

25¢ That Cough
which ordinary remedies have not reached,
will quickly yield to

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

It cures those heavy, deep-seated coughs—takes away the soreness—breaks the throat—strengthens the lungs. None the less effective because it is pleasant to take. Just try one bottle and see how quickly you get rid of that cough. At your druggists. 25¢ bottle.

25¢

DISTRICT

CROTON.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Healy spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Cragg, Florence.

Mr. Stinson, of the 9th concession, visited Thamesville Monday.

It is reported that James Clark, is going to Thamesville to live.

Ed. Leeson visited at Chas. Childs last week.

James Logan and daughter visited Thamesville friends Monday.

Will Irwin and Will Smith were buying stock in Dawn Monday.

Roy Eiffin is going into the poultry business.

John Ross has made Henry Johnson an offer for his farm here.

Morris Brooks was in the village Saturday last.

It is reported Walter Christner is going to build on the 11th line.

IF YOU ARE "ALWAYS TAKING COLD"

It shows that the throat is sensitive and bronchial tubes weak. Make them well and strong with

Bole's Preparation of
Friar's Cough Balsam

It heals irritation and inflammation—strengthens the membrane of throat and lungs—and not only cures coughs, but also protects you against catching another cold. 25 cents a bottle. At druggists.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED

LONDON, ONT.



THE RELIANCE LOAN

AND SAVINGS CO. OF ONTARIO

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

BRANCHES: AYR AND CHATHAM

The funds of the Reliance are loaned on FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, AND ON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES AND BONDS, BUT NOT ON STOCKS OF ANY DESCRIPTION, EXCEPT THAT OF THIS COMPANY.

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3 PER CENT. interest allowed from date of deposit to late or withdrawal. Money can be withdrawn by cheque.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS

4 PER CENT. per annum allowed on deposit receipts issued for twelve months or longer. Interest paid by cheque half-yearly.

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4 PER CENT. per annum interest allowed on Debentures issued for five years. Interest coupons paid half yearly.

THERE IS NO BETTER SECURITY

J. BLACKLOCK, J. A. WALKER K. O.,
General Manager. Manager Chatham Branch

ARE YOU THINKING OF EXCHANGING YOUR OLD PIANO OR BUYING A NEW ONE

Taking it for granted you will answer "Yes" to the above question we will respectfully ask that you visit our Showrooms before you decide finally on the new piano.

We believe, if we are allowed the privilege of showing you the magnificent instruments assembled here and explaining the various points wherein "Nordheimer" pianos excel all others, that you will ultimately have a "Nordheimer" placed in your home.

And when you buy a piano at "Nordheimer's" you are sure of a fair and square deal. No special favors to "Friends of the family" or "Squeezing strangers" for the highest possible price. The One Price System is strictly enforced at Nordheimer's, and everybody is treated exactly alike.

Every piano bears a ticket which shows the lowest price for which that particular piano will be sold.

The "Nordheimer" reputation for square-dealing assures you a fair price for the piano you wish to exchange.

Call in and see us at your earliest convenience. Don't let the question of terms stand in your way. We can arrange terms easy enough to satisfy most anybody.

Our Mr. R.V. Carter will visit Chatham frequently in our interests and will be pleased to furnish you with any information you may desire. Correspondence addressed to him in care of the Garner House will receive careful attention.

Nordheimer's
Limited, London.

THE JEW IN CANADA.

The Present Position of the Hebrew Race in the Dominion—Will Color the Life of the People.

Whether future generations of Jewish Canadians will produce or be able to boast of a Benjamin Disraeli within the realms of possibility; but certain it is, that the constantly growing number of Hebrews who are settling in Canada and their increasing influence, will make them a factor or to be reckoned with in more than one city, says The Montreal Standard. That they will to some extent color our social, political and industrial life is also certain. Already we find them engaged in various branches of commerce, and with that well-known commercial shrewdness for which they are famous, they are not the least successful in the particular business in which they are engaged.

But not every son of Israel that comes to Canada for the purpose of making it his home is anxious to embark in business. The great majority of Jews in Montreal are industrial. They are employed in the various capacities in the factories of Gentiles, as well as of Hebrews. For centuries, it has been the custom of the detractors of the Jew to charge him with being a "Shylock," and a member of a race that preferred money-lending and other vices to honest industry. But the fact remains that since the Jew has settled on this continent, he has striven to become thoroughly imbued with the ideals of his fellow-citizens of other creeds.

It should be remarked by way of qualification that segregation as exists in Russia and other countries did not tend to develop all that is good in the Jewish nature.

Herded together with no opportunity for his using that native genius that came to him as an inheritance, it is no wonder that he became morose, suspicious and inclined to follow the "wispy" reformer that promised him an opportunity of intellectual expansion, and an outlet for his energy. In Canada and the United States, however, the Jew has every opportunity to enter any and all employments that he may desire, without let or hindrance. That he appreciates such advantages is seen by the proportion of Jewish youth who are enrolled in the schools and universities for many of whom a bright future is predicted. That our Canadian Jewish fellow-citizens are fully alive to the possibilities the future holds in store for them is seen in the haste they have shown as soon as statutory requirements have been complied with, to become British subjects. This action on their part is a decisive answer to those who say that the Jew does not value British citizenship. The more enterprising and ambitious of them have formed themselves into political clubs where they declaim in Yiddish of the principles and qualities of their parties and leaders.

Many of Montreal's leading Jews are wealthy and highly intellectual. In the professions they are well represented. In law, they have Maxwell Goldstein, K.C., S. W. Jacobs, Peter Bercoyitch, Henry Weinfield and A. D. Vineberg, with almost as many again attending the universities. In medicine they have Drs. Lauterman, Shipivner, Schacher, Moise, Rubin, Stern, Hart and Lightstone. In applied science: Messrs. Blumenthal and Cohen. Montreal Jews can also boast of having a Jewish prima donna in the person of Pauline Donald, the sister of Dr. H. Lightstone, who was recently presented with a civic medal by Mayor Ekers as a token of regard on the part of her fellow-citizens, who, irrespective of race and religion, united to do her honor. Miss Lightstone, who is an instructress at the Royal Victoria College, is another Montreal Jewess with talent of a very high order.

In the several fields of commerce they have Messrs. Lyon, Cohen, Mark Workman, D. Friedman, H. Vineberg, M. Vineberg, M. Davis, H. Kellert, J. H. Blumenthal, M. Shapiro, Clarence I. De Sola, Belgian Consul-General; D. A. Ansell, Mexican Consul-General; Herman H. Wolff, Austrian Consul-General, and a host of others.

What is pleasing from a Canadian national standpoint is that numbers of Jews belonging to the less favored classes, are going in for farming. Many of the farms around New Glasgow and Labelle, Quebec, are held and being bought by Jews. They also have a prosperous colony in the Northwest. On the whole it must be admitted, considering their circumstances, and numbers, that the Jews of the Dominion will assist materially in developing our magnificent country, and help their fellow-citizens of other nationalities to make Canada a nation in fact, as well as in name.

Land For the Indians.

After a long conference between Indian Agent Loring of Hazelton and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works Green of British Columbia, a final settlement was reached, which, it is hoped, will obviate any more trouble with the Babine Indians over the use of barriades in the streams of that country for taking salmon. Mr. Loring acted for the Dominion Government in the matter, and arranged for a large block of land from the province in partial compensation to the Indians for giving up the use of the barriades, and thus destroying the salmon and preventing them spawning. The land given includes both grazing and farming lands, and gives the Indians access to streams. Mr. Loring has gone to Kitimat, where the Indians will meet him and go in over the trail to Hazelton. The journey will take about three weeks.

Canadian Clubs.

The Calgary Albertans is assisting in the effort to form a Canadian Club. The idea of forming Canadian Clubs all over the country is a splendid one, and the man who first thought of such a simple organization whereby busy men can keep in touch with what vitally concerns their country, had an inspiration. Much smaller places than Calgary have Canadian Clubs, and once established Calgary would wonder how it remained without one for so long a time.

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Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Carter

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

PREPARED BY Wm. Carter, Little Chatham, N.S.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Indians in Connecticut.

Connecticut still has a few Indians in its midst. The secretary of the Home Missionary society of the state, Rev. Joel S. Ives, recently preached to a native audience at Mohegan, a Congregational church under the care of the society. There are about twenty-five members, and a young woman has recently taken charge there. The place is between Norwich and New London.

—Indian's Friend.

Voting on a Play.

M. Boggiano's voting apparatus at theaters has received but scant notice. When the spectator leaves his seat he is presented with a disk, which he throws into a certain aperture if he considers the piece good and into another if he thinks it bad.—Paris Journal des Debats.

Some Men Get Up Six Times

during the night because their bladder is so inflamed that it will not retain more than a tablespoonful of urine. Some old men, especially, urinate twenty-five times a day. These are the men who need Bu-Ju—the Gentle Kidney Pill. The first few pills gave relief. Acid-urine is neutralized—the delicate membrane, lining the bladder, is soothed—and the kidneys are strengthened and healed. Men say that Bu-Ju gave them the only uninterrupted night's sleep they had enjoyed in years. See a large box. At druggists or from The Clafin Chemical Co., Limited, Windsor, Ont. 57

Eating Soap.

From a communication read to the Association of Belgian Chemists it seems that continental bakers are in the habit of mixing soap with their dough to make their bread and pastry nice and light. The quantity of soap varies greatly. In fancy articles like waffles and fritters it is much larger than in bread. The soap is dissolved in a little water. To this is added some oil, and the mixture, after being well whipped, is added to the flour. The crumb of the bread manufactured by this process is said to be lighter and more spongy than that made in the ordinary way.

An Overworked Title.

A New York book publisher declares that the house business in recent literature has been overdone. "No house book will come from our presses from now on," he says. He cites "The House of Mirth," "The House of Fulfillment," "The House on the Hudson," "The House With the Green Shutters," "The House of a Thousand Candles" and a half dozen other literary structures of like character erected recently as an evidence that architecture is being overdone by the makers of books of fiction, to say nothing of "The House That Jack Built."

IMPOSSIBLE TO STOOP OR BEND

SEVERAL DOCTORS COULD DO NO GOOD.

PAIN IN BACK AND KIDNEYS.

People often say, "How are we to know when the kidneys are out of order?" The location of the kidneys, close as it is to the small of the back, which is not affected materially by other organs, renders the detection of kidney trouble a simple matter.

The note of warning comes from the back. Backache is the signal sent out by the kidneys the minute they become overtaxed. Those who heed the warning when it first comes, usually have but little trouble. The danger lies in delay. A few doses of

Doan's Kidney Pills

taken in time, often saves years of suffering, and in many cases life itself. They stimulate the action of the kidneys, enabling them to perform their duty perfectly.

Miss S. G. Fre, Eum Secum, N.S. writes: "For the past three years I have been troubled with a very bad pain in my back and kidneys. It was so bad it was impossible for me to stoop or bend. I had several doctors attend me, but found no relief until I picked up one of your Egyptian Balm Books, and found out about your remarkable remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills. I procured two boxes and their action surprised me, for they completely cured me. I don't think they have an equal for kidney trouble." Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.50 all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

A CITY TO ORDER.

First in Canada Will Be Prince Rupert, Which Will Be Built by the Grand Trunk Pacific.

A few generations hence the Arabian Nights will have lost their charm. The fictitious marvels in that wonderful chapter of astonishing tales will appear quite commonplace and the flying carpet and Aladdin's Lamp will create only a feeling that the age which enjoyed them must have been a period of darkness in all that relates to science and mechanics.

It is not only in ancient Arabian tales that cities magically appear on the desert. Now towns are blossoming on this continent almost every day, towns which in a decade are cities. The Canadian west has been prolific in sprinkling towns along the lines of new railways. More interesting than hasty town building is the proposed building to order of a great commercial city on the British Columbia coast by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The town of Rupert will be the first "built to order" city in Canada, but not the first on this continent. The United States Steel Corporation has at the present time 15,000 men engaged in building the city of Gary, Indiana—destined some day to become a second Pittsburgh. The site chosen for the new city of Gary, is in the northwest of Indiana, just where Lake Michigan touches the Hoosier state. A year ago it was an immense tract of land studded with a few spruce trees, and some rank undergrowth. To-day 15,000 men are working over this desert, and in three years it will be not only a place on the map, but the thriving city of Gary, an infant phenomenon, with a population not far from 100,000.

The story of the building of Gary is one of the romances of industry, and is fit to inspire the writing of an epic on the age of steel. For Gary is to be a steel city. That is what it is being built for.

City of 10,000 Acres.

About 6,000 acres have been acquired by the big steel corporation at a cost of about \$3,000,000, and it is expected that eventually 10,000 acres will pass into the hands of these new city builders. Three thousand acres, or nearly five square miles, of land will be set apart for the steel mills, furnaces, docks and railway terminals, the mills occupying the northeast corner of the tract on the lake and the railway centre the north-west division. All the land south of the river is to be reserved for mercantile and municipal buildings and for the homes of the employees.

Gary, which is designed to be the greatest steel plant in the world, is about 26 miles from Chicago. Why the particular site on Lake Michigan should have been chosen for the establishment that is to help meet the demands for iron and steel is rather obvious to a person acquainted with the steel industry in the United States. The least important consideration of all, perhaps, is that it will be close to the second largest city and one of the greatest industrial cities in the country. Chicago is a centre of skilled and unskilled labor. Upon it the Steel Corporation will be able to draw for men in emergencies. Gary will have the benefit of the superior railway connection of the Western metropolis. That is a vital consideration in a business age that makes every minute, every inch and every cent count. Outweighing every other argument in favor of the site which Gary is to occupy is the location of the wonderful iron ore ranges from which raw material will be drawn. If one were to stand with a compass in what is soon to be the middle of Broadway in Gary the needle would point across the waters of Lake Michigan almost directly toward the deposits of red hematite in the Mesabi, the Marquette, the Gogebic, the Vermilion and the Menominee ranges, which furnish 80 per cent. of all the iron used in the United States.

Six Railways Meet.

Six great railways will be connected with Gary. A harbor twenty-five feet deep is being constructed, and the four or five miles of lake front will be provided with immense ore storage docks. From a residence and social viewpoint Gary is to be as attractive as its creators can make it. The streets will run at right angles and will be 100 feet wide. They are to be macadamized or paved with brick. The sidewalks will be of concrete, twenty feet wide. The main thoroughfare, running north and south, will be called Broadway, according to tentative plans. Its mate, running east and west, may be named Fifth avenue, the two names being in compliment to New York city, where the steel kings live.

In disposing of the lots the Gary Land Co. will see that none of it falls into the hands of mere speculators. Bills of sale and deeds will carry the provision that the purchaser is to be a bona fide settler, and that he is to erect a building for business or residence purposes. Lots sold for mercantile purposes will have a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 150 feet. Those for residences will be 30 feet wide and 125 feet deep. The cultivation of gardens, flowers and shrubbery, and the tasteful adornment of homes will be encouraged in every possible way.

Latest figures on the extension and capacity of the mills indicate the company will handle 5,000,000 tons of ore annually and will produce 2,500,000 tons of 2,700,000 tons of steel. There are to be 16 blast furnaces, 34 open hearth furnaces and six rolling mills. In steel rails the prospective production is 75,000 tons per month, or 900,000 tons annually. The portion of the plant equipped for the manufacture of steel rails will cost \$2,500,000.

According to present plans the company contemplates the employment of 25,000 men and a city large enough to accommodate 100,000 inhabitants. There is to be no overcrowding, no stuffy tenement houses, but plenty of fresh air, light and elbow room.

You May Need It

Ask your doctor about the wisdom of your keeping Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, ready for colds, coughs, croup, bronchitis. If he says it's all right, then get a bottle of it at once. Why not show a little foresight in such matters? Early treatment, early cure. We have no secret! We publish the formulas of our preparations. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

STEAMBOAT DRAMA.

Floating Palaces That Furnish Entertainment For River Towns.

Anybody who lives in a town on the banks of the Mississippi river and hears a calliope play at 5 o'clock in the morning knows that it is not a circus that is coming to town. It is the floating palace, which is the name given to a unique form of theatrical transportation entertainment that is used only on the river and its tributaries, the Ohio and the Missouri.

There are at the present time more than a dozen floating palaces. Each of them carries a well equipped stage, a company of from sixteen to thirty-five actors and actresses, and has seating capacity for from 200 to 700 persons. Each of the boats has a steam piano with which the people from the countryside are called to the landings, where the shows are given on the boats, and most of the boats carry pretty fair bands.

Nowhere else in this country or abroad in the drama carried up and down rivers on steamboats. Barring the railroad, the favorite means of transportation in England and in continental Europe is the wagon. There are many wagon shows in this country, but they would find it difficult to reach all the towns that are easily reached by the floating palaces. Many of the towns that get all their dramatic sustenance from these floating playhouses have no railroad connections whatever. If it were not for the shows that float down or up to them by boat they would have to go without theatrical fare.

Mark Twain, who knows the big river about as well as anybody, used to be well acquainted with the old time managers of a few of the floating palaces. He introduces one of them into "Huckleberry Finn." But times change, and men change with them, and the floating palace of today is much more elaborate and much finer than were the floating palaces of the older time.

They play to thousands of persons each season, and they give pretty good shows. Their managers, who live in Cincinnati and St. Louis, make good profits on the investment.—Chicago Tribune.

The Face of Admiralty.

It is reported that Japan will see the Dreadnought and go. Great Britain 3,000 tons better, having down a battleship of 23,000 tons service displacement. Of course the mistress of the seas will not ignore the challenge, and must prepare to meet of a British battleship of 26,000 tons. The Japanese, being a proud and progressive people, will not sit still and may be counted on to push the building mark on their side to 29,000 tons. By that time our own big ship enthusiasts will wake up, and the taxpayers will be invited to contribute the cash for a floating fortress of 32,000 tons. So does the race for naval supremacy go, the mind of the competing world being at present fixed upon displacement as if there was no other factor to be taken into account.—Boston Transcript.

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Capital (all paid up) \$14,400,000.00
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MANAGER.

He who is not rich having nothing will not be rich having all.

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