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For beauty of scenery and perfection of climate this trip is unsurpassed. For illustrated pamphlets giving rates of passage and all information, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents for Quebec Steamship Company, 39 Broadway, New York; ARTHUR AHERN, Secy., Quebec, Canada, or to Ticket Agents, J. P. HANLEY, and J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Kingston.

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We Make a Specialty of Children's Shoes

And can fit the little folks with the best wearing, best looking shoes at most reasonable price. price.

Give our Children's Shoes a trial.

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Is in the eastern end of Cuba, where the soil is virgin and fertile, well drained and well watered.

The Cuba Railroad passes directly through the property—Barile, the town site, being a regular station on the line, with telegraph and express office established.

Transportation facilities are very important factors. Hotel accommodation is now available to settlers arriving. A Nursery is being established for the care and culture of young trees, plants, etc.

Where an investor or group intend buying largely we will arrange for such persons to meet one of our purchasers who has thoroughly investigated our property in person. We invite all who are interested in Cuban Properties to call at our office and get information regarding our lands. If you live out of town, write for Prospectus, Maps, Charts, etc.

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Slaves to Rheumatism

Freed by

"Fruit-a-tives"

"Fruit-a-tives" cure Rheumatism and Rheumatic pains by removing the poisons which cause the disease. Rheumatism means poisoned blood. Too much urea or tissue waste is retained in the blood, owing to defective action of the bowels, kidneys or skin. The retained urea becomes uric acid, which inflames nerves and joints and thus rheumatism is produced.

Mrs. R. H. Dennis, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., writes as follows: "I think 'Fruit-a-tives' are fine. I am using them for Rheumatism, and have not felt it since I started to take them."

Fruit-a-tives
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"Fruit-a-tives" cure Rheumatism by greatly stimulating the action of the liver, kidneys and skin. "Fruit-a-tives" make each of these vital organs do its share of nature's work properly. "Fruit-a-tives" rid the system of excessive urea and uric acid—and so purify and enrich the blood and build up the general health, that there can be no rheumatism.

"Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices, concentrated and combined by our discovered process, which makes them much more powerful medicinally. Then tonics and internal antiseptics are added and the whole compressed into tablets.

If your druggist does not have them, don't take substitutes. Sent prepaid on receipt of price—50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come dullness, lost appetite, depression and langour. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz.: constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, headache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

The great point is to cure it, to get back bounding health and vigor.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Amelissburg, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

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Antiseptic, Chemically Prepared
SILVERCLOTH
cleans and polishes silverware and all fine, bright metals without use of powder, paste or other aid. The clean, quick, handy way. Send 25c. to-day for special mail order package. Address CANADA SILVERCLOTH CO., Toronto. Good lady agents wanted.

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BAGGAGE To and From Station FREE

Waggons Buggies

As there has not been much of the beautiful snow this season, Waggons will be more used. If you are in need of a Waggon or Buggy of any special design, will be to your interest to call on

JAS. LATURNEY
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390 Princess Street, Kingston

IF YOU HAD SMALLPOX

YOU WOULD KNOW BY SYMPTOMS DESCRIBED BY DR. HODGETTS.

Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health Makes an Exhaustive Report on the Gruesome Subject—History of Disease Traced, Showing How Type Has Changed to Merely Mild From Terribly Virulent.

The very name of smallpox is almost enough to cause anybody to shudder. The ordinary man has more dread of the disease than of perhaps any other. This is owing, no doubt, to the popular idea as to its deadly nature. Within the past few years, however, there has not been the same apprehension in regard to the disease. With smallpox raging throughout the province all this winter and several serious outbreaks in Toronto as a result, the people were not driven into a panic. Deadly as the disease is supposed to be not one death from it occurred in Toronto last winter.

Dr. Charles A. Hodgetts, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, has issued a pamphlet containing a clinical description of smallpox with twenty illustrations, showing patients with the disease in various stages.

Type Has Changed.

The writer deals with some of the misconceptions in regard to the disease which prevent the authorities from adopting the preventive measures essential to the prevention of epidemics. He states that there is a change in smallpox from what it used to be. In former epidemics the type of the disease was severe, patients suffering severely from the onset, which was generally sudden. Then during the few days immediately preceding the appearance of the rash there was headache, pains in the back and limbs, with accompanying nausea and vomiting, often incapacitating them from all work. With the cessation of these symptoms the rash began to show itself in a pronounced manner upon the exposed parts, as face, neck, hands and wrists. The present form of the disease, says Dr. Hodgetts, in many cases shows but few pocks or pustules, and often their presence gives but little inconvenience even when numerous. The only sickness complained of is before the onset of the rash, the secondary symptoms being either very slight or entirely absent. The persons attacked are often able to follow their usual occupations throughout the whole progress of the disease. These misconceptions have led the disease to be called chicken pox, Cuban itch, Philippine rash, elephant's itch, impetigo and contagivsa.

More Cases in Winter.

A few facts about the disease as a result of the experience of the last five years. The maximum number of cases have occurred in January, and the minimum in the summer months, although the type presented no variation in cold weather, as compared with those cases happening in the heat of summer. The period of incubation is usually about 12 days from receiving the specific infection. The cases have been numerous during the last few years where the 15 or 16 days have elapsed before the disease developed itself. The quarantine period has in consequence been extended to 18 days, and in some States of the republic to three weeks.

Symptoms of Disease.

The initial symptoms of the disease are not of a serious character. Its appearance is mild and insidious. The first signals of its approach are a headache and a backache, accompanied by nausea and vomiting. The symptoms are more like those of la grippe than anything else. The temperature goes up from 100f. to 102f., and the fever continues for from 24 to 72 hours, after which the temperature becomes normal. The eruption appears from a few hours to 72 hours after the onset, and consists in the first instance of minute red macules which disappear on pressure. They are not hard to the touch nor raised above the surface. Often within a few hours the maculae become papules, when the shotty feel is first noticeable. A fruitful source of the error of diagnosing the disease as chicken pox, is the misleading statement often made by the patient that the rash began as vesicles, whereas he should say that the eruption was first noticed when vesiculation began. It takes from one to three days for the rash to come right out, the vesicles increasing in size. The change to the pustule sometimes begins as early as the fourth day, the rash on the face sometimes shrinking and drying up into thin crusts, and is shed from the face and neck often as early as the tenth day. In other portions of the body and extremities the course of lesions is prolonged. The average duration of this typical form of smallpox is slightly under 21 days.

Different From Chickenpox.

The chief characteristics which distinguish chickenpox from the present mild form of smallpox are given by Dr. Hodgetts as follows: 1. Chickenpox is a disease chiefly confined to childhood, being only occasionally seen in adults. 2. It rapidly runs its course in a week, passing through the stages of pimple, vesicle and scab, often within twenty-four hours after the first appearance of the papular rose spot the vesicle develops. 3. The premonitory symptoms are but slightly marked; indeed, are frequently wanting altogether. 4. The temperature accompanies or follows the appearance of the rash. 5. The vesicles of chickenpox are ovoid or irregular in appearance, and attain their maximum development much quicker than do those of smallpox. 6. The eruption, as a rule, appears first on the portions of the body covered by clothing. 7. After the crusts fall off they leave a red instead of a pigmented spot. 8. Does not appear on palms of hands or soles of feet.

History of Disease.

Dr. Hodgetts states that the first outbreak of the disease in the province occurred in Essex County in the fall of 1899, when 272 cases were reported with one death, the disease having spread from the adjoining State of Michigan. In the following years the disease became more widespread, the infection in many instances being traceable to the United States. In 1900-1 it made its appearance in the lumber shanties of New Ontario, breaking out at widely separated points and making rapid progress before its presence became known.

Cases In Five Years.

Since that the disease has spread to the older portions of the province and has been with us ever since. Following are the returns since 1900:

	Cases.	Deaths.
1900	300	11
1901	1,838	7
1902	2,797	12
1903	820	21
1904	209	4
	5,765	51

This is equal to a case mortality of 0.88 per cent.

Used To Be More Severe.

The statistics prove that the type is not the severe character that it once was.

Coming to recent dates we find the type of the disease in the City of Montreal, in 1885-6, and of which Osler in his "System of Medicine" writes, was of a like similar character to what preceded it. There were 3,164 deaths, and of the 1,832 treated in the hospital, 418 died, a fatality of 21.3 per cent. In Ontario, during the years 1884-99, the following is the record of cases and deaths:

Year.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	P.C.
1884	Hungerford Township	262	87	33.6
1885	Province generally	146	16	10.9
1889	Elgin County	49	13	28.9
1899	Russell County	30	9	30.0
		429	105	24.45

AN UNDEMOCRATIC HERD.

Thoughts Suggested on Passage of the Agricultural Estimates.

Stock-raising was one of the first topics that came up in the Legislature the other afternoon—The Clock (H.F.G. in Toronto Daily Star) forgets what item in the estimates suggested it—but it was good for half an hour's condensed experience and pertinent advice.

Hoarse voices were lifted in favor of the horse; others, not to be cowed, spoke up for the bull. For a democratic assemblage great respect was shown to pedigree. There appears to be a movement afoot—reactionary, one would say—to foster privilege. It is broached to put the name of the bull of distinguished lineage in one book the name of the standard bred stallion in another. Only those animals figuring in this quadrupedal Debrett would have the sanction of the Government. The others would do their best without license or Government favor. This design to ennoble a few animals at the expense of the rest may have its good points, but the Clock views with alarm all such attempts to establish a registered aristocracy. With the equality of man drawing gradually nearer, shall we take the backward step of creating class distinctions in the animal kingdom? Never! One cow should be as good as an udder. Fancy encouraging any plan of society among our dumb friends which would entail a Garter-King-at-Arms, or an Usher of the Black Rod, or something of that sort!

On the other hand, everyone must sympathize with enlightened efforts to improve the breed and quality of all that is to be found on the farm. Although we do not go as far as Duff, who believes that fir trees should produce fur-lined overcoats, we do think that spring chickens with four legs and two liver wings, for the boarding-house trade are quite possible. We agree with Donald Sutherland that while Holsteins are good beef cattle, much might be done by blending them judiciously with the Ikensteins and Rubensteins. Science will yet evolve a cow that will give milk punch which is more sustaining than the beverage now drawn from that source. There is something, too, in the theory that by feeding dates to hens, the fresh egg may eventually be stamped by Nature. As for sheep-raising, we look forward to the happy day for women when there will be none but Persian lambs, hip length, with mink revers. It is understood that the farmers have a new kind of ram under way—a sort of Cotswold battering ram that will butt an automobile into the next concession.

Major Hugh Clark has the right idea when he contends that the loaf sugar should be found neatly packed inside the beet as soon as the luscious fruit is peeled. Joe Downey deserves credit for pointing out that the barley would lose no time in growing a beard if the seeds were shaved before being planted. Charley Smith says he has had good results from a crop of whiskerless oats raised on the office towel of the Soo Express. Graham is, perhaps, too sanguine when he says that the pumpkin pie will eventually be picked directly from the vine. Ferguson, who is a lawyer with a knowledge of dairy processes, has been one of the first to see that Roquefort cheese can be made more profitable by giving the consumer more holes for his money and less cheese. The truth of this will come home to everybody who has considered for a minute the simple structure of the doughnut.

Globe's Tribute to Hon. Mr. Hendrie.

The introduction of the Ontario railway act of 1906 in the Legislature yesterday again calls attention to an interesting and outstanding Canadian citizen—Lieut.-Col. Hon. John Strathearn Hendrie, M. P. P. for the city of Hamilton. Hon. Mr. Hendrie was born in the Ambitious City in August, 1857. In 1885 he married Lena Maude, daughter of Peter R. Henderson, Kingston, Ont. He was educated at Hamilton High School and Upper Canada College. As an engineer and contractor he became widely known. In 1901-02 he was Mayor of Hamilton, and was first returned to the Legislature in 1902, being re-elected in 1905. He is Minister without portfolio in the Ontario Cabinet. It was in 1883 that he joined the Canadian militia, and now he commands the 2nd Brigade Canadian Field Artillery. He is largely interested in financial and manufacturing enterprises.

Wonder What Is?

"Wingle is the most fussy man I ever knew."

"What's he worrying about now?"

"He's wondering what's on the other side of the moon."

Automobile caps are frequently worn by young men who couldn't buy an automobile if they were selling for $5 a dozen.

Never judge a man by what he says when you step on his corn.

Try Myers' "Home-Made" Head Cheese.

ROYAL COURTSHIPS.

Romance From Days of King George III.—How Queen Victoria Proposed to Albert of Saxe-Coburg.

The romantic wooing of the King of Spain reminds one how rarely the element of romance has been associated with royal marriages, writes Lady Violet Greville. What could have been more brutally inconsiderate than the arrangements for the marriage of Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III.

This princess, just 17, was selected as consort for the King of England. Her life at Mecklenburg had hitherto been of the simplest. She dressed "en robe de chambre" every day except Sunday, when she put on her best gown and drove out in a coach and six. The ambassador sent to demand her hand having arrived, she was told nothing of his mission, merely that she was to dine downstairs that night for the first time.

"Mind what you say," was the warning of her eldest brother. After dinner, at which she was naturally shy, she beheld the saloon illuminated, a table, and two cushions prepared for a wedding, her brother saying, "You are no longer a child. You are to be Queen of England," as he led her in.

Some kind of ceremony then took place; she was embraced by her family, and presented by the ambassador with a beautiful parure of diamonds, including the little crown of diamonds which so often appears in her portraits. She was pressed for an immediate departure, but pleaded for the respite of a week in order to take leave of everybody. During this time she ran about visiting the poor and the little garden of medical herbs, fruit, and flowers which she cultivated herself for the benefit of the poor.

The poor little bride suffered a terrible crossing to Harwich, the royal yacht being nearly driven on to the coast of Norway. The ducheses of Ancaster and Hamilton, sent to conduct the princess to England, were both much indisposed, but Charlotte herself remained quite well, and cheered the company by singing Luther's hymns to her harpsichord in her cabin, with the door open. Perhaps she remembered the saying attributed to Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I., who was also nearly wrecked on her crossing, "Les reines ne se noient pas."

Arriving in London at about 3 o'clock, having traveled since 12, she was met by the King in the garden of St. James' palace. Attempting to kneel she was caught up by the enthusiastic monarch, who embraced her kindly and nearly carried her upstairs. That same evening the wedding ceremony took place. Horace Walpole writes of the new Queen:

"She looks sensible, cheerful, and is remarkably genteel" (that favorite epithet of the period). Her tiara of diamonds was pretty, her stomacher sumptuous, her violet velvet mantle and ermine so heavy that her clothes were dragged almost down to her waist. The wedding over, and supper not being quite ready, the Queen sat down and obligingly played and sang to her harpsichord. The royal party never separated till between 3 and 4 in the morning, no slight trial for a bride of 17, who had employed the few moments she passed in her room after her arrival, in trying on her wedding gown and the rest of her trousseau.

When first she caught sight of the palace she became nervous, and, being told that she was to be married that evening, she, in fact, fainted in the carriage. The Duchess of Hamilton, one of the beautiful Miss Gunnings, smiling at her fears, Charlotte said:

"You may laugh, you have been married twice, but to me it is no joke."

It is pleasant to think that after being so highly tried, Charlotte's married life proved perfectly happy.

Different was the arrival of Catherine of Braganza, who, when first seen by Charles II., was laid up with a cough and a little fever in bed. He was not favorably impressed by his new consort and remarked as much to his attendants.

George IV.'s reception of his bride, Caroline of Brunswick, is well known. How the blue-eyed, bouncing, buxom girl was implored by Lord Malmesbury to be particular about her person and her toilet, how the prince pretended to be overcome at their first meeting and called for a dram of brandy, and how the princess afterward declared that he was drunk on her wedding night.

Until quite recently little liberty was accorded to princesses. Queen Charlotte, even after her marriage, was for several years in thralldom to the Dowager Princess of Wales and denied all diversion and pleasure. She told Miss Burney that even her jewels had ceased to dazzle and interest her. "Believe me," she said, "it is the pleasure of a week, a fortnight at most, and then returns no more."

The courtship of Queen Victoria brings us into a pleasanter atmosphere. On Prince Albert's first visit to England she liked and appreciated him at once, and his tastes agreed with hers. "Every grace had been showered by nature on this charming boy," says Baron Stockmar of him at this time. The baron judged him critically, calmly, and impartially until he finally became his most attached and devoted friend and adviser.

Queen Victoria and her cousin met at first unconscious of the object of their acquaintance, and when the desired impression had been produced, the young prince, like a second Sir Galahad, was sent away to travel and fit himself by study and careful education for his great position. On his return to England the Queen writes: "Albert's beauty is most striking, and he is most amiable and unaffected—in short, fascinating."

The young couple were genuinely in love and the Queen informed Lord Melbourne that the conquest of her heart was complete. So serious, so dignified, so studious, and so excellent a young man would infuse an element of poetry and deep feeling into his love making. But by the rules of etiquette the proposal itself had to come from the young Queen, whose maidenly modesty was somewhat embarrassed at the prospect. She summoned to her boudoir, where he found her alone. After some desultory talk due to her shyness, she suddenly said: "Could you forsake your country for me?" The prince answered by clasping her in his arms. In such simple fashion did a young sovereign woo and win the husband of her choice.

The woman who says that all men are alike probably has had an experience she would like to forget.

Most men love their neighbor's money as they love their own.

Fair weather friends are the only kind that come in bunches.

Blue Ribbon Tea is a welcome guest in every home - It soon becomes "one of the family"

...LET US REMIND YOU

That as well as being able to take down your stove pipes we can

Store Your Heating Stoves

We have storage space for 500 stoves. It costs you only $1 for the season—this covers insurance as well as storage.

If you are thinking about changing your Cook Stove this spring, let us talk to you of THE "HAPPY HOUGHTON" RANGE.

McKelvey & Birch,
69 and 71 Brock St.

A New Idea in Chocolates

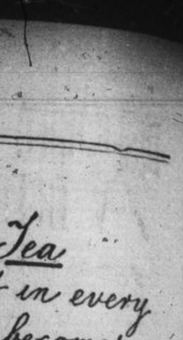
A. J. REES' latest attraction is a very elaborate and dainty window display of the

Evangeline Art Boxes of G. B. Chocolates

In a variety of sizes.

The EVANGELINE is the latest production of the G B. Chocolate people, and is a dainty, neat and artistic package. The quality of the Chocolates is G. B., and that speaks for itself.

A. J. REES, 166 Princess Street.



GANONG'S
GB CHOCOLATES

∴ Easter Novelties ∴

Chocolate Eggs, from 1c to 50c each
Boxes of 24, 12, 6 and 4 Eggs for 35c.
Fancy Baskets with Eggs
Chicks, Roosters, etc.
SEE OUR WINDOW.
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Get The Best

RUBBER STAMPS COSTS NO MORE

We have been at it, same address, since 1891. Also Stencils, Steel Stamps, Co'pany Seals, Rubber Alphabet Sets for printing price cards, White Enamel Letters, &c. Write us, we'll do the rest. C. W. Mack, 9-11-13 King St. W., Toronto.

DRY TORTUGAS TRANSFER.

Its Abandonment, as Naval Coaling Station Opposed.

Washington, D.C., April 7.—The abandonment of Dry Tortugas as a naval coaling station will not be made without opposition, although Secretary Bonaparte is somewhat in favor of the transfer of the reservation to the treasury department, by which the place is desired for quarantine purposes. The secretary holds that there should be some consideration in the transfer and that the navy department should be compensated for some of the outlay at the place, which has amounted to $500,000. The naval general board has urged that the naval property at Dry Tortugas be transferred to Guantanamo. The wisdom of abandoning the coaling plant at the former place is much questioned in some quarters, notwithstanding the point made by the general board that it is difficult and costly to fortify, and would prove a menace to the government in time of war by inviting the enemy to attack and obtain the supply of coal kept at the station. On the other hand, it is maintained that it is necessary to keep a coaling station at the entrance to the gulf, and that there should be liberal expenditure of government funds in establishing defences, which will have to be built at Guantanamo, if that place is converted into a base and supply station and dock yard. The fight is becoming interesting, and it is likely that before there is a decision, naval officers who are in favor of keeping Dry Tortugas will be heard on that side of the question.

The value of a prisoner's labor in Britain, apart from prison service, is a very instructive figure. In a local prison such labor is valued at £6 a year; in a convict prison, £19 a year; in an inebriate reformatory, £2.

Eight thousand gallons of fresh water are used in a large battleship daily. About two-thirds of this is taken up by the boilers, and the remainder is used for drinking, washing, etc.

Nothing pleases the modest man more than to be detected in the act of doing a good deed.

No man is as bad as some other man thinks he is, or as good as some woman knows he is.

Most men want to test their reform theories on others.

TENDERS FOR DREDGING.

TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dredging," will be received up to and including Wednesday, April 18, 1906, for the dredging required at the following places in the Province of Ontario during the present year: Pentanguishene, Meaford, Fesserton, Goderich, Point Edward, Port Stanley, Port Burwell, Rondeau, River Thames (mouth), Owen Sound, Nigger Island, Channel, and Trenton.

Combined specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the works. Only dredges can be employed which are registered in Canada at the time of filing of tenders. Contractors must be ready to begin work within thirty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of the tender.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 3, 1906.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

An Honest Guarantee

We guarantee OUR milk to be ABSOLUTELY pure; put up in sterilized bottles It is the best Try it

Kingston Milk Depot
Cor. Brock and Bagot Sts.
'Phone 567.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD QUALITY SMITHING COAL TRY OUR CUMBERLAND.

P. Walsh 55-57 Barrack St. 'Phone 109