THE ERUPTIONS OF VESUVIUS

The Famous Volcano Has Many Times Devastated and Destroyed Since A. D. 79.

It was in the year 63 of the Christian era that Vesuvius first begun to show signs of unrest. In that year a violent earthquake occurred in the Vesuvian district, destroying a considerable portion of Pompeii and Herculaneum. This disaster is graphically described by Seneca. A year later a second earthquake inflicted considerable damage in the city of Naples, destroying, according to tradition, the theater in which the Emperor Nero was at the time singing.

For the next thirteen years the volcano seemed to be collecting its forces for the supreme effort of 79, when Pompeii and Herculaneum were completely destroyed, together with seven other smaller places in the vicinity. This catastrophe is described in two letters by Pliny the Younger, these letters being the most comprehensive and accurate accounts in existence.

Pliny makes no mention of a discharge of lava at that time, and scientists incline to the opinion that the material deposited over the cities destroyed was of a fragmentary character, and that the melted rock which has been given forth in modern time, was then entirely absent. Authorities differ as to the number of lives lost at that time, but the consensus of opinion seems to point to nine-tenths of the total population of Pompeii alone, estimated at 20,000 souls.

This eruption completely changed the outline of the mountain, but half of the walls of the ancient crater remaining, the south and west having been blown away or crumbled.

The next recorded outbreak after that of 79 occurred in the year 203, described as a great conflagration, in 472, an eruption of great violence destroyed the villages which had been built on the sites of the buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. During the next 600 years but three eruptions of note are recorded, these coming in 512, 685 and 993. In 1036 another eruption occured which was marked by the first lava flow of historic times.

Eruptions took place in 1049, 1138 and 1139, after which last named date no disturbance of importance occurred until 1538, in which year the Monte Nuovo, an independent crater, was thrown up.

One of the most important and destructive eruptions on record was that of 1631. The villages at Torre del Graco, Resina, Grantello, and Portici were either wholly or partly destroyed at this time, and it is said that 18,000 persons perished. In the year 1676 a perpendicular stream of lava was thrown into the air, and during the next twenty years frequent disturbances were recorded, that of 1694 being particularly violent.

In 1707 an immense quantity of ashes was discharged by the volcano, enveloping the city of Naples in complete darkness and causing the greatest terror among the inhabitants. Thirty years later a stream of lava a mile in width, and containing upward of 300,000,000 cubic feet, was cast off. Ashes and mephitic vapor destructive to life were emitted also at this time. During an outbreak in 1760 lava flowed from new cones formed on the sides of the mountain, these cones remaining to this day. In 1776 and 1779 Vesuvius kept the inhabitants of the vicinity in a constant state of terror, the erupton of the first mentioned year being of unusual magnitude. In Naples, a mob of fear-stricken people set fire to the cardinal's gate because he refused to bring out the relics of St. Janurius to appease the belching monster.

An even more violent manifestation of the mountain's power came in 1779, several streams of lava flowing from the center, while ashes and poisonous vapors were given off in large quantities, destroying animal and vegetable life. An extraordinary feature of this outbreak was the rising of what is described by eye-witnesses as a column of liquid fire to a height estimated as three times that of the mountain.

In February, 1793 an appalling outbreak began which lasted until midsummer of the following year. A vast stream of molten lava flowed from the crater to the sea, cutting in two the town of Torre del Greco.

No eruptions of importance occurred again until 1822, in October of which year began a violent outbreak accompanied by an emission of lava, ashes, cinders and vapor, the latter condensing into rain, which flooded a part of the country round. The shape and appearance of the crater was considerably altered by this eruption, the summit of the eruptive cone being reduced some 600 feet and the crater increased in circumference and depth.

Minor eruptions marked the years 1828 and 1831, while in 1834 a stream of lava nine miles in length issued from the volcano, destroying the village of Caposecco, but four houses out of 500 remaining unharmed. On this occasion, one stream of lava flowed in the direction of Pompeii, threatening that ancient city with another interment, but the activity ceased in time to save the victim of the mountain's earlier wrath.

Since 1834 eruptions have been so numerous that the mountain may be said to be in a constant state of "restless tranquility," broken by intervals of great activity. In 1850, a stream of lava a mile and a half wide threatened the total destruction of the populous villages lying on one side of the mountain. This ended the century of the mountain's greatest recorded activity, emissions of lava, ashes, mud and vapors having occurred at frequent intervals during the years between 1751 and 1850.

In 1855, 1858 and 1861 disturbances of considerable magnitude took place, with discharges of lava. From November, 1867, to the latter part of the following year, the mountain was always more or less active and lava flowed almost constantly.

From 1868 to 1871 Vesuvius rested, but in the latter year considerable lava was emitted. This period of activity reached its height during the latter part of April, 1872, an immense amount of lava, ashes and incandescent projectiles being given off. As one writer described the scene: "Vesuvius seemed to sweat fire." A party of incautious tourists became lost on the mountain and several perished in the lava flow. The disturbance was accompanied by violent thunder and rumblings, and by a remarkable display of volcanic lightning. Property in the vicinity of the mountain suffered great damage, and the eruption, on the whole, ranks as among the most destructive and extensive on record.

The next occasion on which the mountain exhibited unusual disturbance was in 1878, and considerable activity was continued until the year 1887. In 1891 and again in 1895 eruptions of some moment took place, though not of the most violent class.

Earthquake shocks, often of great violence, have accompanied many of the disturbances of Mount Vesuvius, and have occasioned great loss of lives and property.

Nearly every eruption has to a greater or less extent changed the outline of the crater. New eruptive cones have been thrown up and old ones blown away, and the height of the summit increased or decreased by hundreds of feet in a short period.

Sometimes the cone towers above the outer rim of the crater, and again is far below the top of the walls. On many occasions, new craters and fissures have been opened on the sides of the mountain, sometimes near the summit, at others well down the slopes.

GETTING BACK AT THE SMUGGLERS

Good Tailors in Canadian Border Cities Reap Harvest

Experience of the Semi-ready Wardrobe in Windsor Is Commented on by the President of the Semi ready Company.

The following item was clipped from the Detroit News:

THIS IS TIT FOR TAT.

The Tailor Shop of Windsor Gets Back What the Shoe Stores Lose.

"The shoe manufacturers of Canada complain that their trade is injured at border points by private smuggling. On the other hand, the tailors of the United States have every reason to protest against the private importation of clothing like that sold in Windsor by the Semi-ready Wardrobe. F. T. Wickham, of the Semi-ready store, 23 Sandwich street west, in Windsor, says that their British worsted suits at $25 cannot be duplicated in Detroit at $35. The Canadians give the English woollen mills a preferential entry into their markets."

The president of the Semi-ready Company, in an interview, states:

"When an Ottawa merchant lost the agency for 'Semi-ready' in his city, he had to go to the United States to get another agency. He had to import garments and ask his customers to buy the suits and pay besides $5 customs duty, representing them to be 'just as good' as Semi-ready.

"This is all wrong. We want made-in-Canada competition. For that is the kind that helps.

"The Semi-ready tailoring is competing with the best custom tailoring houses of the United States in New York.

"Residents of the border cities come into Canada to buy clothes wherever there is a Semi-ready agency. The quotation from the Detroit News about our Windsor store bears this out.

"We want competition in Canada. We seek it. Not the spurious kind, where a maker just imitates Semi-ready advertising and puts a label on his clothes, but the competition which will help us to promote the newer methods of making good clothing for men. Semi-ready is practically a huge merchant tailoring establishment, where all the modern inventions are put into use for the correct tailoring of high-class cloths.

"The Semi-ready Wardrobe can get 500 different sizes and shapes of a simple sack suit made from one single pattern of cloth in the Semi-ready shops. The same store can have these suits made from 1,500 different patterns of tweeds, worsteds, serges or vicunas. Such is the infinite variety behind the 50 Semi-ready stores.

"There is no other establishment of its kind in Canada. We wish there was. Competition is what we want, but it must be honest competition—not the cheap imitation which ends with the selection of some fancy name, but which relies for success on the prestige of the Semi-ready."—Adv.

A Big Cobalt Deal.

Cobalt, April 9. — On Friday negotiations were finally completed for the sale of the Nova Scotia mine to a syndicate composed of James A. Ogilvie and J. A. Jacobs, of Montreal; Mr. Corrie, of Toronto; Mr. Clarkson, of Hamilton; A. F. McLaren, of Stratford, and Mr. Steindler, of New York.

The deed of sale has not been signed, as it hangs upon the determination of values of the ores yet to be made. The sum is in the neighborhood of $40,000.

The same company has bought the right to drain Peter's Lake and Cart Lake, and will begin operations on Cart Lake. The entire deal by which they acquired the mine and the two lakes will cost them $800,000.

Your Wisest Course

Is to heed a warning signal. If you are caught in the wet, get sore throat, neuralgia or muscular pain, don't wait for worse troubles.

Begin prompt treatment with Polson's Nerviline. It drives all trace of cold from the system, eases rheumatism and neuralgic pain, saves you from a lay-up in bed.

No 25c purchase can bring more comfort than a bottle of Polson's Nerviline; your druggist has it.

People have nothing to tell when they are willing to let you talk.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Many people who can't trust themselves expect others to do so.

WORMS DERANGE the whole system. Mother Graves Worm Exterminator deranges worms and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs 25 cents to try it and be convinced.

HUNTIN G IGERS WITH THE PRINCE

A Close Cordon of 400 Elephants Employed in the Nepal Drive.

Calcutta, April 10.—Wishing to see something of Jung's famous method of tiger driving, I went with three gentlemen of Mr. Girdlestone's party to the neighborhood of the jungle which was to be beaten an hour or so before the time fixed for the Prince's start from camp. Before we had gone half a mile, says a correspondent of the Indian Pioneer, we got a glimpse of the scale on which Maharajah conducts his operations.

For the purpose of this single beat upwards of forty huts had been constructed, only of boughs and leaves it is true, but still huts quite as substantial as those which the Taros in the Terai consider good enough for permanent habitation. These huts were built in a perfectly straight line about twenty yards apart, this line being in fact the chord of an arc, the arc itself formed by a close cordon of elephants.

By day for several previous days these huts, open towards the arc, had been occupied by groups of soldiers and skikaries who by the noise of their chatter and the clatter of their cooking and wood cutting quite deprived the tigers in the forest in front of them of any fancy for strolling that way; and by night these sentries had maintained huge fires between each hut, which fires had the same result of barring the way during the dark hours. In front of this line of huts a path about ten yards wide had been cleared of timber so as to permit the convenient approach of the Prince's elephants to the scene of action.

By this time the Prince and his party were beginning to arrive, so the Maharajah pushed forward to meet him, and we joined in behind. Now the plan of operations, which is indeed of the utmost simplicity, began to develop itself. The cordon of thirty or forty elephants which I formerly mentioned, and which marked one end of the arc or semi-circle of elephants, now extended themselves in line, directly the Prince's party had passed, so as to form the chord of the arc, as far as their number permitted. In the meanwhile, the Prince and Maharajah, with their followers, proceeded along the line of huts until they came to the last, where was the other extremity of the arc.

The elephants of our party (also perhaps thirty or forty in number) were then extended backward so as to join hands with the pad elephants which had sufficed to furnish, say, half the chord, and then the ring of elephants around the doomed tiger was complete. Three elephants only were exempted from forming links in this chain, those of the Prince, the Maharajah and Gen. Probyn. These were within the ring and free to go wherever desirable, all others to keep in their places in the circle so far as intervening trees would permit, and simply press convergently to the center. Strict directions were given that no one under any circumstances was to fire except the Prince. Even Jung Bahadur and Gen. Probyn would not fire unless in the case of the Prince's extreme peril. Then the ring of the elephants, every mahout pressing toward the same central point and the Prince and his two companies moving toward the same point, but within the ring, and a little in advance of our part of it, began to close in.

There were about 400 elephants employed. I should guess that at first there may have been on the average four yards between every two elephants. Allow six feet for the breadth of the elephant itself, and the circle may be roughly estimated, as a mile and a half round. Soon, however, the interval between the elephants dwindled, to three yards, two yards one yard. At last, except where the trunk of a tree interposed, the elephants were almost touching each other.

Before it had actually come to this a large herd of spotted deer, with two fine stags among them, had shown themselves at various points of the circle, seeking where to break through. At last, maddened by the shouting and crashing of branches as the elephants marched on and in utter desperation, one hind rushed between two elephants near me and the rest of the herd followed her. The passage of those timid creatures was quite enough to show me what ticklish cattle elephants are. A number of them backed out of the line and screamed, as much as if these poor scared deer had been so many ferocious tigers; and if a tiger had taken advantage of the momentary break in the circle he might have got off scot free.

The deer, however, had soon all passed, and the ring was again continuous. At this time a shot was heard. I could not see the Prince on account of some intervening underwood but it was, of course, he who had fired. Then came two shots in rapid succession, and the shouting of the mahouts redoubled; and the noise was indeed so alarming and stupefying to the birds within the circle that a black partridge actually flew and stunned itself against an elephant's head.

Then came a fourth shot. Still we pressed inward. Only now there was not room for all the elephants to keep in their places in the too narrow circle and a great number of pad elephants were jostled out of the front rank and had to keep in the second row. At first I cou'd not make the tiger out, but he moved, and then I saw the beautiful beast for an instant as he crept into thicker jungle.

And now the din became deafening, the trees were crashing as if a forest was being felled, the four or five hundred mahouts shouted like a whole army of stentors, and the elephants trumpeted and ran through their entire gamut of unearthly noises. Then came one, two, three shots, with perhaps a second between each, and then cheers told us that the tiger was dead. He was a very handsome and rather large one, nine feet nine inches in length. No one, of course, had hit him but the Prince, and he had given him three mortal wounds. The tiger was soon mounted on a pad elephant and dispatched toward camp.

SAILS 2,000,000 MILES

Veteran English Skipper Completes Seventy-First Voyage.

London, April 9. — Capt. Alexander Simpson, of the liner Moravian, has this week completed his seventy-first round voyage to Sydney, a record which, it is believed here, has no parallel in the mercantile marine.

Capt. Simpson computes he has sailed 2,000,000 miles, without a mishap under the flag of the same line, which he joined in 1865. He is a serious inquirer into the laws which govern ocean currents, and in order to obtain reliable data he has made it a practice for some time to throw overboard each day a bottle containing the record of his ship's position, and a request in several languages that the finder will return it to him with the date and name of the place at which it was found. Altogether, he has intrusted more than 4,000 of these bottles to the sea, and 720 have been returned.

Eight of them were found at a distance of more than 10,000 miles from the place where they were thrown into the sea, having been carried from the westward of Cape Hope to the Australian coast. The average speed was fifteen miles a day.

DR. HAMILTON IS CORRECT

He Proved Piles Are Caused by Constipation and Strong Cathartics.

Knowing the frequency with which people suffer from this ailment, Dr. Hamilton made an exhaustive study into the cause of piles.

He found that the lower part of the bowels is like a network of blood vessels, and if subjected to persistent pressure, a section will bulge out and form what is commonly known as piles.

The only effective mode of curing this trouble is the proper use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which can be taken before retiring. Next day will bring wonderful relief.

"I suffered up to about the limit of human endurance with piles," writes Miss Leuders, from Cornwall, Ont. "I was employed in a factory here but for a while had to give up work till I got better of this trouble. I read in the Montreal Herald, about Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and after using them for two weeks was cured. I can recommend these pills very highly; there are none better. They at once relieve and prevent a constipated condition of the bowels, and from my experience can be depended upon as a perfect safeguard against piles. Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut I am sure would be a benefit to every girl or woman."

Price, 25 cents per box or five boxes for $1.00. Sold by all druggists or sent direct to your home by mail, if price is forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., or Kingston, Ont.

Remarkable Test

Hyomei Has Been Known for Years and Is Guaranteed to Cure Catarrh

We have given Hyomei a most thorough and remarkable test.

The remedy has made so many cures that we have urged its use in the most chronic cases of catarrh.

Breathed for a few minutes four times a day, through an inhaler that comes with every outfit, it soothes the irritated mucous membrane of the nose, throat and lungs, kills the catarrhal germs, and restores complete health. Its healing, antiseptic fragrance penetrates to the most remote air passages, as no medicine taken into the stomach can possibly do. Immediate relief almost always follows the use of Hyomei, and great benefit is seen after a few days' treatment.

The complete Hyomei outfit costs only $1, and consists of an inhaler that can be carried in the pocket or purse, and will last a lifetime, a medicine dropper, and a bottle of Hyomei. If this is not sufficient for a complete cure, additional bottles of Hyomei can be obtained for 50 cents.

Compare this small expense with the fees charged by specialists.

If you cannot obtain Hyomei of your dealer, it will be forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Write today for consultation blank that will entitle you to services of our medical department without charge. The R. T. Booth Company, Hyomei Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

THREE TRYING TIMES IN A WOMAN'S LIFE

There are three periods of a woman's life when she is in need of the heart strengthening, nerve toning, blood enriching action of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

The first of these is when the young girl is entering the portals of womanhood. At this time she is very often pale, weak and nervous, and unless her health is built up and her system strengthened she may fall a prey to consumption or be a weak woman for life.

The second period is motherhood. The drain on the system is great and the exhausted nerve force and depleted blood require replenishing. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills supply the elements needed to do this.

The third period is "change of life" and this is the period when she is most liable to heart and nerve troubles.

A tremendous change is taking place in the system, and it is at this time many chronic diseases manifest themselves. Fortify the heart and nerve system by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and thus tide over this dangerous period. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to "change of life." I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, for I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box, three boxes for $1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Difference Between Expert and Unskilful Tea Blending

THE qualities of different teas prove that there is a distinct difference between expert Red Rose blending methods and the usual methods.

Several kinds of teas may be blended, but if unskilfully selected they will not combine to make a perfect blend; they will retain their original individual characteristics with their roughness and harshness emphasized.

Such tea is bitter, poorly flavored in the cup (and there is much of it in bulk and package form on the market). It emphasizes the result of inexperience, lack of knowledge of combining qualities of different teas, imperfect blending, poor selection, and the hundred and one other causes of poor tea.

But my expert Red Rose blenders select the right grades of strong, rich Indian teas and delicate fragrant Ceylon teas, and produce Red Rose Tea with entirely new characteristics—a tea with that "rich fruity flavor"—a tea so exquisitely different and better than any brand of Ceylon alone, that no one who once tries it ever goes back to Ceylon again.

Red Rose Tea is good Tea

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St. John, N.B., Toronto, Winnipeg

D & A CORSETS

Corsets that hold their shape and give ease with style

Pay what you dare pay for even a custom-made corset, and your money buys no more than if a fraction of it bought a D & A corset. Be your corset demands never so fastidious, never so hard to meet fully—the D & A corset will surely content your body and your purse,—why? you cannot know till you look at the corset itself,—how? you will know once you wear this made-for-you corset. Your best local store can show the D & A—if it doesn't, permit us to inform you which good store will.

D & A 215—Price $1.00
Others—$1.00 to $3.50

A-2

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used by particular people both young and old. Keeps the skin soft, clear and white.

No other Soap is just as Good. 034

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One block from Grand Central Depot and Subway and Elevated Stations.

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Telephones in all rooms.

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Rooms.....$1.50 per day and upward.
Rooms with baths.....$2.50 per day and upward.

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18,000 H. Power { EMPRESS OF BRITAIN / EMPRESS OF IRELAND } 14,500 TONS

ST. JOHN, N.B., TO LIVERPOOL.

L. Champlain...April 14 L. Erie.....April 28

For rates, sailings and all information, apply to any steamship or railway ticket agent.

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 30. Every comfort will be provided, equal to the best hotels, or your own private home. The days and nights pass only too quickly 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.

EXCURSIONS VIA THE PERE MARQUETTE

EASTER HOLIDAYS

Round trip first class tickets will be sold by ticket agents in Canada, good going April 12 to 16 inclusive, to all local stations in Canada, and to points on connecting lines, at rate of ONE FARE, ROUND TRIP. Good for return not later than April 17. Ask agents for particulars. 86c

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

SINGLE FARE for Easter.

Going April 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16; Returning until April 17.

Between all stations in Canada, also to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Detroit, Port Huron and Chicago. Reduced fares also in effect to St. Paul and Duluth, Minn.

For tickets and full information call on

E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent.
E. RUSE, Depot Ticket Agent.

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(Corrected to date.)

MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*4 a.m., 10:45 a.m., *11 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 6:35 p.m., *7:43 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:15 a.m., *3:20 a.m., *11:10 a.m., 1:25 p.m., *4:10 p.m., *6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:20 a.m., *3:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 8:10 a.m. and 2.05 p.m. stop at all stations. The 8:10 a.m. local, and the 11:20 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. expresses have through coach for Toronto. The Eastern Flyer at 6:55 p.m. stops only at Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford and Hamilton, and goes to Toronto.

Depart for the west—*4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:10 a.m., *11:32 a.m., 1:55 p.m., *8 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. trains stop at all stations. The 4:15 a.m., 11:32 a.m. and 8 p.m. expresses run through to Chicago without change. The 11:10 a.m. express amalgamates with the 11:32 express at Port Huron.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 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., 2:20 p.m., *7:50 p.m. (International Limited, 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., 2:50 p.m., 5 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—11:10 a.m., 3 p.m., 11:39 p.m. From the west—5 a.m., 8:35 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—5:05 a.m., 8:40 a.m., 5:28 p.m. For the west—11:38 a.m., 8:10 p.m.,** 11:35 p.m.

*From Chatham only.
**Runs only to Chatham.

MICHIGAN 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., 6:30 p.m., 10:25 p.m.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Arrive—8:40 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.

EASTER HOLIDAYS

Single Fare

—VIA—

Michigan Central

The Niagara Falls Route.

Going April 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Returning until April 17, 1906.

To all stations in Canada, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N. Y., also to Chicago and intermediate points. Phone 26.

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VIA

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3 40	"	Detroi
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3 40	"	Toront
12 95	"	Montre
5 70	"	Peterbo
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32 25	"	St. Pa

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Call at City Ticket Office, south west corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

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White Star Line—New York, Boston and Mediterranean services.
Leyland Line—Boston-Liverpool.

E. De la Hooke, Sole Agent

American Line—New York and Philadelphia services.
Atlantic Transport Line—New York-London.
Dominion Line—Portland-Liverpool in winter; Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool in summer.
Red Star Line—New York-Dover-Antwerp.
Sailing lists, rate sheets, etc., on application to

E. De la Hooke or W. Fulton,
LOCAL AGENTS.