

PLACING NEW BOUNDARY POSTS

How Division Between U. S.
and Canada Is Marked Off.

THIEVES WHO STRADDLE LINE

Must Smuggling from the Dominion
and Cattle Run from the
American Side.

Ottawa, April 26.—The boundary between the United States and Canada is being carefully marked. A band of surveyors, representing both countries is going over it, running new lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific and putting up brass posts to mark them. I have been upon the line several times during my travels in Canada.

At the town of Laurier, in British Columbia, I found the depot built on both sides of the boundary. There was a mark drawn diagonally across the platform, on one side of which was painted in red an enormous American eagle with the words "United States" below it, and on the other side Canada and a picture of the maple leaf. I planted one of my feet on the eagle and the other on the leaf and stood for a time beside the division, which separates John Bull's American possessions from those of Uncle Sam. Looking to the south I could, in my imagination, see the Rockies rolling on toward for thousands of miles to the Mexican boundary and at the north the mountains of Canada and the snow and ice of British America extending almost to the pole.

In company with C. E. Stone, the general passenger agent of the Great Northern Railroad, who was with me, I walked eastward a few steps to look at one of the brass posts which had just been put up to mark the boundary. The posts are only a few miles apart and they are being put up along the whole line, with the exception of the great lakes, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Puget Sound. As I stood beside the post I reached up my shoulder. It is, I judge, about five feet high, eight inches thick at the bottom, tapering to four inches thick at the top, where it ends in a little pyramid, as sharp as that which caps the Washington monument. The post is made of brass or copper plates soldered together, and so set in a bedding of cement that it looks like solid metal. Indeed, I did not know it was hollow until I tapped it with my knife.

Line Marked by Posts.

One side of this post bore the word "Canada" in raised letters, and the opposite side "The United States." On another side was the inscription: "Treaty of 1846. Line established 1857 and 1861. Surveyed and marked 1892-1901."

Standing at the post I could look for several miles east or west through a wide road which had been cut along each side of the boundary right through the forest. I am told that such marking has been done all along the line. I understand that the boundary posts along the eastern end of the line are in bad condition, and that they are being replaced by posts of copper and granite. The original ones between Quebec and Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, were made of iron. They were put up about 50 years ago, but the frost and thaws have displaced many of them and thrown others out of perpendicular. Some of these posts have been moved. The surveyors who have been going over the line during the past year found two of the posts on the northern end of Lake Champlain missing. One was 60 feet away from the line, and it had probably been carried there by an ice shove when the water was unusually high. Some of these posts stood near roads and they had dropped over into the gutters. Many were brown with rust and surrounded with weeds. The most of these have been reset or replaced with granite pillars, so built that they will resist the ravages of time.

There is a custom house at Laurier, and our baggage was examined by the United States officers as soon as we crossed over. There are three places where towns situated here and there along the line, and there are in some places what are known as boundary stores, half on one side and half on the other. Such stores were common in the past but now, one-half of a building for instance, might be in the province of Quebec, and the other half in the State of Vermont. Behind one counter were shelves of American goods and behind the other great stores of Canadian wares. The customer paid his money and took his choice, and the tariff laws were about as little regarded as are those of Moses in a mining camp.

Boundary Stores Lays Over.

Such stores were also desirable resorts for criminals, who, standing on one side of the room, could snap their fingers at the officers on the other side, and refuse to be arrested without a requisition.

Our boundary with Canada winds in and out at all sorts of angles for the first thousand miles or so from the Atlantic. It begins at the ocean and crooks and turns around Maine, keeping pretty well away from the St. Lawrence until it touches that river at the northeastern edge of New York. It runs with the river to Lake Ontario and then winds its way through the middle of the great lakes until it reaches the land again at the northeastern end of Minnesota on Lake Superior. From here it winds a little through the Rainy River country to the Lake of the Woods and then takes an almost straight shoot across the prairies and the Rockies to Puget Sound. We almost had a fight at one time over Puget Sound, the British claiming the Island of San Juan, which was afterward, by arbitration, awarded to us. Just how long the whole boundary line is I do not know, but it

must be considerably more than 3,000 miles.

Two of the great offenses committed on both sides of the boundary in the west are smuggling and cattle rustling. The pastures of Canada are better than those of the United States, and the American ranchmen frequently drive their stock across the boundary to feed on Canada's grass. Such depredations are carefully watched by the mounted police. They patrol the international line weekly and arrest such cowboys as have their stock on the wrong side. They say that all stock that comes into Canada pays duty, and they carefully examine all cattle brought in for tuberculosis, Texas fever, and other diseases.

In the past there was a great deal of smuggling of Chinese through Canada into the United States, and some of this goes on today. There are numerous trails through the mountains of British Columbia, and if the Chinese can escape paying the duty which is now charged by Canada on each celestial immigrant they are liable to find their way into our country.

Such Opium Smuggling.

Opium smuggling is another crime frequently perpetrated. The opium is said to be prepared at Victoria and carried across in small packages. The duty is very high and it does not take many pounds to bring a profit to the smuggler of a thousand dollars. Our customs officers are on the watch for such contraband, and the Canadian Government does all it can to help them. There are custom houses at all boundary points, and an American consul is stationed at almost every town of size.

Nevertheless there is a great deal of smuggling from Canada into the United States. I have bought goods in Ottawa and have had the merchant tell me that they could send anything over to me free of duty at any time I chose to order it. A lady friend of mine examined a fine fur cloak in Quebec the other day. The price was several hundred dollars, and she told the merchant she could not afford to take it and pay the duty. He replied that she need not worry about that, and that he would deliver it to her home in New York duty free or any day she chose to name.

It is said that Europe is like an armed camp. Its every country has fortifications at the places where it could most easily be attacked by its neighbors and enormous military establishments are kept up with a view to possible wars. This line of 3,000 miles or more between Canada and the United States is practically free from military defenses. There is a great fort at Quebec, with old guns, and a few soldiers. There is a coaling station at Esquimaux in British Columbia, which until last year was garrisoned by British troops, but which is now held entirely by Canadians. The British, in fact, have withdrawn their forces from Canada, and from now on the Canadians will handle their own military establishments throughout the country.

Canada has practically no defenses along the land boundary to speak of, and it is the same with the United States. According to our treaty neither country can keep more than one naval vessel at the great lakes, and this is more for police duties than for national protection. Neither country is afraid of the other, neither keeps a large military force, and the relations which now prevail there is no doubt always prevailed between the two lead to the belief that we will always have international peace.

The Canadians of the west are more in sympathy with the Americans than those of the east. Indeed, I understand there is an old Tory element there that lies awake nights trying to find excuses for rubbing the international hate the wrong way. This element is opposed to all things American. It wants a tariff wall higher than the Tower of Babel between the countries and would like to keep out Uncle Sam's nephews and nieces.—Frank G. Carter, special correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald.

HARRIMAN BREAKS RECORD

Special Clips Ten Hours Off Frisco-Chicago Time.

New York, April 27.—E. H. Harriman's special established a new record for the run between Chicago and San Francisco. His train, consisting of a locomotive, his private car and a baggage car and two heavy coaches hauled for ballast, did the trip in 62 hours, approximately. The previous record was very close to 72 hours. Union Pacific officials did not have the exact time of their performance in minutes yesterday, but they were so precise with them for comparison; but they said that Mr. Harriman's nephew had figured it out that the record must have been beaten by ten hours.

Mr. Harriman left the city at 7:55 on Thursday morning and completed the journey from ocean to ocean in 37 hours. A report that the earthquake trend was along the line of the Southern Pacific just west of his desire to reach the coast. The first part of the journey was made in a 25-hour train to Chicago over the Pennsylvania. The remainder was over the Chicago Great Western and Redwood Company lines of the Union Pacific system. From Chicago the special train had a clear track and pilots were run ahead of it part of the way.

Some railroad men considered the time made by the special very hazardous for Mr. Harriman and his crew, since it showed that the train must have traveled with great speed over the last 100 miles of the trip, where the road had been more or less damaged.

\$30,000 K-nora Fire.

Kenora, Ont., April 26.—The reduction works of the Dominion Gold Mining and Reduction Company were totally destroyed by fire today, the loss being about \$30,000, upon which there is no insurance.

It contained a 20-stamp cyanide and chlorination plant, but in recent years it was but little used.

The origin of the fire is a complete mystery. The property was damaged by a loan to the extent of \$20,000, when it was constructed, but it never was a paying concern.

Dawie Very Ill.
Chicago, April 26.—John Alexander Dawie is said to be suffering from myocarditis, or inflammation of the heart, and his condition is considered grave.

Mrs. Dawie visited Dawie at the Auditorium today. They held a long conversation.

CITY OF SAN JOSE ALMOST DESTROYED

5,000 Were Made Destitute and
\$8,000,000 Damage Done
to Buildings.

San Jose, Cal., April 26.—(Delayed.)

At 5:12 o'clock on the morning of April 18 the city of San Jose was practically destroyed in the business center, and more than one-half of the homes in the residence section were so damaged or destroyed that repairing will be beyond question. The property loss is more than \$8,000,000. Five thousand persons were rendered destitute and many rich and prosperous mercantile firms were reduced to beggary.

The handsome and massive brick building of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick, costing more than \$150,000, situated at Santa Clara and Ninth streets, was a ruin. Two blocks away, the San Jose high school, a five-story dwelling of brick and stone, erected at a cost of \$80,000, was a pile of debris, from the top of which flamed in the air a great American flag, which had formerly hung from the front wall of the assembly room at the top of the building. Further north, the Grant school, a wooden structure, capable of accommodating 1,500 pupils, was sent to the ground, a twisted and broken ruin.

It was along First, Second, Third, Market, Santa Clara and Fernandez streets that the greatest ruin was wrought. Here building after building had come toppling to the ground, and three, four and five story structures of brick, stone and iron, that had been the pride of San Jose, lay jumbled piles of debris.

In the Phelan building, at First and Post streets, Dr. De Crow, a pioneer dentist of San Jose, lost his life. His wife and another woman, Mrs. Ellen Stone, were taken from the wreck of the building barely alive.

At Santa Clara and Lightstone streets, the three-story building of the Elks was demolished, and the adjoining building on Lightstone, occupied by the San Jose Mercury, was badly wrecked.

In the wreck of the Hotel Costa Ave dead bodies were found, and seven guests were taken out seriously injured. The Martin, Liberty and Louise buildings, occupied by offices and stores, were wrecked by the shock and then the wreckage was burned by fire.

The St. James' Hotel, one of the most costly structures in the city, was saved as to the main building, but the annex, a four-story building of brick, terra cotta and stone, was so badly damaged that it had to be torn down. The Vendome Hotel, now being occupied by the city, was saved, and Thos. O'Toole, one of the wealthiest and best known cattlemen in the west, was crushed to death in his bed. The Hotel Menlo was destroyed, but the 40 guests escaped.

Monterey, in Vine street, was thrown off its foundation, and an instant later caught fire, and seven guests were roasted to death in the ruins. The other fatalities in the city proper make the total of deaths nineteen.

The destitute and homeless, not only of San Jose, but several thousand from the more heavily stricken city of San Francisco, are being fed and cared for, and more than 100,000 are rounding towns. The work of removing the giant piles of debris from the streets is going on in a systematic manner.

The smallest inhabited island in the world is that on which the Eddystone lighthouse stands, for at low water it is only 20 feet in diameter. At high water the base of the lighthouse, which has a diameter of only a little over 25 feet, is completely submerged.

THREE FACTS
For Sick Women
To Consider.

First.—That almost every operation in our hospitals performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of such symptoms as backache, irregular and painful periods, displacements of the female organs, pain in the back, burning sensation in the stomach, bearing-down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

Second.—The medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can.

For thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, curing backache, nervousness, kidney troubles, inflammation of the female organs, weakness and displacements, regulating the periods perfectly and overcoming their pains. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing for childbirth and the change of life.

Third.—The great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women.—Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised.—Mrs. Pinkham is 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. Out of the vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely, any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Smallman & Ingram

THE WEATHER TODAY
Fair.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

Plaid Ribbons

Special at 19c Yard

This special purchase of Plaid Silk Ribbons just recently arrived from Switzerland.

Six different color combinations to choose from. Width is 4 inches.

Make attractive sashes, hair ribbons and millinery trimmings. Special at yard....19c

New Panamas and Wool Taffetas

These came from Paris and have all that peculiar beauty of color and tone that French-dyed stuffs possess.

THE PANAMAS

are very handsome fabrics for summer or late spring dresses. And, by the way, Panamas are now almost in first place among the fashionable dress fabrics. Strong, yet light-weight, weave. Like a canvas cloth, only threads are tighter and more closely woven. Choice of light and celium Navy, reseda, olive, hunters' green, pearl gray, Alice blue, petunia, rose and that rich shade of red called American Beauty. Excellent value at yard.....\$1.00

You don't know what a good stuff you're missing if you haven't examined this

WOOL TAFFETA

A very high-grade cloth. Sturdy and strong, but light in weight. Rain won't spoil it and the dust shakes out readily. Alice blue, light navy, purple, petunia, rose, American Beauty red, pearl gray, hunters' green, dark olive and reseda. Yard.....85c

Buy the Young Miss a Parasol

Your charming young daughter will want a pretty new parasol this summer, same as you do.

If you doubt it, just let her clap her eyes on these dainty styles and, well—she won't be easily persuaded to take No for an answer.

These Children's 25c Parasols are exceptional values. To the best of our knowledge they are generally sold for 40c each. But we want to please the youngsters and will sell this lot at 25c each. They have fancy covers of checked gingham with a three-inch frill. Pink, red, mauve and blue. Each.....25c

Pretty Cotton Parasols at 75c and 85c. Daintily trimmed with frills, lace and baby ribbon. White, pink, red, blue, and combinations of white and blue, white and pink. Tassels to match. 75c and 85c. Fine values at.....

Smart little Silk Parasols, \$1.00. Prettily frilled. White, pale blue, red and pink. Enamelled sticks.

Louise Silk Parasols at \$1.50. These are little beauties. Best English frames. Fancy carved handles. White, pale blue, pink, red and navy. Excellent value at.....\$1.50

Have You Read

the May Designer? It's a very interesting and practical number. Get a copy at the Pattern Counter.....10c
Better still, a year's subscription.....50c

Galaxy of Bargains New Tailored Suits

Reason why two leading manufacturers should sell us these brand new tailored suits away below usual figures would make interesting reading, no doubt. But we'll forego the pleasure of telling it and plunge right into the MEAT OF THE OFFER at once:

FIRST—These Suits Are Designed in the Latest styles. More jaunty Eton jackets than others; though there are numbers of pony and tight-fitting modes, too. Some with natty vest effects. Full length and fashionable ¾ length sleeves. Latter predominate. Skirts are nearly all the favorite circular, or circular effects.

SECOND—Materials Are Most Fashionable. Panamas, worsteds, tweeds, homespun, serges, woolen crashe and broadcloths.

THIRD—Trimnings Are Pretty Braids, Silks, cloth and fancy gilt buttons, etc.

FOURTH—Colors Are the Much Wanted Light and dark grays, navy, fawn, olive and myrtle.

FIFTH—The Values Are Extraordinary. Just a few examples to prove it:

\$25.00 Suits for \$16.75	\$30.00 Suits for \$21.00
\$20.00 Suits for \$14.50	\$18.00 Suits for \$12.50
\$21.00 Suits for \$15.00	\$14.00 Suits for \$10.00
\$12.50 Suits for \$8.50	

On sale now. See display in center window.

New Curtain Muslins

Although this shipment was somewhat late in arriving, still, it is in time for the great majority of our customers to choose new window drapes before completing the spring renovating process.

A large choice of carefully-selected designs.

Qualities are high grade. Goods were bought from one of the best manufacturers in Great Britain.

Prices are very moderate. 12½c to 30c yd.

Dainty Spotted and Figured Muslins, Indeed

These are so dainty that they are selling readily for waists. Many new designs. One edge of these goods is overstitched, which gives a neat finish and relieves the housekeeper of the trouble of hiding the selvage edge; 38 inches wide. Yard.....15c and 20c

Fine Quality Muslins

45 inches wide. Combinations of stripes and small figured designs. Bedroom and sash curtains. Also make chic waists. Fine quality; at a yard.....30c

Scotch Lappet Muslins

With border on either side, 30 in. or 48 in. Just the thing for bedroom or kitchen curtains and all kinds of sash curtains. Merely, a yard.....12½c and 15c

Broche Muslins

These are very popular; 48 inches wide; white and ecru. Very effective designs for various kinds of curtains, bedspreads, screen fillings, etc. Just a yard.....20c

White Muslin Frilling

Overlooked stitched edge. Very serviceable, frilling all ready to sew on; 3 inches wide, 7 1-2c; 4 in. at 8c; 5 in. at 8 1-2c

Colored Moresque

Muslin—Dainty and Effective, blue, pink and gold. Very handsome for bedroom curtains. 30 IN. WIDE, in small designs.....15c
Per yard.....

30 IN. WIDE, in Lappet Muslins. Something new. Small and neat patterns. Per yard.....20c

48 IN. WIDE, in very striking designs. Per yard.....22c and 25c

Muslin Frilling With

Colored Overworked Edges, 2-1-2 and 3 inches wide. Colors to match. Moresque styles. Per yard.....10c
but.....

DRAPERY DEPT. SECOND FLOOR.

Housemaids' Gloves

Just the articles to wear on the hands and protect them from the knocks and dirt of housecleaning time. Use them for sweeping, dusting, cleaning stoves and general household work. Also gardening. Made of good-wearing Canton flannel. With cuff. Wash them when dirty. Only, per.....12c

CHAMOIS LEATHER GLOVES

Washable also. Pair.....25c

GLOVINE—THE GREAT

GLOVE CLEANER. Also cleans silks, velvets, white shoes, etc., beautifully. Scarcely any odor. Bottle.....25c

New Arrivals at Lace Department

"Baby Irish" creations are enjoying a demand closely akin to a craze in the large fashion centers.

If you desire to be right in style, select Baby Irish originations.

And if you want to see the latest ideas, come and inspect these new arrivals.

Oh! such dainty Insertions are created by combining Baby Irish lace with fine, sheer Swiss muslin. Prices are very reasonable. A pretty little insertion for 18c yard. The most beautiful one costs 65c yard. Several prices in between.

Embroideries to match—priced from, yd.....25c to 75c

Handsome Allovers, combinations of Swiss Muslin and Baby Irish, yd.....\$1.65 to 2.00

Linen and Baby Irish, per yd.....\$2.50

Embroidered Muslin for Waists. Exquisite combinations of blind and eyelet embroidery, yard.....\$1.00
Same in Linen, yard.....\$1.35

5 YARD SKIRT LENGTHS

Handsome creations of muslin with eyelet and blind embroidery, hemstitched at bottom. Per length.....\$4.50, 5.00
Same design with buttonhole edge.....\$4.00 to 6.00

An elegant combination of Swiss muslin and Baby Irish, with buttonhole edge. Costs per skirt length.....\$13.50

All skirt lengths have included enough embroidery edging to trim a waist as well.

New Lot of Paris Veilings to show you. See them, sure.

Three Enticing Values in White Lawn Waists

These are decidedly attractive styles, and should please the summer girl.

Quality of lawn is good, and they are neatly made and finished.

If we read price tickets aright, they say: "Rapid sellers." THE FIRST STYLE shows a front prettily trimmed with hemstitched tucks. Large full sleeves with tucked cuffs. This is only.....69c

SECOND displays a front of a combination of tucks and dainty embroidery insertion. Buttoned cuffs. Very good value at.....75c

THIRD has both small and large tucks and three rows of embroidery insertion in front. Deep cuffs are also tucked. Tucked back. Fine buying at.....89c

Pretty New Nainsook Gown

This is another new style added this week to our already large collection of white gowns.

It is made of excellent quality nainsook. Marguerite style. Low neck with beading, baby ribbon ties and narrow edging of lace. Pretty lace yoke. Good, full sizes. Pleasantly priced at.....\$1.50

Smallman & Ingram

149, 151, 153 and 155
Dundas Street

It is suggested that for the proper sanitation of the tropics for the needs of white men it will be necessary to begin by training the native children in the elements of sanitary science, applicable to their environments. At one time the London zoo had a standing offer of \$5,000 for a good adult male giraffe. Not only are the animals scarce in Africa, but the fighting as the men. At Nankin, in

work of transporting them over sea is the despair of every wild beast importer. And even when after infinite solicitude and care they are safely landed in New York, Hamburg or London, they are art to die like flowers. Women in China have the privilege of fighting in the wars. In the rebellion of 1850 the women did as much as the men. At Nankin, in

Switzerland's exports of machinery and implements in 1904 are valued at about \$9,500,000. Electrical machinery and machines used for weaving, knitting and embroidering were the principal items. As this little country has no iron or coal, but must import the heavy materials by railroads, the exportation of machinery speaks well for its industrial skill.

Piles
to prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturer has generously donated a large quantity of the ointment to the daily press and ask your neighbor, how what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if you are not cured. Also a box, at all dealers of KEMMELSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment