E. N. HUNT, 190 Dundas Street The Strange

CHAPTER XVIL

Paul had been careful while in the hearing of his friends, to give the cabstopped the man and ordered him to thing. Them imalible ones are alput him down near the church at the ways the worst." south end of Westbourne Terrace, for "It don't seem to make sense, he dared not drive up openly to his though, Eliza," objected cook, doubt-

from home.

But, though his purpose was now within easy reach, his spirits were far stood for some time by the rail-

within, unable to summon up resolu-tion to move from the spot and present treasure them in secret with pride and himself to his unsuspecting family. It was a cold night, with a howling wind, and high in the blue-black sky fleecy white clouds were coursing swiftly along; he obliged himself to set out at last, and walked down the flags toward his house, shivering, as much from nervousness as cold. There was a dance somewhere in the terrace that evening-a large one; as far as he could see there were close ranks of carriages with blazing lamps, and he even fancied he could hear the

shouts of the link-boys and the whistles of the commissionaires. As he came nearer he had a hideous suspicion, which soon became a certainty, that the entertainment was at his own house; worse still, it was of a kind and on a scale calculated to shock and horrify any prudent house-

holder and father of a family.

The balcony above the portico was positively hung with gaudy Chinese lanterns, and there were even some strange sticks and shapes up in one corner that looked suspiciously like fireworks. Fireworks in Westbourne What would the neighbors think or do?

Between the wall which separates the main road from the terrace were no less than four piano organs, playing, it is to be feared, by express in-vitation; and there was the usual crowd of idlers and loungers standing about by the awning stretched over the portico, listening to the music and loud laughter which came from the brilliantly-lighted upper rooms.

Paul remembered then, too late, that Barbara, in that memorable letter of hers, had mentioned a grand ren's party as being in contemplation. Dick had held his tongue about it that morning; and he himself had not thought it was to be so soon.

For an instant he felt almost inclined to turn away and give the whole thing up in sick despair-even to return to Rodwell Regis and brave the doctor's anger; for how could he hope to explain matters to his family and servants or get the Garuda Stone safely into his hands again before all these guests, in the whirl and tumult of an

evening party? And yet he dared not, after all, go back to Crichton House—that was too terrible an alternative—and he obviously could not roam the world to any extent, a runaway schoolboy, to all appearance, and with less than a

sovereign in his pocket.

After a short struggle he felt he must make his way in, watch and wait, and leave the rest to chance. It was his evil fate, after all, that had led him on to make his escape on this night, of all others, and had allowed him to come through so much, only to be met with those unforeseen complications, just when he might have imagined the worst was over. He forced his way through the star-

ing crowd, and went down the steps into the area; for he naturally shrank from braving the font door, with its crowd of footmen and hired waiters. He found the door in the basement open, which was fortunate, and slipped quietly through the pantry, intending to reach the hall by the kitchen stairs. But here another check met him. The glass-door which led to the stairs happened to be shut, and he heard voices in the kitchen, which convinced him that, if he wished to escape notice, he must wait quietly in the darkness until the door was opened for him, when-

The door from the pantry to the kitchen was partly open, however, and Mr. Bultitude could not avoid hearing everything that passed there, although every fresh word added to his uneasiness, until at last he would have given worlds to escape from his involuntary

position of eavesdropper. There were only two persons just then in the kitchen-his cook, who, still in her working dress, was refreshing herself, after her labors over the supper, with a journal of some sort; and the housemaid, who, in neat gala costume, was engaged in fastening a bow more securely in her mob-cap.

"They haven't given me an answer,

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Some are good and some are not. We have had a great many years' experience, and after carefully studying the productions of all the countries we recommend the use of

Pure Indian or Ceylon.

Make your Tea in an earthen pot, use boiling water, let it draw seven minutes. Buy our 25c or 35c Indian

yest, Eliza," said the cook, looking up from her paper.
"Lor", cook," said Eliza, "you couldn't hardly expect it, seeing you only wrote on Friday."
"No more I did Film You soo!

"No more I did, Eliza. You see it on'y began to come into my mind sud-den like this last week. I'm sure I no more dreamt. But they've answered a lady who's been in much the same situation as me, aperiently. You just 'ark to this a minute." And she proceeded to read from her paper:
"'Lady Bird—You ask us (1) what are
the signs by which you may recognize
the first dawnings of your lover's affection. On so delicate a matter we Metamorphosis. are naturally averse from advising you; your own heart must be your best guide. But perhaps we may mention a few of the most usual and infallible symptoms'-What sort of a

thing is a symptim, Eliza?"
"A symptim, cook," explained Eliza "Is a something wrong with the inside. hearing of his friends, to give the cab-man a fictitious address, but as soon had them uncommon bad. She was as he reached the Euston road he what they called aesthetical, pore

own door.

At last he found himself standing afely on the pavement, looking down the long line of yellow lamps of his own terrace, only a few hundred yards

though, Enza, conjected cook, doubtfully. "Hear how it goes on: 'Infallible symptoms. If you have truly inspired him with a genuine and lasting passion' (don't he write beautiful?) 'passion, he will continually haunt these places in 'which you are those places in which you are most likely to be found' (I couldn't tell you the times master's bin down in my from high; his anxiety had returned kitchen this last week); 'he will appear with tenfold power; he feit no eagerness or exultation; on the contrary, presence' (anything more awkward presence' (anything more awkward the task he had set himself had never than master I never set eyes on. He's before seemed so hopeless, so insur- knocked down one of the best porcelain vegetables this very afternoon:); 'he will beg for any little favors, some ing of the church, which was lighted trifle, it may be, made by your own up for evening service, listening blank- hand' (master's always a-asking if ly to the solemn drone of the organ I've got any of those doughnuts to rapture' (I don't think master kep' any of them doughnuts, though, Eliza. I saw him swaller five; but you couldn't treasure a doughnut, not to mention—. I'll make him a pin-cushion when I've time, and see what he does with it). 'If you detect all these indications of liking in the person you suspect of paying his addresses to you you may safely reckon upon bringing him to your feet in a very short space of time. (2) Yes, Fulers' earth will make them exquisitely white."

"There, Eliza," said cook, with some pride, when she had finished; "if it had been meant for me it couldn't have been clearer. Ain't it written nice? And on'y to think of my bringing master to my feet. It seems al-most too much for a cook to expect!"

"I wouldn't say so, cook; I wouldn't. Have some proper pride. Don't let him think he's only to ask and have! Why, in the London Journal last week there was a dook as married a governess; and I should 'ope as a cook ranked above a governess. Nor yet master ain't a dook! he's only in the city: but are you sure he's not only a trifling with your affections, cook? s been very affable and pleasant

with all of us lately." "It ain't for me to speak too positive. Eliza," said cook, almost bashfully, "nor to lay bare the feelings of a bosom, beyond what's right and proper. You're young yet, Eliza, and don't understand these things-leastways, it's to be hoped not (Eliza having apparently tossed her head); but do you remember that afternoon last week as master staid at home a-playing games with the children? I was ng upstairs to fetch my thimble, and there, on the bedroom landin', was master all alone, with one of Master Dick's toy guns in 'is 'and, and a old slouch 'at on his head." ""Ave you got a pass, cook?" he says, an' my heart came right up in my mouth, he looked that severe and lofty at me. I thought he was put out about somethink

"I said I didn't know as it was required, but I could get one," I says, "not knowing what he was alludin' to all the same.
[To be Continued.]

LIQUOR ON THE HILL

Reso tion Adopted Regarding London Camp.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 16.—The Dominion W. C. T. U. convention held its closing sessions Monday. The corresponding secretary's report stated that the total number of unions in Canada was 505, with a membership of 10,886. After reciting a statement regarding the use of intoxicating liquors at militia camps, particularly at London, Ont., the following resolution was unani-

mously adopted: 'Resolved, that while the minister of militia was doubtless not aware of the conditions in the camp at London until they were reported to him, we cannot now consider his silence and inaction other than most blameworthy, and believe the public will hold him directly responsible should there be any repeti-tion of the offense in any part of the

A form of disease may become so common that it is regarded as a necessary

or thick

neck, af-

flicts every

inhabitant.

A party of

American tourists en-

tering one

leys was fol-



lowed by a body of jeering children who cried, "See, these people have no guitres," as if to be without a goitre was a physical deficiency. Similarly, the prevalence of irregular periods among young women, and the commonness of debilitating drains among married women have created the mischievous idea that these are the natural conditions of womanhood.

In normal health the periods should be regular and painless and there should be neither drains nor pains for the married woman. To regain that normal condition of health is possible to every woman who will make a trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, dries up the drains, and cures ulceration and inflammation. Sick women can consult Dr. R. V.

Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter without charge. Every letter is held as strictly charge. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential.

"I had falling of internal organs and had to go to bed once a month; had irregular monthly periods which would sometimes last ten or twelve days," writes Mrs. Alice L. Holmes, of Coolspring Street, Uniontown, Pa. Had also indigestion so bad that I could not eat anything hardly. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me. I took three bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—sent free on receipt of 31 one-Adviser—sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps, to cover customs and mail-ing only, for edition in paper; 50 stamps for the cloth-bound edition. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS

How the Ontario Government Will Assist Agriculture.

Premier Ross Outines New Plans for That Purpose.

Cold Storage Stations To Be Established-Chilled Meat Trade-Reclaiming Waste Lands.

In his great speech at Whitby on Tuesday, Premier Ross had the following to say, which is of vital interest to the farmers of Ontario:

Now, having dealt with new Ontario, We have the same hopeful cry or policy in regard to old Ontario as in new; and, firstly, I would say that we must endeavor to develop the latent resources of old Ontario by means of the agricultural department of the province. If Mr. Dryden is not prepared to give his whole energies, if he is not prepared to throw all his force into the agricultural development of the Province of Ontario, let me tell you and it is no secret—I will have to get a new minister of agriculture; no doubt about it. The secret of our prosperity is in the development of the agricultural resources of the province. That is the philosopher's stone, that is the Midas' touch which will turn everything into gold. We may have mineral wealth and forest wealth, but the broad foundations of the wealth of this country is its loamy farms and its skilled agriculturists, and you will allow me as an old school master to say that we want to put a skilled, intelligent, well-instructed farmer on every farm in the province. Mr. Dryden says you must change your methods of farming. You have changed them. We cannot hold our own, we cannot make the most out of the soil, we cannot make the most out of raising stock or raising grain, or raising fruit or dairy produce without the highest de-gree of intelligence. You all admit

TO RECLAIM WASTE LANDS. We ought to deal with the waste lands of the province. We have in Ontario three million acres of swamp lands. They are a nulsance, they are pestilential, and some of you may, perhaps, get malaria from them. We hope to project a system whereby these three million acres may be properly drained, and when you drain your swamp lands you restore to the farmer what is the best meadow land he can possibly have. Think of three million acres of swamp lands! If we can change what is today worth three million dollars into property worth thirty millions, don't you think that would be money well spent, so as to widen the area on which we may labor? More particularly we hope by the methods adopted by Mr. Dryden so improve the agricultural condition the people of this country that we will get better results even on the same sent \$9,953,350 worth, or one-fifth of the area. Now, I think no man can esti-supply. England imported \$4,472,934 area. Now, I think no man can esti-mate how much Mr. Dryden's management of the agricultural department has added to the wealth of this country. I will give you a figure or two that struck me as effective in some investigations I have made. For instance, in 1888 we sold 4,415,381 pounds of butter to Great Britain, a trifling, insignificant quantity. That was ten years ago. Last year we sold 11,253,pounds of butter to Great Britain. That is a very satisfactory increase in ten years. You see, the product has been increased by means of the dairy schools, the farmers' institutes and also through improvements in live stock within those ten years. In 1888 we sold 84,163,267 pounds of cheese to Great Britain; last year this had risen to 196,703,723 pounds, worth seventeen millions of dollars. Twenty years ago the United States sold more cheese in the British markets than we did; now we sell four times as much as all the United States put together. No, we have not been idle. Mr. Whitney will tell you when he comes here tomorrow night that we are corrupt. Does he discuss any of these questions with the people of this country? I never heard him express an intelligent idea in regard to agriculture or the development of this country. (Cheers.) You may take his policy from beginnig to end, examine it with a microscope, and you will not see a plank on which a man can stand. (Renewed cheers.) It has no existence; It is mere invective, declamation and denunciation. How ever, you have substantial proof of the utility of the department of agriculture. We promise to proceed on the same lines. We propose to aid the farmer in raising more crops on the same quantity of land if skilled agriculture will produce them, and to give him better live stock if a better seleccondition. tion of stock will give it to him; a In some of larger income from every department of agricultural industry than we now the valleys of Switzerhave if skill and intelligence will bring land goitre,

it about. That is one thing. OPPONENTS OF PROGRESS. Another very important department of work to which attention must be immediately given is the question of transportation. Mr. Dryden deserves unstinted praise for the appointment of a road commissioner, or of an en-gineer to give instruction as to road-making in the province, and I am bound to say that in all these movements he has received the active op-In fact, in this great agricultural country, would you believe it, that when position of Mr. Whitney and his allies Sir Oliver Mowat proposed some years ago the appointment of a minister of agriculture Mr. Whitney opposed it? There is the farmer's friend; there is the man who would make this country rich! As if the thousand millions you have invested did not require the guiding hand of one minister, such as our forests or any other department of state! Then when we wanted a road commissioner he voted against it. So that you see whenever we propose anything progresive you may be sure to find Mr. Whitney and his followers will vote against it, simply because it is progressive, or for some other reason. We want to improve our system of transportation in the province for this reason. You have your valuable produce to be marketed, and its value depends upon your ease in bringing it to market. In conjunction with our system of transportation I think Mr. Dry-den. I think the people of Ontario, might very well consider the establishment of collecting stations, of coldstorage stations, where the produce of the farm could be put in cold-storage for a convenient time until perhaps a surfeited market is relieved. This system is in use in New Zealand.

COLD-STORAGE STATIONS. In Australia they have cold-storage stations, or collecting stations, as they call them, at reasonable intervals, where the farmer places his butter and

where it is perfectly safe and preserved until he wishes to sell it or to take it out for the use of his family. Poultry is stored in the same way. At certain seasons of the year butter is very plentiful: there is a glut in the market seasons of the year butter is very plentiful: there is a glut in the market and the butter may be lest in fold-storage till the prices like. Some of these stations are used for apples in the same way. In the fall the buyer comes to your orchard; he says: "I will give you a dollar a barrel for your apples;" that is the market price, and you cannot make better terms with him. These stations are used for the storage of fruit, and you can bide your own time. This is a matter to which own time. This is a matter to which the government proposes to give its attention and to follow up to a certain extent the action of the Dominion Government in connection with cold-storage for creameries.

TRANSPORTATION. An important matter is the transportation of farm products to the English market. We are not connected with getting goods to the English market. The Ontario Government has not to do with the control of railways. The control of railways has been taken from us. I was in the House of Com-mons when that change was made, what do you propose in old Ontario? and I regret that it was made. We want to get into the English market, and I pledge my word as leader of the government that the Ontario Government will lend all the assistance in its power to encourage the Dominion Government in providing a quick and cheap transportation for our produce to England. A Dominion Govern-ment cannot afford to turn a deaf ear to our representatives in the Ontario Legislature. When the Ontario Legislature asks, they must move, because more than one-half of the influence of this country lies in Ontario. It shall be my early duty to see if there can-not be a reduction of freights to ocean ports on agricultural produce. There ought to be fast express trains that would bring these products, as in the case of Armour trains, quickly to the seaport, and from there an efficient cold storage service to the English market

> CHILLED MEAT TRADE. A word as to cold storage. You send to England alive. In Australia they have long abandoned that. They send their chilled meat there, and as a consequence the trade in this has grown enormously in the last few years. In 1880 the exports to Great Britain were 400 carcases from Australia. In 1897 the Australians sent 1,394,500 carcases of chilled mutton to the English market, very nearly a million and a half carcases. New Zealand in 1897 sent 2,696,000, the Argentine Republic 2,680,-000, that is, a total of 6,770,000 carcases sent by cold storage process across the line from the Isthmus of Suez, through the heated climate of the Mediter death, \$5,000. ranean, is landed at Liverpool or London in perfect preservation. We will see if some means cannot be devised whereby a chilled meat market of that kind can be established for the benefit of the farmers of Ontario. There were also 77,000,000 pounds of fresh beef. There are enormous facilities in the Dominion for a trade of that kind, if we would only avail ourselves of the

Let me give you a figure of two to show the extent of the British market for the products of the energies of our people in that respect. Last year, that is 1897, England imported \$6,104,562 worth of horses, and we only sent \$1,-364,891 worth. England imported \$50,orth of cattle, and we only worth of sheep, and we only sent \$465,-263, or half a million dollars' worth. England imported \$61,075,752 worth of bacon and hams, and we sent of this orly \$3,000,000 worth. England imported \$34,065,440 worth of beef, and we only sent \$207,012 worth. England imported \$77,462,329 worth of butter, and we sent only \$2,164,995. England imported 140,-317,540 dozen eggs, and we sent only 5,-678,690 dozen. England imported 117,-115,003 bushels of wheat, and we sent of this only 8,998,267 bushels. Of barley England imported 44,237,013 bushels, of which we sent only 158,597 bushels. Of 10,461,174 barrels, of which we sent only 857,186 barrels, and of apples England sent only 1,020,929 bushels. Out of \$855;that is to say, John Bull bought in Canada only 7½ per cent of the breadstuffs which he consumed, the other 92½ per cent he bought in the United States and other countries. So that we have by cheap transportation and such opportunities as lie in our hands for opening up trade with the English market, facilities to develop to any extent we please the native energy of the people of the province. That is way in which we propose to develop old Ontario.

Ask your doctor how many preparations of codliver oil there are.

He will answer, "Hundreds of them." Ask him which is the best. He will reply, "Scott's Emulsion."

Then see that this is the one you obtain. It contains the purest cod-liver oil, free from unpleasant odor and taste. You also get the hypophosphites and glycerine. one grand healing and nourishing remedy.

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or Magical Beautifier. and every blemish on beauty, and defies detec-tion. It has stood the test similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them I recommend Gouraud's Oream as the least harmful of all the skin preparations."

use them I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

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Head Office, - . . London, Ont. Authorized Capital......\$1,000,000 Subscribed Capital.....\$250,000 Government Deposit......\$60,000 JOHN McCLARY, A. O. JEFFERY, President. Vice-President. JOHN G. RICHTER,

The London Life Insurance Company issues policies on Whole Life, Limited Payment Life, Endowment, and Guaranteed 5 per cent Income Bond plans, for amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000, on terms equally as favorable as other first class companies

other first-class companies.

The company has an actual profit-sharing record of over fifteen years, and excellent returns have been realized by policy-holders who have been insured in the company during this period. Following are a few examples of actual results (not tontine estimates) under various plans and at varying

The profits under these policies were paid annually in conformity with the company's then system of distributing profits, but have been converted into equivalent accumulations for five-year periods in keeping with the company's present distribution system. Likewise, although the actual policies are for varying sums, all have been raised to \$5,000 for uniformity, which does not, of course, affect the principle. Whole Life Policy, No. 2.862, Age 25 Issued February, 1884; yearly premium,

\$92; amount insured payable at death, \$5,000. Cash profits end of 1st Quinquennium \$ 49 45 Cash profits end of 2nd Quinquennium 103 40 Cash profits end of 3rd Quinquennium 136 25

Whole Life Policy, No. 2,885, Age 40. your meat to England and your cattle Issued March, 1884; yearly premium, \$148 75; amount insured payable at death, \$5,000.

Cash profits end of 1st Quinquennium \$ 76 37 Cash profits end of 2nd Quin-Quennium 152 84
Cash profits end of 3rd Quinquennium 221 77

Twenty Payment Life Policy, No 2,770, Age 36.

Issued September, 1883; yearly premium, amount insured payable at Cash profits end of 1st Quinquennium \$ 73 70 Cash profits end of 2nd Quinquennium 166 70 Cash profits end of 3rd Quin-

Twenty Year Endowment Policy, No. 3,007, Age 30. Issued July, 1884; yearly premium \$216 50; amount payable at death or

quennium 230 90

end of endowment term, \$5,000. Cash profits end of 1st Quinquennium \$ 68 20 Cash profits end of 2nd Quinquennium 165 05 Cash profits end of 3rd Quinquennium 271 65

Thirty Year Endowment Policy, No.

2,919, Age 30. Issued April, 1884; yearly premium. \$139 75; amount payable at death or end of endowment term, \$5,000. Cash profits end of 1st Quin-

quennium \$ 58 00 Cash profits end of 2nd Quinquennium \$126 90 Cash profits end of 3rd Quinquennium 193 55 Bearing in mind that the foregoing

examples of profits are actual results, oats England imported 53,090,668 bushels, of which we sent only 5,780,355 bushels. Of flour England imported ive periods, they must not be confounded with estimated results of companies having no actual profit-sharing record, imported 4,199,971 bushels, of which we or of companies whose actual results do not nearly correspond to their esti-987,300 imported into England, Canada mates, nor with bonus additions paysent only \$62,125,056 of these products. able only at death or end of endow ment term.

Any agent of the Company will be pleased to furnish full particulars of premiums payable, etc., at other ages than as above, on application in per-

APIOL8STEEL PILLS

REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia,
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Choice of Routes-(1) All rail, via Port Arthur. (2) Via Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis or Duluth and direct lines. (3) Via Detroit and direct lines (not from stations west of North Bay).

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OAK HALL'S Ready-Made Clothing is every bit as good, strong and stylish as tailormade clothing that costs six times as much-it wears well

and keeps its shape. We will guarantee to keep you well dressed for comparatively a few dollars a year, and it will pay you as well as us. It will pay you immensely just

Men's Suits, well made, well lined, up-to-date patterns, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8.

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All-Wool Heavy Frieze Ulsters, deep storm collar, muff pockets, \$5.

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154 Dundas St., London. ALF. TAYLOR, Manager.

Railways and Navigation

On and after Sunday, Oct. 16, 1899, 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 De pot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except on Saturday, at 7:30 p.m., for Hali fax, N. S., St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Riviere du Loup at 6:00 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, and Levis at 4:35 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10:10 p.m.

10:10 p.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Buffet cars on Local Ex-

Aritime Express. Buffet cars on Local Express.
The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler. The clegant sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury.

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The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the great game regions of Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest hunting grounds for moose, deer, caribou and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geese, duck, brant and other fewl common to this part of the continent. For information as to game in New Brunswick, send for a copy of "Rod and Gun."

Tickete for sale at all offices of the Grand Trunk system, at Union Station, Toronto, and at the office of the General Traveling Agent.

William Robinson, General Traveling Agent, 93 York street, Rossin House Block, Toronto.

H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 143 St James street, Montreal.

James street, Montreal.

S.S. OCEANIC, Nov. 15......Noon S.S. MAJESTIC, Nov. 22...... Noon S.S. CYMRIC, Nov. 28.....Noon S.S. TEUTONIC, Nov. 29...... Noon *Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers.

Rates as low as by any first-class line. Berths secured by wire if desired. \$71.55 E. De La Hooke,

Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY HOMESEEKERS' ROUND-TRIP SECOND

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New Westminster, B. C. Victoria, B.C. Vancouver, B. C. Seattle, Wash Tacoma, Wash Portland, Ore Rossland, B.C..... Kaslo, B.C.... Sandon, B.C....

Limited to fifteen days on going journey, stop over allowed within that limit. Good to return leaving destination within twenty-one days from date of sale. Tickets will be issued via Chicago or North Bay. Tickets and all information at "Clock" corner, E. De la Hooke, C. P. and T. A., or write M. C. Dickson, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.