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a well equipped outfit for

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Electric Light Plant

LAMBERS.

Of Headache Powders

A bulletin issued by the inland revenue department on "headache powders" calls public attention to the fact that "there can be no doubt that harm is done by the indiscriminate use of headache powders."

Nearly all of the 171 samples analysed contained acetanilide, or phenacetin, and are so marked under the regulations in regard to the patent medicine act. The amount of acetanilide present in most

powders exceeds three grains, which is the limit of dosage prescribed by the British pharmacopoeia. "No doubt," says the bulletin, "serious results would more frequently follow their use were it not that they contain other drugs, usually caffeine, which act as stimulants of the heart. A little reflection should convince the consumer of these powders that he is taking great liberties with his health and life."

A Household Medicine.—They that are acquainted with the sterling properties of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the treatment of many ailments would not be without it in the house. It is truly a household medicine and as it is effective in dealing with many ordinary complaints it is cheaper than a doctor. So, keep it at hand, as the call for it may come most unexpectedly.

HOW SCOTSMEN MARRY

CURIOUS LAWS AND CUSTOMS IN THE LAND OF CAKES.

The Old Greta Green Weddings, Which Consisted of a Mere Declaration Before the Village Blacksmith, Have Passed and the Scottish Laws Governing Matrimony Are Highly Intricate.

If you ask anyone, layman or lawyer, outside of Scotland to give you a correct definition of the marriage laws of Scotland, there is the ten-to-one chance that he will be unable to do so. People have been heard to gravely declare that if a person, even in jest, introduced a lady as his wife to somebody else in Scotland, they were thereby tied together in matrimonial bonds. Others who do not "joke with difficulty" have been heard to state their belief that many Scots do not know whether they are married or single! Such matrimonial travesties may have had some semblance of reality in the romantic days of Greta Green, when runaway couples were united in wedlock by the village blacksmith, but in these days a higher standard is placed upon the ceremony of marriage, both by the civil law and the law of the church.

Only the other day an important point arising out of evidence given by a Scottish minister at a bigamy trial in London was settled by the Registrar-General for Scotland, who has laid it down that "witnesses are essential" to the due observance of a Scottish marriage. The essence of the Scots' law is that marriage is essentially a civil contract. Thus, if two parties in the presence of witnesses solemnly and deliberately say to each other, "You are my wife," "You are my husband," they are as indissolubly married as if the whole ceremony of banns, clergyman, and marriage lines had been gone through. No need, therefore, for anxiety on the marriage day about mistakes in these formalities; the want of any or all of them does not in the least impair the validity of the marriage. Or again, if a man and a woman write, say, on the fly-leaf of a Bible the words, "I take you, A, for my wife," and "I take you, B, for my husband," respectively, and add their signatures, both intending to marry, they are as firmly knit as if they had been wedded by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Such are the unromantic facts of a Scottish marriage.

The propriety of allowing marriages to be effected in this simple way without the safeguard of any religious ceremony has often been questioned, but the fact remains that the Legislature allows it and that "it is suited," as one authority has said "to the Scottish national character and circumstances." It cannot be said, however, that such marriages are regarded with favor either by the law or by public opinion.

Another interesting point cropped up the other day when a minister refused to marry any couple whose names had been published on the registrar's board instead of having been proclaimed in the parish church. He did not object to the registrar's certificate on the ground that proclamation in the church was a guarantee of greater publicity, but simply that it was a prerogative of the minister that he was not obliged to marry parties unless after proclamation of banns. In older days the fees charged by church officials or kirk session for proclamations of banns were very heavy. An ordinary charge was \$5 to \$7.50, but sometimes it rose as high as \$10. After the Marriage Notice Act of 1878 came into operation (for the express purpose of encouraging regular marriages), the church had to set its house in order, and in 1880 an act was passed by the General Assembly, in which it was decreed that the fee for proclamation of banns and certificates should in no case exceed 60 cents. When originally instituted, proclamation of banns was made on three successive Sundays preceding the marriage, but it is now sufficient if proclamation is made on one Sunday "for the first, second, and third times."

Dissenters of strong opinions like to show their independence by patronizing the registrar rather than the Clerk of the Kirk-Session, but the women still have the preference to be "cried in the kirk." The marriage "lines" are issued by the session clerk or the registrar, as the case may be, and the minister of any church can carry through all the formalities of the marriage at the bride's home or in a hotel. A small party of relatives, or a large assembly, is gathered, according to the accommodation of the house and the means at disposal. The more fashionable have their weddings about noon or two o'clock. But a great number of marriages take place in the evenings about seven or eight o'clock. Among the working classes Friday evening is the popular time, and in Glasgow and the other great towns the last Friday of the year sees as many weddings as any ordinary month. In recent years in Scotland marriages in church have become quite common among the "better class" people, but it is not often that a couple belonging to the artisan population are wedded in church.

As is the case in England, civil marriages are greatly on the increase

in Scotland. They provide a lucrative business for a certain class of solicitors in large towns.

Two Points of View.

Cook (aghast)—Och, mum, I've spilt a taycup o' milk over the front of me besht dress, an' I'm thinkin' I'm afther spillin' it intirely. Mistress—Oh, Mary, how could you! Was it all we had?

Moral.

Every day a new cure for something is announced, but also one or more new diseases are found. The moral is to stay in the fresh air, eat plain food and quit worrying.

As Values Are Judged.

"Great Scott, woman! Are you trying to ruin me?" "Why, Henry! You don't even know what I paid for the gown." "I know that any gown that looks as bad as that one costs more than I can afford to pay."—Life.

Quite Correct.

A philosopher says, "A man worships what he cannot understand." If he is referring to women he is correct.—New Orleans Picayune.

Chance generally favors the prudent.—Joubert.

SHILOH quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

LIGHTNING CURES.

Many Strange Recoveries Credited to Much Feared Bolt.

There is an old saying to the effect that "faith will either kill or cure," and it would seem to apply to lightning also. Certainly it is a remedy which nobody could be persuaded to try voluntarily, but there are many cases on record where permanent benefit has been derived from being struck by lightning—that is, subjected to Nature's own electrical treatment.

A telegraph employe in Germany who was manipulating his instruments during a severe thunderstorm was seen to fall at the very instant that a lightning flash of intense vividness occurred. At first he was thought to have been killed instantly, but it was afterwards found that he was still alive, although he was both senseless and paralyzed. In this state he remained about twenty-four hours, and then recovered completely. Strangely enough, prior to the lightning stroke he was in very indifferent health, but since that apparent catastrophe his health has been more robust than ever before in his life.

A similar case took place on the island of Martinique, where thunderstorms are both frequent and severe. A well-known French resident was struck by lightning and picked up for dead. He was not dead, however, but only paralyzed, and was treated with massage and artificial respiration. In a few hours he recovered, and from having been a man of very weakly health, poor appetite, and suffering from "general debility," as the pill advertisements say, he became henceforth "as fit as a fiddle," losing all his old-time invalidism.

Some time ago a deaf man was standing near a tree with a companion during a thunderstorm, when the tree was struck by lightning and shattered, the two men being thrown to the ground in a dazed condition. They probably owed their lives to the fact that they were not in actual contact with the tree, and both experienced the secondary force of the electrical discharge. The deaf man's companion was the first to find his voice, and the hitherto deaf man was amazed to find that he could hear him. The lightning had worked a sort of minor miracle and unstopped the deaf man's ears.

More than one case has occurred of a lightning flash causing a dumb man to speak. These have always been cases where some peculiar nervous affection has been the cause of dumbness. After a serious illness, for instance, a woman found herself unable to use her tongue in speech, and she so remained for many years, making her wants known by writing them upon a slate which was kept beside her for the purpose. She was dreadfully frightened of thunderstorms, and used to retire to the coal-cellar when they occurred. Needless to say, the lightning followed her there, and on one occasion, when lightning and thunder were simultaneous, she was so frightened with the flash and the tremendous crash which followed it that she ran screaming up the cellar steps as voluble with her tongue as ever she was in her life. She had found her speech again.

Worms are encouraged by morbid conditions of the stomach and bowels, and so subsist. Miller's Worm Powders will after these conditions almost immediately and will sweep the worms away. No destructive parasite can live in contact with this medicine, which is not only a worm destroyer, but a health-giving medicine most beneficial to the young constitution, and as such it has no superior. n

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS advertisement with image of a man and text: 'A year ago he couldn't eat... Today he can eat three square meals...'

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