

## LODGES.

WELLINGTON Lodge, No. 46, A. R. & A. M., G. R. C., meets on the first Monday of every month, in the Masonic Hall, Fifth St., at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren heartily welcomed.

ALEX. GREGORY, Sec'y.  
A. E. JEWETT, W. M.

## LEGAL.

HOMAS SOULLARD—Barrister and Solicitor, Victoria Block, Chatham, Ont.

SMITH, HERBERT D.—County Crown Attorney, Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Harrison Hall, Chatham.

M. B. O'FLYNN—Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Conveyancer, Notary Public, Office, King Street, opposite Merchants' Bank, Chatham, Ont.

WALKER & REBEV—Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Chatham, Ont. Office over Chatham Loan & Savings Co. Money to lend on mortgages. John A. Walker, K. O. John Rebev.

WILSON, PIKE & GUNDY—Barristers, Solicitors of the Supreme Court, Notaries Public, etc. Money to loan on mortgages, at lowest rates. Offices, Fifth Street. Matthew Wilson, K. O. J. M. PIKE, W. E. GUNDY.

HUSTON STONE & SCANE—Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc. Private funds to loan at lowest current rates. Office, upstairs in Sheldrick Block, opposite H. Macdonald's store. M. Huston, Fred. Stone, W. W. Scane.

## STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.  
Branches and agents at all principal points in Canada, U. S. and Great Britain. Drafts issued and notes discounted. Savings Bank Department deposits (which may be withdrawn without delay) received and interest allowed thereon at the highest current rates.

W. T. SHANNON,  
Manager Chatham Branch.

## BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.  
Capital (all paid up).....\$14,000,000  
Reserve.....\$10,000,000  
Drafts bought and sold. Collections made on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits at current rates in Savings Bank Department, or on deposit receipts.

DOUGLAS GLASS,  
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## MONEY TO LEND

ON LAND MORTGAGES  
ON CHATTEL MORTGAGES  
ON SURETY  
To pay off mortgages. To buy property. Buy when desired. Very lowest rates.  
J. W. WHITE,  
Barrister  
Opp. Grand Opera House, Chatham

## Money to Loan

—ON MORTGAGES—  
6-12 and 5 per cent.  
Liberal Terms and privileges to Borrowers. Apply to  
LEWIS & RICHARDS

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Corrected July 3rd, 1904.  
GOING EAST GOING WEST  
2.55 a.m. Express.....1.03 a.m.  
3.45 a.m. ".....1.11 a.m.  
3.52 p.m. ".....3.42 p.m.  
7 a.m. daily, except Sunday

## GRAND TRUNK

WEST  
1.23 a.m. for Windsor, Detroit and intermediate stations except Sunday  
1.42 a.m. for Windsor and Detroit  
2.30 p.m. for Windsor and intermediate stations  
4.15 p.m. for Windsor and Detroit  
5.45 p.m. for Detroit, Chicago and west  
International Limited 8.08 p.m. daily

## EAST

2.32 a.m. for London, Hamilton, Toronto, Buffalo  
1.45 p.m. for Glencoe and St. Thomas  
3.17 p.m. for London, Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo and New York  
5.08 p.m. for London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and East  
7.50 p.m. for London and intermediate stations  
Daily except Sunday: "Daily.

## THE WASHBURN HARBOR CO.

GOING WEST GOING EAST  
1.1-4.45 a.m. No. 2-12.23 p.m.  
3-1.07 p.m. 4-11.19 p.m.  
3-1.25 p.m. 11-2.23 a.m.  
11-7.03 p.m. 6-1.32 a.m.  
5-3.38 p.m. 8-2.49 p.m.  
J. A. RICHARDSON,  
Dist. Pass Agt., Toronto and St. Thomas.  
J. C. FRITCHARD,  
Station Agent

## W. E. RISPIN,

W. P. A. 115 King St., Chatham.

## PERE MARQUETTE R.R.

BUFFALO DIVISION  
EFFECTIVE DEC. 5, 1904.

Leave Chatham Express Express  
For Newburgh and West 4.45 a.m. 5.50 p.m.  
" " " " 8.35 a.m. 6.35 p.m.  
Arrive at Chatham  
From  
Newburgh 5.55 a.m. 7.35 p.m.  
St. Thomas 6.25 a.m. 8.05 p.m.  
Buffalo 8.30 a.m. 10.10 p.m.  
Central Standard Time—one hour slower than city time.

R. BRITTON, D.P.A., London.  
L. H. TILSON, H. F. MORRIS, G.P.A., Detroit.

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

Abbey's  
Energiscent  
Salt

takes away the weight of years. It renews the youthful vigor of stomach, liver and bowels—gently stimulates these vital organs to normal, healthy action; cures constipation and biliousness.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 50c a bottle

## Rebels Hard Pressed.

Manila, Feb. 14.—The band of Ladrones which attacked the town of San Francisco de Malabon, in the Province of Cavite, Jan. 24, and captured the wife and two children of former Governor Trias, is being hard pressed by a troop of cavalry under Major Sibley. They have released Mrs. Trias and her children, whom they were holding for ransom.

## \$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## Break From Bradford Jail.

Bradford, Feb. 14.—Two prisoners in the county jail here William Cleator and Arthur Mitchell, escaped yesterday afternoon and as yet have not been caught. Both are young men and were engaged in carrying wood into the jailer's residence when they got away. Cleator was serving three months for theft and Mitchell was awaiting trial on a similar charge.

## PROVED IN MOUNT FOREST.

Every doctor in this town tried his best to relieve Mrs. J. Withom, of Asthma; none succeeded. "For years," she states, "I was a dreadful sufferer; nothing gave relief. At times I found it necessary to have all the doors and windows open to get my breath. When in despair I heard of Catarrhine. I used it and now am perfectly cured." This proves beyond doubt that any case of Asthma is curable with Catarrhine. No remedy so pleasant, none so absolutely certain to thoroughly cure; try Catarrhine yourself; it's guaranteed.

## Escape in Night Clothes.

Peterboro, Feb. 14.—Sunday night a brick residence, occupied by John O'Brien, in the southern part of the town, took fire and the flames had advanced so far that when the inmates, father, mother and nine children, were awakened they had to escape in their night clothes. The building was destroyed; partly insured.

## HER SKIN WAS YELLOW.

"I had only to try Dr. Hamilton's Pills to appreciate their merit," writes Miss Annie S. Bryce, of Woodstock. "My system was out of order. My blood was weak and thin. I had a nasty, murky complexion. My skin was hard and dry. The first box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills made a complete change. I felt better at once. Healthy color came into my face. In about three weeks I was cured." Dr. Hamilton's Pills effect an easy cure. Try these good pills, 25c. per box, or five boxes for \$1.00; at all dealers.

Self-laudation has the merit of not being hurtful in its influence on others.

## MESSRS. C. RICHARDS &amp; CO.

Gentle.—After suffering for seven years with inflammatory rheumatism so bad that I was eleven months confined to my room, and for two years could not dress myself without help, your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT in May, 1897, and asked me to try it, which I did, and was so well pleased with the results, I procured more. Five bottles completely cured me, and I have had no return of the pain for eighteen months. The above facts are well known to everybody in this village and neighborhood.

Yours gratefully,  
St. Timothee, Que., 16th May, '99.

Our affections are our life. We live by them; they supply our warmth.

—Coughs, colds, hoarseness and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Croscione Tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

The best time to criticize your wife's cooking is right after you have given her the price of a new dress.

## No Torpedo Boats There, Say British; Some Torpedo Boats There, Say Russians—Would Pay Indemnity.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The international commission, which is inquiring into the North Sea incident, yesterday heard the conclusion of the British and the Russian agents upon the testimony presented.

The British conclusion maintained that the testimony showed that no torpedo boats were present, and that, therefore, firing was unjustifiable, whereas the Russian conclusion held that the testimony showed that torpedo boats were present and that the firing was fully warranted.

However, the Russian statement closed with a declaration of profound regret at the fact that innocent lives had been sacrificed and announced the willingness of the Russian Government to pay an indemnity to the survivors and families of the victims, leaving the amount and partition of the indemnity to "The Hague Tribunal."

Yesterday's session practically closed the work of the commission until a decision is reached, when Admiral Fournier (the president of the commission), will call a meeting for the public announcement. The admirals in the meantime will hold daily private sessions to deliberate upon the decision. It is expected that some days will elapse before definite results are reached.

## War Rarely Escaped.

London, Feb. 14.—The diplomatic correspondence regarding the North Sea incident and leading up to the appointment of the Paris International Commission, issued last night, shows that the affair severely strained Anglo-Russian relations. The correspondence gives a significant conversation between Lord Lansdowne and Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, when the British Government was apprehensive that Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky would continue on his voyage to the Far East without calling at Vigo. Lord Lansdowne told Count Benckendorff that, "in that case we might find ourselves at war before the week is over," and pointed out the new of the concentration of the British fleets at Gibraltar and elsewhere.

## MACEDONIAN SITUATION.

Repetition On Balkan Question Places Responsibility On John Ball.

London, Feb. 14.—A conference of the Balkan situation took place here yesterday. Lord Stanmore presided. Among those present were the Bishop of Hereford, James Bryce, Herbert Gladstone and the Earl of Lytton.

A resolution was passed urging the Government to take immediate steps to secure adequate reforms, asserting that a continuance of misrule in Armenia and Macedonia would be a disgrace to civilized Europe, affirming the direct responsibility of Great Britain for the establishment of reforms and setting forth the importance of a satisfactory solution of the situation would be the appointing of a European Governor of Macedonia at Adrianople, independent of the Sultan of Turkey, and responsible only to all the powers of Europe.

Mr. Bryce lengthily discussed the situation. He said it was useless to ask the Turkish Government to institute further reforms.

## Hands Off the Falls.

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 14.—The effect upon Niagara Falls of withdrawing water for electric power purposes was the subject of a concurrent resolution introduced last night by Assemblyman Palmer, leader of the Democrats. A similar resolution was a feature of last year's session. It provides for a memorial addressed to the President and Congress of the United States requesting that they by treaty or otherwise, enter into negotiations with His Majesty's Government of Great Britain looking to some joint action "for the preservation of Niagara Falls from further waste and diversion of the waters thereof."

## Mary Queen of Scots Seils.

Few dead-and-gone sovereigns are more liberally represented by relics than Mary Queen of Scots, whose harp was so keenly bid for at Edinburgh on a recent Saturday. At Newby Hall one may see the massive four-poster in which she slept for two nights at Nappa, the historic seat of the Montagu, of Yorkshire, and at Low Hall, Yarnold, is treasured a pair of hawking-gloves presented by the Queen to Lord Scrope, her jailer at Bolton Castle. A few years ago Sir James Nasmyth presented to the Peabody Museum a hawk's lure, of wonderful workmanship, which was once her property. At Oxford is preserved a dainty leather glove, embroidered with silver wire and decorated with flowers worked in varicolored silks; at Dunrobin Castle is a cast of her face; and at Hardwick Hall are tapestries of her working. The Duke of Devonshire has a pane of glass taken from an old hall at Buxton on which the unhappy Queen had scratched these lines:  
Buxton, farewell! no more perhaps my feet  
Thy famous tepid streams shall ever greet.

And in an old moated house near Alfreton is another pane, on which she inscribed this sad legend: "Trop heurieuse en toi; Malheureuse en moi."—Westminster Gazette.

## The Earliest World's Fair.

In the centuries before the nineteenth the nearest approach to an international exhibition appears to have been the Frankfurt fairs of the sixteenth century. Henry Estienne, the scholar, describes this institution as "the epitome of all the markets of the world." But it is from among persons now living that the fairs at Philadelphia, Chicago, Buffalo and St. Louis trace their genealogy. The mother of all such displays was the exhibition held in a palace of glass in Hyde Park, London, in 1851. It owed its existence to the Prince Consort, and was enormously successful from every point of view.

## THINK IT OVER.

Something You Can See in Any Restaurant or Cafe.

A physician puts the query: Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something.

If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new fangled health foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a properly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food, and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee, and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous, sickly looking individuals are walking condemnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantities any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty, because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydrochloric acid, diastase and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels, and in fact are not strictly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly, and thus giving a much-needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating, as they have to, at all hours and all kinds of food, the travelling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full-sized package, and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

## 94 Persons Drown.

London, Feb. 14.—(C.A.P.)—A despatch from Kobe, Japan, to The Express, reports that the small steamer "Natori Gawa" collided with the harbor works at Osaka on Sunday and sank, and that 94 persons were drowned.

## Fussian Strike Ends.

Bresen, Prussia, Feb. 14.—The coal strike is entirely ended. Full shifts went into the mines yesterday morning.

Ghosts would frighten many people who are not afraid of germs. Yet the germ is a real danger. If this microscopic animalism could be magnified to a size in proportion to its deadliness it would show like a giant python, or fire breathing dragon. The fact to remember is that the germ is powerless to harm the body when the blood is pure. It is far easier to keep the germ out than to drive it out after it obtains a hold in the system. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the most powerful and perfect of blood purifying medicines. It increases the quantity as well as the quality of the blood, and enables the body to resist disease, or to throw it off if disease has obtained a footing in some weak organ. Wherever the digestion is impaired, the nutrition of the body is diminished, for the blood is made from the food which is eaten, and half digested food cannot supply the body with blood in quantity and quality adequate to its needs. For this condition there is no remedy equal to "Golden Medical Discovery." It cures ninety-eight out of every hundred persons who give it a fair trial. When there is constipation Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will promptly and permanently cure.

## Honors Fifty Years Ago.

We learn that Mr. Chief Justice Robinson has received an intimation that it is Her Majesty's intention to bestow upon him the title of Baronet. His Lordship, if we remember rightly, was offered Knighthood in 1837, but declined it. . . . We presume that Mr. Lafontaine, Chief Justice of Lower Canada, will receive the same title as Mr. Chief Justice Robinson. Titles command little respect in this Canada, and in consequence do little harm.—From The Globe of 1854.

Pride carries with it a peculiar sort of inability to accomplish anything.

ALLEN'S  
LUNG  
BALSAM

will positively cure deep-seated  
COUGHS,  
COLDS,  
CROUP.

A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold.  
A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold.  
A \$1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough.  
Sold by all Druggists.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

## CHANGES OF A CENTURY.

Nelson's Hearts of Oak and Modern Ships in the British Navy—Ancient and Modern Broad-sides.

We wonder what Nelson would have said if he could have looked a century ahead and read in the daily paper a sentence such as this: "After the receipt of the intimation: the Russian warships Varyag and Korietz left the harbor and engaged the Japanese fleet at from six to eight miles distance," a piece of information which we read to-day without the least surprise.

In Nelson's time a gun which would fire a 68-lb. ball with any hope of hitting an enemy's ship a mile away was a thing to be wondered at, and, indeed, such monster weapons were rarely used. The standard weapon carried by the largest ship of the line was a thirty-two pounder, and to make it effective the opposing ships preferred to get within pistol-range of each other before discharging their broadsides.

And yet, when Nelson was still alive and with his greatest honors unwon, it was seriously thought that the battleship of the period had touched finality in naval construction. "The size of our ship," wrote a great authority in 1800, "seems now to have nearly reached its maximum; for Nature herself in some measure fixes its limits. Timber, the growth of Nature, cannot be made to grow larger, and the very element in which our ships are to navigate has only certain depths that cannot be increased."

And then the writer proceeds to throw up his hands in amazement at a "ship of most extraordinary size which the French have lately built—with a keel 172 feet long and a tonnage of 2,850—an unwieldy monster pronounced to be entirely unfit for service and which has never been out of harbor."

But what a baby this leviathan would look to-day by the side of a London or Bulwark of much more than twice the length and four times the tonnage, which can force its way against wind and waves at a speed of well over twenty miles an hour. Still, a first-rate ship of a century ago was a very fine vessel and, for the time, a splendid fighting machine, well worth spending a minute or two in picturing. Although called a "three-decker," she had, in fact, five decks, of which three carried her hundred or more guns.

Along the whole length of her main deck on each side was a row of seventeen thirty-two pounders; the middle deck beneath carried seventeen of these guns on each side, together with two 8-inch guns, pointing their grim muzzles, like their fellows above and below, through many ports; and on the lower deck were twenty-eight thirty-two pounders and four 8-inch guns; while still deeper in the ship was the magazine, containing about thirty-five tons of gunpowder.

Thus we have a stately battleship showing over a hundred vicious teeth to the enemy, and sure to give an excellent account of herself. Each of her ninety-six smaller guns fired a 32-lb. ball propelled by a charge of 14-lbs. of powder, and a broadside would pour something like three-quarters of a ton of metal into the enemy's side.

A battleship of to-day, like the London, carries only forty-six guns, but a single one of them can discharge in two shots as great a weight of metal as an entire broadside of Nelson's biggest ship. The 12-inch gun, of which each battleship carries four, despatches a projectile weighing 850 lbs. by means of a charge of 207 lbs. of cordite. The shell has an extreme range of over twenty miles, and will go clean through 3 feet of iron at the distance of a mile. The 6-inch gun hurls a shell of 100 lbs. weight, and the 9.2-inch one of 380 lbs.; while of the forty-six guns, four of them will pour forth in a couple of minutes three times the weight of metal one of Nelson's ships could discharge from all her hundred guns.

The fear of the late Miss Cobbe of premature interment has been shared by a number of notable people. In providing by her will that her doctor perform an operation upon her body which would "render her revival in the grave impossible," she followed the example of Harriet Martineau, who bequeathed her doctor ten pounds to see that her head was amputated before burial.

Lady Burton directed that her heart should be pierced with a needle and her body submitted to a post-mortem examination before burial. Meyerbeer left instructions that his body should be left undisturbed for ten days, that bells should be fastened to his feet, and that veins should be opened in his arms and legs.

Bishop Berkeley, Daniel O'Connell, Lord Lytton, Wilkie Collins and Hans Anderson were other well-known men who were apprehensive of premature burial, the last-named carrying in his pocket a note solemnly enjoining his friends to make certain that he was dead before he was buried.

Numerous instances of premature burials are to be found recorded in The Lancet. One of the quaintest of the earlier instances on record relates to Sir William Lindsay, who was brought to life on the very day for which his funeral had been fixed. His resuscitation, was, at his own request, kept a profound secret, and the company assembled for the burial at the appointed time. After some delay, occasioned, as was supposed, by the non-arrival of the clergyman, the mourners were terrified to see the knight, dressed in black, enter the doorway, leaning on the arm of the vicar of the parish.

After a short thanksgiving service for his recovery, Sir William Lindsay insisted upon the company sitting down to the repast that had been prepared for them, and presided over the carousal which, after the fashion of the seventeenth century, followed the dinner.

## ACUTE INDIGESTION

A Trouble That Causes Untold Suffering to Thousands Throughout Canada.

"I suffered so much with acute indigestion that I frequently would walk the floor through the long nights," said Mrs. Thomas Vincent, residing at 98 St. Peter street, Quebec. "I had been afflicted with the trouble," she continued, "for upwards of twenty years, but it was only during the past year that it assumed an acute form. There were times when I was almost distracted; everything I ate disagreed with me and the pains in the region of the stomach were almost unbearable. When the attacks were at their worst my head would grow dizzy and would throb violently, and sometimes I would experience severe attacks of nausea. As time went on I was almost worn out either through abstinence from food of the havoc it wrought when I did take it. I tried many much lauded dyspepsia cures, but they did me no good. In fact I got nothing that helped me until my nephew urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had used them himself with the greatest benefit and assured me that they would help me. After I had taken three or four boxes of the pills there was some improvement, and I continued to take the pills regularly for about three months, and at the end of that time I found myself cured. I could eat a hearty meal and eat it with relish; I slept soundly at night, my weight increased, and my constitution generally was built up. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure any case of dyspepsia, if they are given a fair trial, such as I gave them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure cases like Mrs. Vincent's simply because they fill the veins with that rich, red blood that enables every organ of the body to do its work properly. That is the reason why the pills cure all blood and nerve troubles, such as anaemia, neuralgia, rheumatism, heart troubles, skin diseases, St. Vitus' dance, paralysis and the special ailments of growing girls and women of middle age. When you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills see that you get the genuine, with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Some men only break themselves of bad habits after they break themselves.

Money may be the root of all evil, but it seems to be one of the necessary evils.

## SETTLERS' LOW RATES WEST.

Via the Chicago and North Western Ry., every day from March 1st to May 15th, 1905, settlers one way second class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California; also to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Roseland and other points in the Kootenay District. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Write for full particulars and folders to R. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto.

## BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AT NIAGARA FALLS.

One of the wonders of the world is the ice bridge at Niagara Falls, and a sight you will not soon forget. A visit to the falls will be a holiday well spent. For tickets and full information apply to any Grand Trunk Agent.

## THE FAST TRAINS.

To California are run over the Union Pacific. Via Omaha 16 hours quicker to San Francisco than any other line. No change of roads, no detours, "The Overland Route" all the way. Be sure your ticket reads over the Union Pacific. Inquire of H. F. Carter, T. P. A., 14 James Building, Toronto, Canada, or F. B. Choate, G. A., 126 Woodward avenue, Detroit.

## A TONIC FOR THE WINTER WEARIED.

To be among the fruit and flowers of the beautiful southern resorts for a few weeks is a sure cure for those run down in health or who cannot stand the cold winter weather. Full information and tickets may be obtained on application to any Grand Trunk Agent.

## BUY YOUR COAL NOW

We handle Coal and Wood, Wholesale and Retail. All orders receive prompt attention Tel. 253. Cor. William and G.T.R.

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Order your COAL and WOOD from

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Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.