



Our homes are clean and bright
Our clothes are sweet and white
For our mothers use Sunlight Soap.

Because Sunlight Soap is a pure soap it is the only soap you should use for washing children's clothing. It makes the garments white, sweet and clean, because it is a pure soap that makes a clean foamy lather—no grease in it. The Soap that will wash without your help, if you carefully follow directions on package.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't hurt the hands.
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO.

RICH RED BLOOD

After the long arduous winter that we have just come through, our blood becomes impoverished. Gunn's Sarsaparilla is what you want to give tone and vigor to your system.
100 Doses for \$1.00. TRY IT.

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W. T. SHANNON,
Manager Chatham Branch.

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Reserve \$10,000,000
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DOUGLAS GLASS,
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CEMENT,
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See All of the best quality and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

J. & J. OLDERSHAW

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A Good, Stiff Argument

For laundry work can be put up on just a article—the stiff bosom shirt. If there any one that launders these as well as they are unknown to us. There certainly is no one who does the work any better than the

CHATHAM STEAM LAUNDRY

Neat finish is not the only thing sought. Care is taken that the collar band is stretched out of shape or made uneven by bosoms of open-front shirts ironed in holes do not come opposite. We do these things right.

CHATHAM STEAM LAUNDRY

St. near Fire Hall, Phone 189

Chatham Loan and Savings Co.
45th Half-Yearly Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this Company has been declared this day for the current half year, ending June 30th, 1904, payable at the Company's Office on and after July 2nd, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 20th to 30th June inclusive.
By order of the Board,
S. E. GARDINER,
Manager.

Chatham, May 17, 1904.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc

LONDON'S OLD BRIDGE

STORIES WHICH ARE TOLD ABOUT THE WELL-KNOWN STRUCTURE.

Its Origin Lost in the Misty Past—Romans Likely Had One—The Second Stone Bridge—The Norwegian King Olaf's Feast—No Tradition of a London Ferry—Later Bridges.

The approaching opening of the new footways across London Bridge turns one's mind to that famous spot, and one wonders whether ever before a London bridge has been widened. I believe that this never happened before, and that it has waited for the engineers of the twentieth century to hang footpaths on the outside edges of the bridge.

But it is impossible to say; for who, indeed, can tell with certainty how many bridges there have been over old Father Thames at this point, let alone what may have happened in the cases of the early ones. Some think that there was no London bridge at all until about 1,000 years ago. For my part, I like better, where it is quite impossible to get at the actual facts, to try to believe that all the old traditions and legends of London are true.

Trojan's Story.

To me, old Brutus, whom the goddess promised that he should "raise a second Troy" here and "found an Empire which time should never destroy nor bounds confine," is as real as he is delightful; and when, after his captain, Corineus, had wrestled with and hurled the Albion giant Gogmagog into the sea, Brutus hit upon the site of London city for his new Troy, I feel quite sure that so masterful a gentleman must have built a bridge across the Thames. Of course, in reality, I doubt the old boy's existence just as much as that of Diana, the prophetic goddess, herself. But it pleases me to imagine these old folk as genuine, and, after all—well, there is at least the Empire as proof of the prophecy!

In Roman Times.

Then the Gallic and Belgic tribes that came over long centuries before Caesar were cultured enough to build about bridges; and if Caesar preferred marching into the way up to Wallingford to cross the river, instead of using London bridge, is it not just as clear that he knew the bridge was not wide enough for him as it is that there was no bridge? At least we may be certain that the Romans built a London bridge. Dion Cassius gives one the belief that the Emperor did build a bridge. London at that time was so large a city that Queen Eadgitha, in her rising could kill several thousand Romans there. It is hardly likely that so many highly civilized people would get along without a bridge, and yet that the wild Saxons who displaced them could not.

King Olaf's Feast.

Some years ago the head of a huge bronze statue of a Roman Emperor was found in the mud near the bridge. It is now in the British Museum. The body has not yet been discovered. How it came to be in the Thames none can tell. But I imagine that a band of old heathen Saxons rushed into the deserted streets of London, and, mistaking that statue for the god of the Britons, tore it down, and, carrying it along to the bridge, flung it into the river as a base opponent of God Woden.

I like, too, to believe in that fine old Norwegian King Olaf, who, finding the bridge in his way, tied his ships to it, set sail, and tore the structure down. That plan strikes me as much more kinglike than the method of the Danish monarch who dug a trench all round by Southwark, so that he could sail by; I always doubt that story; it is not picturesque enough, and, moreover, I believe Londoners would have objected to having their streets "up" in that way.

Never a Ferry.

It is odd, though, if London bridge is not of extremely ancient date, that there is no tradition of London ferry. "Old Moll's" father, John Audry, was, I fancy, only a ferryman in an interval between the destruction of one bridge, and the building of another. What a pity it would be not to believe in Old John the ferryman and his beautiful daughter, Mary! He was very rich. But he was so mean that one day, to save the cost of a day's food, he pretended to be dead. But when he heard his servants carousing in joy at his death he returned to life, and one of the servants, thinking he was the devil, hit him on the head with a broken oar so heavily that he was killed. Mary's lover, hearing that the obnoxious parent no longer lived, galloped so furiously to his fair mistress that his horse fell and he broke his neck. So Mary gave all the old man's money to found a convent, St. Mary Overies, Bankside, and the priests who subsequently had the house were the first to build a bridge.

That bridge, we may fancy, was the one which replaced that torn down by Olaf. It was itself destroyed by a flood storm in 1090. The next bridge was also of wood. It was burned down in 1135.

Later Bridges.

Then came London's first stone bridge, which was erected at the cost of a special tax on wool. It was started in 1176, finished in 1208, and burned down in 1212, together with some 3,000 people who were on it watching the sight.

The second stone bridge was built on the wooden piles of the first at the cost of taxes on alien importers and aims begged throughout England! This was the famous London Bridge. It was over this one that Simon de Montfort rode, over this one that were set the heads of the great Scotsmen, Wallace and Simon Fraser, and, later, many others, both political and religious reformers.

It was this one that was the centre of many a battle and of many a festivity. In 1682 a servant upset a warmpan in one of the houses on the city side; forty-two houses were burnt down as the result. In the great fire of London it suffered severely again. A hundred years later the houses on it were removed, and it survived with many repairs until 1825, when the present bridge was begun.—E. T. T., in London News.

ENGLISH PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

Girls Will Be Taught How to Care for Children.

The proposal made at the conference held by the London Women's Industrial Council to establish schools for training girls in the care of children will probably be carried out on a wider scale than was anticipated by the promoters. The scheme has met with exceptional favor among British educationists, and when the London County Council elections are over and the new educational authority is at work, a resolution on the subject is to be brought forward. The idea of the council was that such training should be for girls of the working classes, but the general feeling of the meeting was that some provision ought to be made for those of the upper and middle classes. The opinion among school authorities is strongly favorable to making it compulsory for all girls, and it is on these lines that the resolution will be framed.

A member of the council, of which it may be remarked Mrs. Mansel Craighton is president, was interviewed with regard to the scheme. "I am sure you will not require any arguments in support of these schools," she said. "It has been recognized for a very long while that the modern girl is woefully deficient in her knowledge of home duties, particularly affecting the care of children. Cookery classes, lessons in household management and sewing are excellent things in their way, but it is time practical education went further. Supposing we can secure that at the day technical schools all girls shall receive twelve months' training in the care and upbringing of children, such education will be carried out on entirely practical lines. The scholars would be provided with Indian-rubber babies of life-size, wicker cradles and cot beds, outfits of clothes appropriate to the two stages of what I will call baby's dress era, that is, the long-clothes and frock stage. This will constitute the scholar's equipment, and she will be taught how to nurse, feed and clothe the 'child,' how to doctor its ailments; in fact, she will just play at being mother during her lessons."

"Has such a system ever been tried before?" asked our correspondent.

"Not here. In many Swiss schools it forms a compulsory subject for examination, and the results have been wonderfully successful. I believe at many other places abroad the subject is taught, but in England it is quite an innovation. The great majority of girls now go out to work in factories or shops as soon as they leave school. They are inclined to sneer at 'housework,' and in thousands of instances are married without the faintest knowledge of the duties of wife and motherhood. We hope to remedy all that, and we shall, for our proposal has been splendidly received."—St. James' Gazette.

Scottish Stories.

A carpenter in a Scotch village, to oblige the local undertaker, who was ill, went to screw down a coffin lid; so the wife gave him full and particular instructions respecting the task. "Well," she asked when he returned, "how did ye get on?" "Fine," was the reply. "But there was hauf a sovereign in the corp's hand. What was that for?" "Oh," said the lady, "that's a custom some folks hae. He's supposed to gie that to the ferryman who rows him over the river o' death."

"De yet tell me that!" it was a queer world. "But I'm sayin', missus," "Yes," "I'm feared ye chap will hae to swim."

Sir Archibald Geikie, the eminent geologist, tells of a doctor who was attending a Scotch laird of the old school, and to save himself useless journeys had instructed the butler in the art of taking the master's temperature. "Well, John," said he one morning, "I hope the laird's temperature is not high." John looked thoughtful for a minute. "Weel, doctor," was the reply, "I canna say for certain, for ye see, he's de'd at twal' last night."

Another of Sir Archibald Geikie's stories tells of a funeral party at a railway station, and is typically Scotch, as showing the proverbial caution of those country folk. A gentleman asked one who seemed to be a mourner, if he were the person addressed. "Man," said the person addressed, "I'm no just sure that it is a funeral, for the corp has missed the train connection."

World's Greatest Jewish Minister.

The Very Rev. Hermann Adler, D. D., Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregation of the British Empire, was the greatest Jew minister in the world, began his career five years ago. His father was Chief Rabbi before him. At University College he studied with such mixed friends as the late Lord Herschel and Louis Kossuth; but he also learned things at Prague and at Leipzig. It is just 40 years since he became minister of the Bayswater Synagogue; but he had preached his first sermon at the consecration of the Swansea Synagogue five years before that. Despite his religion, he was a friend and admirer of Dr. Manning, to whom he presented a testimonial on his silver-jubilee, earned by the Cardinal's services to the persecuted Jews of Russia. He has written much on theology and history since his Jewish reply to Bishop Colenso, and is a contributor to the great Jewish Encyclopaedia, which is now appearing.

Childs Play or Wash-day



Surprise Soap

cleanses so easily that wash day is like child's play. There is nothing in it but pure Soap. It cannot injure the clothes and gives the sweetest clearest results. To wash the Surprise way.

Read the directions on the wrapper. You can use Surprise in any and every way.



The old-fashioned bake-oven was the best our great grandmothers could get. They baked in it in a kind of a way and were satisfied with it because they knew nothing better. But the modern housewife wastes time and good food when she fails to avail herself of the improvements of the

Imperial Oxford Range

No other range on the market can do the baking this oven does. The oven is kept evenly supplied with fresh superheated air all the time.

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A remedy without a rival for the cure of all diseases and troubles arising from bad blood.

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