# THE REVOLT IN HINDUSTAN treated, and next morning carried on an elephant to Maharaja Diribijah Singh's fort. The Maharaja protected them for three weeks, and then sent them under escort to join General Havelock's Column. Havelock's Victorious March. On June 30, the day Lucknow was

\*G. C. B. G. C. M. G., is contributing a serial story on "The Revolt in Hindustan, 1857-9," to the London Times. Chapter IV., dealing with Cawnpur, is as follows:

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The city of Cawnpur, with a population of 60,000 natives, lies 60 miles northwest of Calcutta, 250 miles southeast of Delhi, and 43 miles southwest of Lucknow. It stands on the right or west bank of the Ganges River, which is navigable for light consoler to the sea distant 1,000 miles. In May, 1857, the garrison consisted of 60 British artillerymen with six guns, a native cavalry regi-ment and three native battallons, in all 3,000 Hindustani soldiers, commanded by Major-General Sir Hugh Wheeler. He was an officer of 50 years' distinguished service, and Lawrence wrote to him from Lucknow in the first fortnight of the "You are a tower of strength

mutiny: "You are a tower of strength to us at this juncture."

The cantonment stretched over six miles, the jail and magazine being on sthe river, to the north of the city up stream, and the cantonment below it. Gereral Wheeler would be the crisis have sprebably occupied the magazine as a detensive position; but on May 18 he received a reassuring telegram from Agra, and next day a telegraphic order from Calcutta, to prepare accommodation for a European force. He threw up a bank five feet high, and put ten field guns in position around the former hospital barracks of a cavalry regiment, then occupied by some sick soldiers, invalid women and children of the 32nd (Cornwall) Regiment. During the third week of Regiment. During the third week of May the general telegraphed favorably and unfavorably day by day as to the schances of a Sipahi rising; and on the 26th he accepted the proffered but frescherous aid of Nana Sahib, who came in from Bithur and took charge of the treasury, with a guard of 300 Marathas and two guns.

Sir Hugh Wheeler thought the Mara-thas would not combine with the Hindu-

thas would not combine with the Hindustanis, with whom, being a good linguist, fie conversed daily. He fully realized his peril: but apprehensive for the capital of Oudh, he sent back to Lucknow a company of the 32nd, and, on May 31, a company of the 84th Regiment. After it had started in post carts, Sir Hugh learnt that the native cavalry was about to rise, and ordered all non-combatants into the intrenchment. The combatants therein numbered about 300, including 74 invalids. 80 officers, some civilians and a small party of loyal Sipahis. There were some soldiers wives and 300 half-caste school children, the total being 800 souls. After nightfall on June 1 the Nana met delegates of the cavalry the Nana met delegates of the cavalry in a boat, and arranged the outbreak; and on June 5 the troopers rose, and wounded their senior native officer, who defended the regimental treasure. He defended the regimental treasure. He was carried inside the intrenchment and lled a few days later by a cannon

The battalions, without harming their white officers, followed the lead of the ravalry regiment, as all the native officers had warned the general they would to the Sard held out, however, against the calls to mutiny until Sir Hugh shelled their lines, hoping that the fire would cause the Sipahis to hurry off to Delhi. The mutineers plundered the treasury and made one march, when the Nana, conscious as he must have been of his pinall importance at Delhi under the Emperor, persuaded them to return to The battalions, without harming their

conscious as he must have been of his small importance at Delhi under the Emperov, persuaded them to return to Cawnpur, where, after destroying the Europeans, he hoped to reign. On June 6, having been proclaimed Peshwa, he wrote to Sir Hugh announcing his intention of bombarding the intrenhement. The Sipahis were, however, for 48 hours too intent on killing Christians and plundering in the city to do aught else; but by the 11th they had 12 pieces in position, and threw into the intrenhement 30 mortar shells within three hours.

Sir Hugh Wheeler, who was 70 years of age, left the executive command to Contain Moore, and nobly he carried it but, leading numberless counter-attacks. The ration for the garrison was a handful of flour and split peas, occasionally increased when an old horse or dog steryed into the intrenchment. All suffered from thirst, especially the women and children; for the windlass of the only portable well was bammered by grape shot all day, and even by night, where the creaking of the chain was heard, until it was shot away. Then Mr. Tohn McKillop, of the Bengal civil service, hauled up water 60 feet by hand for the women and children, working thus for a week, until he was killed. The women sucked leather to allay their thirst, but the incessant cries of balies coassed many soldiers to give up their thus for a week, until he was killed. The women sucked leather to alkay their thirst, but the incessant cries of babies caused many soldiers to give up their lives in obtaining water for the helptess infants. The dry wells were used as burdal pits, and bodies of 250 dead were thrown into them. The thatched barrask was soon set on fire by a red-hot shot; in it were the sick, the wounded and soldiers' families. Many were burnt before the rescuers, who were pounded by grape shot, could carry them out.

At midnight on June 15-16 Captain those with 25 men surprised the mutineers' nearest battery, and, bayoneting the gunners, spiked three guns. The Britons ran to the next battery, killed the artillerymen, blowing up a 24-pounder and spiking two other guns. Moore laft one of the gallant 25 dead, and carried back four wounded. Next day, however, fresh guns were mounted by the rebels, and after a heavy cannonde an assault was delivered on the introduments, which the garrison, though it had only one man to guard every 15 yards of frontage, repulsed with such

Field Marshall Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., 6. C. B., G. C. M. G., is contributing a serial story on "The Revolt in Hindustan, 1837-9," to the London Times. Chapter IV., dealing with Cawnpur, is as follows:

The city of Cawnpur, with a population of 60,000 natives, lies 60 miles northwest of Calcutta, 250 miles southeast of Delhi, and 43 miles southwest of Lucknow. It stands on the right or west bank of the Ganges River, which is navigable for light vessels to the sea, disable for light vessels the seizure of the native of the vest dawn on June 27 the garrison as prepared for their use. At dawn on June 27 the garrison as prepared for their use. At dawn on June 27 the garrison as prepared for their use. At dawn on June 27 the garrison as prepared for their use. At dawn on June 27 the garrison as prepared for their use. At dawn on June 27 the garrison as prepared for their use. At dawn on June 27 the garrison as prepared for their use. At dawn on June 27 the garrison as prepared for their use. At dawn on June 27 the garrison as prepared for their use. At dawn on June 27 the garrison as prepared for the interior, and the low

stopped by a few of ins own macked murdered with his wife as she walked alongside the litter.

The general having been wounded, Major Vibert was in command on the river bank, and at 9 a. m. he gave the word to push off. The Nana's general, Teeka Singh, ex-Captain of cavalry, sounded a bugle. Thereupon the boatmen, throwing out the oars, jumped overboard and gained the shore as fire from guns and concoaled infantry was a opened on the Christians. Some of the British soldiers returned the fire, while others tried to push off the boats, but all except three 'remained aground. After the majority of their male passengers were dead, Bala Rao, the Nana's brother, and Tantia Topi, who arranged the details of the massal cre, sent troopers into the river to kill those still left alive. Two half-caste women were saved, and later married their captors. When the Nana learnt that his plans had been executed, he sent an order to spare the remaining women and children. One hundred and twenty half-starved people, several wounded, all covered with mud and in rags, for they had given their linen for the wounded, were taken to the Nana, who had them confined in a house.

The Escape by Boat. The Escape by Boat.

The Escape by Boat.

Two of the three boats which floated off drifted to the northern bank, and all the occupants were shot down by grape and bullets, except 18, who were sent back to the Nana. The radder of the third boat was shot away, and, without oars, it was impossible to keep it in mid-stream. By noon it had drifted out of sight of the Nana's artillery; but the infautry followed it down the bank, and fired whenever the boat got within rauge. It stranded heavily again at 5 o'clock, when easy six miles down stream, and all efforts to move it failed. The rebeis sent down a burning boat, but it missed its object, then a flight of arrows tipped with burning charcoal obliged our people to throw whether the interest the the tree of the sent down a characteristic between the beauty of the charcoal obliged our people to throw whether the items of the the tree of the sent down as the characteristic beautiful to the sent down a burning charcoal obliged our people to throw the beauty of the table and the sent down as burning boar, but it missed its overe, then a flight of arrows tipped with burning charcoal obliged our people to throw overboard the burning that ched roof, which had sheltered them from the sun. At nightfall all the men, standing in the water, moved the boat, and at midnight the fire ceased; but, in spite of the hard work in pushing off sandbanks, when day dawned only four miles had been gained. A native drummer was sent to some men who were bathing from the bank, and one of them accepted five rupees and went to buy food. He did not return, and one of his friends said that a certain Oudh landowner tower down the river had undertaken that no whites should escape.

At 2 p. m. the boat grounded opposite a village, and a heavy fire was opened from it, wounding again Major Vibart, who was in the water (for, though shot through the arm the previous day, he had continued to work), and many other layer was no work).

site a village, and a heavy fire was opened from it, wounding again Major Vibart, who was in the water (for, though shot through the arm the previous day, he had continued to work), and many other brave men and women. Captain Moore had fallen the previous day, like Vibart, while at work in the water, though he had been previously severely wounded. At dusk a boat in pursuit, carrying 60 armed soldiers approached; but it stuck on a sandtank, and 20 Britons jumping into the water, attacked the Sipahis so furiously that "few of their numbers escaped to tell the story." A gale during the night lifted the fugitives' boat, but at dawn they found they were in a backwater, and at 9 a. m., being fired on by their pursuers, Vibart ordered Lieutenant Mowbray Thomson and Delafose, 53rd Bengal infantry, and Sergeant Grady, with 11 privates of the 84th and 32nd regiments, to wade ashore and attack, while he, though now a dying man, with others, tried to move the boat. Thomson and his comrades charged and droveback the enemy for some distance; then, being surrounded, they fought their way back to the bank and found the boat had gone. They followed down stream, but they never saw it again. The boat was captured and 80 persons—men, women and dribarden—reached Cawmpur again on June 30, the day the Nana was captured as Peshwa. The men were shot, as was one woman with her child, she having refused to separate from the men or to hand her infant to the Sipahis, who were willing to spare it. The other women joined those captured at the embarcation tragedy three days earlier.

The 13 Britons left on shore, walking twenty yards apart over rugged country with bare heads and feet under a burning sun, were pursued by a crowd, which did not dare close in, for some of them dropped whenever they approached within easy range. Now, in front of a temple on the river bank, a

burning sun, were pursued by a crowd, which did not dare close in, for some of them dropped whenever they approached within easy range. Now, in front of a temple on the river bank, a large body of men awaited the 13. The opposite bank was lined with soldiers ready to fire on swimmers, but there was no hesitation in the minds of our soldiers. Firing a volley, they flished for the building and took it, Sergeant Grady being killed as he en

and soldier's families. Many very burnty the state of the research who were pounded and soldier's families. Many very burnty bedge the research who were pounded and the state of the state

them for three weeks, and then sent them under secord to join General lavelex's column Victorious March. On June 30, the day Lucknow was invested by the rebels, sirgadier-General and the was invested by the rebels, she had from Links of the column of 400 kers, joining the army in 1815, had become a captain only in 1833, when 43 years older. He had seen service in Af ghanistan, Burma, the Panjab, and Persia, was a studious solder, incapable of 5 fear, and a very religious Baptist.

An advanced column of 400 Europe pears and 500 natives, with two guns, under Major Renaud, had marcaio to relieve Cawpur, and was followed on July 7th by another force under the column of 400 Europe and the service of the column of 400 Europe and the service of the column of 400 Europe and the service of the column of 400 Europe and the service of the column of 400 Europe and the service of the column of 400 Europe and the service of the column of 400 Europe and the service of the column of 400 Europe and the service of the service of

ricade on the road through the town, and its garden enclosures, to a position a mile beyond. There Lieutenant Palliser's Oudh Regulars came on an equal body of the 2nd Cavalry, the regiment which led the mutiny and massacre at Cawnpur. Palliser, shouting 'Charget' galloped on, but was followed by three men only. They exchanged blows with the enemy, who then lowering their swords called to the Irregulars to join them. Just then Paliser fell of his horse, and the rebels rode at him. His men galloped back, and he must have been killed had not three native officers fought hard fo protect him until he remounted, when all fled. Najab Khan, who had just helped Najab Khan, who had just helped and was killed. The infantry and artillery now advanced, dispersing the enemy, and Havelock encamped, after apturing 11 guns in four hours' fighting.

Next day the deserted town, which had contained 20,000 inhabitants, was given to the stations and after the properties of the control of the stations and after the properties of the control of the stations and after the properties of the stations and after the properties of the stations and after the properties of the stations and a fifteen were crowded into the stations and the back, and a station of the stations at the back, and a station of the stations at the back, and a station of the stations are the back, and a station of the stations are the back, and a station of the stations are the back, and a station of the s

Next day the deserted town, which had contained 20,000 inhabitants, was given up to the column to be plundered.

On June 9, when British authority was annihilated at Fathpur, all the Christians escaped to Bandah, except the Judge, Mr. R. Tudor Tucker, who, trusting the people, declined to quit his post. With a few horsemen he had routed some rebels in the street, and, although wounded, remained at his office when his countyrmen rode off. Mr. Tucker had never concealed his wish to convert the natives; he had erected four stone pillars outside the town, with the Ten Commandments and 'texts engraven in Persian and Hindi. Yet he had so endeared himself to the people by his charitable and Christian life that no one openly objected to his proselytism. He could, however, when necessary, fight as stronuously as he prayed. Attacked in his house, he took post on the roof and shot, it was said, 13 of his assailants before he succumbed. When the men who killed him were boasting of the deed on their return from the courts. on June 9, when British authority was annihilated at Fathpur, all the Christians escaped to Bandah, except the Judge, Mr. R. Tudor Tucker, who, trusting the people, declined to quit his post. With a few horsemen he had routed some rebels in the street, and although wounded, remained at his office when his countymen rode off. Mr. Tucker had never concealed his wish to convert the natives; he had erected four stone pillars outside the town, with the Ten Commandments and 'texts engraven in Persian and Hindi. Yet he had so endeared himself to the people by his charitable and Christian life that no one openly objected to his proselytism. He could, however, when necessary, fight asstronously as he prayed. Attacked in his house, he took post on the roof and shot, it was said, 13 of his assailants before he succumbed. When the membrane who killed him were boasting of the deed on their return from the court house, two Hindus reviled them for having killed such a good man, and were themselves at once slain for their. On July 14 Havelock resumed his march, dismounting the troop of native irregulars who had misbehaved when Najab Khan was killed, and on the 15th he came on the rebels, who occupied a hamlet on the south side of Aong, holding strongly also, that village, in front of which heavy guns were entreneded on the road. The rebels at once attacked, their cavalry trying to capture Havelock's baggage; but Renaud, gallantly leading the Madras (1st Rovel Dublin Excitices).

North Staffordshire Regiment) on the left, the 78th (2nd Seaforths) on the right with their pipers sounding the pibroch, the line advanced under heavy fire in quick time, with sloped arms, until 100 yards from the village. Then the battalions charged, and with the bayonet slaughtered all the Sipahis who stood up to die for their cause, the 64th

lock's men bivouacked without food within two miles of the Cawnpur cantonment lu nine days the troops had marchwithin two miles of the Cawnpur canton-ment. In nine days the troops had mareli-ed in the hottest season 125 miles, and, though many were stricken with chol-era and sunstroke, they had won four standing actions and several smaller atfairs; they had also captured 23 guns and slain innumerable Sipahis. At day-light next modning they neard they were too late!

On July 1 the British prices are hed. On July 1, the British prisoners had

been moved to a small house, containing two rooms, 20 feet by 10, with servants' rooms at the back, and a narwith them were some Christians, cap men and children were crowded into this building untit for an English family, without furniture or even straw for bed

Thousands of bottles have been sold in Hamilton, and no toilet preparation has given such universal satisfaction. It softens and whitens the skin, prevents tan, freckles and pimples, and is a perfect erre for chapped hands, roughness of the skin, etc. Sold only at Gerrie's drug store, 32 James street north. Price, 25 cents.



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You can feel and know that you are well-dressed when your correct hysique type in a suit is finished to your exact measure. The "finishing of a Semi-ready Suit seldom takes more than two hours—mostly less. From \$18 to \$30 for genuine "Semi-ready" quality.

### Semi-ready Tailoring J. McCLUNG

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## TIMES PRINTING CO.,

Cor. Kine William and Hughson Sts.

Phones 368 Job Department

Business Office

"ENGLISH SPOKEN" IN CUBA. Not Much Trouble to Get Along Without Spanish in the Beaten Tourist Path.

To be sure the average Cuban speaks the native brand of Spanish, but the traveler isn't likely to find that a knowledge of Castillian or Cuban is imperative in a journey along the beaten path in Cuba.

It need not be inferred from this that Cuba is entirely Americanized, although there are many Amerinoans there. But confortable progress may be made without regard to more than a dozen words of Spanish which are nicked up easily.

Cuba is entirely Americanized, although chere are many Americanized, although chere are many the made without regard to more than a dozen words of Spanish which are picked up easily.

In the progress may be made without regard to more than a dozen words of Spanish which are picked up easily.

In the progress may be made without regard to more than a dozen words of Spanish with the constitution of the progress o

In the train going across from Santiago to Havana there was always some conductor or sleeping car employee who spoke English, so that here again progress was simplified. Although in the railway restaurant was controlled to the state of the

ALFONSO'S ISLAND PALACE.

be the Site of Royal Summer Home. King Alfonso of Spain is preparing to en

loy next summer the odd wedding present that some wealthy Spanish noblemen stowed on him and Queen Victoria. He is

that some wealthy Spanish noblemen bestowed on him and Queen Victoria. He is
having a palace built on the island of Cortegada in the Bay of Arosa, opposite the port
of Carril and the summer resort of Villagarcia, famous for its sulphur baths. The
villa at San Sebastian, at which he has heretofore spent a good deal of time each summer, is the property of his mother, and the
new summer home is designed to give the
youthful couple a place where they can entertain guests independent.

If a compare the summer of the summe

No Subject for Congratulation. A young lawyer, not noted for intelligence, succeeded in having a client acquitted of mur-der. Meeting a friend a few days atterward, the lawyer was greeted with warm congratu-lations.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.
Nisgara Falib. New York.—2.30 a. m., \*5.27 a. m., 19.05 a. m., \*5.20 p. m., 7.05 p. m.
Bt. Catharines, Nisgara Falib, Butfalo—5.17 å. m., 19.05 a. m., \*5.60 p. m., 7.05 p. m.
Lotalarines, Nisgara Falib, Butfalo—5.17 å. m., 19.05 a. m., 15.55 p. m., 7.65 p. m.
Lotalarines, Nisgara Falib, Butfalo—5.17 å. m., 16.35 p. m., 17.65 p. m.
Detail, Cathage M. 19.35 p. m., 17.65 p. m.
Detail, Cathage M. 19.35 p. m., \*5.50 a. m., \*9.02 a. m., \*18.00 a. m., \*8.50 p. m., \*18.00 a. m., \*2.55 p. m., \*5.35 p. m., 17.06 p. m.
Paris, Woodstock, ingersoil, London—1.12 a. m., \*18.00 a. m., \*8.50 a. m., \*9.02 a. m., \*2.45 p. m., \*5.35 p. m., 17.66 p. m.
Bt. George—18.00 a. m., 12.33 p. m., 17.05 p. m.
St. George—18.00 a. m., 12.33 p. m., 17.05 p. m.
Gutjob, Paimerston, Stratford and North—19.05 p. m.
St. George-18.00 a. m., 18.52 p. m., 18.32 p. m.
Georgetown, Albandaie, North Bay, Colling-Wood, etc.—17.30, 14.05 p. m.
Barrie, Ortilla, Huntaville—1700 a. m., 19.45 a. m., 11.29 a. m., \*8.55 p. m.
Hurlington, Port Credit, etc.—17.00 a. m., \*10.05 p. m.
Burlington, Port Credit, etc.—17.00 a. m., \*11.130 a. m., \*11.130 a. m., \*11.20 a. m., \*11.20

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
7.49 a. m.—For Toronto, Lindaay, Bobaygeon, Peterboro, Tweed, Kingston, Ottawa,
Monireal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Si. John, N.
B. Halifax, N. S., and all points in Maritime
Provinces and New England States. Tottenham, Beeton, Aliston, Craighurst, Bala and
the Muskoin Lakes.
10.00 a.m.—For Toronto.
10.00 a.m.—For Toronto.
12.25 m.—For Toroeto, Fort William,
Winnipeg, and all points in the Northwest
and Britist Columbia.
3.10 b. m.—For Toronto, Myrtle, Lindaay,
Bobcaygeon, Peterboro, Tweed, Brampton,
Pergus, Elora, Orangeville, Owen Sound,
Arthur, Mount Forest, Harriston, Wingham,
Totscham, Alliston, Craighurst, and interArthur Mount Forest, Harriston, Wingham,
Alliston, Craighurst, and interArthur Mattains.

Tottenham, Allston, Craighurst, and intermediate stations mediate stations. Arthur, Mount Forest, Harriston, Wingham, and Intermediate stations.

5:05 p. m.—For Toronto.
8:15 p. m.—For Toronto. Peterbora, Ottawa, Montreal, Quabec, Sherbrooke, Portland and Boston, Sauft Ste, Marie, For Willam, Winnipeg, Canadian Northwest, Exotenny, and British Columbia points.

Trains arrive—6:45 a. m. (daily), 10:25 a.m., (daily), and 2:10, 4:40, 6:15 (daily), 8:10 and 10:25 p. m.

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO RAILWAY.

Solutions feating risinficial at 8.50 a. m. and the state of the state

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAIL

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.
Taking effect October lat, 1997.
Cars leave Hamilton for Burlington and intermediate politys—5.10, 710, 8.00, 9.10, 10.10,
11.10, 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.30, 6.10,
7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 19.10, 11.10
Cars leave Hamilton for Burlington and Oakville—6.10, 8.00, 1.03, 2.30, 2.30, 5.10, 8.26,
11.10.
These cars stop at Beach Road, No. 12,
Canal, Hotel Brent, Burlington, and all stations between Burlington and Oakville.
Cars leave Burlington for Hamilton and intermediate points—6.00, 710, 8.00, 9.10, 19.10,
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7.10, 8.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.00, 9.10, 19.10,
Cars ave Good of the Mamilton—7.50, 2.35,
These cars stop at all Stations between
Oakville and Burlington, Hotel Brant, Canal
Bridge and No. 12
SINDAY SERVICE.
Cars leave Hamilton or Burlington and in-

Oakwille and Burlington, Hotel Brant, Canai Bridge and No. 12.

SUNDAY SERVICE.

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HAMILTON & DUNDAS RAILWAY. HAMILTON & DUNDAS RAILWAY.

WEEK DAY SERVICE.

Leave Dundaa-6.00 7.15, 8.05, 9.15, 10.12

1.15 a. m. 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 2.15, 2.15, 1.15

6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 11.15 p. m.

Leave Hamilton-6.16, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15

1.15 a.m., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 10.15

SUNDAY SERVICE.

Leave Dundas-8.30 10.00, 11.45 a. m., 1.39, 2.30, 3.50, 4.20, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 10.15

p. m. 2.20. 3.30. 4.30. 5.30. 6.30. 7.30. 8.30. 9.15, 10.15 p. m. Leave Hamilton—9.15, 11.00 a. m., 12.40, 1.30, 2.30. 3.30. 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.20, 8.30, 9.15, 10.15

HAMILTON, GRIMSEY & BEAMS-VILLE ELECTRIC RAILWAY. VILLE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

WEEK DAY FREVICE

Leave Hamilton—7.30, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10 a.m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.19, 7.10, 8.10, 10.10,

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