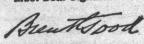
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Minard's Liniment Relieves Ne

FORCE OF LIGHTNING

SOME OF THE FEATS PERFORMED BY THE MYSTIC FLUID.

The Way Great Masts of Ships Have Been Shattered-When a Bolt Strikes a Tree It Generates Steam From the ap and Explodes the Bark.

The explosive force of lightning acting on dead wood is not, as a rule, so great as when living trees are struck, though Sir William Harris shows that "the masts of ships of the line, three feet in diameter and 110 feet long, bound with hoops of iron half an inch thick and five inches wide, the whole weighing about eighteen tons, have been in many instances torn asunder and the hoops of iron scattered about the decks." It will be found, as a rule, that trees are struck by lightning far more often than are buildings, even if the trees and buildings are close together. This is partly because the trees are highef.

But there must probably be some un-known reason not only for the frequency with which trees are struck, but for the recurrence of such shocks in the case of particular trees or trees in the same locality. The commonest form of injury is that the current passes down the bark of the tree, strip-ping off the band, wider or narrower, top to bottom. Sometimes on an oak two or three of these lightning marks are seen, evidently caused at

There must be something in the form or situation or earth below the trees which endangers it. An instance is quoted in Mr. Anderson's descriptive book of the Church of St. Mary in Genoa, which was frequently struck by lightning, sometimes as often as twice a year. It was noticed that the electric force always followed the same track. It was discovered later that the walls were clamped with iron, and that the lightning had followed the patch in which the metal offered the greatest continuity, destroying the zone

If the ground below the tree or building is hard and dry, the contact with the earth, in which the lightning ex-pands its force and disperses, is difficult, and the destruction of the object struck is likely to result. This may explain the frequency with which a "blasted" tree is seen extending its dead arms on the summit of some rocky cliff or peak. The ground below it is dry and does not easily lead away the current into the earth.

At the same time thunderclouds un

doubtedly tend to discharge, or perhaps it would be safer to say that the transmission from the cloud to the earth more frequently takes place, near pieces of water and along the courses of rivers than elsewhere.

In a park in one of the eastern counties of England there is a large lake. The park contains more trees struck by lightning than the whole of the rest of the estate. Some miles away is a road called locally the "Lightning road" from the frequency with which accidents have occurred there either to trees, horses, cattle or passengers. In this park there recently occurred an in-stance of the explosive effect in certain circumstances not perfectly known. A very tall spruce, probably 100 feet high, was "exploded" from top to bottom into pieces the size of the wood used in making chairs. Every shred of bark was stripped from them, and the wood looked as if it had been shredded up for firing. A similar instance occurred some years ago when an oak in the grove below the foot of the White lodge in Richmond park exploded under lightning shock. The bark flew off and simply disappeared in small patch-

es, and the rest of the tree was shattered into white fragments.

In these cases it is probable that the current sets up such a tremendous heat that all the sap in the tree is converted into swerheated steam, which explodes. The greater the heat the more of the cells in which moisture lies are exploded and the greater the destruction of the tissues of the tree. As there is most moisture between the bark and the trunk the first and greatest explosion takes place there, instantly driving the bark away into space. quently the explosion only takes place

at that point.

As Sir Hiram Maxim pointed out after the great explosion of Mont Pelee, a very similar method is now used by the American manufacturers of wood pulp. The logs of fir are placed in a strong chamber, and there ubjected to the action of superheated steam until the water in every cell is converted into explosive gas. The chamber is then opened and the log plodes, converting itself into wood powder.-London Spectator.

Egyptian Weather. As a topic of conversation the weather is branded with infamy in Egypt. It is never mentioned—except by a fool.

I am not saying this maliciously, for I was that fool often enough. More than once on being introduced to Europeans I would pass the usual compliments and add, "What a charming day it is!" I got more than one withering look of contempt for this species of crass forgetfulness. Why, the sun shines like a ball of fire for eight months each year, and there is practically no varia-tion in the weather. In my diary I read the following entries: "Beautiful morning;" "Beautiful morning again; "Another beautiful morning;" "Ol bother, they are all beautiful mornings

Reversed. "Mrs. Closely, do you still maintain your rules as to when the servants must be in at night?"
"Certainly. The only difference is that the cook now makes the rules."—Detroit Free Press.

here, so I must take it for granted.

JUST IN TIME.

A motorman in Chicago ran his car onto the approach of an open bridge but stopped it with the fender actually overhanging the gulf below. He wouldn't want to repeat the experiment because the chances are that he'd never again have the same good fortune.

have the same got Once in a while some one who has traveled to the very edge of the danger line of stomach disease stops just in time to save his health. But the majority of people go across METROPOLI

peopie goacross
the line, and
slight symptoms of indigestion grow to
disease of the stomach, involving the
other organs of digestion and nutrition.
Indigestion and other forms of stomach "trouble" are perfectly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the whole body by enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of food.
\$3,000 FORFEIT will be paid by the
World's Dispensary Medical Association,
Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., if they cannot
show the original signature of the individual volunteering the testimonial below,
and also of the writers of every testimonial among the thousands which they
are constantly publishing, thus proving
their genuineness.

"I have been suffering for about eight years,"
writes Mrs. H. Pierce, of Millsprings, Ky, "Have

their genuineness.

"I have been suffering for about eight years," writes Mrs. H. Pierce, of Millsprings, Ky. "Have had several doctors to treat me-some for female received no relief. When I wrote you for advice twas hardly able to work, and you advised me what to do. I took nine bottles, five of "Golden Medical Discovery," four of "Favorite Prescripacificines will do alt that you elain for them, elicituses will do alt that you elain for them, believe I would have been in my grave if I had totaken them."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for the cioth-bound volume, Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffale N. Y.

Giants Reported in Icy Wilds.

Stories of a race of aboriginal stories of a race of the stories of Labrador continue to come from Indian sources, but ethnologists do not believe that such a race exists. It was the stories of the stori while endeavoring to find this strange people that Leonidas Hubbard, ir., associate editor of Outing, perished of hunger in the interior of the inhospitable peninsula less than one year ago. The late "Adirondack" Murray also had planned an expeditionary in the same region, Murray also had planned an expedi-tion of discovery in the same region, but died before he could put his pro-

but died better to execution.

Scientists appear to be agreed that if any such giant race exists they must be the survivors of the Beothics or aboriginal Indians of Newoundland, the last of whom died in foundland, the last of whom these in captivity in St. John's, in 1829. In the previous year the final effort to find the Beothics, who, because of barbarous treatment, had been driven from Newfoundland, was made by Mr. Cormack, a representative of the Beothic Society of St. John's, but the beautiful find was relies and he could find was relics and

It is believed that the Beothics had affinity with the Malayo-Polynesian rece, and it is supposed that their remote ancestors must have formed part of a great emigration from the Indian archipelago prior to the Christian era, consequent upon Bud-dhist invasion of those islands.

Unselicited Testimonial.

Concerning an old Yorkshire family named Gott, the following used to be

On one occasion two of the dome On one occasion two of the domestics were cleaning out the principal bedroom, when, seeing some wine in a decanter, they began to drink it. Not knowing that the master, "Old Benny," was ensconced in the "fourposter," one of them gave the toast, "Here's health to Benny Gott and Mrs. Gott and all the children they have got, and may they live to have as many more, and plenty to keep them on!"

Next day several guests assembled

Next day several guests assembled t the house, when old Mr. Gott at the house, when old Mr. Gott sent for the servants and requested a repetition of the toast before the company. On this being complied with each servant received a new silk tress from the delighted master.

Constancy is the complement of all other human virtues.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung

cured them of chronic coughs, cannot all be mistaken. There must be some truth in it.

Try a bottle for that cough of yours. 5c. 50c. \$1. LoRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

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COTTAM BIRD SEED, 19 St, London, Ont. TO OUR QUSTUMERS.

We have just put in, at great expense, Wonderful Machine, heated by steam, wor only passing through the rollers once: the result—Work is Elastric, will not Berry, and will last much longer than when ironed by the old method, heated by gas, which has to pass through the rollers eight times P.S.—We have also added a newly invented machine to Iron the edges of Collars and Cuffs.

the Parisian Steam Laundry ndon, Hamilton and Toronto.

six muscles.

The combrat matter is about seven-neighbars water.

THE SERVAN'S PROBLEM.

Co-operative Registry Planued in England to Solve It.

Further details are given of the scheme looking to the solution of the domestic servant problem. It is cal-bulated that exclusive of the ordi-nary fee charging registry officers there are over a thousand societies

there are over a thousand societies, clubs, and agencies of more or less philanthropic character dealing in one plase or other with the servant question. Outside of these agencies then are some 8,000 registry offices where have received in fees paid by employers and servants a sum estimated close upon \$6,500,000.

There has been founded a co-operative society which in grouping together a large number of these semiphilanthropic organizations proposes to make them a sort of co-operative states of the semiphilanthropic organizations proposes to make them a sort of co-operative gistration society. Employers will be able to buy any number of shares up to 200, and servants can purchase a \$5 share on the installment system.

nent system.
All profits over 5 per cent. will go All pronts over 5 per cent.
to the sick to pay pensions to descring servants, and dowers to servants who leave to get married.
The American method of giving displaymas and money prizes for lon-The American method of giving di-olomas and money prizes for low-service is part of the scheme, and a national domestic bureau with dis-trict bureaus throughout the country is an essential part of it, and for this purpose the country has been mapped out into 400 divisions, in-each of which registers will be car-ried on by women who have received instruction at the central bureau. Wherever 250 shareholders congre-grate they will form the nucleus of a grate they will form the nucleus of a

grate they will form the nucleus of a co-operative registry.

The projectors are going to wield the broom of reform vigorously, and domestic settlements will be established in the east end and other great centres of life. Into these centres unemployed women and girls will be drafted in order to be trained for housewifery. The benevolent London County Council will train city typowriters, but stony is the path of typewriters, but stony is the path of typewriters, but stony is the path of the would-be domestic servant. At present living in the system is irk-some to a large class of girls, as it often is a barrier to service, but now housework is to be made to compete with factory work, and reformers propose to force the recognition of the day girl by the establishment in large manufacturing disabilities of recipitation which will deal lishment in large manufacturing districts of registries which will deal exclusively with day servants. In this way it is believed a number of factory hands will be attracted to day service, and so set free a correspondingly large number of domestic servants proper, thus relieving to that extent the tension of the demostic labor market.

KING HENRY'S TOMB.

Only British Monarch Buried in Cauter.

Archbishop of Canterbury's The Archbishop of Canterburys visit to America serves to call attention to the peculiar fact that his ancient cathedral at Canterbury shelters the remains of only one English King, Henry IV. That this particular monarch should have been entombed there is the more remarkable since he breathed his last in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey, and the might naturally have been supposbreathed his last in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey, and it might naturally have been supposed in the circumstances that he would have been laid to rest in the Abbey, where so many other of England's Kings sleep their last sleep. It seems, however, that Henry, before his death, gave orders that he was to be buried in the rathedral at Canterbury, opposite the tomb of his upcle, Edward, the Black Prince, For hundreds of years a story was current that on the way down the river a hurricane arose, and that the people on board the vessel, convinced that the storm was caused by the fact that a King's body was on board, east the corpse into the water in the dead of night, and filling the coffin with rabbish brought it with all pomp and circumstance to the cathedral. Some years ago the dean and chapter resolved to get at the truth of the story. So they opened the royal tomb. First they came to the coffin of Joan, the King's wife, who lies beside him in effigy on the tomb; then they saw the King's coffin. The lead box was opened, and for one brief moment dean and chapfin. The lead box was opened, and for one brief moment dean and chap-ter gazed upon the kingly linaments ter gazed upon the kingly linaments of that monarch whom Shakespeare describes as "sky aspiring Bolling-brook." Only for a moment, however, as the body crumbled to dust almost at once. But Canterbury now knows beyond all doubt that an English King rests within its walls.

Popular among the Basque peasantry is an ancient game known as trinquet. No one knows the origin of trinquet. Like all Basque customs, it can be traced back and back till its history is lost in the remote past. Nearly every

The King's New Diet. The King, like his mother, the late meen Victoria, has very domestic leas, which have sometimes a rather extraordinary way of developing.

Queen Victoria, while lavish in all Queen victoria, while lavish in all matters of state or in the entertain-ment of her guests, was very careful about the expenditure in her personal household, and the King is very like her in this respect

household, and the King is very like her in this respect.

On his return from Scotland the other day His Majesty sent round to the fish-monger nearest to Buckingham Palace for two fresh herrings. The order was presented by a royal footman gorgeous in scarlet and gold and the King ate the herrings for breakfast. In olden days the extravagent Kings of England would have bought the entire herring supply in the shop.

the shop.

This taste for fresh herrings was cultivated in the King by Sir Francis Lakins, the court physician, who thinks they are the best form of food obtainable.

obtainable.

It is a fact that King Edward on the morning of his coronation ate nothing but two fresh herrings, which were ordered in exactly the same way. Since that time His Majesty has "fancied" them many times, but the order is invariably for "two only."

The King has law

The King has lost several pounds in weight through the exercise he has taken in Scotland, besides the pounds he lost at Marienbad, and it in better health than he has been for duty second." several years past.

The globe of the eye is moved by



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sey", and bestowed upon him a crown, a treasure and an army. The "crown"

was a gorgeous diadem of brass, won-

drously embossed and wrought; the "treasure" a silver casket brought from

Italy, and the "army" a wooden figure

Grotesque African Customs.

Tattooing is almost universally prac-

iced by both sexes of the natives of

Africa. It is, however, very roughly done and is altogether inferior to the

tattooing of the Maoris of New Zea-

land and other Pacific races. The meth-

od of operation is simply to make a slit in the skin and then rub in char-

coal. Among the less pleasing feminine

ornaments must be reckoned the nose

buttons of the Wa Yao and the fright-

ful pelele, or lip ring, of the Anyanja.

The nose button is a circular disk of ivory or burnished lead let into one side of the nostril. Ugly as is the ef-

fect produced by this, it is yet a thou-

sand times less hideous than the pelele,

which consists of a round, flat piece

of ivory or wood fixed in a slit in the

upper lip. The slit is gradually in-creased by the insertion of successive

plugs, each a little larger than the pre-

eding one, until it can accommodate

full sized pelele, which sticks out an

inch or more in front of the face, ren-

dering the appearance of the wearer

The Game of Trinquet.

court in the country bears the aspect

of extreme age. The court at Bayonne is believed to be 400 years old, and the

one at St. Jean de Luz looks older than

the one at Bayonne. When Louis XIV., who was married in St. Jean de Luz

church, went down to the little frontier

town to meet his Spanish bride, he found the Basques of St. Jean de Luz

energetically playing their ancient game, and he took the idea back with

him to Paris, and from it, largely modi-

Tennis and trinquet are very similar

save that instead of a racket a leather

the whole of the experience of an active

from want of self denial and want of

fied, comes the game of tennis

scarcely human

The slit is gradually in

The King of Bardsey. One tramps because he likes to About a mile distant from the rocky promontory of Braich-y-Pwil, the ex tramp, not to save money. Nevertheless in Normandy, and the same is true treme westerly point of north Wales. ies the island of Bardsey, the home of of nearly every other section of France except Savoy and the Cote d'Azur, one a singularly isolated community. The must make a distinct effort to spend while tramping more than 7 francs a day, or \$1.40. Nearly all the auberges island is the property of Lord Newborough and was a favorite resort of the third baron, grandfather and predeces-sor in the title of the present peer. At and many of the smaller hotels give that period the island was even more comfortable rooms for 30 cents a night remote and out of the way than at present. Communication with Pwilheli and no extra charges, the petit dejeu-ner for 10 cents and a prix fixe dejeuwas infrequent and uncertain. Conner and dinner for 30 cents each. sequently the Bardsey folk formed an entirely independent community, forced by circumstances to conduct their own

In a word, 7 francs (\$1.40) a day represents luxury, 4 to 6 comfort and 3 to 4 the essential. To bring the average affairs without special reference to the per day below 3 francs and keep mov laws of the country. Lord Newbor-ough instituted the office of "king." ing it is necessary to go to the length of buying provisions at the stores and sleeping sometimes in the open air and Selecting from the islanders one of superior parts and character, he invested in granges, a method which is not nim with the general authority which out its special piquancy, as I know him with the general authority which he himself possessed as landlord, bid-ding the rest to obey his ruling, abide by his decisions in case of dispute and in general respect his authority. Partly from experience, but which it would be hazardous if not unpardonable to recommend. - Alvan F. Sanborn in Booklovers' Magazine. in jest, partly to strengthen his vice-gerent's position, he conferred upon that worthy the title of "king of Bard-

A Kanaka Canoe. The early Kanakas built their fast sailing canoes out of the body of a single tree, hollowing it out and staying the edges with strips of hard wood. These strips extended to the ends and covered a space at both stem and stern. The triangular sails were made of fine matting, and the little craft was steadied by an outrigger. ruling chiefs and their families traveled in large double canoes, with a raised platform in the center for passen-

The building of a canoe was a very serious business. Offerings were made to the gods, and prayers were especially addressed to the fisherman's tute-lary saint. A priest finally stood with the owner at the bow of the cance and recited the last prayer in unbroken sience; death and disaster were sure to follow if any extraneous noise disturbed the scene.

Undignified but Cool Official. A humble French official who was sent to one of the hottest departments of France found his bureau a perfect furnace until he had a brilliant idea. He improvised a cistern and sat in it all day. The public came into his of-fice and panted, but he was up to his armpits in water, cool and comfortable. Nobody minded; it was thought very clever of him, and he grew in the local esteem. But one day there came an inspector whose business it was to maintain the dignity of the public service. He stood aghast. What! A registrar sitting in a cistern? It was a stigma on the republic. The case was reported to Paris, and the offender was on the point of being dismissed when a cynic suggested a more humorous punishment. "Send him to Algeria!' Even the cisterns are hot in that climate.-London Chronicle.

The Back Porch Sanitarium. Ninety-eight per cent of those who have tuberculosis of the lungs, if they get well at all, will have to do so at home, but not "by the fireside." Even in tenement houses people have made good recoveries, but it has been by lying under a wide open window all day long and all night long, by extra feeding, by rest and by good courage. There are wondrous possibilities on back porches and in sheltered nooks. arrangement, known as a glove, is used for propelling the ball. It isn't the coldness of the air nor yet the sweltering heat of the sun that heals. It is the fresh, pure air in comfort. The patient must not be annoy ed by cold or heat, but must be dress Mr. Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam hammer, once said: "If I were to try to compress into one sentence ed so as to be comfortable. Sleep out of doors, shielded from the storm, and dress indoors where it is warm.— Everybody's Magazine. and successful life and offer it to young men as a rule and certain recipe for success in any station, it would be comprised in this: 'Duty first; pleasure

The Oriental Thief. Even in common robbery the orient has picturesque ways peculiar to it-self. A Burmese woman traveling in a third class compartment by the day train recently was reclining in the car riage with one of her arms out of the window somewhere near Sitkwin, on the Burma state railway, when some one came along the footboard and cut her arm clean off, apparently with a sharp sword. On the lost hand were rings with the usual accompaniment of

common sense. The worst maxim of all maxims is, 'Pleasure first; work and A change of air is beneficial even Discretion in speech is really more in popular music.

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