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Little Liver Pills.

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Very small and as easy

CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE FOR DIZZINESS.

Price Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Plum Pucding.

Fruit Cake.

Oyster Patties

Ice Cream.

ALL ORDERS WILL

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Ton Oomts worth will be enough for an ordinary family for weeks.

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AY, FEBRUARY 9, 1906.

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ular \$10 and \$12 for 7.90 \$13.50 to \$16.50 for 9.90 \$20.00 for Ladies' Coats Lot Ladies Coats lines and sizes, regular \$ 00 to

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TEY TO LOAN — Company and trate Funds. Farm and Oity coperty for Sale. W. F. Smith, prister,

WARMS FOR SALE. have for sale 75 acres, more have for sale 75 acres, more or, in the Township of Dover, 13th, owned by Ed. C. Wemp; also 96 as in the Township of Dover Balmroad, owned by Lucian Kinglestric ears run past both these ms. Also 50 acres, more or less, 5th Con., owned by Lucian King. foncy to loan on land mortgages the very lowest rate of interest.

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Money to Loan E -ON MORTGAGES-4 1-2 and 5 per cent. Aberal Terms and privileges to Borrowers. Apply to LEWIS & RICHARDS

Money to Lend On land mortgage at 4½ to 5½ per cent.
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Tay off when desired.

W. White, Baruster, Opposite Grandser House, Chatham.

Carbon Platino Gives the finest qual-

ity to be desired in a Photograph

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TOP TAKING DRUGS

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Fellington Street West CHATRAM ONT

Weather Strips E. W. HAZLETT, Marvey St., has secured the Lecal Agency for the celebrated Chambership Metal Strips, and will give estimates for fitting in residences or publications. Uall at residence or drop a cap to the P.O.

HABITS OF SQUIRRELS. ABSOLUTE

How These Little Animals of the Forest Survive Winter.

while certain members of the squirrel tribe store their winter's supply of food in hollow trees, I think most of them hide it on the ground, under old roots, brush piles and even beneath heaps of dead leaves. Their tracks in the winter woods seem to bear this out. While it may be that this frequency of the tracks indicates a scarcity of food and the traveling about a desire to find a supply, I believe in the main that these outings of the squirrels have a definite destination, because when you see them skip across the snow, stop short and scratch a hole down to the ground, bringing up a supply of nuts or cones placed there in the month of plenty, you are apt to attribute their luck more to a good memory than to any haphazard speculation.

Of the squirrel family the most prominent in winter is the black. He seems to be flowing over all the time with pent-up energy, which keep him in constant motion, and you sometimes feel that you would like him to be able to talk and tell you how pleasant it is to have the joy which flows from a glad heart. Now watch him jump from limb to limb, rush headlong down the trunk and course across the snow in long, graceful bounds, with no apparent purpose but to exhibit the

down the trunk and course across the snow in long, graceful bounds, with no apparent purpose but to exhibit the happiness within him.

His red cousin once in awhile may be seen at the entrance to his home in the heights of some tree, but in him no sign of exultation. He looks around for small to come and clear event the no sign of exultation. He looks around for spring to come and clear away the snow, and no amount of coaxing will cause him to utter a note of scolding or alarm. Not all the red squirrels, however, keep to the trees. Many of them through want of food have to take to the earth, and their track in the deep snow is a heavy floundering of labored bounds as they go from tree to tree in search of the scanty provisions hidden beneath the surface. Here and there we find the gummy scales of the pine cones, the shells of the acorn, the seed cones of the birch and cedar scattered about on the snow, showing the food on which they subsist. In greater contrast to the delishowing the food on which they subsist. In greater contrast to the delicacies just named, often one will find during long and severe winters that the squirrels have attacked the hemolock trees by stripping them of their bitter seeds. When one finds this, it is evidence of great want, and a merciful act would be to bring some food and scatter it about to assuage the pangs of hunger which these little fellows are enduring.—Recreation,

Some Good Advice.

Hon. R. F. Sutherland, Speaker of the House of Commons, delivered a charming address at the annual ban-quet of the Canadian Press Association on Feb. 1, in the course of which he paid a tribute to the work of the Press Gallery at Ottawa, with which he wa gallery at Ottawa, with which he was specially acquainted. He asked the press to display less bitterness in its treatment of public men, admitting that there had already been much improvement. The press and public men should both encourage the best citizens to enter politics, for those who most abused the politicians refused to take a part ter politics, for those who most abused the politicians refused to take a part themselves. The press should teach every person interested in this country to seek to promote a united people, and to keep up the tone of optimism as to our country's future, which it had done so much to develop. They should also strive to promote Canadian literature and to encourage Canadian writers, and after that English literatures, instead of using so much United States literature.

Slight Decrease In Timber Cut. Slight Decrease in Timber Cut.

Returns of the quantity of timber cut in the Province of Ontario during the season of 1904-05, show a slight falling off in the output as compared with the previous year. The cut of pine saw logs last winter totalled in all 625 millions of feet, board measure. Of squared timber, which is white pine, 1,066,989 cubic feet was taken out of the forests of Ontario. The output of pulp wood was 73,000 cords while the railway ties cut numbered 2,064,501.

On the total cut, the dues accrued

On the total cut, the dues accrued and payable to the Government aggregate up till Dec. 31, last, \$1,142,842.92.
This is somewhat in excess of the accrued dues of 1904 which were 1,062,-810.

During the previous season of 1903-04, the total cut of saw logs was 663,124,892. That of white pine squared timber was 1,963,933 cubic feet and of pulp wood 29,833 cords. Thus only in the last mentioned item is an increase last mentioned item is an increase

The French Nobility. The French nobility is exactly twice The French nobility is exactly twice as numerous now as it was before the great revolution of 115 years ago, which was aimed at the aristocracy and by which all titles of nobility were abolished. Previous to that time there abolished. Previous to that time there were 233 French princes and dukes; to-day there are 460. At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were in all 83,000 titled persons in France, among whom less than 20,000 had a in all 83,000 titled persons in France, among whom less than 20,000 had a legal right to a coat of arms. There are now in the thirty-third year of the third republic 200,000 individuals duly possessed of patents of nobility. At the time when the nobility was all powerful in France the aggregate fortunes of the aristocracy amounted to one-tenth only of the wealth by nobility to day.

White Sands.

The sands at Blackpool, in Lancashire, are said to be the whitest in the British isles. From Penzance to the Land's End, on the coast of Cornwall the sand on the seashore is very white, while in St. Mary's, one of the Scilly islands, the sand on the shore is exceedingly white and glistening. On the other hand, the sand about Plymouth is bluish gray in color, probably owing to the shells of mussels broken and mixed with it, and on the coasts of the North sea the sand of the seashore is yellowish brown or reddish. The sand on the coast of Argyllshire, in Scotland, is remarkable for its whiteness.

Expressive.

Evidences of the influence of the Anglo-Japanese treaty multiply. A Tokio journal issued a special number commemorating the war. In the advertisement of a milk dealer under a cut representing cows assembled at the milking hour we have, "The squeeze out place of the milk dealers."

Fression that vanity is not part of their make-up.

Coughs, toics, morreness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten eents per box. All druggists.

Borrow trouble, see double.

How Is Your Cold?

Every place you go you hear the same uestion asked. question asked.

Do you know that there is nothing so dangerous as a neglected cold?

Do you know that a neglected cold will turn into Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, disgusting Catarrh and the most deadly of all, the "White Plague," Consumption.

Many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very pine principles which make the pine woods so valuable in the treatment of lung affections.

Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. You will find a sure cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. C. N. Loomer, Berwick, N.S., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and colds, and have always, found it to give instant relief. I also recommended it to one of my neighbors and she was more that pleased with the results."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup 25 cts. per bottle at all dealers. Put up in yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark. Refuse substitutes. There is only one Norway Pine Syrup and that one is Dr. Wood's.

HAIR AND BEARDS.

They Have Played Important Parts

In the World's History.
In centuries past the human bair played an important part in all judicial proceedings. Those that were permitted to wear beard and hair had rights that could not be claimed by the shorn and shaved. When men made oath they touched their beard and hair, and women placed the finger tips of the right hand on their tresses.
Servants were obliged to have their

hair cut, and if a freedman went into slavery he had to divest himself of his hirsute adornments. An adult adopted by foster parents was obliged to have his beard shaved, and the shaving of beard and hair was a punishment inflicted on criminals. The jurisprudence of our ancestors dealt with punishment "by skin and hair" for small offenses and "by neck and hand" for greater

There has always been more or less superstition about hair. Great strength was implied by it, and wizards and witches knew of concoctions of hair by which they poisoned enemies. Cat's hair was especially named in the category of poisonous hairs, and even at the beginning of the seventeenth century Paulus Zacchias, a famous physician, writes of the virulent poison of

Among civilized people such superstitious beliefs have gone out of existence and only Malays give their enemies tiger hairs in broth to kill them.

The Best Guaranty of Merit Is Open Publicity.

Is Open Publicity.

Every bottle of Dr. Pierce's worldfamed medicines leaving the great laboratory at Buffalo, N. Y., has printed
upon its wrapper all the ingredients
entering into its composition. This fact
alone places Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines in a class all by themselves. They
cannot be classed with patent or secret
medicines because they are neither. This
is why so many unprejudiced physicians
prescribe them and recommend them to
their patients. They know what they
are composed of, and that the ingredients
are those endorsed by the most eminent
medical authorities.

The further fact that neither Dr.
Pierce's Golden Medkeal Discovery, the
great stomach tonic, liver invigorator,
heart regulator and blood purifier, nor his
"Favorite Prescription" for weak, overworked, broken-down, nervous women,
contains any alcohol, also entitles them
to a place all by themselves.

Many years ago, Dr. Pierce discovered
that chemically pure glycerine, of proper
strength, is a better solvent and preservative of the medicinal principles residing in our indigenous, or native, medicinal plants than is alcohol; and, furthermore, that it possesses valuable medicinal
properties of its own, being demulcent,
Neither of the above medicines con-

properties of its own, being demulcent, nutritive, antiseptic, and a most efficient antiferment.

Neither of the above medicines contains alcohol, or any harmful, habitforming drug, as will be seen from a glance at the formula printed on each bottle wrapper. They are safe to use and potent to cure.

Not only do physicians prescribe the above, non-secret medicines largely, but the most intelligent people employ them—people who would not think of using the ordinary patent, or secret medicines. Every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines has the strongest kind of an endorsement from leading medical writers of the several schools of practice. No other medicines put up for like purposes has any such professional endorsement.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good." Easy to take as candy.

Men like to believe their word has convincing effect in a family arg-

Sunlight Josp is perser than other scape, but is bost when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow dissections.

Women strive to create the impression that vanity is not part of their make-up.

SHOOTING STARS.

The Blazing and Paling of These En ratic Baby Planets-Oddity of the Very Oddest Kind.

The shooting star is an oddity of the very oddest kind. It is a world of world just the same. These baby plane-ets are not always round, as planets are generally supposed to be, but are known to be in all sorts of queer shapes. Some are square, others oc-tagonal; some irregular and many cornered, while one is occasionally met with which is smooth as a brick or cement paving stone. Probably you have never heard of a man (or woman either, for that matter) "meeting with" a shooting star in any of his wander. ings. Let us see how such a thing might be possible.

might be possible.

The shooting star is originally a miniature world, revolving around the sun with as much regularity as the earth, Jupiter, Venus or Mars. It keeps up this unerring flight thousands or up this unerring night thousands of even millions of years. Finally it reach-es the limit of its existence. Sudden-ly and perhaps without any visible cause it shoots off_at a tangent. It is now a "shooting star." Formerly it was a world, but even now it is not was a word, but even how it is not bright as other stars are. Let us see what will cause it to "fiame up like a gigantic torch in the heavens." This particular body that we are talking about shot off from its orbit in the direction of our earth. Its speed is not direction of our earth. Its speed is not less than twenty miles a second, probably five times that.

In the great outer sea of space it encounters no resistance to its headlong flight. But wait. It is nearing the

ong night. But wait, it is nearing the envelope of atmosphere which surrounds our globe. What will be the result when it comes in contact with "the air we breathe?" The first stratum it strikes is so attenuated that its resistance is very slight. Yet the fricresistance is very single. Ite the fitter tion is great enough to instantly raise the temperature of the world. Within the hundredth part of a second the dense stratum of atmosphere has been encountered. The flight of the little world is now perceptibly checked, the result being a sudden firing of the minresult being a sudden irring of the mini-eral matters in the stone. There is an instantaneous burst of light, and then we see the doomed representative of the miniature planets in all its meteor-ic splendor. Possibly the streak of fire it leaves athwart the heavens will not appear to be more than a few hundred feet long. Certainly it will be thin and short if the little world was not larger than a football, because it will be almost instantly consumed as soon as it strikes the denser portions of the atmosphere. On the other hand, if this world which has so suddenly come to an end was as large as a good sized barn when it started fragments of it weighing from ten to 1,000 pounds may reach the earth. It is from these frag-ments that we learn the shape and composition of the aerial phenomena referred to as "shooting stars."

Erectness a Sign of Power.

Now, in this article I shall try, in the briefest manner possible, to make clear two things of which I am firmly convinced. First, that there are possibilities of physical development far beyond the present achievements, and, secondly, that there are certain very simple methods by which these possibilities are considered.

simple methods by which these possibilities may in every case be attained. The first object of physical methods should be to straighten and expand the body. The world may, in a broad, general way, be divided into two great classes—the erect and the inerect, the strong and the weak. The epoch makers, the Cromwells, Luthers, Napoleons, Wellingtons, Washingtons, and Websters, have been men marked by a straight spine and a broad, high, deep chest. The mastered millions, the dechest. The mastered millions, the de feated ones, have been the inerect.— Dr. Latson in Outing.

Ancient Vegetables.

During the building of the great pyramid of Cheops, says Herodotus, 1,600 talents of silver were spent in radishes, onions and garlic for the workmen.

Other patriarchal vegetables which we know from old inscriptions were grown in Egypt and other parts of the melon, the cucumber and the leek.

Many of our common vegetables we

owe to the Dutch, who four centuries ago, at a time when English people hardly understood the word garden, were famous horticulturists. It seems difficult to believe that so late as the reign of King James I. peas were worth their weight in silver. A writer of the time speaks of them as "fit dain-ties for ladies—they come so far and cost so dear."—London Standard.

Woman's Work.

A lady doctor writing to The London Chronicle on "Women Workers" make the following unanswerable statement: "If you come to estimate a day's work "If you come to estimate a day's work, even in foot pounds, the woman who cleans, bakes, washes and takes to school six children, carries water and tramps up stairs and down for sixteen. hours a day, need not fear comparison as to kinetic energy even with a miner working eight hours."

True, but is all this quite necessary? asks Punch. Could not her children sometimes go to school unaccompanied and unbaked? And why must she keep on carrying tramps up and down stairs all that time? Is it even fair on these poor unemployed?

A Prelate's Eloquence. A Prelate's Eloquence.
In 1104, when Henry I was in Normandy, a prelate named Serlo preached so eloquently against the fashion of wearing long hair that the monarch and his courtiers were moved to tears.
Taking advantage of the impression he had produced, the enthusiastic prelate whipped a pair of scissors out of his sleeves and cropped the whole congregation.

Additions to Archives. Provincial Archivist Fraser has received from Miss Currie, St. Catharines, daughter of the late Hon. J. G. Currie, first Speaker of the Legislature of Ontario, the Currie collection of letters on public questions, which will be added to the archives. They are a number of letters and pamphlets from 1830 onwards; departmental reports and a somplete set of Canadian almanacs.

It Quiets the Cough

Pectoral is so valuable in consumption. It stops the wear and tear of useless coughing. But it does more—it controls the inflammation, quiets the fever, soothes, heals. Ask your doctor about it. We have no secrets! We publish J.O. Ayer Co., the formulas of all our medicines. Lowell. Mass.

No Quitting. Marryat-You don't believe in di-vorce, then? Mugley-No, sir; I've got too much sportin' blood. Marryat—What has that to do with it? Mugley— I believe in a fight to the finish.

A Woman's Way. Edith—What luck did you have in the last race? Maud-None at all. I back. ed all the horses with a pretty name, but I didn't find the winner.—Illustrat-

A WOMAN'S BACK IS THE MAINSPRING OF HER PHYSICAL SYSTEM. The Slightest Back-ache, if Neglected, is Liable to Cause Years of Terrible

Suffering. No woman can be strong and healthy unless the kidneys are well, and regular in their action. When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to have filtered out of the blood are left in the system.

The female constitution is naturally more subject to kidney disease than a man's; and what is more, a women's work is never done—her whole life is one continuous strain.

is never done—her whole life is one continuous strain.

How many women have you heard say:
"My, how my back aches!" Do you know
that backache is one of the first signs of
kidney trouble? It is, and should be attended to immediately. Other symptoms
are frequent thirst, scanty, thick, cloudy
or highly colored urine, burning sensations
when urinating, frequent urination, puffing under the eyes, swelling of the feet and
ankles, floating specks before the eyes, etc.

These symptoms if not taken in time and
cured at once, will cause years of terrible
kidney suffering. All these symptoms, and
in fact, these diseases may be cured by the
use of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

They act directly on the kidneys, and make them strong and healthy.

Mrs. Mary Galley, Auburn, N.S., writes:
"For over four months I was troubled with a lame back and was unable to turn in bed without help. I was induced by a friend to try Doan's Kidney Pills. After using two-thirds of a box my back was as well as ever."

Designed to the proper of th

thirds of a box my back was as well as ever."
Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for
\$1.25 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

Rheumatism and Tan. The discovery of a remedy for rheu matism by means of tan was accidentally made by a tanner of Ulm, Wurttemberg. One day he fell into one of his own vats, and, as no one was near, he had to remain in the tanning liquid for over half an hour. rescued he found, it is said, that his rheumatism had entirely left him. He then turned doctor and treated by means of a system called electrotanno

SURPRISE SOAP

We Tell Our Friends there isn't any soap made, as good as "SURPRISE," which is "A Pure Hard Soap"that washes well and wears well. THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFB. CO., St. Stephen, N.B.

Warm water in which an onion has been boiled will restore the gilding to frames. Dry quickly with a soft, clean

Keep an account of all supplies, with cost and date when purchased.

CHATSAM REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BURKAU Buys, Sells, Negotiates Sales

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MR. BALFOUR ACCEDES

General Meeting of the Unionist Party to Be Held.

Mr. Chamberlain Analyzes the Present Tangled Conditions of the Tariff Policy-Leaves a Bridge By Which Former Premier May Cross Over-No Ultimatum By Him to Mr. Balfour-Party United, Say Papers.

London, Feb. 8.-A. J. Balfour finally has acceded to Joseph Chamberlain's wish that a call be made for a general meeting of the Unionist party, which, it is expected, will be fixed for Feb. it is expected, will be fixed for Feb. 15, though no details have yet been settled. In the meantime Mr. Chamberlain has issued an important manifesto, which, whilst accentuating rather than lessening the party tension, still leaves Mr. Balfour a bridge over which to cross into the tariff reform camp. The Chamberlainite newspaper organs this morning apparently assume that Mr. Balfour will cross the bridge, for they head Mr. Chamberlain's letter, "The Crisis Ended," a "Uaited Party," etc., and editorialize in the same strain. The suggestion, however, is made by The Chronicle that Mr. Chamberlain has abandoned the frontal attack on Mr. Balfour in favor of an enveloping movement in an attempt to capture

mr. Bailour in layor of an enveloping movement in an attempt to capture the party machinery.

In a letter to Lord Ridley, chairman of the tariff reform league, published to-day, Joseph Chamberlain repudiates the notion that he is a candidate for the leadership of the Unionist party.

the leadership of the Unionist party. He says:

No Ultimatum.

"All that there is in the question is which policy the Unionist party proposes to adopt. It is absolutely untrue that any ultimatum has been presented to Mr. Balfour on this subject, either by me or by any one else. I have asked for a meeting of the party in order that there may be a frank and friendly discussion of the question, because to me it has always seemed essential to successful leadership that the leader should be made thoroughly and personally acquainted from time to time with the views and wishes of his followers."

Mr. Chamberlain's letter adds that there appears to be three views in re-

Mr. Chamberlain's letter adds that there appears to be three views in regard to Tariff Reform held by different sections of the party. First that Tariff Reform can not be a question of practical politics for some years to come, and should be dropped as an active policy. This, Mr. Chamberlain contends, is inconsistent with Mr. Balfour's language when he said that Tariff Reform was the first item on the constructive program of the party. constructive program of the party, and that commercial union with the colonies was the most urgent branch of Tariff Reform under existing circumstances the Unionists should unite on the program known as "Half a sheet of notenaer"

of notepaper."

No Attempt to Impose.

Between these views and those of the more advanced tariff reformers there are two differences. First, the more advanced think that the probability of having to place a mediant. bility of having to place a moderate duty on the wheat of foreign coun-tries in return for substantial prefer-ences given by the colonies to British manufacturers should be frankly ad-mitted and defeated. Mr. Balfour had mitted and defected. Mr. Balrour had said that he had no objection to the principle of such a duty, yet he accepted without protest the statement of a free fooder that, under no circumstances, whether after a conference or not, and whatever may be the offer of the colonies, will they assent to a duty on wheat

wheat.
Second The more advanced are of the opinion that it is impossible to have a practical and effective scheme of retaliation against the excessive duties imposed by foreign countries on British products without a general tar-iff. Mr. Balfour would never have at-tempted to put forward an alternative cheme, although urged to do so by the

The tariff reformers, Mr. Chamber-lain further says, believed Mr. Balfour considered the difference in procedure to be insignificant and Mr. Chamber-lain hoped that, as Mr. Balfour did not attach much importance to his own point of view, he would approach closer to Mr. Chamberlain's.

Believes in Balfour.

Later on Mr. Chamberlain says: "My own belief is that the great majority of

own beket is that the great majority of the party, if not all, are perfectly ready to accept Mr. Balfour's general lead-ership. I think it probable, however, that the majority would welcome a de-claration by Mr. Balfour which would show clearly that tariff referm will not be dropped and which would indicate a definite and unmistakeable program for the future to which they could give hearty support."

Concluding his letter, Mr. Chamber-lain says: "The tariff reformers cannot

lain says: "The tark! reformers cannot accept a policy of inaction and mystification in regard to the main subject of their political lives."

SETTLERS LOW RATES WEST.

The Chicago and North Western Railway will sell low one way second class settlers tickets, daily from Feb. 15th to April 7th, 1906, to points in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, 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. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Choice of routes. Best of service. For full particulars and folders call on or write B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King atreet, Toronto, Ont.

Each stop through life should be forward and not backward, upward not down.