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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, DIABETES, GRAVEL, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

Prepared by J. C. Dodd, Chemist, London, England.

PERE MARQUETTE R.R.

BUFFALO DIVISION

EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1905.

Leave Chatham Express Express

For Montreal 6:35 a.m. 4:35 p.m.

From Montreal 7:55 a.m. 4:55 p.m.

Arrive at Chatham

From 9:25 a.m. 6:25 p.m.

St. Thomas 7:55 a.m. 6:25 p.m.

Garnet 7:55 a.m. 6:25 p.m.

Central standard time—one hour slower than city time.

K. BRITTON, D.P.A., London

R.W. YOUNG, H. M. MILLER, Agents

Chatham G.P.A. Detroit

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Corrected July 3rd, 1904.

GOING EAST GOING WEST

*2:55 a.m. Express *1:03 a.m.

*6:55 a.m. *1:11 a.m.

*3:25 p.m. *8:42 p.m.

*7 a.m. daily, except Sunday

THE WABASH RAILROAD CO.

GOING WEST EAST BOUND

No. 1-6:45 a.m. No. 2-12:23 p.m.

3-1:07 p.m. 4-11:19 a.m.

13-1:25 p.m. 116-2:25 a.m.

115-7:03 p.m. 6-1:32 a.m.

5-9:38 p.m. 8-2:49 p.m.

9-1:18 a.m.

J. A. RICHARDSON,

Dist. Pass. Agt., Toronto and St. Thomas.

J. C. PRITCHARD, Station Agent

W. E. RISPIN, W. P. A. 115 King St., Chatham.

GRAND TRUNK WEST.

12:23 a.m. for Windsor, Detroit and intermediate stations except Sunday

*12:42 p.m. for Windsor and Detroit.

*2:30 p.m. for Windsor and intermediate stations.

*4:13 p.m. for Windsor and Detroit.

*9:08 p.m. for Detroit, Chicago and west.

International Limited 9:08 p.m. daily

EAST.

*2:27 a.m. for London, Hamilton, Toronto, Buffalo.

*1:45 p.m. for Glenora and St. Thomas

*2:17 p.m. for London, Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo and New York.

*5:03 p.m. for London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and East.

*7:50 p.m. for London and intermediate stations.

*Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OPENING

NAVIGATION

Commencing with S. S. "Manitoba,"

leaving Owen Sound about 1:30 P.M., on arrival of train leaving Toronto at 5:25 A.M. on Saturday, April 29th, Canadian Pacific Upper Lake steamship service will be opened for the season.

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday following, Steamships "Alberta," "Athabasca" and "Manitoba" will leave Owen Sound on arrival of above train.

For further particulars call on Canadian Pacific Agent, W. H. Harper, Chatham, or write C. B. Foster, D. P. A., Toronto.

WABASH SYSTEM

20 Conventions will be held on the Pacific Coast During this COMING SUMMER

All tickets reading over the Great Wabash System, commencing May 1st tickets will be on sale on special days until September 28th, good to return ninety days from date of sale. The rate will be about single first class for the round trip. This will be the greatest opportunity ever given the people of this country to visit California and other Pacific Coast points at a very low rate. These personally conducted and escorted parties of 125 each are now being organized to go via the Wabash Route. For full particulars see Wabash agents, or address J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

W. E. RISPIN, C. P. A., Chatham

J. C. PRITCHARD, Depot Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

FOR THE WEST

One way tickets at low rates, on sale daily until May 15th, to points in Montana, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and California.

MT. CLEMENS MINERAL BATHS.

Thousands visit Mt. Clemens every year for treatment of rheumatism, digestive troubles, and nervous disorders. Situated near Detroit, it is quickly and comfortably reached by the Grand Trunk.

THE "ST. CATHARINES WELL."

The waters of this famous well are a great specific for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, nervous prostration, and also serve as a splendid tonic. Situated on direct line of the Grand Trunk, eleven miles from Niagara Falls.

Booklets giving information on application to W. E. Rispin, C. P. A., 115 King street, or J. C. Pritchard, Depot Agent.

THEIR WHITE CHIEF.

Notable Maori Ceremony in Honor of Earl of Onslow's Son.

It is not often in real life, says London Sphere, that a white man can be chief to a dark-skinned tribe, but such is the distinction which was conferred at his birth upon the Hon. Hula Onslow.

At the time the Earl of Onslow was Governor of New Zealand. He had always taken a keen interest in the native race, and when Lady Onslow gave birth in the colony to a son the baby was named Hula, a Maori name given by way of compliment to the tribe of the Ngathulas. Apart from the tribal distinction the name was bound to be liked by the Maoris, for they regard with reverent respect the slender quill of the hula bird, and at every gathering the conspicuous feature of the Maori dress. So the christening was a popular one.

So proud were the Ngathulas of the distinction that they determined that in reality the young rangatira (the native term for one of high rank) should be formally inducted as chieftain of their and the comprehensive tribe of the Ngathulauka. So, in 1891, when the rangatira was a year old, a great ceremony of induction was held and the Hon. Hula Onslow became one of the hapa of the Ngathula.

The Maoris themselves knew that it was no light honor they were conferring, for they are probably more proud of blood descent and prouder of their ancestry than any nation. Inductions of this kind are rare, and much significance is attached to the ceremonies.

In due time the Onslows left New Zealand; but when it was announced that Lady Onslow, with the Hon. Hula and Lady Dorothy Onslow, was about to visit the colony recently the Maoris began preparations for a ceremony that should be no ordinary welcome to their young rangatira.

After their arrival at Wellington the visitors traveled by road to Otaki, where the reception was to take place. Hundreds of other white people traveled, too, with the idea of witnessing what was to be a unique function.

But the Maoris attributed to the affair a kind of sacred importance, and very few pakehas succeeded in obtaining admission to the grounds of the Raukawa, the meeting place, for to them it was no ordinary show to bring in shillings at the gates, as the white people inside the enclosure were thought worth enying.

The Prime Minister and his party, Sir Joseph Ward Bishop and Mrs. Wallis, Dr. P. O'mare (Maori medical officer) and Col. Porter (whose native wife, a princess of the highest rank, has recently died) were among the pakehas invited by the Maoris.

At the railway station chiefs of the tribes were waiting to extend the first welcome, and an escort of Maori troopers, preceded by a brass band, its members native, too, led the way. A troop of Maori girls, wearing native spun mats, danced a powhiri of welcome and excited Maoris sang, shouted and even wept in their enthusiasm.

When the guests reached the grounds of the Raukawa old men, who had seemed feeble and decrepit, became young again and chatted, shouted and danced like children. The young chief looked somewhat frightened at the unexpected fervor of his tribe's welcome.

The "marae" or open space in front of the meeting house—the forum of Maori orators—had been turfed into a bright grass lawn, and nikau palms, cabbage trees and graceful tree ferns swayed and rustled as if they had been growing there a hundred years.

Excited Maoris thronged forward to see their young chief.

The meeting house was gayly decorated, and before this, under its picturesque thatched gable end, the address of welcome was read to the guests in a bright grass lawn, and nikau palms, cabbage trees and graceful tree ferns swayed and rustled as if they had been growing there a hundred years.

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Organizations for Farmers.

Almost every other branch of industry in the United States has its organizations, its unions or its trusts, for the purpose of advancing the interest of its members. The farmers are about the only workers in the American "bee-hive" of industry who have no large organization. Their products amount to more than any other line of industry. The crops of the farmers and planters amount in a single year to 5,000,000,000 of dollars. Usually the farmer is vigorous. He should have a healthy body, yet it is a noteworthy fact that many American farmers are dyspeptic, emaciated and unhealthy, with blood in bad condition, and suffering from catarrh. Then as the spring comes around and the hard work of the year begins he feels tired out and suffers from spring fever. He goes wearily afield to stumble with heavy feet behind the plow. The languor, heaviness and lack of energy, the variable appetite and unrefreshing sleep are his. Mole hills of work look as big as mountains, and perhaps to all other discomfort is added boils or eruptions on the skin. The cause of these troubles can be found in the condition of the blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cleanses the blood from the impurities which clog and corrupt it. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, so that the supply of pure, healthy blood is increased, and the whole body built up with the good, sound flesh.

Ostrich Battles.

Male ostriches battle for supremacy, and admiration of the females with as much ferocity as stags, bulls, buffaloes and other animals. An ostrich battle is amusing, as it amounts practically to a boxing match with the feet, in which the males dance around each other lightly. There is this difference, however: If any boxer could hit as hard as an ostrich with one of his feet he might settle the championship with a single blow. It must not be supposed that the ostrich will not strike his opponent. He strikes with the force of a trip hammer, and in fighting both birds warily dodge blows. Under modern training an ostrich equals a horse in power and can do many of the stunts of the horse. By aid of his wings an ostrich can leave behind the swiftest running thoroughbred and under harness has paced in about a horse's record time.

What the Pie Was Made Of.

A cooking expert gave a dinner recently to a cooking class of young married women.

"I am making," she said, "a collection of cooking stories. Only yesterday a new one was told me by a disappointed young wife.

"This young wife, who had never cooked so much as a beefsteak in her life, all of a sudden bought a cookbook, entered her kitchen and plunged into the construction of an elaborate and difficult vegetable pie.

"The pie, a strange looking object, was served to the husband, a caustic person, that night at dinner. He helped himself, tried a mouthful and then said:

"What's this?"

"A meat pie," said the wife. "I made it out of the cookbook."

"Ah," said the man, "this leathery part is the binding, I suppose."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Pao-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Fire, Life and Accident

Money to Loan at lowest rate of Interest.

GEO. K. ATKINSON

Phone 346, 5th Street, Next to Harrison Hall.

IS THE MASK OFF?

An Alleged Speech by a Russian General Which Indicates the Reasons Why Britain Distrusts Russia.

"What the nations are about to witness is a grand turning movement on the part of Russia against its old, dogged opponent, Britain. As an incident of this operation Japan must be crushed. They must be cleared off Russia's flank, otherwise the advance of the Czar's forces cannot be continued across China. Japan stands between Russia and the aim of which she has never lost sight—to turn the British off their position in India and to shatter the British wall that blocks the Russian path in the Persian Gulf and the Bosphorus. Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Minister, not long ago boldly announced in the House of Lords that Britain would fight any power that might presume to share the advantages of the Persian Gulf. All I have to say is that that is a question of strategy and strength rather than a question of official pronouncements."

This spoke a Russian general the other day, according to a St. Petersburg despatch, which, however, strangely resembles a despatch which might be composed in the seclusion of some New York newspaper office. It is not like "a well known Russian general" to throw aside the mask unless something is to be gained, and it is difficult to understand how Russia can be so confident by taking the world into her confidence, and avowing intentions which she has hitherto disclaimed. Of course, everyone knows how Russia yearns to establish a foothold in India; how she longs to destroy British prestige in Persia, and how she pants to spread her influence south, through China and Thibet, to Afghanistan. But we do not know any of these things because Russia told us of them.

The British have always differentiated between Russia and the Russian people, and it is Russia that they mistrust. For the Russians, the common people, who are little better than slaves, according to Anglo-Saxon ideas of liberty, Englishmen have always had sympathy, mingled with pity. But the Russia that has made Siberia notorious, that conquered Finland and Poland, that spreads her police spies over all the world, and that menaces India, is quite another Russia. Indeed, this is the Russia that is at war with Japan, the Russia that Britain is always watching. One reason why this feeling should exist more in England than in any other European country is to be found in the fact that London has always been a city of refuge for the persecuted. All sorts of agitators, Finns, Poles, and Jews, congregated there; escaped nihilists made it their headquarters. In such numbers do they come that their influence is bound to be felt in London. These agitators or patriots (whichever they are) are always crying out against Russia. Many of them are able men, cultured men, and Englishmen who come in contact with them are prone to accept their interpretation of the word Russia. For fifty years or more this anti-Russian movement has been gathering strength. In itself it might never be serious, but added to real grievances it has had a powerful effect on the mind of the average Briton.

Had it not been for this sentiment, Great Britain could never have been dragged into her first and last, upon clash with Russia in the Crimea. This war, which did not really concern Great Britain in the first place, was chiefly of France's making. But the British Minister at Constantinople, Lord Stratford, had a personal grievance against the Czar (who had refused to receive him at St. Petersburg), and his private animosity prompted him to take an anti-Russian attitude. The war grew out of a petty religious squabble between France and Russia in Jerusalem. It resulted in Russia demanding that the Sultan of Turkey recognize Russia as the protector of the Greek Church in Turkey. All the powers agreed to this, but Turkey, encouraged by the Porte, ordered all Russians out of his dominion, and followed this edict up by attacking some Russian troops. Russia retaliated by destroying the Turkish fleet at Sinope. This engagement, which had some of the features of a massacre, so aroused British public opinion that the Ministry was forced into the arena, and Britain became the ally of France.

In 1856, the very year when peace has been restored, the Shah of Persia, thinking Britain was sufficiently engaged in the Crimea, seized the City of Herat, on Russia's advice, thus committing an overt act of war. The expedition of Sir James Outram quickly cured Persia of her love of fighting. Then for a few years no offensive move was made by Russia. But in 1870 instigated by Bismarck, who abrogated the treaty by which the Crimean War had been settled, and begged fortifying the Black Sea, Britain protested, but was not willing to go to war, especially as Germany supported Russia, and France lay prostrated at the feet of her conquerors. So nothing came of the protest, and Russia carried her point.

Not long after this, Russian intrigue at Cabul brought on the war with Afghanistan, in which Lord Roberts was distinguished himself. The Czar's policy was to establish himself in this "buffer State," and use it as a base by which he might penetrate India, and gain an outlet to the sea. In the years which have elapsed this policy has not changed. Russia, the great land country, needs, above everything, southern ports, and south-eastern ports. Britain's policy has been to keep Russia isolated, to seal up the Bear in his cavern. This, too, is the principle for which her stout little ally Japan has gone to war.

PAINFUL PERIODS

CANADIAN WOMEN FIND RELIEF

The Case of Ellen Walby Is One of Thousands of Cures Made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women realize that menstruation is the balance wheel of a woman's life, and while no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it is not the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely?



Thousands of Canadian women, however, have found relief from all monthly suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors. Ellen Walby, of Wellington Hotel, Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"Your Vegetable Compound was recommended to me to take for the intense suffering which I endured every month and with which I had been a sufferer for many years getting no relief from the many prescriptions which were prescribed, until, finally becoming discouraged with doctors and their medicines I determined to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am glad that I did, for within a short time I began to mend and in an incredible short space of time the flow was regular, natural and without pain. This seems too good to be true and I am indeed a grateful and happy woman."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, should take prompt action to ward off serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for further free advice. Thousands have been cured by so doing.

The Whirlwind.

This game is played by any number of girls and boys, all but one sitting in chairs placed close together in a circle. The players face inward, and one stands in the center of the circle, leaving one chair unoccupied. At a signal each player changes to the chair just at his right and then to the next one, the whole circle moving around, thus as fast as possible. The player in the middle tries to secure a chair, and when he does so the one on his right must take his place.

How Edna Felt.

Edna had been in the house for several days with a cold. She refused to eat anything, much to the worry of her mother, who feared she would become very weak.

Edna insisted she was as strong as ever, but later aptly described her condition by saying:

"Mother, I don't feel one bit weak, but my legs feel a little bowlegged."

Why She Didn't Laugh.

"When I was at the party," said Betty (aged just four), "A