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SENSATIONAL WILL CONTESTS.

The Adopted Son of Mrs. Hopkins-Searles Preparing for a Bitter Legal Fight. Claims on the Seaman Estate—A Great Scotch Claim.

Of all the complicated cases in modern will trials the case of Timothy Hopkins against Edward F. Searles bids fair to prove the most complicated, and if, as is now threatened, it brings out the inside history of the Southern Pacific railroad for

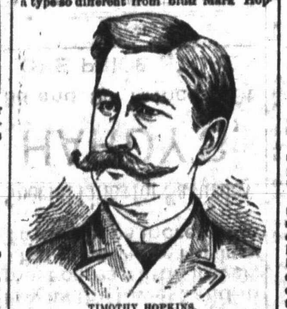
MRS. HOPKINS-SEARLES.

a dozen years past, the public will certainly be surfeited with sensational details.

No four men ever worked more secretly and thoroughly as one in everything from the election of a United States senator and the expending of $100,000,000, down to the nomination of a congressman or the discharge of a clerk, then the famous Big Four of California—Stanford, Crocker Hopkins and Huntington.

Crocker and Hopkins are dead, Stanford is in the United States senate, and now Mr. Collis Potter Huntington is mightily interested in the great will case, for if Mr. Searles holds the vast estate he is expected to vote with Mr. Huntington and thus maintain his position as controller of the Southern Pacific. All the characters of the drama are personally and historically interesting. Mark Hopkins, creator of the vast fortune now to be fought for, was a rugged New Englander and an "Argonaut of '49" in California. In four years he returned and married his cousin, Mary Frances Sherwood; then went again to California and in due time became the famous millionaire and railroad king.

When he died, in 1878, his wife received a little matter of $20,000,000, or thereabout. That was the lowest estimate of it then, and some think it has more than doubled since. Edwin F. Searles is also a Yankee, but of a type so different from bluff Mark Hop-



TIMOTHY HOPKINS.

kins that he fascinated the widow. He was and is reserved, refined and cultured, and ranked high in New York as a decorator and household artist, when ill health drove him to California in 1881. He was employed by Mrs. Hopkins, whose prevailing passion it was to build and furnish fine houses, and in 1887 they were married.

Several folks' noses were thereby put out of joint, including two cousins of Mrs. Hopkins-Searles, old ladies who had no support save a pension granted by her. But the main objector was one Timothy Hopkins, born Timothy Nolan. His father, an Irish laborer, was drowned in California and his mother died of grief, for she had been shipwrecked on the way to California and lost her only child besides Tim, and suffered greatly, only to land and find that her husband was no more. Timothy Nolan was a bright boy, however, and was taken by the childless Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hopkins. In time they grew to like him so well that they gave him their name, reared and educated him in fine style.

Imagine, then, the astonishment of all parties when the will of Mrs. Hopkins-Searles was opened and it was found that every dollar was given to her "beloved husband." There wasn't the slightest mention of any great charity or of any of her dependent relatives, and only this legal mention of the adopted Tim:

MRS. ANN DRAKE SEAMAN.

"The omission to provide for my adopted son, Timothy Hopkins, is intentional and not occasioned by accident or mistake."

It is the exact language prescribed by the statutes of California for disinheriting a natural heir. Then "the neighbors did talk." It was remembered that Mr. Searles was just forty-six and Mrs. Hopkins twenty years older when they married, and that Timothy Nolan Hopkins had protested.

Nevertheless, Timothy had received quite a handsome advance from Mr. Hopkins, and when he married a niece of the widow she presented him $100,000 and deeded to his wife a magnificent mansion and grounds at San Marco, some twenty miles from San Francisco—said to have cost $1,600,000. He was also made treasurer of the Southern Pacific, with a salary of $10,000 a year.

Tim was in Japan when he heard of his foster mother's death, and hurried home at once. He became an object of interest to the California end of the great railroad combination, as they naturally inferred that Mr. Searles would continue the policy of his late wife in sustaining Mr. Huntington, while young Hopkins would vote the stock otherwise. And the millions of stock belonging to Mark Hopkins' estate are ample to decide the control. Now, Mr. Tim Hopkins hints that if Mr. Searles does not surrender, he (Hopkins) will publish the secret history of the road, including a thousand literally stunning details. If he does the lovers of gossip will certainly be entertained, and the trial will be the feature of the decade.

Second in interest to the Hopkins case, and but barely second, is the suit brought against Laurence Drake and others by 143 persons claiming to be the natural heirs of Mrs. Ann Drake Seaman. She died in 1878, leaving $4,000,000 worth of real estate in New York city, about $2,000,000 worth in Chicago and perhaps $500,000 of personal property, about three-fourths of which she had willed to her second cousin, Laurence Drake. She was very proud of her descent from the great navigator, Sir Francis Drake, and for many years before her death, at the age of eighty-three, was eccentric to the verge of insanity. All the other Drakes received something, but the Seamans and other relatives were left out, the natural result of which was a suit. Fifty witnesses were examined, but the surrogate finally decided that "undue influence" was not proved.

Notice of appeal was filed, but nothing further was done. Now the Seamans come forward with two startling allegations—that the alleged will was a forgery and that their attorney was bribed by the Drakes to let the appeal go by default. And that attorney was no less a person than Smith M. Ely, once mayor of New York, and now dead. It is conclusively proved, in fact admitted by his legal representatives, that he received a heavy fee from Laurence Drake, but it is claimed

JOHN WILSON.

that this was not a bribe, that it was merely to pay him for assisting in a speedy settlement after the appeal was abandoned by the contestants. All the real estate is tied up by injunctions, all who have bought or leased are in a quandary, and threatening letters are flying about.

One of these hints at a murder. It was received by Lawyer George W. Wilson, counsel for the contestants, and reads, "Take care you do not follow Townsend." Townsend was the lawyer found dead last November at the foot of the Palisades, near Weehawken. After a searching inquiry the jury decided that he had committed suicide, though there were suspicions of murder, and it now turns out that he was to have been an important witness for the contestants. It is hard to believe that any one interested in the will would consent to murder, but $6,000,000 is a great deal of money, and some men get very much excited at the prospect of gaining or losing so much.

Some very queer testimony was introduced at the first trial, showing that Mrs. Seaman erected monuments to her dead dogs, scattered gold pieces on the parlor floor when visitors called, regarded Mr. Drake as the owner of her house and herself as tenant, and believed that she could

MRS. BELLE CALLAGHAN.

float on water at will without sinking. Nevertheless the surrogate decided that she was "competent." Mr. Laurence Drake, the principal beneficiary under the will, now resides in Europe.

In a secluded glen in the Adirondack mountains lives an old Scotch farmer, a sort of hermit, named John Wilson, who claims that his daughter, Mrs. Belle Callaghan, of New York city, is the rightful heir to the vast estate in Scotland now occupied by the Earl of Airlie. And the evidence he adduces has proved sufficient to take a shrewd lawyer to Scotland to prosecute the claim. In 1735 his great-grandmother owned the estate and made a will concerning it—so much is freely admitted by all. She intrusted the will to her brother, the Earl of Airlie. The troublous times came on—the "rebellion of 1745"—and the earls have ever since held the estate.

More than one Scotch lawyer, however, has hinted that the will left the property to "The oldest daughter of each succeeding family of the testator's direct line." In the present generation that daughter is Mrs. Belle Callaghan, daughter of John Wilson. Fifty years ago, just before he left Dundee for America, a lawyer there offered to prosecute the claim for a big contingent fee, but Mr. Wilson refused. He was a religious enthusiast, and is now a hermit and devotee. His daughter is more worldly and wants the property, but time and prescription are against her.

Last on the list, and interesting as a beautiful "fake," is the claim of Mrs. Eliza E. Knight, of 309 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, that she had received a legacy of over $1,000,000 from the estate of Lord Annan, in Scotland. The details were so ingenious that the shrewdest were deceived till the police produced old records proving that "Mrs. Knight" was formerly the most expert confidence woman in America, and a dispatch from Scotland declared that no Lord Annan had died. So the case is off.

J. H. BEADLE.

Antiquity of the Carpenter's Plane.

A very interesting discovery has been made at the Roman city of Silchester. The excavators came across a dry well, which, on being explored, proved quite a little museum of antiquities. Some fifteen feet down, a correspondent says, the diggers found an urn-shaped pottery vase, about a foot in length, quite intact, and curiously enough protected by lumps of chalk built around it. The vase, which probably originally contained some precious substance, was, however, quite empty. Above it were deposited a great number of iron implements, most of which were in a wonderful state of preservation. They seem to have been the tools of a carpenter and a copper smith or silversmith, with some miscellaneous objects of blacksmith's work thrown in. The principal specimen is a carpenter's plane of quite modern type, although unquestionably more than 1,500 years old, three or four axes retaining their fine cutting edges and quite serviceable, a number of chisels and gouges of all shapes and sizes, hammers, adzes, saws files, etc. In the smith's department may be specified a frazier for burning charcoal, quite complete; two or three anvils of different sizes and shapes, a fine pair of tongs adapted for lifting crucibles, a curious tripod candelabrum lamp, or candlestick, and several other curious objects the precise uses of which have not yet been determined. In addition there are several large bars of iron. Probably more will be found deeper down in the well. This is undoubtedly the most important find at Silchester since the discovery of the bronze Roman eagle, now at Strathfieldsaye, some years ago.—Canada Lumberman.

Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls.

The "Sunlight" Soap Co., Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to boys and girls under 16 residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: 1st, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $3; 4th, $1; 5th to 14th, a Handsome Book; and a pretty picture to those who send not less than 12 wrappers. Send wrappers to 'Sunlight' Soap Office, 43 Scott St., Toronto, not later than 29th of each month, and marked "Competition"; also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winners' names will be published in *The Toronto Mail* on first Saturday in each month.

Blood Poisoning.

Some time ago George W. Wallack, wife and child, Atchesson, Kansas, came to Bath to spend the summer. Mr. Wallack was suffering from a tumor, and two weeks ago blood poisoning set in from which he died on Friday last, after an illness of nine days. His brother arrived at his bedside before he died. The remains were taken to their distant home for interment.

A Pleasant Herb Drink—A Spring Medicine

The druggists tell us that people call daily for the new cure for constipation and sick-headache discovered by Dr. Silas Lane. It is said to be Oregon grape root (a great remedy in the far west for those complaints) combined with simple herbs, and is made for use by pouring on boiling water to draw out the strength. It sells at 50c and $1 a package and is called Lane's Family Medicine.

Steamyacht Lorelei for hire by the hour, day or week. Apply to I. R. Folger or to Folger Bros., Kingston, Ont.

Pears 50c peck. Jas. Crawford.

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Admission each day 25c.

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OVER TWENTY GOLD, several silver and bronze medals and other valuable special prizes. Among the attractions in the amusement department will be:

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Remember the place.

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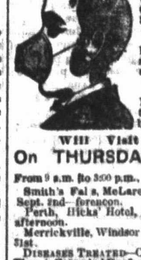

Graduated in 1872, at Victoria University with honors, passed the College of Physicians & Surgeons, Ont.

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[The cut represents a Porous Respirator and the patient is the act of breathing.]

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A NEW WONDER POWER.

STEAM AND HEATED AIR TOGETHER OUTWORK STEAM.

Possibly a Revolution—The Accomplishment of the Performance Told in a Few Plain Words—The Discovery Rather Than Invention of Mr. Edward Field.

It is well known that the practical efficiency of the steam engine is very far below the standard which theory correctly sets up for it. The mechanical work done by a pound of coal in our best engines—that is, by the conversion of heat into motion—is greatly less than theory tells us it should be. It has been proposed to supersede steam by various gases or to add them to it and use them in a mixed form. Air has found much favor with inventors, and there have been times when the use of combined air and steam appeared to be a practical method of improving the steam engine. But apart from gas engines and hot air engines pure and simple, down to the present time there has been no record of commercial or even practical success having attended the introduction of air in any way into the steam engine.

Among others who have taken a deep practical interest in the question of the use of combined air and steam in the engine is Mr. Edward Field, C. E., who has been well known for many years past in connection with the steam boiler bearing his name. His improvement was a great step in advance in the steam boiler, but it is probable that it will be found that he has now made a far greater advance in the engine by increasing its efficiency and economy in a very remarkable degree. And what he has really done partakes rather of the nature of a discovery than an invention.

Put in a few plain words, Mr. Field produces the volume of mixed gases under pressure necessary for performing a given amount of work in an engine with the use of only from 12½ to 20 per cent. of the quantity of steam which would be used in the same amount of work. This volume of mixed gases consists of a small volume of steam introduced into a large volume of heated air. Whatever of invention there is in the present connection relates to the apparatus by means of which the discovery is utilized in practice. This apparatus consists of two portions—namely, the experimental, whereby Mr. Field demonstrates principles of his discovery, and the practical, by which he illustrates the application of those principles in doing work. This apparatus of both kinds we have recently had the opportunity of inspecting and of seeing an operation with results which fully support all that Mr. Field claims in respect of the principle. The experimental apparatus consists of two measuring chambers of different capacities, and a working cylinder having a weighted piston. In order to prevent condensation or loss of heat a high temperature is maintained in each of the chambers. In order to render the experiments comparative, steam was first admitted to both of the measuring chambers at a pressure of 60 pounds per square inch. This steam, which represented 20 volumes, was then admitted to the working cylinder, and it raised the piston with a load of 171 pounds to a height of 54 inches. The experiment was repeated, when the piston was only raised 42 inches. The smaller of the two chambers was then half filled with steam at 60 pounds pressure, and the larger chamber with heated air at a temperature of 400° Fahrenheit, which is about the temperature required in practice and at atmospheric pressure as shown by the respective gauges. The proportions were two of steam and sixteen of heated air, and upon the admission of the steam to the air the gauges on both chambers instantly showed a pressure of 60 pounds per square inch. Upon the mixture of steam and air being admitted to the cylinder the weighted piston was rapidly driven up 7½ inches, which was as high as it could reach, and represented the stroke of the piston within the cylinder. Upon the experiment being repeated the weighted piston rose much more rapidly, giving the cylinder cover a violent blow. A number of other experiments were made with similar results, and as a whole clearly demonstrated that the twenty volumes of steam failed to do the work that two volumes of steam combined with sixteen volumes of heated air did. They further showed that the best results were obtained with these proportions of the two fluids, and these are about the proportions which Mr. Field employs in practice.

It should be observed that in practice the air is heated at little or no cost from the waste heat, which in an ordinary engine escaped into the atmosphere.

The principles here involved have been put in practice by Mr. Field in a portable engine, which however, has several drawbacks in consequence of the mixing chambers having to be superadded to the existing engine works. These chambers are mounted on the top of the engine cylinder, and there is a chamber for each end of the cylinder. Each of these chambers in turn receives its charge of heated air, into which is delivered a proportionate charge of steam. The mixture is delivered from each chamber alternately to the front and the back end of the cylinder, causing the out-strokes and the in-strokes of the piston in succession. Upon the occasion of our visit the engine was first run with steam alone and with a load. It was then run with combined steam and heated air in about the proportions previously stated. The conditions under which this run was made were the same as in the previous run, and the same observations were taken. It may be mentioned that the temperature in the air chamber should not be less than 400 deg. Fahr. for the proper development of the advantages of the system. As a matter of fact the air temperature during the engine trials was not higher than 300 degs., but was generally much lower, owing to the draughts and to the inefficient construction of the heating apparatus. On comparing the results of the two engine runs, made respectively with pure steam and with combined steam and heated air, it was found that there was an absolute gain of 44 per cent. in favor of the Field system as against ordinary steam.

The system, as well as the experimental apparatus, has been independently tested by three engineers, namely, Mr. Collett Homersham, C. E.; Mr. D. K. Clark, C. E., and Mr. Perry F. Nursey, C. E., each of whose reports substantiates this economy and points to still higher results with a larger engine properly and efficiently fitted with the necessary adjuncts for working upon Mr. Field's principle. This, in fact, is what is now being done, and in due course the results will be arrived at and made known. Should they confirm the results already attained—and there does not appear to be any reason why they should not—Mr. Field's discovery cannot fail to produce a complete revolution in motive power. The opinion of this system entertained by Mr. D. K. Clark, whose report has already been referred to, may be gathered by the following extract from that document:—"It means an enormous commercial success, if properly manipulated, and under Mr. Field's experienced supervision it seems quite possible that this engine will bring about the same benefit with regard to the economical use of steam as Bessemer's steel gave to its own specific industries."—London, Eng., Times.

Cardinal Manning to Mrs. Gladstone.

Cardinal Manning, who has just entered upon his 84th year, observed in a recent note to Mrs. Gladstone: "You know how nearly I have agreed in William's political career, especially in his Irish policy of the last twenty years, and how few of our old friends and companions now survive." A collection of letters written by his Eminence during the last five years has been published as a souvenir.

The Next British Election.

Lord Salisbury's evident intention is that if Parliament is dissolved it shall only be under the statute of limitations, and that the grouse shooting of 1892 shall not be spoiled by any bothering election. When the birds and the harvest are gathered in the constituencies will be attended to.

Keeping Nature in Her Place.

"Why, Jack, how are you? But great Scott! What have you got your safe with you for? Not going into business in the Adirondacks?"

"No; my wife's jewels are in it. Said she must take them. We expect to meet some of our fashionable friends here in a few days."

Pure Rice towelling worth 10c. for 5c., at Cosmessus, Quinn & Corrigan's.

Pears 50c peck. Jas. Crawford.

BILL ZIRN'S BIG STRIKE.

He Finds Gold Among the Sulphurets of Pine Nut Mountains.

The announcement of a gold discovery fires the blood to fever heat at present as quickly as it did in "the good old days of forty-nine." There is the same excitement, the same mad rush to the "diggings," the same ratio of fortune making to financial disaster and the same exciting scenes that always characterize the collection of a band of men who have in common only one thing—the thirst for gold.

The latest "strike" is said to have been made in the foothills of the Pine Nut mountains, some twenty miles south of Carson City, Nev. The discoverer, and so far the only man to take out any of the precious metal, is William Zirn, a German, who got his first knowledge of mining in Europe. He has prospected in America for a score of years. During the last decade he has devoted his attention to the Pine Nut region, which was searched and abandoned as "no good" by the fortune seekers of antebellum days. For a long time Mr. Schultz, of Carson City, has "grub staked" Zirn—that is, supplied him with tools and provisions. Now the two hold as partners what they assert are very valuable claims.

Zirn is a tall, gaunt man, with a heavy black beard and hair falling nearly to his shoulders. Life long exposure to the elements has given his face and hands the color of mahogany. He has not prospected after the recognized methods of other miners. What he wanted was sulphurets. Said he the other day: "In the old country I learned how to look for gold. In Hungary it was in sulphurets—stuff like black dirt. When I came here the cracks and holes were all washed out, but enough was left to show that they had been filled with black sulphurets. I knew there must be a ledge somewhere under my feet, but I

ZIRN, THE DISCOVERER.

hunted eight years and couldn't find it. One day recently, when going back to my camp, I kicked a bit of float. I picked it up and looked for more. I struck the ledge, and when I horsed out the black stuff I got plenty of gold."

A horn is a shallow pan of metal in which the pulverized rock is manipulated with water until nothing but the gold remains.

The story of Zirn's luck spread, and miners are now flocking to the region. None so far has done well, for all the known pay rock is covered by the claims of Zirn and his partner. So far the German has "cleaned up" $5,000. He took out $1,800 one day and $500 the next. The region has assumed the look of an old time mining camp. There are a village of tents, lots of prospect holes, a saloon and a fake bank. Claim jumping has begun, and there is no telling when a graveyard will be started.

CURRENT NOTES.

Ladies do not like to grow old, and yet they're the very first to adopt new wrinkles.

A rather unsteady man was heard to declare that the genuine old Virginia reel is a mint julep.

Hunker—"Mine is a tailor-made watch." Spatts—"How is that?" Hunker—"It was a premium with a suit of clothes."

"Do you suppose that Ehrlich was literally translated, or is the account to be taken figuratively?" "It was a free translation, I think."

Things one would rather have left unwritten—Proud Father (reading his son's school report)—"Manners vulgar—very vulgar. But perhaps this is hereditary."

Briton—"If you are such a rampant American I should think you would remain where Americans are most appreciated." American—"I do—in London and Paris."

An actor makes real love to a pretty girl in private life. "Dearest, I love you passionately. I implore you to listen—listen—listen—I—I—I—goodness where's the prompter?"

"Now, little boys, can you tell me," said a Columbus teacher, "what is the effect of tobacco on the system?" Little Billy, who has wrestled with his first chew, promptly held up his hand. "Well, Billy, what is the effect?" "Makes ye wisht ye wuz dead."

At a fashionable gathering a gentleman made several attempts to start the conversation, but owing to the stupidity of those present he failed completely. After a painful pause he finally remarked: "Now let us be silent on some other subject." Texas Siftings.

Rich Mahogany.

A mahogany tree lately cut in Honduras made three logs which were sold in Europe and brought $11,000. The mahogany trees range from one to seven feet in diameter, is often sixty feet to the first branches, and frequently exceeds ninety feet in height. The Honduras mahogany comes to market in logs from two to four feet square and twelve to fourteen feet long, planks sometimes being obtained that are seven feet wide. The weight of a cubic foot of mahogany varies from thirty five to fifty three pounds. As compared with oak, which is called 100 per cent., the strength of mahogany is 67 to 97, its stiffness is from 73 to 93, and its toughness from 61 to 99 per cent. The Government engineer of Honduras estimates the total value of the trees, such as are regarded fit to be cut, at $200,000,000, while the smaller trees, not ready to be cut, are also worth a large amount.

Good Manners at Home.

The presence of good manners is nowhere more needed or more effective than in the household, and perhaps nowhere more rare. Whenever the familiarity exists, there is a tendency to loosen the check upon selfish conduct which the presence of strangers involuntarily produces. Many persons who are kind and courteous in company, are rude and careless with those whom they love best. Emerson says: "Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices," and certainly nothing can more thoroughly secure the harmony and peace of the family circle than the habit of making small sacrifices one for another. Children thus learn good manners in the best and most natural way, and habits thus acquired will never leave them. Courtesy and kindness will never lose their power or their charm, while all spurious imitations of them are to be despised.

M. Lachance.

Sir, it is with pleasure that I certify that Dr. Sey's Remedy which you sold me, has cured me of chronic constipation which have caused me much suffering. In addition, I have for some time suffered from bad Pains of the head, &c., due to my age; these symptoms have disappeared after a few doses of the remedy. For ladies at the turn of life, there certainly is not a better medicine.

MRS. GRATTON, No. 5 St. Therese.

The Atlantic Record Again Lowered.

At 2:30 in the morning, Aug. 5, the White Star steamer Majestic arrived at Sandy Hook lightship, at the entrance of New York harbor, breaking all previous records and achieving the quickest voyage ever made across the Atlantic. She had left Queenstown in the afternoon of July 30, and completed the trip in 5 days 18 hours and 8 minutes. The best undisputed time previously made was that of the City of Paris, which sailed from Roche's Point, Queenstown harbor, to the Sandy Hook lightship in 5 days 19 hours and 18 minutes, ending August 28, 1889. The friends of the Teutonic claim for her a record of 5 days 13 hours and 5 minutes for her passage west in August, 1890, but this record is disputed, it being claimed on the Maritime Exchange that the time of the Teutonic was 5 days and 20 hours. The course of the Majestic was 11 miles shorter, or more direct, than that of the City of Paris in her record-breaking trip, and the latter vessel also has a higher record for the number of miles traveled in single days.

Stick to the Right.

Right actions spring from right principles. In cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, cramp, colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, etc., the right remedy is Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, an unfailing cure, made on the principle that nature's remedies are best. Never travel without it.

Pears for preserving. Jas. Crawford.

TRAVELLING.

NEW AMERICAN LINE!

The Elegant New and Staunch Steamer BON VOYAGE, (CAPT. J. B. ESTES) Commencing June 29th, will leave Rochester TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY on the following schedule:

Rochester (N.Y.C.) Lv 5:30 p.m.; Charlotte Lv 8:30; Sodus Point 8:50; Oswego 11:00; Kingston 5:45 a.m.; Layton 7:30; Round Island 7:50; Thousand Island Park 7:55; Alexandria Bay, 8:10; Brockville 9:30; Ogdensburg Ar. 11:00.

RETURNING

Leave Ogdensburg Lv 3:30 p.m.; Brockville 5:30; Alexandria Bay 5:50; Thousand Island Park 6:15; Round Island 6:20; Clayton 6:45; Kingston 8:35; Oswego 12:40; Sodus Point 4:00; Charlotte Ar 7:00; Rochester (N.Y.C.) 7:40.

The steamer will