

WABASH WESTERN EXCURSION!

On September 22, 23 and 24 the Wabash will sell Round Trip Tickets at Single First-Class Fare, good to return any time before Oct. 10th, 1904, from all stations to Detroit, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati, Bay City, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Dayton and Indianapolis.

All tickets to read via the Wabash, the short and true route to the above points.

For further particulars, address any Wabash Agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, N. E. Corner King and Yonge Sts., Toronto.

W. E. RISPIN, C. P. A., Chatham, J. C. PRITCHARD, Depot Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

\$53.00 Chatham to TORONTO
AND RETURN
AUG. 29 TO SEPT. 9
except as below

\$3.80 Chatham to Toronto and return Sept. 5 for Canadian National Exhibition.

See exhibit of products of Manitoba and Northwest in Can. Pac. Exhibit Hall, near Grand Stand.

Tickets and full particulars from Canadian Pacific Agents, A. H. NOTMAN, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent, Toronto.

W. H. HARPER, City Ticket Agent

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

\$5.30 to Toronto and Return

Good going until Sept. 9th, all tickets valid returning until Sept. 13th.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON.

\$1.95 Round Trip, good going Sept. 10th to 16th inclusive.

\$1.55 good going Sept. 13th and 15th, all tickets valid returning until Sept. 19th.

Special train will leave Chatham at 8 a.m., Sept. 14 and 15th, returning leave London at 3:30 p.m., Sept. 13, 14, 15.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

\$15.00 round trip, with stop-over privileges at Chicago, Detroit and intermediate Canadian stations.

For tickets, illustrated literature and full information, call at city office, 115 King street, Chatham, or at depot ticket office.

W. E. RISPIN, Agent, Chatham, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Corrected July 3rd, 1904.

GOING EAST

*2:55 a.m. Express.....1:03 a.m.
*8:55 a.m.....1:11 a.m.
*3:32 p.m.....*9:42 p.m.
*Daily except Sunday

PERE MARQUETTE R.R.

EFFECTIVE MARCH 1st 1904.

Leave Chatham.....
Ridgeway.....
Dutton.....
St. Thomas.....
London.....
Leamington.....
Kingsville.....
Dresden.....
Wallaceburg.....
Barns.....

Arrive at Chatham—From Blenheim, Ridgeway, Rodney, West Lorne, Dutton, St. Thomas, London, 8:10 a.m.; From Leamington, Kingsville, Wallaceburg, 10:50 a.m.; From Dresden, Wallaceburg, 8:10 a.m.; 6:10 p.m.

Leave Chatham—From Blenheim, Ridgeway, Rodney, West Lorne, Dutton, St. Thomas, London, 8:10 a.m.; From Leamington, Kingsville, Wallaceburg, 10:50 a.m.; From Dresden, Wallaceburg, 8:10 a.m.; 6:10 p.m.

Also one way trip leaving Thursday morning at 9:30

Will also make round trips from Detroit to Chatham

Every Friday and Saturday

Leaving Detroit, foot of Randolph St., at 8:30 p.m., Detroit time, or 9 a.m., Chatham time, returning will leave Chatham at 3:30 p.m., Detroit time, or 4 p.m., Chatham time, arriving in Detroit about 3:30 p.m.

FARES:

ROUND TRIP.....60c
SINGLE TRIP.....30c

Agents—Stringer & Co., Chatham; Odette & Wherry, Windsor; John Stevenson, Detroit.

JOHN ROURKE, Captain
WM. CORNISH, Purser

Immediately after the battle of the Alma on Sept. 20, 1854, the allied English and French armies marched on Sebastopol, and the siege began on Oct. 17, 1854. After much sanguinary fighting and frequent bombardment, the grand assault was made on Sept. 8, 1855, and the Russians evacuated the fortifications during the night.

Khartoum was defended against the Mahdi by General Gordon from February, 1884, to January 26, 1885, when the town was surrendered and Gordon and his followers killed.

Strasbourg was invested by the Germans during the Franco-Prussian war on Aug. 10, 1870, and, though one of the strongest places in Europe surrendered on Sept. 27.

Still Beiligerent.

Nell—She says she's ready to make up if you are.

Belle—Tell her I suppose I'll be ready to make up, too, when my complexion gets as bad as hers is.

FORGET THE HEAT

and live easy, by baking delicious rolls, biscuits, etc., on a

GAS STOVE.

It makes a coal or wood stove look like 30 cents.

THE CHATHAM GAS CO

Limited,
King St. Phone 81

Men are apt to call their own carelessness and inactivity, fate.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
W. H. Carter

See Pac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR SALLON SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CHATHAM BRANCH, 115 KING STREET, CHATHAM, ONT.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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. No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations 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.

The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Chatham by all Druggists.

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.

W. T. SHANNON,
Manager Chatham Branch.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital (all paid up).....\$14,000,000

Reserve.....10,000,000

Loans.....10,000,000

Interest allowed on deposits at current rates in Savings Bank Department, or on deposit receipts.

DOUGLASS GLASS,

Manager Chatham Branch.

Change of Time.

THE STEAMER City of Chatham

Will make her regular round trip from CHATHAM TO DETROIT every Monday and Wednesday

Leaving Rankin dock, South Chatham, at 7:30 a.m. and returning leaves Detroit (foot of Randolph St.) at 3:30 p.m. Detroit time, or 4 o'clock Chatham time.

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SOME FAMOUS SIEGES.

Famous Investments in History Which Contribute Interesting Particulars for Comparison With Each Other.

Sieges vary in their length and their intensity and it is impossible to judge of one from the other. But some have become famous in history, and for the sake of comparison the particulars of them are here given.

Azoth, which was besieged by Psammethichus, the Powerful, held out for 29 years. This was the longest siege in the annals of antiquity, but the most celebrated was that of Troy for ten years. Tyre was besieged by the Assyrians for five years. Jerusalem was besieged many times, but probably the most famous was that of Titus, who on September 8, A. D. 70, captured and sacked the city and temple, and it is estimated that 1,100,000 of the Jews perished.

Acre was taken by Richard and other Crusaders, July 12, 1191, after a siege of two years, with a loss of six archbishops, twelve bishops, forty earls, five hundred barons and three hundred thousand soldiers.

Antwerp was taken after fourteen months' siege by the Prince of Parma, August 17, 1585.

Calais was taken after a year's siege by Edward III., August 4, 1347.

Constantinople was taken by Mehmet II. after 53 days' siege, May 29, 1453.

Gibraltar suffered several sieges, but the most celebrated was that of the British by the Spanish and French, lasting three years, seven months and twelve days, until February 2, 1783, when the Duc de Crillon announced the conclusion of peace.

Yorktown, Virginia, was taken by Lord Cornwallis in Aug. 1781, but after a disastrous siege he was compelled to surrender on Oct. 19, 1781, to Washington and Rochambeau, and this mainly led to the close of the war.

Kars was defended by General Fenwick Williams with 15,000 men and 3 months' provisions from June 18, 1855, to November 28, 1855, against the Russian General Mourav.

With 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. The Russians made a grand assault on September 29, but were repulsed with a loss of 6,000 men, and the garrison were finally overcome by hunger alone.

Leyden, between October 31, 1573, and October 3, 1574, when it was relieved, endured two sieges by the Spaniards, during which 6,000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence.

The siege of Lucknow began July 1, 1857. Havelock arrived with temporary relief on September 26, but was compelled to wait reinforcements. The siege continued until Sir Colin Campbell fought his way in on November 16. Even then it was impossible to hold the city, and on November 20 the residency was evacuated for a while to the enemy. On March 2, 1858, Sir Colin Campbell returned and after a hard fighting drove out the enemy.

After the disastrous defeats of Woerth and Forbach on August 6, 1870, the whole French army, except three corps, was concentrated at Metz on August 10 and 11, and gradually hemmed in by the Germans. Metz surrendered on October 27, 1870, with Marshals Bazaine, Canrobert and Le Boeuf, 66 Generals, 6,000 officers, 137,000 men, 400 pieces of artillery, 100 mitrailleuses and 53 standards.

The two sieges of Paris during the war with Germany, 1870-71, are among the most dramatic in its history. The first began on Sept. 19, 1870, when the Germans occupied the heights on the left side of the river, and two days later the investment was complete. Gen. Trochu had 400,000 men, who ought to have been able to hold out against the 240,000 Germans besieging him, but they consisted for the most part of raw levies, with inexperienced officers. Three unsuccessful sorties were made, an armistice was signed Jan. 27, 1871, and the capitulation had taken place on Jan. 28. On March 1 the Germans entered Paris. This, which marked the close of the siege, marked also the beginning of the "commune" and its excesses. The whole city would have been involved in ruin if the national troops had not gained a decisive victory over the insurgents on May 28.

Plevna was the scene of fierce fighting in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877. Osman Pasha captured it from the Russians on July 6, and resisted several attempts to retake it. He was a regular siege began. He attempted to cut his way out on Dec. 9, and was surrounded, defeated, with great slaughter, and compelled to surrender Dec. 10.

During the American Civil War Richmond stood an intermittent siege of 1,452 days, and was evacuated by the Confederates on April 2 and 3, 1865.

Quebec capitulated on Sept. 18, 1759 to the British, after a siege lasting 69 days, and ending with the memorable battle on the plains of Abraham.

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Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

For Wee Folk as well as Big Ones

"Grown Ups" have no monopoly on

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

Children take to these delicious crackers like they do to bon-bons. There's an appetizing crispness—an inviting deliciousness about them that is simply irresistible.

Wholesome and nutritious, too. Just the food for little ones to make them grow.

At your grocer's—in the moisture-proof boxes.



Oddities of La Fontaine.

La Fontaine, the famous French poet and writer of fables, was a notable example of the eccentricity of genius. When he lost his entire fortune, a lady, who was one of his best friends and an ardent admirer of his works, hastened in alarm and distress to find him. She met him in the street, penniless and cheerful.

"You must come to our home," she said.

"I was going there," he replied, and then began a visit which prolonged itself into years, during which La Fontaine never seemed to be troubled by a thought that he was dependent. Nor did the lady or her family have any other feeling than one of delight and pride that he made his home with them.

Some one adopted one of his "sons" when the child was a baby. Knowing that the boy was in good hands, he seemed to forget all about him. Years afterward at a dinner party he met a young man whose wit and charm of manner pleased him greatly.

"Why, that is your son!" he was told.

"Indeed! I am pleased to hear it," was his remarkable reply.

The Prairie Dog.

An old cherished superstition about the prairie dog is thus ruthlessly brushed aside in the American Natural History by William T. Hornaday.

It is not true that the prairie dog lives in peace and harmony in the same burrow with the rattlesnake and burrowing owl. The snakes would make short work of the young prairie dogs, and the latter would quickly kill the owl! It is safe to surmise that when a deadly quarrelsome rattler invades the home of a prairie dog family the latter speedily seeks a home elsewhere. The burrowing owl is in the habit of taking refuge in abandoned burrows and nesting in them to save the labor of digging a burrow for itself.

In the Philadelphia Geographical garden Mr. A. E. Brown once tried the experiment of associating burrowing owls and prairie dogs. The owls were immediately killed and torn to pieces by the dogs.

Ferdinand.

The first half of this word is foreshadowing. The second half is a little uncertain, but may be conjectured to be probably "ninth," "daring," "It was the Spanish Goths who gave it its earliest vogue in the peninsula as Fernando or Fernan. San Fernando, king of Castile, sent it on to Aragon and thence to Naples, where it became Ferdinand and figures in "The Tempest" accordingly as Ferdinand. With Ferdinand and Isabella's fame grew worldwide. Again, in Spain itself it became Hernando and Hernan, in which last shape it was immortalized by Cortes. Who would have suspected the conqueror of Mexico of bearing a name which on analysis turns out to be pure Anglo-Saxon?

Losing a Couple of Anchors.

"It makes me weary," said the skipper of a clipper ship just in from South America, "to buy a newspaper just after I have landed and read that my vessel suffered no loss from the storm except slipping a couple of anchors. How many persons who read that know that ships' anchors are sold by the pound and that each pound costs from 5 to 7 cents? I carried two 5,000 pound anchors and the loss of them means that I am out \$600. That wipes the profit of a voyage in double quick time, doesn't it? Some folks talk about ship anchors as though they didn't cost more than marlin spikes."

Love-making in Borneo.

When a dyak of Borneo makes love he helps the girl in the hardest portion of her daily toil. If she smiles upon him, no matter how sweetly, he does not immediately respond, but waits until the next dark night. Then he steals to her house and wakens her as she lies asleep beside her parents. The parents, if they approve, make no sign, but sleep on or pretend to. If the girl accepts she rises and takes from her lover the betel and sweetmeats he has brought her. That seals their betrothal, and he departs as he came, neither speaking nor being spoken to.

Ways of the Wren.

It is to be noted that if more than a year old wrens come directly to their nesting site of the preceding summer. If it is still intact, all's well. There is no loitering in the neighborhood, nor has it ever happened that a single bird appears and a male subsequently comes upon the scene. The pair arrive together. This is unquestionably true of wrens of the past seven summers and suggests that the marital tie is not invariably broken whatever the birds' careers from August to April.

The male may lose his mate, but he soon finds another, and the widowed bird may lose her lord, but she promptly mates again, and so one or the other keeps the old summer home in mind, and it is never forsaken. It becomes a fixed texture of their lives.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

A Stoic Who Was Called the Most Christian of Pagans.

Marcus Aurelius, who has been called the "flower of stoicism" and the "most Christian of pagans," was born in Rome early in the year 121 A. D. He was brought up by his grandfather and in 137, at the request of the Emperor Hadrian, was adopted by Marcus Titus Antoninus Pius, who was heir to the throne.

He became Caesar in 139 A. D. About 146 he married Faustina, the beautiful sister of Lucius Verus, who was Caesar with him.

Marcus became emperor along with Verus in 160 and sole emperor on the latter's death in 168. He died of illness brought on by exposure in a campaign on March 17, 180 A. D. As he was the best man of his time, she was the worst woman. Her son, Commodus, followed in her steps, not in his father's.

This emperor-philosopher regarded himself as being, in fact, the servant of all. It was his duty, he believed, to confront every peril on his own person, to be foremost in the hardships of war, most deeply immersed in the arts of peace.

He practiced what he preached. He was one of those who held that nothing should be done hastily and that few crimes were worse than the waste of time.

His "meditation" were composed only for his own eye and were jotted down as he found time. The first book was written while he was actually in the field fighting the Quadi, a German tribe.

From an early age he had been a stoic, but instead of becoming cynical and careless he softened stoicism toward others, though not toward himself. He learned to work hard, to deny himself, never to listen to slander, to endure misfortune, to be grave without affectation, "not frequently saying that any one or to write in a letter that I have no leisure" or continually to excuse the neglect of ordinary duties by alleging urgent occupation.

Marcus Aurelius was the best pagan that ever lived.

EVILS OF MODERN SOCIETY.

John D. Long, Former Secretary U.S. Navy, on their Correction.

The real truth is not that the world has outgrown the simple precepts of Jesus, but that it has never reached them in their height or depth. We have never attained to the perfect practice of that simplest Christian rule—to love those that hate us, to love our neighbor as ourselves, to be pure in spirit.

Brutalities and crimes, drunkenness and misconduct are not confined to the lower classes, but they break out among young men and women who have had the opportunity of benefiting by our boasted education.

There are corruption, bribery and embezzlement by our public servants. The sacred ties of domestic life are disregarded. The temple of the Lord is invaded by mere birds of prey, who should be whipped out of it with lashes of scorn.

To correct these evils is our work. The remedy is not in the effort of labor or capital to promote the material interests; it