The Scrap Bag

Harper's Magazine published, more than 25 years ago, an amusing story of the ineffectual efforts made by a young man to escape from serving on

a jury: When I was a young man I spent several years in the South, residing for e while at Port Hudson, on the Mississippi River. A great deal of litigattion was going on there, and it was not always easy to obtain jurymen. One day I was summoned to act in that capacity, and repaired to court to get excused.

On my name being called I informed the judge that I was not a freeholder, and therefore not qualified to serve. "Where do you reside?" inquired the

"I am stopping for the time being at Port Hudson."

"You board at the hotel, I presume?" "I take my meals there, but have rooms in another part of the town." "So you keep bachelor's hall?"

"Yes, sir." "How long have you lived in that manner?"

"About six months." "I think you are qualified," gravely remarked the judge. "I have never known a men to keep bachelor's hall for the length of time you name without having dirt enough in his room to make him a freeholder! The court does not excuse you."

The woman who is earning \$1,200 a year or upwards, isn't worrying very much whether people speak of her as an old maid or as a girl bachelor, or even spinster.

Dear Scrap Bag,—We are three girls thinking of giving an evening party at our home in the city here. Should the cards of invitation be written in our own names or only that of our mother, or both. You would oblige us very much by a hint or two on this subject in your department. Yours THREE SISTERS.

Notes of invitation for evening parties are issued in the name of the lady of the house always. She and no one else is the hostess. An invitation coming from the unmarried daughters of the house is not to be thought of. It would also be well to remember in sending out your invitations that it is not good form to enclose one card of invitation to several persons, addressing them as Messrs. ---, or as Mrs. Blank and family, which would indicate a scarcity of cards or haste in sending cut the invitations.

"Well," said Mrs. Bruggins, after a solo by a fashionable church choir sleeve, which is to say, the small sleeve, tenor, "If that ain't the rudest thing I ever saw!" "What?" inquired her niece. "Why, didn't you notice it? Just as soon as that young man began to sing every other member of the choir stopped; but he went right through with it, and I must say I admire his spunk."

The English language, the voice, and the memory are the three tools needed in the work of acquiring an education, and needed likewise in the broader education of life; yet too often pupils are left with little training in these essentials, in order that they may get through in a certain very limited time the regulation tasks set by college requirements. Where does the fault lie? Does the college require too much? Does the fitting school lack thoroughness? Was a defective foundation laid in the earlier schools? "These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone." A wise and generous college preparation will send young people out equipped with Latin prose. Homer, geometry, and all the rest, while by and through these very subjects general culture will have been attained in some degree, and will be manifested in an intelligent use of language, voice and memory.

But, young Miss Mental-inertia, you and your brother, Master Happy-golucky, are largely responsible for attaining this culture. To whom do the tcols of language, voice and memory telong-to the teachers or to yourselves? I notice that you have a ready knowledge of nice distinctions in the meaning of slang phrases. "Hark! in the next room who spoke so clearly and emphatically. It seems he knows how to speak to his contemporaries." So Emerson speaks of the bell-like notes which young people use to one another, very different from their forceless voices in the class room. How is it about your memory in connection with the latest popular song?

You must use your best powers in your work as well as in your recreation, for you will need your best selves, with every mental tool well sharpened, in order to get from college and university the good things which they have in store for thorough workers .-Outlook.

DAILY HINTS TO HOUSE. KEEPERS.

There is no debtor in the world so honorable, so superbly honorable, : as love. "Love never faileth."-: Drummond

BREAKFAST - Melons. Pan-browned Potatoes. : Veal Pates. Cheese Omelet. Baked Apples. Graham Bread. Jam.

f DINNER-Veal and Rice Broth. : Crackers. Scalloped Fish. Potatoes in Cream. Tomato Sauce. String Bean Salad. Plum Butter. White Bread. Grapes. SUPPER-Bread and Butter. Peach

Marmalade. Sponge Cake. Tea.

PEACH MARMALADE. Prepare ripe, juicy peaches by : peeling them and removing stones. : Heat slowly on back of stove. Crack the kernels of one-fourth the pits; cut in small pieces; stew in a little : water half and hour: strain on the peaches; add three-fourths pound of sugar for each pound of peaches and the juice of a lemon to each four pounds. Boil a few moments, stirring constantly. Put in bowls or : glasses, with buttered paper over : the marmalade when cold. Make : air-tight with cotton dipped in :

We all know the story of the Irishman who when he resched New York, said it reminded him of home. On being asked why, the characteristic answer came:

"Because it is so different." In like fashion dressing sacques always makes me think of the woman who makes her worn-out waists answer the same purpose; the woman who thinks a waist is good enough at home long after it has outlived its outdoor usefulness.

Fortunately for husbands, there are, however, many women who do not hold this theory, and to them I would speak of the dainty materials suitable for dressing sacques.

Chilly days bring visions of glowing grate fires, and woolly, cozy waists of the French flannel or lamb's wool which come in such pleasing varieties. The plain flannels, sprigged with embroider-



WITH SPRAYS OF MAIDENHAIR.

ed bunches of some delicate flower, are prettier, and many a handy woman has prepared for the frosts of winter by doing this embroidery during the summer months.

The sacque illustrated is of pink flannel embroidered with tiny sprigs of few days ago Mr. Flint, one of the maiden hair. Lace edges the wide-pointed best Liberal members of the House, collar and the elbow sleeves. The front is turned back on each side to form a wide box plait and to reveal a full front of pink silk. The silk stock collar finishes with a large bow in the back.

Paris Sleeves.

Apropos of sleeves there is a speck as large as a man's hand that appeared in March that persists in remaining if it does not grow. It is the Louis XVI. dubbed historically by courtesy for introduction only. Its hesitating persistence troubles everybody concerned. Will it be assimilated or not? That it is to be seen here and there on a daring gown is not an answer but an aggravation. And all the cloak makers because of it are late in their autumn models. Shall they make sleeved jackets or shall they not? If the gown sleeves fall they may, if not they must make capes. And the manufacturers of dress materials, who are accustomed to furnish the retailers with color. ed plates of gowns made to illustrate the stuffs, have hit in despair upon the expelient of making two pictures where they usually make one; a picture with big sleeves and one with small, the

chances appear something like even. Until the weather grows cool it is a luxury to do something out of routine, and perhaps this is the reason white silk gowns are being worn on the afternoon promenade. I do not know that anybody can say why white silk is not as suited to day wear as white muslin, provided it can be paid for, but certainly not long since it would have seemed the very madness of taste and a monstrous usurpation of the prerogative of a bride. Though made up with the simplicity of serge it is nothing short of a dog day's

Perhaps the same need of defying rule explains why many skirts riot in trimming. For having had it made perfectly clear that plain skirts alone were to be tolerated it is astonishing to see rufiles and puffs run amuck over the godets of dress. Does this signify somewhat for the future style or is it a passing sympathy

As to materials, the uppermost question is as to the aesthetic signification of reflecting surfaces like taffeta and alpaca just now in great vogue. Do such surfaces or absorbent ones like crepe, barege and organdie look and feel most agreeable, or is there any motive at all in taste for choosing one or the other? The sun and dust strike off alpaca, but so does the color, and it is destroyed by the reflection of light. This may seem to strike it out from the question of beauty and to relegate it to homely utility. Whether it falls there time will ultimately show. For the rest it is not apparent that flowered fabrics have gained the headway that was hoped. Is this to be taken for misquotes and perverts my sentence. a sign? It also is a question that vexes The dishonesty of garbling appears the artists and will be known only when the ball rolls into the socket, or, shall we say, when the Grand Prix of autumn is run? We shall see.

A Day With the Girls.

"Talk about a night with the boys! It isn't in it with a day with the girls!"

exclaimed a fair maid the other day. "Look at me," she continued, "I'm a perfect wreck. I've been dragged all over town, to every bargain counter in New York by those cousins from the country. They are absolutely indefatigable, and so they've pulled and vanked me in and out everywhere until I'm ready to drop. They got lots of lovely bargains, though -scarfs, head-rests, photograph frames, and every blessed thing they didn't need -and now they haven't got a cent left for the very frock they came to his conduct on the temperance quessplitting headache, a lame back and a pair of forty-nine cent gloves that are

One may note that uncovered ears are now shocking. Immodest is too small a word, the naked ear looks fairly brazen. Thus a few weeks of habitude sweeps decades into oblivion. On which text philosophy may be hung, provided warm

not mates!

weather gives inclination. Try turning over and mixing the compost heap in readiness for the fall potting. Try cutting the gladiolus spikes when they are in bud and letting them flower

More Denunciation.

Rev. Dr. McKay Again Pitches Into Hon. David Mills

The Woodstock Preacher D'd Wish to Get on the Royal Whisky Commission,

But Only Because His Friends Wished Him to Act.

Other Matters, Relevant and Irrelevant, Discussed.

To the Editor of the "Advertiser":

Another communication from Hon. D. Mills, but, as I predicted, no reply to my query, no explanation of his attitude to prohibition-one long communication after another full of abuse, misrepresentation and evasion, but the first "little line" has yet to be written by him indicating that he will make prohibition an issue. Why this studied and persistent silence? Does he expect that temperance electors are so blinded by party prejudice that they will vote for a man who, in Parliament, says "prohibition is a bad thing," and votes against it, and who, out of Parliament: is either ashamed or afraid to say a word against it. Temperance electors are beginning to learn by this time that it is not through such men reforms are brought about. He says prohibition was not the subject before him, hence his silence. But herein he is in error. My first letter to the Globe, which he undertook to answer, was published in the Globe under the headline, "Prohibition and the Parties." The substance of that letter is given in a single short sentence at its close: "Prohibition must be made an issue." This has been the subject I and others have ever since been pressing; but Hon. D. Mills, like Lord Nelson, looks through a blind eye and cannot see it.

As to his plea for voting against prohibition, I quoted from one of the best Liberal papers in the Dominion, the Montreal Witness. That good Liberal paper characterized Mr. Mills' excuse as a "hypocritical excuse." in a published interview, describes Mr. Mills' plea as "an evasion which de-ceives no one." And John Charlton, another good Liberal, in a letter recently published, says he is glad the temperance people are beginning to watch their representatives, for prohibition has too long been a stalking horse in Parliament, and the time has come when it should be honestly and seriously dealt with." It will be in turn now for Hon. D. Mills to call Charlton, Flint and the Witness Tories, and apply to them some of those choice epithets he has been firing at Dr. Ross, the ex-president

the Methodist Conference, and myself. The Sentinel-Review, who reported the town hall meeting, declares that I never made the statement in town hall attributed to me by Mr. Mills. At this Mr. Mills feels deeply chagrined and says: "Dr. Ross, of Embro, has written to the press contradicting Dr. Mackay on this point." Dr. Ross' letter was published in the Globe of Aug. 5; it is now before me, and he says nothing of the kind. He never refers to that point. You must try again, Mr. Mills. You have got into a tight place, and you cannot wriggle out so easily. It would be more manly to confess at once that you accused me of falsehood without a scrap of evidence. This is only a of the misstatements with which Hon. D. Mills' letters are packed

He returns again to defend his doctrine of "expediency." But this time it is "high" expediency. Well, every schoolboy knows that some things are expedient, but every reader of the Bible ought to know that "all things are not expedient." That which is immoral is never expedient. And when a man quotes Scripture in favor of centinuing by law a traffic that is producing poverty, wretchedness and crime! that is destroying the bodies and ruining the souls of thousands, he reminds us of the expediency argument used by his Satanic Majesty in the wilderness. It failed then, and it

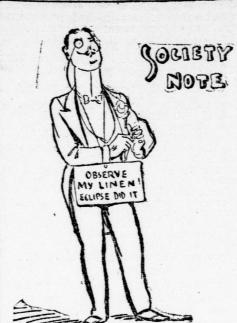
Hon. D. Mills says: "Dr. Mackay, in speaking of myself and others, says we are 'sycophants, tricksters and knaves, who know no higher rule of life than expediency, and whose chief characteristics are imbecility and immorality." Now what will the reader think when I tell him that the sentence as quoted by Mr. Mills is not found in my letter! In order to appear to gain a victory, Mr. Mills leaves out a part of my sentence, and gives a quotation, grossly misrepresenting my sentiment. Here is sentence as found in my letter: "There are statesmen in Parliament, butand then follow the words quoted by Hon. D. Mills. The reader will see that if my sentence had been quoted in full, no such invidious application could be made of it as Mr. Mills makes. I leave the reader to judge the character of the man who, in order to make me out a "calumniator," more striking in view of the fact that in the immediately preceding sentence I had said: "There are honorable and faithful men in Parliament on both sides of the House, and the prayer of my heart is, God help them!

This paragon of virtue, who hesitates not to garble and falsify my sentences, accuses me of "misleading," to make believe what is not true, etc. But not one sentence of mine in this whole discussion has he proved to be incorrect. If he denies this fact let him point out the sentence, and we will leave it to an impartial jury.

Hon. D. Mills says: "Dr. Mackay says 82,000 in this Province have the presumption to differ from me. I do not believe it. The vast majority of them will not be found to agree with him. He is not authorized to speak for them. They have never made him their spokesman heretofore, and when speaks Mr. Mills. Upon which I remark as follows:

1. A majority of 82,000 in Ontario have, by their votes, demanded prohi-They, therefore, agree with me. But Hon. D. Mills said in Parliathing," and he voted against prohibitherefore the 82,000 differ from him.

(Q. E. D.) 2. As to their never having authorized me to speak for them: Allow me to inform Hon. D. Mills that the prohibitionists of the Dominion of Canada, by a vote many thousand times greater election, have expressed their confidence of the confidence in me. And never have I felt myself more worthy of that confidence such as would set prohibition in a leaving London at 7:15 p.m. than ever he received at a political



Clean linen marks the gentleman, and this can only be secured by the use of a firstclass article like

For sale by all good gro-Try it.

TORONTO.

than when I am exposing the coward!y proper light before the members of the time-serving policy of men like Mills, who are trying to ride two horses into Parliament-the temperance horse and the liquor horse. These horses are now beginning to go in different directions, and you cannot ride them both at the same time. Prohibition will be an issue in the next election, whether the political parties like it or not. Every candidate will be required to take for the first time in this country an opportunity of voting for a straight, out-and-out prohibitionist, and the candidate who, like Hon. D. Mills, refuses to declare himself for prohibition, will be treated as a friend of the liquor traffic. The people of this country are too intelligent to consent to be perpetually humbugged in the future as they have been in the past. Why cannot the leaders of the Liberal party discern the signs of the times? I warn Don't resist the rising tide.

Don't play with the lightning. Are the demands of prohibitionists not reasonable? We ask no other and Dr. MacLeod's present excellent question to be ignored, but we do ask minority report might be a majority that this great reform be made an issue, and not kicked aside because of "party exigency." Let me quote for Hon. D. Mills' sake the following sentence from the resolution of the Baptist Convention for Ontario and Que-bec, held at Brantford: "We earnestly hope that inthis effort Christian philanthropy will over-rule political sympathy, and that Baptists everywhere will declare themselves on the side of right and temperance, irrespective of

I say. Here is from the official organ of the "We appeal to Methodist Church: those to whom principle is more than partisanship, to support at the polls regardless of mere party exigencies."

Here is from a resolution of the Su
This is one of those reck preme Court of the Presbyterian right to expect the support of Christian men, so long as that party stands

fuses to put himself on record against the saloon. Politicians of a certain class may sneer at these resolutions, but it will only be for a certain time. I refuse to regard these resolutions as meaningless or insincere; and I believe that the people, properly enlightened, will be leval to their church and to principle, and refuse to vote for a liquor licensing party, be that party Grit or

committed to the license policy, or re-

In the close of his letter Hon. D. Mills, with an air of bravado, challenges me to answer a number of questions. Concerning these I might as well use the words of Rev. Dr. Ross to Mills: "There are some statements so gratuitously insulting that it degrades one's self-respect to stoop even to deny them." And yet, perhaps, for the sake of some who may not know me, and who, seeing those slanders, set on foot by Hon. D. Mills and copied extensively by the party press, may be led to imagine there is some grain of truth in them, it is better to answer

them once for all. Here is Hon. D. Mills' first question: 1. Did you not, when the Canada Temperance Act was upon its trial, vote for Mr. McLeod, an opponent of prohibition, against Mr. Crawford, an active and consistent supporter of that measure? Will you deny that you

Yes, my dear friend, I do deny most emphatically that I voted as you indicate. And now, having denied this, I will affirm something else, viz., that if Hon. D. Mills had been one-hunaredth part as careful to speak the truth as he is to evade defining his attitude on prohibition, he could easily have found ample proof of how I veted, for in the Sentinel-Review of the date referred to he would have found a letter over my name, stating questions, I hope he will as fully anclearly how I voted. As the vote was by ballot my own letter is the only evidence in the case. Both the gentlemen referred to are today, so far as I know, my fast friends. hard pressed for argument mut be a man of Mr. Mills' reputed standing, when he will hunt up a trifling incident in a municipal election of several years ago, in order, if possible, to damage a prohibition opponent. But as usual he stumbles and falls into the pit which he digged for me. Hon. D. Mills' second question is as

2. Did you not endeavor to secure an appointment for yourself on the Do- know no politics as between one politiminion Commission to inquire into the cal party and another, but on a great subject of prohibiton, and which you knew was set on foot to delay any such support to a Conservative, who had before opposed Mr. Mowat, if he succeeded in securing for you the appointment?

Upon this question I have the following observations to make: First, I opposed as much as any other man in the country the appointment of a Royal Commission, regarding it simply as a device on the part of the Conservative party to postpone final action on the prohibition question, just as I regard the proposed Dominion plebiscite as a device on the part of the Liberal party for the same buy. All I've got to show for it is my silk petticoat torn out of the gathers, a stream of the gathers, a stream of the gathers, a certainly not do so hereafter." Thus purpose. Secondly, notwithstanding silk petticoat torn out of the gathers, a certainly not do so hereafter." Thus purpose. Secondly, notwithstanding the gathers, a certainly not do so hereafter." Thus purpose. Secondly, notwithstanding the gathers, a certainly not do so hereafter." Thus purpose. some months of delay, announced that a Royal Commission would be appointed. Thirdly, the temperance people now through their representatives had a conference as to what was best ment that "prohibition would be a bad to be done under the circumstances. Fourthly, the decision was unanimously arrived at that it would be bad policy to ignore that commission, and might prove very hurtful to the cause of prohibition. It was, therefore, decided to appear and give evidence before the commission when cited to do so. It was also decided that Mr. F. S. Spence, secretary of the Dominion

commission. Further, it was decided to endeavor to put on that commission some gentlemen who were in sympathy with prohibition and could be depended upon to do it justice. Fifthly, I was urged by friends of prohibition all over the Dominion to allow my name to be put in nomination with that of Dr. MacLeod and others as a member of the commission. I did so, and fail sides. Temperance electors will have to see the slightest inconsistency in so doing. If I acted dishonorably in this matter, one thing is certain, the Dominion Alliance, by recognizing that commission in the appointment of Mr. Spence, shares with me the dishonor; and nearly all the churches in Canada share also the dishonor, for they contributed to Mr. Spence's expenses. The Presbyterian Church, by a vote of her Supreme Court, devoted the sum of

\$200 for that purpose. Had I been on that commission along with others in sympathy with prohikition, the investigations wloud have been pursued on entrely different lines

report. As to the latter part of Hon. D. Mills' question, viz., "Did I offer my support to a Conservative," etc.: This is "very funny." Someone, I fear, has been fooling the philosopher." I did not funny." offer my support to a Conservative, and if Hon. D. Mills will give us the name of that Conservative and the proof, I will give to Hon. D. Mills a brand new hat, or a handsome copy of J. B. Gough's temperance lectures, or any political parties." That is just what other useful article of that kind. With breathless anxiety I wait for the revelation. Please don't disappoint. Hon. D. Mills makes this further

statement, viz.: "The doctor has pratically admitted that he has refused only such candidates as can be relied to lecture upon this subject, which he upon to work and vote for prohibition, has so much at heart, unless he were

This is one of those reckle statements which characterize Hon. D. Church: "No political party has the Milis' communications. I defy him to point out one sentence, or one word, mine to justify him in saying that I practically admit refusing to lecture on temperance unless I was paid for It is a slander, and I fling it back the face of him who makes Here are the facts, and they will steak for themselves: There are many in this county who know these facts to be correct. During the eighteen years I have lived in Woodstock I have been for at least half that time president of the county convention. I have spoken on temperance, in every part of the county; I have gone to Toronto more than once on the business of the county convention, but to this day I have declined to accept one cent of remuneration for my services. All this time my accuser has been accepting fat fees for defending criminals. Some years ago this same slander was circulated, and the county convention, at its last meeting, passed a resolution declaring the facts and intimating pretty clearly that anyone repeating the slander would have an opportunity of defending it in a court of justice. That resolution and warning was published over the signature of Marvin Cody. Mr. Cody is a highly respected member of the Baptist Church. He is at present residing at Fanshaw, Ont., within two or three miles of Hon. D. Mills, and he is prepared to certify to the correctness of every word I have here said. The action of the county convention effectually buried the lie until Hon. D. Mills resurrected it with

all its loathesome putridity. And now, having said this about my own county, I wish not to be misun-derstood. When I have been asked by large societies in London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston and other places to do work for them, I have acted on the Scripture principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire. As one good turn deserves another

and as I have fully answered Mr. Mills' swer this one question from me: what principle of "expediency," "low," does Hon. D. Mills justify his charging the country traveling expenses which he never incurs? Let me assure Mr. Mills that if he continues this discussion he may as well cease his villification. I am pretty well known throughout Ontario; I have spent 40 years of my life in the county I enjoy today the confiof Oxford. dence of those who have known me from my infancy, and all Hen. D. Mills' abuse has not, so far as I know,

lessened the confidence of one of them In the future, as in the past, I shall moral question like prohibition I shall take my stand regardless of for God and home and native land; and

else. Yours truly,
W. A. MACKAY. Woodstock, Sept. 17, 1895.

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