THE PLEBISCITE

Arguments Both For and Against Prohibition as Presented by Two Responsible Citizens.

AGAINST PROHIBITION.

To the Editor of The Advertisers I would like to say a word or two this prohibition question, and I want to state right here that I am going to vote against prohibition. I am going to vote for my freedom. I was born under the British fiag, the flag of the brave and the free. I want to be free to eat and drink whatever I I would be ashamed to own myself a British subject did I vote for such a tyrannical measure. I would feel myself no better than a Turkish serf or a Russian slave, not able to decide for myself what to eat or drink—
slave to be guided by a few faddists of the Rev. Hobbs type, who says it's "better to steal than drink" a glass of alle or cider. When did it become a brime to drink ale, wine, whisky or How is it worse than stealing? If I steal your goods I injure you. I break a sacred and moral law. To I take a glass of ale or wine, do I injure you or anyone else? Most certainly not. Then the fact remains that it is none of my business who takes ale, whisky, wine or cider. I do not wish to take anything stronger than water, that is my business. have no right to interfere with what another person shall drink; therefore, I voted for prohibition, I should vote way my neighbor's freedom as well as my own. Not only that, I should deem myself as bad as a midnight robber going secretly and voting away my neighbor's property and goods. Many men talk as if the millions of money invested in the hotels and factories, and the thousands of men employed in them, is all a criminal busiess. I cannot see it in that light. It has always been as legal and right to build a brewery, a cider mill or a wine press as it has to build a church. and it would be just as reasonable to petition the government to pass an act to prohibit the building of churches, the holding of religious services in any church, mission or house oever, under menalty-same as for selling wine. Put the boot on the other foot. I am a temperance mannot the slightest interest in the business: but I could not vote for prohibition without compensation. Do unto others as you would be done by. J. CHAPMAN.

ON PROHIBITION. To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I feel it will not be out of place at this stage to ask the privilege of giving expression to some of my ideas through your paper of one of the most momentous questions that is agitating the people of our country today-prohi-While it has been pretty well threshed out by able lecturers and writers, I feel that I am inadequate to advance anything new on the subject, but I conceive it a great privilege to have the use of your columns to proclaim the rights and wrongs of any evil which exists in our fair Dominion. I will briefly endeavor to answer in a common-sense manner some of the arguments advanced against a prohibitory law by persons. Much to my surprise, one of them is the revenue by direct tax. If the revenue is to be paid by direct tax, I will cheerfully pay \$4 per paying ten times the amount indirectannum, and consider it cheaper than ly by the liquor traffic. I illustrate the be able to vote on the 29th: If you point: If a man buys one glass of beer, vote for prohibition you are say-\$18 25 per annum. Instead of the beer, put to death. If you do he pays \$4 in direct tax. He has then not vote at all, you are saying, "I do left \$14 25 for necessaries for himself not care whether it goes or stays, peo-and family. The merchant who sells ple may drink and be lost for anything will be directly benefited, and every I care!" man, woman and child indirectly. Financially, we would be the gainers by

Under prohibition it can hardly be estimated the saving to the country in dispensing with many officials who are now employed to bring persons who commit nuisances and commit crime to justice, as the results of the liquor traffic. We need not fear direct taxation. Under prohibition, the exmenses of the country will be lessened in a hundred ways or more. The rewenue will be paid easier than under the liquor traffic, not taking into account the untold misery and pauperism that prohibition would alleviate. An other argument against it is the break ing of law-illicit stills, smuggling and perjury. There is not one of the laws on the statute books but what is broken; and the prohibitory is expected to be broken to a certain extent, as all other laws are. But withal, will not the enactment of a prohibitory law suppress the evil of the liquor traffic, as does by other laws? Certainly, by the same rule. If perjury be an argument, then apply it to the present laws, and do away with all laws, and see what a nice state of affairs our country would be in. Examples have been put forth against such as the Scott Act, and the State of Maine as not producing the prohibitory Neither are criterions. The Scott Act was only local. Liquor was easy to be had by crossing one side of the townto the other, and the State Maine is on a part with our Scott Act. It will make all the difference in the world if prohibition reaches from one and of the Dominion to the other, and law properly enforced, and men placed in position to see that it is enforced; also, the penalty to be severe on the infringement in every case.

Scriptural arguments have been offerd against it. I commend everyone who takes the Scripture as the greatest foundation to build on all rights and wrongs, when not twisted in order to advance selfish interests. It is said God made wine, and intended it for

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes BEECHAMS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Head-ache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Dis-turbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer

will acknowledge them to be A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directod, will quickly restore Females to com-

plete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the sys-tem and cure sick Readache. For a Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion

Disordered Liver IN MEN. WOMEN OR CHILDREN Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

LARCEST SALE

man's use, and that it was used in olden times, and sanctioned by the Saviour. Grant it. He made everything Typographical Union No. 6 of New that is made, and pronounced it good, to be used in a proper manner, and not abused. He said: "Let your moderation be known to men in all things. Be not overcome with evil." The question arises from the abuse of liquor. Is our country not overcome with the evil of it? No sane person will say nay. Then, if such being the case without a doubt, what is to be done? There is only one way which is right-to sweep It from the land-and I venture to state after three years' trial there would not be two out of ten that are now against it, but would hail the prohibitory law with delight. The people of our Do-minion would be more wealthy, more healthy, more happy, better morally, and the money that is wasted find its way into a better channel. I will ask you, Is it likely the State of Maine would have a prohibitory law for forty years, detrimental to the welfare of the country, according to anti-prohibitionists, that would not be repealed before now? The fact of it existing so long proves that the Americans know when they have a good thing, and there is any amount of testimony from Maine to bear it out. The benefits of prohibition are innumerable, as the evils of the liquor traffic are bad. It is for everyone on the 29th to do his duty by casting his vote for prohibition. If you wish prosperity in our Dominion, let every man and woman not think of themselves, because they may take it or leave it alone; but think of the masses that cannot resist the temptation, entailing misery, crime and poverty in the land. Temptat. In will come, but woe unto him from whom they come. Thus saith the Scripture: the tempter is worse than the receiver, and those who do not vote for prohibition are the persons throwing the temptation in the way, to create the evil that is in our midst. I never belonged to a temperance order, but do not indulge in liquor. I always have and will lend my aid to suppress the liquor traffic. Thanking you for space, yours respectfully, C. GREEN,

To the Editor of The Advertiser: With your permission I would like words to your numerous readers on this question, which the voters of the Dominion are asked to give their advice on a week from today. Not to be wearissome either to yourself or your readers, I would just ask one question. Is the traffic in strong drink an evil or is it not? Well, I apprehend all your readers will admit that it is an evil and a sinful business. Now, for my own part, I think there

South London.

of none which is so destructive to so many, and that has so many other evils in its train. Therefore it is an evil, a tremendous evil, an awful evil, an evil that is destroying thousands of bodies and souls every year, and bringing down many broken hearts to the grave all the time. All this we know, and much more, and what then? Well, then, the country is asked to say what will be done with this accursed thing? Will

we try and get rid of it, or will we

are some sins committed in our Do-

minion more wicked and more heinous

than that of drunkenness, but I know

keep it still among us? Oh, is there a man in all Canada who desires to have it remain with I think even the hotel-keepers would be the first to vote for it to go, as there are none which know the horrible effect of its sting as well as they. I would like to say much mbre to answer some of the "anti's" objections, only I fear to trespass too much on your space; therefore I would just finish by saying to all who may costing 5 cents, per day, it amounts to ing you want the dread evil

> Ah! Someone cares. But if you vote against it you are saying: "I want to keep this thing here no matter what destruction I see it working among my brothers and sisters.'

Can you, O men of Canada, in the sight of the living God, vote to keep it here, or be so indifferent that you would not vote to have it put away? JAS. WEIR.

London, Sept. 22.

THE MECHANIC AND ARTISAN

Coopers won strikes against reductions in wages in St. Joseph, Mo., and Detroit. Mich.

The electrotypers employed by the W. B. Conkey company at Hammond, Ind., are on strike.

The Granite Cutters' Journal advises its members to keep away from all ten-hour day jobs.

Thirty-three woodworking concerns in Chicago have agreed to employ none union men, and pay the union scale of wages.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has sanctioned the boycott on the product of the wire nail trust. The Coopers' International Union

held a convention in Chicago last week. No information of business transacted has yet been made public. The street car men's strike at Chip-

pewa Falls, Wis., has been settled. The men demanded a raise from \$1 35 to \$1 50 per day and compromised on The National Brotherhood of Blacksmiths offers \$10 and the Trunk and

Bag Workers' International Union offers \$6 to organizers of the American Federation of Labor for every union formed by them of these craft. The executive board of the Colorado State Federation of Labor has sent out circulars covering a plan to secure the

election of members of organized la-bor to the legislature, both house and senate, at the coming fall election. An agreement is said to have been by the Masons' and Builders' Association and the Brick Manufacturers' Association of Chicago to charge outsiders \$1 per thousand more

for bricks than members of the as-

D. M. Quay, of Chicago, a master steamfitter, formerly a member of the Master Steamfitters' Association, has brought suit in the courts against the association for \$50,000 damages, charging his former colleagues with con-spiracy in boycotting him by inducing his employes to go on strike and warning manufacturers and jobbers in Chicago not to sell supplies to him. The report of Secretary Miller, of the German-American Typographical Un-ion, sets forth that the total income for the year ending July 1, was \$25,442 42, and the disbursements \$28,-743 48, leaving a surplus of \$1,698 94 for the year, and increasing the funds on hand to \$11,447. As the membership hand to \$11,447. As the membership is only 1,100, this means \$10 40 per capita. Benefits were paid during the year as follows: Out of work, \$8,603 sick, \$3,983 35; strike and boycott, \$1,053 65; traveling, \$390 62; burial, \$2,000; total, \$16,800 62. The per capita and burial assessments (not including local dues) amounted 50 \$22 10 per

Typographical Union No. 6 of New York has "whitewashed" President-elect S. B. Donnelly of the Interna-tional body and his former fellow officers on the charges of illegal use of the funds of the union. Such was the information given to the press, but for correspondence printed by the Typographical Journal, letters to delegates to the coming convention, and charges boldly made by members of "big 6," it is quite evident that the half was never told and the end is not yet. From all these sources it seems that the investigating commit tee found the suspended officers guilty of illegally transferring funds and de frauding the International Typographical Union of much money, supposed to be several thousand dollars. Of course, this money will have to be paid before "big 6's" delegates will be seated at next month's convention at

The International Socialist Congress held in 1896, London, England, re-solved that the next congress should be neld in Germany in 1899. The committee having the arrangements in charge has notified all concerned that they could not get permission to hold the congress under conditions where liberty of debate and the personal security of the delegates against arrest by the government would be assured; hence the congress will not take place in Germany, but is deferred to 1900, and it will he held in Paris, France. Following this announcement comes a report that Emperor William of Germany, at a banquet, touched significantly upon the labor bill to be introduced in the reichstag this winter. The emperor said it would provide for the imprisonment at hard labor of anyone seeking to prevent workmen who are willing to work from pursuing their vocation, and would also provide for the punishment of those who even incited workmen to strike.

Dr. McGlynn delivered an address in Brooklyn on Labor Day. In refer-ring to the holiday, he said that the day should be used to think out problems confronting workmen and their solution. We are told over and over again that labor is being oppressed. Why do not workingmen unite and lift themselves above this oppression? It would not be well if Labor Day were spent merely in recreation. There should be thought, followed by intelligent action. If you workingmen wernot so stupid, not apparently plind to your interests and your powers, the grievances you cite might be easily corrected. Of course you must first clearly unde.stand your own case and then proceed to apply the remedy in your hands. Eight hours a cay, his aer wages, better homes, the happiness which the Declaration of Independ. ence says shall accompany life and liberty, the comforts and luxuries of civilization-your own creations-are yours, if you will but reach out and

VIGOROUS OLD AGE

Mr. Wm. Elliott Tells How to Obtain It.

He Has Been Subject to Fainting Spells and Cramps-Was Gradually Growing Weaker and Weaker.

[From the Echo. Plattsville, Ont.]

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have attained a most enviable reputation in this community. Probably no other medicine has had such a large and increasing sale here. The reason is that this medicine cures. Old and young alike are benefited by its use. printed an account of a remarkable cure of a well-known lady of this place through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and since publishing that we have heard of another similar case. Mr. Wm. Elliott, a farmer living near Bright, is a well-known figure there. Although an old man he almost daily walks to the village, a distance of nearly a mile, for his mail. Many years ago he came from Scotland to the farm on which he now lives and cleared it of forest. In conversation with him, he related to an Echo reporter the following: "I am 78 years of age and strong and healthy for an old man. Mine has been a vigorous constitution, and up till six years ago I hardly knew what it was to have a day's illness. But then my health began to fail. I became subject to cramps in the stomach. I was treated by doctors, but received no benefit. I gradually grew weaker, and as I was past the three score and ten I thought my time had come. Next I took fainting fits and often I would have to be carried back to the house entirely helpless. The doctors said my trouble was general weakness due to old age and advised me to carry some stimulant with me to use when I felt a faintness coming on, but this I refused to do. I had read in the papers of Dr. Williams Pink Pills and thought they would be specially adapted to my case. I tried one box but they did not seem to help me. In fact I thought I felt worse. I decided to continue them, however, and after taking four boxes there was a marked improvement. My strength returned and I was no longer troubled with fainting spells. In six months time with this treatment I gained fifteen pounds, taking in all eight boxes of the Pills. Today I am a well man and I owe my complete recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These pills cure not by purging the system as do ordinary medicines, but by enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves. They cure rheumatism, sciatica, locomotor ataxia, paralysis. heart troubles, erysipelas and all forms of weakness. Ladies will find them an unrivaled medicine for all ailments peculiar to the sex; restoring health and vigor, and bringing a rosy glow to pale and sallow cheeks. There is no other medicine "just as good." See that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is on every package you buy. If your dealer does not have them, they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenec tady, New York.

The West Indian migratory crab is the only creature that is born in the sea, attains maturity in fresh water,

and passes its adult life on land. THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lamewhen applied externally, as well as swelled neck and orick in the back, and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claim to public con-

fidence. Vienna has a bicycling female monkey at the zoological gardens in the Prater. It is a trick rider, and has learned everything by watching men.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your drug-tist has none in stock, get him to brocure it for you.

Native Fijis Walk Barefooted in a White Hot Furnace.

Weird Performance, Deliberate and Without Deception, That Baffles Comprehension and for Which There Is No Plausible Explanation.

The island of Benga, where the fiery or-

deal takes place, was the supposed residence of some of the old gods of Fiji and was therefore considered a sacred land. First of all, it is necessary to explain the native love, or even, in which the masawe reet is baked. This oven is merely a more or less circular hole or hollow dug and prepared in the ground with a diameter of from 18 feet to 24 feet. The even is next filled with rough logs of firewood, piled up nine er ten feet. On the logs are placed a great number of water worn stones, varying in weight from eight pounds or ten pounds to one hundredweight. It may here be explained that the masawe is a Dracana, with fibrous roots as large as a yam, and full of sugar. These roots are baked in the love fer four days. The fire for the ordeal is lighted in the masawe even before daybreak and burns for several hours-that is to say, until all the stones on the top, big and little, have fallen through into the hele and become almost white with heat. Then of course nothing remains but a quantity of charred embers and a few half burned logs. In due time the embers are dragged or fished out by means of vines attached to long sticks, the end of the vine having a running loop, which is placed over the log. The burned logs and embers having been removed, green sticks, 18 or 20 feet long, are then inserted into the oven among the heaps of hot stones, and, using these as levers, the stones are distributed evenly over the surface of the whole floor of the earth even. Sometimes the heat is so terrific that the operators are unable directly to manipulate the lovers themselves, so they are compelled to rest the poles on the sides of the oven, and then pull on them by means of vine ropes. The Fijians who take part in this ceremony make for themselves out of the broad banana leaf a special kind of garment to shelter their bodies from the heat given off by the white het

When the big embers have been re oved, the wood ashes are swept away by means of whisks fastened to the ends of long sticks, and then nothing remains in the oven save the clean layer of gloving stones. These preliminaries occupy about half an hour, and then all is ready for the ceremony itself. At a given signal the performers, barelegged and barefooted, excepting for the anklets of dried fern leaves, crowd into the pit and begin walk ing leisurely about as if on a fashionable

Here is the narrative of a person whe witnessed the ceremony: "Jonathan, a native magistrate, led the way into the pit, closely followed by 14 others. They marched round about the even, moving clowly and leisurely and treading armly on the redhot stones. The spectacle held me spellbound. Every moment I expected my nostrils to be assailed with the smell of burning human flesh, but it was not se, and as I looked in the faces of the men strolling about in the love I could see no emotion whatever depicted, but merely the inscrutable impassivity of feature common to many savage races.

Some of the bystanders threw bundles of green leaves and branches into the oven, half hidden in the clouds of steam that arose from the kissing, boiling sap. Handkerchiefs were also thrown in and afforded an unmistakable proof that there was 'no deception.' Before these lace trifles reached the floor of the oven they were alight and almost consumed by the great heat. Presently Jonathan and his followers marched out of the inferno and were promptly examined by the governor's commissioner. Not only was there not the least trace of burning, but even their anklets, which were of dried fern leaves, were not so much as singed.'

Jonathan himself was closely cross examined by the government officials present-of whom he stood in great awe-and he declared with perfect candor: "There is no trick. Why should there be? I and my forefathers have done this thing for gener ations, long before the white man came into the islands. Some of us may not believe the legend of the Fairy Chief Moliwai, but I do believe that it has been giv en to my tribe to pass unharmed at all times through the masawe oven." Another official eyewitness declares "the men had not anointed themselves with any preparation whatsoever." Traders, missionaries and others who have witnessed the ceremony cannot explain it, and some have endeavored to do the thing themselves, with the most horrible and disastrous results.

One official theory, given by Lord Stanmore's aid-de-camp, is contained in the following: "I venture to think that the ordinary mortal who visits tropical climes has no idea of the amount of heat the natives can bear on the soles of their feet. Let any one put his hand upon a rock or object on which the tropical sun has been playing for hours, and the result will be that he will find himself extremely anxious to withdraw it as speedily as possible. The native, however, can go all day on the rocks and not feel the heat."

Lord Stanmore himself, however, in a letter to the writer, directly contradicts the inference here conveyed. "If we accept this theory," he says in effect, "the thing excites no wonder. It is not, however, the case that the natives' feet are so insensible. I have often seen the hardiest of natives crossing a short extent of the shingly bed of a river in the hot sunshine, compelled to run off and cool their feet in the stream, being utterly unable to bear the heat of the sun warmed stones." And Lord Stanmore's testimony is conclusive. In his opinion the thing is simply inexplicable, and a better theory will have to be found than the callousness of the performers' feet .- Maurice Delcasse in World-Wide Magazine.

Sawfishes.

The pristiophoridæ, or sawfishes, are perhaps the most terrible in appearance of all the shark tribe. They are really a connecting link between the sharks and rays, partaking largely of the characteristics of the latter. The head is prolonged into a bony shaft varying in length and width. according to the size of the individual but attaining a length of three feet and a width at the base of nine inches. On either side it is furnished with pointed teeth some distance apart, the whole weapon forming a formidable double edged saw carried horizontally. Neither does this awe inspiring monster attack man. It feeds upon the soft parts of certain slug-gish fish, which it disembowels with the saw. Its teeth are few and feeble, and unless hard pressed by hunger it does not prey on garbage. - Spectator. 4 2034



Lasts long lathers freea pure hard soap-low in price-highest

in quality—the most economical for every use.

That Surprise way of washing—gives the sweetest, whitest, cleanest clothes with easy quick work. Follow the directions, Saves weary work-much wear and tear.

Surprise Soap is the name-don't forget.

BUSINESS WAS BUSINESS.

How a Paymaster In Our Navy Took Fall Out of the Bank of England.

The late Paymaster Clark of the United States navy, of Delaware, was attached to one of the ships on the European station during the period of the civil war. It may have been the Kearsarge, but it is not important. She was an armed vessel and had been long at sea and came in for coal, provisions and to give the men a liberty day on shore. To meet these and other expenses it was necessary to have some £8,-000 (men are paid in the currency of the country they may be in when on foreign stations) and Paymaster Clark drew sight drafts on the subtreasury of New York through the government agents, J. S. Morgan & Co., bankers, in old Broad street, London. Accompanied by the vice consul, he went to the Plymouth branch of the Bank of England, and, presenting his drafts, asked to have them changed for notes and gold. The bank manager, not content with exercising proper commercial scrutiny, was very nasty and finally

"Well, I do not know the subtreasury. I do not know the paper nor you, and I have never had business with the gentleman who is United States vice consul here, se I won't eash your drafts. You say J. S. Morgan will inderse them. You had better go up to London and let him cash them.

Mr. Clark went out to the telegraph office, put himself in communication with Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Morgan went to the Bank of England in London, the manager sent word to the Plymouth branch manager and that gentleman came personally to the Royal hotel and with his hat in hand begged to be of service to Paymaster Clark in any way that gentleman would suggest. The apparently placated paymaster, accompanied by his clerk, accompanied the bank officer to the bank. The drafts were duly passed over and a large bundle of Bank of England notes placed before the paymaster. "What are these?" said Clark.

"Those are Bank of England notes." "Yes, I see they are notes signed by Frederick May that the bank will pay bearer, etc. Well, I do not know Mr. May, and of course I do not know you. This paper may be goed, but I have no assurance of that. I'll trouble you for the

The humiliated bank manager had to hunt it up, and Paymaster Clark carried it down to the beat in triumph. "I would have preferred part of the money in notes," he said, "but I couldn't refuse the chance of getting even."-Philadelphia

A SHREWD LITTLE GIRL

She Prompted the Question Which Saved an Old Woman's Life.

Elizabeth Janfield, afterward Lady Falkland, was called an "odd child." times her father, who was a judge, took her with him to court. On one of these occasions a woman was brought before him on a charge of witchcraft. It was said that she had bewitched two or three persons to death. The frightened creature. when asked if this were se, fell on her knees, and, weeping, confessed that the accusations against her were true.

"Did you bewitch -- to death?" asked the judge. "Yes," was her reply.

"Did you come in the form of a black cat and breathe on him so that he languished away?" "I did." And then the grave judge heard a whis-

per at his ear, and his little daughter-she was only 10 years old-begged him to ask the woman if she had bewitched John Symondes to death.

The question was put and immediately answered in the affirmative. How had she done it? Then she told one of her former stories, at which all the company laughed. The reason of the merriment was that John Symondes was the judge's brother-in-law and at that moment was standing near him in court. The judge then asked why she had made such a statement.

"Alas, sir, I knew him not," replied the woman. "I said so because you asked

"Are you no witch?" "No; God knows I'm not."

"Nor did you ever see the devil?" "No, never in all my life."

On further examination she said she had been told that if she did not confess she would be tertured until she did, but that if she admitted all the accusations mercy would be shown her. She was thereupon acquitted, and she owed her release and obably her life to the shrewdness of a little girl. - Youth's Companion.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a triai. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What is has done once it will do again.

WHITE STAR LINE Royal and United States Mail Steam-

ers for Queenstown and Liverpool. TEUTONIC......Sept. 28, noon
 CYMRIC
 Oct. 4, noon

 BRITANNIC
 Oct. 5, noon

 *MAJESTIC
 Oct. 12, noon

 GERMANIC
 Oct. 19, noon
 GERMANIC Oct. 19, noon
TEUTONIC Oct. 26, noon
*Superior second-cabin accommodation on

*Superior second-cabin accommodation on these steamers.
Saloon rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, \$100 and upwards; second cabin rates, Majestic and Teutonic, \$45 and \$47 50; Adriatic, \$40 and upwards, according to location of berth. Round trips at reduced rates. Saloon rates on Germanic and Britannic, \$75 and upwards. Steerage at lowest rates. Company's office, No. 9 Broadway, New York.

For further information apply to

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

Navigation and Railways

OF CANADA

The direct Route between the West and all noints on the Lower St. Law. ince of Quebec; also for New Erunswick Nova Scotia, Prince Edward and Cape Ereton Islands, Newfoundland and St. Pierre.

Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) and run through with out 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 Rof 2.

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

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

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

A. H. HARRIS,

General Traffic Manager,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal,
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., May 21, 1897.

WESTERN
EXCURSIONS

Will sell round trip
tickets from LONDON
(good going Sept. 29-30,
Oct. 1) to SAGINAW \$5 00 DETROIT. GRAND RAPIDS..... HÍCAGÓ. INCINNATI LEVELAND \$ \$8 00 Good returning to starting point on or before

Full particulars from any Can. Pacific Agt., or C. E. McPHERSON, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.
THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent,
161 Dundas street, corner Richmond.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route."

Annual Western Excursions

Sept. 29 to 30 and Oct. 1.

-0'	
TROIT	\$2 00
EVELAND	
Y CITY	5 00
AND RAPIDS	6 00
IICAGO	8 00
PAUL	
lickets good to return leaving destine er than Oct. 17.	
City Ticket Office, 395 Richmond	streets.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool Calling at Rimouski and Moville. From Montreal From Quebec Sept. 29 Oct. 6 Oct. 13

 PARISIAN.
 Oct. 6

 *LAURENTIAN.
 Oct. 13

 CALIFORNIAN.
 Oct. 20

 *NUMIDIAN.
 Oct. 29

 *Do not call at Rimouski or Moville.
 Oct. 2 RATES OF PASSAGE. First cabin, Derry and Liverpool, \$52 50 and upwards; return, \$105 and upwards. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, London, \$35 and upwards. Steerage, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, asgow, London, everything found, \$23 50.

Glasgow-New York service—State of Nebraska sails from New York, Sept. 30; cabin, \$45 and upwards; return, \$90 and upwards; second cabin, \$35; return, \$64 12; steerage, \$23 50. AGENTS-E. De la Hooke, "Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas. Thomas R. Parker. southwest corner of Richmond and Dundas streets, and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street

CRAND TRUNK BOSYEM

Navigation and Railways ANNUAL WESTERN EXCURSIONS. Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1, 1898. LONDON TO

PORT HURON, DETROIT, and return	2.00
CLEVELAND, and return \$	4.50
BAY CITI, and return	5.00
GRAND RAPIDS, and return \$	6.00
CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, and return	8.00
Also to St. Paul and Minne All rail, via Chicago	apolis
Valid to return, leaving destination before Oct. 17, 1898. Offices—"Clock" corner Richmond and as streets and G. T. R. depot.	on or

In answering advertisements or in inquiring at a store respecting something advertised kindly mention that you saw the advertisement in this paper