

## Satisfaction follows the surprise of every housewife who uses

# Surprise Soap

You wonder how it can make the clothes so white and clean, with so little rubbing? It is just SOAP—perfectly pure with peculiar qualities for washing clothes. Try it the next wash.

Read the directions on the wrapper.

**Surprise** is a pure, hard Soap.



### MEDICAL.

**JAMES AGAR & AGAR**—Physicians and Surgeons, successors to Dr. Tye, King Street West, Chatham, Ont. Dr. J. S. Agar, Dr. Mary Agar.

### LOGGERS.

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

**ALEX. GREGORY**, Sec'y, A. E. JEWETT, W. M.

### LEGAL.

**THOMAS SCULLARD**—Barrister and Solicitor, Victoria Block, Chatham, Ont.

**SMITH, HERBERT D.**—County Crown Attorney, Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Harrison Hall, Chatham, Ont.

**B. O'FLYNN**—Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Conveyancer, Notary Public, Office, King Street, opposite Mercantile Bank, Chatham, Ont.

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### STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

**HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.** Branches and agents at all principal points in Canada, U. S. and Great Britain. Drafts issued and notes discounted. Savings Bank Department deposits (which may be withdrawn without delay) received and interest allowed thereon at the highest current rates.

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**ESTABLISHED 1817.** Capital (all paid up), \$14,000,000. Reserves, \$10,000,000. Drafts bought and sold. Collections made on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits at current rates in Savings Bank Department, or on deposit receipts.

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### Coal and Wood

Order your COAL and WOOD from **J. GILBERT & CO.** We have the best to be got and at lowest market prices. Orders promptly delivered. Office and Yards Queen St., near G. T. R. Crossing. PHONE 119.

### BETTER CLOTHING

It is by making better clothing, not cheaper, that we are able to hold and increase our patronage. Why sink your personality in "ready-mades" when you can obtain clothes of character and individuality, made in good taste and style, at a slightly higher cost. Every garment we guarantee the best in material, pattern, cut, finish.

**T. H. TAYLOR CO.**

## LT.-GENERAL LINEVITCH

### CAREER OF THE SUCCESSOR TO KUROPATKIN IN MANCHURIA.

Has Been a Fighter Since His Twenty-First Year and He is Now Sixty-Six Years Old—Friend and Ally of Viceroy Alexieff—Wanted to Fight Japan in the Mountains but Kuropatkin Favored "Luring Them On."

LT.-Gen. Linevitch, who has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in Manchuria as successor to Gen. Kuropatkin, is sixty-six years old, has been a fighter since his twenty-first year and has seen service in every section of the Russian Empire from the Caucasus to Vladivostok. At the outbreak of the war with Japan he was Governor of Amur. He was a friend and ally of Viceroy Alexieff and before Kuropatkin's arrival in Manchuria had been in command of the Russian forces which were in the Province at that time. He took hold of the situation at Liaoyang, establish-



LT.-GENERAL LINEVITCH.

ed the military supply stations there, worked out the Yalu river campaign and was in general command until Kuropatkin relieved him. The latter changed all his plans for the defense of Liaoyang. Linevitch wanted to fight the Japanese in the mountains, but Kuropatkin believed in "luring them on." In the battle of the Sha Linevitch had Kuropatkin's army in jeopardy, and success for the Japanese was won on one occasion. He was reinforced from Gen. Nodzu's centre army. It was Linevitch who kept Kuropatkin out of Pushan for two days, and it was the left of his army, with Rensamp's cavalry, that forestalled Kuropatkin's rush further east. This, if carried out, would have cut off the Russian retreat.

Linevitch as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces is now fighting more who fought under him in 1900. He led the 22,000 allies in the march for the relief of Pekin, and in his command as the senior officer of the allied forces were 12,000 Japanese under General Yamaguchi and Fukushima. In the Russo-Turkish war Kuropatkin and Linevitch quarreled bitterly, being of equal rank. When Kuropatkin became the head of the Transbaikalian army Linevitch was one of his division commanders, and the quarrel was renewed. Linevitch challenged Kuropatkin, who refused to fight a duel on the ground that it would not be proper for him to take the field with an officer of inferior rank.

### MARCONI'S CHOICE.

Young Irish Girl Who Won the Inventor's Affection.

Rumor has it that Signor Guglielmo Marconi affianced to at least half a dozen different young women since his discovery in wireless telegraphy first made him famous. But it remained for the Transbaikalian army Linevitch was one of his division commanders, and the quarrel was renewed. Linevitch challenged Kuropatkin, who refused to fight a duel on the ground that it would not be proper for him to take the field with an officer of inferior rank.

Signor Marconi's father was born in Italy, but his mother was of Irish nationality, so his choice of a bride from the land of Erin is appropriate. She is



**GIRL WHO CAPTURED MARCONI'S HEART.** vivacious and witty. She is the daughter of the fifteenth Baron Inchiquin and is one of eight sisters. She can trace her descent from the famous Irish monarch, Brian Boru, who was King of the Emerald Isle from 1014 to 1014 and was slain at the head of his army at the battle of Clontarf. His grandson Turlogh, King of Munster, had four sons, the third of whom was the progenitor of the Barons Inchiquin.

### Milk Powder.

A process has recently been patented in this country for the manufacture of milk powder, which consists of mixing with milk a sufficient quantity of milk salts to render the albumen soluble, such as 1 per cent. of nitrate of calcium and phosphate of potassium. The milk is then evaporated and non-crystalline sugar is added in a proportion of about 1 to 2 per cent. of the weight of the milk in order to prevent decomposition.

## THE HALIFAX DOCKYARDS.

Their History as Set Forth Authoritatively by the Dominion Statistician, Mr. Geo. Johnson.

Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, recently contributed an article to The Halifax Herald, in which the history of the Halifax docks is authoritatively set forth. The beginning of the story takes us back to the days when the English and French struggled for the mastery of the New World. The Halifax dockyards and fortifications were begun in 1788, in order to furnish a base from which Wolfe might operate against Louisbourg. This powerful French fortress had been built at great cost, as part of the plan which designed to keep the English colonists hemmed in New England. Other forts, each built in the same huge shackles which France hoped to place on the English, were at New Orleans on the Ohio River, at Niagara, and at Quebec. For years it appeared that the English would hold, at last it was snatched, after years of desperate struggling, and in the result which has had its effect on each one of us Halifax and its dockyards played no inconspicuous part.

### Pitt Renews Struggle.

The years 1775-6-7 were disastrous ones for British arms in America, but in 1778 there was a renewal of the struggle under more hopeful circumstances. Pitt was again in command of England's political destinies, and he planned an attack on Quebec and Louisbourg. A large fleet was to assemble at Halifax, and this made a swampy ground was selected. Since 1748 the settlers had been dumping into it the rocks and superfluous earth from their five-acre clearings, and in 1758 it seemed to the naval authorities that they could turn the dumping place into a dockyard with great advantage. Accordingly Col. Charles Laurence, the Governor of the Province, deeded to Admiral Lord Colville, commander of the fleet, and two trustees, the old swamp and the hill to the north.

### Construction of the Dock.

Some of London's army, writes Mr. Johnson, waiting in Halifax since the previous year, were put to work, and by the middle of May Boscawen's fleet from England anchored off the just begun dock. The short stay of Boscawen's men giving a hand during the fortnight they had to wait for Gen. Amherst, the works made brave progress, and the dockyards were increased in size. The short stay of Boscawen's men giving a hand during the fortnight they had to wait for Gen. Amherst, the works made brave progress, and the dockyards were increased in size.

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### After Louisbourg Had Fallen.

Mr. Johnson also notes that at the inauguration of the dockyards were Fraser's Highlanders, one of the first Highland regiments in the British Army. For some years previous to the time that Scotchmen began to serve in the English army.

After the successful siege of Louisbourg, the fleet and army returned to Halifax, where some time was spent to refit. The little town became a camp for the troops and was hard put to it to provide three meals a day for the forces. The dockyards were piled up with stores and private property. The property removed from Louisbourg, and in every available corner the men were bivouacking. The next year Halifax was the rendezvous for the army and navy of the British Empire. The dockyard, now fairly furnished with masts and other needed buildings, filled an important place in most important and far-reaching movements.

### The Great Explosion.

Coming down to later years, Mr. Johnson notes as the most sensational incident in the dockyards' modern history the terrible explosion which wrecked the powder magazine. This occurred while the American Civil War was in progress, and was caused presumably by blockade runners, who, while attempting to rob the stores, accidentally dropped a match in some powder.

### Ryerson, the Pioneer.

In the School Review for last month, issued by the University of Toronto, there is an article on the Educational Museum of Paris, in which the following statement occurs: "In the City of Toronto, more than half a century ago, there was established the first educational museum in history, while it is nearly thirty years since progressive little Japan added this feature to her system of education; and even the South American countries have now been represented for several years by museums at Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres. Until recently the only attempt in the United States was made at Washington, in 1868, and was soon abandoned for want of support from Congress or any other source. Although a special appeal has been made by the Commissioner of Education, the museum has not been revived." It is worthy of note that this museum was organized under the auspices of Dr. Egerton Ryerson.

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For Liquezone, Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights to Liquezone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights for any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

### Kills Inside Germs.

Liquezone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus, and 14 days time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vivifying, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

### These are the known germ diseases.

All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquezone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

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