

VARICOCELE

I guarantee my Latest Method Treatment to be a permanent and positive cure for Varicocele and Stricture, without cutting, stretching or loss of time. In Varicocele it absorbs the bagging, or wormy condition, equalizes circulation, stops pain in the groin, also all drains, thereby giving the organs their proper nutrition, vitalizes the parts and restores lost power; in Stricture it absorbs the Stricture tissue, stops smarting sensation, nervousness, weakness, backache, etc., while in all prostatic troubles it is the treatment par excellence. So positive am I that my treatment will cure you, you can depend on it.

PAY WHEN CURED

You need pay nothing until you are convinced that a thorough and complete cure has been established. This should convince you that I have confidence in my Latest Method Treatment, otherwise I could not make you this proposition. It makes no difference who has failed to cure you, call or write me.

Each Time You Call You See Me Personally, Or each time you write I receive my personal attention. The number of years I am established in Detroit, and the cures I accomplished after given up by other doctors, has placed me as the foremost specialist of the country. CONSULTATION FREE. Call or write for blank for home treatment. Perfect system of home treatment for those who cannot call. BOOK FREE. All medicines for Canada patients shipped from Windsor, Can. All duty and express charges prepaid. Nothing sent C. O. D. DR. GOLDBERG, 208 WOODWARD AVE., COR. WILCOX ST. DETROIT, MICH.

MEDICAL

DR. J. P. SIEWRIGHT—Office and residence, 117 King Street, (over Backus' Harness Shop) telephone 226. Night bell.

DENTAL

A. A. HICKS, D. D. S.—Honor graduate of Philadelphia Dental College and Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, Pa., also honor graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. Office over Turner's drug store, 26 Rutherford Block.

LODGES

WELLINGTON Lodge No. 45, A. F. & M. M. first Monday of every month, in the Masonic Hall, Fifth St., at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brother warmly welcomed.

J. S. BLACK, W. M. ALEX. GREGORY, Sec.

LEGAL

J. B. HANKIN, K. C.—Barrister, Notary Public, etc., Victoria Block, Chatham.

M. F. SMITH—Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Office, King Street, opposite the Market. Money to loan on Mortgages.

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WILSON, PIKE & GUNDY—Barristers, Solicitors of the Supreme Court, Notaries Public, etc. Money to loan on Mortgages, at lowest rates. Office, Fifth Street, Mat the Wilson, K. C., W. E. Gundy, J. M. Pike.

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On farm and city property. Terms to suit borrowers. Apply or write to THOMAS SOULLARD, Room 26, Victoria Block.

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MONEY TO LOAN—On Land Security, at from 1-1/2 to 5 per cent., on borrower's own terms of payment. Apply to J. G. Kerr, barrister, Office, Fifth St., Chatham. 6m

Money to Loan
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Liberal terms and privileges to borrowers Apply to
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ON LAND MORTGAGES, ON CHATTEL MORTGAGES, OR ON NOTE. To buy property. To pay off mortgages. Very lowest rate.
J. W. WHITE, Barrister
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The Bell Telephone Co., Of Canada.
A New Issue of the Subscribers' Directory

For the District of Western Ontario, including the Chatham Exchange, will be issued early in September. Orders for new connections, changes of address, changes of names, duplicate entry of names, etc., should be placed at once to ensure their appearance.

F. D. LAURIE, Local Manager

NOTICE
I hereby warn and prohibit any one from giving credit on my account to any person or persons after this date, as I will not be responsible for same. Dated Sept. 27, 1902.

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THE SAUERKRAUT PEDDLER.

A Character Common to the German Section of New York.

The regular and popular visitor to the German inns and taverns of the east side is the sauerkraut man. He brings his calling with him from the old country and finds a more profitable field in New York than in Berlin or Hamburg. His equipment is quite curious. He wears a blue or white apron running from his neck nearly to the ankles, and from his shoulders is suspended a circular metal box which goes half around his waist. It has three large compartments, two of which are surrounded by hot water. In one are well cooked frankfurters and sausages and in the other thoroughly boiled sauerkraut. In the third compartment is potato salad. He carries in his hand a basket in which are salt plates and steel forks. One sausage and a generous spoonful of sauerkraut and potato salad cost 5 cents. All three articles are of good quality, well cooked and seasoned. He finds his best customers in the bowling alleys, where the exertion demanded by the game produces large appetites. Next to these are the taverns which do not supply food with their drink; last of all are the halls and meeting rooms where different societies assemble. His night stock consists of fifty sausages, six or seven pounds of sauerkraut and as much more of salad. On bad evenings he takes only half as much stock as on fair ones. Some of the more fortunate peddlers have arrangements with clubs which pay them a very fair profit upon their goods. Others are free lance—who visit every place where they think they can effect a sale.

The metal boxes are very ingenious and are made in Germany. The metal is some variety of pewter, and the fitting of the compartments and of the entire affair to the body is very accurate. The covers are so well hinged and snug at the edges that when the owner falls down he is not liable to spill any of the contents. The contrivance costs some \$3 in Germany, and about \$5 in New York. A few of the peddlers appeal to educated palates and carry with them caviar, bock, reh, leberwurst and vienna, as well as frankfurters. These fancy sausages usually bring 10 cents instead of the regulation 5.

The forks are washed after the customer has finished his little meal, and from repeated cleansing and use are as bright as silver. The plates, on the other hand, are so banged and bruised that they might be easily mistaken for crackle ware.

The Wrath of the Bee.

At the end of winter most hives have exhausted their stores and become dangerous. When this is the case, woe to him who touches the hives. Smoke has lost its spell, and you shall scarce have emitted the first puffs before 20,000 acrid and enraged demons will dart from within the walls, overwhelm your hands, blind your eyes and blacken your face. No living being except they say, the bear and the sphinx atopos, can resist the rage of the mailed legion. Above all, do not struggle. The fury would overtake the neighboring colonies. There is no means of safety other than instant flight through the bushes. The bee is less rancorous, less implacable, than the wasp and rarely pursues her enemy. If flight be impossible, absolute immobility alone might save her or put her out of the scent. She fairs and attacks any too sudden movement, but at once forgives that which no longer stirs.

A Safe Age.

The insuring of one's life is one of those things which one is most apt to put off. There are few, however, who postpone what ought to be the inevitable until so late a period in life as did the tough old snark owner of Grimsby. When he presented himself at the insurance office, he was naturally asked his age. His reply was, "Ninety-four." "Why, my good man, we cannot insure you," said the company. "Why not?" he demanded. "Why, you are ninety-four years of age." "What of that?" the old man cried. "Look at statistics, and they will tell you that fewer men die at ninety-four than at any other age."—London Business Illustrated.

Their Branch of Service.

"To what branch of the military service do captains of industry belong?" asked the recognized yet surviving joker of the party. "I give it up," replied his victim wearily. "To the artillery, because they're all 'big guns.' See? Ha, ha, ho, ho!"

Cool Trees.

It is not shade alone that makes it cooler under a tree in the summer. The coolness of the tree itself helps, for its temperature is about 45 degrees F. at all times, as that of the human body is fraction more than 98 degrees. So a clump of trees cools the air as a piece of ice cools the water in a pitcher.

Rasping.

Barber—How's the razor, sir? Customer—Didn't know I was being shaved. Barber (flattered)—Very glad, I'm sure, sir. Customer—I thought I was being sandpapered.

Happily Married.

"I hope you have found happiness in marriage, dear?" "Oh, yes. I can do lots of things I didn't dare do when I was a girl."

Perseverance not only goes far to insure success, but also obtains honors for those who, although the less fortunate, have been the most diligent.

APPRENTICE QUARRELS.

Young French Workmen Travel Always Ready for a Fight.

Jealousies between the workmen's corporations in France result in "Homicide" combats, bloody battles. It is the one bad side of an institution that is otherwise so truly fraternal. They start out in companies, rarely alone, to make their "tour of France." Before coming back to continue their work in their own villages the young apprentices go together from town to town to study on the ground the masterpieces of their trade and to see the best that the genius of their ancestors has produced. It is the knight errantry of the workman.

He carries his living en route, perfects himself in his profession, learns from one master and another, sees, compares, studies, admires. He gathers his humble harvest of souvenirs and impressions, enjoys the full vigor of his early years and passes his youth along the sunny highways.

Unfortunately there is disagreement among the "societies." In everything there is found a pretext for quarrels. The society of the Pere Soubeise is jealous of that of Maitre Jacques, and the Enfants du Solon take part in the quarrel whenever possible.

Two companies meet on the road. The two leaders, the "master companions" stop at twenty paces from each other.

"Halt!" says one. "Halt!" says the other. "What trade?" "Carpenter. And you?" "Stonecutter. Companion?" "Companion?"

"Your society—country?" And according to the reply they drink from the same gourd or fight. The melee becomes general. They fight, fist and stick, until the road is littered with those who are wounded, sometimes even to the death.

ORIGIN OF THE KISS.

The Greek Story of the Way in Which It Came into Being.

Kissing is usually accepted as an agreeable fact, and its theory and history are ignored, but it kissing did not begin with Adam and Eve. It began with the beautiful young Greek shepherdess who found an opal on one of the hills of Greece and, wishing to give it to a youthful shepherd whose hands were busy with his flock, let him take it from her lips with his own, says Science Siftings. Thus the kiss was invented, and perhaps the popular superstition against the opal may be traced back to the same incident, for occasion has wrought great tragedies in the world's history.

Kissing was once an act of religion. The nearest friend of a dying person performed the right of receiving his soul by a kiss, supposing that it escaped through his lips at the moment of expiration. It is said that kissing was first introduced into England by royalty. The British monarch Victoria gave a banquet in honor of his Scandinavian allies, at which Rowena, the beautiful daughter of Hengist, was present. During the proceedings, after pressing a beaming beauty to her lips, she saluted the astonished and delighted monarch with a kiss "after the manner of her people."

The most honorable royal kiss recorded is that which Queen Margaret of France in the presence of the whole court one day imprinted on the lips of the ugliest man in the kingdom, Alain Chartier, whom she found asleep. To those around her she said, "I do not kiss the man, but the mouth that has uttered so many charming things."

The Demon of Indigestion.

Cooks and housekeepers have a no-bler mission than they as a class seem to be aware of. It is that of feeding the human being and keeping him in health and good working condition. A poorly fed man is likely to be miserable. Few if any of us are able to rise above conditions. "A sick man, sir," said Dr. Johnson, "is always a scoundrel." The language is perhaps somewhat strong and lacking in charity, but it contains a good grain of truth. The dyspeptic, who sees the world given over to evil and daily growing worse, is very likely to think himself unable to swim against the current and to drift to disaster. "We are saved by hope," but without a good digestion faith, hope and charity are almost impossible.

Stories of Children.

Teacher—What is velocity, Johnny? Johnny—Velocity is what a feller lets go of a bumblebee with.

The Parson—My boy, I'm sorry to see you flying your kite on the Sabbath. Small Boy—Dat's all right, mister. Dis kite's made uv a 'ligious paper, see?

Small Ned, hearing a number of frogs in a pond, making a hideous noise, exclaimed, "My goodness, but the froggies must sleep awful sound!" "Why do you think so?" asked his mother. "Cause they snore so loud," replied Ned.

Limited Choice.

Father—Johnny, I see your little brother has the smaller apple. Did you give him his choice, as I suggested.

Johnny—Yes, father; I told him he could have his choice—the little one or none—and he took the little one.

The Color of It.

"And you loaned him \$2? Did you ever see the color of his money?" "Well, yes. There was a good deal of dun to it before I got it."

And Yet He Has Plenty of Sand.

The average boy is like an hourglass. He won't work for more than sixty minutes unless somebody turns him upside down.—Somerville Journal.

TRANSPLANTED TREES.

Why They Frequently Remain Dormant a Whole Season.

Certain kinds of trees frequently remain dormant all summer, following spring transplanting. To all appearances they are dead, and they are an eyesore to the owner till removed. The writer of this has seen wistaria, horse chestnuts, ashes and tulip trees remain perfectly dormant all summer and come out safely into leaf the following spring. It seems contrary to nature that trees should live without the leaves, which we learn are their lungs and essential for evaporation and assimilation of food in the growing season.

Explanation of this peculiar action is had by studying for a moment the conditions that probably exist. The roots of such trees have been disturbed and their feeding powers suddenly checked. They are called upon to support the tops as formerly, yet their opportunity for the time being is gone. A struggle is going on. The tops make a feeble effort to put forth buds and draw on the roots for nourishment with poor success. The roots yield of their stored food, but are too weak or are not in a position to make new feeding fibers. If the tops have not been pruned, the drain is so much the greater. Where leaves put forth, transpiration would be more than the trees could stand, and they would gradually die away.

A Hard Luck Tale With a Sting.

It was not a new hard luck tale to the man to whom it was told. The young man, neatly dressed and dapper looking, was not out of work, had not lost his purse, was not poverty stricken at all, but he had come down from Rye to go over to Newark and in changing his clothes had forgotten to transfer his pocketbook to the trousers he put on.

"I hate to ask the favor of a stranger," the young man said, "but really it would save me much embarrassment if you could let me have a couple of dollars until tomorrow."

"Indeed I can't do it," said the man, for he believed not a word of the tale, and he left the disconsolate youth at the postoffice and, meeting a friend, invited him to luncheon and told him of his "gentlemanly beggar."

When the waiter handed him a check, the two had agreed that the story was highly improbable, but a moment later the "doubting man" gave a start.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed. "I've left my pocketbook in my other trousers!"

The Advance in Paper Making.

When Ulfar Stromer long ago established paper making in Germany, he had no foresight of the important position paper was destined to assume in the civilization of man. In Stromer's time paper was a rare material, little used and only to be found in the offices of the learned, of scribes and of officers. The supply of Germany and of all northern Europe was brought from Italy and Spain—most of it from the factories of Fabriano, in Italy, where paper mills existed in the twelfth century, while a lively paper industry flourished in Spain, with its principle seat at San Felipe, in Valencia, as early as 1150.

The paper making art was introduced into both of these lands by the Arabs, who learned it in Samarcand and spread it through Europe. It was introduced into Samarcand in 751 by Chinese prisoners from their country, where it had been carried on from extremely ancient times.

A Snake Story From India.

A queer story of the cure of a snake bite comes from India. A young man bitten by a venomous snake was evidently dying. The moh called in resolved to try the most powerful remedy he knew. He tied a cowrie shell on to a piece of string and muttered incantations till it began to whirl round and round and finally disappeared. In a few minutes the snake that had done the damage appeared with the string and shell round its neck and was commanded by the moh to put its mouth to the wound for about ten minutes, after which it went away. The dying man speedily recovered.

The British Seas.

The seas around the coast of the British Isles are mostly narrow. The greatest width of the English channel is between Portland Bill and St. Marks, 140 miles. It narrows to 204 miles at one point in the strait of Dover. The distance between Great Britain and Ireland is even less. Tor Head is only twelve miles from the nearest point of the Mull of Cantire. Between Carnarvon Point and St. David's Head, in Wales, forty-seven miles is the least breadth of water.

Well Guarded.

"That's a handsome office clock of yours. Aren't you afraid it'll be stolen?" "Never. Why, every clerk in my employ has one eye on it all day."

Limited Experience.

The Widow—I suppose you are familiar with warfare in all its various forms, major?

The Major—Not all, madam; not all. I am still in the bachelor ranks.

The Value of Experience.

Singleton—The woman I marry must be an ideal housekeeper. Weddely (with a sigh)—Take my tip, old man and freeze on to a practical one.

Worldly Wisdom.

Father—in choosing a wife one should never judge by appearances. Son—That's right. Often the prettiest girls have the least money.



Pure Hard Soap.
Is
SURPRISE SOAP

LAUNDRY LINES.

A tablespoonful of turpentine in the clothes boiler will whiten the linen and remove stains.

A tablespoonful of black pepper to the water in which black stockings are washed will brighten them.

Linen may be made beautifully white by the use of a little refined borax in the water instead of using a washing fluid.

To remove salt water stains dip a piece of the stained material into vinegar and rub until the stain disappears.

Cottons that have much gray, mauve or brown in the pattern should be wet in alum water before putting in the wash.

Some women, when in a hurry, cool irons by plunging them into cold water, which will soon have the effect of spoiling them.

To prevent irons from sticking mix a little turpentine in the hot starch. A little borax mixed with the starch will have the same effect.

Silk stockings must never be washed with soap. Warm water, to which bran is added in the proportion of two tablespoonfuls to a pint, is what is needed. Do not wring, but squeeze out after rinsing them and dry in the shade.

For a Clear Complexion. Famous beauties nearly all unite in giving testimony that a thorough steaming of the face at night is wonderfully effective in producing a clear complexion. This is done by holding the face over a bowl of hot water.

A certain amount of exercise is indispensable. Brisk morning walks, regularly taken and persistently adhered to, produce a healthy glow that defies artificial imitation.

Avoid rich and greasy foods. Though it is practically useless to tell a woman to adhere to a diet, it may be suggested that they are complexion destroyers and that the fewer one eats the fairer one's skin is likely to be.

Massage is recommended by many who have made a special study of the fine art of complexion preserving. A gentle kneading of the face at night and in the morning makes the skin soft and healthy.

Overfrequent washing of the face should be avoided. Some physicians insist that the face should be washed but once a day and then in tepid water. It is understood that only the purest soap should be used.

Successor of Mary Lyon. Miss Mary Woolley constantly has to submit to a somewhat trying comparison with Mary Lyon, who is regarded by many persons as the patron saint of the higher education of women. Miss Woolley is the president of Mount Holyoke college, which was founded by Miss Lyon. It was Mount Holyoke seminary in those days, and there was then quite as much attention paid to religion as to the higher education, and a good deal to housework, of which every student had to do her share. Miss Lyon sent out many missionaries and wives of missionaries into foreign lands from Mount Holyoke and pupils of hers founded two branch Holyokes, one in Painesville, O., and the other in Oxford, in the same state, both of which rivaled the mother seminary in their contributions to the missionary field. The rival claims of Mary Lyon and of Emma Willard, who founded the Troy Female seminary, for the title of pioneer in the realm of the higher education for women are vigorously discussed by pupils of the two schools.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
The rarest flower is candor.—Racine.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Fools exhaust all their money in buying purses to hold it.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
The future belongs to those who will understand the past.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
For Infants and Children.

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