TRAVELLING.

KINGSTON & PEMBROKE RAILWAY
In Connection With Canadian Pacific Railway

TRAINS LEAVE KINGSTON :—
12.30 p.m.—Express, for Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B.; Halifax, Toronto, Chicago, Denver, Kenora, Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth, St Paul, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco.

4 p.m.—Local for Sharbot Lake, connecting with C.P.R. east and west.

6:10 a.m.—Mixed, for Renfrew and intermediate points.

Passengers leaving Kingston at 12:30 p.m., arrive in Ottawa at 5:00 p.m.; Peterboro, 5:12 p.m.; Toronto, 7:30 p.m.; Boston, 7:30 a.m.; St. John, N.B., 11:55 a.m.

Full particulars at K. & P. and C.P. R. Ticket Office, Ontario street.

F. CONWAY, Gen. Pass. Agent. F. A. FOLGER, Gen. Supt.

Bay of Quinte Railway

New short line for Tweed, Napanee, Deseronto, and all local points. Trains leave City Hall Depot at 4 p.m. F. CONWAY, Agent B. Q. Ry., Kingston.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
LOCAL BRANCH TIME TABLE
In Effect Jan. 2nd, 1906.

Trains will leave and arrive at City Depot, Foot of Johnston street.

	GOING WEST	Lve. City	Arr. City
No. 5	Mail	12.45 a.m.	1.15 a.m
" 3	Express	2.26 a.m.	3.05 a.m.
" 11	Local	9.15 a.m.	9.47 a.m.
" 1	Intern'l Ltd	12.16 noon	12.46 p.m
" 7	Mail	3.19 p.m.	3.51 p.m
" 15	Local	7.03 p.m.	7.38 p.m.
	GOING EAST	Lve. City	Arr. City
No. 6	Mail	1.48 a.m.	2.22 a.m
" 2	Fast Exp.	2.26 a.m	3.05 a.m
" 16	Local	8.16 a.m.	8.47 a.m
" 8	Mail	12.16 noon	12.46 p.m
" 4	Fast Exp.	1.00 p.m.	1.29 p.m
" 12	Local	7.03 p.m.	7.38 p.m

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 run daily. Nos. 5 and 8 run daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Direct route to Toronto, Peterboro, Hamilton, Buffalo, London, Detroit, Chicago, Bay City, Saginaw, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Portland, St. John, Halifax, Boston and New York.

For Pullman Accommodation, Tickets, and all other information, apply to J. P. HANLEY, Agent, Cor. Johnston and Ontario streets, Kingston, Ont.

ALLAN LINE Royal Mail Steamers
TO LIVERPOOL
Triple Screw Steamers—VICTORIAN and VIRGINIAN—Turbine Engines—No Vibration.
The Finest and Fastest on the Canadian Route
From St. John From Halifax
Victorian, Sat., April 21. Mon., April 23.
For Rates, etc., apply to local Steamship Agent, or to The Allan Line, 77 Yonge street, Toronto.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situated receive authority for some one to make entry for him.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) at least six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.

Before making applications for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of $5 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500x1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5. At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 an acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ per cent on the sales.

PLACER mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental, $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ per cent collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Try Myers' "Home-Made" Head Cheese.

THE HOW AND WHY OF IT.

"Fruit-a-tives" are the parts of the fruit that do you good. Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes are pressed—the juices separated from the tough, woody fibre—and concentrated. Then—(and this is the secret of "Fruit-a-tives")—one more atom of bitter principle from the orange peels is forced into the concentrated fruit juices. By this process—one of the most remarkable achievements of the age—the juices are made stronger, and many times more active medicinally. Finest tonics and internal antiseptics are added, and the whole evaporated and pressed into tablets. "Fruit-a-tives" are the greatest tonic, laxative and blood purifying medicine ever discovered.

50c. a box. At all druggists.

The Wornout Nerves, The Weak Heart, The Tired Brain, The Wasted Strength.

What a multitude of women there are who feel that these words exactly suit their case. From early morn until late at night they have been on the go, year in and year out, attending to the daily household duties, looking after the wants of her children and spending the rest of her time attending to social and church work. Is it any wonder then that sooner or later there comes a general collapse? The action of the heart becomes weak and palpitating, the nerves become unstrung, the brain feels in a whirl half the time and the usual force of vitality is lacking.

It is at this time a woman should look after herself. If she does not, serious female disorders may set in and often cause weary months and years of helplessness and miserable suffering. What she wants is something to build up her system. For this purpose there is nothing to equal

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

They are the women's friend in every sense of the word.

They will strengthen the weak heart, tone up the shaky, starved nerves, make the brain clear, and restore the lost vitality.

Mrs. George Lohnes, Stanley Section, N.S., writes: "I was greatly troubled with weak and dizzy spells and was so run down I could not attend to my household duties. I bought two boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after taking them I found that my trouble had all passed away. I am now strong and healthy again."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 for $1.25. If your dealer does not handle them, send direct to The Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Significant "Nots"

A Life Insurance Company may be judged by what it DOES NOT DO as well as by what it DOES DO. As illustrating the things which the management of

The Mutual Life Assurance OF CANADA

does NOT do; attention is invited to the following:

(1) This Company does NOT write foreign business; it does NOT seek business outside British North America and Newfoundland.
(2) It does NOT invest in stocks or in foreign securities of any kind; all its securities are legitimate, first class and productive.
(3) It does NOT deal in Real Estate and does NOT own palatial branch office buildings.
(4) It does NOT deposit in Trust Companies and its officers do NOT hold stock in any subsidiary Trust or Deposit Company.

Head Office, Waterloo, Canada

S. ROUGHTON
District Agent, Kingston

IRISH WHISKEY DISTILLERS
TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Sir John Power & Son Ltd.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1791.
"THREE SWALLOWS" IRISH WHISKEY
Famous for over a century for its delicacy of flavor.
Of highest standard of Purity.
It is especially recommended by the Medical Profession on account of its peculiar "DRYNESS"

When speaking of amusement circles it is proper to include circus rings.

NEW YORK FASHIONS

STYLES HAVE NOW TAKEN A DEFINITE SHAPE.

The Materials That Dome Fashion Has Set Her Seal Upon—Description of Some Gowns.

New York, April 20.—The sun shone warm and bright on Palm Sunday, so many of the new styles in dresses and hats began to make what might be termed "trial trips" in preparation for the Easter parade down Fifth avenue, at which time at the fashionable churches all the dress-makers, less than the creators, were there in company with a few others to take notes.

Truly, it was the "Feast of Flowers" to judge from the hats worn on Easter Sunday in "The Avenue," costing anywhere from the two to the three figure total, over to Grand street, where a twenty-five cent straw was decorated with a new ten cent red wreath to celebrate the day. Both creations were marvellous, but in different senses.

Styles have now taken definite form and Dame Fashion has set her seal upon certain materials, models and accessories. Voiles, a light weight canvass is a most persistent favorite, for first place for spring costumes to be worn without a coat, all of which costumes should be made up over a silk lining, which is often of a contrasting color.

Another favorite material is the checked silk, and an attractive example of a dress made up in this material was on exhibition last week. A small self-checked dove grey silk was made up over an old rose taffeta lining. The skirt was circular in cut, with a front panel of triple inverted plaits on the left side of which was the closing. The waist was of the surplice order outlined with two bands of mirror velvet and ruffles of the silk, opening over a vest of cream lace, underlaid with pink silk. The short puffed sleeve was turned back at the elbow with a cuff of velvet and lace. The gloves worn with this costume were long grey glaces; the parasol was covered with the same material as the gown over pink silk, with a big pink chou on the handle, and the hat was a much-twisted plaque of grey crinoline lifted at the left side showing a long pink plume.

Another material that is again to the front is foulard, especially the variety called radiant foulard, and a more useful material for semi-dress occasions, has yet to be found. Most of the foulards have small conventional designs, pin dots, shadow spots, and numbers of pin stripes are seen.

Odd colors are more frequently seen this spring than I can remember having seen for many season, very peculiar blues, old rose, queer old-fashioned browns, lilacs and greens that take us back to the cedar chests in our grandmother's attic.

Some one has asked me if the elbow sleeve will again be worn and all summer. It will. It is universally worn and necessitates the wearing of long gloves, either of silk or lace. A rather newer feature is to have under sleeves of embroidery or an extra tucked cuff of the same material to be inserted for morning wear; of course, when these cuffs are worn a short, one-button glove is used.

While speaking of gloves I must tell you of a new idea that was shown me the other day in the elbow length; the glove was in two parts and attached by tiny fasteners at the wrist, which allowed the hand portion to be removed while that which covered the arm remained in place.

An odd and pretty sleeve was noticed the other day, which would be thankfully received by the stout woman too fleshy to bear much fluffiness near her waist line. It was part of a dark blue costume trimmed in narrow black soutache and crochet buttons. The sleeves were a large puff to the depth of four inches on the top and below this and covering the whole of the under sleeve portion was a close fitting, straight gauntlet sleeve ending at the elbow in a narrow braid band. The waist has a straight plastron front bordering on each side with braid and buttons, the closing being made on the left side. The neck is round with a shallow turned-over collar bordered with the braid above which was a lace chemisette and standing collar. The skirt was an extremely plain circular mode, having an inverted plait back and front, and the front is outlined with bands of the braid, and buttons outside of that. The dress made of cheviot, linen or mohair, is especially suited to the office.

The separate waist is again to be worn; and the shops are showing numbers of beautiful ones for all sorts of wear; hand-embroidered linens, lace insertions, and ribbons, Victoria lawns, India linens, Persian lawns, batiste and organdies, which all may be made very plain or elaborate by the lack or addition of trimming. In laundering these waists, do not put them through a heavy starch which will give them a laundered unnatural look at once, but put them through a thin starch water, let dry, then thoroughly dampen; first iron on the wrong side and then on the right, and the China waists should be ironed immediately after putting through the starch water, as this gives them a look of continued newness.

The newest skirt is of the five-gored variety. It is lacking in any fullness around the hips as the fullness begins only a little way above the knees and is thus a boon to the full-hipped woman, and by the way the narrow width cloth is the better material to seek as it cuts to better advantage. It has a seam at the centre front which is concealed under plaits and is closed at the back gore under an applied box-plait.

The new "College Blouse" will be liked for warm summer days. It is made with two tucks on each side of the front, stitched to the bust, under the second of which there are darts which take up the unnecessary fullness. The sleeves are of three-quarter length, having pointed or rounded cuffs and a low turned-over collar with rounded or pointed fronts to match the cuffs. The waist is closed at the front with button holes and pearl buttons. A fancy Windsor tie completes the waist. I saw a number of these waists made up of different colored linens, stitched in a contrasting color or white.

But I must tell you about some of the gowns worn at the wedding of Miss Ruth Beacon last week. The bride wore a soft clinging robe of liberty satin, flounced with filmy lace. The bodice had a round yoke and unlined stock of the lace and the sleeves were full lace flounces over puffs. With this was worn a draped veil, caught with real orange blossoms, and a new idea was the carrying of a single white tulip blossom, slipped between the pages of her prayer book. The gown of the matron of honor was constructed of a dull soft shade of blue cloth decorated with white lace. The skirt trailed slightly and had three lace flounces laid on flat. The bodice was made with a coat effect, the skirts of which were about eighteen inches deep and of the same length all around. The sleeves were of elbow length, finished in flat flounce effect, slightly puffed. The hat worn with this costume was of the narrow rolled brim and pointed front style, trimmed with great flat chous of chiffon, tulle and blue plumes.

MISS MADELINE LAUGHLIN,

A wealthy young woman of Pittsburg, Pa., who is interested in settlement work, became the bride of the Rev. Maitland Alexander, known as "The Society Parson," on Friday. Both come from wealthy families, and became acquainted with each other through their settlement work. The wedding will be in Pittsburg.

The two little flower girls were dressed in white mull over yellow silk, made in empire style with lace yokes and berthas, and yellow sashes, gave a pretty color completion to the simple gowns. The bridesmaids wore light blue gowns of chiffon broadcloth, and instead of bouquets carried blue parasols to match the gown.

The gowns had skirts that barely escaped the ground and Eton coats, both skirt and coat being decorated with straps laid on in a key pattern. The skirts had three or four inch plaits, stitched to beneath the hipline. The Etons came to top of the belt and left little of the blouse to be seen which latter was made of lace with a jabot of the same, showing where the coat opened at the neck. The hats were of a deep shade of cream leghorn with blue tulle box-plaited in at the back and trimmed in the front and sides with large blue wings. The bride's mother wore a dress of grey chiffon gauze trimmed in flat flounces of black lace medallions, with which she wore a white hat trimmed with black and white tips.

A gown seen at a late reception was of white batiste cloth with open-work embroidery, over pink taffeta. It was cut as a princess robe, fitted to the figure above and at the waist line, with a big pink bow decorating the front of the bust at the centre. From this bow streamers were carried round under the arms and up to the centre of the back, and there tied with a bow and allowed to fall in great streamers. The elbow sleeves were of the puffed variety with capes of embroidery falling over them at the shoulders.—CATHERINE MANN-PAYZANT.

"I Trust You."

O. S. Marden in Success.

"I owe my salvation to three words you spoke," he wrote; "when all the world was against me, you said, 'I trust you.'"

If every boy or girl who has made mistakes and gone astray could have such a friend, a great many of them would return to a normal life.

The feeling that somebody believes in us, trusts us—no matter what others believe or say—touches the heart. Criminals are sometimes totally reformed through the consciousness that somebody still believes in them, no matter how low they may have fallen.

Could we realize how much this trust and confidence would do for a man when everything else has failed, we should be more generous of our confidence in our fellows.

A DIFFERENCE IN LUNGS.

In the Edinburgh University three human lungs lie side by side. One is of an Eskimo and is snow white. In life, this would be ruddy with rich blood. Another is that of a coal-miner and is black. The other is of a town dweller and is a dirty slate gray, as are the lungs of most city residents. That's why consumption thrives in cities.

One reason why Scott's Emulsion does so much to keep down consumption is because it helps to keep the lungs clean and supplies them with rich, red blood. It makes the lungs germ-resisting. If the body is run down and health is at a low ebb Scott's Emulsion will build it up quickly and permanently.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

A HAUNTED COLLIER

THE CURATE VOUCHES FOR THE RAPPINGS.

In a Cottage in South Wales—A Collier Driven Out of His Home Through Deadly Fear.

London, April 19.—The mysterious knockings which so unnerved the South Wales collier, James Craze, and drove him full of fear from his cottage under the conviction that he was "a haunted man," have produced great interest.

The Rev. Gwilym Rees, curate-in-charge at Senghenydd, near Cardiff, who offered consolation to the afrightened collier and visited the cottage several times, has been inundated with letters, which come by every post, from people in all quarters of the country who are anxious for more information about the ghost.

Mr. Rees, to satisfy his numerous correspondents, has published the following statement:

"James Craze called upon me about two months ago in a very excitable state and with a sad story. He was out of employment, and his family had not a morsel of food in the house.

"I went there at once and found things as stated. This concerned me very much, and I did all I could for the family under the circumstances. In a few days work was found for Craze, he came straight from the colliery, out of his way home, to thank me for what I had done for him.

Heard The Knockings.

"Now for the mysterious knockings. Last Thursday fortnight, Craze, his wife, and a young man came to my house in the afternoon; they begged of my wife to ask me to go down that evening, as they had not been able to sleep the previous night owing to some mysterious rappings!

"I took a friend with me about twelve midnight. After listening to their incredible tale, I asked Craze and his mother-in-law to go upstairs. They complied; we heard them distinctly entering each room. We heard two very loud knocks on one of the doors upstairs; we were at the time standing at the base of the staircase. We at once went up and endeavored to calm Craze and his mother-in-law, whom we met coming down, shuddering with fright. I called out in the name of God for an answer by knockings to some serious questions which I put to the supposed ghost.

Guilty Of No Crime.

"Receiving no reply, I put it very plainly to Craze that he must have been guilty of some crime, and asked him to confess. He vehemently declared, with tears in his eyes, that he had nothing to confess.

"After a short time had elapsed I asked them to go once more, which they did, with the same result. Again we went upstairs, and asked in the name of the Holy Trinity for a revelation of the mystery, but to no purpose.

"By this time three young men had come in from next door. I asked them to go upstairs. No sooner had they entered one of the bedrooms than the mysterious rappings again took place. My friend and I left, not at all satisfied, as the rappings did not take place in our immediate presence.

"The following morning Mrs. Craze and two men came for me at half-past two. Having been told that the knockings took place only between twelve and two, and also that it was their intention to leave the house that morning, I declined to go.

Craze Overcome.

"The following Monday evening I called to see Craze at his new house, which I found overcrowded, and hundreds of people outside. I made my way into the house, and found Craze prostrate on three chairs, the only furniture in the house. When he came to himself he informed me that the ghost had followed him. I reprimanded him for his superstition, and took the family to the house of his mother, who lives a little distance away. When we arrived at his mother's house Craze told me that he intended going that night to the house with twelve men to convince them of the existence of the ghost, I promised to call later on, which I did about twelve o'clock.

"I found two constables, who urged me to go with them to Ilan road. Craze and wife led the way, followed by about twenty men. On our arrival we found a large crowd outside, the inside of the house being crowded. I advised the officers to have the house cleared. They left only about fifteen inside.

"Having locked the doors, we proceeded upstairs, searched everywhere, and satisfied ourselves that the house was clear. We went downstairs, when the same process took place with the same result.

Constables Test It.

"I now asked Craze, the constable, and another man to accompany me upstairs. The constable stood on the landing whilst we entered one of the rooms. Having closed the door, my friend and I held Craze on either side by the hand. We stood about a yard from the wall. I said to Craze in a loud voice, 'I am going to tap the wall, so don't be alarmed.'

"After doing this silence reigned supreme for about a minute, which was broken by two knocks on the partition, which were heard even from downstairs!

"Craze now became unmanageable, and made a rush for the landing, where the constable stood like a statue, and declared that no one from outside had caused the noise. We prevailed upon Craze to enter the room once more, when the same mysterious rappings took place. We now went downstairs, being fully convinced of the mystery.

The Island of Capri possesses a unique cave of the blues, wherein the air is like a twilight of blue fire and waves, and grotto walls, and boats, look blue.

In New York, 45,000 telephones are worked on a system of payment according to the number of calls made, and people—everything and everyone—

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

puts the whole system in the best possible condition to resist the enervating effects of "spring fever."

It is the only tonic needed to purify and enrich the blood—regulate bowels, liver and kidneys—sweeten the stomach—and strengthen digestion. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

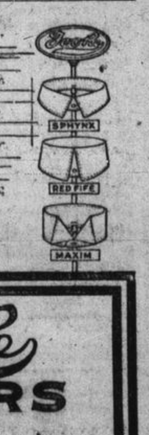
A teaspoonful in a glass of water every morning. 25c and 60c.

Melcher's Red Cross CANADIAN GIN

THE OLDEST THE PUREST

The only Gin MATURED FOR YEARS in Bonded warehouses, and bottled under Government Supervision.

BOIVIN, WILSON & CO., Montreal.



Tooke COLLARS

Are manufactured from an Irish linen that is specially woven for them.

It will not wear out prematurely or break as does the linen in ordinary Collars.

Actual laundry tests, extending over a quarter century, have proven that this is the best linen ever put into a 20c Collar.

Made in all popular shapes and two grades, selling at 15c and 20c.

TOOKE BROTHERS, LIMITED.
Montreal.

STORE YOUR STOVES

We call for them, store them for the summer, clean and deliver them in the fall for $2 each. Cheap enough, isn't it. And then think of all the bother it saves you.

LEMMON & SONS

You're a Back Number

If you do not use a Typewriter. The visible writing EMPIRE will please you and draw trade.

Price, $60. Try one for a month.

J. R. C. DOBBS & CO., 171 Wellington St.