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Toronto, Canada.



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Detroit's Old Reliable Specialists

Ripe in Age, Rich in Honor, and the Experience of a Third of a Century. Whose successes are without a Parallel; the Sufferer's Friend; the People's Specialist.

WOMEN weak, pale, tired, nervous, despondent, no ambition, losing flesh, fretful, overworked, given to worry and solitude, backache and headache, nerves unstrung, sleepless nights, limbs tremble, faint feeling, leucorrhoea, painful periods, or any Female Diseases, quickly cured by our FAMOUS PRESCRIPTION.

YOUNG MEN led into evil habits, not knowing the harm, and who are suffering from the vices and errors of youth, and troubled with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Rashfulness, Confusion of Ideas, Headache, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Weak Back, Dark Circles Around the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Sleep, Tired Feelings in the Morning, Evil forebodings, Bull, Stupid, Aversion to Society, No Ambition, Bad taste in the Mouth, Dreams and Night Losses, Deposits in the Urine, Frequent Urination, sometimes accompanied with slight burning, Kidney Troubles, or Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs can here find a safe, honest and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. CURES GUARANTEED.

VARIICOLE AND PILES, and KNOTTED VEINS of the Leg cured at once without operation. Doctors will deny this. But we are proving our claims every day. The method is simple, the cure is certain and permanent.

\$1,000 for Failure.

RUPTURE AND FISTULA CURED.

The SIGNS OF SYPHILIS are blood and skin diseases, painful swellings, bone pains, mucous patches in the mouth, hair loose, pimples on the back and warthy growths. We cure these for life without injurious drugs.

Have you the seeds of any past disease working in your system? **IMPOTENCY** or Loss of Sexual Power, and do you contemplate **MARRIAGE**? Do you feel safe in taking this step? You can't afford to take any risk. Like father, like son. We have a never failing remedy that will purify the Blood and positively bring back Lost Power.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits aropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen, and color be of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark, torpid appearance. There are men who die of this difficulty ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctors will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

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NOTICE

Parties wanting mineral water from the Chatham mineral well on McGregor's farm, can procure the same from Mr. E. S. Broomfield, at the well, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., or in small quantities at Room 9, Victoria Block at any time.

Chatham Mineral Water Company, Limited

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES.

Borrowers should apply personally to The Chatham Loan & Savings Company, and secure advantages of best rates, low expenses, etc.

PROVINCE OF BURMA

EASTERMOST DIVISION OF THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

The Province is Divided into Three Parts: Lower Burma, Upper Burma and the Shan States—The R. sources and History of the Province—Burmese Characteristics—Tranquil Under Good Government.

Edgcomb Staley, of London, author of "The Arms and Badges of the British Colonies," writes:

Burma is the easternmost province of the empire of India. It is bounded by China, Siam and the sea; to the west are Assam and Bengal. It is remarkable, geographically, for noble mountain ranges and splendid navigable rivers. It possesses a rich and productive soil, with an extended seaboard. The province is divided into three parts—Lower Burma, Upper Burma and the Shan States. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but farther inland the country is hilly, and the scenery in Upper Burma is almost English in character.



BURMESE LADY OF RANK.

dure and repose. The Shan states are the most mountainous. The area of Lower and Upper Burma is somewhere about 171,000 square miles. The boundaries of the Shan states are not definitely fixed.

There are three seasons—rainy, cool and hot, according to the monsoon. The rainfall at the Ruby mines is 103 inches per annum; at Swebo 25 inches. In May, the hottest period, the shade temperature is 110 degrees Fahrenheit at Swebo and at the Ruby mines 84 degrees Fahrenheit. In December the shade temperature varies from 86 degrees to 86 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Resources of Burma.

Lower Burma possesses extraordinary fertility. It is subject, however, to floods caused by the overflowing of the mighty Irrawadi and its tributaries. Rice is the principal crop—six-sevenths of the land is devoted to its culture. Tobacco, cotton and the sugar cane also thrive well. The Burmese are content with one crop a year, and so the manure is simply the previous year's stubble which is burned and mixed with the soil. Upper Burma, which is somewhat arid, suffers severely from drought. It is a fine upland rolling country, with immense tracts of forest, yielding vast supplies of teak and other valuable timber. The chief crops are rice, maize, rye, wheat, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, tea and indigo.

The province of Burma is remarkably rich in mineral wealth. Gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, coal, iron, jade and precious stones—especially rubies and sapphires—are all found in more or less abundance. The Ruby mines, which are a fruitful source of revenue to the government, are situated at Mogoke, seventy miles north of Mandalay, the capital of Upper Burma. These gems are separated



BURMESE GENTLEMAN.

from the gravel and sand in the same way as gold. The value of the annual export amounts to seven lakhs of rupees. There are also large deposits of magnetic oxide which have as yet been untouched. Wells for the production of petroleum have long existed. Of live stock, cattle are the most numerous, and a considerable trade is carried on in hides.

History of the Province.

The early history of Burma is, of course, lost in antiquity. The original Burmese tribes are conjectured to

have pushed their way south from the mountains of Tibet, and to have subdued and incorporated the aborigines. In the year 1000 B.C. Burma was a powerful empire, quite able to resist the incursions of the Chinese and of the other neighboring nations. Magnificent ruins and relics remain to attest the splendor of that early period. Since the Christian era Portugal, Holland and France have in turn held parts of the Burmese peninsula. The first British settlement was in 1616, when factories were erected at the mouth of the Irrawadi. The first British mission from India was in 1795, when valuable concessions were obtained from the native rulers. Complete British possession of the province of Burma, however, has been obtained at the cost of three wars—1824, 1852 and 1885. The result of the last, which cost the Indian Government £3,000,000, was the de-thronement of the despotic King Theebaw and the final annexation of the whole province to the empire of India. The question of annexation was hotly disputed in Great Britain, and it was said that it would never pay. An estimate was made, after the second war, which showed that in the first five years there would be a heavy burden upon Great Britain and India. As a fact, however, a few years after the pacification and opening out of the country the annual surplus yield came out at a round million sterling.

Some Burmese Characteristics. The population of Lower Burma, including the capital, Rangoon, with 180,000 inhabitants, is 2,946,933, and of Upper Burma, including the capital, Mandalay, with 100,000 inhabitants, 4,658,627; that of the Shan states is still unascertained. The Burmese are robust, if somewhat diminutive, and are famed for their bravery and bounce. They belong to numerous different tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages and religions. Burma is the cradle of Buddhism—Gaudama Buddha was born and died in Burma. The Burmese are remarkable for their domesticity and love of home. Pious piety is inculcated as a sacred principle. Children command general interest; there is no selling of girls, when infants, for marriage. Games and field sports of all kinds are encouraged—boxing, football, racing, rowing, etc. Tattooing is universal among boys; not to be tattooed is a mark of cowardice or weakness. Music, dancing, artistic handicrafts and the love of flowers are all greatly in vogue. In a native house the two most conspicuous objects are the cradle and a flower stand. These give indications of the national character.

The schools are numerous and excellent, and as a result the Burmese are well-educated people. It is extremely rare to find a man who cannot read and write. In 1898-9 a sum of £96,952 (\$484,760) was spent by the government for educational purposes.

The government is composed of a lieutenant-governor, a legislative council for "making laws and regulations," consisting of nine members, four being natives, and a secretariat of five members. In Lower Burma there is a chief court of justice with four judges, and in Upper Burma a judicial commissioner.

Tranquil Under Good Government. In ancient times the Burmese used to say they had five enemies—fire, water, robbers, rulers and ill-wishers. British-Indian rule, however, secures life and property and the full filling of the spot. The character of this land is native enterprise and thrift. The spirit of independence is greatly on the increase, and this is fostered by the fact that the government is careful to preserve the native civil machinery.

With respect to the Shan states, the lieutenant-governor in his last report says they are "tranquil and prosperous." Dacoity is on the decline everywhere; indeed in Upper Burma it is absolutely unknown. The most troublesome class is the "ti," or gamblers; these still infest the country districts, and by tricks with cards and dice defraud the simple-minded farmers of their savings.

The principal commercial industries are connected with rice and timber. Indigenous manufactures produce little more than what is used on the spot. The characteristic of Burmese work is vigor and novelty of design rather than high finish. While there is abundance of waterways, there is urgent need for better and more extensive land communication. To meet this the railways are in course of construction in all directions.

The amounts received and expended in the province of Burma during the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, were as follows: Receipts, £4,659,860; expenditures, £2,975,281. Hence Burma is reckoned a rich province, and its excess of revenue is a useful and welcome item in the Indian imperial exchequer.

Digging Out Teffe. The good ship Charing Cross, lying in the London docks, is suffering, says The London Chronicle, from what must be called a surfeit of sweetness. Starting from the far off port of Buenos Ayres in December, the Charing Cross had in her after-hold nearly 1,000 tons of brown sugar. But from some reason or other this load of sweetness suffered a sea change into something rich and strange, and when the vessel reached the London docks Hold No. 3 was found to be filled with rich brown toffee. For weeks past the dock laborers have been engaged in cutting out this huge congealed mass by means of pickaxes and other massive implements.

Township Councils.

RALEIGH COUNCIL.

The above council met on April 15, with all members present. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A circular was received from the Canadian Bridge Co., Walkerville, soliciting order for township work. Read and filed.

Petitions were received to commute the statute labor of Thomas Wallace and James Morris.

A petition was received to repair the Brush drain and branches.

Also one to detach the lands of C. Watts and S. Pritchard from Union S. No. 5, and attach the same to S. S. No. 15, Raleigh.

The reeve submitted the written opinion of M. Wilson, K. C., in reference to the grievance of D. A. Clark which was to the effect that the township could initiate proceedings under the D. and W. C. act.

Jas. Clayton gave notice that he would introduce a by-law at next meeting authorizing the reeve to proceed.

Jas. Irving submitted report that he had expended \$9.25 for assistance to Lewis, indigent. Ordered paid.

Wm. Hickey and G. C. Marshall addressed the council in reference to the electric railway and stated that a charter had been granted to the company. The road would likely run along the south side of the middle road on private lands as much as possible but would have to use the road in passing villages or cemeteries. The line would require 15 ft. or one rod in width. The company wanted the franchise to cross roads or run along same where necessary.

Mr. Hickey submitted copy of description of franchise which was read and filed.

Wm. Abbott appeared in reference to the accident on the 14th con. road, would not state what damages he would take and settle. Finally he had agreed to furnish the council with a bill of his expenses for next meeting.

J. W. Tompkins objected to B. G. Burk acting as overseer in the village of Buxton, as his property was not in the survey. No change.

Daniel Haskell asked the council to have the fence along the 36d in front of the property of David Ross removed from the road, as it was out 12 feet.

Moved by Clayton and Dolsen, that the Reeve, Irving, Doyle and the clerk be a committee to wait on the solicitor in the matter of the electric railway, and to prepare a by-law for next meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Doyle and Irving, that the clerk be instructed to notify David Ross to have his fence removed from the road within thirty days.—Carried.

Moved by Clayton and Dolsen, that in the matter of forming a new school section, no action be taken this year.—Carried.

Moved by Doyle and Irving, that the petition of James Rogers and others to repair the Brush drain, be referred to W. G. McGee to examine and report, etc.—Carried.

Moved by Clayton and Doyle, that the account of Dr. Clivier, \$25.00, for attendance on Mrs. Wm. McCarty be referred to the Reeve to investigate and report.—Carried.

Moved by Irving and Clayton, that the clerk notify the parties on the Shadd drain, that the report on said drain will be read and considered at next meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Irving and Doyle, that the petitions to commute the statute labor of James Morris and Thomas Wallace be entertained and referred to the commissioners of division No. 3, to superintend and report not later than Sept. 1st next.—Carried.

Moved by Clayton and Doyle, that J. Connor be paid \$80.00 two thirds value of three shirts and seven hands killed by dogs; as per certificate of inspector.—Carried.

Moved by Clayton and Irving, that the court of revision on the assessment roll be held on the 27th day of May, and the clerk give the necessary notices.—Carried.

David Halliday was appointed arbitrator in the matter of Union S. S. No. 5. The auditors reports were received and account, \$55 for same, ordered to be paid.

Council adjourned.

A. E. ROBINSON, Clerk.

Table Linen. It is almost as essential that table and bed linen shall be properly hung out as that they shall be well washed. If they are allowed to dry out of shape, stretching and pulling them straight wears them much more than use. Hang tablecloths and sheets evenly across the line, ends down. The warp threads are much stronger than the woof. If stretched habitually lengthwise, the things will split along the fold. Indeed, everything washable lasts longer if hung to dry so the weight while wet comes mainly upon the long way threads.

A Postmistress General. Few people have ever heard of a postmistress general, but one did exist and so long ago as the early part of the eighteenth century. The Countess Gildenore, or Dorothea Krag as she was known officially, was a Dane, and she filled the office of postmistress general in her settlement from 1703 to 1711. Her methods were somewhat crude, but from them have sprung the present postal system of that country, which are perhaps the best in the world.

Move Your Bed From the Wall. Among the rules given by a physician to promote longevity is one forbidding the placing of the bed against the wall, says the Jacksonville Times-Union and Citizen. This is in accord with the advice of another scientist, who demonstrates some time ago that the layer of air within a few inches of the wall of the average bedroom, with no ventilator but the window, is not disturbed by that draft.

Another Prophecy. An assemblage of bloomer clad ladies dined together on Jan. 1, 1851, in New York. Speeches were delivered and prophecies made that the second half of the century would witness the emancipation of woman and the reform of her dress and that before the eighteen hundreds had run out the petticoat would be universally shed. The prophecy has not been quite fulfilled.

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Fac-Simile Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson, NEW YORK.

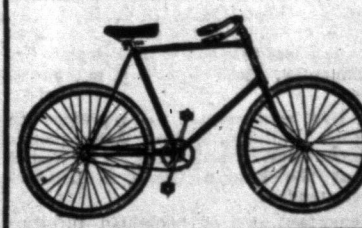
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SEED BARLEY—"Six Rowed".
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