mary, a same of the great

Colds.

The Kind That Stick.

The Kind That Turn To Bronchitis.

The Kind That End In Consumption.

Commumption is, in thousands of cases, thing more or less than the final result of a neglected cold. Don't give this Serrible plague a chance to get a foot-hold

If you do, nothing will save you. Take hold of a cough or cold immediately by

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

The first dose will convince you that it will cure you. Miss Hannah F. Fleming, New Germany, N.S., writes :- "I confracted a cold that took such a hold on me that my people thought I was going to die. Hearing how good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was, I procured two hottles and they effected a complete cure."

Price 25 cents per bottle. Do not accept itutes for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Be sure and insist on having the

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LODGES



WELLINGTON Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., G. R. C., meets on the first Monday of every month, in the Masonic Hall, Pifth St., at 7.30 p. m. Visiting brethren

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Radley's Pulmonary Cough Syrup has been curfor years. For sale at 25 Cents

RADLEY'S DRUG STORE

Minard's Limment Cures Dandruff,

Obstinate Coughs and HAD NOT THE BEST OF IT

British Liberal Leader On Chamberlain's Friends Here.

London Morning Post Sava He Was Not a Scintilla of Evidence to Support Such a View-Issue Between Canadian Parties Reduced to One Question Says the Misfertune Is Regretted.

London, Nov. 5.—(C.A.P.)—In his speech at Hdinburgh Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said a little light had been thrown also from the other side of the Atlantic by the news of the results of the elections there. If there was a party there more committed to what might be called Mr. Chamberlain's policy than the other it was not Mr. Chamberlain's friends who had the best of the contest.

contest.
Referring to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech, The Morning
Post says it is hardly necessary to Post says it is hardly necessary to say that there is not even a scintilla of justification for the inference that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's victory is evidence of anti-Chamberlain sentiment. We have had repeated assurances in the most clear and precise form that the Canadian Premier is eager to strengthen the bonds of commercial union with the mother country. Canada has her own questions to deal mada has her own questions to deal with, but there is happily no conflict of opinion on the matter dividing us

Contrasting the two speeches, The Morning Post concludes that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman advocates the narrowest and most insular view, but the nobler sentiments of Lord Ranfurly will be embodied in the ultimate policy of this country.

Reduced to One Question.

Reduced to One Question.

The Daily News says the question before the electorate of Canada was reduced to one question—the G. T. P. contract. Tariff questions were absolutely quiescent during the campaign and the attempt to beat the Chamberlain drum was a terrifying failure, which will probably keep that instrument from Canadian politics for some time to come. As far as Canada was time to come. As far as Canada was concerned, the principles enunciated by Laurier will reduce these dangers to a minimum.

After saying that Canadian loyalty

is not to be bought by the expecta-tion of commercial privileges. The Chronicle says: The only attempt to restrict the legislative independence of Canada will endanger it. Freedom was the atmosphere in which it sprang to life. In freedom alone can it continue to grow and have its being.

Borden's Misfortune Regretted. The Standard says: Borden's mis-fortune is regretted even by his op-ponents. His disappearance, though it may be only temporary, leaves a it may be only temporary. leaves a distinct gap. A feeling of gratification, however, at Laurier's success ought to be shared by all impartial observers. The Opposition introduced extraneous arguments into the G. P. question which, had they been well received, would have had a mischieveus influence on the national unity of Canada. The only embarrassment Laurier met with was the multitude of Liberal candidates seeking a share

of Liberal candidates seeking a share in his triumph.

The Times says: Laurier's victory illustrates the difference between political conditions in Canada and Great Britain. Swinging the pendulum is not yet acclimatized. In the Dominion success breeds fresh success. Victorious Ministries seem to enjoy the means of cost poning defeat indefithe means of postponing defeat indefi-

Laurier's Personality.

After commenting on the present prosperity in the Dominion, The Times says Laurier's personality may have had some bearing on the result. The one recent episode, the Dundon-ald affair, which may have led Eng-lishmen at home to regard the Govent with misgiving, has probably strengthened his hold on the French-Canadians. It is only fair to say that the Militia Bill introduced after Lord Dundonald's dismissal was a promising move in the direction of military efficiency. The result of the contest shows the people do not share Borden's apprehensions regarding the G.T.P. scheme.

It quotes Laurier's remarks on the preference question, and The Times does not think that they bear out the ideas of some American writers, that his success constitutes a rebuke to Chamberlainism. It questions whether in view of Laurier's latest prosuncement regarding a maximum and minimum tariff, the forecasts of and minimum tarin, the lorecasts of those Americans thinking of recipro-city with the States in the near fu-ture are likely to be justified by facts. The Financial Times says neither investors or tariff reformers should

regret the result of the Canadian elections. Both parties have enthusi-astically declared in favor of Chamberlain's proposals.

All John Tamson's Bairns.

The St. James' Gazette, referring to the Canadians elections, says:
To us, happily, it makes no great
difference which party rules in Canada. To either side we can safely
trust for close cordial support of Im-

perial interests, and we can con-gratulate over the victory with full confidence for the maintenance of

confidence for the maintenance of such policy in the future.

P. B. B. Ball, commercial agent of the Government of Canada, addressing the Junior Liberal Unionists Association at Birmingham Thursday night, said: If Sir Wilfrid Laurier was again returned to power there would be a maximum and minimum tariff.

The Westminster Gazette Says.
We have the authority of The Times' correspondent for saying that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals were not an issue in the Canadian elections, the result of which English Liberals view with satisfaction.

The Daily Graphic says Sir Wilfrid Laurier has scored a great triumph. Imperial tariff reform caused no di-vision of opinion. Sir Wilfrid Laur-ier's yiews are well known in Eng-

land, whilst Mr. Borden, notwith-standing Lord Rosebery's extraordi-nary assertion, pledged himself and his party to the principle of a mutual preference two years ago. After speaking of the G.T.P as being the main party question, the Daily Graphic says the conditions however, are too prosperous to feel greatly inclined to go "against the Government."

The Daily Chronicle says that from an Imperial point of view Sir Wilfird Laurier's victory is a good omen

frid Laurier's victory is a good omen for Mr. Chamberlain's policy has in-volved the Empire in much danger of misunderstanding and in a pos-sibility even of ill-will between the colonies and the Motherland.

BLOOD AND TRADITION.

Real Bond of Empire According to Earl Basturly.

London, Nov. 5.—(C. A. P.)—Earl Ranfurly, entertained at Belfast af-ter his seven years' Governorship of New Zealand, said the real bond of Empire was that of blood, sentiment and tradition. That bond, after pass-ing through much discouragement, still lived. It was the mother country's bounden duty to foster and en courage it in every way in their

power.

Absolute free trade throughout the Empire might be an impossibility owing to revenue requirements, but when the colonies had passed preferential tariffs regarding British made goods carried in British ships it was more than time for the home country more than time for the home country try and deal with her family in a

liberal spirit.

In conclusion, he referred to New Zealand's largely increased contributions to the British navy—a measure passed by Parliament without discounting the second of the agent of the general spirit shades. sent—as undoubted proof of the sen-timents of the colonies.

UNIONIST MORRISON BEATEN.

Results of Newfoundland Elections 25 to 5 For Government.

St. John's, Nfid., Nov. 5.—Completed returns from Twillingate show the election of Premier Sir Robert Bond, Surveyor-General Clift and Mr. Roberts, Liberals, defeating Alan Goodridge, Donald Morrison Frederick Mews, Oppositionists. Mr. Morrison is a former judge of the Supreme Court. He resigned two years ago to re-enter politics and advocate the union of Newfoundland with Canada. Mr. Morrison is grand master of the Grange Association in Newfoundland, and is one of the five Toty leaders opposing Premier Bond. This defeat is a signal one, because Mr. Morrison was only fifth in the polling, his colleague, Mr. Goodridge, heading him. The Government now has twenty-five seats and the Opposition five. St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 5 .- Com the Opposition five.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER

HE CURED HIMSELF OF SERIOUS STOMACH TROUBLE, BY GET-TING DOWN TO FIRST PRIN-

A man of large affairs in one of our prominent eastern cities, by too close attention to business, too little exercise and too many club dinners, finally began to pay nature's tax, levied in the form of chronic stomach trouble; the failure of his digestion

trouble; the failure of his digestion brought about a nervous irritability, making it impossible to apply himself to his daily business, and finally deranging the kidneys and heart. In his own words he says "I consulted one physician after another and each one seemed to understand my case, but all the same they each failed to bring about the return of my former digestion, appetite and failed to bring about the return of my former digestion, appetite and vigor. For two years I went from pillar to post, from one sanitarium to another, I gave up smoking, I quit coffee and even renounced my daily glass or two of beer, but without any marked improvement.

"Friends had often advised me to try a well-known proprietary medicine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I had often perused the newspaper advertisements of the remedy, but

advertisements of the remedy, but mever took any stock in advertised medicines, nor could believe a fifty-cent patent medicine would touch my

"To make a long story short I finally bought a couple of packages at the nearest drug store and took two or three tablets after each meal, and occasionally a tablet between meals, when I felt any feeling of

nausea or discomfort. nausea or discomfort.
"I was surprised at the end of the first week to note a marked improvement in my appetite and general health, and before the two packages health, and before the two packages were gone I was certain that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets was going to cure me completely, and they did not disappoint me. I can eat and sleep and enjoy my coffee and cigar, and no one suppose I had ever known the horrors of dyspepsia.

"Out of friendly curiosity I wrote to the proprietors of the remedy asking for information as to what the tablets contained, and they replied that the principal ingredients were

tablets contained, and they replied that the principal ingredients were aseptic pepson, (government test), malt diastase and other natural digestives, which digest food regardless of the condition of the stomach."

gestives, which digest food regardless of the condition of the stomach."
The root of the matter is this, the digestive elements contained in Stuart's Dyspersia Tablets will digest the food, give the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate and the nerves and whole system receive the nourishment which can only come from food; stimulants and nerve tonics never give real strength, they give a fictitious strength, invariably followed by reaction. Every drop of blood, every nerve and tissue is manufactured from our daily food, and if you can insure its prompt action and complete digestion by the regular use of so good and wholesome a remedy, as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, you will have no need of nerve tonics and sanitariums.

'Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been in the market only a few years, yet probably every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britian now sells them and considers them the most popular and successful of any preparation for stomach trouble,

1,800,000 People

Have Asked Us to Buy Them a 50c. Bottle of Liquozone.

We offer to buy the first bottle of Liquozone, and give it free to each sick one who asks it. And we have spent over one million dollars to announce and fulfill this offer. Our object has been to let Liquozone itself show what it can do. A test is better than testimonials, better than argument. In one year, 1,800,00 people whom Liquozone does, and the others told others the result is that millions now use it. It is more widely employed than any medicine ever was—more widely prescribed by the better physicians. And your own neighbors—wherever you are—can tell you of people whom Liquozone has cured.

Not Medicine.

not kill. The reason is that germs of Liquozone—like dady to various deality to various deality to various deality. There is the cary way known to kill germs in the body without killing that and drug chandous and the others told others. The result is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. It is one open the complete of the control of Liquozone and an eveces of congression and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its doubt the control of the cont

Not Medicine.

Liquozone 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 ex-

blood food—the most neighbor than in the world to you. Its effects are exhibitaring, vitalizing, 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 can-

IN ANCIENT

CITY OF BABYLON

The physician or surgeon charges little or nothing for his skill when he treats a poor man and much when he treats a rich one has exp when he treats a rich one has ex-cellent authority for his practice. The newly-discovered laws of ancient Babylon made it not only proper, but obligatory. The first king of "Great-er Babylon," as it would be called toer Babylon," as it would be called today, was Hammurabi, referred to in
the fourteenth chapter of Genesis as
Amraphel. He was noted for his justice of the laws he established in his
kingdom. Two years ago, on a broken monument to the ruins of Susa,
nearly the whole code of Hammurabi
was found. A translation of it has
just been made by a profelssor in the
University of Chicago.

"If a physician operate on a gentleman for a severe wound, with a
lancet," reads one section of these
revised statues of Babylon, "and save
the man's life, or if he open an abscess in a gentleman's eye and save
the eye, the eye, he shall receive
ten shekels of silver. If he operate
on a ferr man he shall receive five

ten shekels of silver. If he operate on a ferr man he shall receive five shekels."

But "if it be a man's slave he operate on," reads the next section, "the owner of the slave shall give two shekels to the physician."

Similarly graded were the physician's penalties—for in those days doctoring was a give and the affair in

an's penalties—for in those days doc-toring was a give-and-take affair in which the unsuccessful practitioner was made to pay for his failure. "If a physician operate on a gen-tleman and cause his death," said the law, "or destroy his eye, they shall cut off the physician's fingers. "If he operate on the slave of a freeman and cause his death he shall

freeman and cause his death he shall restore a slave of equal value. If he destroy his eye he shall pay in silver half his value.

"If he set a broken bone for a gentleman or cure his disease the gentleman shall pay five shekels.

"If he be a Treeman he shall pay three shekels of silver.

"If he he a "slave the owner of the

slave shall give the physician two

those days the courage of a physician in operating with a lancet was great Uindeed. Unskilled practioners probably got out of the profession as quickly as possible. So, also, the swindling contractor, for the law

read:
"If a builder build a house for a man and does not make its construction firm, and the hhouse collapse and cause the death of the owner, the builder shall be put to death.
"If it kills the son of the owner they shall put the son of the builder death of the death. to death.

to death.

"If it kills a slave of the owner the builder shall restore to him a slave of equal value.

"If it destroys property it shall restore what it destroyed, and because he did not make the house which he built firm and it collapsed, he shall rebuild the house at his own expense."

Such laws as these, engraved in lasting stone and set upon frequent-ed street corners might do something to discourage modern jerry-building.

PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS.

A teacher in a Twxas public school received the following letter—
"Sir — Will you in the future give my son easier some to do at nites? This is what he's brought hoam two or three nites back—'If fore gallins of bere will fill thirty to pint bottles, how many pints and half bottles will nine gallins of bere fil? Well, we tried and could make nothin' of it at all, and my boy oried and laughed and sed he didn't care to go back in the mornin' without doin' it. So I had to go and buy a nine gallin keg of bere, which I could ill afford to do, and then we went and borrowed a lot of wine and brandy bottles. We fill them, and my boy put the number down for an answer. I don't know whether it is right or not, as we spilt some while doin' it. P. S.—lease let the next some be in water, as I am not able to buy more bere."

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.... I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Give full address—write plainly.

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We take up, thoroughly disinfect, clean and relay carpets, rain or shine, satisfaction guaranteed, also make your old Ingrains. Tapestry and Brussels into

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20th Century

Ranges

Heaters and Hot Blast Stoves, the latest and most economical stove sold in America. Sold on easy terms and payments. Call at

THREE DOORS EAST OF MARKET

P.S.—Our sales are larger this year than ever before. Stoves guaranted to suit or no sale.

NERVOUS · DEBILITY CURED TO STAY CURED

WARNING SIGNALS—Nervousness, bashfulness, poor memory, pimples on the face, aching back, cold feet and hands, no ambition or energy, tired mornings, poor appetite, sympathetic dreams at night, fits of depression, morose and sullen temper, restless and suspicious, specks before the eyes, desire for solitude, inability to fix the attention, etc., YOU HAVE NERVOUS DEBILITY. Don't neglect it. It is only a step to paralysis or complete loss of manhood. No matter the cause—whether indiscreetness in youth, excesses in manhood or business worries—OUR VITALIZED TREATMENT WILL CURE YOU. YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED.

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"Beaver" Flour, Manitoba Flous, Crushed Oats, Rolled Barley, Coarse Grains and Millfeeds of all kinds.

Windsor and Rice's Fine and Dairy Salt. Windsor Grainer Salt \$1.00 per barrel. Woollen Goods of the Best Quality.

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