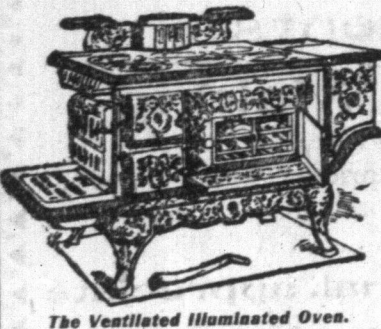


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Just a touch to the patented
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is the greatest labor sav-
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house. Saves money,
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any sacrifice of utility.
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costs nothing to learn
about it.

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Chatham Gas Co.**

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**We are Back Again to
REGULAR PRICES**
With the Best Work in
the City. Goods Called
for and Delivered.

**Parisian Steam Laundry
Co.**
Telephone 320

CHARGED WITH INTIMIDATION

Prosecution of Prominent Irish-
men Under the Crimes
Act.

Some of the Accused Refuse to
Obey Summons—Others
Remanded.

London, Sept. 22.—Edmund Havilland-Burke, M. P., Michael Reddy, M. P., and Chairman of the Birr Rural District Council; William Lowry, Chairman of the Birr Board of Guardians, and Michael Hogan, have been arraigned under the Crimes Act at Birr, charged with intimidating shopkeepers into joining the United Irish League. Birr is in King's county, Ireland, and the district where the town is situated is the centre of Irish League agitation. A summons was also issued for John O'Donnell, M. P., on the same charge, but he wrote from Wales, refusing to obey it. P. J. Lennon, a member of the League, was also summoned, but failed to appear. The hearing of Burke, Reddy, Lowry and Hogan was adjourned, and the four men were remanded to custody. Burke refused to accept bail, because the others were not permitted to do so. P. J. Farrell, M. P., has been arraigned at Longford charged with publishing intimidations in his newspaper, the Longford Leader. The examinations have begun at Dublin of the editor, manager and publisher of the Irish People, who are also charged with publishing intimidations. The magistrates refused the applications made by the defendants to subpoena Gen. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and other members of the executive, as witnesses in the case.

On the application of the crown counsel the summons against John O'Donnell was dismissed.

A mass meeting of Nationalists was held to-day at Wexford to protest against the Government's Crimes Act prosecutions. Wm. Redmond, M. P., in a speech at the meeting, intimated that he had no intention of answering the summons of the King's Bench Division of the High Court for next Wednesday.

WILL NOT LIKELY BE HELD.
The Duke of Abercorn and Lord Barrymore, having both declined to attend Capt. Shawe-Taylor's proposed Irish land conference, it is probable that the conference will now not be held. Capt. Taylor is a prominent landlord of Andrahan. At the beginning of this month he published a letter inviting the Duke of Abercorn, John Redmond, Lord Barrymore, Colonel Sanderson, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, T. P. O'Connor, William O'Brien and T. W. Russell to a conference in Dublin, when, he said, he would submit what he called "an honest, simple and practical solution of the present troubles, which would lead to a settlement satisfactory to both landlords and tenants."

MAKING PAPER

Progress of the Art From the
Age of Papyrus to
the Present.

Egypt, China and Japan are the countries in which the earliest manufacture of paper is known to have been carried on. The Egyptian paper was made of the plant called papyrus, a kind of grass. According to the information handed down to us, the delicate inner fibres were separated from the blade of the grass, and spread upon the table in such a manner that they overlapped each other. The table was sprinkled with water the effect of moistening the natural gum of the plant so as to make the fibres adhere. When the first layer of five layers were placed upon one another until the paper was thick enough. These layers were then pressed together and the sheet of paper was dried in the sun. The best quality was preserved for religious uses, and not allowed to be exported.

The Romans, however, discovered a process of cleansing this kind of paper from the marks of writing; and after this discovery they imported from Egypt sacred books written on this material, which they used for their own purposes after the original writing had been erased.

Besides the papyrus ancient paper was made of the inner bark of trees. Egyptian paper was in general use in Europe until the eighth or ninth century. It then slowly began to give place to paper manufactured from cotton and other materials, which art was apparently learned by the Arabs in Asia, and introduced by them into Europe. This manufacture had apparently spread to western Asia from China, where it is known to have existed at a very early period. Paper was made by the Chinese from some material or other as early as the beginning of the first century, and according to their own account, the making of paper from cotton appears to have been invented by them about 200 A. D.

The materials that have at various times and in various places been used for the making of paper are very numerous. Hemp and linen rags are now used in one part of China, the inner bark of the mulberry tree in another, while the bark of the elm, straw and bamboo find favor for this purpose elsewhere.

The Japanese show a marked preference for the mulberry tree, and the paper made by them is not to be equaled anywhere for strength and softness—qualities which enable it to be used for many purposes for which here in England we use leather, such, for instance, as the ink-bottle, the cover of purses, ladies' bags etc. After the introduction into Europe of cotton and linen rags as material for paper-

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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 a sugar.
**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.**
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Genuine Wood's Patent
Fac-Simile Signature
GUARANTY
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

making, the use of other vegetable fibres was for many centuries almost entirely given up—chiefly because rags proved as cheap as they were suitable.

A method of treating straw so as to make it capable of being made into paper was invented as comparatively recently as the beginning of last century. Various improvements have since been effected and there are now many mills which turn out nothing else than paper made mostly from straw and wood pulp, but the best and most important feature of these materials is the stiffness they impart to the paper.

Esparto, or Spanish grass, has been applied to paper-making only within the last few years. The use of rushes for this purpose belongs to our country and dates from 1868. The paper made from this material is white, firm and of good quality, and considerably cheaper than that made from wood.

Nothing is more remarkable than the great number and diversity of new uses that have been lately found for paper. Besides being largely employed for making collars, cuffs, and other articles of dress it is sometimes used for making small houses in the backwoods of the western states of America which are found to be warmer than those made of wood and sheet-iron. It is also used for making boats, pipes, tanks and pails for water, armor firm enough to resist musket balls, wheels for railway carriages, and even bells and cannons have been made of it. —English Paper.

IN A VELDT CEMETERY.

Peace to the quiet dead!
Trooper and burglar here,
True to their lights, fell near;
Question not right nor wrong,
Question not gain nor loss,
Brothers in death they lie
Under the starry cross.
Brave men and true alike—
Matters not of race—
All are of one great kin
Here in the resting place.
Nation 'gainst nation strives
Endlessly 'neath the sun;
When the "great silence" falls
All are in rest as one.
Tears for the wrongs that keep
Far from us peace—
Tears that in life there is
No happy brotherhood!
Peace to the quiet and dead!
Life's errors cleared away—
Brothers in hope they wait
The breaking of the day.
—Westminster Gazette.



Do not go without
Abbey's Salt!

If you have a bottle of Abbey's
in your travelling bag, you are safe
from the discomfort and danger of
constipation, biliousness, sour stom-
ach and kindred ailments that mar
the pleasure of a holiday trip.
Take a teaspoonful of

**Abbey's
Effervescent
Salt**

In a glass of water before breakfast
and it will keep you well for the
rest of the day.
Tell your druggist you want
"Abbey's."

BOER FARMERS COMING HERE

En Route to Canada to Study
Agriculture as Carried on
in This Country.

Co-operation of the Provinces
Sought—Delegates Will
Also Visit Australia.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 22.—The Department of Agriculture this morning received a letter from the Canadian High Commissioner in London saying that a party of Boer farmers were now in England on their way to Canada, and will sail from Liverpool by the SS. Lochcarron on September 23rd, to-morrow.

The party is not as large as at first announced, it is composed of Mr. and Mrs. Jooste, Mr. and Mrs. Lane and Mr. Rood, accompanied by Capt. Kirkpatrick, of the South African Constabulary, as guide. These visitors come to see how agriculture is carried on in the different provinces of Canada, and are interested in mixed farming, fruit farming, dairying and cattle, sheep and horse ranching, also in the preparation of fruit for export and in the lumbering industry. The party are also much interested in the experiment farm system, and hope to see some of them at practical work.

The High Commissioner adds that the information secured by these people will be of much use in promoting the development of the South African colonies.

The department has written the various provincial agricultural departments asking them to co-operate and to name the districts which they would like the visitors to see. The program will be prepared, and Mr. W. Moore, of the department, will meet the visitors at their landing in Quebec or Montreal, and escort them through the country. The Boers will sail from Vancouver to Australia, and thence to the Cape.

Change of Work.

"Change of work is often real rest," says a writer in *Ainslie's*. "Every one ought to have an avocation as well as a vocation and cultivate an amateur interest in some form of exercise, game or culture very remote from his line of breadwinning activity. Perhaps no tire is so acute as that which is very partial and involves certain muscles, movements and brain centers, leaving others perhaps overworked. By exercising the latter and, as it were, equalizing the area of fatigue or making it more symmetrically distributed many of the best effects of rest are secured. Many of even the diseases of exhaustion are because energy of one part or our psycho-physic organism is overdrawn while that of other parts is overworked. This may make even sleep partial and haunted by the specters of the night. Every one who works with his muscles should carefully reserve some fraction of the day for reading and intellectual work. We are prone to forget that this is just as important as for literary men to take exercise. It is really amazing what one can do with only a fragment of a day and of their total strength if it is systematically used in one direction. Those who seek recreation in mere amusements of a frivolous nature are wasting precious time and capacity."

A Witty Conductor.

The street car conductor with a talent for repartee of the neat and polished order is rare, and note should be made of him when found. A dissatisfied passenger found one out in the neighborhood of Bronx park last week when two women who had been trying to get to the zoological show complained of the difficulty they had had in eliciting any information about its whereabouts.

"Yes, madam," the dissatisfied man— a stranger to them—climbed in: "I can quite sympathize with you. The fact is, I don't believe these conductors know the difference between botanical gardens and zoological. I doubt if any of them could even tell a monkey from a man."

"Fares, please," said the conductor, interrupting the conversation just at that point. "Fares, please. None of our business what you are so long as you pay your fare. Two?"—New York Times.

Tit For Tat.

A Missouri farmer whose hog had been killed by a train and who imagined himself to be something of a poet wrote these lines to the company's claim agent for a settlement:

My razorback strolled down your track
A week ago today;
Your 23 came down the line
And snuffed his light away.

You can't blame me; the hog, you see,
Slipped through a cattle gate;
So kindly pen a check for ten,
The debt to liquidate.

He was rather surprised a few days later to receive the following:
Old 23 came down the line
And killed your hog, we know.
But razorbacks on railroad tracks
Quite often meet with woe.

Therefore, my friend, we cannot send
The check for which you pine;
Just plant the dead; place o'er his head,
"Here lies a foolish swine."

Culture's Hand.

Has scattered verdure o'er the land;
And smiles and fragrance rule serene,
Where barren wilds usurped the scene;

And such is man—a soil which breeds
Or sweetest flowers or vilest weeds;
Flowers lovely as the morning light,
Weeds deadly as the aconite;
Just as his heart is trained to bear
The poisonous weed or floweret fair.
—Bowling.

3 wine glasses
—OF—
VIN & MICHEL
Taken
Daily brings
**Health
Strength
and Vigor**
To
Pale, Weak, Sick People.
It keeps the Young from becoming Old
and makes the Old feel Young.
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Are coming in every day. All
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now in stock.

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OPPOSITE MARKET

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Choice Oatmeal 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

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Quinn & Patterson have received the
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these well-known furnaces and stoves,
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