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1.4.13 p.m. for Windsor and Detroit.
2.9.08 p.m. for Detroit, Chicago and west International Limited 9.08 p.m. daily
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482.7 a.m. for London, Hamilton, Toron

e, Buffalo.

1 1.45 p.m. for Glencoe and St. Thomas

22.17 p.m. for London, Toronto, Moutreal, Buffalo and New York.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

Settlers' Trains Will Leave Toronto Every

Tuesday During March and April at 9.00 P. M. for

Manitoba and the North - West

and run via Grand Trunk, North Bay and and run via Grand Trunk, North Bay and Canadian Pacific. A Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train. 'Passengers traveling without live stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 5:00 p.m. is for passengers traveling with stock.

Full particulars and copy of Settleras Guide and 'Western Canada." from W. H. HARPER, Canadian Pacific Agent, Chatham, or C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., Toronto

During the months of March, April and May, the Wabash will make sweeping reductions in one way cotonist rates from Canada to Texas. Old Mexico, California, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Utah, Washington and British Columbia. Also round trip tlokets on sale daily at greatly reduned rates to the south and west. There is nothing more assuring to the traveller than his knowledge of the fast that he is travelling over the Wabash System, the great winter tourist route to the south and west.

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Proportionately low rates to other points. Proportionately low rates to other points. Tickets on sale from March 1st to May 15, the drawn and

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Minard's Liniment - Lumberman's

Not Milk for Babies

Vestle's Food

The perfect substitute for mother milk. Always the same. Samp (sufficient for 8 meals) FRER. THE LEEWING, MILES CO., Limited, MONTHS

WITH LOVELY RIBBONS.

dainty French ribbon work that was so popular a garniture in the time of Marie Antoinette. In those days all the coats and waistcoats of the beaus, as well as the bodices and petticoats of the belles, were embroidered and be-spangled, and ribbon work was one of the most approved modes of decoration, says the Delineator in preface to some further information about this kind of work. All the designs chosen for the work

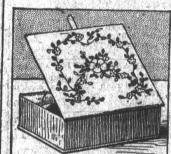
are of the rococo period. Small roses and buds, forgetmenots and daisies and, in fact, all small flowers are used, but never anything large or heavy. These flowers are usually grouped to form wreaths or garlands or strung in festoons tied at intervals with bowknots. Sometimes baskets or horns of plenty are embroidered and filled with ribbon work flowers of all description.

In many of the waistcoats and pocket flaps, beautiful specimens of which may be seen in almost all museums, paneless was interested. spangles were introduced as well a lewels, making brilliant spots in the more delicate embroidery. These spec-imens were almost invariably worked on slik or satin of a delicate shade. Sometimes a small figured brocade or rich moires silk was used, the latter being the more usual background for

modern work.

The French ribbon used in doing the work comes in several widths and many shades. It is made of silk rather soft, like louisine, and yet has enough body to prevent it from crush-ing when it is drawn through the ma-

The work is done with a coarse crewel or large eyed needle, and the ribbo



A HANDKERCHIEF BOX.

is cut into small pieces, seldom over four inches in length, for it is apt to

tour inches in length, for it is apt to get stringy if pulled through the background too many times.

The flower petals and leaves are made by threading the needle with the ribbon and putting it through from the wrong side to a point at the base of the petal to be worked. The needle is then put back to then petal to be worked. The needle is then put back to the wrong side, very near the same point, leaving a loop of the ribbon just long enough to reach the top of the petal, where it is caught down with a stitch of silk of the same shade. It is usually necessary to place a stitch in each side of the petal, catch-ing it to the material to pull it into ich petal is made separately. The bowknots are made of the rib-bon sewed on with tiny stitches that hardly show, and the stems and ten-

drils are usually embroidered in silk of the same shade as the ribbon.

The box shown in the illustration is The box shown in the illustration is about six inches square and made of pink moire, the ribbon work embroidered on the cover giving the effect of a wreath. The roses were done in soft shades of pink and the leaves in three shades of green. The lining was a small figured brocade the same shades at he moire. as the moire.

For Youthful Brides.

Young brides elect still give preference to mousseline and lace wedding gowns. Flounces of lace are by all means the most charming trimmings for the long skirt. For bodices, lace capes, berthas or fichus trimming corresponds, and lace is carried upon the sleeves as well. It is a pleasing change to find that the front hair is not overladen by the arrangement of the veil in a high and fussy manner. The orange flower lead trimming is very light, whether in bouquet, algret or in half, weath style.

At a wedding in the near future the six bridesmaids are to wear sulphur yellow ionishes with a white silk sprig embroidery. They are to wear yellow

yellow foursines with a white silk sprig embroidery. They are to wear yellow velvet bats in directoire shape, frimmed with a big cluster of white ostrich the arranged in pompon form and three silver bands strapped over the crown, fastening with tiny silver buckles, yellow satin shoes and yellow elbow length gloves. They will carry bonquets of, white chrysenthemums. The groom will present each bridesmaid with a lace pin, the design a Hymen's torch of Etruscan gold, beautifully wrought, the flames of the torch half an inch long in brilliant diamonds and most effective.—Vogue.

HOUSEHOLD DEVICES.

Cabinet For the Chaffing Dish Onese Indigidual Breakfast Set. An occasional indulgence in some

ew article for the table or the house adds zest to housekeeping and keeps up one's interest while attending to many tedious and irksome duties, suggests the Boston Cooking School Mag-azine in illustrating some of these.

A chafing dish cabinet is a conven chang aish caoiner is covered any home where chafing dish cookery is eften indulged in, but it will be found of especial delight to the bachelor, man or maid, whose house furnishings in the way of buffet



CHAPING DISH CABINET.

and storage closet are limited. In de-signing the cabinet the architect plan-ned that every available inch of space be made useful. The doors are admirably adapted to carry out this idea, the shelves with which they are fitted being perforated with holes of suitable sizes to hold the bottles of condi-ments so necessary to a complete chafing dish outfit. When the doors are fing dish outher which has a control of closed all food supplies are abut out from sight and from foating dust.

The individual breakfast service

nes in pretty but inexpensive chinaware or in ware "costly as thy purse can buy." A veritable boon is this service to the hostess discommoded by the presence of a guest at the necessarily early family breakfast. Rare is the guest or member of a family who would not feel himself flattered to be sold on retiring that when breakfast was ready it would be served in his room or in the adjoining den or even in the serving room, carefully aired for the occasion. Who would not be glad to escape attendance when the children are being started for school and the adults to town? Who wishes to bear or have others hear the admonitions to Jane or the commissions to John that must be attended to the instant he arrives in town? If the individual breakfast service will simplify matters, by all means let us have it

THE NEW COATS.

Picturesque and Modish Little Affairs-The Cut and Color.

Puce color, that delightful old world where the wearer can live up to all the requirements of so distinctive a hue, and it calls up quaint visions of Louis XVI. coats in velver or cloth enhanced with sleeve rufles and jabots of old lace. Such a vision is materialized here in the sketch of an early spring coat. Embroidered cloth applique picked out with gold relieves the severity of coat outlines, and the one, has been revived. It is a suc the severity of coat outlines, and the deep cuffs with wide lace ruffles and the Louis jabot add a further soften-

ing grace.

The bolero pictured is more than half pelerine, a modish little hybrid affair suitable to either cloth or velvet, and open to any amount of extraneo

The last word in regard to coats comprises a three-quarter sack, set



cand spand coats, sightly full from the shoulders, with sleeves modeled Chinese-wise in one with the body, of soft cloth in some win the body, of soft cloth in some one of the new strange apple greens, hussan blues or that inevitable cere, elaborately inlet at the hem of the coat to the depth of eighteen inches or more with woolen lace, which latter invariably harmonizes with the cloth.

To prevent a bruise on the flesh from becoming discolored apply immediately, a cloth wrung out in water as hot as can be borne, changing the cloth as soon as it loses its heat. If hot water is not to be had, moisten some dry starch with cold water and cover the bruised part with the paste thus made.

of Eiruscan gold, beautifully wrought, the flames of the torch half an inch long in brilliant diamonds and most effective.—Vogue.

He is richest who is content with the least for comfort is the wealth of Nature.

To Remove Paint From Glass,
In order to remove paint from windows take strong blearbonate of sods and dissolve it in hot water. Wash the glass with this, and in twenty minantes or half an hour give it a good rubbing with a dry oloth.

The American Girl.

WHAT MAKES HER POPULAR.

WHAT MAKES HER POPULAR.

The American giri is admired and liked at home and abroad because she is the happiest, usually the healthiest and friend-liest of girls. She is fond of life and is alive to everything beautiful and good in existence. Mrs. Laugtry has said that the American woman has little to learn from her English sisters.

Dr. Pierce, the specialist in women's diseases, of Buffalo, N. Y., advises simple exercises for women, preferably in the outdoor air. But many women are confined to the house and their household duties or their business confines them to poorly ventilated rooms.

If a woman suffers from a headache, a backache, a sensation of irritability or twitching and uncontrollable nervousness, something must be wrong with the head or back, she naturally says, but all the time the real trouble very often centers in the womanly organs. In 08 per cent, of cases the seat of the difficulty is here, and a woman should take rational treatment for its cure. The local disorder and inflammation of the delicate special organs of the sex should be treated steadily and system-atreally.

Backed up by over a third of a century of

sex should be treated steadily and systematically.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no their remedy for the diseases and, weaknesses peculiar to women even attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$400 for any case of Leucorthea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Previous to the discovery of the Bra-allian mines in 1727 diamonds were found chiefly in India and Borneo. The most valuable Brazilian diamond was the Southern Star, found in 1854, which weighed 254 carats in the rough and 124 carats after cutting. The South African diamonds do not equal the Brazilian for purity on the average. Other countries where diamonds are known are the United States, British Guiana, Russia, China, Sumatra and Australia. In the United 'States the stones are found only occasionally in alluvial ma-terial and drift. The great lakes region is one of the districts in which

they are found.

Owing to the peculiar circular or oval form of the deposits in which diamonds are discovered in South Africa it is considered that these deposits mark the vents or pipes of ancient volcanoes and it is therefore considered that the pres ence of diamonds is connected with vol-canic activity, the stones either having been brought up from the interior of the earth or having been formed where found under the influence of molten rock in connection with carbonaceou

447.70 Monkeys at Play. "Nothing is more instructive," said the zoo keeper to a Baltimore Herald reporter, "than to watch young mon-keys at play. These interesting crea-tures investigate everything with insatisble curiosity. They do things startling enough to convince me that they have almost human minds.

"I had in India a young monkey that carned to put the key in the lock and unlock the chain that fastened it to a pole. Near this monkey there always lay a brush with a handle that unscrewed. In time the monkey learned to unscrew the handle and then 10

screw it in again.

"A friend of mine had a monkey that he kept chained just out of reach of the learth fire. This monkey learned to tear strips from newspapers, roll them into long tapers and light them in the

Doctors Said That Lumps and External Swellings Would Turn to Running Sores. Carl II - Adaemion

Mrs. Jacob Kaehler, Zurich, Ont., says that

Burdock Blood Bitters Saved Her from Many Years of Suffering. s space of a t

She writes:—"Now imagine how jeyons and great was my surprise when a friend of mine told me that Burdock Blood Bitters would cure me, so that the lumps and external swellings, which the doctors told me would furn to running screa would disappear. I took her advice, and can say that I have no doubt but that Burdock Blood Bitters has saved me from years of suffering. It is with the greatest of pleasure and with a thankful heard that I give this testimonial, knowing the Burdock Blood Bitters has done so much for me, and you are at perfect liberty to use this for the banefit of others similarly afflicted."

Burdock Blood Bitters is the best blood medicine on the market to-day, and it composed entirely of roots, herbs, barke and berries. -

Nothing succeeds like success.

HOMES OF THE SWISS.

Swiss houses impress one almost invariably with a sense of loneliness. Probably this may be attributed to the contrast they present to their surroundings. They are commonly dwarfed into insignification by the gigantic scenery in which they have been placed. But near at hand they are decidedly pretty, although their architectural style is distinct from any other.

They are rarely painted and seidom ornamented or embellished, save that the boards and shingles are not infrequently cut and scalloped into odd

the boards and shingles are not infrequently cut and scalloped into odd shapes. Sometimes the front of a chalet bears the owners or builder's name in large letters, followed by a sentiment, a benediction or a prayer.

These chalets are provided with overhanging roots, on which flat stones have been laid to keep the flerce winds from tearing them off and not because—as an animated tailor's sign, with a monocle, once informed an old

with a monocle, once informed an old lady in my presence—the natives wish-ed to effect a saving in nails. Various fruits and vegetables are hung under the projecting caves for shelter, and the firewood is piled high without for future use. The ground floor is generally given up to a stable, where the cattle are housed in the winter, in delightful proximity to the few

ily overhead.

The household treasures are contained in the living room, or gute stube.

Here, too, you will find the large porcelain stove that is the center of the family gatherings on the long winter evenings. In the kitchen, of course, the furnifure is of the plainest description, usually consisting or a rune a huge fireplace, a table and a few usually consisting of a rude loom,

BEES IN WAR

Two Instances In Which the Insect. Were Used as Weapons. The beekeeper, holding a number of

bees in his hand, said as he led the way through the apiary: "Bees in the past were used as weapons of war. In the siege of Themiscrya, for instance, they played a very important part. The Romans in this stege made mines in the ground, and the enemy, opening the mines from above, threw in upon the Romans bears and other wild animals, together with swarms of bees That caused the Romans to fice howl-

ing.
"Here in my notebook is another as the war. It count of the use of bees in war. It is an extract from an Irish manuscript in the Bibliotheque Royale at Brussels and it tells how the Danes and Norwegians attacked Chester and were weglans attacked Chester and were repulsed, thanks to the use of bees by the Saxons and their allies in the town.

"The Norweglans," read the bekeper, "sheltered by hurdles, tried to plerce the walls. Then what the Saxons and the Gaedhii did was to throw down large rocks, by which they broke

down the hurdles over their heads. What the others did to check this was to place large posts under the hurdles. What the Saxons did next was to put What the Saxons did next was to put all the beer and water of the town into the caldrons of the town, to boil them and spill them down upon those who were under the hurdles, so that their skins were peeled off. The remedy which the Lochlaus applied to this was to place hides on the outside of the hurdles. What the Saxons did next was to throw down all the beehives in the town upon the besiegers, which prevented them from moving their hands or legs from the number of bees which stung them. They afterward deserted stung them. They afterward deserted and left the city."

The Squirrel, A squirrel's natural term of life is from fifteen to twenty years, and in lo-calities where they are little disturbed. they multiply with extreme rapidity. Indeed, in the early history of the United States, they were so numerous in certain localities as to be almost a plague, and large sums were annually paid in bounty for the scalps. In the west hirge hunts were organized by the early settlers in order to try to reduce their numbers, as now it is found necessary to do to prevent the jack rabbits from becoming a scourge to the farmers. On these hunts thousands of squirrels wer killed, and yet from all accounts their numbers were not greatly reduced. n the early history of the

A Quick Witted Waiter. A western congressman says that while he and certain friends were A. Western congressman says that while he and certain friends were studying the bill of fare in a hotel on the New Jersey coast a mosquito alighted on the card. It instantly lost its life by a quick blow from the man holding the card, its little carcass remaining on the bill. With a smile the man pointed to the remains and said to the waiter:

"Do you serve these on loast here?"
"They're on the bill, sir!" was the witty retert of the waiter.

"One half of the world's happiness is olved when a person learns to mind his way business." own business."

"Yes, but it's the other half that causes the most frouble."

"What's that?"

"Getting other people to mind theirs!"

His Perff.

"Is your husband a criminal lawyer?"

"Mercy, no! But he has to associate so much with those awful men he detends that really I'm sometimes afraid ne soon will be."

Good Preventive Anyway.
"Doctor, isn't there anything I can do for this seasickness?"
"Why, yes. Try farming." Credulity is the man's weakness, but the child's strength.—Lamb.

"HERE IS OUR STORY." Pretty and Distinct in Style, but Have a Lonely Appearance. and every word is true. There is no tea before the

BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN. THATS ALI 250, 30c, 40c; 50c, 60c per Pound. By all Grocers SOLD ONLY IN SEALED LEAD PACKETS Highest Award St. Louis, 1904.

MARSHAL NEY'S DEATH.

the Dramatic End of the Brave

Premeh Soldier.

Ney refused naturally to place himself on his knees and to allow his eyes to be bandaged. He only asked Commandant Saint-Bias to show him where he was to stand. He faced the Histone, which hold the stand where he was to stand. He faced the platforn, which held their muskets at "the recover," and then, in an attitude which I shall never forget, so noble was it, calm and dignified, without any swagger, he took off his hit, and, profiting by the shert moment which was caused by the adjudant de place having to place himself on one side and to give the signal for firing, he pronounced, these few words, which I heard very distinctly, "Frenchmen, I protest against my sentence, my honor"— At these last words, as he was placing his hand en his heart, the detonation was heard. He fell as if struck by lightning. A roll of the drums and the cries of "Vive roll of the troops formed in square le roi!" by the troops formed in square brought to a close this lugubrious cere-

This fine death made a freat impression on me. Turning to Augustus de la Rochejaquelin, colonel of the grenaders, who was by my side and who deplored, like myself, the death of the brave des braves I said to him. of the brave des braves, I said to him, "There, my dear friend, is a grand les-son in learning to die."—"The Empire and the Restoration," General Reche

THE USE OF JEWELRY.

It Is Something More Than a Leve of

Pretty Trifles. Even in its modern form when orna-ment has been left almost whelly te women it is something more than a love of pretty trifles. On the persons of the female members of his family the man loves to see the display of the wealth which in these days is power, and, if modern taste will not allow it in himself, it is still indulgent to his vicarious display of it through his women. So far as women themselves consciously aid and abet in this assertien of power, so far they may claim to be acquitted from the charge of to be acquitted from the charge of sheer vanity. Women of families who have become recently rich love most to display their jeweiry, and it may be there is not so much vanity as assertion in it of their claim in virtue of wealth to be respected and honored. Those women who have undisputed claims to distinction exercise more discretion, and their chief displays are on those occasions when it is congrueus to emphasize their social power and into emphasize their social power and in-fluence. Thus to the end we have the close connection between ernament and money which has existed from the beginning.-London Saturday Review

Even luck won't push a man up

CULTURE FOR THE POOR.

W. T. Stead's Idea of an Endow Theatre for Unfortunate Class-The Conditions Required.

W. T. Stead, who is 54, never s W. T. Stead, who is 54, never saw a performance in a theatre until this winter, says a special cable despatch from London. Now he believes the theatre ought to be made an agency for the spread of culture and civilization. He favors a state endowed theatre.

The famous editor gave his impressions of the theatre areas.

ions of the theatre, speaking as a tyro, to a club of theatre, speaking as a tyro, to a club of theatregoers. He said he believed in the ideal theatre, whose success would depend upon these conditions;

"The creation of a fellowship of the

theatre to correspond with the mem-bership of a church.

theatre to correspond with the membership of a church.

"Free performances at least once a week.

"A sixpenny gallery and shilling pif, all places to be booked in advance.

"The production of the best works of the world's best drainatists."

Mr. Stead appealed to four classes of the world's best drainatists."

Mr. Stead appealed to four classes of theatrespors for the endowment of his ideal theatre royalty, aristocracy, plutocracy and journalists. Arguing that the theatre is now for the classes and not the masses, Mr. Stead said:

"The theatre at present is one of the perquisites of the middle classes. It ought to be the common inheritance of the whole people. One of the signs of the advent of a new era would be that the poor would have the theatre opened to them.

"When I think of what the fheatre could do as an agency of culture and civilization, and when I see this miserable derelict vessel, which might have

able derelict vessel, which might have been a veritable ark in which religion. been a veritable ark in which religion, morality and art might have found refuge, converted into a mere haunt of the selfish folk, intent solely upon 'passing the time,' my heart burns hot within me, and I could almost weep over such abominable neglect, such absolute sacribere.

abominable neglect, such absolute sacrilege.

"I have not found the theatre an abominable thing. It is the good side of the theatre that makes me sad, because the better the play the more monstrously wicked it is to confine it to the handrot who alone can afford to pay the modern prices.

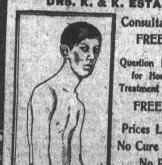
"The poor ought to have the theatre opened to them. Is it to be believed that out of our rich play-loving population there are not those with sufficient of the enthusiasm of self-sacrifice to raise whatever amount of money is necessary to establish at least one ideal experimental theatre."

Even the pessimist may hope for the best, but it takes an optimist to really expect it.

' Some men profess to knew more than most other men ever dreamed of having had an existence,

Appearances often indicate a pros-perity which goes no further than the surface.

Nervous, Diseased Men Consultation



FREE. Question Blank Treatment seni FREE. Prices Low



No Pay A NERVOUS WRECK ROBUST MANHOOD We Guarantee to Cure St Nervous Debility, Bloc Weaknesses, Kilney a Pyous Debility, Bloo Veaknesses, Kidney an eases, and All Diseas to Men and We ney on che

148 Shelby Street; - DETROIT, MICH.

TO CLEAN CARPETS.

THE OLD WAY BEATING 1-Cracks the warp.

2-Ruins the goods. Never more than half cleans them 4-You pay just as much, but the job

sn't half done.

4-Don't injure carpets

2—Brightens the color. 3—Disinfects the goods

THE NEW WAY-OURS

5-Dont have to wait for fine weather 6-Used by best people ARPETS CALLED FOR.

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