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The St. Thomas Horse Show Association Limited.

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I purchased a large shipment for June, but did not receive it until July, and to dispose of it I am selling at killing prices! What is nicer for a gift than a piece of Hand-painted CHINA?

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## SARTORIAL WRINKLES.

Brown Hats Reign Supreme—Brick Red Also Very Modish.

The brown hats for the moment are quite supreme. Only for a moment, though, can they count on their success, for the new shades of blue are so effective that it will not be long before every woman thinks it essential to her happiness to wear a blue hat with jacket of the same color. The gown itself must also be blue, but of a lighter shade. If so desired, it may be made over a lighter blue lining. In innumerable and various ways fashion is dealing with brick red. It is



GIRL'S LINEN LACE DRESS—\$551.

seen as tiny taffeta lapels on the gowns of serious looking cloth jackets, as elaborate petticoats peeping from under black skirts, as tulle under the brims of hats and wherever embroidery, braiding and color are necessary.

Colored silk skirts with hats to match are again to be in fashion this year. Certainly the style is an effective one and at the same time is practical, for with a smart little coat and hat a gown that in itself lacks some quality that renders it ineffective can be transformed into a most charming costume. Last summer the fashion was attempted, but was so badly carried out that it met with no success. Now it is being revived again, but with quite manly changes, and bids fair to be most popular.

The picture illustrates a dress of linen lawn for a little girl. It may be made of any washable fabric and will be found to be a most desirable style.

JUDITH CHOLLET.

## TREND OF LA MODE.

Some Fashionable Shades in Fabrics and Trimmings—Graduation Frocks. Cedar brown is in several shades from the color of the bit of wood in a pencil to the richer shade of the cigar box. Leather color, according to Vogue, is taking to itself the yellow tone instead of the reddish shade that it might.

The ombre stripe, plaids, dots or figures this season, however, mean that



FRENCH JOURNAL DRESS—\$544, \$545.

the stripe or plaid is formed of lines that graduate in size instead of the color deepening or paling, the lines also placed closer together or further apart to get the effect of shading by this contriving. In the dots or figures the rim or outline varies in width in some, and in others the sizes increase, but no difference is being shown in color.

Cotton voiles make charmingly fresh-looking gowns both in all white and in the striped patterns of delicate colors. Blue and white, pink and white and green and white are so decorative that they almost trim themselves. White frocks with touches of delicate coloring in their finish are most used, but any becoming color is suitable for graduation gowns.

The essential point is to choose a model that is suitable and to see that the details of the toilet are carefully matched up. Shoes, jewelry, gaiters, gloves, etc., in perfect accord and of like quality make an unpretentious gown smart, while the smartest frock is spoiled by ill-matched accessories. The square Dutch neck is popular for girls with well rounded throats, and the others wear it nicely by filling the opening with lace or mull. Embroidered and spotted muslins are again very much to the fore, and these make up prettily with very little trimming.

The cut shows a very tasteful gown of foulard having a ground of nautique blue with rings of white. It is trimmed with black velvet ribbon and cream lace. JUDITH CHOLLET.

## Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

### PERT PARAGRAPHS.

The fellow who is in a tight place is apt to have corns.

When matrimony is included in the risks of the accident insurance companies, lots of young fellows will feel safer when they go out.



About the time that a man's hair begins to fall out he wonders what the young see in going the pace anyway.

You are apt to get into a pretty pickle if you associate much with a person of a sour disposition.

Some women join the detective force when they marry.

Most of us don't want our way if we can have it.

The honeymoon is pretty apt to be in its last quarter when the happy groom gets down to his last quarter.

Beauty is often a matter of dollars and sense.

The man who is able to discharge is the one who holds your job.

If you square things today, tomorrow is apt to come around smiling.

Some people believe in getting even first and acting like a Christian afterward.

The Profit of Calamity. Every little about so often. Some old geezer comes along. Trying half to death to scare us. With a coming hard times song. Telling us about the panic. That will shortly be on deck. Which will when we are not looking. Land serenely on our neck.

Though the wheels may be revolving. At a high and mighty speed. And the mill men may be getting. All the orders that they need. Still the croaker comes croaking. Offering to let his cash. That before the year is over. Everything will go to smash.

Signs that whisper of disaster. Quite distinctly he can see. And they every one spell panic. Just as plain as A B C. Every fellow may be eating. And have money laid away. But that doesn't seem to matter. Down the prophet of dismay.

Not a very cheerful person. Is this panic man to meet. Just when you had felt like moving. To a house on easy street. With his hammer he comes tapping. For he likes that kind of sport. Every business man consigning. Lightly to the bankrupt court.

Their Feelings Spared.



"There's one source of annoyance that stupid people never suffer from." "And what is that?" "Getting exasperated at stupidity."

A Stable Distance. Two travelers were journeying along a dusty road on a hot day toward Squashville, where they expected to satisfy their thirst and their hunger and to put up for the night. A native approached, driving a weary team. "How far is it to Squashville?" he asked.

"About two miles," he replied, squinting back over the road as though measuring the distance.

Encouraged by the progress they had made, they jogged along hopefully until it seemed as though they must have gone six or eight miles when they met another stranger.

"How far is it to Squashville?"

"About two miles," he replied carefully.

"Sure?"

"Course I am. I live there."

Another long and weary walk, seemingly of several miles, followed, when they met a third man.

"How far is it to Squashville?"

"Two miles," replied the stranger.

"Well, thank goodness," said one, "we are not losing any time."

Two Birds With One Stone. Mrs. Much-Married-I find it very hard to find a girl for domestic service. Candid Friend—Yes; you should provide for that difficulty next time. "What do you mean?" "Marry a man who is thoroughly domesticated."

An Acrobat. He did not in a circus work. But still of him I hear. That when things didn't go just right. He climbed up on his ear.

Mean. "I hate ironical people."

"Why?"

"They are always saying the things that I wish I had said myself."

Classified Wrong. "Heard my funny story?"

"No; but I've heard your story."

## IT CLEANS AND IT CURES

## "Royal Crown" Witch-Hazel Toilet Soap

It's a toilet soap and a medicated soap—for the price of ordinary soap. Only 10c. a cake. 3 cakes for 25c.

At all Druggists and Dealers.

### A Literary Curiosity.

Some years ago a Paris newspaper ordered a story of adventure from a well known novelist. The price agreed upon was 1 franc a line. The novelist straightway hunted up an old man of letters—the unknown collaborator of many more famous authors—who agreed to write the story for 25 centimes a line. When the work had reached its second part in the course of publication the novelist learned that his old client was seriously ill. Hastening to his bedside, he found him dying. In agony for the fate of his story, the novelist rushed to the office of the newspaper, got hold of some back numbers in order to pick up the threads of the romance and brought it to a speedy end in a few brief chapters. Then he went to the office with the manuscript.

"What's that?" asked the editor.

"My story, the continuation and end of my story."

"Oh, then, you want to change it. I suppose, because, you know, you sent in the last chapters three days ago."

Admirable self possession on the part of the novelist prevented disaster, and he finally found this explanation: The old man, whose price was 25 centimes a line, had himself subtlet his task to a third writer at 10 centimes, and thus the work had been finished in safety.

Quail on Toast is the best 5 cent Cigar in the market—made by O'Brien Bros.

When a man's single he's doubly interesting to women who are like-wise.

Take care of the stomach and the health will take care of itself. If people only realized the soundness of that statement the majority might live to a good old age like Moses. "The eye undimmed, the natural force unabated." It is in the stomach that the blood is made. It is from the stomach that nourishment is dispensed to nerve and muscle. If the stomach is "weak" it can't do its whole work for each part of the body. If it is diseased the disease will taint the nourishment which is distributed, and so spread disease throughout the body. It was the realization of the importance of the stomach as the very centre of health and the common source of disease, which led Dr. Pierce to prepare his "Golden Medical Discovery." "Diseases which originate in the stomach must be cured through the stomach." The soundness of this theory is proved every day by cures of diseased organs, heart, liver, lungs, blood—by the use of the "Discovery" which is solely and singly a medicine for the blood and organs of digestion and nutrition.

Not a secret or "patent medicine" because ingredients are printed on label; contains no alcohol, is purely vegetable.

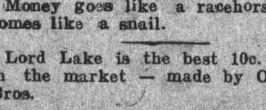
Strong friendships are not always the most lasting.

Money goes like a racehorse and comes like a snail.

Lord Lake is the best 10c. Cigar in the market—made by O'Brien Bros.

A Clever Manager. The groom (very wealthy)—Why did you ever marry an ordinary chap like me? The Bride—I haven't the slightest idea. Mamma managed the whole affair.

Amsterdam is the nearest European capital to London, being only 199 miles distant.



BREVET—A common-sense summer-comfort collar, 1 1/2 in. at back; 2 1/4 in. in front band; points 2 1/2 in. wide. 20c each 3 for 50c

MADE IN CANADA

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## HARVEST CUSTOMS.

Curious One Still Extant in Gloucestershire, and Some Others Obtain in Yorkshire.

In these days of use of agricultural machinery has driven almost all manual labor from the harvest field, and with it have disappeared most of those quaint customs which endeared the season to the farmer as well as to his men.

One old-fashioned Gloucestershire farmer, however, still keeps up as many of the old customs as he can. All his wheat, barley and oats are cut by hand, just as in the days of half a century ago. The first sheaf in each of his wheat fields he has always cut himself, and the binding, or tying together, of it has always been done by his wife.

It was a quaint idea of his own. When the reapers, to the number of three or four, are ready to begin, he appears in the field, armed with a bright sickle sacred to the occasion, with which he solemnly proceeds to cut the first sheaf of wheat. Then he takes up a handful of the newly-cut wheat, and with it ties the sheaf together.

Refreshments are then passed round to the waiting reapers, and, bidding them God-speed in their work, the farmer and his better-half leave them to it. If they make a neat, even stubble they always receive an extra shilling or two for their pains.

Gloucestershire is really seen in the harvest field, but there is at least one farm in Herefordshire where the wives and children of the harvesters turn out after the corn has been gathered in to pick up the scattered ears that have fallen.

It is surprising how much wheat a family of three or four industrious children can pick up ear by ear. It must be back-aching work, and cannot be very profitable, but in this instance it is done more for keeping alive an old custom than for anything else. Every afternoon when there are any gleaners at work the farmer's wife sends out tea and cake for all, which is much appreciated by the workers. When they have finished for the season the farmer adds a bushel of wheat to each collection and pays for the grinding of the grain at the four mill.

A Yorkshire farmer, renowned for his genuine hospitality, insists on all his harvesters attending his harvest supper, though as a rule they do not require much pressing, and the tables groan under the load of good things provided, and the guests are invited to eat to their hearts' content.

Part of the meal is the fruit of their own industry, for the bread on the tables is always a special baking of loaves made from the flour of the recently-cut wheat. Of this loaf is given to each worker when he leaves for home. Driffield, in the east riding of Yorkshire, is one of the few places in the country where the ancient custom of ringing the harvest bell is still observed. The ringing is to notify the inhabitants of the district that the time has arrived for them to cut their corn.

As soon as the grain has ripened, one of the bells of the parish church rings out at 5 o'clock in the morning the welcome intimation that reaping time has come; the same bell, throughout the harvest, signalling the fall of evening by again tolling at 8 p.m. It is an interesting fact that for upwards of fifty years the harvest bell of Driffield was rung by one and the same parish clerk, a record which stands almost unique.

In the town of Richmond, in the same country, a very curious and ancient harvest custom is observed. There, for many years, it has been the practice for the mayor of the borough to present a bottle of wine to the person who first takes into the market a sample of newly-threshed wheat. Needless to say, the competition for the honor of first comer and the coveted bottle of wine has always been pretty keen, though the recipient has not always been the same.

A Lincolnshire landlord used to make a somewhat similar present, but in this case the present went to that one of his tenants who was the first to start cutting his wheat. The gift, too, was a great deal more valuable; for, instead of a single bottle, it consisted of a whole case of wine.

The "Autocrat" of Egypt. Mustafa Kamel Pasha, the Egyptian Nationalist leader, in an interview with the Paris correspondent of the Fall Mail Gazette, declared that Lord Cromer is the worst friend Great Britain could have. "He had an admirable opportunity of winning our love, but he has acted as an oppressor, as a tyrant."

"The delectable fact in the governance of Egypt is the hypocrisy which is over everything. An autocrat or a tyrant, recognized as such, stops imposing his will. Lord Cromer imposes his will just as surely, but through the forms of law. He is an autocrat as great as Abdul Hamid, the Czar, or the Kaiser."

"We are constantly being made to feel that we are an inferior race. In what way are we inferior? I am sure the Englishmen are as intelligent as the lower classes in England, and as capable of self-government. We ask for a constitution, for an Egyptian Parliament, such as was promised to us when the regime of Khedive Tewfik was suppressed. For 24 years we have waited for that Parliament."

Kamel Pasha denied that his following desired to come under Turkish, German, or any other tutelage. "We wish to remain Egyptians."

Guard of the Cows.

Out in India one actually finds English soldiers standing sentry over cows. The cow is a sacred animal in the eyes of the Brahmins, and this, of course, leads the Mohammedan portion of the population to take a savage delight in putting to the sword all the cows upon which they can lay hands at certain times of the year. The result is that religious conflicts, of the most sanguinary character, frequently take place between the members of the rival creeds. It is with the object of preventing riots arising from cow-killing by the Mohammedans that English sentries are now appointed in certain places, especially in Bombay, to stand guard over that public benefactor whom "Tommy Atkins," deeply disgusted, has christened "Saint Cow."

## CANADA HAS ARRIVED.

How Dominion Has Grown and Prospered Since Confederation.

Canada recently celebrated the 40th anniversary of her present political organization. The provinces then known as Upper Canada and Lower Canada held their first united Parliament in Kingston on June 14, 1841. The demonstration under that system of Canada's ability to manage her own affairs led to the confederation, which became effective on July 1, 1867. The anniversary of this event is known as Dominion Day.

Forty years ago Canada's population was a little less than 3,500,000. To-day it is probably not far from 6,000,000. In this respect the country has grown but slowly. Few immigrants came in, and many Canadians crossed the border to share in the large growth and the greater prosperity of the United States. The census of 1901 shows only 5.2 per cent. of the entire population as of foreign birth. The census of 1911 will in all probability show a marked change in this respect. Many Canadians are returning to their own country and large numbers are going in to become Canadians of alien birth. Within the last five years the arrivals have increased more than threefold, and Canada is now getting more than 200,000 new citizens a year from other lands.

In 1868 Canada had only 2,269 miles of railway in all her vast domain. She now has about 22,000 miles, and in a few years will have 30,000. Her foreign trade 1868 was \$181,000,000. The next thirty years increased that to \$240,000,000. The succeeding decade lifted it to the figures of last year, \$547,000,000, a very striking total for so small a population. In 1868 Canada's bank discounts were \$56,000,000. They are now well above \$500,000,000. In 1868 there were 8,638 postoffices. There are now more than 10,000. Her mail business has grown from the 18,000,000 letters posted in 1868 to nearly 300,000,000 at the present time. She has paid enormous sums in bounties to industries, and even larger sums to develop railway and canal systems.

The first three decades of her 40 years of experience as a Confederation were a time of plowing and planting. For the last ten years she has been garnering an ever-increasing crop. She was slow in finding herself, but it may be said to-day that Canada has arrived.—New York Sun.

## FARMING IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Province Promises to Become Ideal Agricultural Country.

There has just been completed in the Province of Saskatchewan a series of Farmers' Institute meetings. The province was divided into two series, for each of which a delegation of two speakers was provided. The speakers were Mr. C. M. MacRae, B.S.A., Mr. Duncan Anderson, of Orillia, for the Live Stock branch, and Mr. T. N. Willing, inspector of weeds in Saskatchewan, and Mr. A. P. Ketchen, deputy commissioner of agriculture for the province.

Owing to the lateness of the meetings the earlier ones were poorly attended, as most of the farmers had not finished seeding, but during the latter half of the period the meetings were exceedingly well attended. Mr. Anderson, who was in charge of the report that although growth was very slow in commencing that it has made such rapid progress since the summer weather and the rains have come that vegetation is very little behind what it was at the same period last year.

These gentlemen report that the live stock, particularly in the eastern part of the province, have come through the winter in excellent condition. The farmers were supplied with an abundance of hay and cut straw, with which they were able to bring through their stock in really fine condition.

Mr. Anderson is enthusiastic with regard to the portion of the country which he visited north of the Saskatchewan. The land is rolling and much better adapted to mixed farming than wheat growing. He considers that there is a wide field for the milking Shorthorn. While beef cattle are needed they will be much more valuable to the farmers if they are able to produce a good quality of milk. Cream gathering creameries are springing up and these will be able to take care of a large quantity of milk from dual purpose cows. From the class of settlers in a large portion of the country and the physical features of the land, it would appear that in a very few years there would be a very extensive output of butter, cheese and bacon. With this combination associated with wheat growing, the rolling sections of Saskatchewan promise to become an ideal farmers country.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC.

No. 4—Daily 12:30 a.m. for Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and all points West and South.  
No. 5—Daily 1:15 p.m. for Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and all points West and South.

No. 4—Daily 2:30 a.m. for London, Woodstock, Galt, Toronto, Montreal and all points North East and West.  
No. 5—Daily 3:30 p.m. for London, Woodstock, Galt, Toronto, Montreal and all points North East and West.

No. 4—Daily (except Sunday) 6:45 a.m. for London, Woodstock, Galt, Toronto and all points North and East.

## PERE MARQUETTE

Leaves Chatham for—

Blenheim and Rond Eau, 6:45 a.m. South and P. M. West, 8:20 a.m. M. C. R. West 9:05 a.m., P. M. East Blenheim and Rond Eau, 10:30 a.m. M. C. R. West, Blenheim and Rond Eau, 4:40 p.m.

South and P. M. West, 5:15 p.m. South and P. M. East, 6:15 p.m.

Arrive at Chatham from—Rond Eau and Blenheim, 8:45 a.m. East, 9:35 a.m. West, 10:25 a.m. Rond Eau, etc., 4:00 p.m. East, 6:33 p.m.

Rond Eau, 7:50 p.m. Walkerville, 7:55 p.m.

From the North—Arrive from Chatham 9:05 a.m.; 6:18 p.m. For Sarnia 9:30 a.m.; 6:33 p.m. Ask for Minard's and take no other

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Mail train, 8:37 a.m., daily except Sunday.  
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International Limited, 5:18 p.m., daily.  
Express, 9 p.m., daily, except Sunday.  
WEST BOUND—  
Accord, 8:30 a.m., daily except Sunday.  
Express, 12:52 p.m., daily.  
Mail, 4:18 p.m., daily except Sunday.  
International Limited, 9:23 p.m., daily.  
Mixed, 2:30 p.m.

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