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- 19-

AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS

EARTH IS AGAIN MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK'S TO INHABIT.

Famous Murder Trial in the Last after to Be Buried—The Famous Trial -Great Potitions for Mor Belease.

Florence Maybrick, after having served nearly fifteen years in prison for the murder of her husband, James Maybrick; is a free woman. The earth is again hers to inhabit. Sunshine, the winds, trees, and the sea are words which must now take on a new meaning for her. Perfect liberty as one understands it who has never isen to the bad eminence attained by Mrs. Maybrick can never be known to her again. Wherever she goes she is marked. "There goes, Mrs. Maybrick," whispered excitedly wherever she is known, will bind her to the past as with fetters. Officially, it is probable that in a few weeks she will be as free as the air, at present she is out of Aylesbury Female Convict Prison on ticketofs. At present she is out of Aylesbury Female Convict Prison on ticket-of-leave. At-regular intervals she must appear before some police official and give an account of herself. Failing in this, she may be rearrested. She has also been restrained from appearing on the stage, or from writing a book on her case, or otherwise drawing upon herself any more attention than it is possible to avoid. Such a prohibition was placed upon Frank James and one of the Younger brothers, notorious Western despera-Frank James and one of the Younger brothers, notorious Western desperadoes who paid the penalty of their misdeeds, and are now earning honest livelihoods. The British Government has given Mrs. Maybrick her liberty. Let her quietly accept the boon, and withdraw herself from the world's stage. Years ago she played her part out. They want to hear and see no nore of her.

The End of the Case.

It is to be hoped that the end of

The End of the Case.

It is to be hoped that the end of Mrs. Maybrick's imprisonment will also be the end of the case which was the most famous murder trial of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. It has been discussed pretty steadily ever since James Maybrick was found dead in his Liverpool home one day in 1889. Only too often have these discussions been bitter in the extreme. At one time, indeed, they had provoked a spirit in the United States which was in favor of a quarrel with Britain. In the United States which was in favor of a quarrel with Britain. In the United States the responsible journals abandoned the subject years ago, convinced that no good purpose could be served by commenting on it, but among less scrupulous newspapers the case has been a stock topic at all times. When it was announced last March that British justice was almost through with Mrs. Maybrick, there was a flood of articles. Later on both Ambassador Choate and Secretary Hay announced that they knew nothing of the British Government's intention, and further, that they were making no efforts on Mrs. Maybrick's behali. This was the signal for more Maybrick hysteria. A writer in the Buf-This was the signal for more May-brick hysteria. A writer in the Buf-falo Times excelled his contempor-aries in the intemperance of his re-marks. As had been done often be-fore, this gentleman—a Mr. Thorn— made the case a peg on which to have a skein of a groupments showing made the case a peg on which to hang a skein of arguments showing that the British Government was rotten to the core, that the late Queen Victoria was personally spiteful against Mrs. Maybrick, and that King Edward should abdicate. We fear that Mr. Thorn's egotism may cause him to cherish the hallucination that he has rescued Mrs. Maybrick,

While it is probable that the great question of Mrs. Maybrick's guilt or innocence will never be so plainly established that everyone will be of one mind on-it, there are many facts which have not been disputed. That Mrs. Maybrick was an unfaithful wile is one of these. That the man she betrayed was a brute seems equally sure. Evidence was presented showing that Maybrick was not above using his fists on the woman he had sworn to love and cherish. He had blackened her eyes, and-ardered. her out of the house. Then, when she was going, he weakened and would not let her go. Maybrick, as may be imagined, did not beat his wife as a means of taking exercise. He was jealous of a man named Brierly, and subsequent events showed that his suspicious were well founded. Whether Mrs. Maybrick consoled herself with Brierly because her husband illused her, or whether her offence led to the other's brutality, is a vexed question. Violent scenes were common in the household, the two children which had been born to the couple seeming to have no restraining influence with either father or mother. Then, suddenly, Maybrick died. The doctor gave a death certificate, and he was buried. The gossip of a servant fell on official ears. There was an investigation. Throbyl was exhumed and examined, and Mrs. Maybrick was arrested.

The Famous trial.

Then began the famous trial which marshalled the greatest lawyers in England. Sir Charles, Russell, afterwards Lord Chief, Justice, defended Mrs. Maybrick. The trial judge was Sir Fitzjames Stephen. For weeks the legal battle raged, with the result that these facts were established: Arsenic had been found in Maybrick's stomach, arsenic also had been found in the house. Mrs. Maybrick as an arsenic-cater, he was proved to have bought the poison. The defence asserted that there was no tended to have bought the poison. The defence asserted that there was no proof that even this insufficient quantity had been administered by his vife. After the sentence had been passed additional evidence as to Maybrick's arsenic appetite was available. The



See Mortimer Durand, who has Edward representative at Washing-been the Ambassador to Spain from ton and assumes office at once. England, has been appointed by King |

alternative theory of the defence was that the dead man was accidentally poisioned by tainted food. In summing up, Sir Fitzhames Stephen occupied two days. He charged against the prisoner, and the jury required a deliberation of only 38 minutes to return a verdict of guilty. The death sentence was passed. The scaffold was erected.

The Great Petitions.

Then, for the first time, the full meaning of the verdict dawned on Mrs. Maybrick's friends in England and the United States. In the former country the consensus of opinion was against her, but in her native land she was regarded as a martyr. The most largely signed petitions of modern times were circulated. They bore signatures of some of the most distinguished American families, names great in the history of art, literature, science, politics, and the Church. They were poured in on the English Home Secretary, and, unable to resist the pressure, he compromised by substituting imprisonment for life for the death sentence. For all practical purposes, Mrs. Maybrick has served her sentence. British justice is satisfied, and now, as best she may, she can gather up the broken pieces of her life. The Great Petitions,

NOT WORTHY OF SCOTLAND. Sir Charles Dalrymple, M.P., on the Posi-

ition of scattand.

In the course of an address at Inveresk the other day, Sir Charles Dalrymple, M.P., said that he had, personally, from time to time, resented the old and almost profane remark that a Scotchman is one who keeps the Sabbath and everything else he can lay his hands upon. He was not quite sure but that he was inclined to affirm the saying. It is an excellent thing when they could see a Scotchman in these very much changed days who kept the Sabbath, and he thought a Scotchman had a perfect right to keep what he got his hands upon—if it belonged to him. (Laughter.) As Scotsmen they ought to hold together, but he sometimes thought that Scottish people were needlessly touchy. They fancied themselves attacked and fancied encroachments from England when none were intended. They had only to think of the positions held by Scotsmen in the affairs of the nation and wherever British rule extended, and in many places where British rule did not extend. Scotsmen had stamped their customs, methods and individuality on all that concerned the British Empire, and from the east and from the west, and from the north and from the south people came to Scotland, drawn to the various sacred shrines—shrines of natural beauty, of poetical memories, of literary and historical meaning. If they were not the predominant partner in point of numbers, he ventured to say that they were equally as predominant as any other in force of character, in education, in commercial activity, and in general science. There was no room for touchiness, for touchiness was for-In the course of an address at In-

eigh to greatness—touchiness was a note of smallhess and was not worthy of Scotland. (Applause.)

Mr. Stead, as a journalist, has an unialling scent for the interesting contrast, the startling table of statistics, says The London Chronicle. And having noticed that one newspaper had organized a census of London's church-going population, he imaugurated his new "Daily Paper" with a census of the Sunday frequenters of the public house. Paddington is selected as a typical district; and the resultant figures will surprise many who have gone through life with eyes shut and imagining that formal Christianity has a real hold upon the lower middle classes. To put the case boldly and roughly, there are 142,600 people a real hold upon the lower middle classes. To put the case boldly and roughly, there are 142,600 people in Faddington. Of these 31,331 were found at church, chapel or meetinghall, and 122,175 were found in public houses. From the fact that the men in public houses exceeded by more than twenty thousand the male residents of Paddington, we must infer that many paid more than one visit. Women in church are more than twice as numerous as men; of 81,625 there, were found 28,118 visitants to licensed premises. But even these figures need not hurry us into hysterics, much as we may regret the comparative failure of the Church to attract. Paddington. The public house is often the only place where friends can meet. The real sting of the tale comes with the children under fifteen years of age for of these less' than sewen thousand were in church, and more than ten thousand were found ent ring the public house.

A leaf for a Test.

What trees bear the largest leaves? An English botanist tells us that it is those that belong to the paim family. First must be mentioned the inaja palm, of the banks of the Amazon, the leaves of which are no less than fifty feet in length by ten to twelve in width. Certain leaves of the Ceylon palm attain a length of twenty feet and the remarkable twenty feet and the remarkable width of sixteen. The natives use them for making tents. Afterward comes the cocoanut palm, the usual length of whose leaves is about thirty feet. The umbrella magnolia of Ceylon bears, leaves that are so large that a single one may sometimes serve as a shelter for fifteen or twenty persons.

The World's Coal, The World's Coal.

Of an estimated coal area of about 4,650,000 square miles in the world China is credited with 4,000,-000 square miles. The United States has about 280,000 square miles; Great Britain, 11,900 miles; Germany, 1,770 miles; France, 2,086 miles, and Belgium, 510 square miles, Area is not, however, a true measure of value. The anthracite fields of Pennsylvania include an area of only 468 square, miles, but these are undoubtedly of more value than any coal area of like extent anywhere in the world.



FOR ENERGY AND STRENGTH --ANTI-PILL

mediate relief from a cample of ANTI-PILIA.
"I would wake in the morning feeling itred. My feet and ankles would swell. I had a horrible dragged sensation. My head acheel as though it would burst. My bow-ois were never regular. I had a disagreeable feel-

Colonel Bunker

He Has Always Sought to Maintain of Proper Dignity.

"HAVE always contended, suh,"
said Colonel Bunker as he got
his chair titled back to the
proper angle—"I have always
contended that a man should maintain his dignity under all circumstances, and in carrying out this idea I have had to resort to the code on several occasions. Previous to my lit-tle affair with Mr. David Bertram, which occurred in this state thirty years ago, dignity and the mule were considered as wide apart as the poles Since then they have gone hand in hand, I will relate the incident. "As a member of the legislature



"THE MULE BOLTED WITH ME."

citizen I was riding a mule int Phillipsville to attend an auction sale. with me, and in his flight he perform ed many wild gyrations. My position was looked upon as ridiculous by most of the people and by Mr. David Ber-tram in partfcular. This gentleman laughed until he shed tears, and he declared that the performance was a whole circus in itself. He was still

whole circus in itself. He was still laughing when I dismounted and walked up to him and observed:

"'Yo' seem in merry mood, suh. Perhaps yo' will state the cause of yo'r hilarity and let me laugh with yo'?'

"He stated it. It had reference to me and the mule. When he had finish-

ed I said:
"'My dear sub, if any antics of mine have furnished yo' relaxation for a few minutes I must feel highly honored. Will yo' in turn now honor me? I will name Judge Gordon as my second, and he will confer with any gen-

eman you select."
"Mr. Bertram's smile faded at once," said the colonel, "and it didn't take him a minute to realize the seriousness of the situation. He had gone to far-altogether too far, sub-and he would have been glad to apologize. I wouldn't have it, however. I had made up my mind not only to main-tain my own dignity, but that of the mule as well, and the combination was a little hard for him to swallow. He was a man of courage besides, and after a little hesitation be named his second, and a duel was arranged for.
"We met at sunrise two mornings

later. The weapons were pistols, and at the first fire I cut a lock of hair from his head, while his bullet went wide, I meant to bore him through the shoulder at the second fire, but before we were ready our seconds asked if the affair could not be stopped. I answered them:
"Gentlemen, I have no desire to

slaughter Mr. Bertram, but I must contend that my position on that runaway mule was in no sense or manner undignified. I know I lost my hat. I know that my hair flew. I know that my eyes bulged out and my coat tails

flapped.'
"I do not recognize it to the fullest extent,' replied my opponent, and then "It is just a common cold," people say, "there's no danger in that." Admitting their statement, then there are uncommon colds, colds which are dangerous; for many a fatal sickness begins with a cold. If we could tell the common cold from the uncommon were concerned until it has fastened its hold on the lungs, and there are symptoms of consumption.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures coughs, bronchitis, "weak" lungs and other diseases of the organs of respiration. It increases the supply of pure, rich blood and builds up the emaciated body. "'I believe my mule jumped over

"I believe my mule jumped over two or three carts, escaped two or three fences, stoods on his head and performed various other evolutions, but I cannot admit that he rendered himself ridiculous. If it is so contend-ed by others, then this duel must go

ed by others, then this duel must go on."

"The attitude of yo'r mule was somewhat queer, but at the same time full of dignity,' replied Mr. Bertram.

"Next moment we were grasping each other's hand.

"That was the upbuilding of the mule. He was recognized as an animal of character, and gentlemen who had hesitated to bestride him before now belped to make him popular. And it became known far and wide—far apd wide, suh—that any one seeking to impugn the dignity of the mule would have to stand befo' Colonel Bunker on the field of honah, and it was wonderful how few crisics he had."

M. QUAD. M. QUAD.

Cousting,
Pile on! Pile on!
Oh. there's lots of room.
And we'll go so much the faster!
Pile on! Pile on!
And away we'll go.
For of hill and dale we're master!
Away! We're oft!
Oh. the ice is smooth!
Oh. the snow is hard and icy!
The road is clear,
And the moon is bright,
And the breeke is fresh and spicy!
We glide! We fly!
How the fences spin!
Oh. the moon seems slow behind us



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by using only the best blend of Ontario and Manitoba wheat, cleanly and up-to-date milling. This Flour is put up for the Grocery trade in white Oorduroy Sacks. Insist on your

The CanadalFlour Mills Co., Ltd.

CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

The First Rebellien.

The Red River insurrection began on the 20th October, 1869. The Hudson's Bay Company had agreed to surrender their rights in the Northwest Territories for the sum of £300,000 to be paid by the Dominion Government, with the stipulation that the rights of the Indians and hallbreeds should be respected. The inhabitants of the country consisted of French-Canadian halfbreeds, descendants of the voyageurs, who had for steveral generations trapped and traded in furs throughout that wild region. When Col. Dennis and his men came to lay out the territory the inhabitants were told that these surveyors intended to seize FOUND AT LAST The Great Rheumatic Hill's Root Liniment Extract of Wild Turnip.

Made of roots. No drugs and a sure cure for rheumatism, neuraliga, lame back, sick headache, toothache. Guaranteed to stop all aches and pains instantly, and also to cure corns or bunions in nine applications. Can't be beat for man or beast. 25c and 50c per bottle. Address all orders and send dard for a sample bottle to tory the inhabitants were told that these surveyors intended to seize their lands. Other causes combined with this produced discontent among the halfbreeds. They formed a provisional Government, and only awaited a leader to rise into open rebellion. This leader came forward in the person of Louis Riel. The settlers became alarmed, and fied to Fort Garry for shelter, but a month after the outbreak the rebels had captured the fort and imprisoned the settlers. The Governor was warned not to enter the country, and three

PROF. MILL, Oratham.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

deposit receipts.

DOUGLAS GLASS,

Manager Chatham Branch.

settlers. The Governor was warned not to enter the country, and three commissioners sent out by Lord Lisgar, were imprisoned. A short time after this one of the prisoners, named Thos. Scott, was murdered, because even while in prison his efforts to restore peace to the country were carried en. The Dominion Government now took a firm hand in the proceedings. Lord Wolseley was sent out with an ample force and soon succeeded in retaking Fort. Garry and dispersing the rebels. STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

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G. P. SCHOLFIELD, 1 Manager Chatham Branch, 1

1 1

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Jennie appears to be worried over needn't be.