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LODGES.



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

ALEX. GREGORY, Sec'y. GEORGE MASSEY, W. M.

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RANKIN & SCULLARD-Barristers and Solicitors, Victoria Block, Chatham, Ont. J. B. Rankin, K. C., Thos. Scullard.

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OLD ENGLISH LAWS. Some Curious Ones That No One Byes Heeds-The Price of Boar-For-bidding Bignmy.

The Briton is considered to be the most law-abiding citizen in the world. And yet they all break the law-unconsciously, 'of course-nearly every day of their lives.

To begin with the church the bishops of the Church of England wear a short apron, which, strictly speaking, is not an apron at all, but a short cassock without collar or sleeves. It should be worn by all ranks of the clergy from the bishop to the deacon, and a hundred years ago this was so. The law has never been repealed, although it is practically obsolete except, as already stated, as regards the bishops.

Then we have the laws for the due observance of Sunday, which still re-

observance of Sunday, which still re-main in the statute books. Charles I. and his Parliament were respon-sible for an act which forbids any carrier to travel on business that

carrier to travel on business that day, the penalty being twenty shiltings.

It is a moot point—which we do not believe has been tested—whether this law would not suffice to stop the railway companies' Sunday traffic. They are carriers in every sense of the word, and had they been in existence prior to 1627 would almost certainly have been mentioned in the act.

Of course, if a test case were

in the act.

Of course, if a test case were brought before the courts, the only result would be that a bill would be hurriedly drafted by the Railway Companies' Association in order to repeal the out-of-date law at the sarliest possible moment.

There was another curious act passed in "1 Caroli I.," as the statute book calls it, by which it was declared illegal to play any games on a Sunday. The penalty—still enforcable—is 3s, 4d, for each offence; the alternative is to spend three hours in alternative is to spend three hours in the stocks.

A still more remarkable law re-

mains unrepealed, dating from the time of "1 Jacobi I."—i.e., the first year of the reign of James I., which was 1603. By this it is illegal to

was 1603. By this it is illegal to charge more than one penny a quart for the best ale or beer, and one halfpenny a quart for small beer, or light table beer, as we call it. The penalty for each offence was twenty shillings.

In "I Jacobi I." it was also forbidden for any man or woman to marry until their former wife or husband should be dead. This is merely their quaint way of forbidding bigamy. Of course, it will always be a serious thing—in more senses than one—for a man to have two wives, but it was much more serious in "I Jacobi I.," for the penalty was death for each offence. penalty was death for each offence.

Official receivers frequently express an indignant opinion that a bank-rupt during his examination has committed perjury. But scolding is of no use in such cases, and vacue threats as to the public prosecutor are frequently little better.

what the receiver should do is to invoke the aid of our old friend "1 Jacobi I," and order the offender to be nailed by one ear to the pillory for two hours for each offence, the ear to be cut off when the man is released. The only difficulty would be that many bankrupts would not that many bankrupts would not have ears enough.

The sumptuary laws have never been properly withdrawn. The repeal of certain of these enactments—also in 1603—does not appear to cover several curious acts passed in the reign of good King Hal.

This worthy gentleman regulated the dress of severy person in his

the dress of every person in his kingdom. Nobody under the rank of a knight or a knight's lady or offspring was allowed to wear crimson or blue velvet or embroidered appar-el, Damask and satin were forbidden to people whose income did not ex-ceed £100 per annum.

Persons with fewer than 200 marks Persons with fewer than 200 marks a year—that is, about £140—were not allowed to wear velvet gowns, jackets or coats, or gold ornaments, of any kind.

This law, if it were taken from the shelves and dusted ready for everyday use again, would de away with the velvet jacket of the gamekeeper

and the poacher. The plea that these

the velvet jacket of the gamekeeper and the poacher. The plea that these articles are more frequently made of velveteen than velvet would only make the case worse, by bringing up another law which forbids the lowering of the standard of manufacture. The velvet collar on the overcoats of many of our readers, and the skull cap of the same material would have to be abandoned. The wives of some of us would have to sell or give away their silk dresses, gold bangles and rings, and their fur jackets. Event a narrow edging of fur around the wristbands and the collar would be forbidden by this terrible act.

The only consolation is that the woman of those days simply refused to obey the sumptuary laws, and and probably their descendants of today would be equally heroic in the sacred cause of dress.

Queen Elizabeth, being a woman herself, appreciated this difficulty, and met it with her usual promptitude. When it was reported to her that a certain law regulating the length of cloaks and the quantity of material they were to contain was being disregarded she stationed men at the city gates, armed with huge scissors, and if anybody passed with a cloak that was over long, out came the scissors and remorselessly snipped a piece away.

The laws of the good old times regulated everything. The wages to be paid by farmers to their overseers and men, the prices of various articles of merchandise, the dress to be worn by each rank of society.

When it was reported that cluttony was increasing in all classes it was promptly enacted that servants should have only one meal of meat or fish daily, and their masters two, the appetite te be stayed during the remainder of the day by milk, butter, cheese, bread and beer.

As for bluff King Hal, who was set the man to consider the feelings



much sickness and pain, says Miss Alma Pratt, if they will only have faith in the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Judging from the letters she is receiving from so many young girls, Mrs. Pinkham believes that our girls are often pushed altogether too near the limit of their endurance now-adays in our public schools and seminaries.

Nothing is allowed to interfere with studies, the girl must be pushed to the front and graduated with honor; often plysical collapse follows, and it takes years to recover the lost vitality,—often it is never recovered. Miss Pratt

"DEAR MRS. PINEHAM: - I feel it "DEAR MRS. PINEMAN:—I feel it my duty to tell all young women how much Lydia E. Pinkham's wonderful Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was completely rundown, unable to attend school, and did not care for any kind of society, but now I feel like a new person, and have gained seven pounds of flesh in three months.

"I recommend it to all young women who suffer from female weakness."—Miss ALMA PRATT, Holly, Mich.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuinaness cannot be produced.

POISON OF THE RATTLER.

Not Nearly as Dangerous as It Is

Pepalarly Supposed to Be,
"There is a good deal more fright
about the bite of a rattlesnake than there is actual danger," said a well known physician recently. "I do not mean to say that the bite of a rattler is not a very serious thing, but I do mean to say that this particular sort of snake is really not so ready or apt to 'get in his bite' as some others.
"In the first place, there is the now

generally credited fact that the rat-tler is the most honest of snakes. He doesn't 'pick a fight.' He doesn't lay in wait for any one. He won't run away, of course, for he is a plucky reptile, but he will curl up and give you a fair warning from those rattles of his before he attempts to strike. I renember once in the west finding a rattler just ahead of my horse's fore feet. I had no weapon of any sort, so I rode on, passing within a few inches of the reptile. and ready for my horse in case the animal side stepped, but as we did nothing of that sort we were allowed to

pass in peace.
"Again, the truth is that the poison of the rattler does not get into the wound inflicted by the fangs in the average human being. For the average human being nowadays is clothed, and the holes in the fangs through which the poison comes are rather far up toward the roof of the mouth. Consequently very often the point of the fangs may enter the skin, while the poison dribbles out harmlessly enough apon the trousers or the boot. It is then that the 'victim' gets scared, fills up on whisky—a bad thing a bona fide cases of rattlesnake bite—and believes himself marvelously cured when he wakes up next day."

The general standard of measurement for woman heod is "grown-up-ness." When a girl is emancipated from school and arrives at the dignity of trailing skirts and elaborate hair dressing she is

looked upon as a young woman. But nature knows nothing of such stand-ards. When the womanly func-tion is establish-ad womanhood ed womanhood is attained according to her standards, and there is need of womanly care and cantion. It is girlish ignorance or neglect at this critical time which often results in lease.



WHY THE JUROR HELD OUT. The Secret That Was Imparted to an English Chief Justice.

The most remarkable case of a ury "standing out" against what seemed irrefutable testimony, and all jury "standing out" against what seemed irrefutable testimony, and all through the resolution of one man, occurred before Chief Justice Dyermany years ago. He presided at a murder trial in which everything went against the prisoner, who on his part could only say that on his going to work in the morning he had found the murdered man dying and tried to help him, whereby he had become covered with blood, but when the man presently died he had come away and said nothing about it because he was known to have had a quarrel with the deceased and feared he might get into trouble. The hayfork with which the man had been murdered had the prisoner's name on north with which the man had been murdered had the prisoner's name on it. In other respects his guilt appeared to be clearly established, and the chief justice was convinced of it, but the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

This was Chief Justice Dyer's case, and he put some very searching questions.

and he put some very searching ques-tions to the high sheriff. The cause tions to the high sheriff. The cause of the acquittal, said the official, was undoubtedly the foreman, a farmer of excellent character, esteemed by all his neighbors and very unlikely to be obstinate or vexatious. "Then," said the judge, "I must see this foreman, for an explanation of the matter I will have." The foreman came and first. man came, and after extracting from His Lordship a promise of secrecy preved at once that the prisoner had been rightly acquitted, "for," he said, "it was I myself who killed the

It had been no murder, for the other had attacked him with the hayer had attacked him with the hayfork, and—as he showed—severely injured him, but in the struggle to get
possession of the weapon he had the
misfortune to give the man a fatal
wound. He had no fears as to his
being found guilty of murder; but,
the assizes being just over, his farm
and affairs would have been ruined
by a confession, through lying in jail
se long, so he suffered matters to
take their course. He was horrified
to find one of his own servants acsused of the murder. He supported
his wife and children while in jail,
managed to be placed on the jury
and elected foreman. He added that
if he had failed in this he would
certainly have confessed to his own
share in the business, and the judge share in the business, and the judge

believed him.

Every year for fifteen years the judge made inquiries as to the foreman's existence, and at last, happening to survive him, he considered himself free to tell the story.—London News.

James Abbott MacNeill Whistler was a man who lived to see the full development of the myth about him-self. His name is linked with endless good stories, many of them, of course, apocryphal, but nearly all worth the telling. Here is one of

When the artist was requested to paint a portrait of Carlyle for one of the leading cities in Scotland a deputation of citizens called to confer with him with regard to the work. They first asked him how much he wanted for it. "A thousand cuinese" he replied to the second of the second nineas," he replied promptly. That's a braw price, Mr. Whistler," said the spokesman, with great ear-nestness, "a braw price for a mood-ern pectur. For the coolors in your moodern pectures doon't keep the coolors like your ancient pecturs, mon. The coolors in your modern pecturs, mon. The coolors in your modern pecture fade—they fade, mon, they fade." Whistler looked at the group for a moment, then he shook his head sadly and replied: "No, my dear sir, you are mistaken; the colors in the modern pictures don't fade, and therein lies their damnation."

Robert Donald, the new editor of The London Paily Chronicle, is an-ether of the Scotsmen who have made their mark in Fleet street. The London Faily Chronicle, is another of the Scotsmen who have made their mark in Fleet street. Born forty-two years ago, he early entered journalism, and gradually worked his way south, halting at Edinburgh—where he was a reporter on the same paper as Mr. William Archer, the dramatic critic—and at Northampton. Apart from his extensive London experience, he has also done journalistic work in Paris tensive London experience, he has also done journalistic work in Paris and New York. He will be no stranger in The Daily Chronicle office, as some years ago he acted as news editor of that journal. Mr. Donald is tall, with flowing black hair and luxuriant moustache, and is a tireless worker. Probably he knows mere of the Municipal Government of London than any man not a councillor, as a glance at "The London Manual," of which he is editor, will amply bear out. out.

Westminster's Colony.

The Duke of Westminster, who has been in South Africa in connection with his scheme for the colonization of a large tract of land which he has acquired in Orange River Colony, says he is confident of success. The site of the colony lies between Thaba N'chu and Ladybrand. Arrangements have been completed for a system of irrigation, fencing, allotment of farms, plans of buildings, and ascertaining the class of settlers most suitable for the purposes of colonization. Yeomen from the Duke's Cheshire property will form a considerable portion of the emigrants. Thousands of acres will be devoted to the growth of cereals and tobacco. The advance party of the colonists has already left England. Westminster's Colony.

A Clever Dance.

An English rural schoolmaster was greatly annoyed one day by not getting satisfactory answers to the questions he put to one of his school-boys. At last he called the dunce to the front and, handing him two-pence, said:

"Away you go and buy some brains."

A Picture of Perfect Health 33

LOOK AT IT

A strong, well-developed physique; an erect carriage; a clear brain; a light step; a circulation that shows in a ruddy complexion; bright eyes; sound, easy-working lungs, with plenty of room in which to expand; a ready appetite, good digestion; an active liver; sound, restful sleep; a cheer-

What is worth more materially in this world? What is all the world's wealth without health?

The prudent person keeps the body healthy. Regard is paid to the condition of every organ. The kidneys are among the most important organs of the body, and when they are not well, you cannot be well.

Bu=Ju

regulates the kidneys and aids nature in securing pure blood, which is abso-

lutely necessary to health and strength. It is a marvelous tonic.

It is the latest scientific compound for the relief and cure of all the many ailments that result from diseased kidneys. Be sure to get Bu-Ju.

Bu-Ju is sold by all druggists; box of 50 pills, 50c



Refuse all aubstitutes

Variensiv clitted Riemley-Davenport, who has just been appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office, Mr. T. P. O'Connor says: There are few young men in the House so variously gifted as Bromley-Davenport. He is an excellent speaker, a great sportsman, and in the South African war has made a bigger name for himself man, and in the South African war he made a bigger name for himself as a cavalry commoner than any of the men who went out from the House of Commons. He was years in the House helore he even opened his lips, and, indeed, he might have remained silent for ever if it had not been that he is a close friend of Lord Penrhyn, and that an attack on Lord Penrhyn made it a point of honor to speak on his behalf. This young member, who rarely attended the House —who never opened his lips, whosa ber, who rarely attended the House—who never opened his lips, whose interests were elsewhere, who spoke of things with a certain detached cynicism—quite startled the House by bursting on it with a speech, pointed, witty, effective—of course, I think, on the wrong side—but all the same an admirable bit of reasoning in the best Parliamentary style. Then he relapsed into silence, went to the dimly-lit back benches again; then he volunteered for the war, and made volunteered for the war, and made his name in military circles. But when he came back, although he knew than most people, and could his views as well as anybody in the House, he slipped once more into the back benches and into cynical silvers and into cynical silvers. into the back benches and into cyni-cal silence, and just seemed determin-ed to spoil himself. But now-perhaps in spite of himself-his chance has come, and you will hear a good deal of him in the future. The House of Commons has always some surprises of this kind especially at a moment when everybody is saying that there is no talent left in it.

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It isn't safe to talk about a mule behind his back.

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RON-O Tiny Tonic Tablets

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Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an ifty Iron-ox Tablets, in a stractive aluminum pock et case, 25 cents at drug-gists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Rem-edy Co., Limi-ted, Walker-ville, Ont.

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Ladies' Overshoes in sizes 2, 2½, 3, 4, reg. \$2.00, now \$1.00.

Men's Felt Shoes, reg. \$3.00, now \$2.00.

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8. F. GARDINER, Chatham, November 30, 1903.

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