

## CANADIAN WHO DEFIED DIAZ

### Condemned to Death by the Mexican President.

#### A CITY UNCHANGED FOR AGES

Tehuantepec, Capital of Isthmus, is  
Older Than History and a  
Quaint Town.

City of Tehuantepec, Mexico, April 19.—The capital of the Isthmus is the ancient town of Tehuantepec, which is older than history, and was the seat of the aboriginal government when the Spaniards came. It has not changed much since that time, and the larger number of the houses were standing at that time. The Government building, facing the plaza, is of the old Moorish type of architecture, with wide arcades or portals and is particularly interesting because President Diaz of Mexico began his political career within its walls. The first office he ever held was that of jefe politico, or mayor. When he came down to Salina Cruz almost a year ago to inspect the harbor works and the Tehuantepec Railway he told the gentleman who accompanied him an interesting story of his official experience. It appears that a party of revolutionists had arranged to land and conceal a cargo of arms and ammunition in little bay called Salina Mar. Diaz received information from secret sources about the movement, collected a force of men, marched down to Tehuantepec, hid in the brush until the conspirators had landed everything and were concealing their contraband cargo in the sand. Then he jumped upon them and captured everything and everybody. It was his first military experience, and when he was down there he climbed to the top of a hill, where he could overlook the scene of the exploit and described it "con mucho gusto," as the Mexicans say.

The only resident of importance, who refused to call and pay his respects to President Diaz while the latter was in Tehuantepec, was a Canadian, Thomas Woolwich, who was a 49-year-old, and crossed the Isthmus with a party on his way to the California coast. He did not get rich as fast as he expected, and returned to Tehuantepec in 1853. He has been here ever since, has never returned to his old home in England, and has had a varied experience. He is the most important private citizen in the community, is one of the largest merchants in this part of the country, has one of the most extensive haciendas, and has a Lloyd's shipping concern of London on the Isthmus. He is 86 years old, and declares that he never had a sick day in his life. He married a Mexican woman, by whom he has had several children. His sons are men of wealth and importance in a social and commercial way, and two of them have occupied high offices.

Mr. Woolwich, however, is a bitter enemy of President Diaz, and his animosity grows out of something that occurred while Diaz was jefe politico here. He was accused of treason to the government, or something of that sort, and Diaz ordered him to be shot. He escaped the penalty in some miraculous manner, but never forgave Diaz, would never meet him or communicate with him, and has been willing to conciliate him in any way. When the president came here a year ago he expressed a wish to see Woolwich, and his invitation was carried by mutual friends to the Canadian, but the latter refused to respond and sent back an insulting reply.

Tehuantepec is a quaint old town, with narrow, irregular streets, some paved with cobblestones, others deep with sand. There are several large shops in the neighborhood of the railway station, and a number of commission houses, for this is the center of a rich and productive agricultural region and ships a great deal of produce. The houses are all of one story, with blank walls to the street, and are painted in brilliant colors, and most of them have red-tiled Spanish roofs. The city government built an admirable market place many years ago.

## PIN YOUR FAITH ON FERROZONE

A Time Honored Cure for Spring  
Ailments That Every Physi-  
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But every year, has seen the popularity of Ferrozone increase, and today it is used by the people of many nations for weakness, debility and the characteristic ailments of spring.

Let Ferrozone help you! It enriches the blood supply and thereby vitalizes and quickens the whole body.

Humors and impurities are driven off. Disease germs of every kind are destroyed.

Nutritious material is supplied for restoring the waste, and day by day the process of rebuilding goes on till health that outlasts old age is established.

Mr. W. A. Renwick, of 285 Hunter street, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "A year ago I became run down and lost my health. My strength was greatly reduced and the doctor said the weakness of my heart I was afraid to take up work."

"On going up stairs or walking fast my heart would beat like an engine. I would gasp for breath and get exhausted quickly. At night I would wake up in an excited condition and find my heart going like mad."

"In this terrible state nothing helped me but Ferrozone. Such good it did me I can hardly explain. It built up my strength, put new life in my heart, and made me feel like a new man."

Even in advanced cases of weakness Ferrozone is unfailing. Your druggist sells it, 50c per box, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A. and Kingston, Ont.

ago. It is quite a large pavilion, with a wide-spreading roof supported by rows of brick columns stuccoed with plaster, and anything and everything can be bought at the stalls, which are neatly arranged and clearly kept. The vegetables and flowers are fascinating, and that portion of the building devoted to dress goods is even more so.

The women of Tehuantepec wear a distinctive costume, which prevails throughout the State of Oaxaca, but is found nowhere else in the republic. They are fond of bright colors, and almost every one, young and old, that we have seen in this section has worn a scarlet or a crimson skirt and a tunic or shirtwaist called guipil, of yellow or red, either printed or embroidered, in gay tints so different from the usual black skirt and mantilla usually worn by their sisters in other parts of Mexico.

The head dress is very striking. I have never seen anything more fantastic in the way of costume anywhere else in the world, and there is a mystery about it. It is made exactly like the gown of an altar boy in the Catholic church, but is worn folded back from the waist. The body is made of gauze, cotton, silk, or any other light fabric, with a wide ruffle of lace at the bottom, accented by a row of stiff starched, so that it stands out from either side of the head half a yard or more. It would be difficult for a woman wearing one of these headresses to pass through an ordinary door without turning aside. There is a similar ruffle of lace at the neck, and sleeves, but while worn as a headress the sleeves are absolutely useless and are thrown back. They do not even show, but are concealed beneath the folds of the garment, which might be used by an altar boy without the slightest alteration.

I have never heard a satisfactory explanation, and this headress is peculiar to this section. Father Krill, a Pittsburgh priest at Cordoba, says that in several places in Mexico women wear garments cut exactly after the pattern of the altars worn by Catholic clergy at mass. He thinks it is because somebody sometime admired the shape, and, limiting the many of our fashions, many of our habits have had their origin in even simpler incidents or accidents. You know how the Chinese used to eat roast pork. A shed in which some hogs were kept caught on fire, and its inmates were badly burned. The hide was scorched, and when a Chinaman attempted to catch one of the dying porkers the burned flesh adhered to his hand. He put his fingers into his mouth to cool them, liked the taste, and the consequences were universal.

The women of the Isthmus are much better looking than any I have seen elsewhere in Mexico. They have none of the Indian lineaments, but their features are regular and their complexion is almost perfect. They resemble the Spaniards much more than the Aztecs or any other of the Indian tribes. The men are larger, stronger, and are said to be more industrious, intelligent and ambitious than those of Northern and Central Mexico, and they have much more character and independence.

The country around Tehuantepec has to be irrigated. The Pacific slopes of the Isthmus and the mountain ranges are so steep that the water runs down the coast, and wherever the people can get water to the soil they can grow anything that can be found in the tropical zone. The foothills that hug the Pacific are cut up by a series of parallel ridges, which have been washed out by rains, and their low, damp soil does not need irrigation. They are especially adapted for corn and sugar cane. The farms on the hillside and back for a radius of forty miles, however, cannot depend upon the natural rainfall.

On either side of Tehuantepec, north and south, the mountains rise almost abruptly to the height of about 5,000 feet, and in sight are numerous peaks that measure 7,000 and 8,000 feet. The foothills and foothills make splendid cattle ranges and pasturage is practically free. You can buy or rent any number of acres of land for a mere nominal price. When the port of Salina Cruz is opened and the connecting steamers to Mexico and Central America begin to call there for cargoes, a profitable market for beef, mutton, veal, lamb and other meats can be found on the Isthmus of Panama, and indeed at many other points along the Pacific.

The railroad has not attracted many settlers thus far to the southern side of the Isthmus. On the northern side of the pass a large amount of land has been sold to Americans, who are opening plantations. Some of them are already on a fine business basis. Others are failures. There is a line of stages from Tehuantepec, northward to the city of Oaxaca, and a good deal of commerce in carts over the Isthmus. The old stage road that was opened soon after the conquest. The mail and everything else went that way for centuries. It is still used by all who wish to reach the capital of the state from the southern portion. The road takes a line of stages from Tehuantepec to the city of Oaxaca, a distance of about 250 miles, and is still used to a considerable extent. It is a route of much business, because a syndicate of Americans from St. Louis, San Francisco and Los Angeles are now building what is called the Pan-American Railway along the very same route.

#### VESUVIUS TO BLAME?

Matteucci Considers Eruption and  
Earthquake Were Connected.

Naples, April 22.—Professor Matteucci, director of the observatory at Mt. Vesuvius, has been busy defending his observatory against the latest attacks of Mount Vesuvius which on Thursday and Friday renewed its discharge of red-hot stones and again shook the observatory building.

Only today was he able to answer an inquiry regarding the possible connection between the outbreak of Mount Vesuvius and the California earthquake. In a telegram dated from Resina the professor said:

"Notwithstanding the distance separating Mount Vesuvius from California and in spite of lack of exact coincidence between the eruption of the volcano and the earthquake at San Francisco, I believe that a close relation exists between the two phenomena, which I consider to be different effects of a common cause."

"The surface of the earth since the remote epoch of the formation of its solid crust has suffered laceration and yielded to internal pressure, thus producing volcanic eruptions. When it resists the pressure of fluid masses below it reproduces their motions. These wave motions we call earthquakes. My opinion is that eruption and earthquake are connected by an intimate connection, which is rendered more evident by the present phenomena at Mount Vesuvius and in California."

It has been decided to construct a railroad across British North Borneo, to form a continuous connection between the east and west coasts. The new road is estimated to cost \$7,500,000 and will be constructed in sections.

Women are to be admitted to be doctors of medicine by the University of Prague, which, however, refuses to admit them as doctors of philosophy.

## WONDERFUL WOMAN IS CHINA'S RULER

The Dowager Empress Has  
Worked Some Marvels.

#### IS RECONSTRUCTING EMPIRE

Six Years Ago This Great Personage  
Was Described as a Fiend  
Incarnate.

London, April 21.—Six years ago the foreigners living in Peking were in immediate danger of annihilation at the hands of a fanatical horde, spurred into their fury by a savage and heartless ruler. It is said of her in those days that, while in the midst of a social chat, she could, and frequently did, without a perceptible quiver or change of expression, consign subjects to the most horrible death and then proceed with the conversation as though nothing of moment had happened. If the rumors afloat concerning this remarkable woman, the greatest Chinese history of the world—have any foundation in fact, Lady Macbeth, holding in her white hands the bloody dagger, has in Her Majesty the Empress Dowager an equal.

Six years ago death was the penalty for even associating with a foreigner. A Chinese interpreter who refused to flee southward from Peking through Honan Province with his employer, the Boxers met him, discovered evidences of his high reputation about his person, and hanged him to a tree.

Six years ago foreign devils and their associates were eagerly hunted by savages, brandishing swords dripping with the blood of innocent children, and the possession of property captured by the invaders was the reward of an unfortunate foreign devil was the cause of great rejoicing and gave the possessor immunity from the marauding bands who relentlessly obeyed the commands of a heartless monarch.

Six years ago I have seen else—the predictions written in 1900 are now—both in regard to the Chinese people and in regard to their august ruler, who is no longer looked upon as a fiend incarnate, but as one of the most capable and diplomatic rulers of the world.

With the exception of one victory—possibly one or two others—she was the first to realize the seriousness of the mistake in 1900, and accordingly planned for a reconstructive reformation. Her task was one that might well stagger the most astute statesman. Macao, Hong Kong, Wei-hai-wei, Tsingtau and Port Arthur were in foreign hands; a section of the city of Peking, a mile long and half a mile wide, bordering on the imperial city and inside the Tartar wall, was ceded by the treaty of 1900 to the foreign powers; then in possession, and the same treaty stipulated that the foreign powers were permitted to station troops both in legation quarters and along the railway to the coast.

Manchuria and Korea were swiftly gliding away in the embrace of a narrowly innocent-looking animal. The press of Europe clamored for disarmament of the empire as the only safe solution. Apparently undaunted by the stupendous task, the Empress Dowager began laying the foundation for China's future greatness. The anti-foreign feeling as such has gradually been doing away with, and the old feeling in the south of the dying empires, and a new and more effective programme has taken its place, viz., the conviction that by following Japan's example China is destined to become one of the leading nations of the world.

Accordingly, there is scarcely a department of the Government which is not a foreign staff of advisers—especially is this true in the case of officials who have not received a foreign education. Foreigners are in demand as instructors in the colleges and universities, and native Christians who have received a modern education in the various mission institutions are not sufficient in number to supply the demand.

An imperial edict vast numbers of Buddhist temples have been ordered to be used for modern public school buildings, and in one district the magistrate issued a circular requesting the people to stop spending money in foolish worship of idols and idols and the money into the modern public school fund. Compulsory education has been recommended to the board of education. Reorganization on modern lines is taking place in every department of government, and schools for the education of girls springing up in many of the large cities.

In line with her policy of adopting what is best from foreign countries, the high commissioners have been sent abroad to study the science of modern government, and upon their return it is expected that the draft of a constitutional form of government, which has been under process of formation for the past two years, will be speedily concluded.

An even more significant indication of the Government's persuasive policy has been shown by the Empress Dowager in encouraging financially the establishment of the Union Medical College in Peking, which is but one department of a union educational institution in North China participated in by all the Protestant mission societies, namely, Church of England, London mission, Methodist Episcopal mission, American board mission and Presbyterian mission. At the opening ceremony, which took place Feb. 12 last, she sent as her special representative his Excellency Na Tung, generalissimo of Peking, who was honorary chairman of the occasion.

Every official board was represented among the twenty or thirty high Chinese officials who were present, and Wu Ting Fang was doubtless responsible for the presence of all the high officials on the board of punishment.

Among the list of distinguished Chinese we mention the following: Prince Pu Lun, Junghing, president of the board of education; Sun Shou, president of the board of war; General Chian, Lien Fang and Tong Shao, the Wei Wu Pu (foreign office); Wu Ting Fang and Hu Yi Fen, board of punishment, and Sun Chia Nai, the first president of the board of education.

For the first time in Chinese history imperial recognition was unstintingly given to missionary enterprise, and fully half the number of the high officials present drove to the hospital in their own foreign carriages. The latter fact is not without significance, when we reflect that only two or three years ago one of these same officials was reprimanded by the Empress Dowager for using a means of conveyance that was unknown to his ancestors—Kansas City Times.

#### POLITICAL BOYCOTT

English Tradesmen Persecuted for  
Voting for Liberals.

London, April 22.—Since the general election, which resulted in such a sweeping Liberal victory, numerous instances have occurred of small tradesmen being boycotted by their rich patrons because they dared to vote for Liberal candidates. A typical case has just come to light in the town of Warminster, East Dorsetshire. A fishmonger there named Churchill, assuming that as a freeborn Englishman he had the right to exercise his own judgment in political matters, worked and voted for the Liberal candidate, and had the satisfaction of seeing him elected. A few days afterwards he received a letter from one of his best customers, Mrs. Radcliffe, stating that she had decided to get her fish elsewhere, her reason being summed up in the concluding sentence of her letter, "It has got to a serious pitch now, and Conservatives must hold together and support each other."

The loss of her patronage was a serious matter for the fishmonger. He wrote the haughty dame a respectful letter, asking her to reconsider her decision, and calling attention to the fact that he had served her household for many years to her entire satisfaction. "You are not only doing me injury by stopping your trade with me," he said, "but also my wife, who is so ill that I want all the trade and work I can get to be able to get the nourishment she requires."

That did not touch Mrs. Radcliffe. She was prepared to make any sacrifice of others to the Tory cause. She condescended to acknowledge that she had always found the poor fishmonger "civil and obliging," but as to reconsidering her decision, and helping him to make a living for his sick wife, "why should I do so as you not only voted, but worked hard, for a man who has bound himself to increase the taxation on landowners, and to do his best to destroy with the church I like to attend?"

As the instance is by no means isolated one, the publication of the correspondence has aroused much indignation against those who employ such tactics. Boycotting is the last thing that is likely to rehabilitate Toryism in the eyes of a country which has so unmistakably shown its preference for Liberalism. More votes will be lost than can possibly be gained by it. But in individual cases, such as that of the fishmonger, it causes great hardship and suffering, and it is probable that a bill will be introduced in Parliament which will enable the victims to obtain legal redress.

The Prince of Palermo desires the greater part of the benefit of the sale of opium in the north of Sicily. It is a government monopoly, and brings a cent a pound, and is gathered in the mountains in felt-covered baskets and widely sold in cities for refrigerating purposes.

#### IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

Women Obtain Mrs. Pinkham's  
Advice and Help.

She Has Guided Thousands to Health.  
Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Mrs. Fred Seydel.



It is a great satisfaction for a woman to feel that she can write to another telling her the most private and confidential details about her illness and know that her letter will be seen by a woman only.

Many thousands of cases of female diseases come before Mrs. Pinkham every year, some personally, others by mail. Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her decease she has been advising sick women free of charge.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence of women, and every testimonial letter published is done so with the written consent or request of the writer, in order that other sick women may be benefited as she has been.

Mrs. Fred Seydel, of 412 North 54th Street, West Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"Over a year ago I wrote you a letter asking advice, as I had female illness and could not carry a child to maturity. I received your kind letter of instructions and followed your advice. I am not only a well woman in consequence, but I have been able to have a child. I wish every suffering woman in the land would write you for advice, as you have done so much for me."

Just as surely as Mrs. Seydel was cured, will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman suffering from any form of female illness.

If you are sick, write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free and always helpful.

## The Patent Still and Its Dangers!

It's a startling fact! About 70 per cent. of what is now sold as "Fine Old Scotch" is but a cheap fiery Grain Spirit made by the Patent Still, a machine invented by Eneas Coffey to distil alcohol from any saccharine substance, diseased or damaged corn, by-chemical refuse or the dregs of sugar refineries, and thus to produce what is alleged to be pure Scotch Whisky at about one-third the cost of the Genuine Article. No wonder it works havoc with head and liver, and is said to be the chief cause of the alarming increase in insanity.

## Genuine Scotch Whisky

is made in the old-style Pot Still from all-pure malted Scotch Barley, home-grown, washed by the moss-waters of the Highlands, and kiln-dried with peat.

## "STRATHMILL"

## "Spey Royal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES

are the oldest and choicest Genuine All-pure Malt Whiskies procurable.

#### Look at the Labels

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On sale at all first-class hotels, buffets and bars.

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Purveyors of Wines and Spirits to H.M. the King.

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ASK FOR  
**Labatt's**  
(LONDON)  
**INDIA PALE ALE**  
The barley and hops used are the finest that money can secure. It is a prime favorite.  
10 MEDALS—12 DIPLOMAS.

Health is an investment that always pays.

**Cowan's Perfection Cocoa**  
(Maple Leaf Label)  
Promotes digestion and insures health. Absolutely pure and very economical.  
The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto

Opportunity to Visit California.  
Do not let this go by. Very low rates will be in effect via Grand Trunk Railway, good going April 24 to May 5. Returning until July 31, and good going June 24 to July 7. Returning Sept. 15. Choice of any direct route going and returning, and certain stop-over-privileges allowed. Call on agents for full particulars, or address J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Room 208, Union Station, Toronto, 4a.

Only \$9.00 to New York and Return  
On Lehigh Valley Railroad, special New York excursion, from Suspension Bridge, Friday, April 27. Tickets good ten days. Good going and return. Trains leaving Suspension Bridge at 2:50 and 7:15 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. For tickets, Pullmans, maps, etc., call on or write Robt S. Lewis, passenger agent, L. V. R., 10 King street east, Toronto.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**  
\$71.75  
**To California and Return**  
Good going April 24 to May 5; return limit, July 31. And  
\$73.75  
Good going June 24 to July 7; return limit, Sept. 15. Account National Educational Convention, San Francisco.

Choice of any direct route going and returning, and certain stop-over-privileges allowed.  
For tickets and information call on E. DE LA HOOKE, city passenger and ticket agent; E. RUSE, depot ticket agent; or address J. D. McDONALD, D.P.A., Room 208, Union Station, Toronto.

**THE WABASH SYSTEM.**  
Special excursions to Old Mexico and California, from April 25 to May 5. Round trip tickets will be on sale at single first class fare from all stations to City of Mexico, good to return until July 31, 1906. Through sleeper from Chicago and St. Louis to Mexico City. Imperial Council Nobles of Mystic Shrine, Los Angeles, Cal., May 7 to 11. Canadian Nobles have selected the Wabash as their official route for the Imperial Potentate's special train, leaving Toronto April 29. Every comfort will be provided, equal to the best hotels, or your own private home. The days and nights pass only too quietly while passing over the great Wabash line. Round trip tickets at about single fare, good to return until July 31. Full particulars from any railroad agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

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**MAGIC BAKING POWDER**  
**INSURES PURE FOOD.**  
E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED  
TORONTO, ONT.

## A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(Corrected to date.)  
MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL  
SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND  
TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—4 a.m., a.m., 11 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 6:35 p.m., 10 p.m.  
Arrive from the west—12:15 p.m., 11:10 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—12:20 p.m., a.m., 8:10 p.m., 11:20 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 6:55 p.m. (Eastern I). The trains leaving at 8:10 a.m. stop at all stations. The 11:20 a.m. local, and the 11:20 a.m. at p.m. express, have through for Toronto. The Eastern Flyer p.m. stops only at Ingersoll, Wood Brantford and Hamilton, and Toronto.

Depart for the west—4:15 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 11:32 a.m., 1 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. stop at all stations. The 4:15 a.m. and 8 p.m. express, run to Chicago without change. The a.m. express amalgamates with the 11:25 express at Port Huron.

LONDON AND WINNIPEG.  
Arrive—10:30 a.m., 4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer, stops only at Chatham and Glencoe), 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m. (International Flyer, stops only at Glencoe and Chatham).

#### STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:55 p.m.

Depart—6:20 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 6 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus \* run daily.

Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east—11:30 a.m., p.m., 11:20 p.m. From the west—6 a.m., 5:20 p.m., 5:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—5:05 a.m., 8:40 a.m., 6:25 p.m. For the west—11:35 a.m., 8:10 p.m., 11:20 p.m.

\*From Chatham only.

\*Runs only to Chatham.

### NICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 10:25 p.m.

### LEVEE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Arrive—4:45 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 2 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 10 p.m.

From Walkerville.

Depart—5:45 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 4 p.m., 6:40 p.m.

\*To Walkerville, without change.

\*To St. Thomas only.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

C. P. R. Upper  
Lake Steamships

S.S. Manitoba will make the first sailing this season, leaving Owen Sound for Fort William.

## Saturday, April 21

Followed by the Alberta on Thursday next and the Athabasca on Thursday, after which regular service will be maintained. Until the Steamer "Manitoba" is put in running, the connecting train for the boats leaves Toronto at 8:55 a.m.

Full information a local office.

W. E. Wilson, local agent, 111

J. Houston, C.P.R. agent, 111

or write to B. Foster, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto, Phone 12

## Michigan Central

The Niagara Falls Route.