

## LODGES.



WELLINGTON Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M. G. R. C. meets on the first Monday of every month, in the Masonic Hall, Fifth St., at 7:30 p.m. Visiting brethren heartily welcomed.

ALEX. GREGORY, Sec'y.  
GEORGE MASSEY, W. M.

## DENTAL.

DR. LUDLOW'S DENTAL ROOMS are located at the head of the short stairway, second door west of Bank of Commerce, and opp. the Garner Hotel. All work neatly, cheaply and satisfactorily performed.

## MUSICAL.

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Residence—King St. West.

## MUSIC

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## LEGAL.

EDWIN BELL—Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Office: Merchants' Bank Building.

THOMAS SCULLARD—Barrister and Solicitor, Victoria Block, Chatham, Ont.

SMITH, HERBERT D.—County Crown Attorney, Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Harrison Hall, Chatham.

J. B. O'LENN—Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Conveyancer, Notary Public. Office, King Street, opposite Merchants' Bank, Chatham, Ont.

WALKER & REEVE—Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Chatham, Ont. Offices over Chatham Loan & Savings Co. Money to lend on mortgages. John A. Walker, K. C., John Reeve.

ROUSTON, STONE & SCANE—Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc. Private funds to loan at lowest current rates. Office, upstairs in Sheldrick Block, opposite H. Macdonald's store, M. Houston, Fred. Stone, W. W. Scane.

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## Society of the Present Day

The Buck, the Beau, and the Dandy of the Past Succeeded by Those Ill-Begotten Wretches, the Masher and the Dude.

The types of society vary but little. In a similar society the same type, as in nature, reproduces itself over and over again with but slight variations. We see amongst us the rich parvenu, the lady of fashion, the jovial dowager, the dandy, as they have always existed, though some subtle differences creep in and render the types ever new and interesting.

The buck, the beau, the dandy, the swell, has become the "masher" and the man about town. He no longer wears silks and velvets, ruffles and ribbons; he ignores "the nice conduct of a clouded cane," and has ceased to wind yards and yards of canvas round his patient neck, like "The last of the Dandies," but his essential character is unchanged. He still seeks to please by his appearance, and to extort admiration from the crowd as he walks abroad. Piecemeal he still has happy hunting ground, and the park the scene of his triumphs. He cares as much about the number of his studs, his glossy porcelain shirt-front, the height and shape of his collar and his impeccable tie, which he wears with the masher's imperturbable countenance, as did his ancestors—for their laces, their buckles and roses. There exists always one man in London said to be "the admirable Crichton" of fashion, whether his name be Beau Brummel, Count d'Orsay, or another. Probably more men can now lay claim to the title, a good result being easier to attain, but while no one stands out head and shoulders above the crowd, yet there are infinite degrees and gradations which mark the real artist and the man of taste. Dress can hardly occupy an important place in the masculine mind, or we should not be shocked and annoyed daily at the grotesque and hideous garb worn by motorists, who appear impervious to shame and public opinion.

The youth of to-day, if not more manly, is at least less of a fop, and has reduced clothes to their simplest and narrowest expression. The masher wears his regulation uniform of black and white, in the music halls and theatres; he sits stolidly through the performance, a vacuous smile scarcely breaking over his unmoved countenance. Though he may never chew a toothpick nor suck a crutch stick, as did his progenitor, he reveals his status like "Sammy," and when he walks into the street, the beaten-out refrain haunts him and trembles on his lips. Later on the masher merges into the man about town, who knows everybody, who is ripe with gossip and the latest bon-mot; plays bridge, rents chambers in St. James', like Col. Newcome—and, modern innovation, spends his week-ends in country houses. If he is rich he gives dinners at the Carlton to the prettiest women and the nicest men; if his means are limited, he dines with his innumerable friends, the kindly, hospitable dowagers, who are always glad to welcome an attractive, unattached bachelor.

While the duties of chaperonage have dwindled to a minimum, the enjoyments of the danger have increased in the same ratio. She is devoted to the card table, belongs to several ladies' clubs in a scientific game is played, invited people to pleasant feasts, where lunch melts into tea, tea encroaches on dinner and dinner often ends in supper, the whole interspersed with innumerable rubbers. Such women rarely have free dates, they are much in request; when they are not dining out they are entertaining at home in a pleasant, informal way. They may be seen nightly, somewhere or other, always cheery, prosperous, interested, well-dressed, and gorgeously bejewelled. To be old now merely means that you have more leisure to enjoy yourself; your duties as wife and mother are over; the dear children are well settled in life, and his lordship busy with politics or agriculture.

Lady Vere de Vere is no longer exclusive. She does not pour her pretty lips or toss her graceful head at the mention of someone who is not in her set. All sets are hers by annexation. Society demands refinement and amusement is cosmopolitan. All people who are amusing, cheery, or celebrities are admitted to the elite, and the most honorable of hostesses' houses, for the hostess herself is no drone, but a remarkably busy worker. She is a genius, for she takes infinite pains, sandwiching in between her joys and revels, philanthropic meetings, public speaking, writing for newspapers, or perhaps even performing in tableaux and plays, while kindly charity throws her beneficent mantle over any imperfections and shortcomings of the gracious amateur. The repose of the caste of Vere de Vere has departed; instead we have the beautiful neurotic creatures still as of old, "full sail, with fan spread and streamers out, and a shoal of fools for toadies," but with highly strung temperaments and over-worked bodies clothed in glorious raiment devised by the most shining lights of the costume and the jeweler's art; but with all the strenuous, ardent life they lead causes them to break down occasionally, like the most obscure of ordinary bread-winners. They are rare exotic flowers, and like flowers they fade.

Wealth has changed, too. The type of vulgar parvenu once tolerated, unwillingly, has given place to the adored financier, no longer gross in his tastes, coarse and clumsy in his manners, guzzling and slugging at city banquets, but a judge of art, a fanatic for perfection in music, a dilettante, a protector and patron of artists, a humble follower in the ranks of the "Medici." The millionaire has stepped into the place of the rich and cultivated nobleman, to whom men like Dr. Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith,

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Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Pain in the Stomach, Cholera, Summer Complaint, etc., WHICH CAN BE CURED BY



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and Jonathan Swift dedicated their works; before whom great violinists fiddled and Italian singers warbled their delicious strains. He it is who gives the most expressive and luxurious concert, paying \$1,000 to one brilliant performer alone, he secures the best box at the opera on gala nights, he possesses the most delightful country seat where all the latest improvements of art and science are to be found, the swiftest and most commodious yacht, the largest motor and the highest stepping horse. He has acquired the jargon of culture, if he has it not, and he lavishes the biggest sums in the purchase of priceless snuff-boxes and rare Gainsborough portraits. The millionaire is a power in the land; society and the state must reckon with him lest the wheels of his chariot pass over their heads.

And what of the ingenue, the type of all that is sweetest and most innocent, the English girl—has she changed, too? She is absurdly busy and happy with golf and tennis; wears a hat with frock and a gaily-decked hat in the sunshine; travels, dances, chatters, and plays bridge like her elders. She also has her club, where she reads the ladies' papers and receives her choice friends; she knows nearly as much as her father and a good deal more than her mother. She is restless, excitable, without order, and discourses glibly on love and men. But like her prototype in all ages, she meets with her fate some day, she marries the man, if not always the right man, and in the intervals of nursing her be-ribboned babies, manures her nails and studies the racing calendar or the financial news. The girls of to-day are a curious mixture of warm heart and cool level headedness. They despise sentiment and judge their lovers impartially; they chaff about various subjects; they have few illusions and no ideals; but deep down in their little bosom there lies a tiny spark of human love which neither worldliness nor human tastes, nor irresponsible liberty, nor the mere desire to enjoy, can ever really stifle or destroy. The girl is all right; she is still capable of faithful attachment and endearing love. Her bright eyes still allure; her cheeks still dimple with a smile. She is the English girl.

## EASILY RECOGNIZED.

Supt. Sackett has charge of a large system of schools in a certain Minnesota city. He is very fond of children and his visits are looked forward to by them with keen pleasure. One week he came almost steadily for four days. The fifth day the superintendent took advantage of the fair weather to visit one of the ward buildings containing mostly primary children.

Just before dismissal one of the teachers indulged in a little pleasantries, and wishing to call attention to the return of the sun, asked of the children:

"Boys and girls, who is it that looks in on us almost every morning, but for the past four days has stayed away? He was here again to-day. He has a bright, smiling face—." Here she was interrupted, every child waving an eager hand in an ecstasy of delight, and the whole shouting as one:

"Mr. Sackett, Mr. Sackett!"

## FIRST DOSE WENT RIGHT TO SPOT

Commercial Traveller Talk of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Gives Valuable Advice to Those Who Use the Railroad Train Frequently.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 19.—(Special).—Mr. J. H. Ireland, one of the oldest and best known commercial travellers on the road, has come out with a statement for the benefit of his fellow travellers.

"It is with pleasure," says Mr. Ireland, "that I endorse Dodd's Kidney Pills. While on a trip through the Maritime Provinces Dodd's Kidney Pills completely cured me of a severe pain in my back that had bothered me for some time. The first dose seemed to go right to the spot and removed the trouble so effectually that it has not and is not likely to return."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are just as advertised," Mr. Ireland concludes. "They cure to stay cured."

Travellers, railroad men and others who ride on the railway a great deal are subject to Kidney Troubles. They will find Mr. Ireland's statement valuable reading.

## HOW VANCOUVER IS AHEAD.

Western Canadian Cities Behind the Pacific Province City in Regard to Sewage and Water Service.

In two particulars Vancouver is away ahead of its competitors in Canada, viz., in its water supply and its sewage. Water is brought from the Capilano River, a beautiful stream of mountain purity fed by the melting snows and the springs among the hills. With an 800-foot head it is brought in a steel pipe under the three-mile-wide Burrard Inlet, which forms one of our harbors. It is so soft that you only have to show it the soap to produce a lather, so that any lady coming here from the east would think herself in Paradise. It is so pure and sparkling that lather is an inexpressible extravagance and wine an atrocious waste. Water-supply it is unsurpassed. Water-supply and sewage are of course an indissoluble pair, like beauty and the beast. In most cities the beast is a great trouble. But here we have septic tanks. We do not pollute the tide water around us with sewage, though the salt tides might be supposed to deal with it even better than the depths of Lake Ontario with the Toronto sewage. The tanks are constructed of concrete arched over and of a capacity equal to eighteen to twenty-four hours' flow of sewage, with a depth of about five feet, the inlet and outlet pipes being turned down to a depth of about 13 inches below the surface so as to leave the scum, which forms on the surface and in which the bacterial action is carried on undisturbed.

After the tank has been in use about a week a brown scum forms on the surface which gradually increases until the full action is attained. In this scum the action of what are known as anaerobic bacteria, goes on, the greater part of the sewage being liquefied, and a very small deposit resembling black ashes being deposited on the bottom. Analysis shows that about 90 per cent. of the organic matter in suspension and about 80 per cent. of that in solution are removed, and that the deposit does not require to be removed for several years.

The practical result is that the offensive matter of the sewage is destroyed and the effluent is sufficiently clear for discharging into salt water. In the office of the city engineer I saw this afternoon several bottles containing samples of the effluent, which looked much like Toronto water looks after it has been kept for, say, a month in a bottle.

What are bacteria? The purifying agency in the septic tank is the anaerobic bacteria, and it might be just as well to say a word about bacteria themselves. Bacteria are minute forms of vegetable life, and they can be roughly classified as (1) parasitic (needing a living host), (2) saprophytic (living on dead animal or vegetable matter) and (3) those which adapt themselves to circumstances and exist indifferently as parasites or saprophytes.

Bacteria are also distinguished according to conditions under which they live and may be either anaerobic (living without air—that is, without free oxygen) or aerobic (existing with free oxygen). They vary in size from 1-15,000 of an inch to 1-25,000 of an inch in diameter.

Multiplication usually takes place by division. Each half grows to the size of the original bacterium and then splits in two. They grow very rapidly. With plenty of food and proper conditions a single bacterium will multiply itself to almost incredible numbers. In twenty-four hours one bacterium would produce 16,000,000; in two days 47,000,000,000, and in a week the number expressing them would be made up of 59 figures (Cohn).

The work the bacteria do in the purification of the sewage is first to break down and then to oxidize the foul matters of which it is composed. I take these particulars from an admirable article on the subject from the pen of our present Mayor, W. J. McGuigan, M.D., which appeared in The New York Municipal Journal and Engineer.

We have about seven septic tanks in the city averaging 20 feet long, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 5 feet deep. They are ridiculously simple and effective, and have not cost a dollar since they were put down. After working three or four years the black deposit at the bottom of the tanks is not more than one inch thick, yet nothing but apparently clear water has ever flowed out of them into the sea. No chemicals, no mechanical flushing, "no nothing." Do, for goodness sake, try one of these at the end of that Rosedale sewer that empties its corruption into the Don near the Winchester street bridge. It would cost \$7,000 and the result would be that the boys would have clear water to bathe in. Besides, if the system were once tried, it would put an end to sewage going into the lake, Mansergh or no Mansergh.—Bernard McEvoy, in Toronto Telegram.

## What \$1,000 Will Do.

But free homes cannot be picked up and carted away on had for the asking, even in Western Canada, writes G. C. Porter in The Toronto World. There must be some money in sight. An experienced employee of the Immigration Department remarked to me that for a settler to get the best results he should have \$1,000 in cash.

With this amount he can have everything his own way. From Winnipeg he secures the data that gives him the definite idea of the section he will homestead. He goes to the nearest railroad station and a Government guide takes him to the free land. He pays the transportation of the guide. Selecting his 160 acres and returns to the nearest land office and pays ten dollars. Lumber is \$25 per thousand on the average through the territories. However economical several thousand feet must be purchased to go with the dogs he may have free from the Government at reserve. His team of horses will cost from one to two hundred dollars. A milk cow means an outlay of \$25. The common crosscut plow is included in the necessary articles.



Another club woman, Mrs. Haule, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial. "I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in the back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend your medicine."—Mrs. MAY HAULE, Edgerton, Wis., Pres. Household Economics Club

## FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands.

When women are troubled with irregularities, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, indigestion, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, general debility, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Frances Cook, Box 670, Kane, Pa., says: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for ten years with leucorrhoea, but am glad to say that through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and her Sanative Wash I am cured, for which I am very thankful."

**\$5000 FORFEIT** If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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Madam—I should say you were. There's a creek just beyond the grove. Here's a soap and a towel.

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