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POSITION OF LIBERALS.

A LETTER TO THE PATRONS FROM SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

The Liberal Party Lost Office Rather Than Sacrifice Principle—Their Record in Office—Economy and Honest Administration—The Danger of Division.

(From the Farmer's Sun).

The following letter was recently received by a Patron in Lennox county from Sir Richard Cartwright, and has been handed to The Sun for publication:

"My Dear Sir.—I can very well understand the difficulty felt by you as well as by many other Liberal farmers as between the claims of your party and of the Patrons of Industry.

"Permit me in the first place to say that in its main features, so far as they affect Dominion politics, I am heartily in sympathy with the new movement. I agree with you that the farmers of Canada, and especially of Ontario, ought to assert themselves more than they do, and as you well know, I have always maintained that they are, from the very nature of the case, in a very special degree victimized by the protective system.

"I know, no man better, how utterly fatal any protective system must be to liberty and to honest and economical government; and it was the profound conviction of this fact, quite as much as any belief in the material injury it was certain to work to the chief interests of Canada (as I pointed out in my budget speech of 1876, and have done continuously ever since), which induced Mr. Mackenzie and myself and our colleagues to set our faces determinedly against the introduction of that most pernicious system here.

"I know, no man better, how enormously the real taxes paid by farmers (and by all wage earners) have been increased of late years and how greatly their difficulties have been augmented by the devlopmnts which have taken place in other great food producing regions. I may add also that very few farmers in Lennox have suffered more than I have done from the very self same causes which have injured them. If their lands have shrunk in value, so have mine. If their incomes have been reduced from the causes I have enumerated, so has mine. If they find themselves in a very much worse position after, and in consequence of, fifteen years of protection, so do I; nor do I believe there is one single individual in this county of Lennox—(quite apart from all questions of politics)—who would be a greater gainer than myself from the removal of these oppressive trade restriction and by the introduction of a wiser and honester system of taxation.

"I am, therefore, on every account, strongly in sympathy with the Patrons of Industry as far as Dominion politics are concerned. I consider their objects to be good. I know they have suffered greatly already, and that they are in danger of suffering still more in the near future if no relief can be obtained—nay, are perhaps in even greater danger than many of them as yet realize. I believe the necessity for immdiate action to be urgent and for all these reasons I am most desirous that they should commit no blunder in their crusade against political wrongdoing.

"Nevertheless, I feel that there is great danger of their making a very grave mistake at this juncture. The foes of liberty and good government are a very powerful body in Canada to-day. They are strongly entrenched and very highly organized, indeed. Protection has many roots. It has a full treasury and a great hold on a large part of the press of this country. It holds the reins of government, and it has a very large proportion of the active wealth of the Dominion on its side. You may be sure it will die hard here as well as in the United States. Now, this being so, for the opponents of such a foe to quarrel with each other on the very eve of a pitched battle against the common enemy, is, as the French statesman said, even worse than a crime—it would be an irreparable and unforgiveable blunder.

"Under such circumstances it becomes every Liberal who may have joined the Patrons to consider the position seriously. Wherever there is an honest difference of opinion on questions of importance I have nothing to say. But what are the differences between the Liberal party and the Patrons of Industry at this moment? It is true that in matters affecting local affairs there may be differences on one or two minor points,—certainly not on any questions of vital importance. But as regards Dominion politics their professed objects are literally identical. The Patrons desire economy in administration. So do the Liberals, and what is more, when they were in power from 1873 to 1878 they practiced it. For five whole years the public expenditure was kept stationary at a very moderate figure as compared with the present outlay, and this was done although the Liberal party was compelled to provide for a vast mass of costly engagements contracted by their predecessors before they took office and against their votes and protests. Nay, more, in these five years the 'controllable' expenditure of Canada was reduced about 20 per cent, from eight and a half millions to about six and three quarter millions, a thing no government has attempted before or since; and the great amount of expenditure was kept steady at twenty-three millions and a half instead of thirty-seven millions, which it cost last year, being a difference of full thirteen and a half millions—the exact value, I believe, of our whole export of cheese in 1893, so that the whole fruit of that most important industry, which it has taken thirty years to build up, barely equals the waste of the last fourteen years.

"Then the Patrons desire to reform the tariff and to improve the system of taxation. Good again. By all means let us do so. This is the very cardinal plank of the Liberal platform, and has been so ever since 1878, as the records of Parliament testify most abundantly. The Patrons ask that the interests of the farmers be fairly considered. Was it not solely and simply because the Mackenzie government would not agree to deliver over the farmer bound hand and foot to the tender mercies of the ring of would-be protected manufacturers that Mr. Mackenzie was defeated in 1873? Let me ask, too, by whose votes was Mr. Mackenzie defeated then? I do not say it as a reproach, but it is a matter of history, that Mr. Mackenzie was defeated by the votes of Liberal farmers who were cajoled by the false promises of home markets, high prices and general prosperity held out by the reckless and ignorant charlatans who foisted this precious protective system on Canada in 1878.

"Let us further analyze the Patron platform. Let us take the first plank, the abolition of the Senate. Here the vast majority of Ontario Liberals will certainly agree with the Patrons. The existence of such a body in its present shape is absolutely indefensible and a most manifest blot on representative government. It represents nothing, except the very worst element of a faction. It is irremovable and entirely irresponsible either to the Crown or to the people, and is as nearly absolutely useless (besides being expensive) as any institution of the sort well can be. But waiving the question whether it may or may not be possible to create a senate which might be of some real service to the state, we must remember that ours is a Federal constitution and that whether the House of Commons or the people of Ontario like it or not, the Senate can only be abolished by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, which act will assuredly not be passed without the concurrence of a decided majority of the several local legislatures. On this point, therefore, while there is no difference of opinion, there is no great possibility of immediate action.

"What are the other planks of the Patron platform affecting Dominion politics? They are these: 1. Economy of administration. 2. Purity and independence of Parliament. 3. Tariff for revenue only. 4. Reciprocal trade. 5. Protection of labor from monopolies. 6. No railway bonuses. 7. Voters' lists by local officials. 8. No gerrymandering. 9. Lands for settlers. Now, there is simply no single one of all these objects which the Liberal party have not been fighting for, moving resolutions for and doing their very best to obtain any time during the last twenty years. Look at the records of Parliament. Look especially at the several motions on the budget. Look at their platform and at the very last resolution moved by myself in Parliament, and you will see that as regards Dominion politics there is absolutely no ground for difference between the Patrons and the Liberal party. When the Liberals were in power, as I have shown, and proved, they were in fact as well as in name a most economical party. No party either has ever suffered so severely as they have done, more especially in Ontario, by Franchise Acts by gerrymander bills, by the incessant briberies practiced against them by means of railway bonuses, by the creation of monopolies privileged to plunder the people on condition of sharing the spoils with the opponts of the Liberal party.

"Tariff for revenue only and taxes on luxuries and not on necessaries, reciprocity and reservation of lands for the actual settler are things the Liberals, collectively and individually, have always advocated, nor is there any single argument which has ever been advanced in favor of all these things either by the Patrons or anybody else which had not been previously stated and most generally stated many times over by the members of the Liberal party in Parliament and out of it. All this I make no doubt is quite well known to a man of your intelligence and does it not prove the truth of my contention?

"You see as I have said that the objects of both organizations are absolutely identical. The Liberal party for fifteen years and more have been fighting at heavy odds for the very objects the Patrons profess to desire. The Liberal party lost office rather than forsake these priciples. The Liberal party might have long since regained office if they would have betrayed them and yet we find certain Patrons continually declaring that both parties are alike and advising their associates to make no distinction between a Liberal and a protectionist candidate. Take the evidence of our life-long opponents. You know what Mr. McCarthy said on this subect. Here are his very words:

Mr. McCarthy—"And to get into power, my friend says, He is a politician. No doubt is the word that we were out of power, and by going in for the N.P., and taking the wind out of Mr. Mackenzie's sails we got into power. We became identical with the protective policy, and if Mr. Mackenzie had adopted the protective policy we would have been free traders. I am willing to make this confession. If Mr. Mackenzie had been a protectionist there would have been nothing left for us but to be free traders. But Mr. Mackenzie was either too honest or too rigid in his views to bend to the wake of public opinion, and the result was that he was swept out of power, and had only a corporal's guard to support him when the House met. We adopted the N.P., and we told you, at least I did, because I was very young and simple at the time, that we were going to make everybody rich."

"Now Liberal Patrons are asked to desert their party and destroy their friends—to kill the very men who risked their political existence time and again for the sake of the very objects the Patrons desire to gain. Why commit this ingratitude? Moreover is it not as clear as the sun at noonday that to do so is to destroy all their own chance of permanent success?

"For what are the Government and their protectionist supporters praying and intriguing to-day but that the Patrons of Industry and the Liberal party may cut each other's throats? For what end are their emissaries so diligently stirring up opposition to Sir Oliver Mowat on very trifling grounds except that they hope to make bad blood thereby between you and the Liberal party out of which the protectionists expect to make their political profit in the Dominion elections which cannot be very long delayed?

"Suppose we have a series of three-cornered contests all over this province and that the Patrons carry a large number of seats. Suppose, for a space, they come to hold the balance of power and are able to make any stable government an impossibility so long as the old political parties continue to preserve their present relations towards each other. Suppose further, that they succeed in driving out of Parliament a considerable number of those Liberal representatives who have in time past, through good report and evil report, proved themselves the staunchest opponents of the protective system and the staunchest champions of the very ideas the Patrons of Industry are now pleading for. Suppose all this and suppose that the Patrons have so seriously weakened the Liberal party as to make its parliamentary success impossible, do you imagine that this will secure the Patrons' own success? Not by any manner of means. What it may and very likely will do is to make various other combinations possible which but for such action on the part of the Patrons would never be dreamed of. We will do well to remembered that after all Ontario is not the whole of this Dominion and that under certain conditions the two existing parties may coalesce and tariff reform, in any genuine and valuable sense, may then be shelved for another quarter of a century. In which case the Patrons for all useful and practical purposes will find themselves nowhere—will in fact have most completely defeated themselves and nullified the whole purpose of their existence.

"Now you will bear in mind that I am very far from saying that such a coalition would be justifiable or desirable. My point is, and it cannot be brought too clearly before the minds of all those Patrons who desire to promote the real welfare of their country, and who I make no doubt, constitute the vast majority of the order, that such a move would be always on the cards in the event of such proceedings on the part of the Patrons as I have indicated; and I may add that they of all men would have the least right to condemn such a coalition seeing that it would be the natural outcome and result of their own deliberate action. The choice in such a case as I have described would have lain with the Patrons themselves all through. They would have deliberately quarreled with their own friends. They would have shown that they utterly ignored long and faithful service under circumstances of aggravated temptation and they could not complain if the average member of Parliament, Liberal or Conservative, took them as he found them and acted accordingly. In such an event also you might be perfectly sure that the Patron organization would soon crumble, and what is more important that the objects they have in view would be further from attainment than ever. This, I for one, would greatly regret. I believe that it is now in the power of the Patrons of Industry to secure great things for themselves and for the country at large by adopting a rational course of policy.

"The time is ripe for very extensive and far-reaching reforms. We have suffered much and have, it is to be hoped, learned something. I for my part would be sorry to see the issue dwindled down to a mere question of revenue tariff. This is a good thing in its way but very much more than this is needed now, and very much more than this can be got if only our chances are not recklessly thrown away. We need among other things a radical readjustment, not only of our tariff but of our whole system of taxation. Great evil has been done, but out of evil good may come and the colossal villainy of the protective system may be made to pave the way for so thorough a reform that it may prove possible for the first time in the history of Canada so to distribute the pressure of taxation that every man shall be compelled to contribute to the public needs according to his means and not according to his pleasure.

"I have no intention and indeed no desire to see your organization put at the disposal even of the Liberal party. Let it remain distinct, but friendly. This is pre-eminently a case for mutual concessions. Both Patrons and Liberals profess to have the same ends in view. Let them meet and adjust their difficulties. Differences of principles, there are none. The demand for an adequate representation of the great agricultural interests is a fair and proper one, and so also on the other hand, is the claim that tried and faithful representatives should not be lightly discarded, because they do not happen to be Patrons. Such men are none too plenty anywhere and you cannot afford to lose them. The position of Canada in many ways is a difficult one and you will not help your country or yourselves by dispensing with experienced public servants except for good cause.

"One of the greatest difficulties with which my esteemed friend, Mr. Mackenzie, had to contend lay in the fact that he was compelled to form his Cabinet entirely out of men who had no official training or experience, and it was partly in consequence that he himself committed the serious error of attempting at one and the same time to administer a large and most laborious department and to act as leader of a great political organization. It was no wonder at all that his physical powers broke down under the strain and it was very largely indeed to this mistake in judgment that the defeat of the Liberal party in 1878 was due,—as I have myself heard his rival, the late Sir John A. Macdonald, admit in conversation in my presence. For these reasons I would for the last time repeat my warning. The one thing which can defeat the Patrons—the one thing which can prevent their attaining the objects they wish to obtain—and the one thing which the advocates of protection desire more than aught else is for the Patrons of Industry to quarrel with the Liberal party.

"Now whatever some few may have said or even done up to this time I do not believe that the Patrons as a body, on calm consideration, will be so unadvised as to commit any such suicidal act; and I would most certainly urge you and all Liberals who have seen fit or who may desire to join the ranks of the organization to use your best endeavors, alike in the interests of the Patrons themselves and all true friends of honest government in Canada, to prevent such a disaster. As I have said there is a hard fight before us in any event and you may rely on it that both Liberals and Patrons have their work cut out for them in advance if they expect to vanquish a tyranny which in the last fifteen years have cost Canada a thousand millions of treasure and over a million and a half of people besides debasing and degrading the whole tone of public morality, and of public life to an extent which no other system ever did

With very sincere regards,
RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT.

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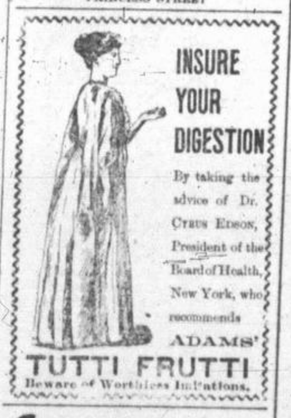

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SOON TO GO.

The London House Where Freemasonry Was Revived.

Trade, that great "improver" of the metropolis, is about to swallow up another of those old London landmarks so dear to antiquaries, so interesting even to the general public which runs and reads. Ere long the "Goose and Gridiron" will probably disappear down the capacious maw, so to speak, of a well-known firm in St. Paul's churchyard, for whose premises the site of the old hostelry is, or will be, wanted.

There is nothing remarkable now about the outside of the old house. Its present

SIGN OF THE GOOSE AND GRIDIRON.

exterior is of the usual sedate and uninteresting style of the latter part of the last century, and an escutcheon, bearing the date 1786, surmounted by a mitre and the letters "T. F." undoubtedly marks the period of the present front. Not long ago, however, there was also to be seen over the large lamp which hung over the door one of the most curious of inn signs of London, the sign of the house, the "Goose and Gridiron."

This old hostelry is historically connected with the Freemasons, for in it in 1717 Masonry was revived, and the very first grand lodge of the world founded. Of the taverns in which the four lodges then in England worked—the pioneers of English Freemasonry—the "Goose and Gridiron" is the last, and soon it also will disappear.

Before the great fire of 1666 there was a house here, perhaps on this very site, with the sign of the Mitre. This Mitre was the first music-house in London. According to the Tatler, when the house ceased to be a music-house the succeeding landlord, to ridicule its former destiny, chose for his sign a goose striking the bars of a gridiron with its foot, thus making fun of the swan and harp, which was a common sign of the early music-houses.

Women on the Sporting Field.

At a great football match, or any other sporting gathering, how easy it is to pick out the true ladies in the big grand-stand. Watch the way a woman sports. If she

shows consideration for other spectators, you may be sure she's a lady, even if she be the plainest and shabbiest woman in the gathering. If she carries the air of "owning the stand," but is over-polite and gracious to those in her immediate circle, be sure, no matter how bright the veneer, that there's rust beneath it. At sporting gatherings I have often been amused at the great anxiety some women displayed to convince those around them that they were ladies. It takes not a moment to "size up" such a woman. A true lady recognizes the fact that she needs not to assert herself or advertise her gentle breeding. As I write this I have in my mind's eye one otherwise charming woman whom I have heard on various occasions make plain declaration that she was a lady. She repeated the statement so often that I think she verily believed it; no matter what others thought. Oh yes, we all like to see the ladies out in force at our sporting gatherings, but to one class let me say: Don't be so anxious to assert your right to the title of 'a lady;' if you keep quiet, we'll assume that you are a lady, of course. Another word, girls: Don't imagine that it is "the proper thing" to assume either a masculine or a sporty air at the game. As nature abhors a vacuum, so do most natural men, admirers of sport especially, abhor a woman whose brain is so vacant that she imagines that the assumption of masculine airs at a football game adds to her charms. We like to see women in the grand stand at our athletic contests because they are women. When they cease to be women, we have no more interest in them than in so many brazen throated "rooters" for the rival teams. By all means let our fair sisters turn out to the game, but let them bring their womanly graces with them, even if they do ask questions; we like it.

Supposed Age of Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls are about 31,000 years old, according to the conclusions of Professor Spencer and other geologists. Surveys made at different times during the last fifty years are taken as the basis of Professor Spencer's calculations, and lead him to conclude that for about 11,000 years a small stream, falling about 200 feet, made a fall nearly like the present American fall, but not so high. Then the height was slowly increased and the stream enlarged, and the three cascades that formerly followed each other in the river became merged into one great cataract much greater than the present one. The second process took about 17,000 years, and for the last 3,000 years or so the falls have been reaching their present condition.

The Columbian Coinage.

The Columbian souvenir half dollars are not medals or "tokens," but good money, and are legal tender to the amount of $10 in any one payment. There is a large demand for them. The coinage was as follows: In 1892, 950,000 pieces, value $475,000; in 1893, 4,052,105 pieces, value $2,026,052.50; total, 5,002,105 pieces, value $2,501,052.50. The coins now being issued by the treasury are of the 1893 coinage. The Columbian (or Isabella) quarter dollars coined under the law of March 3, 1892, are likewise a legal tender and redeemable; there were coined only 40,023 pieces, value $10,005.75.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

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FARM AND CITY PROPERTY insured at lowest possible rates. Before renewing old or giving new business get rates from

STRANGE & STRANGE, Agents
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THE ETNA INSURANCE CO.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital	$4,000,000 00
Total Assets	10,807,661 64
Losses paid in 72 years	66,371,000 00

For prompt settlement of losses and equitable dealing with policy holders this company stands unrivaled.

Wm. B. Clark, President; Jas. F. Dudley, Vice-President; Wm. H. King, Sec'y; E. O. Weeks and F. W. Jenness, Assistant Secretaries.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

PRACTICALLY A CANADIAN COMPANY WITH BRITISH SECURITY.

Reserves are deposited annually at Ottawa and now amount to one million dollars.
Rates lower than the majority of offices.
Many and choice plans of insurance offered.

MILLS & CUNNINGHAM,
Sole Agents, Kingston and District

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF IRELAND.

Capital.....$6,000,000

Fire risks accepted at low rates and Losses promptly settled.

J. S. R. McCANN, - AGENT.
KING STREET, NEXT WHIG OFFICE

Fire Insurance

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W. H. GOODWIN, - AGENT
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WOOD AND COAL.

COAL.

A word to the wise is sufficient, you know,
Although the thermometer's far from zero,
Take heed of the rhyme,
For now is the time
To order your coal while the prices are low.

Be Wise!

CRAWFORD

Is waiting to fill your order at the lowest price.

OFFICE—Foot of Queen St.
Telephone—No 9.

SCRANTON COAL.

The best fuel known, and can meet all orders now.

P. WALSH

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—BEST IN THE MARKET.

Yard No. 1—Ontario street.
" 2—Clarence street wharf.
" 3—St. Lawrence wharf.
Chief office—94 Lawrence wharf. Branch office—Cor. King and Clarence streets, opposite British American Hotel, Kingston.
Prompt and satisfactory delivery a specialty. Coal all under cover and well screened. Telephone communication.

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AN ENTERTAINMENT!

Will be given in our store, showing you and explaining the different grades of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers and all sporting goods at the lowest living prices, special bargains being given in all sporting gun material, and please remember that our walking sticks, clubs, cross sticks, dog collars and muzzles were never so complete. We have also an extra fine line of Meerschaum and Briar Pipes and special smoking mixtures, which is worthy of your inspection at

John Routley's,

SIGN OF GOLDEN GUN.

C. H. OTTO,

BOOKBINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

131 Wellington Street, Opposite the Ontario Bank.

Send address to above number and wait will be called for.

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THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE

FAST EXPRESS MAIL STEAMERS.

Established 1840. Oldest Line in Existence.

"CAMPANIA," "LUCANIA."

THE NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS positively the largest and most magnificent steamers in the world. 620 feet long 18,500 tons 25,000 horse power.

Umbria, Etruria, Aurania, Servia and others, averaging over 500 feet long, 7,500 tons, and 14,000 horse-power; the whole comprising an incomparable fleet of Fast Express Passenger Steamers. Two and three sailings weekly (including Boston Steamers) forming a service unequalled.

The character, record and general reputation of this line for speed, comfort and safety—HAVING NEVER LOST A PASSENGER DURING THE 53 YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE, needs no comment.

New York to Liverpool, via Queenstown.

UMBRIA	Oct. 27	5 p.m
LUCANIA	Nov. 3	9 a.m
ETRURIA	Nov. 10	3 p.m
CAMPANIA	Nov. 17	8 a.m.
UMBRIA	Nov. 24	3 p.m.
LUCANIA	Dec. 1	7:30 a.m
ETRURIA	Dec. 8	1:30 p.m
CAMPANIA	Dec. 15	7:00 a.m

EXTRA SAILINGS.

CAMPANIA.....Nov. 12.....8 a.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin passage, $60 and upwards. Second Cabin $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. From Pier 40, N.R., New York.

STEERAGE AT VERY LOW RATES

Steerage Tickets to and from London and Queenston and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 4, Bowling Green, New York, to

VERNON H. BROWN & CO

Or in Kingston to
J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, 49 Clarence Street. | FRED. A. FOLGER, Foot Brock Street.

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—AND—

Canada Pacific Railways

New, Best Equipped and Cheapest Route to all important points in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia and the United States.

TRAINS LEAVE KINGSTON.

6:45 a.m.—Mixed for Harrowsmith, Sharbot Lake, Mississippi and Renfrew.

11:30 a.m.—Express for Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Boston, Tweed, Peterboro, Toronto, Chicago, Denver, Renfrew, Pembroke, Sault Ste Marie, Duluth, St. Paul, Grand Forks, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco.

9:00 p.m.—Market-Mixed (Thursday) for all local points.

One way Pacific Coast Excursions every Thursday.

Trains making direct connections with C.P.R. leave Kingston at 11:00 a.m.

Full particulars at K. & P. and C. P. R. Ticket Offices, Ontario House.

F. CONWAY, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. | B. W. FOLGER, Gen. Man.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
No. 1 Express 12:05 a.m	No. 3 Express 1:05 a.m.
No. 9 (Mixed) 6:00 a.m	No. 4 Express 2:45 a.m.
No. 5 Express 12:40 p.m.	No. 12 (Mixed) 8:40 a.m
No. 4 Express 1:55 p.m	No. 1 Express 3:35 p.m
No. 16 (Mixed) 6:10 p.m	No. 10 (Mixed) 7:00 p.m

Trains Nos. 2 and 3 run daily. Train No. 5 runs daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains daily, Sundays excepted.

For tickets, sleeping car accommodation etc., apply to

T. Hanley & Sons,

Grand Trunk City Passenger Depot, Foot of Johnston Street, Kingston.

BAY OF QUINTE RAILWAY.

NEW SHORT LINE.

6:45 a.m. Kingston and Pembroke Train makes direct connection at Harrowsmith for Napanee, Tamworth and Tweed.

3:30 p.m.—Local for Tweed, Napanee and Deseronto.

For full information and tickets apply to B. J. WILSON, Agent C.P.R., Telegraph Office Clergy street.

R. J. CARTER, Gen. Manager | O. A. BROWNE, Gen. Pass. Agent.
H. B. SHERWOOD, Supt.

ALLAN LINE

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin $45 and upwards, according to steamer, location of and number of persons in stateroom.

Second Cabin $30; $55 return.

Steerage

To or from Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, London or Londonderry,

$15.00.

Every requisite for the voyage furnished without extra charge.

T. HANLEY & SONS, Agents.
J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Agent.

Steamer Hero

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.
HEATED BY STEAM.

LEAVES SWIFT'S WHARF at 3.30 p.m. every days for Picton and intermediate ports, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday runs through to Deseronto and Belleville.

Further particulars from

H. H. GILDERSLEEVE, Manager.

JAS. SWIFT & CO., Freight Agents.