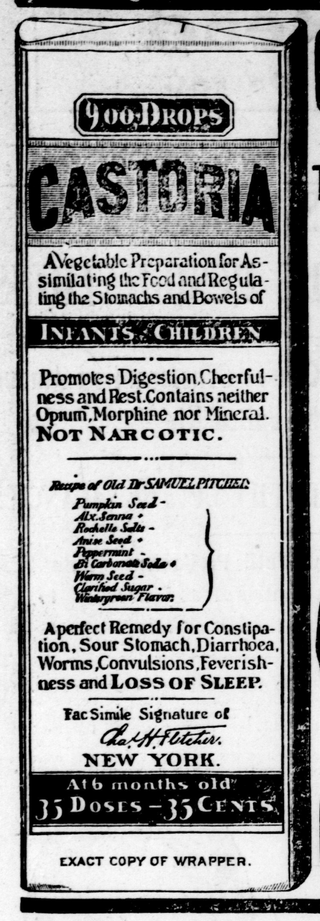

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SHOT THE WELLS

Tests at Leamington Turn Out Very Successful.

Leamington, Sept. 18.—The oil well where an unsuccessful attempt at shooting about two weeks ago resulted in the tragic death of expert W. Booth, of Petrolea, and his assistant, Mr. Kinney, of Kingsville, was successfully fired with nitro-glycerine Wednesday afternoon. The oil shot 40 to 50 feet above the derrick, and after the shot there was a tremendous flow of gas. An oil expert, after tests, stated that the well would be one of the finest in Ontario. The company immediately will sink a number of other wells in the vicinity.

A FIGHT AT FRANK

Miner Receives Five Stabs in a Drunken Row.

Frank, N. W. T., Sept. 18.—A serious stabbing affray occurred here last Monday in the barroom of the Frank hotel, where James Milne, a miner, received no fewer than five wounds from a knife in the hands of one Fitzgerald, employed in railway construction. The men, who were drinking, got into a fight, from which Milne emerged victorious. Fitzgerald walked five miles to a French camp, borrowed a knife, and returned to the barroom, where he sprang on Milne and stabbed to kill, but was finally beaten off by friends of Milne. It is doubtful if Milne will recover. Fitzgerald is under arrest.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO

Political Exigencies Prevent Its Being Lifted.

London, Sept. 18.—It is stated upon good authority that the British Board of Agriculture is quite unmoved by the revival of the Scottish agitation for the removal of the Canadian cattle embargo. Lord Onslow, the new Minister of Agriculture, having himself come direct from the under secretaryship of the colonial office, is fully aware of the strength of the Canadian contention that Canadian herds are absolutely free from disease, and realizes that the embargo is a pure piece of home protection, but dare not incur the anger of the British farmers and lose their votes in the present anxious state of British politics. Moreover the piece of trickery by which the embargo was embodied in a formal act of Parliament raises further obstacles. Authorities here declare that the only chance for the removal of the embargo is as the sequel to Chamberlain's policy, if the same is accepted.

Walkerville Vandals.

Walkerville, Sept. 17.—Four lads, the sons of prominent residents, are under arrest, charged with destroying and defacing the interior of St. Mary's Church, now being erected by the Walker Bros. as a memorial to their late father. By means of hammers, chisels, and a can of black paint, the young fellows did about $500 worth of damage before being discovered.

A Sudden Death.

Sarnia, Ont., Sept. 18. — A terribly sudden death occurred here, about 8 o'clock last evening, when Mr. Norman Parks dropped dead at his home on Emery street, while in conversation with his wife. Mr. Parks was a young man, aged 28 years, and was employed as chemist at the Imperial Works here.

SOME PERSONS have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhea, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking and green fruit is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed,

A German service review recently took a sort of postcard census of the admirals and leading engineers of every naval power in the world, including Japan. By a largely preponderant vote it was agreed that for general all-round excellence the Italian battleship Vittorio Emanuele is the finest in the world.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE.—Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is, therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The indorsation of these pills by the public is a guarantee that a pill has been produced which will fulfill everything claimed for it.

LYNCHEHAN'S CASE

Hearing in Case of Irish Fugitive Begins.

Indianapolis, Sept. 18.—The trial of Jas. Lynchehan, the alleged Irish fugitive, has begun before United States Commissioner Moore on an Indianapolis warrant. The result will decide as to Lynchehan's prison in Ireland. The prisoner was identified as Lynchehan by William Tyndham, head instructor at King's convict prison at Maryborough, Ireland, and also by Sergt. Richard H. Yates, of the Irish Constabulary at Castle Bar, county Mayo. Pending a decision on the sufficiency of verification of the papers, the hearing was adjourned till Sept. 24.

SEA CLAIMS FIFTEEN

Two Schooners Wrecked Off Maine Coast.

Damiariscotta, Maine, Sept. 18.—Two vessels, the schooner Sadie and Lillie, of Prospect, Maine, and the mackerel seiner George L. Edwards, of Gloucester, were wrecked on Pemaquid Point during Thursday night and 15 lives were lost.

A Case of Eczema No Pen Describes

After Three Years of Terrible Suffering Little Mary Millar Was Permanently Cured by

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Many of the cures brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment are so much like miracles that people can scarcely believe them. When Baby Millar became a victim of eczema her parents did everything that could be done to get her cured. Three doctors tried all the means in their power, but without success, and then all sorts of remedies were used, with the vain hope that something would bring relief from the disease that seemed to be burning up the living flesh.

It was not until Dr. Chase's Ointment was used that relief and cure came. This case is certified to by a prominent Sunday school superintendent of St. Catharines.

Mrs. Wm. Millar, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "My daughter, Mary, when six months old, contracted eczema, and for three years this disease baffled all treatment. Her case was one of the worst that ever came to my notice, and she suffered what no pen can ever describe. I had her treated by three different doctors, but all to no purpose whatever, and all sorts of balms, soaps and lotions were tried with no beneficial results.

"Finally I decided to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and to my surprise she began to improve immediately, and after regular treatment for a time the disease of so long standing completely disappeared. As that was four years ago, and not a symptom of this distressing ailment has ever shown itself since, the cure must certainly be a permanent one. At the time of this cure we were living in Cornwall, Ont., and the doctors there feared that if she was not cured of eczema she would go into a decline."

Mr. S. Richardson, jun., Superintendent of Christ's Church Sunday School, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "I am acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. William Millar and believe they would not make any statement knowing it to be in any way misleading or untrue."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe book author, are on every box of his remedies.

In Denmark there are companies which insure women who have a fear of becoming old maids. They pay stated sums every year, and should they marry before they are 40 what they have paid in goes to the less fortunate. After they are 40 they receive pensions for life.

The World Needs Nerve.

Needs it in business, in the study, in the household. Irritability, weakness, lack of strength—the blue feeling—why they just tell you that you lack nerve. You'll use Ferrozone? My! What an appetite you'll get. How quickly the color will return to your cheeks, how buoyant you will feel! Work! of course you'll work, for you will enjoy it. That is, if you will use Ferrozone. It gives nerve strength, muscular endurance and invigorates the brain splendidly. Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.

THE MIDDLESEX REDISTRIBUTION

Commons Discusses London City's Representation.

MR. HYMAN DEFENDS THE PLAN

Which is Finally Accepted — Premier Laurier and Mr. Borden Take Part in Debate.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—In the House of Commons this morning Mr. MacLean was informed by Mr. Fielding that the Government is looking into the question of whether there has ever been a repeal of the clause in the original charter of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, requiring that the company to charge "one penny currency for each mile travel" for third-class passengers, and to run at least one third-class coach per day throughout the length of the line.

The schedule for the county of Kent was agreed to after discussion. So also was that for Northumberland.

When the country of Middlesex was reached, Mr. Gilmour, of East Middlesex, said that he was satisfied with the distribution of the constituencies, but he was unable to understand why this county should have three members, while other counties with a larger population were given only two.

This drew from Mr. Hyman, of London, a defense of the Government's proposal. He declared that Middlesex had been dealt with the same way as other counties in which there are cities, and the method in which the four members were allotted was purely a matter of arrangement within the county. Taking the county as a whole, and including London, it had a population of 92,702. The city of London had 37,976, and these were given one member, leaving three for the rest of the county with a population something over 54,000. It was a question of giving London two members and the rest of the county two membrs, or of giving London one member and the rest of the county three members. Had the county outside of London been given two members the unit would have been 27,363, but the rule adopted was that the unit of population in urban constituencies should be greater than in rural constituencies.

He added that the people of London, irrespective of politics, approved of the division which had been made.

Mr. R. L. Borden remarked that Mr. Hyman's argument was based upon two inconsistent proportions. In the first place, Mr. Hyman had taken Middlesex as a whole, irrespective of the fact that there was a city within its boundary and had classed that the county as thus regarded was entitled to four members. Then he had taken out the city of London and given it only one member on the ground that it had an urban population. Why was it that Toronto, in the county of York, had not been treated the same way as London and Middlesex? Why was not the same rule applied to Hamilton and Wentworth, or to Ottawa and Carleton?

Mr. Hyman—I distinctly made an exception of the county of York.

Mr. Borden admitted that the exception had been made, but failed to understand why. He had never heard any argument that Carleton County should be treated as including the city of Ottawa, nor that Wentworth County should be treated as including the city of Hamilton. Why then should Middlesex he treated as including London, when as a matter of fact they were separate municipalities.

Mr. Hyman—They have the same court house and the same jail and the same judge.

Mr. Clark declared that the real reason for treating Toronto separately was because such a method gave an advantage to the Liberals. He wanted to know why it would not be fair to simply take the whole population of the province and divide by 86, and give a member for each unit as thus ascertained.

Mr. Gilmour thought that too much had been said about the fairness of this distribution, and the Conservatives had been asked to show altogether too much gratitude in this connection.

Mr. Ingram pointed out that the Liberals had started with the proposition that urban populations should not have as large a representation as rural populations. Nevertheless Ottawa, with 57,640, was given two members, or a unit of 28,820 while the rural riding of Carleton was given one member for 36,976. In Hamilton one member represented 24,000 population, while in Wentworth County one member would represent 26,317. Kingston would have one member for 19,788, while Frontenac would have one member for 24,746. The conclusion was that out of the five cities supposed to be affected by this rule there were three to which the rule had not been applied.

Mr. Sutherland asked why Mr. Ingram did not move an amendment if he were not satified. If he moved that London should have two members and Middlesex three, there might be room for an argument.

Mr. Ingram said that counties in Quebec varied from ten to ninety thousand in population.

Sir Wilfril Laurier said he would not displease any of his Quebec friends if he were to break county boundaries in populous distribution. For instance, if he were to add part of Maisonneuve to Jacques Cartier, he would defeat Mr. Monk. Middlesex was now being given the same proportionate representation as in 1882, and if it were to be given more representation it would have to be deducted from other parts of Ontario.

After some further discussion the Government schedule with regard to Middlesex was declared carried.

Mr. Mulock gives notice of a resolution to provide for a general increase in the salaries of civil servants. This replaces the bill recently withdrawn, by which only special classes of civil servants were to have their salaries raised.

At the close of the day's proceedings Dr. Sproule took occasion to refer to the fact that this was the 25th anniversary of the election by which the country decided to adopt the National Policy. He pointed out that the Premier, Hon. John Haggart, Hon. John Costigan and himself were the only members of Parliament who have served continuously the rough of the years. He congratulated the Premier on the health of body and mind which he still displayed.

Mr. Fielding, in the absence of the Premier, replied, congratulating Dr. Sproule on his still rugged health, and reciprocated the good wishes expressed.

Some good-natured bandinage was exchanged between the two parties on the subject of the National Policy, and the House adjourned at 12:10 a.m.

The number of Catholics among Americans is 19,500,000. They are minand 12,500 priests in nearly 1,000 churches.

Don't wait to break down before you begin to build up.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

forestalls the wear and tear on your liver and kidneys.

At all Druggists. Price, 25c. and 60c.

OLD ENGLAND IS EXCITED

Continued from page 1.

Downing street in the following communications:

"The following ministers have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted by the King: Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies; Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India. The accompanying correspondence passed between the Premier, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain."

Then follows Mr. Chamberlain's letter dated Birmingham, Sept. 9, commencing: "My Dear Balfour," in which he sets forth his reasons for his resignation. An extremely interesting feature of the letter is the following statement concerning a preferential tariff.

"For the present, at any rate, a preferential agreement with our colonies involving any new duty, however small, on articles of food hitherto untaxed, even if accompanied by a reduction on other articles of food equally universal in their consumption, would be unacceptable to the majority we may regret the decision, however mistaken we may think it, no good Government in a democratic country can ignore it. I feel, therefore,, that as an immediate practical policy the question of preference to the colonies cannot be pressed with any hope of success at the present time, although there is a very strong feeling in favor of the other branch of fiscal reform which would give fuller discretion to the Government in negotiating with foreign countries for a freer exchange today, and may be possible tomorrow, to make arrangements for such a union. I have had unexampled opportunities of watching events and apof commodities and which would enable our representatives to retaliate if no concession was made to our just demands.

"If, as I believe you share these views, it seems to me that you will be absolutely justified in adopting them as the policy of your Government, although it will necessarily involve some changes in its constitution. As Secretary of the Colonies during the last eight years, I have been in a special sense the representative of the policy of a closer union which I firmly believe to be equally necessary in the interests of the colonies and ourselves. I believe it is possible preciating the feelings of our kinsmen beyond the seas. I stand, therefore, in a different position to any of my colleagues, and I think that I should justly be blamed if I remained in office, and thus formally accepted the exclusion from my political programme of so important a part thereof."

"I think that with absolute loyalty to your Government and with no fear of embarrassing it in any way, I can best promote the cause I have at heart from the outside and I can not but hope that in a perfectly independent position my arguments may be relieved with less prejudice than would attach to those of a party leader. Accordingly, I would suggest that you limit the present poliy of the Government to an assertion of our freedom in the case of all commercial relations with foreign countries, and that you should agree to my tendering my resignation of my present office to His Majesty, and devoting myself to the work of explaining and popularizing these principles of imperial union which experience has convinced me is essential to our future welfare and prosperity.

"Yours, very sincerely, Joseph Chamberlain."

Mr. Chamberlain points out the unyielding opposition of the Liberal party which "scouted the idea that a system generally accepted in 1846 could possibly require modification in 1903." He goes briefly over the same ground regarding protection as did Mr. Balfour in his recent statement.

Mr. Balfour replied to Mr. Chamberlain in a letter dated Sept. 16. In it he says:

"Agreeing as I do with you that the time has come when a change should be made in the fiscal canons by which we bound ourselves in our commercial dealings with other Government, it was paradoxical indeed that you should leave the Cabinet at the same time that others of my colleagues are leaving it who disagree on the very point with us both.

"Yet I cannot but admit that there is some force in your arguments in support of that course, based as they are on your special and personal relation with that portion of the controversy which deals with colonial preference. You have done more than any man living or dead to bring home to the citizens of the Empire the consciousness of imperial obligation and interdependence between the various fragments into which the Empire is geographically divided. I believe you to be right in holding that this interdependence should find expression in our commercial as well as in our political and military relations. I believe with you that a closer fiscal union between the mother country and the colonies would benefit the trade of both, and that if such closer union could be established on fitting terms its advantage to both parties would increase with years and as the colonies grew in wealth and population. If there has ever been any difference between us in this matter it has only been in regard to the practicability of the proposal which would seem to require on the part of the colonies a limitation in the development of the all-round policy, and on the part of this country the establishment of a preference in favor of important colonial products. On the first of these requirements I say nothing; but if the second involves, as it most certainly does, a taxation, however light upon food stuffs, I am convinced with you that public opinion is not yet ripe for such an arrangement. The reasons may easily be found in past political battles and present political misrepresentations. If, then, this branch of fiscal reform is not at present, within the limits of practical politics, you are surely right in your advice not to treat it as indissoiubly connected with that other branch of fiscal reform to which we both attach importance and which we believed the country is prepared to consider without prejudice. I feel deeply concerned that you should regard this conclusion, however well founded, as one making it difficult in your very special circumstances for you to remain a member of the Government. Yet I do not venture in a matter so strictly personal to raise any objection if you think you can best serve the interests of imperial unity, for which you have done so much, by pressing your views on colonial preference with the freedom is possible in an independent position, but hardly compatible with office.

"How can I criticise your determination The loss to the Government is great, indeed, but the gain of the cause you have at heart may be greater still. If so, what can I do but acquiesce? Yours very sincerely.—A. J. Balfour."

P. S. D.—May I say with what gratification, both on personal and public grounds, I learn that Austen Chamberlain is ready to remain a member of the Government. There could be no more conclusive evidence that in your judgment, as in mine, the exclusion of the taxation of food from the party programme is in the existing circumstances a course best fitted practically to further the cause of fiscal reform.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—The resignation of the Hon. Jos. Chamberlain from the British Cabinet excited much interest here, and the subject was brought up at the meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association this afternoon. The following message was sent: Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, London, England—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in convention assembled in Toronto, desires to express its deep regret that your withdrawal from the British Cabinet has been found necessary. This association has followed your proposals with the greatest solicitude, and hopes your efforts to adapt Great Britain's fiscal policy to existing conditions will continue to be vigorously enforced. (Signed) Cyrus A. Birge, president.

Mr. George E. Drummond, of Montreal, seconding the resolution, remarked that Mr. Chamberlain appeared to be the most clear-headed business man in the British Cabinet. He had awakened Britons in a way that would not have been thought possible, that Great Britain should give the outside world a dose of their own medicine. He regretted very much that Mr. Chamberlain had been forced to leave the Cabinet. They were all in favor of Great Britain strengthening the position of her own industries abroad, and he hoped the cable would strengthen the hands of Mr. Chamberlain.

A protest against sending such a cable was made by Mr. Francis Braidwood, of Montreal. The association, he said, should not be political in its nature, and it was a mistaken policy to stand by Mr. Chamberlain in this matter. J. F. Ellis, of Toronto, thought this was the proper view to take, and the meeting was quite right in expressing its appreciation of the services of Mr. Chamberlain. Although the latter was out of the ministry, Mr. Ellis believed his work would still go on.

Mr. W. K. McNaught, Toronto, said the resolution did not touch upon preferential trade at all, but was simply an appreciation of the work done by Mr. Chamberlain.

A standing vote was taken and the resolution to send the cable passed, Mr. Braidwood alone voting against it.

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You will appreciate the way we do business. We have one price for everybody, don't coax you to buy when you are just in to look, guarantee your money back if you're not satisfied, and close our store sharp at 6 o'clock every night. Be sure to come before 6.

Surprising Linen Bargains for Friday and Saturday.

FRIDAY and Saturday will be big days in the Linen Department for citizens and visitors. Our immense fall shipment of linens has arrived, and we expect to have them all marked, ready for your coming on Friday morning. The lot includes Table Cloths with borders all around, Napkins to match Cloths, Towels and Table Linens, also an especially choice lot of

Seconds in Cloths, Napkins and Towels,

which will be marked at prices low enough to throng our store with customers from early morning till closing hour. Don't miss so good a chance to replenish your stock of linens, whether you want them for hotel, boarding-house or private use. Parcels amounting to $5 will be expressed free of charge within the Province.

If you have never attended one of our Linen Sales, attend this one and see what we are in the habit of doing for our customers.

Handsome Dress Goods and Costumes.

Recognized as the Greatest Dress Goods Center of the West, we invite you to see the largest assortment of Dress Goods from the most important markets of the world. We have all the seasonable shades and weaves in the following goods just in:

A beautiful line of Camelshair Zebeline just in, selling at only per yard..... 85c

A special line of Small Flaked Tweeds, in black, brown and green. Per yard..... 85c

An excellent line of Black Goods, with small speck of color, 56-inch, heavy weight, Per yard only.....$1 00

A beautiful quality Canvas Weave, Zebeline finish, four becoming shades, suitable for young ladies' wear—reseda, red, brown and oxford—48-inch. Per yard, only 75c

A grand display of costumes, only one dress in each piece, also embroidered costumes from $10.50 up.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Father Point, Sept. 17.—Cervona, from Newcastle; Monarch, from The Tyne.

At Montreal, Manxman, from Bristol.

MEN AND WOMEN.

BIG G. Stops Discharges in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. $1.00

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles $2.75. Circular sent on request.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HARVEST EXCURSIONS

Will be run on SEPT. 15 and 29; returning until NOV. 16 and 30 respectively, 1903.

RETURN FARES TO

$28: Winnipeg, Waskada, Estevan, Elgin, Arcola, Moosomin, Wawanesa, Miniota, Binscarth, Grand View, Swan River

$30: Regina, Moose Jaw, Yorkton

$35: Prince Albert, Macleod, Calgary

$40: Red Deer, Strathcona

From all points in Canada, Azilda, Sault Ste Marie, Windsor and east.

Tickets are not good on "Imperial Limited."

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ALLAN LINE

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From Montreal and Quebec every Saturday, to Liverpool, via Moville.

First cabin, $65 and upwards; second cabin, $37 50 and $40; and third class, to Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow and London, $25 and $26. Through tickets to South Africa.

London Agents—E. De La Hooks, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

WHITE STAR LINE

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OCEANIC.....SEPT. 23, 7 A.M.
CYMRIC.....SEPT. 25, 8 A.M.
VICTORIAN.....SEPT. 29, NOON.
TEUTONIC.....SEPT. 30, NOON.
ARABIC.....OCT. 2, 2:30 P.M.

Saloon rates from $75 up. Second saloon from $45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

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Western Excursions.

On Sept. 24, 25, 26 the WABASH will sell round trip tickets at single first-class fare, good to return any time before Oct. 12, 1903, from all stations to Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Saginaw, Bay City, Grand Rapids, Dayton and Indianapolis, all tickets to read over the Wabash, the short and true route to above points. For rates, timetables and other information apply to any Wabash agent, or

J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

M. J. BAKER, C. P. A., St. Thomas.

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"The Niagara Falls Route."

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Detroit, Saginaw, Bay City, Grand Rapids, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton and Indianapolis.

Cleveland $5 90
St. Paul .....
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Port Huron, Mich. Detroit, Mich. Grand Rapids, Mich. Saginaw, Mich. Bay City, Mich. Cleveland, Ohio. Cincinnati, Ohio. Columbus, Ohio. Dayton, Ohio. Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago, Ill.

$28 40 to St. Paul or Minneapolis.

Good going Sept. 24, 25 and 26; valid returning on or before Oct. 12.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS $28 00 to $40

to points in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, good going Sept. 29, valid returning until Nov. 30.

September is the best month of the season for a trip to Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays or Georgian Bay, making direct connection with steamers.

For tickets, descriptive literature and all information call at city ticket office, corner Richmond and Dundas streets, or depot ticket office. E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A.; C. E. HORNING, depot ticket agent.