

MAUNA LOA ACTIVE

Great Oceanic Volcano Threatens to Overwhelm Hawaii.

The Serious Outbreak May Portend Dire Results to the Inhabitants—Effect Felt in California and It Is Thought Lake Superior Also Felt the Influence of the Vomiting of the Crater.

Mauna Loa, central vent of a great volcano belt in Oceania, is threatening to overwhelm the island of Hawaii with its many villages and plantations and the principal town of Hilo. Definite advice as to the character of the eruption now in progress are lacking owing to the slow transmission of news from Hawaii, but that there has been a serious outbreak there appears to be no doubt. Mauna Loa is the Hawaiian group of islands what Krakatoa is to the Sunda group or Hecla to the Icelandic range.

On the island of Hawaii there is a remarkable group of mountain peaks and volcanoes, originally constructed by hot



RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE HAWAIIAN GROUP.

matter hurled from the bowels of the earth into the ocean depths and then by successive eruptions built upward until the caps and craters of Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, Hualalai, Kohala, Kilauea and Lanai rose above the waters and became at their visible bases habitable land.

Of this group Mauna Loa, an active volcano, has been in a state of perturbation for months past, indicating that an overflow was pending with accompanying tidal waves and earthquakes. When the steamship Australia left Honolulu early in July evidence was at hand that Mauna Loa was engaged in destroying itself. The lava flow was within ten miles of Hilo, the sky was overcast with clouds charged with water, and the sea was much perturbed and sulphur smoke filled the air for miles beyond the shore lines.

On July 22 there was a severe earthquake shock in southern California, and at practically the same time a great tidal wave in Lake Superior, neither easily explained unless it is assumed until scientific explanation may be had that way down in the interior of the earth there might be found sharp traces of a seismic wave extending from boiling Mauna Loa to the uttermost parts of the earth and producing at Los Angeles and in Lake Superior the phenomena which has troubled the people.

Mother Earth is in travail as she wills, and where her upper crust may be thin she finds a vent for her inward commotions, and the result at unexpected moments is an earthquake, a tidal wave, a destroying flow of lava. It is within the range of possibilities that, constructed as it has been by volcanic action, Hawaii may be effaced from the map, sink back to the depths from which it came, and Mauna Loa and Kilauea become but names on the pages of natural history.

The Hawaiian or Sandwich group of islands consists of a chain of islands, reefs and banks running nearly 2,000 miles in the direction from northwest to southeast. The highest volcanoes and vastest calderas of seething lava are found in Hawaii, the largest member of the group, at its southeastern extremity. In Hawaii the volcano of Mauna Loa, or the Great Mountain, rises to a height of 13,700 feet, or about 3,000 feet above the vegetable zone. Her crater is in reality a group of craters, known as the Mokuawao. They open on the very summit of the mountain, forming a symmetrical cavity. In the center of this cavity is the vast primitive or mother crater, with a mean diameter of 6,600 feet and depth of over 1,000 feet.

Offspring of Mauna Loa is the vast lateral crater of Kilauea, which opens on the east flank of its parent. Northwest of Mauna Loa is Mauna Hualalai, occasionally active. Still farther on is Mauna Kea, 12,800 feet in height, extinct and snow-capped. All volcanic eruptions of any importance in Hawaii are now confined to Mauna Loa and Kilauea, and it is around them that interest centers in view of the startling tremblings of the earth, and the fear that Hawaii itself is doomed to a terrible visitation.

The natives of Hawaii have invested their volcanoes with fables and legends, have built up about them a mass of romances in which truth and imagination are so interblended that separation is impossible. If Mauna Loa finally overwhelms the island it will be no more than the natives say she has intended



HAWAII, SHOWING MAUNA LOA AND OTHER CRATERS.

doing for some centuries past. These natives believe that Hawaii was formed by the bursting of a huge egg in mid-ocean, one of the fragments of which became the beautiful island from which rises the flame-kissed crest of Mauna Loa. The authentic part of the egg story is that past eruptions have created new islands in the Hawaiian group and formed the basis for it.

The legend tellers go on to say that after the bursting of the egg and the uprising of Mauna Loa something or other was done by the first inhabitants to offend the volcano and to bring from it the threat that in punishment Hawaii should eventually be returned to the depths in which the egg first took form. Time and time again the lava has poured

from the lips of Mauna Loa down on to the villages and fields and almost but not quite carried off the vengeance. After each outburst of wrath the natives on finding themselves and the island still in existence express delight, but with a shake of the head say: "Next time, ah." The gigantic proportions of Mauna Loa and companion craters leave no room for doubt that they form one of the principal vents of the earth through which gases and molten matter are hurled out from the interior to the surface. Here are proportions of the crater of Mauna Loa: Area, 3,700 square miles, or 2,370 acres; circumference, 63,000 feet, or 9.47 miles; length, 19,500 feet, or 3.7 miles; width, 9,200 feet, or 1.74 miles; elevation, 13,700 feet.

These dimensions of Mauna Loa are simply those of the summit crater. The dimensions of Kilauea, the offspring, are: Area, 4,140 square miles, or 2,585 acres; circumference, 41,500 feet, or 7.85 miles; extreme width, 10,300 feet, or 1.95 miles; length, 15,500 feet, or 2.83 miles; extreme length, 15,500 feet, or 2.83 miles. If these proportions are considered extraordinary, what is to be thought of those of Hualalai, on the island of Maui, contiguous to Hawaii? Of course, Hualalai is not an active volcano, but its great crater of Maui is the biggest in the world. Its dimensions are: Area, 19 square miles, or 12,160 acres; circumference, 105,000 feet, or 60 miles; extreme length, 9,500 feet, or 1.74 miles; extreme width, 12,500 feet, or 2.27 miles; elevation of summit, 10,032 feet; elevation of cones in crater, 8,032 and 7,752 feet; elevation of cave in floor of crater, 7,880 feet.

So if Mauna Loa is to-day the volcano queen of the Hawaiian group, a time was when Hualalai must have been supreme and afforded eruption spectacles such as earth may never see again.

Hawaii is but 100 miles in length, 90 miles in width, with an area of 2,500,000 acres (a large portion of which is lava bed or crater surface), and has a population of less than 40,000. Thus, whatever Mauna Loa may have in store for the island, there is not so very much to be destroyed. The island is really formed by the gentle slopes from the four volcanoes—Mauna Loa, Mauna Kea, Mauna Hualalai and Mauna Kohala.

The great volcanoes of the world are divided into two classes—central and linear. The central class consists of several vents or craters grouped together, and only one of which is active at a time. The linear class consists of a series of vents or craters extending in one direction along a mountain range. The principal volcanoes of the central class now active are: Mauna Loa, Hawaiian Islands; Stromboli, Lipari Islands; Etna and Vesuvius, Sicily, Italy. The active volcanoes of the linear class are: Than-Shan, Asia; Moluccas, Formosa, 37 in all, 25 active; Sunda Group, Sunda Isles, 80 in all, Krakatoa the principal one, the greatest eruption of modern times from this, Aug. 26-28, 1883; Bolivian-Peru group, 12 in all, and one of the highest in the world; Erebus, Antarctic continent.

The volcano farthest north is Jan Mayen, 70.49 north latitude. The one farthest south is Erebus, 77.33 south latitude. The number of human lives estimated to have been destroyed by volcanic eruptions since the destruction of Pompeii is 1,000,000. The value of the property destroyed cannot be estimated.

GEN. DE NEGRIER.

The French Officer Who Has Just Been Disciplined by Minister Gallifet.

A recent event of note in France was the manner in which General de Gallifet, the new Minister of War, summarily



GENERAL DE NEGRIER.

squelched General de Negrier in a characteristic attempt to foment still more trouble over the Dreyfus affair. Negrier was Inspector of the Fourth Army Corps and member of the Supreme Council of War, of which General Zurlinden is also a member. He has long been recognized as a leader of leaders in the French army, and in case of war, was looked to as the probable commander of most of the republic's forces. Though the cause of his reduction is not made public by the Ministry of War, it is clearly understood that Negrier, in the course of a recent tour of inspection, criticised the action of the Government in the Dreyfus case, and instructed the generals whom he was addressing to tell all the officers under them that the Rennes court-martial must be allowed to finish, but when that question was settled the Supreme Council of War would call upon the Government for its reduction in force against attacks, and if the Government did not do so the Council of War would act in self-defense. Gallifet sent for him and confronted him with his statement. Negrier quibbled that it was garbled, and gave the name of a general who could give a correct version. Gallifet immediately saw the trap, for the general named would probably refuse to betray a superior, and he dispatched Negrier himself for the document. And when Negrier did not make sufficient haste he spurred him with telegrams and orders. The Council of War may do as Negrier said it would, but he will have no voice in that demand, since he has been reduced to the rank of plain general. He is no longer a member of the supreme council, nor even an inspector. He will take orders from men who have bowed to him for years. He is said to have expressed the same sentiments to members of the Bourne, declaring that if the army were not protected it would act in self-defense. As a result routes declined the moment Gen. Negrier's downfall became known.

An Authority on Cycling. The Duchess of Sutherland is considered by many riders to be the best feminine authority on cycling in England. A fool knows other people's business better than a wise man knows his own. Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows.

HON. ELIHU ROOT

Sketch of New United States Secretary of War.

A Man Who Does Not Amuse or Startle the World or the Nation, but One Who Has Always a Famous Case on Hand With Great, Big Fees—A Man Who Quits Trouble.

Elihu Root would doubtless have won the success which he has gained in his profession even if he had not, as soon as he came to New York City, taken part in politics, but he would not have gained them so speedily as he did, nor would his name have been one of the familiar names here for almost a generation, that one which immediately succeeded the Civil War.

Mr. Root in boyhood was an admirer, as so many of the youths of central New York were, of William H. Seward, and no doubt he heard of the late Secretary of State Seward gave to the two law students who were in his office. One of them was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in later years and the other a man whose abilities and political skill brought him high repute while serving in Congress.

To these students Governor Seward said: "As an aid to professional success, you should take an active part in politics;



HON. ELIHU ROOT.

join one or the other of the two parties, it doesn't make much difference which, and then work shoulder to shoulder with your party organization. That will make you conspicuous, it will bring you respect if you are self-respecting and it will certainly lead to business."

Mr. Root may not have needed this advice, for while he was still very young, even in his college days, he took much interest in politics and was deemed by his associates certain to win political success, for they thought it probable that he would make politics his vocation rather than avocation.

In Clinton, Oneida County, where he was born and educated, the influences were literary, classic, calm and scholarly rather than practical, and yet intense political interest prevailed there. Joseph R. Hawley a few years before had gone from that quiet town to practice law and to take part in the early campaigning of the Republican party. General Hawley's life-long associate, Charles Dudley Warner, was then giving in Clinton promise of that literary celebrity which he afterwards obtained. Thomas L. James had only a little while before Root entered college gone from the neighboring town to take the first step in the path that led to a Cabinet office by learning a printer's trade. He and Mr. Root are the only natives of Oneida County ever chosen for Cabinet offices.

As the years progressed, Mr. Root was discovered by Gen. Chester A. Arthur, who filled the Presidential chair through being Vice-President when the President died. General Arthur was very anxious that Mr. Root should have political office, and it was through his aid that Root was nominated for a judicial post. It was one of the few nominations that General Arthur caused to be made, with every belief that it would be sustained at the polls, in which he found himself disappointed. Root was defeated, but afterwards General Arthur appointed him United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

At 40 years of age Mr. Root, like William M. Ewart, had gained the position as leader of the junior bar of his day, and it was at that age that he became United States District Attorney. He gathered around him as assistants a number of very bright young men, and to this day they speak with amazement of his marvellous capacity for work, of an industry that was almost incredible and of a nervous vigor and fibre which made it possible for Root to sustain those great drafts upon his mental and physical strength, so that there was almost instant recuperation.

These young men are convinced that to this quality Mr. Root owes very much of the success he has gained. But it is certain that he does not owe to this quality the singular clearness of judgment which he always has revealed in his political associations or a tact and fitness in the handling of complicated cases where very powerful interests are in antagonism, in such manner as to bring the interests into harmony and end the complication.

And it is to this quality which has made Mr. Root of the highest value as a political adviser. He has known himself to compromise and mediate, and when to come out into the open and fight. He did not hesitate to oppose Mr. Platt when the Citizens' Union was aiming to elect Seth Low mayor, and he allied himself with that movement not because he shared to the full extent the views many citizens had of Mr. Low's ability, but because he saw in Low's candidacy the only chance for anti-farmian control of New York City.

Yet on the other hand, when the Republican organization there was in deadly factional struggle, it was to Mr. Root that all turned for advice, it was he who created the new organization, who temporarily laid charge of it, who drafted the constitution and bylaws that now govern the Republican organization of that city. It was a task that would have fully occupied the time of a man whose abilities for work were less pronounced than those of Mr. Root. But it was just then that as counsel for some of the greater corporations of New York he was engaged in solving problems of momentous importance involving millions of dollars. He turned from the problem of Republican politics to the complicated knots that the corpora-

tions had asked him to unravel as easily as Mr. Morgan lays down his banking duties and takes to his yacht for his afternoon sail in the harbor or in the sound.

Root, more than any other practicing lawyer here, has been able to bring into satisfactory relation various corporate interests and the city government, and there has never been criticism that arraigns the interests of the people. Herein those with whom he has been associated as counsel and his ability successfully to deal with the vast problem that is before the Administration and the War Department in colonies that once were Spain's. It argues executive ability, since he shows the capacity for marshalling groups of men to serve one commanding intellect.

Mr. Root is not a man of whom anecdotes are told, because there is little that is picturesque or romantic in his ways, hardly anything that suggests that he possesses high imagination. In his intellectual quality he is not a poet, like Choate, nor a practical dreamer, as Dewey sometimes is, so that we do not hear of unusual, or startling, or pleasantly amusing incidents in connection with Mr. Root, as we are always hearing of them when Mr. Choate's or Mr. Dewey's, in the old days, Ewart's, name was mentioned.

He is judged more by the greater results that he achieves than by any incidents associated with the attaining of those results. Too see Dewey, to hear an anecdote, to spend ten minutes with Choate or with his friends, is to learn some subtle or dramatic incident, but when they speak of Root, and his fee is \$50,000, or he has quoted the factional trouble in that district, and he might be leader of the organization, if he would take it.

Such is the man whom our neighbors will have for Secretary of War.

MRS. A. B. RENEHAN.

Said to Be the Most Beautiful Woman in New Mexico.

Mrs. A. B. Renehan of Santa Fe, N.M., has the reputation of being the most beautiful woman in the territories, and this tribute has come to her not alone through physical charms, but by purity of expression and sweetness and simplicity of character. Mrs. Renehan was born in Santa Fe, and has never been outside of New Mexico. Previous to her marriage she was Miss Zepora Gold, a Jewess, and unfamiliar with the English language until after she was 9 years old. A generation ago there were few Americans in Santa Fe, and but little English was spoken there. Spanish was the common tongue. Mrs. Renehan was married when she was 18. Her husband is a native of Washington D.C., a lawyer of prominence and as companionable an Irishman as ever came to Santa Fe. It is somewhat rare for a woman's spiritual nature to be a complement to her physical



MRS. A. B. RENEHAN.

beauty. In the case of Mrs. Renehan it happens to be that what she thinks and feels forms an exquisite part of her beauty.

WHAT IS EMPIRE?

Goldwin Smith interprets the term in his own way.

This sudden development of imperialistic tendencies and disposition for tropical annexation on the part of the people of the United States, which takes the world and probably most Americans by surprise, has naturally turned attention to the British Empire as a precedent and a possible model for imperial administration. It is little to the discredit of the Americans if they have failed distinctly to understand that which is by no means distinctly understood by many of the British themselves.

The terms "colony" and "empire," "colonial" and "imperial," promiscuously used, fill the whole subject with confusion. The Indian empire is not a colony, nor are the colonies empire. Empire implies autocratic dominion, whatever the internal constitution of the imperial power may be. The Athenian republic was an autocrat, and tyrannical autocrat (as a democracy is apt to be) in relation to its insular dependencies. The Roman aristocracy was an autocrat, in relation to the conquered world. Great Britain herself, practically a republic in the guise of a constitutional monarchy, is an autocrat in relation to India. In India the Queen of Great Britain is an empress. In Great Britain she is a constitutional queen, but her representative in India, the Viceroy, governs the Hindus with autocratic sway. The civil service of India is a bureaucracy under an autocrat entirely separate from the civil service of Great Britain. On the entire separation of the two fields of government, the two services and the two systems, there is no one hand, the possibility of governing India, which would otherwise be fatally involved in the party politics of the imperial country, and, on the other hand, the immunity of the politics of constitutional England from the contagion of an unconstitutional rule.

"Spheres of influence," like the "white man's burden" and "duty laying hold of destiny" are a convenient addition to the vocabulary of aggrandizement. China, a country with 300,000,000 people, and half civilized, highly industrial, and intensely national, is being "pegged out" into "spheres of influence" by the great predatory powers; and if the Chinese presume to resist, they will be shot down by tens of thousands as "rebels." Spheres of influence may be placed under the head of "empire."—From Imperialism—England as a Model, by Goldwin Smith, D.C.L., in Self Culture.

Discovery of Alcohol

Alcohol was first produced by Abenae, an alchemist, in the eleventh century. The term alcohol comes from an Arabic word, alkahol, which was given to an unpalatable powder used on the face, and this substance was supposed to resemble it, hence it was called alcohol.—Journal of Inebriety.

Patience is a good thing to have and it's a wise man who knows when not to use it.

NATURE'S QUEER WAY'S

Why the Tortoise Is an Infallible Barometer.

The tortoise is not an animal one would naturally fix upon as likely to be afraid of rain, but it is singularly so. Twenty-four hours or more before rain falls the Gallapagos tortoise makes for some convenient shelter. On a bright, clear morning, when not a cloud is to be seen, the denizens of a tortoise farm on the African coast may sometimes be seen heading for the nearest overhanging rocks. When that happens the proprietor knows that rain will come down during the day, and as a rule it comes down in torrents. The sign never fails. This pre-sensation, or whatever you may call it, which exists in many birds and beasts, may be explained partly from the increasing weight of the atmosphere when rain is forming, partly by habits of living and partly the need of moisture which is shared by all.

If we want to find a country where nature has turned things topsy-turvy—that is, according to our notion—we must go to Australia. Many things are reversed in that country. It is summer there when it is winter in America. Trees shed their bark instead of their leaves; fruit has the stone or kernel outside; swans are black; there is a species of fly that kills and eats the spider, and a fish, called the climbing perch, in which the head is above the water, and, with the aid of its fins, climbs the adjacent trees after the insects that infest them.

CAPITAL NEWS.

An Ottawa Man Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. Rielly Suffered the Most Common Form of Kidney Disease—Pain in the Back Kept Him in Misery—He Used Three Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and Was Cured.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—Ottawa being the capital of the Dominion, it is pretty well under the eye of the people of the country as a whole. Consequently when the case of Mr. H. Rielly, who was cured of Kidney Disease and pain in the back by Dodd's Kidney Pills, was reported in the papers, there were many noticed it who knew the genial hotel keeper, and more, who were interested in the case merely because it was an Ottawa one.

Some time ago a gentleman in Toronto saw the following letter in a newspaper referring to the Rielly case: "I take great pleasure in testifying to the merits of your Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have used them for Kidney Trouble and Pain in the Back, for which they are a specific. Two or three boxes cured me, and I cannot speak too highly of them. I have introduced them to others with good results, and I hear nothing but praise in their favor wherever used. They contain great merit and splendid curative properties. Dodd's Kidney Pills are no humbug, and are cheap at fifty cents a box."

"H. RIELLY." The Toronto gentleman wrote to Mr. Rielly asking about his cure, and received the following reply:

"Dear Sir,—Dodd's Kidney Pills have completely cured me, and I take great pleasure in recommending them."

"Yours truly," "H. RIELLY." Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale at all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes, \$2.50; or will be sent on receipt of price by The Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

A WARRIOR BOLD.

"Did your husband take an active part in the war against Spain, Mrs. Parvett?" "Did he? Well, rather. He ran an army canteen single-handed from the beginning till the Spaniards laid down their arms."—Detroit Free Press.

FAGGED OUT—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure. One box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

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Railways and Navigation

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CIVIC HOLIDAY

Single Fare Excursions.

To all local stations in Canada, Detroit, Mich., Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Black Rock and Buffalo, N. Y. Tickets will be good going on p.m. trains Aug. 19th and all trains 21st, limited to return not later than August 22nd.

For further information call at City Ticket Office 296 Richmond street, JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Railways and Nav.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Farm Laborers' Excursions

WINNIPEG and other points in Manitoba and Assiniboia, MOOSEJAW, NEYBAY, YORKTON, COWAN.

—TO— \$10

Good going from stations in Ontario, west of Toronto, August 22, 1890.

Stop-over allowed Winnipeg and west. But tickets must be used to destination by August 31, 1890.

Every passenger will be given a certificate which must be deposited with agent immediately on arrival at station where passenger finally leaves the train. On surrender of this certificate on or before November 15, return ticket will be issued for the round trip. Special train leaves Toronto at 1:30 p.m., August 22 and 24, via North Bay. Through Colonist Sleepers will be run Toronto to Winnipeg. Tickets and all information from agents of Grand Trunk, M. C. DICKSON, District Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Harvesters Wanted

In Manitoba and Canadian Northwest. Farm laborers' excursions will be run from stations in Ontario, Toronto and west, AUG. 22, east of Toronto, PUG. 24, to Winnipeg, and all stations Northwest, west and southwest to Moosejaw, Hestevan, Yorkton, Cowan, for \$10. Every passenger will be given a certificate which must be deposited with agent immediately on arrival at station where passenger finally leaves the train. Providing conditions of certificate are complied with, and on surrender of same properly filled out and signed and payment of \$18, the original holder will receive a ticket back to starting point. East-bound journey must be commenced on or before Nov. 22, 1890.

Choice of routes. All rail, via North Bay, or lake and rail, via Owen Sound. Stop-over will be allowed at Winnipeg and points en route.

Special train leaves Toronto at 1:30 p.m., Aug. 22 and 24, via North Bay. Through colonist sleepers will be run Toronto to Winnipeg. Ask your nearest agent for pamphlet giving particulars.

A. H. NOTMAN, A.G.P.A., Toronto.

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On each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during season will leave Port Stanley for Cleveland, 11 p.m., returning leaves Cleveland 9 p.m. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare from London \$2, return \$3. Saturday 11 p.m. train catches boat for Cleveland. Saturday to Monday, return fare, \$1.25. Tourists' rates to points in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

CAR FERRY, "SHENANGO NO. 1."

On each Friday during the season will leave Pt. Stanley at 6 p.m. (eastern standard time), arriving at Conneaut, Ohio, at 11 p.m. Returning leaves Conneaut, each Friday at 9 a.m. (central time), arriving Pt. Stanley at 4 p.m. Fare, one way, from Pt. Stanley, \$1; return, \$2.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday, June 19, 1890, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connection with Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except on Saturday, at 7:30 p.m., for Halifax, St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces. It will run on Saturday to Lewis only, stopping at St. Hyacinthe and other points.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John and other points west, will arrive at Montreal daily, except Monday, at 5:30 p.m. The Monday train will be from Lewis and intermediate points.

The local express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Riviere du Loup at 5:55 p.m., and Little Metla at 8:30 a.m.

The Local Express will leave Little Metla daily, except Saturday, at 1:45 p.m., and Lewis daily, at 11:45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 8:30 a.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Sleeping cars on Local Express.