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Opp. Piggott's Lumber
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**Mrs. J. B. Kelly Has
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**Examine Critically
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is the greatest labor saver you can have in your house. Saves money, time, and all this without any sacrifice of utility. Come to our office. It costs nothing to learn about it.

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DIRTY CLOTHES by the bundle
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To get your old carpet manufactured into beautiful durable rugs, at prices that are right. Call and see samples. Factory opposite Piggott & Son's lumber office in J. & J. Oldershaw's block.

**THE CHATHAM
RUG FACTORY.**
Phone 85
Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.



A FAMOUS SCULPTOR.
Mrs. Theo Ruggles Kitson of Boston Has a Worldwide Reputation.

However unusual her endowments and training may have been, it is hard to believe that any young woman twenty-seven years of age could have attained a permanent position in one of the most difficult branches of art and achieved a worldwide fame as a sculptor. Nevertheless this is what Mrs. Theo Ruggles Kitson of Boston has accomplished, and an examination of the large number of works of surpassing artistic merit which Mrs. Kitson has created during a period of life when less accomplished artists are learning the technique of their vocation furnishes sufficient evidence that the future holds for her even greater successes than those which have already filled a brief past.

Mrs. Kitson's most recent work, a bronze statue of heroic size of the



MRS. THEO RUGGLES KITSON.

"Volunteer of '01," is a departure from the symbolic and decorative work with which most of her admirers are familiar. A notable exception, however, is the bronze statue of Admiral Esch Hopkins of American navy fame, now standing in the Hopkins park, Providence.

Mrs. Kitson was born in Brookline and began the actual study of modeling when fifteen years of age, though long before that time she had given promise of artistic ability. Her first instructor was Henry Hudson Kitson, the well known sculptor, whom she afterward married.

A little later Mrs. Kitson, then Theo Ruggles, studied drawing in Paris under Dagnan-Bouveret and Cottais. At the same time, alone and without any realization that she was developing her real vocation, she continued modeling in clay and during this period produced her first statue, "Young Orpheus." This was exhibited at the Salon, and its youthful creator, seventeen years of age, still in short dresses and wearing her hair in long braids down her back, received honorable mention. Indeed, she was the youngest person who ever received honors from the famous institution.

From this time on she devoted herself entirely to sculpture. In 1889 one of her first busts made from life was accepted by the Salon committee as the standard of sculpture in the American section of the Paris exposition.

Mrs. Kitson was represented at the World's fair by two statues symbolic of the forests of Michigan, "Pines" and "Oaks." These figures in bronze are now in the Museum of Fine Arts, Detroit, Boston Herald.

Furnishing the Bedroom.

The bedroom, though primarily a place where one may get refreshing sleep—"sleep that knits up the raveled sleeve of care"—is also a place to dream in by day as well as by night, a place to rest in when one has an hour of leisure, a place, in short, sacred to oneself, where one may go, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot." Its requisites, therefore, are comfort, a restful atmosphere and such beauty as may be.

Very handsome or elaborate furniture would seem out of place in a bedroom, and in no room are inharmonious combinations unbearable. The most successful bedrooms are often found in unpretentious homes because there simplicity and taste must be used instead of expense.

The Japanese believe in banishing from the bedroom everything which is not really necessary to comfort.

All things useful they make as decorative as possible, but for mere ornament nothing is added, unless it be a vase containing flowers, arranged as only the Japanese can do.

Their custom will bear consideration by the housewife of our western world, for by this method the utmost neatness, simplicity and repose are possible.

Add beauty and daintiness, and little is left to be desired.

Bedrooms go appointed may be easily kept in order and free from dust, that foe to comfort and health.

A Suggestion For Parents.

What will be to many a new thought in regard to children is the suggestion made in Good Housekeeping that elders could add much to the happiness of children if, instead of painting the future very bright, the effort should be to lay stress on the joys that are theirs alone. It is suggested that if, instead of saying, "You may not do that now; wait until you are older," we would say, "You may do that now, while

you are young; later you cannot do it, we could give our children a certain valued sense of prerogative and take away much of the envy they feel toward adults. It is surprising how many times in a day a mother finds occasion for saying, "Wait until you are older," or, "When you are older, you will understand." To continually talk in this strain gives the child the impression that he is of little importance until he has become a grownup. If we had been warned, "Ride your pony now, while you are small; by and by your legs will drag on the ground," every mother would have been precious. It is surely worth while to impress upon children the beauty and the privileges of their golden days. There is a deal of common sense in this criticism, says Vogue. As the writer later in her article says, very truly, a habit of anticipation is developed in the child which is apt to carry through life and which forever interferes with its finding the day's happiness sufficient.

Save Your Trimmings.

It is an excellent plan to have a box for hat trimmings, in which all the millinery odds and ends left over from season to season may be kept. Fashion rotates with such unerring regularity that good hats pass one season or quite likely to be in demand after two or three have passed. Steel ornaments, for example, are in and out of vogue at intervals. If at all handsome, they are expensive and well worth keeping. They may be cleaned from rust and discoloration by rubbing them with a brush dipped in paraffin oil and then in emery powder. Steel ornaments, for example, are in and out of vogue at intervals. If at all handsome, they are expensive and well worth keeping. They may be cleaned from rust and discoloration by rubbing them with a brush dipped in paraffin oil and then in emery powder. Steel ornaments, for example, are in and out of vogue at intervals. If at all handsome, they are expensive and well worth keeping. They may be cleaned from rust and discoloration by rubbing them with a brush dipped in paraffin oil and then in emery powder.

Furnishing a Small Room.

In furnishing a small room two necessary points must be considered—first, that space is gained by making things as flat as possible against the wall, and, second, that stiffness is prevented then by introducing plants and breaking the lines by pulling out a table a little, turning a chair, and so on. A seat sixteen inches in height running around a corner and along one side of the room to some break of door or window saves space and furniture and adds a charming effect. It should be upholstered and have only an occasionally rather small and carefully selected pillow. Low bookshelves, too, built against the wall furnish without furniture, but care must be taken that they are not extended in too continuous a straight line. A carpet of a solid color greatly increases the effect of space.

The Upright Piano.

Covers of oriental weave come for the backs of upright pianos, but they are by no means inexpensive. An experimenting housekeeper who wished but could not afford one of these bought as a substitute and at much less cost one Japanese portiere. This was too long and too narrow, but a piece taken from the bottom was fitted at the side, and a second piece was added at the top to go over the lid of the piano. A pattern in shades of gold in a striped effect was chosen, which lent itself readily to the piercing scheme, and the new cover is extremely effective.

Rugs.

The average American housewife wears out her rugs by continual sweeping and beating. The plan of putting them upon a line every two weeks or even once a month and there having them whipped is not to be commended if the rugs are of any value. They should be cleaned with a carpet sweeper, occasionally put upon a line and brushed and once a year sent away to be cleaned in a proper manner or else washed at home.

Stair Carpet.

When buying a stair carpet, get an extra yard and fold in a piece at each end. If you do this, you will be able to shift the carpet sometimes higher, sometimes lower, and by this means you will get it worn evenly all over and will not have the edges of the stairs looking frayed and shabby while the parts of the carpet remain untrod and fresh.

When Children Begin to Walk.

Experiments upon 1,220 children show that 95% per cent begin to walk under the age of twenty-four months, a little over half begin under fourteen months, one-third begin under twelve months, and 10 per cent begin under ten months. Three babies out of the whole number began to walk under eight months.

To Clean Pewter.

To clean pewter make a strong solution of soda and water; add a few drops of oil of tartar and thicken with sand. With this scour the pewter thoroughly, and then, after wiping dry, finish by polishing it with a chamois leather dipped in whiting.

Many people think it a waste of time to iron stockings, but if they once find out the difference between darned ironed and unironed stockings they will speedily change their ideas.

If a chimney catches fire, throw a handful of sulphur into the grate. As the sulphurous fumes ascend the fire in the chimney will die out.

Don't moisten your food with the idea of saving your teeth. It spoils the teeth, and you will soon lose them.

Scrubbing brushes should be turned bristle side down to dry.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
**Carter's
Little Liver Pills.**

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

**CARTER'S
LIVER
PILLS.**
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TENDRIL LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Dover Council.

The council met as a court of revision on the Terry drain by-law at the town hall, Sept 22nd, 1902. The members were all present, and having organized, proceeded with the appeal.

Trudell-Wright—That having examined and considered the different appeals made against the engineer's assessment, and heard the appeals in attendance, the following changes be made: \$5 be struck off the assessment on the W 1/2 S 1/2 lot 4, and \$5 be struck off the assessment on the E 1/2 S 1/2 lot 4 in the 6th concession, that the by-law be amended accordingly and the court of revision close.—Carried.

The council met pursuant to adjournment. The members were all present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Terry drain by-law and a by-law to appoint two township collectors were read and finally passed.

Charles Hart, commissioner reported verbally in reference to the obstructions in the McFarlane drain. Grant-Trudell—That Chas. Hart be instructed to clean out the McFarlane drain in the manner and at the points recommended by him as commissioner of said drain, under a general repair of the drain under an engineer's report is impracticable owing to the present state of the water, and to report to the council when the work is done.—Carried.

Trudell-Grant—That Gregory G. Carron be appointed commissioner to and supervised the work of the construction of the Terry drain, the work to be finally received by the engineer, and the commissioner to report to the council when the drain is completed.—Carried.

Wright-Grant—That the receiver and clerk be appointed to have the collector's bonds executed and report to the council. Carried.

West, Robert Smith and Robert O'Mara be each paid \$1.00 for pathmasters' returns.—Carried.

Grant-Trudell—That S. Hughes be paid \$8 for 2 sheep killed by dogs, being 2 value as per certificate of the inspector.

R. Cooper's account, \$4.05, for stationery was ordered paid and R. Brant's account, \$1.50, for printing. The council adjourned.

J. WELSH, clerk.

Lord Pauncefoot's Ready Wit

Le Gaulois tells this story illustrative of the humor of the late Lord Pauncefoot: In the Peace Congress of The Hague he attracted the attention of the delegates by taking notes with a fountain pen, the hands of which was formed by the shell of a dum-dum bullet. One day the representative of a foreign power, excited by the heat of the discussion in the streets of eternal peace, said to him sharply: "My lord, it isn't right for you to use that murderous shell in this congress. The instruments used by persons are almost emblematic. They can be expression of their ideas and of their personality." Lord Pauncefoot smiled but said nothing. The following day his critic, wanting to write something, turned to the English diplomat to borrow a pen. The ambassador pulled out of his pocket an old-fashioned pen made of a grey goose quill, and after the borrower had finished said: "Monsieur, it isn't right for you to use such an instrument in this congress. The instruments used by persons are almost sure to become part of their personality."

Among the Grand Figures.

Mme. de Thebes, the Paris fortune teller who predicted the King's serious illness from his hand eight years ago, in a recent interview before the English diplomat to the coronation, concluded it by saying:

"I end by repeating that I hope for the King's recovery, and if this be realized, even if his reign is of limited duration that I will be glad to see him to show the real qualities which will rank him among the grand figures of the British Empire."

I think these words of somewhat singular construction may interest readers like everything now connected with their beloved King.—London Times' Paris Telegram.

The world is only a hint at a possibility.

It is better to take many injuries than to give one.

A PRIVATE SECRETARY.

That For an M.P. is a Difficult Post to Fill—The Qualities That Make for Success in This Calling.

"Nothing," said Addison. "That is not a real crime makes a man appear so contemptible and little in the eyes of the world as inconsistency." I am quite sure that all private secretaries who attend at the House of Commons are models of single-minded devotion to their chiefs. I have used the room devoted to their purposes for some years, and I seldom meet new faces. And I feel therefore, that I have some ground for thinking that the fact of the same secretaries meeting session after session redounds not a little to their credit.

The post of a private secretary to a member of Parliament is by no means an easy one to fill. He must in the first place display an absolutely unselfish devotion. He must to a great extent suppress his individuality in his master. He must resolutely set himself to respect dignity and all kinds of personal gain and in order to enjoy complete trust and sympathy, he must display a thorough consistency to the man to whom he practically dedicates his life.

The private secretaries in the House of Commons are a comparatively small but none the less important body. Small, because only a limited number of legislators can afford the luxury of their service. Two long conference rooms are given up to their use, and from the time the House begins to sit until it adjourns they continue to come and go. Some members work early in the afternoon, some just before dinner, others as late as 10 or 11 o'clock. But the rooms are seen at their best between 5 and 6 when it is often difficult to get a table.

The secretaries who use the rooms are of different types. There is the "hack," there is the brilliant barrister, the lawyer's clerk, and there is the shorthand writer pure and simple. Although we meet every day, few of us know each other's names. We like to know one another by the names of our chiefs. The practice is one upon which we rather pride ourselves as it affords conclusive proof of our ability to sink our individuality.

The rooms are often employed for receiving deputations. Constituents with grievances come to represent their case, and the member naturally finds it convenient to have at his side an interested witness in the shape of his secretary, who can note with exactness what he hears.

Most of the secretaries are stenographers, and there is no doubt that the thoroughly equipped private secretary, if he wishes to be armed for all emergencies should know shorthand. Not that it is always the most important qualification. A great deal of good work can be done without it. I remember watching with envy last session a secretary efficiently unacquainted with stenography but possessing such a well-trained memory that he was able to carry out long and elaborate directions from his chief without a note, and was able to write from memory a wonderfully correct report of a deputation, giving the substance of each spokesman's remarks, the questions, answers, comments, and intonations with astonishing accuracy.

The rooms afford plenty of amusement to those who make a study of human nature. A vast amount of work is accomplished there, but often under the most trying conditions. One drawback to the place is that it can seldom be used for work which requires real solid thinking. At any moment an industrious secretary may find seated opposite to him an equally industrious member of Parliament, debating in a fluent tongue, a mass of the most uninteresting correspondence to his secretary. One member used to have a strong objection to anyone else working in the same room as himself and his secretary, and had no scruples in asking others to remove their papers. That room was for some time labelled Mr. So-and-So's office, but I fancy the new rules of procedure enable the member to remove a little longer in the city to do his business, for without disrespect, he has happily not been near us this session.

A private secretary makes a great mistake if he expresses his own opinion on questions too frequently. One is often tempted to put one's own ideas into letters and speeches, but unless specially invited it is best to use the chief's exact language. This is why shorthand is so essential a qualification. But the secretary must avoid the danger of becoming a mere machine. If he can do no more than take notes and transcribe them, if he cannot produce an original thought or put forward a criticism, he had better remain at the reporter's desk.

Industry and accuracy are essential to success, but a knowledge of the world, a cultivation of the amenities of life, and the possession of extensive information are equally indispensable to the private secretary.

Although we, who try to be our members' other selves, are a contented body, we shall not always be satisfied at remaining private secretaries. We feel the honor and the dignity of the position, but we do not like to banish from our heads the thought of one day becoming celebrated.

There have been many distinguished men who have used the rooms we work in, and have attained eminence by giving the best of their brains to those for whom they have worked. Speaking personally, if I were ten years younger and had to choose my lot again, I should elect that of a secretary as the groundwork of a career. A young fellow who becomes associated in the enterprises and responsibilities of a member of Parliament by force and character can enjoy to better training.

Much, however, depends upon your chief. Get hold of a man who stimulates you, not one whose voice is simply the echo of the popular cry of the moment. You will find that he will keep your intelligence lively and that your working energies will stand in no danger of being sapped.

—London Graphic.

LOSS OF APETITE

upset or in any way out of—if acidity, burning taste to the stomach prevents or fullness of appetite—if you wish to eat well—take, before you eat, a wine glassful of

VIN ST. MICHEL
(ST. MICHAEL WINE.)

It will create an appetite and restore to the palate that lost relishing taste for food. It will make the digestive organs act naturally and properly digest the food eaten, whether your stomach is in good order or not. No matter if you are young or old, sick or healthy

**VIN ST. MICHEL
MAKES YOU EAT**

The King of Ranges—"BUCK'S HAPPY THOUGHT"

THE day has gone past when a wise woman will put up with an inferior cooking apparatus. She has heard of

**The
"Happy
Thought"
Range,**

and her neighbors tell her what it will do.

If by chance you do not know the merits of The "Happy Thought" you owe it to yourself to investigate. See the Range, look into the firebox and weigh the covers, note the patented dampers, the ventilated, illuminated oven, the corrugated oven plates, and all the different features that make this Range so different and so superior.

You don't know true household comfort if you don't know The "Happy Thought" Range.

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Choice Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, White and Black Oats, Barley, Corn, Beans, Buckwheat,

For Best Bread
Use Kent Mills Gold Medal Flour.
...For Health....

Steven's Breakfast Food. "Sunrise" Cornmeal

The Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited

CHATHAM, ONT.

Good Cheer Stoves

Quinn & Patterson are sole agents in Chatham, for the well known **Good Cheer Stoves**, made by the JAMES STEWART CO., of Woodstock, who are among the oldest and best makers of stoves in the Dominion.

If you are going to buy a stove, whether

**For Coal or Wood,
For Cooking or Heating**

Quinn & Patterson have now a very complete assortment and their prices are much below the ordinary. See their

**Combination Coal, Wood
And Gas Range**

before you buy anything else. It works equally well whether burning Coal, Wood or Gas, and takes up only the room of one stove in your kitchen. This is the only Coal, Wood or Gas Range in Canada, and can be had only in Chatham from Quinn & Patterson.

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DOUGLAS GLASS,
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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.

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Manager Chatham Branch.