

THE WABASH RAILROAD CO.
GOING WEST EAST BOUND
 No. 1. 6:45 a.m. No. 2. 12:23 p.m.
 8-1.07 p.m. 4-11.19 p.m.
 12-1.25 p.m. 6-1.32 a.m.
 9-1.13 a.m. 8-2.49 p.m.
 J. A. RICHARDSON,
 Dist. Pass. Agt., Toronto and St. Thomas.
 J. C. PRITCHARD,
 Station Agent,
 Chatham.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
 Corrected Aug. 1st, 1905.
GOING EAST GOING WEST
 7 a.m. daily, ex. Sunday 1.03 a.m.
 8:23 a.m. Express. 1.11 a.m.
 8:32 p.m. 8:50 p.m.
 This train runs daily except Sunday.
 Starts from here and remains over night.

GRAND TRUNK
 Taken effect Sunday, May 14, 1905.
WEST.
 8:30 a.m. for Windsor, Detroit and intermediate stations except Sunday.
 12:45 p.m. for Windsor and Detroit.
 4:18 p.m. for Windsor and Detroit.
 9:19 p.m. for Detroit, Chicago and west.
 International Limited 9:08 p.m. daily.
EAST.
 8:37 a.m. for London, Hamilton, Toronto, Buffalo.
 12:00 p.m. for London, Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo and New York.
 6:13 p.m. for London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and East.
 9:00 p.m. for London and intermediate stations.
 Daily except Sunday: *Daily.

PERE MARQUETTE R.R.
SUFFALO DIVISION
 EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1905.
 Leave Chatham Express Express
 for Buffalo 6:55 a.m. 3:25 p.m.
 for Buffalo 7:55 a.m. 4:55 p.m.
 Arrive at Chatham:
 From Buffalo 9:55 a.m. 6:45 p.m.
 St. Thomas 7:55 a.m. 4:55 p.m.
 Sarnia 7:55 a.m. 4:55 p.m.
SUMMER SERVICE—CHATHAM AND ROND HAU
 Commencing June 26, following service will be in effect—Leave Chatham 5:45 a.m. 9:45 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 4:05 p.m. Arrive from Rond Hau 7:30 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 3:25 p.m., 6:25 p.m. Band concert every day at 12:15. Special train leaves Chatham 7:30 p.m., commencing June 26, except Friday July 7th.
 Central Standard Time—one hour slower than city time.
 E. BRITTON, D.P.A., London.
 A.W. YOUNG, H. F. MOELLER, G.P.A., Agent, Chatham, Detroit.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Farm Laborers' Excursion!
 Manitoba and Assiniboia.
 \$12.00 Going. \$18.00 Returning.
GOING DATES.
 Aug. 29, 1905. Stations south of, but not including main line Toronto to Sarnia (including Toronto).
 Sept. 2, 1905. Main line Toronto to Sarnia and stations north (except north of Cardwell Junction and Toronto on North Bay Section).
 Sept. 4, 1905. From all points Toronto and east to and including Sarnia, Lake and Kingston and north of Toronto and Cardwell Junction on North Bay and Midland Divisions.
 For pamphlet giving full particulars apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or write to:
 C. B. POSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto, Ont.
 W. H. HARPER, Agent, Chatham, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Canadian National Exhibition,
 Toronto, August 28
 to Sept. 9.

\$5.30 from Chatham, going
 Aug. 28th to Sept. 9th.
\$3.80 going Aug. 29th, to Sept. 4th.
 All tickets valid returning until Sept. 12th, 1905.

Farm Laborers' Excursion
\$12.00.
 To points in Manitoba and Assiniboia, good going from Chatham Aug. 20th.
 For tickets and full information call on J. C. PRITCHARD, Depot Agent, W. E. RISPIN, City Agent, 115 King Street, Chatham; J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

OVER THE WABASH
 TO
 The Great Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon,
 June 1st to Oct. 15th, 1905.

Round trip tickets are now on sale until September 30th, good for ninety days from date of sale, with stop-over privileges going and returning, via all direct lines. Rates from Chatham \$65.25, going or returning through Canada \$76.25. This will give the public to visit the Pacific Coast at a very low rate. The Great Wabash is acknowledged by travelers to be the shortest, best and quickest route to all Pacific Coast Ports. Berths reserved and all other information cheerfully furnished. Full particulars from any Wabash Agent or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, northeast corner King and Yonge Sts., Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.
 W. E. RISPIN, C. P. A., Chatham
 J. C. PRITCHARD, Depot Agent.

STOP TAKING DRUGS
 All diseases successfully treated by Osteopathy, Chiropractic and Psycho-Therapy. Particular attention given to nervous and mental troubles with both men and women. Consultation free.
 E. C. WELSH, D.S.T.,
 1611 Yonge Street, West, CHATHAM, ONT.

CANADA FIRST.

To Home and Country shouts we raise!
 For Home and Land to Heaven we cry!
 In Home and Country let us live—
 For Home and Land we stand to die!

This Land us bred; these Hills are ours;
 These Mighty Floods that seaward roll—
 We know no masters but ourselves—
 We know no bounds this side the pole!

God gave to us these Reaching Woods;
 The Spreading Lakes we sail upon;
 We hold them for our children's right—
 And who is he intrudes thereon?

And we shall till the Rolling Plains
 That reach into the setting sun;
 'Tis our Dominion to extend
 To coasts that lave the Great Ocean.

To Home and Country shouts we raise!
 For Home and Land to Heaven we cry!
 In Home and Country let us live—
 For Home and Land we stand to die!
 —The Khan's Canticles.

RIFLE SHOTS AT BISLEY.

Men Who Are Shooting and What They Are Shooting For.

For the forty-sixth time the National Rifle Association is holding its annual meeting. Bisley is the camping place of the riflemen of many countries. On the 10th July they entered on the competitions. The meeting is again international in character by the inclusion of marksmen from the United States and several from the continent.

The Imperial contingents include New Zealand, under the captaincy of Major Hughes; Southern Rhodesia, under Capt. Hope Carson; Canada, under Lieut.-Col. Hosslein; Transvaal, under Lieut.-Col. Collard; and India, under Capt. Ferguson-Davie. The King's silver medalist of last year, The New Zealanders and some of the Indians are already practising at Bisley, and the competition for the Knapton Cup, for which Empire teams compete, will be a specially keen one this year.

Col. Horace Ricardo, of the Guards, will be camp commandant, and the working parties and markers were furnished from the Eastern Command, chiefly by the Buffs.

The number of entries reaches about 45,000; 2,000 targets are used, and provision was made for the expenditure of half a million rounds of ammunition. The new short rifle was introduced for the first time into the competitions, but only by those whose corps are equipped solely with the new arm. In any case there will be some comparisons provided in the relative shooting values of the present and the new rifle, and as these results will be made by individuals shooting for their own credit in serious competition, the figures will be very interesting. Most of the members of the Small Arms Committee will be on the ground.

The new competitions include "The Standard" Cup, the Bisley, Conan Doyle, Straker, Stokedown, and the sub-target gun contests. The features of these new events are as under:—
 "Standard" Cup—Civilian rifle club teams, service rifle, vanishing target.
 Bisley—Members of rifle clubs.
 Conan Doyle—Members of rifle clubs.

Stokedown—All-comers, 1,000 yards. Straker—Advancing revolver target. Sub-target Gun—Special firing. An important alteration will be the declaration of a champion of the meeting, apart from the King's Prize. Through the instrumentality of Mr. A. P. Humphrey, of the Small Arms Committee, there will this year be an all-ranges aggregate, which will embrace short and long range aggregates and that for rapid firing.

To win this championship the successful marksman must in the various events prove his skill at 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 and 1,000 yards, and at disappearing targets and the running man. This will be a very severe test, in which the marksman who shoots well under all conditions of firing will come to the top.

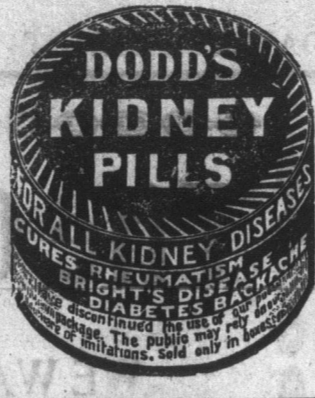
For the King's Prize competitors have entered from India, South Africa, North America, British Isles, Channel Isles, Uganda, Australia, New Zealand, and the West Indies.

Canada's Lobster Crop.

The lobster season in most of the fishing districts of the Maritime Provinces ended on Monday, 10th July. Reports from all districts are not yet available but along the north shore of Nova Scotia lobsters were very plentiful and most of the packers had secured the full output of their factories long before the legal period elapsed. It is expected that the catch in all the Gulf factories will be the largest in recent years. In P. E. I., the catch this season will be about an average one, last year it was above the average. This season, owing to bad weather, the fishermen were late in starting. The rather unusual fact of lobsters starting to shed their shells this month instead of in June as in previous years operated to the advantage of the fishermen. The price this season is about one dollar a case less than in 1904. The total catch is estimated at about \$9,000, valued at \$650,000. The hatchery has handled a considerable quantity of eggs and this policy of the Government of restocking the waters is meeting with hearty approval from packers and fishermen.

Bass at Long Point.

The Ontario Government is carrying on experiments at Long Point Bay, South Norfolk, to secure parent bass for restocking purposes. Mr. A. C. Pratt, M. P. P. for South Norfolk, had a conference with the Premier the other day about the matter, and stated that the experiments were proving successful. A special kind of bait is used, which prevents any injury to the bass which prevents any injury to the bass which prevents any injury to the bass. The Government will likely commence fishing operations on a large scale, as numerous waters, formerly famous for bass fishing, are becoming depleted.



FAMOUS TREATIES.

Paris Has Had Six of Them. All Important. Named After It.

If Russians and Japanese really negotiate their peace agreement at Washington the treaty will be known as the "treaty of Washington." Among the most important of the world's treaties are the following: The treaty of Westphalia (1648), which ended the Thirty Years' war. The peace of the Pyrenees (1659) definitely marked the fall of Spain from its position as the leader of Europe. A historian says: "When Spain signed with France the peace of the Pyrenees she signed away with it the last remnant of the supremacy she had exercised in Europe. France, the victor, took the place of Spain in the councils of the continent." By the peace of Augsburg (1555) religious freedom was assured to Germany, and the war between Protestants and Catholics came to an end. The treaty of Utrecht in 1713 terminated the war of the Spanish succession.

A number of the most important treaties in modern history are known as the treaties of Paris. They are six in number and bear the dates of 1763, 1783, 1814, 1815, 1866 and 1898. The first of the series marked the end of the Seven Years' war. Among other things it provided for the cession to Great Britain of Canada and the region east of the Mississippi river. The treaty of Paris, Sept. 3, 1783, between Great Britain and the United States, marked the close of the American Revolution and recognized the independence of the colonies. The aggressions of France under Napoleon found their conclusion in the treaties of Paris of 1814 and 1815, by the second of which France was compelled to pay an indemnity to the allies amounting in all to near \$300,000,000.

In 1856 a treaty of Paris was concluded among the powers at the close of the Crimean war. It provided that the Black sea should be neutralized and that it should be thrown open to the merchant marine of every nation. The treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898, terminated the Spanish-American war. Spain relinquished her sovereignty in Cuba and ceded Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines to the United States. For the Philippines it received \$20,000,000. Other important treaties were that of Berlin, settling the eastern question (1878), and Frankfort-on-the-Main (May 10, 1871), securing peace between France and Germany.

Latin was formerly the language used in treaties. But treaties to which several European powers are parties are now generally drawn up in French, the use of which became common in the time of Louis XIV., but the final act of the congress of Vienna (1815) contains a protest against the use of this language being obligatory. A great European treaty usually begins, "In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity," or if the sultan of Turkey is a party, "In the name of Almighty God."—Chicago News.

High aims form high characters, and great objects bring out great minds.

He Will Cure You First Then You Pay Him

The physician, who has not sufficient confidence in his own ability to cure his patients, first receives his pay after the patient is cured.



There is no guesswork, no experiment about those, who are in search of a cure for their ailments. Dr. Goldberger's success in curing incurable cases, is equivalent to a cure, because he has given them his health back. There is no money to be made out of a cure, but a cure is worth more than money. Dr. Goldberger is the first specialist in the United States or Canada, who has had sufficient confidence in his ability to say to the afflicted that no dollar need be paid until cured. He is a known expert in his chosen specialty, and offers you the best, and only the best treatment. When your life or your health is at stake, inferior treatment (which leaves after-effects worse than the disease itself) is dear at any price. Dr. Goldberger has 14 diplomas and certificates from the various colleges and state boards of medical examiners, which should be sufficient guarantee as to his standing and ability. It makes no difference whether you are cured or not, you are entitled to get the doctor's opinion of your case free of charge. He wants to hear from patients who have been unable to get cured, as he guarantees a positive cure for all chronic, nervous, blood and skin diseases, which he accepts for treatment. He not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney troubles, blood poisoning, physical and nervous debility, lack of vitality, stomach trouble, etc. All medicines for patients are prepared in his own laboratory to meet the requirements of each individual case. He will send a booklet on the subject, which contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. All medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont. duty and transportation prepaid. Address: Dr. S. Goldberger, 511 Woodward St., Suite 511 Detroit, Michigan.

INTO A "DEATH TRAP."

Miraculous Escape of One of the Members of the Transvaal Bisley Team and His Big Climb.

It is doubtful if any of the competitors at Bisley in 1905 has experienced an adventure more gruesome or perilous than one that befell Mr. Menzies, one of the members of the Transvaal team.

As most people know who live or have lived in or about Johannesburg, there is a disquietingly large number of deathtraps on "the fields" in the shape of abandoned mine shafts, which have been left without cover and without being filled off.

"I was walking from the mine to my home," said Mr. Menzies, in telling the story, "about 8.30 on a dark evening, I thought I was keeping to the road, but I must have turned aside a few feet. I was going along briskly enough, when I lost my footing. I felt a fearful blow, and then another. I had fallen down a disused shaft, 70 feet, as I afterwards measured. Then came a second incline, 30 feet more; then a third section, this time vertical, 20 feet more. Finally, I found myself a couple of pieces of wattle staking, laid across the last section of the shaft.

"About 100 feet below this again was the bottom part of the workings, full of water. Had I fallen to either side instead of in the middle on to the timbers, I must, of course, have fallen into the water and been drowned. "As far as I thought at all, I wondered what had happened, and what would happen next. When I came to myself a little, I put my hand to my head, where there was an overwhelming pain, and my hand became sticky, whence I concluded that I had struck my head again the side in falling, and was bleeding.

"Thirty-Eight Hours' Agony. "For a long time I remained there, clinging desperately to the staking, and not knowing whether I should become so weak and giddy as to fall again to my death. I had no matches, and, of course, was in total darkness; but I felt my way to the side timbers and to some piping, and by these I managed that night to climb up to where the second section of the shaft began, 20 feet above.

"How I got through the next day I have scarcely a notion. I know I clung there, and listened desperately for any sound which might hint of coming help; but as the hours passed and nobody came I had to recognize that nobody was likely to come near me, and that unless I could save myself there, was no prospect of my being saved. "Several times I heard people pass within a short distance of the mine, and then I cried out as loud as I could; but I got no reply. Once I felt sure I heard my little daughter calling to me, and I called back with all my might, but nobody came. I found out afterwards that my little girl had been there, but though I had heard her, she could not hear me. I suppose my voice was weak, and that the sound, when it reached the surface, was dissipated in the upper air, and so could not be made out.

"Early the next morning—the second morning of my imprisonment—partly by 'shinning' up pieces of timbering, partly by 'clawing' and digging into the sides with my hands—for I had not even a knife with me—I managed to clamber to the top. It was 10.30—thirty-eight hours from the time when I had fallen. "I shall not forget my first look at the upper world again. I was, of course, shaken all to pieces, and when I got home I felt more dead than alive."

The Transvaal Team.

The Transvaal team is the first which that State has sent to England since it became a British colony. The party consists of more than twenty men, all of whom have been competitors in South African matches and practices. Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple is the captain, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Collard, the adjutant, and Capt. J. Doll the vice-captain. Every member of the team served in the South African war.

The Transvaal Volunteers number 5,000 in all, and are granted £1,000 yearly by their Government for the encouragement of rifle-shooting. To this amount, for the purpose of enabling representatives to compete on occasions like the present, between £1,500 and £2,000 is added annually by the mining houses and merchants of Johannesburg. The force possesses at Booyesen—a range which is claimed to be second to none in the colonies. It has seventy targets similar to those in use at Bisley, and it is fully equipped with all the latest improvements in other respects. Six of the members of the team are engaged in the Rand mining industry.

Interrupted Business.

"Miss Florry," said the traveler, leaning over the counter in the village shop, where his samples were spread out for display, and speaking to the fair girl behind it in low, eager, passionate tones, "now that old Hunk has gone to the front to wait on a customer, I may tell you how I have looked forward for the last thirty days to the time when I should have the happiness of seeing you again and hearing from your own dear lips that you have not forgotten me, may I not? While I have been on my dreary rounds from town to town or passing the leaden hours in waiting for trains at little railway stations, the thought of your lovely face has thrilled me to the heart's core. You have been to me the beacon light of hope, the inspiration of every—Striped goods like these, Miss Baxter, are worth 21 shillings a dozen. I can't make them a penny less, he said, in a hard, business-like tone.

Old Hunk had returned to the back part of the shop—London Fun.

King Alfred's Grave.

The thousandth anniversary of the death of Alfred the Great was solemnly commemorated by the erection in 1901 at Winchester of a statue of the Anglo-Saxon monarch. The Winchester committee has now sent out broadcast an appeal for aid in preserving the remains of Hyde Abbey, where the King, his wife and son are buried. The abbey was destroyed in Henry VIII's time, but a gateway and some of the walls remain, and it is proposed to remove from the site the accumulation of centuries and carefully uncover the foundations so as to prevent further desecration and neglect of a spot unique in English history.

CRAMPS CURED.

I was troubled with Cramps for a long time, and had several doctors attend me, but their medicine did not seem to do me any good. I got three bottles of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and it cured me. It is the only medicine I can recommend. I would not be without it in my house. A. DEMERCHANT, Bath, Ont.

WEAK BOWELS CURED.

After a severe attack of Typhoid Fever my bowels were left in a very weak condition, and I could get nothing to do me any good until I commenced taking Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I take a great deal of pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers from bowel complaint. Mrs. JNO. M. STEWART, Little Current, Ont.

SUMMER COMPLAINT CURED.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Last summer I had a severe attack of Summer Complaint, and one bottle cured me. Miss G. LE BROSSE, North Bay, Ont.

DYSENTERY CURED.

I was very bad with Dysentery and used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and it completely cured me. We keep it constantly on hand, and could not get along without it. It has saved us lots of doctor bills. E. M. ADAMS, Stanbridge East, Ont.



Refuse Substitutes.—Price 35c.—They're Dangerous.

DIARRHOEA AND CRAMPS.

I take pleasure in telling you what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for me. I was taken with Diarrhoea and severe Cramps in the Stomach. I secured a bottle of your medicine and had only taken a few doses when my trouble disappeared. In the future I will always keep it in the house ready for use. Mrs. M. JACKSON, Normandale, Ont.

BABIES TEETHING.

Ever since my mother first knew of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it has always been kept in the house. She says that it always acts like magic, and especially when given to teething babies. ESTELLA IRWIN, Delta, Ont.

A Dark Dungeon.

About the middle of February, 1862, while in winter quarters, General Naglee of Pennsylvania, who was a strict disciplinarian, was in command of the First brigade, of which the Second New Hampshire was a part. He thought the guardhouse of the Second regiment too comfortable quarters for prisoners and ordered Colonel Marston, who later won fame as a soldier, lawyer and statesman, to build a dungeon without so much as a crack or opening anywhere, so that it should be perfectly dark. The dungeon was built with four solid walls, and one day General Naglee came over to inspect it. He was accompanied by Colonel Marston. "Where is the entrance," said the general, "and how do you get anybody into it?" "Oh," said Colonel Marston, "that is not my lookout. I simply obeyed your orders."

Yes, she married the poet because she thought by so doing she would get into print. And did she? Sure. She furnished the theme for some great poem, I presume. No, she got into a print dress and has never been able to get her any thing else.

It is the things that we want the least that we cry the least for.

Adventures of a Bank.
 A lady passing down the Rue Richelieu had the misfortune to lose a pocketbook containing, among other valuables, a 1,000 franc note. The pocketbook was picked up by a chair member named Renaud, who lives at Montreux. He placed it very carefully in his pocket and proceeded home. It is not often that a chair member has occasion to change a note for that amount, and Renaud, recognizing the impossibility of turning it into gold without detection, agreed with a friend to do the business for the consideration of 100 francs. This friend, Lucien Mathern, also a chair member, was in his turn filled with apprehension. The difficulty was solved with the aid of a horticulturist named Simonnet, who kindly consented to buy himself a horse for 300 francs and return the change. Renaud was thus richer by 600 francs. All might then have gone well if, two days later, it had not been discovered that the horse had been stolen from a dealer at Meaux. This led to the arrest of the trio, and later in the day the police put their hands on the horse thieves.—Paris Messenger.

An old dress, like a kind friend, sometimes does a woman a good turn.



IVES' Metal Beds Are Artistic.

To produce an artistic brass bed requires an equipment for that work such as only can be found in an establishment like the H. R. Ives Co., Limited. Ives' Art Metal Works produce this class of goods in competition with the best makers in the world. All the principal banks, hotels, public and office buildings in Canada have been fitted with Ives' art metal goods. The skill which produces beautiful designs in Hotel, Bank and other fittings is applied to the designs of Ives' Metal Beds and that is why they have a beauty and dignity of style peculiarly their own.

Ask your dealer to show you an Ives' Metal Bed.

The H. R. Ives Co., Limited,
 MONTREAL.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ADVERTISE