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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

DOMINION

1896 DAY 1896

ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT SINGLE FARE

On June 30th and July 1st, good to return July 2nd, and

FARE AND ONE-THIRD

On June 30th and July 1st, good to return July 6th.

TIME-TABLE.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
No. 2 Exp.....2:00 a.m.	No. 1 Exp....3:05 p.m.
No. 4 " ....1:25 p.m.	No. 3 " ....1:20 a.m.
No. 6 " ....12:25 p.m.	No. 5 " ....2:45 a.m.
No. 19 Mix....6:00 a.m.	No. 17 Mix....8:40 a.m.
No. 22 " ....8:10 p.m.	No. 19 " ....6:50 p.m.

Trains Nos. 2 and 3 run daily. No. 5 daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sundays.

Train leaving 12:25 noon arrives in Ottawa at 5:2? p.m., and train leaving at 2:05 a.m. has through sleeper to Ottawa, arriving at 9:45 a.m.

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5:00 p.m.—Local for Sharbot Lake, connecting with C.P.R. East and West.

7:45 a.m.—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, making direct connections at Renfrew with C.P.R. Express for points in the North-west and British Columbia.

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STEAMER HAMILTON

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LEAVES KINGSTON—
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Going West—Fridays, at 10 p.m.

FARES:—Hamilton $4.50, return $8.50; Toronto $4.00, return $7.50; Montreal $4.00, return $7.50. Berths and meals included both ways.

JAS. SWIFT & CO., Freight Agents. T. HANLEY & SONS, Passenger Agents.

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Returning arrives in Kingston FRIDAYS, 9 o'clock p.m., and leaves for Charlotte via Bay of Quinte and Murray Canal SATURDAY MORNING, at 1:30.

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11 Jun	Parisian.......	27 Jun...	28 Jun, 9a m
18 Jun	Laurentian.....	4 July..	5 July,9 a.m
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SHE LIVED LIKE A MAN.

Remarkable Romance of Madamoiselle de Maupin, Who Successfully Posed as a Man, Made Love to Women and Fought Duels.

When the famous French author Theophile Gautier, about the middle of the present century, wrote his well known work, "Mlle. de Maupin," and called it "A Historical Story," there were many able critics who doubted the "historical" value of the narrative and declared in the face of the author's protestations that he used the word to add to the verisimilitude of a very realistic and clever story.

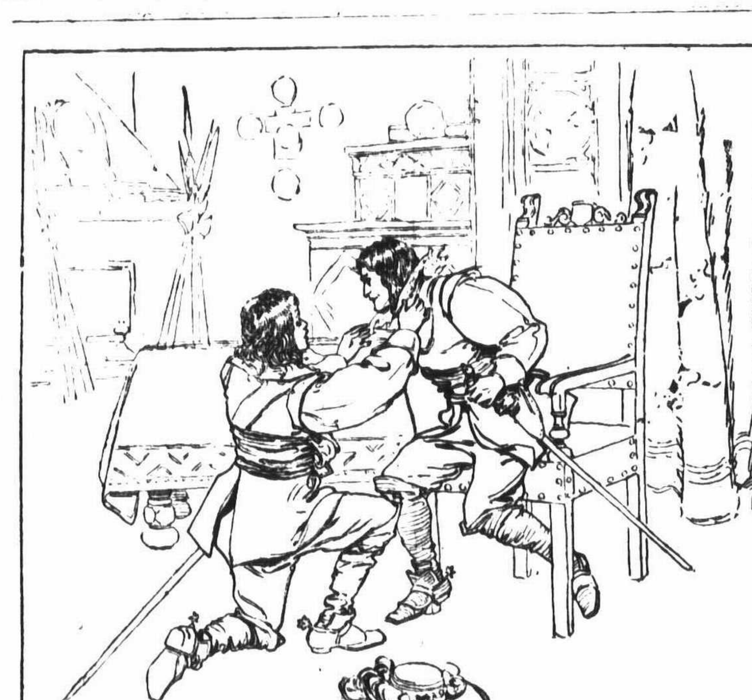
Subsequent investigation has developed the fact that Gautier not only told the truth as to his remarkable heroine, but that the fiction in the work was insignificant as compared with the actual facts, which he so ably recorded.

Louise de Maupin, daughter of the Vicomte Henri de Maupin, was born in Picardy, France, in the spring of 1690. Her mother died when the child was a few weeks old, and so her case developed a man whose eccentricities, if shown in these days, would place him in charge of legal guardians.

Henri, Vicomte de Maupin, had been a soldier under Louis XIII and was esteemed by his sovereign as an able man. A fall from his horse injured his head and forced him to retire from the service while yet in the prime of life. He was nearly 50 when he married.

When the old soldier discovered he was to have an heir, he became wild with delight. He would not admit the possibility that it could be other than a boy, and months before the event he named the child Louis, after a ancestor who had won distinction during the reign of the erratic Louis XI.

The child turned out to be a girl, whom the mother named Louise, but the father would not hear to it. He swore at the doctors, at the nurse, at the servants, and even at his wife, declaring they had entered into a conspiracy to deceive him and



KNEELING BEFORE HIM, SHE SAID: "YES. I AM A WOMAN."

blast his life. The child was a boy and his name was Louis, and from this opinion there was no changing Henri de Maupin. It is said that the husband's unreasoning persistency preyed upon the health of his wife and hastened her death.

Sole guardian of his bright and beautiful child and surrounded by menials eager to obey his orders and encourage his wild whims, the nobleman devoted his life to the education of "Louis."

"My heir shall be the most accomplished cavalier in France," said the father to the old cure, who in vain tried to advise with him. "When I am gone, Louis will be the Vicomte de Maupin, and if the banner of the fleur de lis needs a defender he shall be the first and greatest."

From the very first the education of this strangely placed child was of a military and masculine character. The old man's strange delusion, if not actually encouraged, certainly was not opposed by those with whom he came into contact. The little one was barely able to walk when it was fitted out in a military uniform, and from her first lisping she spoke of herself and regarded herself as a boy.

Mentally the girl was wonderfully bright. Unlike most girls, she cared nothing for dolls. Her toys were swords, trumpets and drums, and before she had entered her teens she was an expert fencer and skilled with the pistol. Her father kept girls away from her, and boys were only permitted to visit the chateau de Maupin, when he offered prizes for fencing, shooting and riding, all of which were taken by this strange girl.

When Louise was 17, her father died, leaving her a competency and stating in his will that "Louis" must enter the army when "he" became 18.

Now comes the startling phase of this woman's character, for she was now a woman. Up to this time she had always dressed and acted as a man. Years before she had discovered her father's hallucination, but, pleased with the greater freedom the assumed sex gave her, she lent herself willingly to the fraud. Naturally robust, though only about 5 feet 4 inches in height, her outdoor exercise and virile mode of life gave her a strength and grace that were phenomenal. She was not only expert with weapons of war and the most daring rider in Picardy, but her physical strength was greater than that of most young men of five and twenty.

Now that her father was dead and she was her own mistress, or it may be master, the servants hoped her good sense would assert itself and that she would assume her proper attire and position. But the years of masculine training and masculine freedom had told on her character, and she was not willing to sacrifice her liberty to social demands or formal proprieties.

She studied hard for a year after her father's death, but it was not to fit herself for the duties of womanhood, but rather to qualify herself the better for the role of an adventurous gallant, which she had decided to follow.

Henri de Maupin had dropped out of the world's recollection outside the rural district where he was master. So when one day a handsome youth appeared at the court and introduced himself as "Louis, Vicomte de Maupin," he was accepted for what he represented himself to be, and, as the name was an old and illustrious one, the salons and drawing rooms of the elite were open at the approach of the beardless but fascinating cavalier.

And now began a series of adventures quite as remarkable as anything recorded in the pages of the "Arabian Nights." Louis de Maupin plunged at once into the swiftest current of the frivolous and fashionable world of the day. To use the pronoun suited to the assumed sex, he associated with the wild young spirits of the city. Cards was among the accomplishments taught by the father, and in this case the pupil far excelled the master.

Before Louis had been in Paris two months he had a misunderstanding over cards with Captain Colzy of the guards. A duel followed the next morning, and Colzy, the best swordsman in the corps, was killed. While the whole proceeding was in accordance with the code duello, the wealth were told with increasing exaggeration in Paris, and when he returned he found himself a hero with the young roues and an idol with the women of fashion.

Here at least one might think that Louis de Maupin would have called a halt, but he did not. Never a gallant since the day love was first made by man to woman ever entered the lists of Cupid with more ardor nor, strange to say, with more success. Women threw themselves at his feet. Husbands became so jealous of the handsome, fascinating youth that they forbade their wives speaking to him. The wife of M. Sabel, mayor of Versailles and master of the palace, committed suicide because of her hopeless love for De Maupin.

These intrigues were notorious and incessant. The consequence was duel after duel, in all of which this remarkable impostor came out victorious, till at length even the bravest feared to face his invincible sword.

Gautier, in his historical story, says that Mlle. de Maupin's startling career in Paris lasted only six months. As a matter of fact, from her first appearance at the age of 18 till the day her life went out, six years elapsed—six years in which she lived a century.

After being in Paris for nearly a year she paid a visit to her estate, only to disappoint the old servants, who were devoted to her and hoped she would remain.

The strong reason for her return to Paris was the friendship she had formed for a young and handsome artist named Philippe Cassimir. In this case nature asserted herself in a most striking way.

Cassimir believed that his fascinating friend, Louis de Maupin, was a man, and yet he confessed to himself that never before had man or woman affected him in the same way. In the presence of Louis this power of fascination did not influence him. The two would sit in the studio, smoking, drinking wine and exchanging stories of love and adventure with their top boots on the table or mantelpiece. But when Cassimir was alone, the face, voice and manner of his friend haunted him, and he could not account for the irresistible yearning he had to be in the young man's company.

This went on for more than a year, and Philippe Cassimir's friends noticed that he was fading away, and, learning that he was in a state of decline, they advised him to go to a warmer climate. Before doing this he decided to consult with De Maupin, who had now become essential to his everyday life.

"Wait and we shall talk it over," said De Maupin. "Meanwhile come to the private theatricals tonight and hear me play. I take two parts—one that of a young woman, the other that of a gallant."

Louis de Maupin had developed a liking for literature and a talent for dramatic representation that added to his—or her—popularity. The artist was present at the performance. He watched his friend with the greatest interest—an interest that became a painful anxiety when the change of character came.

The study of the human form had been an essential part of his art training. "I have made a discovery tonight," he said to Louis when they were back at the studio. "If I have not, then God pity me, for I must be insane."

"What is it?" asked De Maupin, showing excitement and trembling for the first time.

"You are a woman—a beautiful, loveable woman, and not a beast of a man!" cried the desperate artist.

De Maupin examined the door, drew down the curtains. Then, coming back and kneeling before him, she said: "Yes. I am a woman. Here is the story of my life, and I tell it to you because I love you."

And rising from her knees to a seat on his, she laid her head on his breast and with her tears poured out the story of her strange life. Honorable man that Philippe Cassimir was, he proposed to make Mlle. de Maupin his wife, but her free, lawless life had made her indifferent to the legal obligation which society, for its own protection, demands as the final act of such an attachment.

"I am ready to be your wife before high heaven, but I do not propose to be bound by a law that is violated when love dies, but which is unnecessary where love lives," she said. Her force of character and the blind force of Cassimir's unreasoning love overcame his scruples, and for about a year they lived as husband and wife. But as Louis still dressed and acted as a man before the world the secret for the time was known only to the two.

Meanwhile Louis made love to women, which excited no jealousy on the artist's part, and caroused with men, which drove him wild, and soon sent him to his grave. The facts of this narrative are taken largely from a memoir of the artist, published by his grandnephew in London 50 years ago, and which gave Gautier his suggestion for the startling story "Mlle. de Maupin."

Instead of changing her life the death of her lover seemed to give an impulse to the lovemaking, gambling and wild excesses of Louis de Maupin. The fact that beards were not worn at the time aided the deception, but why she should persist in making love to her own sex is as inexplicable as is their wild love for her.

When Louise de Maupin was 24 years of age, although she then looked like a handsome youth of 19, she won the warm attention, if not the love, of the beautiful young wife of Lord Cavendish, an attache of the English embassy to Paris.

A duel followed, in which both were severely wounded. Louise de Maupin at once started for her home in Picardy, feeling that the end had come. Three weeks after the encounter she died from the effects of gangrene. Greater adventuresses there have been, but never one more unique.

ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

Bah ?

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Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
CARTER'S Little Liver Pills,
The only perfect Liver Pill.
Take no other.
Even if Solicited to do so.
Beware of imitations of Same Color Wrapper, RED.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED. Indapo Made a well Man of Me. PHOTOGRAPHED FROM LIFE. 1st DAY. 10th DAY. 20th DAY. 30th DAY.

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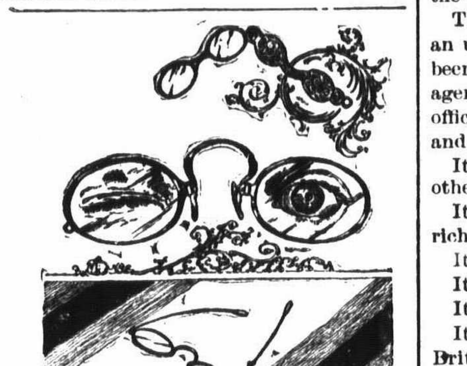

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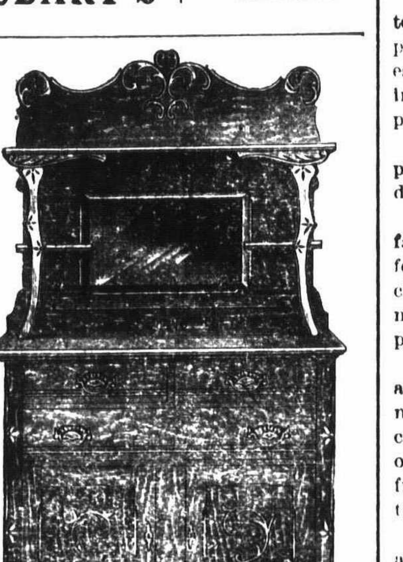

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LIBERAL PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE

National Liberal Convention,

OTTAWA, JUNE, 1893.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare:—

1.—Freer Trade—Reduced Taxation.

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the Government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain.

In these and in many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people;

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government;

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound, and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

2.—Enlarged Markets—Reciprocity.

That, having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse between them;

That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the Empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies;

That the pretext under which the Government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiations for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate;

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present Government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

That the first step towards obtaining the end in view, is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries;

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the Governments of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity;

That the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's Government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

3.—Purity of Administration—Condemn Corruption.

That the Convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

The Government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrongdoing. We arraign the Government for retaining in office a Minister of the Crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contribution to him, a member of the Government, with one hand, was receiving Government subsidies with the other.

The conduct of the Minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

4.—Demand Strictest Economy—Decreased Expenditure.

We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the Government that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.

5.—For Responsible Government—Independence of Parliament.

That the Convention regrets that by the action of Ministers and their supporters in parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a Minister of the Crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and ... to the well settled practice of parliament; and this Convention affirms:—

That it is the ancient and undoubted right of the House of Commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all charges of misconduct in office against Ministers of the Crown, and the reference of such matters to royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused is at variance with the due responsibility of Ministers to the House of Commons, and tends to weaken the authority of the House over the Executive Government, and this Convention affirms that the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting occasions be upheld.

6.—The Land for the Settler—Not for the Speculator.

That in the opinion of this Convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

7.—Oppose the Dominion Franchise Act—Favor the Provincial Franchise.

That the Franchise Act since its introduction has cost the Dominion Treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties;

That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million;

That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision, as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have, in numerous instances, been prevented from exercising their natural rights;

That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction;

That it has produced gross abuses by partisan revising barristers appointed by the Government of the day;

That its provisions are less liberal than those already existing in many provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this Convention the Act should be repealed, and we should revert to the Provincial Franchise.

8.—Against the Gerrymander—County Boundaries Should be Preserved.

That by the Gerrymander Acts, the electoral divisions for the return of members to the House of Commons have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength out of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the House of Commons a fair exponent of public opinion, and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions, county boundaries should be preserved, and that in no case parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division.

9.—The Senate Defective—Amend the Constitution.

The present constitution of the Senate is inconsistent with the Federal principle in our system of government, and is in other respects defective, as it makes the Senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular government.

10.—Question of Prohibition—A Dominion Plebiscite.

That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of Prohibition by means of a Dominion Plebiscite.

Their Marriage Prevented by a Cigar.

The discovery of a cigar in a bridegroom's pocket has caused the indefinite postponement of a marriage ceremony. When Frank Parks sought the hand of Miss Jennie Titus in marriage several months ago the young lady consented on condition that Parks, who was an inveterate smoker, should, from that date, discard the use of tobacco in every form.

It was a difficult matter for the ardent wooer to take such a pledge, but rather than have his suit denied he destroyed his stock of smoking utensils in the presence of his affianced and promised the young lady that he would be a total abstainer in the future.

The young pair last evening drove to a neighboring village to have the marriage ceremony performed, and as Parks assisted Miss Titus from the carriage she suddenly spied a cigar in his pocket.

"What does this mean, Frank?" exclaimed the bride, snatching the cigar and hurling it away, her face flushed with anger.

"I—I—I will tell you all about it later," stammered the perplexed bridegroom. "A friend gave it to me and I"—

"No further explanation is necessary," interrupted the bride. "Drive me home at once and then go your way. You have broken your pledge and I have fortunately discovered it in time."

The disappointed pair retraced their journey, while Parks begged to be forgiven and restored again to favor, but to no effect, and Miss Titus returned to her home and Parks left for parts unknown.

Church Courtship.

A young gentleman at church conceived a most sudden and violent passion for a young lady in the next pew, and felt desirous of entering into courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor a bible, open, with a pin stuck in the following text:

Second Epistle of St. John, verse five: "And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it with the following:

Second chapter of Ruth, tenth verse: "Then she fell on her face and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take notice of me, seeing I am a stranger?" He returned the book, pointing to the twelfth verse of the Third Epistle of John: "Having many things to write unto you, I should write with paper and ink; but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face."

From the above interview the marriage took place the coming week.—Scottish American.

A Sure Criterion.

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Rounder—"Because it is all closed up."

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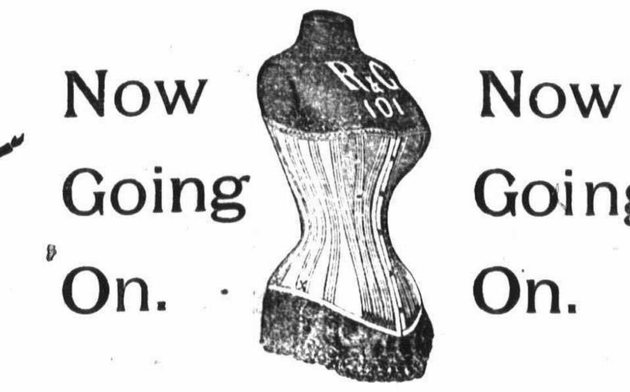

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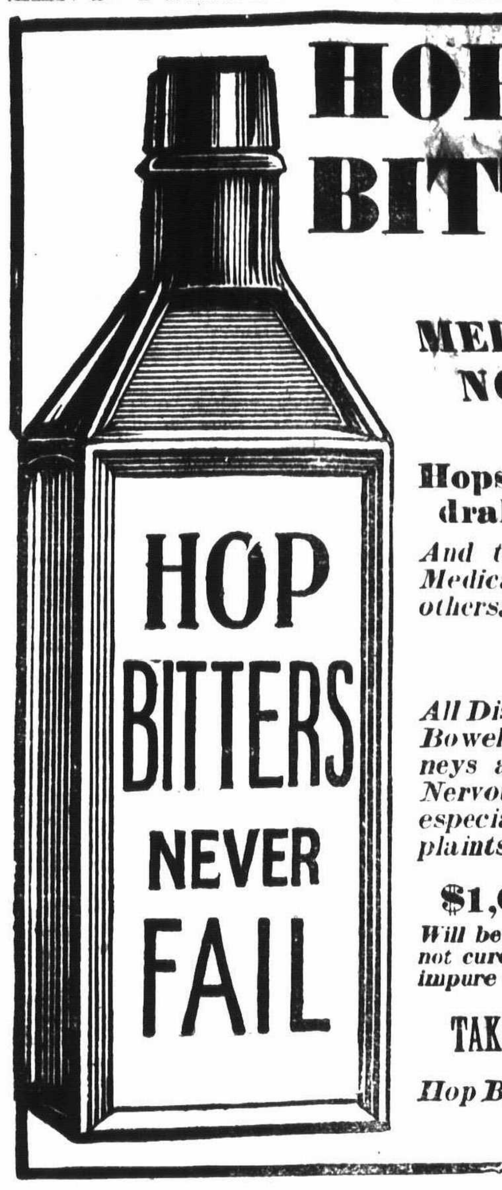

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The Tidy Tadpole.

A wonderful spirit of tidiness seems to pervade the tadpole world. They always eat whatever has become useless—their own eggs, their superfluous companions. Even those who are only weakly are cleared out of the way, and the victims take it all as a matter of course. I have disturbed a strong member of the community just as he had begun to dine off the tail of a weaker brother, but the sufferer has not troubled to escape—he simply waited till the fratricide returned to complete his deadly work. For some time there is no grave change in the tadpoles. They simply grow and become so far transparent that their internal mechanism, which consists of one coil of intestines, is plainly visible. When, however, they are about three months old, a careful observer can distinguish a tiny foot on either side of the base of the tail.

These grow slowly, but seem unable to move independently until shortly before the border land is passed which leads to perfect froghood. The hind legs have reached their full size before the front ones appear, and, while the feet grow slowly, the hands are ready made and can be used at once. For a day or two they can be seen under the skin before they venture forth, and their possessor is very restless and excited. He rushes madly about, jostling his comrades, and no doubt being voted a bore; then a more vigorous effort breaks the skin, and the tiny hand and arm appear. There seems some rule about the order of precedence here, as there is when the whiskers go, for this year my tadpoles, almost without exception, had their right hands some hours before the left, while on previous occasions I have had an entirely left handed crew.—Chambers' Journal.

The Boers a Solitary People.

These features of South African nature—its silence, its loneliness, its drear solemnity—have not been without their influence upon the mind and temper of the European settler. The most peculiar and characteristic type that the country has produced is the Dutch Boer of the eastern plateau, the offspring of those Dutch Africans who, some 60 years ago, wandered away from British rule into the wilderness. These men had, and their sons and grandsons have to some extent retained, a passion for solitude that still makes them desire to live many miles from any neighbor, a sturdy self reliance, a grim courage in the face of danger, a sternness from which the native races have often had to suffer. The majesty of nature has not, however, made them a poetical people, although the fact that they read nothing whatever but the Bible might be expected to have stimulated their imagination and purified their taste.—Professor Bryce, M. P., in Century.

Second Prize.

"They know not how much half exceeds the whole," wrote Hesiod. Perhaps the following anecdote sets forth the meaning of the poet's saying:

At an agricultural show two prizes were awarded to the churns—a first and a second. Three years after the exhibitor who had received the second prize, meeting the judge of awards, said to him:

"Just see the difference between us. The winner went home, and, on the strength of his success, kept drunk for a fortnight, and his business is nearly ruined. I went home determined to succeed and be at the top of the tree. I now have over 200 men at work, and my churn and other dairy appliances go all over the world."—Youth's Companion.

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