connection with special nourishment, hygienic living, and clothing in pure wool, the sufferer from incipient consumption has every hope for a complete recovery. Every day, every hour is prec-

ious; you cannot to soon begin the work of repair. Cive SHILOH'S CURE a faithful trial, and if it does not help you, return the bottle and get your money back. You could not have a fairer trial, Messrs. S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y. GENTLEMEN: To anyone having trouble with their langs, I would recommend Shiloh; as I believe it cured my wife of what would soon have terminated in consumption. o. H. KEITH, Wyoming, N. Y.

things with a more liberal vision, the Recorder will be inclined to hail the repentance with delight, but so long as that is not done he will be held strictly to his record, notwithstanding the piteous appeals of the "Eye-opener's" erstwhile twin, the Brockville Times.

QUEER ANSWERS IN SCHOOL. Mark Twain's new book, "More Tramps Abroad," tells of a number of ridiculous answers to questions in a Calcutta school examination, among them the following: Q.-Who was Cardinal Wolsey? A .- As Bishop of York, he died of disentry in a church on his way to be

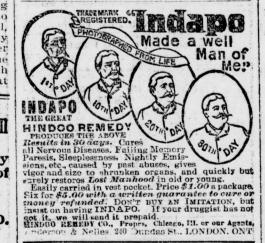
blockeaded. Q.-What is the meaning of Ich A .- An honor conferred on the first or eldest sons of English sovereigns. It is nothing more than some feath-Q-What is the meaning of a sher-

A.—A sheriff is a post opened in the time of John. The duty of sheriff catch those earriages which are rashly driven out by the coachman; but it is a high post in England. A .- Sheriff was the English bill of common prayer. A .- Sheriff, a title given on those persons who were respective and pious in England. In case Americans feel disposed to jeer at Calcutta, Mark Twain introduces them to the schools of Brook-

lyn, where these answers were made: "Christopher Columbus was called cism, and the people have a right to the Father of his Country. Queen know what position he has assumed on Isabella sold her watch and chain and millinery, so that Columbus other be able to form correct opinions as to what he would be likely to do in the future. On the eve of an election, the record of a candidate is often more rerecord of a candidate is often more re-liable than his promises, and it cer- by hiding in the bushes and then scalping them."
"The Puritans found an insane asy-

Better Than Klondike Gold. Is health and strength gained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It fortifies the whole system, and gives you such strength that nervous troubles cease, and work which seemed wearing and laborious troubles. The work of the whole system, and gives you such strength that nervous troubles cease, and work which seemed wearing and laborious General Pass. Agent. Can. Pass. Agent becomes easy and is cheerfully per formed. It has done this for others; i will for you.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family eathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, relia



Navigation and Railways



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 | steerage \$2350. and Cape Breton Islands, Newfound land and St. Pierre.

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

The through express train ears 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. 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 and the Con Passengers for Great Biftain and the Continent can leave Montrea! 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 Ruropean markets, either by way of St. John or Halifax.

Saloon rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, \$40 and upwards; second cabin rates, Majestic, \$40 and upwards, according to location of berth. Round trips at reduced rates. Saloon rates on Germanic and Britannic, \$60 and upwards. Steerage at lowest rates, Company's office, 41 Broadway New York.

For further information apply to EDW ARD DE LA HOOKE SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON.

Office—"Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas, with the province of the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by this route for the superior facilities of freed by the superi

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

A. H. HARRIS,

General Traffic Manager,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
21sb May, 1887.

Navigation and Railways

NEW YEAR RATES. Return tickets will be issued as below: General Public, Single First-Class Fare Good going on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1; good reurning until Jan. 3, 1898. Single First-Class Fare and One-Third. Good going I ec. 30 to Jan. 1; good returning until Jan. 4, 1898.

Between all stations in Canada, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William and east, and to and from Detroit, Mich., and to, but not from Suspension Bridge, N. Y., and Buffalo, N. Y. Single First-Class Fare and One-Third. Good going Dec. 31 and Jan. 1: good return-

ing until Jan. 4, 1898.

From all stations London and West, to all points on lines in Central Passenger Association territory in the UNITED STATES. Teachers and Students Single First Class Fare and One Third. Good going Dec. 10 to 31; good returning THOS. R. PARKER, city ticket agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond.

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AT SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE.
Going Dec. 24 and 25. Returning until Dec. 28.
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Going Dec. 23, 24, 25, returning until Dec. 28, Going Dec. 30, 31 and Jan, 1. Returning until Jan. 4.

Students and teachers (with certificates) Fare and One-Third, going Dec. 10 to 31. Returning until Jan. 18, 1898. Commercial Travelers, single ordinary fare, Dec. 18 to 25. Returning until Jan 3 (in Canada only).

GRAND TRUNK RAILYEM

New Year's Holidays. Return tickets will be issued to the general

AT SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, good for return until Jan. 3, 1898.

FIRST-CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD on Dec. 30 and 31 and Jan. 1, good until Jan. 4, 1898. This fare applies to points in Central Passenger Association territory. TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

on presentation of standard certificates at First-Class Fare and One-Third from Dec. 10 to Dec. 31, good for return until Jan. 18, 1898. Tickets and information at "Clock" Corner, E. De la Hooke, agent, or at G.T.R. depot,

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Call-

ing at Moville. From Portland. L'pool direct. Mongolian....Jan. Parisian....Jan. Laurentian...... Numidian Jan. 22 "Carthaginian Jan. 29 "Mongolian Feb. 5" Mongolian......Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin Derry and Liverpool, \$52 59 and upwards: return \$105 and upwards. Second cabin. Liverpool, Derry, London, \$34. Steerage, Liverpool. Derry, Belfast, Glasgow. London, everything found. \$22 50 and \$23 59.

Glasgow-New York service — From New York. Cabin, \$45 and upwards: return \$85 and upwards: second cabin. \$35; return. \$64 13;

and upwards; second cabin, \$35; return, \$64 13; 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. WHITE STAR LINE

Royal and United States Mail Steam. ers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
 GERMANIC
 Jan. 5, noon

 *TEUTONIC
 Jan. 12, noon

 BRITANNIC
 Jan. 19, noon

 *MAJESTIC
 Jan. 26, noon

 GERMANIC
 Feb. 2, noon
 GERMANIC Feb. 2, noon
TEUTONIC Feb. 9, noon

*Superior second cabin accommodation on *Superior second cabin accommodation of these steamers.

From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St. Saloon rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, \$75 and upwards; second cabin rates. Majestic and Teutonic, \$15 and \$47 50. Adriatic. \$40 and upwards. according to location of berth. Round trips at reduced rates. Saloon rates on Germanic and Britannic, \$60 and upwards. Steerage at lowest rates. Company's office, 41 Broadway New York.

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