AVOID HIM

The Dealer Interested in Substitutes and Spurious Imitations of

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

Sealed lead packages only. 35c, 40c, 50c and 60c per pound.

FAITHFUL TILL THE END

"I will not," says Cecilia, with sudden, strange determination.

"But——"

"I will not! Tell him I have a headache. Tell him anything you like. I shall certainly not see him."

"But is that wise, Cissy? Surely he will think—connect——"

"I don't care what he thinks," says Cecilia, doggedly, and indeed, this proves final. Nell, after five minutes' further argument, finds it impossible to move her.

Dinner comes, and the sorry pretense at eating it being at an end, Cecilia decides on going to bed.

"I'm tired; I'm worn out, Nellie."

"I know; I'll put you to bed. Poor old ducky!"

Tenderly, with the most loving care Nell undresses her and brushes her hair, and finally tucks her into her bed.

"Good-night, now, darling, and try to sleep."

"I will—I will, indeed," says Cecilia, obediently, who feels as though she will never go to sleep again. And Nell, turning away, she puts out a hand and catches her. To be left alone!

"Nell—a moment."

"Yes, darling. Would you like me to stay with you?"

"Oh! I should. But you are tired."

"I am not, indeed."

"Yes, you are; I know you are. But, Nellie"—she draws up the sheet over her face, as if to hide it, in a childish way—"he said something to me about—about honor!"

"Oh, his honor!" says Nell, contemptuously, but so low that Cecilia does not hear.

"Yes, honor! Well, I have saved his honor, Nell. But—I have broken my own heart!"

"Cissy!"

Nell tries to pull down the sheet and look at her, but she resists strongly.

"Oh, Cissy, darling, what can I do for you?"

"What can anyone do for me?"

There is a pause, and presently, in a stifled voice, she says:

"Bring Geoff to me."

Nell, running into the nursery, lifts the boy—so rosy and so sweet in his happy dreaming, and gives him, only half awake, into his mother's arms.

"Mammy!" says he drowsily, but so happily. It is one of his many treats to sleep with his "Mammy." Nell sees Cecilia's arms close round him, sees her eager kiss upon his pretty cheek, sees the almost convulsive clutching to her of the loved little form—and, lowering the lamp, she steps lightly from the room. If anything can cure this cruel wound, surely the child's arms will!

* * * * * * *

Half-past eleven has struck, and Nell, stepping out into the corridor, meets Gaveston as he comes up the stairs. She lays her finger on her lips. Cecilia has had one of her headaches, she explains to him. She, Nell, had taken Geoffrey to sleep with her. Both are asleep now. He must be careful not to disturb them.

Of course he will be careful. On tiptoe he creeps to his wife's room, and, having laid the candlestick on the floor, leans over her and his child.

Such a lovely pair! The faces so alike—and one scarcely younger than the other. The child's arms are flung wide, in all the happy abandonment of childhood, but the mother's arms are fondly clasped around the little shapely body.

But how pale Cecilia looks! What circles lie beneath her eyes. Her headache has been bad, poor darling! Nell had not made enough of it. But, no doubt, this sound sleep will chase it all away.

Noiselessly he withdraws from the room, and as the door closes behind him Cecilia stirs. Softly bringing one of the sleeping child's hands to her lips, she presses kiss upon kiss on it—then breaks into bitter tears.

CHAPTER XLIX.

It is a month later, and Nell, filled with joy at the beauty of this sweet September day, has decided on going for one of her long, lonely rides across the downs. No groom for her on these wild, happy excursions, only her pretty bay mare, "Miss Jenkins," to keep her company.

Down through the woodland path, where the beach leaves are making a copper carpet for her horse's feet, and out into the open ground beyond—up the big hill, and so on the high level sweep of country, from which one can see the ocean for miles and miles. The smell of the seaweed is in the air today, and the heavy, gorgeous purple of the heather is decorating the whole wide world—so far as she can see. There is a splendid majesty about the somber glory of the autumn day.

"September, all glorious with gold as a king,
In radiance attired,
Outlightening the summer, outsweetening the spring,
Broods on the woodlands with limitless wing,
A presence of all men desired."

Oh! how sweet it is up here with the salt spray casting its fragrance towards her, and the sun glistening and playing with the waves, that seem so many years away down there. She pulls rein, and, letting Miss Jenkins fret a little, gazes thoughtfully at the sea. That great thing! How free it is, tossing this way and that at its own free will—so calm, so solemn, so entirely without care! If you had told her at this moment that there were such rude tyrants as tides to hold this seemingly free ocean in check, and that there was even a moon to check the tides, it might perhaps have taken something from her admiration of the ocean's freedom, and certainly would have displeased her. Presently Miss Jenkins, having protested over-much at the enforced delay, Nell continues her way across the downs, the mare breaking unforbidden into a light canter. It seems to set itself to music, and presently Nell finds herself singing:

"Oh, who will o'er the downs with me?
Oh, who will with me ride?
Oh, who will up and follow me,
To win a blooming bride?"

Suddenly she bursts out laughing. Perhaps it is the ozone that has got into her head, but certainly she has not felt so joyous for weeks as she does today. What a ridiculous glee! Were they all—all the followers—to win "the blooming bride"? And "blooming"—how the word has lost its first fresh meaning? It sounds now like a costermonger's ditty addressed to his rosy woman. But costermongers, as a rule, don't run away with their young ladies on horseback—they content themselves with a wedding trip on "a bicycle built for two," if one can depend on those who attempt to explain their manners and little eccentricities.

Miss Jenkins has now taken a small fence that stood in her way—a way that leads into the woods of "Strange," and the thread of Nell's thoughts is broken.

"My father, he has locked the door,
My mother keeps the key,
But neither locks nor bars can keep
My own true love from me!"

What a terribly determined person! Thank goodness, people are not so determined nowadays. But even if they—— Well there's one thing, she will not be anyone's "blooming bride" for many a year yet—if at all. No! marriage is a mistake! Poor Cissy's failure is always before her. An ever freshly-recurring grief.

She is in the "Strange" wood now, and even as her thoughts take this heroic turn, she finds herself looking at Grant, who is riding towards her through the trees, evidently in mad haste.

Now, part of her desire to enjoy this exquisite day alone had arisen out of a determination to avoid "the coming man." She had seen him yesterday, and he had expressed a determination to come over and see Cecilia today. One could easily know what that meant. Cecilia would give him tea, an hour after he arrived, and Cecilia would disappear for another hour after that, and this troublesome Captain Grant had been pressing his suit with her—Nell—somewhat vigorously during the past fortnight.

How idiotically Time (old as he is, he might surely know something) arranges matters. Why on earth should Alec be here, of all places, at this hour? The sun and the earth refuse to answer this leading question, and there he is, certainly, at all events!

"How dye do?" says she, ever so pleasantly, and trying to keep a guilty look out of her eyes. It is impossible to put out of sight the fact that he had told her that he would be at the park at five, and here she is, at half-past four, riding leisurely in an opposite direction. He had told her, too, that he would have to spend his morning at the McGregors, who were getting up private theatricals, so that he could hardly lay the flattering unction to his soul that she had come this way to meet him, as the McGregors live in exactly the opposite direction.

"Quite well, thank you," returns he, ironically, dropping to the ground, and going up to her, his horse's bridle over his arm. "I needn't ask how you are—this long ride from your home assures me of your health. Are you coming back to tea?"

"Did you expect me to be there? You told me you were going to see Cecilia."

"Nell! Is that honest?"

"I don't see why I am to be accused of dishonesty," says the girl, flushing in spite of herself, and playing somewhat nervously with her reins.

"Don't you? You knew very well," says the young man, breaking into open wrath, "that I was going over to the park today to see you. Will you deny that?"

"Have I denied anything? Even," her own anger rising now, "if I did know you were going, why should I be accused of—of very unpleasant things, because I choose to go for a ride instead of staying in for afternoon tea? Supposing I had a headache, and wished to ride it off?"

[To be Continued.]

Always Felt Tired.

"I suffered with severe headache and loss of appetite, and I always felt tired. I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking one bottle my headache disappeared. I continued taking it, until now I am never troubled with headache, and my appetite is good." LAURA GARLAND, 247 Claremont street, Toronto, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache. b

A primitive notion existed among the Romans and other races that a bridge was an offense and injury to the river god, as it saved people from being drowned while fording or swimming across, and robbed the deity of a certain number of victims which were his due.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me; I certainly believed it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

Not every Catholic priest is as poor as the proverbial church mouse. Father T. J. Butler, of Chicago, who died at Rome a few weeks ago, left personal property valued at $70,000.

Baldness is often preceded or accompanied by grayness of the hair. To prevent both baldness and grayness, use Hall's Hair Renewer, an honest remedy.

The Very Finest In the Land . . .

Norwood Ceylon Tea.

Nothing Like It.

Ordinary price in large cities, $5.00 per lb.

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

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co., 169 DUNDAS STREET.

Our Public Schools.

The Progress Which Has Been Made in Education in Ontario.

Number and Cost of Examinations Have Been Lessened Under Mr. Ross.

Mr. Whitney's Plea That the Public School Studies Should Be Increased.

No High School Can Be Established Unless the County Council Decrees.

At the mass meeting of the electors of Wellington county, held in Erin, on Monday afternoon, Hon. Geo. W. Ross, minister of education, was one of the speakers. He had an enthusiastic welcome. Taking up the question of the management of the public schools, Mr. Ross said: Mr. Whitney complains that the examinations conducted by the education department affects injuriously the work of the teacher and the proper education of the pupils. In every country in the world and in connection with every work, professional and otherwise, some test of efficiency is exacted by which to judge of the value of the work done. Such a test is applied in some form or other to the laborer on the farm, to the housemaid in the kitchen, to the driver on the engine, to the municipal officer and even to a member of parliament. I know of no school system where such a test is not exacted. You will find provisions for examinations in every school act in Ontario since the first act was passed in 1816. You will find such provision in the school laws of the United States, Great Britain and all her colonies, as well as in France, Germany, and even Russia. If you employ a teacher you require some evidence as to his usefulness. If you send your children to school you want some guarantee of their progress. It is possible that teachers may work more for examinations than with a view to the mental development of the pupils, and in that respect some harm may be done, and yet everybody assumes, either rightly or wrongly, that the pupils who pass the best examinations have been the most carefully trained, and that the teacher who is most capable of preparing pupils for these examinations is wanting in some of the qualifications of a careful teacher. An incidental evil is not conclusive as to the evil of an organized system.

Mr. Whitney complains that we have too many examinations. That may be, but is he prepared to point out what particular examination should be abolished? Under Dr. Ryerson, the education department conducted 27 different examinations for public schools, high schools and normal schools. I have been able to reduce these examinations to twelve. Does Mr. Whitney give me credit for this? The fact is that a pupil can take the whole public school course from the alphabet to the fifth form—a course which covers ten years of his life—without taking a single departmental examination. He can add to his public school work a high school course, covering four additional years, by taking the entrance examination only, which in most cases costs nothing, and if he desires to enter the university by another examination for matriculation he is prepared to do so. Could anything simpler or anything less irksome in the way of examinations be imagined? The rule of the department is that for an education pure and simple the pupil's course should be interfered with as little as possible. If, however, he desires to enter a profession, then he should submit to such tests as are necessary to show his fitness for that profession. Do you think we would have better lawyers or doctors or ministers or surveyors or engineers or teachers if we had no examinations at all? If this is Mr. Whitney's idea, then he stands alone among all the educators of the world. Every duty in life is an examination of one kind or another, and unless we have some standard by which to measure ourselves and to measure others the inevitable result will be mediocrity of the most humiliating character.

THE COST.

But Mr. Whitney says examinations cost too much, and we are told that fees are extorted from candidates who can ill-afford to pay them and are placed in the public treasury to be used for the general purpose of the government. Now, the rule of the department is that the fee charged should not exceed the expenditure upon the examination, and taken one year with another that rule has been acted upon as nearly as possible. Why should not a man who intends to be a teacher or a professional man pay for his examination? Under our free school system his education has cost him little or nothing. That principal is a sound one so long as it applies to ordinary citizenship. But if a man proposes to use his education for his own personal advantage the public should not be made to pay for his professional preferment. Mr. Whitney speaks of the cost of examinations as if it were a new thing that they should be paid for. The fact is that we have always paid for them, and quite as much 20 years ago as we do now. Formerly, however, teachers' examinations were paid for principally by the county councils. Now they are paid for by the candidates themselves. In 1876 the average cost of the county councils of examining a candidate was $3 80; the average cost of this examination as conducted by the department is $3 12, for which the county councils pay nothing. Do you, as ratepayers, object to this? It is not true that we exact, taking one year with another, fees from candidates largely in excess of the cost of the examinations, as the statement which I am about to give you for the last five years shows:

	Receipts from fees.	Cost of Department.
1892—	$21,126 12	$23,032 01
1893—	23,659 93	21,879 88
1894—	24,168 23	24,473 11
1895—	27,377 56	26,681 16
1896—	34,002 58	32,935 00

This leaves a balance in favor of the department of $1,344 26 for five years, or an average of $268 85 per year. When the accounts for the examinations for the present year are closed the balance will be the other way. (Applause.)

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Whitney complains that the public schools are neglected, and that the department should give more attention than it does to the schools in which 95 per cent of the population receive their education. Has he furnished us with any proof of this neglect, or with any evidence that our public schools are deteriorating? Now, I deny even the implication that our public schools are in any sense deteriorating, and I challenge Mr. Whitney to produce a single witness of good standing to sustain such a contention. Let me give one or two instances to prove the opposite: (1) You are aware that the department conducts annually an entrance examination into the high schools. This examination is uniform, and is the simplest test of general efficiency that could be desired. Applied over a period of twenty years it should certainly mean something. What does it show? In 1877, 7,583 pupils wrote at the entrance examination from all the public schools of Ontario; of this number 3,836 passed. In 1896, 16,696 wrote, and 10,240 passed, or three times as many. In the east riding of Lambton, of which I was inspector for six years, at the time I ceased to be inspector, which was 1877, not a single pupil went up from the public schools of that division for the entrance examination. Doubtless had some of them gone they would have passed. How many do you suppose wrote in 1897? Two hundred and seventy-one. Would any man say that the schools of East Lambton from which so many wrote in 1897, had deteriorated? and yet if we are to believe Mr. Whitney's statements such is the case. Take another proof. In 1882, there were 71,741 pupils in the fourth form, and in 1895, 90,891 pupils, although the increase in the school population during that period was imperceptible. Still another proof: In 1892 there were 10,257 pupils in the fifth form, and in 1895 there were 12,936, or an increase of 70 per cent in thirteen years. If these are evidences of deterioration I would like to see more of them as I understand the question. It simply means that the more bushels to the acre the farmer raises, the worse the farms, or the more first-class goods the manufacturer turns out, the less worthy of confidence he is. Another proof that our public schools are deteriorating is to be found in the standing of the teachers employed. Twenty years ago there were 1,048 teachers in Ontario who were trained in a normal school; in 1895 we had 3,261 trained teachers. In 1882 we had only 246 first-class teachers employed in the public schools, in 1895 we had 276, or an increase of 10 per cent. In 1882 we had only 2,163 second-class teachers; in 1895 we had 3,265, or an increase of 50 per cent. There has been an increase of third-class teachers it is true, but the qualifications of the third-class teachers of today are as high, and in some respects a good deal higher, than the qualifications of the second-class teachers twenty years ago.

THE COURSE OF STUDIES.

Mr. Whitney vaguely calls for a broadening of the public school system on the ground that 95 per cent of the population of the country obtain all the education they receive in the public school. In all that he says with regard to the importance of a complete and thorough course of elementary education I fully agree. I believe such a course should be as comprehensive as the capacity of those in attendance will permit—that it should be practical and thorough, and that the public schools of the province should receive the generous support of the Parliament and the people of the province. One must remember, however, in framing a course of study for public schools, that the capacity of the pupils on account of age is limited, and that there is greater danger from the undue expension of the course than from its restriction. I have always held the view, warranted by my experience as a teacher and an inspector, that a limited number of subjects well taught gives better results in a public school than a large curriculum, and no greater injury could be inflicted upon the public school system of the province, more particularly upon rural schools usually taught by one teacher, than to increase to any appreciable degree the number of subjects now authorized by the regulations of the education department. The courses of study prescribed in the other provinces of the Dominion, and in the leading states of the neighboring republic, as well as in England and Germany, sustain this view. There can be no efficient teaching without concentration. No child can make substantial progress if his attention is dissipated by too many studies. What Mr. Whitney means, then, by broadening the public school course I do not understand. Would he add any subject that is not now taught or that may not be taught under existing regulations? During my time four subjects have been made compulsory, which were either optional, or not required at all previously, namely, drawing, Canadian history, physiology and temperance and English literature, and in the fifth form Latin, French and German, have by a recent regulation, been made optional. For 30 years agriculture was optional in both public and high schools, and, as a matter of fact, taught in a great many schools in the rural districts. Perhaps you are not aware that the regulations of the department authorize boards of trustees to direct that agriculture be taught in every rural school, and if the subject is not taught, the fault is not with the department, but with the trustees. Moreover, in 1890 the education department authorized a text book in agriculture, written by Profs. Mills and Shaw, of the Agricultural College. Every student attending the normal school for the last ten years receives instruction for this subject. I have also arranged with the faculty of the Agricultural College at Guelph to give a course of lectures to the normal school students at Toronto and for a similar course by the staff of the Experimental Farm to the normal school students at Ottawa. Since the beginning of the year instruction has been given in cookery to the ladies in attendance at the Toronto and Ottawa normal schools, and classes in cookery have been established in connection with the public schools at Hamilton. Plain sewing is taught in several of the cities at least once a week. Now what would Mr. Whitney add to this course? Are not the tasks of our school children heavy enough now? His policy is evidently that of Rheoboam, "My father chastised you with whips, but I shall chastise you with scorpions," and we all know the result.

MORE MONEY FOR SCHOOLS.

Mr. Whitney suggests that our public schools are not relatively as well supported as the high schools. He takes care to say that our high school system has attained great efficiency, and that for the present at least it requires very little attention. Why is he not generous enough to say that the efficiency to which the high schools attained has been owing to the administration of the education department? We need not go far back to reach the date at which they began their upward ascent. But is it true that relatively our public schools have not been treated generously by the government? Let me give a fact or two which can be verified by reference to the public accounts. In 1871 (the last year of Mr. Sanfield Macdonald's Government) the public, separate, and poor schools received from the public treasury the sum of $178,975. In 1897 we have paid or will pay the same class of schools $312,933, an increase of 74 per cent, while the increase in the number of pupils was only 9 per cent. Turning to high schools, we find that in 1871 they received $69,986, and in 1897 we propose to pay them or have paid them $100,000, an increase of nearly 43 per cent, while the number of pupils increased 229 per cent. Is there discrimination there? Let me give Mr. Whitney another calculation: In 1871 we paid for the maintenance of public and separate schools and for model and normal schools and for the inspection of public schools the sum of $208,892. In 1897 for similar purposes we have taken a vote for $447,978, an increase of 115 per cent. In the case of high schools, similar items cost in 1871 $72,986 and in 1897, $114,450, or an increase only of 57 per cent. These figures show, therefore, that the increased grant to public schools, although the public school population has been almost stationary, has been more than double the increased grant to the high schools. This does not certainly show a want of interest on the part of the government in the public school system of education.

But why should the prosperity of our high school system be made, even by implication, the cause of complaint against the government? In the last thirteen years 27 new high schools have been established, and, as you doubtless know, the first action of their establishment must be taken by the county council. As a matter of law, no high school can be established until the county council has first passed a bylaw for that purpose, so if there is any blame (and I think there is far more praise than blame) it attaches to the county councils, which are controlled by the people and which are usually most careful in regard to public expenditures. Speaking as an educator, I would say no better proof is wanted of the effect of our school system upon public opinion than the rapid growth of our high schools, and speaking from a careful study of the education of every civilized country I am prepared to say that, taking our public and high schools, as a whole, you can find nowhere a class of teachers more accomplished, more refined, more zealous in their professional duties or better qualified to develop all that makes for good citizenship than the men and women, many of them inadequately paid, who direct the education of the children attending the public schools, the separate schools and the high schools of Ontario. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ross also refuted the statement of his opponents that the cost of school text-books is excessive.

Going to Klondike?

Better stay at home and get

GOLD DUST

from your grocer. Sold everywhere and cleans everything.

MADE ONLY BY THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal. Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Navigation and Railways.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

WESTERN EXCURSIONS

Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2,

From LONDON to

DETROIT, Mich	$2.00
CLEVELAND, Ohio	$4.50
SAGINAW, Mich. / BAY CITY, Mich.	$5.00
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich	$6.00
CINCINNATI, Ohio. / CHICAGO, Ill.	$8.00
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. / According to route	$33 to $34.50

Full information at "Clock" corner Dundas and Richmond streets and G. T. R. depot. zxv

LONDON'S GREATEST STORE

208, 210, 210½, and 212 Dundas Street.

FALL OPENING OF

Millinery, Mantles and Dress Goods

On Tuesday, Sept. 28, and Following Days,

When we will show our entire importations for the fall trade in connection with these departments, each of which will show exclusive novelties from Paris, London and New York.

After our Re-opening Sale, which was a pronounced success, we're busy putting the finishing touches on the new building, and by Tuesday next we'll be in fine shape to show our new and exclusive styles in

Millinery, Mantles and Dress Goods.

This being our first Fall Opening everything we have to offer will be the very latest, with beauty and variety enough for every taste. We take special pride in these departments, and introduce them with emphasis, firm in the conviction that we lead in these particular branches.

The new Millinery and Mantle rooms are the largest and brightest in London, while the dress goods and silk departments are as bright as light can make them, and all thoroughly appointed and modern in every respect. You are invited to visit "London's Greatest Store" and the only departmental in the city.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS ALL THIS WEEK.

Messrs. Amey and Hodgins will sell Hubbard's Famous American Perfumes at 29c per ounce, regular price being 75c, and Sachet Powder at 10c regular price being 25c. An accomplished pianist, will play selections from the latest American music, which will be sold at 5c a copy; usually sold at 50c. Bring your perfume bottles. The celebrated Bell Piano will be used on this occasion.

Runians & Butler.

Navigation and Railways

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Moville.

From Montreal.		Quebec.
Parisian	Sept. 25	Sept. 26
Numidian	Oct. 2	Oct. 3
Carthaginian	Oct. 9	Oct. 9
California	Oct. 16	Oct. 17
Laurentian	Oct. 23	Oct. 23
Parisian	Oct. 30	Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE.

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

Glasgow-New York service — From New York: State of Nebraska, Oct. 1; Mongolian, Oct. 15. Cabin, $45 to $65; return $80 to $123 50; second cabin, $35; return, $64 13; steerage, $23 50.

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas, Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets, and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

WESTERN EXCURSIONS

Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2,

From LONDON to

DETROIT, Mich	$2.00
CLEVELAND, Ohio	$4.50
SAGINAW, Mich. / BAY CITY, Mich.	$5.00
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich	$6.00
CINCINNATI, Ohio. / CHICAGO, Ill.	$8.00
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. / According to route	$33 to $34.50

Tickets good to return until Oct. 13.
Proportionate rates from other Stations

THOS. R. PARKER, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond. City office open 7 a.m. zxv

EXCURSIONS

—TO—

NIAGARA FALLS

Sept. 23, 24 and 25,

$1.75

Good for return until Sept. 27,

—VIA—

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

All information as to rates and routes cheerfully given at the city office, 395 Richmond street. Phone 205.

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

DOMINION (Elder, Dempster) LINES.

Montreal to Bristol (Avonmouth) Direct
An weekly thereafter.

S.S. Montcalm ..... Thursday, Sept. 16
S.S. Etolia ..... Thursday, Sept. 23
S.S. Lucia ..... Thursday, Sept. 30

Montreal to London Direct.

S.S. Parkmore ..... Saturday, Sept. 18
And weekly thereafter.

Cold Storage Accommodation provided on Bristol steamers.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., Montreal, or R. DAWSON HARLING, 23 Scott Street, Toronto, Telephone 2,943.

Navigation and Railways

Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA

The direct Route between the West and all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and Baie des Chaleur, Province of Quebec; also for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward and Cape Breton Islands, Newfoundland and St. Pierre.

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

The through express train cars of the Intercolonial Railway are brilliantly lighted by electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotive, thus greatly increasing the comfort and safety of travelers.

Comfortable and elegant buffet, sleeping and dav cars are run on all through trains.

The popular summer sea bathing and fishing resorts of Canada are all along the Intercolonial, or are reached by that route.

Canadian-European Mail and Passenger Route.

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

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

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

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

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

WHITE STAR LINE

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

S.S. MAJESTIC, Sept. 29
S.S. GERMANIC, Oct. 6
S.S. TEUTONIC, Oct. 13
S.S. BRITANNIC, Oct. 20
S.S. MAJESTIC, Oct. 27
S.S. GERMANIC, Nov. 3
S.S. TEUTONIC, Nov. 10.
} 12 noon

Rates as low as by any first-class line.

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

WESTERN SCHOOL OF ART

Spencer Block, Dundas Street.

The next term will begin Sept. 27.

EVENING CLASSES—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m. Fees for 36 lessons $3. Freehand, model drawing, modeling in clay, oil and water-color painting.

AFTERNOON CLASSES—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Oil, water-color and china painting, crayon drawing, etc.

For circulars apply to

J. H. GRIFFITHS, Principal.