

When in Bed

Put some Vapo-Cresole in the vaporizer, light the lamp and place it near the head of the bed. Then all the time the baby sleeps it will breathe-in the healing.

soothing vapor. The hard, tight cough loosens; the fever gradually goes down, the breathing becomes natural, and pneumonia is avoided. Every part of the throat and bronchial tubes are touched by the medicine For the hard colds and coughs of children nothing equals Vapo-Cresolene.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaportizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of cresolene, complete, \$4.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 250-rits and 50 cents, Illustrated booklet containing physicians testimonials free upon request. VAPO CRESOLENE Co., 150 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

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Frame house, two storeys, 12 rooms, Lot 50 ft. front x 115 deep, \$1,000,00. Brick house, two storeys, 7 rooms, t 40 ft. front x 208 feet deep, \$1100.00. Frame house, 11-2 storeys, 6 rooms

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Brick house, two storeys, 13 rooms,
Lot 76 ft. front x 135 deep, \$2,500.00. Frame house, 7 rooms, summer kitchen, lot 75 ft. by 104 ft, \$1150.00.
Frame house, 6 rooms, and summer kitchen, lot 60 ft. by 104 feet, \$850. house, 8 rooms and summer lot 60 ft. by 208 feet, good

Two vacant lots, each 60 feet front, by 104 feet.

House 8 rooms, lot 60 feet by 208 et, \$1,000.

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Farm in Chatham township, 110 res. All cleared. Good house barn, stables and sheds, \$5,700.00. Will trade for 25 or 50 acre farm, part

payment.
Farm in Township of Raleigh, 50 acres. All cleared. Good house and barn, \$3,750.00.
Money to loan on Mortgages at lowest rates.

Apply to W. F. SMITH,

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Parties wanting mineral water from the Chatham mineral well on McGregor's farm, can procure the same from Mr. E. mfield, at the well, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., or in small quantities at Room 9, Victoria Block at any

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FRENCH CRIMINALS.

BANISHMENT FOR LIFE METED OUT TO HABITUAL OFFENDERS.

They Are Sent Either to French Guiana or the Isle of Pines, the Latter a Coral Fringed Paradise In the South Pacific.

The other day I read an account of a young fellow of 21 who was convicted for the twenty-eighth time as a drunk and disorderly. The poor wretch openly boasted in court that he intended to break the record previously held, I believe, by the late unlamented Jane Cakebread, who was convicted more than 400 times of the

same offense.

In the many prisons I have myself visited I have found exactly the same deplorable state of affairs with regard to theft, burglary and kindred crimes. In one English prisen, for instance, I saw a man about 40 who had spent nearly 30 years of his life in reformatories and prisons. His family was most respectable, and he had had every assistance, but it was no use. He was a crook, and he simply couldn't go straight.

To punish these miserable people with terms of imprisonment and then let them loose to commit new crimes—practically their only possible chance of getting

their only possible chance of getting bread and butter—is about as sensible as if would be to discharge a scarlet fever patient from a hospital during the scalng period of the disease. Yet year after year we go blundering along, knowing perfectly well that our reformatories and prisons are simply academies of crime, centers of infection from which the moral disease is unceasingly spread.

Now, this is one of those things which

they manage a great deal better in France, and how they do it is what I propose to tell here. A pickpocket, a professional beggar or a habitual "drunk and disorderly" is brought up for his or her fourth or fifth conviction. It is proved be-wond doubt that he or she is incapable of performing the duties and therefore of exercising the rights of a free citizen Sentence is passed for the last time, a term of imprisonment is imposed which s really a preparation for the new life which the hopeless case, the piece of hunan refuse, is to lead:

"At the expiration of your sentence you will be placed in relegation," says the

udge.
That means banishment for life. The criminal never sees his old haunts, never nixes with his old companions again tave in exile. It will no longer be posible for him to commit crime or to con-aminate the society which has now finshed with him. Moreover, he has got to work, and if he won't do that he will ind his food cut down and himself in a prison, which is made just about as unomfortable for him as it can be.

France possesses two of these dumpng grounds for human refuse, as they may justly be called. One is French Guiana, which is about one of the best places in the world to get out of and stop away from. The other is the isle of Pines, which is a coral fringed paradise far away in the south Pacific, one of the most beautiful spots ever trodden by human feet or darkened by the pres-

ence of human crime.

It is on the isle of Pines that the first process of compulsery reformation begins. The hard cases are lodged in barracks, fed and taught, possibly for the first time in their lives, how to do use-

Their working day is about seven hours of them they are well treated, well fed and by no means overworked. Of course very few of them know anything about a trade. Their only idea in life has been to loaf from the cradle to the grave Those who can never be made into workmen or workwomen are put on the field farms and coffee plantations. Others are taught trades, and gradually the aimless, shiftess loafer of the sums becomes a more or less skillful carpenter, blacksmith, wheelwright or stonemason.

The women work in the fields just as

the free peasant women do in France or taught straw plaiting, hatmaking and

that kind of work.

Those who conduct themselves well and really try to work can earn a few sous a day. Half their earnings is saved for them by the government against the day of partial release. The other half they are allowed to spend on little luxuries which of course always take the form of

something to eat or drink or smoke.

All this time they are under what is practically prison discipline, and it is wonderful how quickly this shapes the bully and blackguard of the streets into the decent industrious workman, who knows that good work and good behavior will win him comparative freedom and the right to live a really pleasanter life than he could ever have led as a criminal

At length, for those who have been At length, for those who have been proved capable of a certain amount of regeneration, arrives the day when they pass from "collective" to "individual" relegation. In other words, they are permitted to leave the barracks and the la-bor gang and seek such employment as

they can get in the colony.

If they have learned a trade, they may practice it. There are, indeed, cases where a hopeless case in France has become an employer of labor in the colony. Others go into domestic service, and some get minor posts under the administration. I met one mild eyed old gentleman in the I met one mild eyed old gentleman it is is of Pines who was employed as secretary to the government. He kept the accounts of the island in order and amused his leisure by the compilation of the history of the penal colouy.

He was a doctor of letters of the university in Paris a man of great intellec-

versity in Paris, a man of great intellec-tual power, but absolutely no moral con-trol. In France he had lost office after office, taken to drink, then to begging and office, taken to drink, then to begging and petty thieving. Under our system he would have been in and out of prison, dodging the police meanwhile till he starved to death under a railway arch or let himself drop out of human sight in the Thames. Here he was living a quiet, healthy, useful life in an exquisite climate without a care on his mind, save perhaps the memory of what he had been.

As a rule when reformed, hard cases As a rule when reformed hard cases have reached a position like this there is no reason why they should ever want for the necessaries or even the comforts of life again. There are, in fact, only two things they may not do. They must not leave the colony, and they must not marry. In former times marriage was permitted, and those who were married before banishment were allowed to come together again in the colony, but now the government has most wisely put a stop to this, wherefore the French criminal does not increase and multiply as the Euglish one does.

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Cures and Makes People Well.

It is the kind You Need if You Are Ailing, Nervous, Weak and Despondent.

Paine's Celery Compound Makes New Blood and Bullds Up the System.

Years of experience and tests by physicians and its use as a family nedicine have fully proved that Paine's Celery Compound is the World's best and most reliable medi-

The relative merit and efficiency of The relative merit and efficiency of Paine's Celery Compound, in comparison with all other remedies for making people well is clearly shown in the intelligent character and responsible standing of the people who to-day rely on it to cure insomnia nervous debility, rheumatism, neuralgia, liver and kidney troubles and blood diseases.

Its power of rapidly repairing th tissues and cleansing the blood makes
Paine's Celery Compound the great
saver of life that, it is.
It brings to the weak and suffering

the needed nutriment to the nerve tissue all over the body, and increases the volume of healthy blood, so that, a breakdown of some vital part is avert-ed. Thousands of lives now fast wear-ing away can be saved if Paine's Celery Compound be promptly used. If you numbered amongst the sick ones, procure Paine's Celery Compound to-day, and test its health-restoring powers.

There is no remembrance which times does not obliter ate, no pain which death does not terminate.—Cer-

HOW'S IMIS? We offer One Hundred Dollars Re ward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh

Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years; and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West and Truax, Wholesale Druggists,

Toledo, Ohio. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Whole-sale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Haff's Family Pills are the Best.

Flatterers are but the shadows princes' bodies. The least thick cloud nakes them invisible.—John Webster.

The worries of a weak and sick mo ther are only begun with the birth of her child. By day her work is constantly interrupted and at night her rest is broken by the wailing of the peevish, puny intant. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pressivition makes work. vorite Prescription makes weak men strong and sick women well. It lightens all the burdens of maternity, giving to mothers strength and vig-or, which they impart to their chil-dren. In over thirty yeares of prac-tice Dr. Pierce and his associate staff of nearly a score of physicians have treated and cured more than half a million suffering women. Sick woby letter free of charge. All correspondence is strictly private. Address Dr. R. V Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is wonderful what strength of purpose and holdness and energy of will are roused by the assurance that we are doing our duty.-Scott.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria.

JOHN D. BOUTILLIER. French Village. I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will

ure Croup.

J. F. CUNNINGHAM.

Cape Island.

Like MINA BID'S LINIMENT I know MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth. JOSEPH A. SNOW. Norway, Me.

To cure a cold in a night—use Vapo-Creso ene. It has been used extensively during n than twenty-four years. All Druggists.

We hear the rain fall, but not the snow, Better grief is loud, calm grief is silent.—Auerbach.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever cannot spread where Vapo-Cresolene is used. All Druggists. The first six-masted schooner ever built was launched at Camden, Maine,

And you will ward off colds, pneumonia, fevers and other diseases. You need to have pure, rich blood and good digestion. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood rich and pure as no other medicine can do. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite and invigorates the whole system. You will be wise to begin taking it now, for it will keep you strong and well. KEEP YOURSELF STRONG

Hood's Pills are non-irritating. Price

Minard's Liniment for sale every-

DAIRY BOOKKEEPING. Records That Are Important and

The bookkeeping part of the management of a large dairy is of the greatest importance, since on the sta-tistical and other data the whole haudling of the herd depends. The follow-ing plan of keeping the records of a large Vermont dairy is given through The Country Gentleman by J. Wilder and shows how carefully all points are looked after by those who make dairy-ing their whole business. Mr. Wilder

Cloudland farm has a herd of 157 Jerse, old and young. Our main business is butter making. Our cows are part full blood, registered, and part are grades. We have now 81 cows and 26 2-year-old heifers to come in between this date and March 1. The intention is to keep a herd of 100 cows, the limit of our stalls. In building up this herd the plan is to bring it to 300 pounds of butter each year and over, weeding out all that do not come up to this standard. For this purpose the proprietor engaged me to come April 1, 1899, and institute a system to keep record of all the animals.

Our general average is about 65 cows in milk from the 80 cews. We have six milkers. Milking begins at 5 in the morning and 5 at night, letting no other work prevent the rule being complied with. We have six milking sheets covering seven days, recording the weight of each cow's milk morning and night. This is added up, and the week's result is recorded in a special book arranged for 13 weeks (one quarter). My plan is to test the cows the last week of the first month in the quarter and the first week in the last month of the quarter. I add the two tests together and divide it by two to get the average for the quarter. This gives the butter fat, which is extended into a column for that purpose. Then in the last column I add 20 per cent to the butter fat to get the pounds of butter each cow produces in the quarter. This gives me the pounds of milk, but ter fat and butter for the quarter according to the calculations made.

I have a herd ledger, with two pages for each cow. The left hand page shows name of cow, herd number (if registered, register number), the date of birth of cow, dain and sire and date of dropping calf. If the calf is to be raised, its herd number, name, sex and the sire, if registered, are added; if sold, to whom sold and when; if vealed, so record it. On the right hand page is recorded the average test, milk yield, butter fat and butter for each quarter. Adding the four quarters together gives the production for the year. From that we estimate the value of the cow, whether she is profitable to keep in the dairy. Of course a heifer with her first calf has much for consideration-her sire, age when she drops her calf and the general points for a good cow-to decide whether to give her another year's trial or not.

Just here I wish to ask if the two trials in a quarter is a safe plan to de termine the quality of the cow for keeping or rejecting or can I adopt a better system of accounting to obtain the knowledge desired? I am green in herd accounting, never having examined how others keep their records, and desire to have the best or as good

as any one. I have another book in which I keep all the dates of service, with name of sire and when due to drop the calf. This I report to the man in charge of the barn two or three months in advance, so that he can be on the lookout and properly provide for the cow in a box stall.

Skimmilk and Buttermilk.

The Kansas experiment station has been testing skimmilk and buttermilk in a private dairy of five cows to ascertain how much butter fat there was when the milk was set in ice water, cold water or cold air, as compared with the loss when a separator was used and run properly. They found from three to seven tenths of 1 per ceni of fat in the skimmilk and 1 1-10 per cent in the buttermilk. The herd of five cows tested showed a loss in this way of 129 pounds of butter in the skinimilk and 31 pounds in the buttermilk in a year. This 16 pounds at 20 cents a pound, for which price the dairyman was selling it to private customers, was a loss of \$32 a year or \$6.40 per cow, and from a herd of 20 cows which were doing as these did there would be \$128 per year saved by using a separator. That the milk and cream were as well handled as they would be by the average dairyman we can only judge by the price at which the butter was being sold, which is above dairy rates, and even the average creamery rates in Kansas this year.

Healthy Cows and Wholesome Food Good butter, pure butter, so well made that it does not need to be renovated and that has the aroma and flavor which it can obtain only from healthy cows, fed upon wholesom food, and which will be destroyed by uncleanly surroundings, is the most palatable of all the fat foods that man can take, or most of men, and it is afso one of the most digestible. There may be exceptions among the pure vegetable oils, but there is none among the animal fats that we know. It should be regarded as a necessity rather than a luxury, particularly for children and invalids, and we think that many of them would be benefited by a nore liberal use of it. Good food is cheaper than the use of medicine, and we think the dose of cod liver oil so often advised by physicians might well be given up and a liberal use of pure cream and good butter be taken in its place to the advantage of the health of the patient in many cases. It is not economy to limit the use of any whole some food product that the stomach

When you hire a wheel from the Bicycle Livery look at the tires

If they are Dunlop Tires then you can rest assured the wheel has a good pedigree in its

every part.
Dunlop Tires on all good wheels.



Never be afraid of what is good The good is always the road to is true.—Hamerton.

SIX WEEKS IN A GRAVE.

The Story That Is Told of an Indian Fakir's Feat. The Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal quotes a remarkable case of Indian magic recorded by James Braid, surgeon, whose observations on mesmer-ism are well known. At the palace of Runjeet Singh—a square building which had in the center a closed room—a fakir who had voluntarily put himself into comatose condition was afterward sewed up in a sack and walled in, the single door of the room having been sealed with the private seal of the runject. To ex-

clude all fraud Runjeet, who was not himself a believer in the wonderful pow-ers of the fakir, had established a cordon of his own bodyguard round the building, and in front of the latter four sentinels were stationed who were relieved every two hours and were continually watched. der these conditions the fakir remained in his grave six weeks, when the

building was opened in the presence of the Runjeet Singh, and the seal and all the walls were found uninjured. In the dark room, which was examined with a dark room, which was examined with a light, the sack containing the fakir lay in a locked box which was provided with a seal, also uninjured. The sack, which presented a mildewed appearance, was opened and the crouching form of the fakir taken out. The body was perfectly stiff. A physician who was present found that nowhere on the body was a trace of pulse beat evident. In the meantime the servant of the fakir poured some warm water over the head and laid a hot cake on the top of his head, removed the wax with which the ears and nostrils had been stopped, forcibly opened the teeth with a knife, drew forward the tongue, which was bent backward and repeatedly sprang back again into its position, and rubbed the closed eyes with butter. Soon the fakir began to open his eyes, the body began to twitch convulsively, the ostrils were dilated, the skin, heretofor stiff and wrinkled, assumed gradually its normal fullness, and in a few minutes the fakir opened his lips and in a feeble voice asked Runjeet Singh, "Do you now

believe me? While tales of Indian fakirs are calcu lated to excite distrust, and impostors trade on the credulous for purposes of gain, the fact remains attested by wel authenticated cases that certain men car voluntarily put themselves into a state in which no vital phenomena are demonstrable by more or less careful examinations, and can awake later to normal life. In this connection the hibernation of animals must be mentioned, also the obser vation of Leeuwenhoek that in the dus of houses and towns animalcules exist which are capable of drying up complete ly without losing the power of awaken-ing to active life upon being moistened with rain water; also the vital alternations attributed to toads and especially the cases of prolonged trance, both conscious and unconscious, with suspended animation, and the instances of burial alive.—Modern Medicine.

The Kinks and Twists in Rheu-matics Rugged Road.—For 4 years the wife of a well-known Toronto physician was on crutches from Rheumatism Scourge, and not until she began using South Ameri-can Rheumatic Cure could she get a minute's permanent relief from pain. Four bottles cured her. Write for confirmation if you're sceptical.—154 Sold by J. W. McLaren, Chatham.

He will never have true friends who is afraid of making enemies.—Hazlitt.

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For Infants and Children.

Chat Hitlethere

Children Cry for CASTORIA

Happiness does away with ugliness and even makes the beauty of beauty.

Rev. Dr. Bochror, of Buffalo, says: "My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed ireedom from this aggravating malady since the day we first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after first application." 50 cents.—153 irst application." 50 cents.—153
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To Bi nheim & Walkerville... '6.30 a, and 4.20 p, Ex Bi sheim & Walkerville... 8.15 a. mix Bienheim & Ridgeton n... 10.25 a. and 8.00 c, Ex Bi & heim & Ridgetown... 3.42 p. mix 8-rots... 9.11 a. and 5.20 p. Ex Sarvis... 11.30 p. mix

Commencing Monday, Dec. 3rd, train No. 19, now leaving Blenheim for Ridgetown at 8.45 a. m., will leave at 7.40 a. m.; and No. 20, leaving Ridgetown at 10.00, a. m., will leave at 9.30

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