MR. ROOSEVELT TO LABORING MEN

Plain Talk by President to Federation Delegation.

SAYS THEY ARE HAMPERING HIM

Eight-Hour Day Cannot Be Introduced on Panama anal Work—No Fear of Chinese Influx.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—President Roosevelt gave some plain talk to representative of the American Federation of Labor today.

Probably never before in the history of the Government has a president talked so bluntly, so plainly, and with so little equivocation to a delegation from so great and so influential a body of citizens.

The President received at the White House the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, consisting of Samuel Gompers, James Duncan, James O'Connell, Max Morris, Dennis A. Hayes, Daniel J. Keefe, William D. Huber, Joseph F. Valentine, John B. Lennon and Frank Morrison.

The President said: "I believe emphatically in the eight-hour law for our own people in our own country.

"But the conditions of labor, such as we have to work with in the tropics, are so absolutely different that there is no possible analogy between them; and an eight-hour law for the Panama Canal is an absurdity.

"Every one of you know that we cannot get white labor, cannot get labor of the United States to go down to Panama and work. We are driven to extremities in the effort to get any kind of labor at all.

"Just at the moment we are working chiefly with negro labor from the West Indies. The usual result in the employment of those men is that Monday and Tuesday they work fairly well.

"Wednesday and Thursday there is a marked falling, and by Friday and Saturday not more than a half, sometimes less than a fourth of the laborers will be at work.

"The conditions that make the eight-hour law proper here have no possible reference to the conditions that make the eight-hour law entirely improper there.

"You hamper me in the effort to get for you what I think you ought to have in connection with the eight-hour law, when you make a request that is indefensible; and to grant which would mean indefinite delay and injury to the work on the isthmus.

"Now, about the Chinese exclusion. The number of Chinese now in this country, if I remember aright, is some 60,000 or 70,000. So far from there being a great influx of the Chinese, the fact is that the number has steadily decreased.

"There are fewer Chinese than there were ten years ago, fewer than there were twenty years ago, fewer than there were thirty years ago.

"Unquestionably some scores of cases occur each year where Chinese laborers get in by being smuggled over the Mexican and Canadian borders. But even as it is the number of these cases is insignificant.

"There is no appreciable influx of Chinese laborers and there is not the slightest or most remote danger of any; the whole scare that has been worked up on the subject is a pure chimera.

"It is my deep conviction that we must keep out of this country every Chinese laborer, skilled or unskilled—every Chinaman of the coolie class. This is what the proposed law will do.

"I have a right to challenge you, as good American citizens, to support that policy, and in any event I shall stand unflinchingly for it, and no man can say with sincerity that on this, or, indeed, on any other point, he has any excuse for misunderstanding my policy.

"You have spoken of the immigration laws. I believe not merely that all proper steps should be taken to prevent the importation of laborers under any form, but I believe, further, that this country ought to make a resolute effort from now on to prevent the coming to the country of men with a standard of living so low that they tend, by entering into unfair competition with, to reduce the standard of living of our own people.

"Not one of you can go further than I will go in the effort steadily to raise the status of the American wage-worker, so long as, while doing it, I can retain a clear conscience and the certainty that I am doing what is right. I will do all in my power for the laboring man except to do what is wrong, and I will not do that for him or for any one else.

"We must not let our natural sentiment for succoring the oppressed and unfortunate of other lands lead us into that warped moral and mental attitude of trying to succor them at the expense of pulling down our own people. Laws should be enacted to keep out all immigrants who do not show that they have the right stuff in them to enter into our life on terms of decent equality with our own citizens.

"This is needed first in the interests of the laboring man, but, furthermore, in the interests of all of us as American citizens; for, gentlemen, the bonds that unite all good American citizens are stronger by far than the differences, which I think you accentuate altogether too much, between the men who do one kind of labor and the men who do another.

"As for immigrants, we cannot have too many of the right kind; and we should have none at all of the wrong kind; and they are of the right kind if we can be fairly sure that their children and grandchildren can meet on terms of equality our children and grandchildren, so as to try to be decent citizens together and to work together for the upbuilding of the republic."

DOMINION HAS BEST FISHERIES

Waters of British Columbia Teeming With Man's Favorite Fish.

San Francisco, March 22.—The position of British Columbia from a fishery point of view is, in many important respects, unique, says Professor Edward E. Prince, Dominion commissioner of fisheries, in a recent article in the Pacific Fisherman.

Extending from the 49th parallel to Alaska, its coastal waters form vast areas like Hecate Straits, Dixon Entrance, Queen Charlotte Sound, and the Straits of Georgia, sheltered from the ocean, favorable for the pursuit of fishing operations, and abounding in the most valuable economic species of fish. Vancouver Island and the group of Queen Charlotte Islands form a barrier against the storms of the outside waters, and provide the most extensive spawning and feeding ground in the world for the halibut, herring and numerous other food fishes. The coast is also deeply indented, and remarkable inlets occur at every point where sea fishing operations can be carried on. But more remarkable still is the fact that all the principal salmon rivers of the Pacific coast take their rise on the western watershed of British Columbia, and the Fraser, the Skeena and the Naas, in whole course, flow through the Province, while others, like the Columbia River, debouch beyond its boundaries. If, as all fishery authorities are agreed, food fishes improve in quality in cold northern waters, it must be admitted that the Province possesses an avandtage in its geographical position.

The salmon industry of British Columbia claims the first place in any review of the Provincial fisheries, but the details are so well known that it is necessary to refer to certain salient features only.

Since salmon canning operations began in a small way on the Fraser River in the sixties, until the present time, when about seventy canneries are operated on the coast, its growth has been gradual and healthy. The main operations have been confined to four centers, the Fraser, the Skeena, Rivers Inlet and Naas River, each, excepting the last, separated by a distance of from 250 to 300 miles.

A widely-prevalent belief exists that every fourth year is a "big year" on the Fraser, and no doubt some foundation exists for the belief, though the periodicity is not perfectly confirmed. Large runs during the last thirty years have indeed, occurred three times in "fourth" years, twice in "fifth" years, once in a "sixth" year, and three times in a "third" year. There is, however, even less semblance of periodicity in the northern rivers of the Province. With the increasing demand for fish, salmon, other than sockeyes, have been increasingly canned in British Columbia, and the last official statistes show that of the pack on the Fraser of 129,000 cases, over 51,000 cases were of these previously neglected kinds of salmon (1904).

Other changes are observable in the industry. The Indians and white fisherman have been largely displaced by Japanese. It is stated that 85 per cent of the Fraser River fishermen are Japanese, and in some canneries 90 out of every 100 employes are from Japan. Chinese labor prevailed in the packing establishments, owing to its cheapress, but the price of Oriental labor has immensely increased, $30 to $40 per month, in addition to board, being now paid by some canneries.

Perhaps the most remarkable development is that of the dog salmon industry. These fish until recently were rezarded with contempt, but so great is the demand from the Japanese market that more than 3,000 tons, dry-salted, were shipped this year from the Province. Just as the turkey is the universal dish at Christmastide with us, so a salted dog salmon is the chief item at New Year feasts in Japan. The usual price is said to be 50 cents each in the Japanese markets.

STILL AFTER THE PACKERS

Roosevelt Seeks a New Way to Have Offenders Punished.

Washington, March 22.—President Roosevelt had an extended conference today with Attorney-General Moody, Secretary of War Taft, and Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, concerning the adverse decision rendered in Chicago yesterday in the beef packers' case. No details of the conference were obtainable at the White House, but it is certain that Attorney-General Moody proposes to look carefully into the law bearing upon the matter, with a view to ascertaining whether an appeal from the decision of Judge Humphrey by the Government will lie. The decision relieving the individual officials of the packers' corporations from prosecution is a serious obstacle to the Government. The prosecutions of the corporations will continue, of course, but it was the desire of the Government to place responsibility for violations of the law upon officials of the corporations where they were found to be guilty of such violations. In whatever efforts may be made by the attorney-general and other officials of the department of justice to secure an appeal from the decision of Judge Humphrey, this point will be kept to the front.

Martyrdom Described

Kingston Man Tells How He Suffered and How He Was Released.

Chas. H. Powell

"For years a martyr," is how Charles H. Powell, of 105 Raglan street, Kingston, begins his story. "A martyr to chronic constipation, but now I am free from it and all through the use of Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill."

Many, who are now suffering from this complaint will be glad to learn from Mr. Powell's story that there is hope for the most stubborn case. He continues: "I was induced to try Anti-Pill by reading the testimony of some one who had been cured of constipation by it. I had suffered for eighteen years and had taken tons of stuff recommended as cures, but which made me worse rather than better. Doctors told me there was no cure for me."

Dr. Leonhardt's Ant-Pill is for sale by all druggists or by The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

THE FRUIT GROWERS

Ottawa Conference Emphasizes Importance of the Industry.

Ottawa, March 22. — The Dominion conference of fruit growers concluded its labor this afternoon. Before dismissing, the conference in a resolution expressed the opinion that the fruit interests of Canada had reached a stage of importance at which they should be looked after in a separate branch of the department of agriculture, the chief officer to be responsible to the minister of agriculture.

They also suggested that a permanent treatise on Canadian fruit be prepared with colored plates to facilitate the identification of varieties.

Mr. A. S. Chapin, in the course of an address on Canada's trade with Germany in apples, said that the total quantity of apples exported to that country was about 15,000 barrels, or, in value that year, about $50,000, and this trade in two years has increased from 15,000 barrels to 125,000 barrels, or from $50,000 in value to $400,000, or nearly eight times itself.

He suggested that negotiations be entered with a view to mutual trade adjustment.

Hon. Sydney Fisher explained that Canada was ready to open negotiations if Germany made the advances, but it was not consistent with the dignity of the Canadian Government to go begging for advantages that had been unjustly denied.

SOME POINTERS ON CHICK RAISING

Ontario Agricultural College Offers Some Timely and Practical Advice.

Guelph, March 22.—The following is a press bulletin from the Ontario Agricultural College:

The hatching season is at hand, and those who contemplate raising over 200 chicks will find incubators and brooders more convenient than the natural method, and at the same time they can hatch their chickens earlier which means a better chance of getting eggs next winter.

There are a few points that need consideration in artificial incubating and brooding.

The incubator should be operated where the air is pure. If the air in the room where the machine is run has an offensive odor, due to the smell of kerosene, of decaying wood, or vegetables, the room is not a good place to run a machine. The machine may hatch fairly well but to raise the chicks is another question. Thousands of chicks are ruined by being hatched in ill-ventilated rooms, especially if very moist.

The machine, especially a hot air make, must not be run in a direct draught, as it may heat unevenly. It is well to have four or five thermometers and place them in different parts of the egg tray before putting the eggs in, to make sure your machine has no "hot spots." Raise or lower the ends of the machine until it heats within a degree and one-half at all parts. If a hot spot is found in the center, this can be screened by attaching a cloth or a piece of metal under the top of the egg chamber. This will usually cause the heat to distribute better.

It is wise to follow the manufacturer's directions as to operating the manhine. Different makes require different treatment, and the maker usually knows what his machine requires to do the work. Care should always be taken to keep the lamp and burner clean. At times the wire at the base of the burner gets dirty or covered with dust; this should be well cleaned, otherwise the lamp is liable to flicker or smoke.

Chicks, as a rule, are more easily hatched than reared. Mortality in young chicks is frequently due to bad incubating; i.e., machines run in rooms in which the air is foul, or ran uneven in temperature; the parent stock being sickly or lacking in vigor, one cannot be too particular about this point when selecting breeding stock; or it may be due to bad brooding and feeding, such as too low and too high in temperatures, feeding sloppy feeds, indigestible feeds, or too much at a time followed by short feeds.

Our method of feeding is usually to remove the chicks from the incubator to the brooder, which has been bedded with cut straw or hay and warmed to 95 degrees, at the age of 36 to 48 hours. We place on a board some grit, also some bread crumbs or cracked wheat and oatmeal. We keep this well supplied for about two days until all the chicks know where to look for food. We also keep a constant supply of pure water in easy access. After the second day in the brooder, we begin feeding about five or six times daily, just what the chickens eat quickly. It is till somewhat of a debatable point, whether it is wise to feed a young chick all it wants before it is two weeks of age. We try to feed a little less than they would eat. Such feeds as bread and milk are given very early in the morning, which is fed on clean boards or troughs. At 9 o'clock some cracked wheat or pinhead oatmeal is fed, or if these are not to be had, small wheat screening. This is buried slightly in the litter on the floor, so as to induce the chicks to exercise. The above feeds are used alternately. Before there is any grass, we feed usually two feeds a day, after the chicks are a week old, of grated or chopped roots or onions; sometimes boiled potatoes; enough shorts and bran is added to this to absorb the juices of the root. We try to have the chicks drink some milk, or if this is not at hand, we keep beef scrap in easy access. The feeding of much cooked or raw meat is dangerous—a little is good. Where there is plenty of milk or insects, the animal food is not so essential. After three weeks of age, feed three times daily, plenty of vegetables and grass (and exercise), grit water and broken charcoal in easy access. Reduce heat of the brooder four degrees per week until 75 degrees is reached. Chicks five or six weeks old require no artificial heat.

TO SETTLE ROYAL ARCANUM'S FATE

Argument Yesterday on Case to Test Validity of Supreme Council's Rule.

The Boston Herald of a recent date said that within a few weeks the fate of the order of the Royal Arcanum will be decided. This is the general belief of the leading members of the order in the state, who are looking forward to the argument of the case before the equity division of the supreme judicial court, which took place yesterday, as the final chapter in nine months of dissension and litigation.

Last May the supreme council of the order made its ruling for compulsory assessments upon all members, which caused a revolt throughout the country, and resulted in suit being brought last November to test the legality of this action. Although scores of individual suits were brought in different states, the ultimate fate of the controversy has been regarded as hinging upon the decision of the Massachusetts courts, both on account of the high standing of these courts and because Massachusetts is the parent state of the Royal Arcanum.

Recognizing this fact, both sides to the controversy felt the importance of making the issue clear. Counsel for both sides came together in Boston about three weeks ago and after several conferences agreed upon the points to be submitted to the court. It is upon agreed facts that arguments were made yesterday.

If the court upholds the ruling of the supreme council last May, it is believed by many prominent members of the order that the organization will cease to exist. Since the ruling went into effect 53,000 members have left, and desertions have been in continuous process during the nine months, at a rate which would in another year leave the order practically too weak to hold together. Out of the 250,000 remaining members, it is said that only about 680 have expressed satisfaction with the ruling of the supreme council. The sympathy of the others may be regarded as lying with the protestants.

If the court decides in favor of the protestants, the issue will be accepted as settled throughout the country, the loss of membership will be stopped, it is believed, and the order will be enabled to regain its strength.

In bringing the litigation to an issue so quickly, the counsel for the protestants, Moorfield Storey and John P. Leahy, believe a record-breaking achievement has been accomplished, and one which in itself will prevent disastrous losses to the order. Ordinarily the case would not reach a hearing for at least another year. Within that time, at the rate at which members were leaving, the organization would have been so weakened that, even in the event of an ultimate decision favorable to the protestants, recuperation would have been difficult if not impossible.

The court will take the case under advisement, and it is expected that a decision will be given within three or four weeks.

Great Britain and Ireland export every year about $25,000,000 worth of linen goods, of which one-half is shipped to the United States.

Europe has a population of about 385,000,000, or about one-fourth of that of the whole world. Belgium has the densest population.

Dyspepsia of Women

Caused by Female Disorders and Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.

Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by a derangement of the female organism, and which, while it causes a disturbance similar to ordinary indigestion, cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has a peculiar tonic effect on the female organism.

As proof of this theory we call attention to the case of Mrs. Henry Beaubien, 58 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont., who was completely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after everything else had failed. She writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had been troubled with indigestion and general stomach disorders for nearly a year. I had a soreness in my stomach and was unable to digest my food. I dieted and doctored without success; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me permanent relief. I used three bottles and it cured me of my stomach trouble and built up my general health. I now enjoy a splendid appetite, can eat all kinds of food, have no trouble with indigestion, and know that I owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement, or has such a record of cures of female troubles, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Sin's Consequences

Innocent Indulgence Often Brings Trouble—Simple Means of Escape.

The consequences of violating physical law are often as unpleasant as the breaking of a moral rule. The innocent indulgence of over-eating brings consequences that amount to real suffering. Indigestion is not natural; it is not right; it should not be. We offer a means of escape in Mi-o-na Tablets that is simple and practical.

These simple tablets are composed of such valuable medicinal agents as bismuth subgallate, which is superior to all other remedies for stomach troubles; cerium oxalate, and tonics and correctives which promote the action of the digestive organs, strengthen the whole digestive tract, and make it possible to eat what you like and when you like.

If you suffer with headaches, indigestion, flatulency, heartburn, dizziness, sleeplessness, backache, or debility and weakness, begin the use of Mi-o-na at once. Just one tablet out of a 50-cent box before each meal, and you will regain perfect health and strength.

If you cannot obtain Mi-o-na of your druggist, it will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Write us for advice on your case from a leading stomach specialist, which will be sent free. The R. T. Booth Company, Ithaca, N. Y.

IT SAVES IN 2 WAYS

It takes only ½ as much SUCHARD'S to make a delicious cup of cocoa, as any other kind. That's one saving.

SUCHARD'S COCOA requires less milk. That's another saving.

Just add it to boiling water and the cocoa is made. Then put in milk and sugar to suit your taste. For the price, there is nothing more invigorating and sustaining; it is so easily digested and is so nourishing. Insist on having Suchard's.

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Live Well and

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10 MEDALS—12 DIPLOMAS.

Spend Your Easter in Washington D. C.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad will run a special Washington ten-day Easter excursion on Friday, April 13. Tickets only $10, round trip, from Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls. All trains via Philadelphia; stop-over at Baltimore and Philadelphia on return trip. Side trip, Philadelphia to Atlantic City, only $1 75. Trains leave Suspension Bridge, April 13, at 3:50 and 7:15 a.m., and 7:15 p.m. Guides of Washington and Philadelphia free. For tickets, Pullmans and further information call on or address Robert S. Lewis, passenger agent, L. V. R., 10 King street east, Toronto. 74 m

Settlers' Low Rates West.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway will sell low one-way second-class settlers' tickets, daily, from Feb. 15, to April 7, 1906, to points in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and British Columbia. Rate from Toronto to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, B.C., Seattle, Wash., or Portland, Ore., $42 25; to San Francisco or Los Angeles, Cal., $44 00. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Choice of routes. Best of service. For full particulars and folders call on or write E. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont. 46h-v

SPECIAL NOTICE

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Hot Chocolate, with Whipped Cream.

Special only Saturday, Chocolate Cream Drops, 10c per pound.

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Commencing Feb. 15, and continuing daily until April 7—one way second-class colonist tickets will be on sale to California and Pacific Coast points. Convenient connection with fast trains leaving Chicago on all through lines.

Full information at City Ticket Office, 395 Richmond street. 'Phone 205.

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A Cheap Trip to the Coast

$42.25 will buy a second class one-way ticket to Vancouver, Victoria, Portland, Seattle or other coast points, any day now until April 7.

$8.50 in addition will secure you a roomy, comfortable berth in a tourist car—right to Vancouver without change. Bedding and cooking range for your use, and a smart porter in charge.

Full information at London offices; W. Fulton, 161 Dundas St., J. Houston, C.P.R. Station, or write C. B. Foster, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto.

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., *7:48 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, and 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:25 a.m., 2:20 p.m., International Limited *7:50 p.m., 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—11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., 11:30 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., 5:10 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.

FERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Arrive—8.45 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., 2:35 p.m., 4 p.m.,* 6:40 p.m.**

*To Walkerville, without change.

**To St. Thomas only.

Royal Mail Trains —via— INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

The Maritime Express

Leaving Montreal at 12:00 (noon), Sundays, carries the European mail, and conveys passengers, baggage, mails, etc., to the steamship wharf at Halifax, arriving on the following Monday.

—A—

Special Mail Train

Leaves Halifax on the arrival of inward mail steamers, with passengers and mail, for St. John, Quebec, Montreal, making connections for Ottawa, Toronto, and all points west, when regular trains do not make close connections at Halifax.

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THE WABASH SYSTEM.

Is the short and true route from Canada to Texas, California, Old Mexico and Cuba. Passengers leaving London Thursday night trains, arrive at Havana Monday morning, via St. Louis and Mobile.

Special low one-way colonist rate on sale daily until April 7, to Old Mexico, Texas, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and other Pacific coast points.

There is nothing more assuring to the traveler than his knowledge of the fact that he is travelling over the Great Wabash System. Full particulars from any railroad agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas.

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is one of the fastest long distance trains in the world. The equipment of this train is unexcelled. Through Pullman sleeper to Montreal, through vestibule coach to Toronto, and cafe parlor car, serving meals a la carte.

Direct connection is made at Montreal in morning for Quebec, Portland, Boston and all eastern points, and at Toronto for North Bay and west, and mining districts. Secure tickets and make Pullman reservations at city office, corner Richmond and Dundas streets. E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A.