

THE PINKHAM CURES

ATTRACTING GREAT ATTENTION AMONG THINKING WOMEN.



Mrs. Frances Stafford, of 243 E. 114th St., N.Y. City, adds her testimony to the hundreds of thousands on Mrs. Pinkham's files.

When Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies were first introduced skeptics all over the country frowned upon their curative claims, but as year after year has rolled by and the little group of women who had been cured by the new discovery has since grown into a vast army of hundreds of thousands, doubts and skepticisms have been swept away as by a mighty flood, until to-day the great good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and her other medicines are doing among the women of America is attracting the attention of many of our leading scientists, physicians and thinking people.

Merit alone could win such fame; wise, therefore, is the woman who for a cure relies upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DENTAL.

A. A. RICKS, D. D. S.—Honorary graduate of Philadelphia Dental College and Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, Pa., also honor graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, Ontario. Office over Turner's drug store, 25 Rutherford Block.

LODGES.

WELLINGTON Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M. G. R. C., meets on the first Monday of every month, in the Masonic Hall, Fifth St., at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brethren heartily welcomed.

LEGAL.

ALEX. GREGORY, Sec. F. D. LAURIE, W. M.

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

SMITH & GOSNELL—Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Harrison, Hall, Chatham; Herbert D. Smith, County Crown Attorney; R. L. Gosnell.

W. F. SMITH—Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Office, King Street, west of the Market. Money to loan on Mortgages.

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On farm and city property. Terms to suit borrowers. Apply or write to THOMAS SOULLARD

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Curse DRINK

CURED BY COLONIAL REMEDY

No taste. No odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea or coffee without patient's knowledge. Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the disease caused by alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed drunkard, or a social drinker. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all cases of alcoholism. It is sold by all druggists and by mail. Price, 50¢ per bottle. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union) 2206, St. Catherine St., Montreal. Sold at

A SAVIOR OF FRANCE

SKETCH OF DE BLOWITZ, "AMBASSADOR OF THE LONDON TIMES."

A Great Journalist and a Gallant Gentleman—One Whose Private Honor Was So Keen That Even a "Scoop" for His Paper Would Not Have Tempted Him—None to Follow.

Death has removed the most famous newspaper correspondent of our time in the person of Henry George Stephane Adolphe Oppel de Blowitz, for thirty years Paris representative of The London Times. In M. de Blowitz was seen the journalist exercising the highest functions of his calling. He was the friend of kings, the intimate of Prime Ministers, the advisers of statesmen, the savior of his country. Few men in the past quarter of a century, be they Premiers, soldiers, or writers, have left a plainer mark on the history of the time than de Blowitz. He was a man whose personality could not be obscured by his connection with such a great journal as The Times, and was one of those geniuses who would have attained fame whatever his vocation. It was by chance that he became a journalist. It was character that made him a great man.

Cast in Lot With France. De Blowitz was an Austrian professor residing in Marseilles when the Franco-Prussian war broke out. He immediately became a naturalized French citizen and enlisted in the National Guard. The important services which he was able to render the country of his adoption during the Communist insurrection in Marseilles were recognized by the Government and he was made a knight of the Legion of Honor. When all other communication with the outside world was cut off, and Marseilles was in the hands of the communists, a secret telegraph wire kept Blowitz informed of all that was happening.

When peace was restored, M. Thiers, who took a warm interest in the young Austrian, wished to make him Consul-General at Riga. While de Blowitz was in Paris waiting for the details to be settled, he was accidentally introduced to Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, then Paris correspondent of The Times. Oliphant asked de Blowitz to interview Thiers for his journal, and he was so successful in this commission that Oliphant induced him to become a member of The Times' Paris staff. Oliphant resigned a year after, and Mr. John Delane, editor of the paper, appointed de Blowitz as his successor.

Some of His Great Works. In the thirty years of his work, at least a dozen great events stand out in clear relief. Three times, it is said, de Blowitz's letters to The Times saved France from invasion by Germany. The Congo conference, which led to the creation of the Free State, under the King of Belgium's protection, was largely due to his influence. He predicted Russia's march to Herat. Finally, in his last year, M. de Blowitz threw all his weight on the side of Spain, while the treaty which settled the war with the United States was being debated in Paris.

Even as every great soldier is remembered for one victory above all others, and as every noted author has a magnum opus, so will M. de Blowitz's name be forever linked with the proposed German invasion of France in 1875. When Germany's plans were almost ready de Blowitz exposed them by a letter in The Times on May 4. The Duc de Broglie says of the letter: "The effect was deep and instantaneous; it was like a flash of lightning tearing the clouds asunder." The story of that famous affair was told nearly twenty years afterwards by de Blowitz himself.

After the Prussian War. Though beaten to the earth by Germany in 1870, France had regained her feet in four short years, and once more stood erect among the great nations of the earth. Germany shared the astonishment of the other powers at the marvelous recuperation, and probably felt an instinctive dread that some day France would wipe the blood and rust of Sedan from her fleur-de-lis. When Marshal MacMahon was made President, all Europe expected that the strengthening of the army would be his life work. Backed by popular opinion he decided to create a fourth brigade, and Germany thought she saw her chance. It would be a grave injustice to the country to convey the impression that German public sentiment would have endorsed an attack on vanquished France. It was the German military party, headed by Count Moltke, which was endeavoring to force the German Emperor's hand. Jealous old Bismarck, warned by the Kaiser not to meddle in affairs of the army, could only look on and hope that something might occur to defeat the movement for alone, perhaps, of German statesmen foresaw what terrible results might follow.

Germany attempted to sound Prince Gortchakoff on the view Russia would take of such an invasion, but was unsuccessful. Then, at Bismarck's secret command, the German Ambassador to St. Petersburg revealed to the French Minister at Berlin the details of the whole plot.

Decades and Blowitz. Where France before had but fears, she had now a real and terrible fact to confront. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duc Decazes, summoned de Blowitz, and laid before him documents which proved beyond peradventure Moltke's designs. An exposure of Germany in The Times, he said, would stir up public opinion all over the world that the fear of Russia would be forced to repudiate the imputation of being a passive accomplice in the impending devastation of a friendly country; and without an understanding with Alexander II., Germany would not dare to act. In a word, de Blowitz could save the nation. Would he act? He did act, and the

vitriol of the German press was flung in his face, but France was saved. De Blowitz was a man who could be absolutely trusted. His desire to secure exclusive news was never permitted to conquer his private honor. That was why the signers of the Treaty of Berlin gave him a copy of the famous document twenty-four hours before any other correspondent could secure it. They also presented him and his wife with a handsome fan, on one of which one of the delegates had signed his name. King Edward, when Prince of Wales, frequently dined with M. de Blowitz at Paris, as did King Leopold and the late King Alfonso of Spain, who was his warm personal friend.

Could Not Be Bought. A man of private wealth, and receiving \$10,000 a year and all expenses from The Times, he was in a position to laugh at the attempts to bribe him, even had his character been other than it was. The name he bore in Paris—"The Ambassador of The Times"—is a title won by a great journalist and a gallant gentleman. It will be worn by none who follow him.

Native Wireless Telegraphy. The London Spectator is giving instances of the mysterious conveyance of information by South African natives by a species of "wireless telegraphy" with which the white man has not yet become familiar. H. Rider Haggard, in the issue of December 27th, contributes the following instance:

About twenty hours before men, riding as fast as horses could carry them, brought the news of the disaster at Isandhlwana to Pretoria, an old Hottentot, my washerwoman, informed me of what had happened as an item of interesting news while delivering the clean clothes. She said that Cetewayo had gained a great victory, and that the rooi-batjes (red coats) lay upon the field of battle like winter leaves beneath a tree. I remember I was impressed with her manner that I went down to the Government offices to repeat to my superiors what she had said. If I recollect right, she stated that the defeat had taken place on the previous day (January 22, 1879), but my late friend, Sir Melmoth (then Mr.) Osborn pointed out to me that it was impossible that such a disaster should have taken place hundreds of miles or so in about two hours. Nevertheless, it proved perfectly correct. As to the method of its conveyance I hazard no opinion. The theory that intelligence is conveyed with extraordinary rapidity among the Bantu peoples by men calling it from height to height would, however, appear to be falsified by the fact that in this instance it must have come across the great plain of the high veldt.

Vitality of Human Skin. Bits of skin removed from the body do not die at once, but live a considerable time—that is, they show the same characteristic reactions as when attached to the body. One of the signs is the reaction obtained in healthy skin to a strong electric shock, and this has been observed as long as ten days after removal from the body. The reaction always takes place when the skin is tested within forty-eight hours after removal. Observations on skin-transplantation in surgery show that skin may be kept alive, with proper precautions, for as long a period as twenty-one days when it may be grafted successfully. The Lancet avers on a case where from skin parings preserved for six months in sterile fluid, sixteen out of twenty-two transplantations were successful. This is a striking example of the fact, familiar to physiologists, that the local death of a part and the general death of the whole organism may occur independently, so that a part may die while the body lives, and on the other hand a part may live for some time after the body has died.

Late Primrose's Hatred of Verbosity. Dr. Temple's hatred of verbosity was intense, according to the English papers. On one occasion a German sought his Grace's permission to add a second living to the one he already held. "What is the distance between the two places?" asked the archbishop. "Only fourteen miles as the crow flies, my lord," was the eager reply. "You aren't a crow; you can't fly; you haven't it!" snapped Dr. Temple. Another time his chaplain was surprised to receive a telegram from the archbishop saying, "I am writing to you. Third John, 13 and 14." Mystified, the chaplain turned up his Bible and read: "I had many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write unto thee. But I trust I shall shortly see thee and we shall speak face to face. Peace be to thee, Our friends salute here. Great thy friends by name."

John Knox's House. The ground floor of John Knox's house, in High Street, Edinburgh, has been transformed into a quaint haunt of old books. It has been turned into a hairdresser's, public house, grocer's, restaurant, and tobaccoist's. "Ye house of John Knox," which is one of the most picturesque of Edinburgh relics, was standing in 1490. Surviving many vicissitudes till 1559, it was then rented by the Town Council of Edinburgh for the "lodging" of John Knox, when they called him to be minister of St. Giles, in 1559. From the west window he frequently preached, and here, in November, 1572, he died.

To seek the South Pole. William S. Bruce, head of the Scotch south polar expedition, which recently sailed from Troon, has had no little experience in arctic and antarctic exploring. He sailed as naturalist with an antarctic expedition which went from Dundee in 1892. He also accompanied the Jackson-Harmsworth polar expedition to the Prince of Monaco's expedition to Spitzbergen. Altogether four voyages have been made to the arctic regions by him since 1896.

Symptoms

Weakness of the Back, Backache, or Pain in Back, Swelling of Feet, Ankles or Wrists, Pain in Joints or Hips, Constipation, Urinary Troubles, Chills, Feverishness.

Cause

These indicate that the kidneys are out of order. If a remedy is not soon found, the evil may develop into one or more of the following diseases: Inflammation of Kidneys or Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Stone, Rheumatism in one of its distressing forms, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

Remedy

The latest and best remedy for Kidney irregularities, which are the cause of so many ailments and diseases, is

Bu=Ju The Kidney Pill That Cures

It possesses all the advantages of other remedies without the objectionable features of any. Bu=Ju is the result of the latest scientific study, compounded with the highest skill. It is sold by all druggists in boxes of 50 pills for 50 cents. Do not waste money and valuable time on substitutes.

Remember

In kidney troubles time is peculiarly valuable. Get the best remedy at once; there is great danger in delay.

The Clapton Chemical Co. NEW YORK, N.Y., AND WINDSOR, ONT.

The Bank of England. The foundation of the Bank of England stronghold is sixty-six feet below street level.

The Diver's Outfit. Divers' boots weigh twenty pounds apiece. The helmet weighs forty pounds, and the diver carries also eighty pounds of lead to enable him to keep his balance at the bottom of the sea.

Ancient Dogs. At the time of the Roman occupation of Britain five distinct species of dogs were there, most of which can with certainty be identified with those of the present day. There were the house dog, the greyhound, the bulldog, the terrier and the slowhound.

HIS CONFESSION

Maurice Best Admits that He Owes His Life to Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"A man's health depends upon his stomach. Like many another, I carried this one as more than a grain of truth in it. The stomach feeds the blood and the blood carries the food to all parts of the body. Therefore if the stomach is in good shape the body will be thoroughly fed. But another important matter must be attended to. The blood, as well as carrying the food to the muscles, carries off the waste material, and the kidneys remove that waste material from the blood. Therefore to ensure the perfect working of the system the two most important organs to keep in order are the stomach and the kidneys."

And to do this is easy with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dodd's Kidney Pills, on sale at every dealer's. They work on the parts affected separately and together and the results obtained are almost miraculous. Listen to what they did for Maurice Best, of Southern Harbor, Newfoundland. "I suffered for eight years from Dyspepsia," writes Mr. Best. "I was in continual misery. I would go off in a faint and for ten or fifteen minutes I would be more dead than alive. Doctors tried all I could not cure me. Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets made me feel like a new man. I confess I owe my life to Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

The Biggest Chestnut. The largest and oldest chestnut tree in the world stands at the foot of Mount Etna. It is 213 feet in circumference and is known to be at least 2,000 years old.

The Old Greek Cuirass. It is said that the Greeks had a cuirass made of linen or woolen fibers which was impenetrable to the sharp darts or spears. That, by the way, is one of the discoveries that have not been rediscovered, for we do not know the secret of its manufacture.



A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

DUCK HUNTING BY NIGHT.

How the Indians of the Pacific Coast Proceed.

Having received an invitation from an Indian friend, we accompanied his party one dark night to see how they got ducks, for we had seen them return on more than one occasion with a boatful. They had explained their plan at the time, but it was incredible to us that they could catch so many in such a short time, and fine ducks they were, mallards chiefly.

Four boats started, but three did the principal part of the work—all of it, in fact, but the "grabbing" after the birds had been netted. On approaching the part of the bay where the ducks lay in tens of thousands a net some twenty feet high and thirty yards long was raised, each end simultaneously, on a long pole, the boats being some thirty yards apart. An Indian held each pole, the other paddling and keeping the boats just far enough apart to hold the net taut. In this way these two boats stole noiselessly on, keeping abreast. A third boat with a large jack-light of pine knots blazing brightly up in the bow followed the middle of the net, and as close to it as possible without burning it. The boat was in brought up the rear. At a given signal two or three quick raps were given with a paddle, and the many thousands of ducks rose with a noise that resembled a low roll of thunder accompanied by a great wind, and flew straight for the light, and so great was the pressure when hundreds of them struck the net that the Indians could hold it no longer, so let it drop, and then the fun began, both for them and ourselves, for we took part in the clubbing, grabbing and gathering by torchlight, all being taken that we could. The process was repeated in another part of the bay till we had over five hundred. The game laws are putting a stop to it of late. All that the Indians received for them was five cents a pair.

A Destructive Year. While the year 1902 was a year of peace among the nations, always excepting South America, it bids fair to go down in the annals of the race as one that witnessed a greater destruction of human life than has been wrought by some long and wasting wars. To the subterranean and mysterious forces of Mother Earth most of these calamities have been due. It is estimated that we have to charge her unusual restlessness with 48,900 lives lost through volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. Her tornadoes hurled 465 human beings out of existence, and cyclones added 240 more to the list, while other storms in great numbers, but of less dignity in name, placed 720 to the direct account of violent winds. Floods swept 345 persons from life, tidal waves drowned 110, and waterspouts destroyed 15. To all of this we must add 283 lives charged to the destructive force of avalanches and snowslides, and we have a total of 51,078, an astounding mortality from these agencies of destruction in a year.

Canadian Opinion of Stevenson. Prof. J. W. Alexander of the University of Toronto, delivered a lecture in the Toronto University Chemical building on a recent Saturday. His subject was "Robert Louis Stevenson." The lecturer did not attempt to make any critical examination of Stevenson's literary peculiarities, but contented himself with exhibiting something of his personality as shown by his letters, and describing something of his romantic life. Speaking of Stevenson's style, Prof. Alexander referred to it as a distinguished example of laborious art. His motive was the accurate expression of his ideas. His excellence lay in his treatment, not in any originality of matter. He charmed us by his perfection of literary workmanship and style.

Stories of Dr. Temple. At luncheon one day a vicar possibly asked, "May I give you grace a little cold chicken?" "No, you may not," promptly replied the archbishop. "Wherever I go they give me cold chicken and 'The Church's Own Foundation,' and I hate 'em both." A story is told of his one evening dropping in at a London church and taking a back seat beside a bricklayer, who proved to be as capable of handling one of his thoughts as the archbishop himself. A hymn was announced which happened to be a favorite with Dr. Temple, who sang with great enjoyment. The bricklayer stood it for a verse or two, and then he said: "You better stop it; you're spillin' the service."

It Puzzled Him. Grimes—My wife paid me quite a compliment last night. She told me I would make a good novelist. Henderson—How did she come to tell you that? Grimes—That's what I don't know. I was explaining to her how I happened to be so late getting home, and all of a sudden and quite irrelevantly she said, "Do you know, John, you would make a splendid novelist!" Naturally I felt flattered, but it seemed odd at the time, and it still puzzles me that she should have thought of it just at that moment.

Kleptomaniacs Corrected. London shopkeepers in the west end have a new method of dealing with female kleptomaniacs of gentle birth. They give them their choice between arrest or birching, and it is said that in one shop alone twenty women have chosen the latter. The birch used is substantial, and it is applied by the managers, a person in excellent physical training.

Canada's Oyster Consumption. Canada consumed in the last fiscal year 1,801 barrels of oysters from the United States, valued at \$11,024; 170,210 gallons of bulk oysters, valued at \$197,701, and about \$300,000 worth of canned and prepared oysters.

PILEKONE A POSITIVE CURE FOR PILES.

OPINIONS LEADING PHYSICIANS. I have examined Strong's Pilekone and have prescribed it in my practice with satisfactory results. J. M. P. PER, M. D., SON, M. D., Coroner, London.

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Good porter is one of the very best tonics known. Carling's Porter is the very best porter that is made. Its purity commends it to physicians—its flavor to those who drink it.

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Our Prices ARE RIGHT.

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THEN why delay in ordering your SPRING SUIT? and let us convince you that what we say is RIGHT.

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For genuine honest make, we claim we have them

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Beaver Flour...

It makes the best bread and pastry. Phone 1.

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Opp. Piggott's Lumber Yard

COOK'S Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite. Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need." Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known. No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars a box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. No other as all pills, mixtures and preparations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. Cook's Compound, Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and 2 are sold in Chatham by C. H. Gunn & Co., Central Drug Store.

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