

## GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM Special One Way Excursions

FROM CHATHAM TO Billings, Mont., \$34.25;
Billings, Mont., \$34.25;
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Mont. Ogder, Salt Lake
Olty, Utan, \$37.75; Nelson
Rossland, S. O., Spokane,
Wash, \$38.25; Portland,
Org., Santile, Wash, Van. Ore., Seattle, Wash, Van-seaver, Victorie, B. C., San Francisco, Cal, 240.76 Proportionately low rates to other points Tickets on sale from March lut to May 15

For tickets and full information call W. E. RISPIN,
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## CANADIAN PACIFIC

VANCOUVER VICTORIA SEATTLE PORTLAND \$3975

**NEL SON** RUSSLAND

One-way. Second Class. From Ohme.

Cases. On sale March 1st to May 15th
For tickets, time tables and full infor wation apply to Canadian Pacific Agent W. H. HARPER, or write C. B. Foster, D.

During the months of March, 'April and ... y, the Wabash will make sweeping reductions in one way colenist ret. from Canada to Texas, Old Mexics Calfornia, Nevada, Oregon, Idshe Montana, Arizona, Utah, Washingtin and British Columbia.

Alse r and trip tickets on sale daily at greatly reduced rates to the south as west. There is nothing more assuring to the traveler tras his knowledge of the fact that he is traveling over the Wabas, System, the great winter tourist resate to the south and west.

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SETTLERS LOW RATES WEST. Via the Chicago and North Western Ry. every day from March Ist to May 15th, 1905, settlers' one way second class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California; also to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Rossland and other points in the Kootenay District. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Write for Iuli particulars and folders to R. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto.

THE FAST TRAINS The FART TRAINS.

To California are run over the Union Pacific. Via Omena 16 hours quicker to San Francisco than any other line. No change of roads, no stours, "The Overland Roste" all 3 way. Be sure your ticket reads in the Union Pacific. Inquire of f. Carter, T. F. A., 14 James Ruijd. Toronto, Canada, or F. B. Choate, 126 Weedward avenue, Detroit, 126 Weedward avenue, Detroit,

TONIC FOR THE WINTER-- WEARIED.

be among the fruit and flowers the beautiful southern resorts for w weeks is a sure oure for those down in health or who cannot define the cold winter weather Full mation and tickets may be obon application to any Grand

A person doesn't necessarily have o be clumsy to break the ten com-

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in

## NOBILITY OF TREES.

Tribute to the Majesty of the Mighty Oak. Directly in my path stood an ancient swamp white oak, the greatest tree. I think, that I have ever seen. It was not the highest nor the largest round, per-haps, but individually, spiritually, the greatest. Hoary, hollow and b.oken limbed, his huge bole seemed encircles with the centuries, and in this green and grizzled top all the winds of heav-en had some time come.

One could worship in the presence of

One could worship in the presence of such a tree as easily as in the shadow of a vast cathedral. Indeed, what is there built with hands that has the dignity, the majesty, the dignity, of life?
And what life was here! Life whose
beginnings lay so far back that I could
no more recken the years than I could count the atoms it had builded into this

Looking down upon him from twice his height loomed a tulip poplar, clean, bolled for thirty feet and in the top all green and gold with blossoms. It was a resplendent thing beside the oak, yet how unmistakably the gnarled old monarch wore the crown! Mis eight. arch wore the crown! His girth mor than balanced the poplar's great height, and, as for blossoms, nature knows the beauty of strength and inward majesty and has pinned no boutonniere upon the oak.—Dallas Lore Sharp in National Magazine.

CAUGHT BY THE CRY.

The Way an Australian Bandit Was Trapped In London.

"Coo-e-e" is the curious cry that was one of the signals of the native blacks one of the signals of the native blacks of Australia. The cry was speedily adopted by the invading whites. The final "e" is a very high note, a sort of prolonged screech that resounds for long distances through the bush and thus enables separated persons to ascertain their relative positions. On one notable occasion this peculiar cry was heard in London. A Garing bushranger made his appearance one morning in front of a bank in Ballarat and coolly posted a notice on the door to the ef-fect that the place would be closed for

an hour, Entering, he terrorized the officials with his revolver and got clear away with \$30,000. Some time afterward the authorities received information that the man had been seen in London. One day a detective thought he espied his man in the Strand; but, not being

quite sure, he hit upon an expedient. He uttered a piercing "Coo-e-a."

Passersby stood fixed in astonishment, but the Australian, acting on the spur of the moment and recognizing the familiar sound, hastened to the per son who uttered it. He was promptly arrested and was taken back to Aus tralia.

# SECURITY. Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Buttspod

See Pac-Simile Wrapper Bel my small and as casy

CARUERS FOR HEADAGHE

ARTERS FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR COUSTIPATION
FOR SALLOW SKIN:
FOR THE COMPLEXION
COMMUNICATION

GURE SICK HEADACHE.

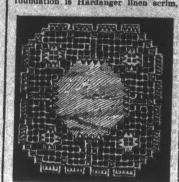
FOR SALE If you want to buy a good house and lot call upon Smith & Smith, as they have several good houses for sale from \$550 up. They also have private and company funds to loan out farm and city property at lowest rate of interest.

Fascinating Household Linen-Use-ful In Dress Trimmings. The very beautiful and varied work called Hardanger has derived its name from a city in Norway, though it is made throughout Norden, Germany, and has been seen in many variations in numerous countries. It combines exquisite fineness with durability. The foundation is Hardanger linen scrim,

FINE PANCY WORK.

BEAUTIFUL HARDANGER EMBROID

ERY NOW IN HIGH FAVOR. It Combines Exquisite Fineness With Durability, Being Worked on Linen.



A QUAINT CENTERPIECE. the chief feature being the exact and

firm weave of the material. There is never any fear of drawing it out of shape in the working. Hardanger embroidery has set rules.

The one most important is that in the execution the figures are of rectangular form; hence can only be done on the straight weave of the material.

The quaint centerpiece shown in the first illustration dresses a table very handsomely for a luncheon or supper, with dollies to match. Variety may be given by introducing a little color at times. The medallions shown in the second cut could be used in numerous ways—as bands for shirt waists, stocks and cuffs and alternating in insertion for sheets, pillow cases and shams.

In Denmark very humble homes even are stocked with beautiful sheets and pillowcases, banded across with a wide strip of insertion, and this linen is not kept for state occasions either, but is used daily.

Hours are spent by Danish women or their exquisite household linen. Whole bedrooms may be decorated with furnishings of this work. Bureau covers, bedspreads and curtains could be worked upon a mec'um weight scrim, and by using a little colored cotton with the white any desired color scheme might be followed.

A bedspread made with a border of

Hardanger, with a large monogram in the center inclosed by a wide open band and lined with pink or blue, with shams to match, would be nice work to occupy the long winter evenings that are coming. One of the good features of this embroidery is that it makes ex-cellent "pickup" work.

A suggestion may also be taken from Hardanger for trimming for cloth gowns. By using a dark ecru scrim and working with crewels or coarse silks in rich dark eastern shades and darning in the plain spaces with a fine gold thread one could have a novel and effective dress trimming for a small expenditure of time and money. Buttern penditure of time and money. Buttons to match the gown could be decorated in the same way. The center figure in the medallion shown would be a good design to copy, and stars or any other conventional figure formed with straight lines will prove satisfactory. It is preferable not to try to make any open spaces on a button, as the ground overed is so small.

A very handsome set of buttons has been designed for a fail suit. They are

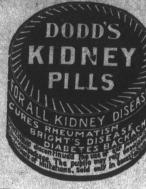


made of coarse blue canvas worked with silk thread, gold and now and then a touch of red and black. They were used on the front and sleeves of the jacket and formed an important part of the decoration on the skirt.— Designer.

Any kind of fruit can be preserved in grape juice, but this process is particularly good for apples and pears. No sugar need be used. Boil six quarts of grape juice in an open preserving kettle until it is reduced to four quarts. Have the fruit washed and pared and if apples or pears appared and if apples or pears appared and If apples or pears quartered and cored. Put the prepared fruit in a preserving settle and cover generously with the boiled grape juice. Boil gently until the fruit is clear and tender, then put in sterilized jars.

Dutch Furniture.

Many things of "Dutch" style seem to be in high vogue, and the fad is nowhere more apparent than in furniture, though the models in this department differ from those of last year. They are slightly lighter in design, some of the heavy stuff cushions being applied with contrasting material this year. A great many novelty articles are introduced, evidently designed for the bachelor or the very small housekeeping apartment.



CANADIAN PENOLOGY.

of Brigadier Archibald of the laiva-tion Army Highly Extelled.

Brigadier Archibald of Toronto re-ceives a highly favorable notice in the report of the Minister of Justice, which was laid on the table of the which was laid on the table of the House of Commons a few days ago. The report says: "The success of the prison gate work carried on for the past few years by the Salvation Army in Toronto and elsewhere is an illustration of the wisdom of assist-ing convicts after release. It is no army in foronto and elsewhere is an illustration of the wisdom of assisting convicts after release. It is no longer a mere theory; its practical effects are known and acknowledged. The principal officer engaged at prison gate work, Brigadier Archibald of Toronto, has voluntarily undertaken to give special attention to convicts released on parole from our penitentiaries, and since the commencement of the recent fiscal year he has been devoting his recognized ability and energy to the work. The interest aroused by his efforts is already apparent, and we are confident that the present year will mark an important epoch in the history of Canadian penology. The operation of the parole law has been a boon to many delinquents and an equal advantage to the State. With the supplementary provision for the employment of a parole agent of experi-

many delinquents and an equal advantage to the State. With the supplementary provision for the employment of a parole agent of experience, ability and whole-souled devotion to the work, there can be little doubt that the benefits intended and anticipated by the statute will be more fully realized at least in so far as those paroled from Federal institutions are concerned.

The report further says that the system of fixed sentences upon which our penal code is based is open to grave objection. It, is illogical in principle, inefectual in results and also inconsistent with the real object of imprisonment. The average daily population of the penitentiaries last, year was 1,286, ten years ago it was 1,250. The highest during the ten years was reached in 1898, when the average daily population was 1,-47.

The number of inmates of the penitentiary was made up as follows: Kingston 443 St. Vincent de Paul

The number of inmates of the penitentiary was made up as follows: Kingston 443, St. Vincent de Paul 335, Dorchester 237, Manitoba 146, British Columbia 95, Last year there were 122 paroles, 31 pardons, 23 deaths and 1 escape.

In point of nationality the penitentiary population is reckoned as follows: Canada 881, United States 134, England 125, Ireland 53, Scotland 20, Germany 19, Russia 17, Italy 14, Austria-Hungary 11, Franca 8, China 8, Norway and Scheden 6. Of the total number 23 were single, 426 married and 39 widowed there were 223 abstainers, 619 temperate and 486 intemperate; no less than 213 were unable to read or write, 99 could read only, and 1, 016 could read and write.

Viewed from a creed basis the following are the essential statistics: Roman Catholic 662, Church of England 251, Mathodist 139, Preshyterian 116, Baptist 84, Lutheran 28, Buddhaism 11.

The gross expenditure at Kingston

The gross expenditure at Kingston was \$164,011, the revenue \$63,920, leaving a net expenditure of \$100. The cost per capita at Kingston was 3.28 18.

No girl ever learns much at school after she begins to press in her book the flowers the boys gave her.



The best disinfectant of all is sunlight. It destroys by its very brightness all sorts of germs and at the same time helps the growth of plants and animal life. Doubtless all have noticed that mould grows during the night and in dark, damp cellars. Bright sunlight quickly destroys germs, mould or other organisms. That is why it is best to let the sunlight into your houses for its purifying influence.

At the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce, chief cossulting surgeon, started experiments, some three years ago, with the Pinsen light faconjunction with the X-ray in the treatment of diseases. He got excellent results therefrom, and was among the first to adapt this remarkable cure to many cases which it was formerly supposed must of necessity be treated by the knife.

Not only is Dr. R. V. Pierce notable for his surgical achievements at his hospital in Buffalo, but nearly a third of a century ago he discovered certain roots and herbawhich were nature's remedies, and succeeded in putting them up in a form that would be easily procured and ready to use. This he called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It maintains the patient's nutrition by enabling him to eat, retain digest and assemilate nutritious food. It overcomes gastric irritability and symptoms of indigestion, and in this way fewer, nightsweats, headaches, etc., are done away with. It fortifies the body against the germs of consumption, grip and malaria, it builds up the tissues and puts on healthy fless.

Those desiring to know something about he body in health and disease, also medical Adviser, "which can be had for yo cents is one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound book. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHANGE THE MACHINERY.

Colquinous, of the News.

Colquinous, of the News.

"It seems almost a necessity of the case that whatever our attitude towards Anglo-American diplomacy we must agitate for some sort of a change in the negotiation of treaties in which we are concerned, because the history of treaty-making is full of instances where, largely from ignorance, but sometimes from political necessity, Canadian interests have been sacrificed."

Thus spoke Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, managing editor of The News, to the members of the Canadian Club at a recent luncheon. Every seat was occupied, and the innovation of having a member of the club make the speech of the day proved very popular. Mr. Colquhoun spoke on Caradian attitude towards diplomacy as it is exhibited between Great Britain and the United States, premising that Uanada's attitude is necessarily determined by the circumstances of each case. There is nothing in constitutional usage to govern the framing of treaties in which colonies desire to have direct interest.

The treaty of peace of 1763, Mr.

ern the framing of treaties in which colonies desire to have direct interest.

The treaty of peace of 1763, Mr. Colquhoun said, was entrusted to persons totally unfitted for the work. It was said of one of them that he was destitute of truth and honor, which could not be said of British negotiators of treaties, but the same could not be said of their wisdom. Britain's representative on that occasion thought the best way to avoid war was to give the United States everything they asked, from the difficulties caused by which we have not yet recovered. For years thereafter the British Ministers at Washington had not a pleasant time; from time to time new forms were devised to make their lives as miserable as possible. All lived a precarious existence, and the treaties they negotiated were such as could not be accepted now unless we were a conquered country.

Sir Henry Bulwer claimed that the

ous existence, and the treaties they negotiated were such as could not be accepted now unless we were a conquered country.

Sir Henry Bulwer claimed that the success of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was due to the fact that he used words in the sense in which the Americans used them, and this treaty had lasted until it was offered up on the attar of Anglo-Saxon alliance. However, it was fair to say of these men that whatever their fate, whether they happened to be recalled, or sent home, the United States permitted them to die a natural death. Canada entered on the scene in time. The treaty of 1854, negotiated by Lord Elgin and Sir Francis Hincks, was the first in which the negotiations on the British side had the least knowledge of Canada. Lord Elgin exercised all his skill to obtain a reciprocity treaty, and secured a majority of the members of Congress in its favor, despite the pessimistic view of the United States Secretary of State.

Speaking of later efforts to secure a renewal of the reciprocal arrangements, Mr. Colquhoun said:

"The trips which Canadian Ministers of both parties have made to washington, year after year, since the Elgin Treaty was abrogated, must always be a source of humiliation to the people of this country. The idea that we are absolutely dependent for existence on the United States seems to have seized hold of our public men; it appears to have seen the common idea after the abrogation of that treaty that at all hazards we must obtain a renewal of its provisions."

The Halifax award of 1877 was cited as the single triumph we have had from Anglo-American diplomacy, and the payment of the five and a

The Halifax award of 1877 was cited as the single triumph we have had from Anglo-American diplomacy, and the payment of the five and a half millions allowed us in that case was largely due to the humorous and tactful references which Lord Dufferin made to the possibility of its navment, when smekking in the payment when speaking in the

tactful references which Lord Dufferin made to the possibility of its payment when speaking in the States.

The last occasion on which Canadian interests were endangered was in the Alaskan boundary dispute, regarding which the club had heard one of the arbitrators. Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C. Many of the highest authorities had declared that the decision was exceedingly satisfactory, that Canada had done well, and might have done worse. "When they take that stand, who am I to disturb the peace and raise any doubts?" said Mr. Colquhoun. "Mr. Goldwin Smith says that if Lord Shelbourne, in 1783, had conceded Nova Scotia and Canada to the United States we would have avoided a long list of troubles—we would not have heard of the Oregon boundary, the Trent affair, the fisheries dispute, and the Alaska boundary trouble. Now that is primarily true. If we had parted with the whole, instead of part of our undoubted rights, these things would have been avoided, but that is not our idea of obtaining terms of peace. (Cheers.) You could hand over all to an antagonist, but we do not do that. We say, instead, that there ought to be some change in the machinery by which treaties are negotiated. This matter affects the highest interests of Canada. While some of us may be imperialistic, we must consider it from the standpoint primarily of Canada. I respect the man who hopes we shall some day be a nation, though I am myself a man who does not favor putting the British constitution in the malting-pot. I think we can work out treaty making machinery by a happy mean between Imperial Federation and complete severance. I cannot believe that our people will break away from all we have inherited from the past. It is not alone the military and naval prowess of England, but the fact that for a thousand years she has stood for true liberty. These are things we cannot lightly part with. While the self-governing rights of Canada cannot be impaired, still we must feel that there is an absolute equality, wong all the subjects of the King, and I

Governess—Why didn't you learn your lesson in history? Pupil—What's the use? I heard ma say the other day, "let bygones be bygones."—Judy.

FOR THE



A hole PUNCHED in a Rubber indicates

Factory Imperfect

Out of Style

or in some way inferior

and liable to prove unsatisfactory.

order that these may be distinguished from perfect goods they are PUNCHED as indicated in illustration shown herewith.

B

B

E

R

S

Purchasers of Rubber Footwear should see that goods represented to them as perfect. and up-to-date, are Not Punched.

# PUNCHED RUBBERS

DAINTY BABY CAP.

Now to Make One With a Handker chief In Five Minutes.

A little baby lies for the most part while in his carriage, and as a result bonnets are quickly rumpled. They are not particularly easy to launder, and it is expensive to have them cleaned. A pretty handkerchief can be made into a dainty little cap in five minutes.

To make the handkerchief cap pro-

ceed very much as children do to make a "soldier cap." Fold the handkerchief exactly in half; then fold the two upper or folded corners over to the lower



MANDEERCHIEF CAP AND DIAGRAM. edge, thus making a triangle. Now fold over the point of this triangle about an inch and finally fold back the two points of the folded over corners about two inches. See diagram. Now open this folded square along the edge A B, so as to leave but one thickness of the handkerchief in the back, supposing the side with folded corners is front. Raise up this front portion so that the folded over points will form the top of the cap. Before opening the cap pin the folds and afterward tack them with needle and thread and fasten on the little rosette bows. This little cap made of a scalloped or lace edged handkerchief is especially pretty, and it sits the little head perfectly. By this ingenious device baby can have a fresh cap every day or two. Quilted silk linings come for muslin caps, or, if desired, one can make them—Woman's Home Companion. edge, thus making a triangle. Now fold

Large sorrows come from little

The harder you cough, the worse the cough gets. Shiloh's

Consumption Cure The Lung

is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't benefit you, the druggist will give you your money back. Prices: S. C. Walls & Co. 301 25c. 50c. \$1 LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.

A lighthouse keeper not far from Vancouver, B.C., recently displayed "distress" signals for the purpose of attracting the attention of a steamattracting the attention of a steamer on which-he desired to load a consignment of fresh eggs for the local
market. As a storm was raging at
the time and the water was so wid
that no landing could be made, the
steamer brought to the city a tale
of mystery which for some time caused anxiety on the water front. The
steamer in question was the Princess
May of the C.P.R.-Skaguay line. Immediately upon her arrival in port
the Dominion Government fisheries
cruiser Kestrel was despatched to the
island, appropriately named "Egg,"
where the lighthouse keeper lived in
his lonely tower. Captain Newcombe
of the Kestrel, found the surf rolling so heavily that for hours he
iay in sight of the little island waiting for an opportunity to make a
landing. When at last he did reach
the shore, and asked the reason why
the distress signals had been displayor on which he desired to load a conthe shore, and asked the reason why the distress signals had been displayed, he was afforded the explanation given above. The lighthouse keaper added that, as the principal virtue of eggs lay in their freshness, he had wanted to get a steamer without delay, and thought that the most effective way of securing one would be by displaying the "help wanted" sign so familiar to mariners. Having solved the mystery, Captain Newcombe forthwith bought all the eggs and made the lighthouse keeper happy.

How to Destroy Dandellon A gentleman of distinction, who has devoted years of a useful life to this extermination of dandelions, writes: "At this season hundreds of right-minded citizens are bending their whole energies to the extermination of dandelions in their lawns. They can be cut below the crown with a knife and lifted by a boy kneeling on a moveable rushmat, who should drop a small pluch of salt on the bleeding root from his pocket. It is a long process, and an annual one, only applicable to small lawns. Larger lawns can be treated in another and betterway. Between movings go over them with a sharp daisy-rake and take off overy blossom. It takes very little time, and if seed is not supplied to the lawn there will soon be no dandelions. Every fluffy head that sheds its seed is perpetuating the dandelsons. True, grass may be grown so thick that only a small percentage will gain a footing in the sod; but they will not be entirely extippated. There will be some in all lawns, where the yellow heads are not cut off. The floating down from other lawns need not be considered. The enemy is on your own." gentleman of distinction, who oted vears

Lyveden's Adventures.

Lyveden's Adventures.

Romant's in the extreme has been the career of Baron Lyveden, who has just strived with a Parliamentary party from England to tour Canada. By going on the stage when a boy he offended his father, an aristocratic clergyman. The youth came to America, and became a waiter in a Bowery restaurant. Next he was a fisherman down in North Carolina, and when he tired of that life he worked his way back to England and there became a sailor. Finally he wound up this part of his career on the American Liner Paris, now the Philadelphia, on which he was a steward. In 1901 he succeeded, on the death of the second Lord Lyveden, to the titles and estates, which include some 15,000 acres of the best and in Northamptonshire.

discuss his country with him. He is at the proper season,