

MEDICAL.

DRS. AGAR & AGAR—Physicians and Surgeons, successors to Dr. E. E. King, King Street West, Chatham, Ont., Dr. J. S. Agar, Dr. Mary Agar.

LUGGERS.

WELLINGTON Lodge, No. 45, A. E. & 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, Secy.
A. E. JEWETT, W. M.

LEGAL.

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

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

M. 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.

WILSON, PIKE & GUNDY—Barristers, Solicitors of the Supreme Court, Notaries Public, etc. Money to loan on mortgages, at lowest rates. Offices, Fifth Street, Matthew Wilson, K. C. J. M. PIKE, W. E. GUNDY.

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

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 Savings Bank Department deposits (which may be withdrawn without delay) received and interest allowed thereon at the highest current rates.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. Reserves \$10,000,000. Drafts bought and sold. Collections made on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits at current rates in Savings Bank Department, or on deposit receipts.

Manager CHAS. GLASS,
Chatham Branch.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON LAND MORTGAGE. ON CHATTEL MORTGAGE. OR ON NOTES. To pay off mortgages. To buy property. Try when desired. Very lowest rate.

J. W. WHITE,
Barrister.

Opp. Grand Opera House, Chatham.

MONEY TO LEND
ON MORTGAGES
4-12 and 5 per cent.
Liberal Terms and privileges to Borrowers. Apply to
LEWIS & RICHARDS

FARM FOR SALE

I have for sale my acres, more or less, of part lot 16, concession 8, in the Township of Dover, east of Biddon station, owned by William H. Bunnick.

I also have money to loan at the lowest rate of interest.

HENRY DAGNEAU.

"The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK"
Is something absolutely unique in the world.—
President Roosevelt.

The popular route to this delightful spot is via Union Pacific to Monks, thence by stage to all points in the park.

The stage ride from Monks, by the splendid Concord Coaches of the Monks & Yellowstone Stage Co., through scenery hardly inferior to the park itself.

Very low rates during June, July, August and September.

Inquire of
F. B. ONATE, G. A.,
128 Woodward Ave.,
DETROIT, MICH.

FUR SALE
If you want to buy a good house and lot call upon Smith & Smith, as they have several good houses for sale from \$500 up. They also have private and company lands to loan on farm and city property at lowest rate of interest.

SMITH & SMITH.

Minard's Lintment for Sale Every-where.

NOTHING WORSE IN THIS LIFE

Than Headaches—They Are Caused by Bad Stomachs and Drowsy Digestion. Tablets will Cure Them.

Probably nothing in life is more distressing than headache. You can't work, you can't rest, you can't eat, you can't sleep.

But did it ever occur to you that you suffer from headaches that you have yourself and no one else to blame?

Nine-tenths of all headaches are caused by the stomach not working right. And if you give your stomach a chance it will work right.

Think of the County judges you have eaten, of the rich foods you have partaken of, and then confess that you have often overworked your stomach without ever thinking to give it any assistance.

Give it the help it needs. Give it DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS. They always cure all stomach ills. Mr. Joseph Leake, 184 McCaul St., Toronto, says:

"My daughter was troubled with Headaches and Dyspepsia and DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS cured her. I also was troubled with Dyspepsia and DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS cured me."

See View of Weakness.

An Englishwoman had a good deal of trouble with her husband, who, according to her account, was a monster of iniquity. Some one asked why she had married a person of such character. "Well, you see, he ain't my first," was the reply. "I was perticker about my first. This here's my second, and a deal up at that. But there's—wath a shrug of the shoulders—"he's a shade better than the work'us!"

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Gold's Gliding Effect.
"That fellow is a perfect boor."
"So said I," said the man who was saying.
"That so?" Well, as I was saying, he's a man of marked individuality."
Pittsburg Post.

The Change.
Fred—She isn't the pretty girl she used to be. Arthur—Is that so? Fred—Yes. Her father lost all his money speculating.

STRAINED BACK AND SIDE.
"While working in a navy mill," writes C. E. Kearney, from Ottawa, "I strained my back and side so severely I had to go to bed. Every movement caused me torture. I tried different oils and liniments, but was not helped till I used Nervine. Even the first application gave considerable relief. In three days I was at work again. Other men in the mill who were suffering with tremendous backache, too. An honest record of nearly fifty years has established the value of Polson's Nervine."

Knows Everything.
Mayme—What a gossip Mrs. Gaddy is! Edith—Yes, indeed. I never tell her anything without finding out that she has already told it herself.

Rateable Value of England and Wales.
According to the local taxation returns, which were issued on Saturday, says Lloyd's Weekly, the sums received by local authorities in England and Wales, during 1903-4, amounted to £129,306,784, and the sums expended to £128,988,748. The rateable value of England and Wales at the commencement of the year was £191,106,628.

The receipts of the London County Council were £2,574,440, and the payments amounted to £2,510,787. Outwards of £1,600,000 was paid as interest on borrowed money, upwards of £297,000 on tramways, upwards of £207,000 on the Fire Brigade, upwards of £154,000 on parks and open spaces, and upwards of £228,000 on technical education.

The receipts of the City Corporation included £173,340 from rates, £260,800 from rents, tolls, dues, etc., in respect of markets, and £214,000 from rents and profits of other property.

Upset the Editor.
When the editor of an English paper received a fine chicken he believed it to be a token from some appreciative reader. After the editor had enjoyed a dinner in which the supposed gift played a part, he received a letter from a man, who said: "I sent you a chicken in order to settle a dispute which has arisen here. Can you tell us what the chicken did for?"

He Was a Married Man.
London Tit-Bits tells of a Scottish singer named Wilson, who was being trained for professional work, using a love song with exquisite quality of voice, but insufficient passion and expression. His teacher told him he must put more feeling into it and sing as if he was really in love.

"Oh, man," he replied, "how can I do that, and me a married man?"

APPENDIX JUST A TOY.

That is, of Course, to Surgeons of Cleverness—In 1,000 There Was Not One Death.

It was so flippantly remarked recently in the editorial columns of one London paper, the removal of the appendix is an essential qualification for entry into smart society, the meeting of the other night of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in London should have been the occasion of a smart gathering, for its interest centered, so to speak, round the appendix.

Those present, numbering more than 300 surgeons and physicians, had two hours of appendix, and in the course of Sir Frederick Treves' lucid address, which opened the discussion, even a layman had ample occasion to improve his perfunctory acquaintance with it.

How thoroughly modern the subject is, was made manifest by a casual introductory remark by Sir Frederick Treves, when he welcomed the assembly in 1887, before the same society which now had mustered in force to discuss complex problems at times presented by operations, he had first mooted the advisability of the removal of the appendix in cases of recurrent attacks.

His suggestion had been received with polite scepticism, not unmixed with derision.

Since then a deal of water had flowed under the bridges. Sir Frederick had himself in private practice operated on more than 1,000 cases without a single death to the success of his record.

One great London hospital records within a period of four years a total of exactly 1,000 cases of operations for appendicitis, with a mortality of a little more than 4 per cent. Similar favorable results were shown by statistics furnished by several of the larger general hospitals.

In view of these astonishing figures it occurred to a lay mind to enquire of expert opinion as to the fate of those who, seeing the appendix was not a modern innovation in the interest of the mechanism of the human race, had suffered from appendicitis in the dark ages before the introduction of the Treves operations. He was told in a hurried aside that they were reputed to be suffering from colic and other unpleasantness ending in "it's" and that in many of the cases the patient whose life would now be saved died of unrecognized appendicitis.

The greater part of Sir Frederick Treves' address was devoted to the consideration of the causes of relapse after the removal of the offending appendix, as shown by the recurrence of the attacks. A majority of these relapses were technical in nature to admit of appreciation by a layman, but one or two of them are of more curious interest.

The recurrence of the pain is at times due to the incomplete nature of the operation, when the appendix had not been entirely removed. Often again the pain is due to a sort of neuritis in the appendix.

More extraordinary, even to the lay mind, are cases which have occurred where the pain altogether is neurotic, a question of nerves pure and simple. Again, mistakes in diagnosis do occur and before now man has been deceived by an offending appendix only to find that his trouble had its seat in quite a different part of his machinery.

Sir Frederick did not neglect the old traditions, quote the familiar story of the man who, to guard against contingencies in the event of sudden loss of consciousness, was tattooed on his abdomen, "Do not operate on me," and appendix removed three times, but he told a less remarkable story of a patient who had come to him with a relapse after having undergone an operation for removal of the appendix.

In investigating matters, Sir Frederick was able to remove it for him a second time. On the first occasion, presumably, the surgeon had overlooked it.

Much more serious was the operation during the quiescent period after the attack, when cases necessitated by local or general peritonitis during the attack, known as cases of "fulminating appendicitis," and in which the appendix is of vital importance. In such cases it is always a question of touch and go, but even in these cases London is able to record a late a marked increase in the number of cases successfully treated.

From a layman's point of view, the discussion, which evoked too many questions to be discussed in a single session, and will therefore be continued next week, was decidedly reassuring. If he is fated to be deprived of his appendix, which in any case is of no value in the scheme of internal arrangements, he has every reason to face the prospect with equanimity.

His Triumph.
A novel he wrote and published it, too. Then waited the world's applause. But the welcome it got made the publisher blue.

While they searched for the possible cause. "Twice either too good or too bad they can't say."

But the author's contented, I hear. "It's a novel," he remarks, "that I wrote, anyway."

The worst selling book of the year.—Judge.

How Money Goes.
"Yes," said the architect, "I once had an independent fortune, but I lost it all."

"Ah," exclaimed the shrewd man, "I suppose you built a house for yourself."

—New York World.

What Sulphur Does

FOR THE HUMAN BODY IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," (tonic and cure-all), and mind you this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafer.

They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health, sulphur acts directly on the liver and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafer is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are a natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says:

"For liver, kidney and blood troubles, and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers" will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafer, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

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A novel he wrote and published it, too. Then waited the world's applause. But the welcome it got made the publisher blue.

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"Ah," exclaimed the shrewd man, "I suppose you built a house for yourself."

—New York World.

Suffered Intense Pain Around the Heart For Four Years.

Was Very Dizzy.

Four Boxes of

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Effected a Complete Cure.

They are a specific for all troubles arising from a weak condition of the heart or from the nervous system. For troubles such as Palpitation of the Heart, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Faint or Dizzy Spells, Shortness of Breath, Starting in the Sleep, Cold, Clammy Hands or Feet, Brain Fag, etc., we would strongly advise the early use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, as this remedy, taken in time, has been the means of saving many a life, and restoring strength to those who were weak, nervous, health-shattered invalids.

Mrs. E. Kilmer, Humberstone, Ont., writes:—"Allow me to tell you of the great relief I have derived from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. For four years I suffered intense pain around the heart, and was very dizzy. After using four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I was completely cured."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, 50 cents per box, or \$1.35.

All dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

SANTAL MIDY.
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runny Nose. Cures in 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

WORSE THAN RUSSIA.

A Friend of Tolstoy Testifies That This Is So of England—A Victim of Tyranny.

"It is not a whit better in England," declared Count Tolstoy, comparing in a recent interview the conditions of life in Russia with those in this country, says the London Daily Mail.

"Why," exclaimed the famous novelist-philosopher, "my friend Tcherkoff, who lives outside the Town of Christchurch, is compelled to pay a tax for the maintenance of a school which plays inside the town, and which he himself would much rather never hear of at all."

The Russian victim of British bureaucracy thus referred to is M. Vladimirovich Tcherkoff, who some years ago was banished from the liberty-roving country of the Czar, and now resides in a handsome house, surrounded by picturesque grounds near the quaint and pretty Town of Christchurch, unfortunately, the band towards the upkeep of which M. Tcherkoff has to contribute compulsorily, performs at Bourmouth the pleasant walk of about five miles from the Russian house.

When visited by a representative of the Daily Mail, M. Tcherkoff did not manifest excessive resentment against this tyrannical treatment of an English-speaking subject. Time, indeed, has begotten a cheerful resignation to his fate, and the collector of the band rate no longer calls in vain.

M. Tcherkoff has suffered perhaps even greater hardships than this at the hands of the bureaucrats of his own country. When the Doukhobors, a Russian sect, originally numbering 12,000, sought to serve in the army because their religion forbade the shedding of blood, their lands were confiscated, their homes destroyed, and the people themselves scattered in starving groups throughout the barren plains of the country. Hundreds died of hunger. M. Tcherkoff, who was then an officer in the Imperial Guards, investigated himself on behalf of these ill-treated peasants. He took a prominent part in bringing about the emigration of 1,000 Doukhobors to Canada.

In this and other ways, M. Tcherkoff made himself disagreeable to Russian bureaucracy, and he was banished. Nor when he believed Leo Tolstoy was on the point of death would they allow him to visit his friend. M. Tcherkoff has done much to make the great Russian novelist understood and appreciated in this country; it is but a small return for these services that Count Tolstoy should take an opportunity to point out how a strange country is treating his exiled friend by making him pay for a band he cannot hear.

In more important respects it would appear that the much vaunted freedom of England is not the real thing that a misguided people has imagined it to be for some centuries. Such a pronouncement will no doubt be adjudged distinctly exasperating.

"And yet," observed M. Tcherkoff, "I do not find in general that the state of England is very much better than the state of Russia. There is the same combination of oppressors and exploiters on the one hand, and the oppressed and exploited on the other. The laws of this country, as in Russia, protect the wealth of one man while allowing another to die of hunger."

"Indeed, I believe there is a disadvantage in a Government like that of England in comparison with a state of crude autocracy such as exists in Russia. Whereas in Russia the evils produced by the Government are self-evident, and the Government are opposed by people enlightened in the least degree, in England, on the contrary, while the Government supports and encourages the same evils, they are not so obvious, and consequently not combated by the people. There is a kind of a show of justice."

In Russia the evil is wrought with bare hands; in England, with kid gloves. Therefore, there is less hope of the evil being recognized and dealt with."

M. Tcherkoff instanced the unemployment and slum life as examples of these evils. Another was the exploitation of our colonies and dependencies by British commerce. "Thousands of natives in India hunger," he declared, "because the food they produce is exported to the United Kingdom."

"One great illusion," added the Russian exile, "is that England is self-governed. This is not the case at all. Members of the House of Commons are not the representatives of the people, but of the moneyed classes. The voting of workpeople is influenced by their employers. A man cannot venture to become a Parliamentary candidate unless he is prepared to spend several thousands of pounds on his election."

"The favorable impression at first made upon a Russian who comes to reside in England is not maintained when the foundations of things are examined."

In matters of detail, so it would appear from M. Tcherkoff, "more liberty of action and choice is afforded in Russia than in England. For instance, English people are afraid to shock their neighbors by manifesting any little originality in dress, and I find doctors who are cheats attending places of worship in order to keep their practice."

"In fashionable circles in St. Petersburg the interests, especially of the women, represent a serious form than their prototypes in the west and of London. I would affirm, in fact, that women in Russian high society are more cultured than women of like position in England. For example, these intelligent, fashionable ladies in St. Petersburg do not, and could not read the 'trashy' superficial literature devoted in the drawing-rooms of London."

As a parting shot, M. Tcherkoff declared that "religion in the English fashionable world is a mere matter of etiquette."

Dover's Chalk Cliffs.
The white chalk cliffs of Dover, renowned in poetry and history, are said to be slipping slowly into the sea; that for many thousands of years has dashed at their base. A portion of the cliffs fell some time ago, and recently a further portion at St. Margaret's Bay, Dover, has given indications that it is also slipping seaward. Cracks in the land have opened, and some portions of the cliffs have already fallen into the sea, where they form at low water a long causeway seaward. It has been suggested that the blasting operations at the Admiralty Harbor, Dover, may have loosened the outer portions of the cliffs.



Has Left The Hospital

W. A. Beswick was confined in the hospital for three weeks, and suffered severe pains in his back, arms and shoulders. He was advised to try Bu-Ju, the Kidney Pills, and was very soon able to leave the hospital and is now at work again. He naturally feels grateful for the benefit he received and writes the following letter:

Huntsville, April 10, 1904.
Clafin Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont.

Gentlemen—Was in the hospital for three weeks with pain in my back, in my shoulders and arms. A friend advised me to take your "Bu-Ju" and I have been taking it and feel so much better. I am able to do my work again. Yours truly,

W. A. BESWICK.

Bu-Ju Kidney Pills may be obtained at all drug stores and when you ask for Bu-Ju insist upon getting it. Take no substitute. There is only one Bu-Ju.

A Strange Guide.
During the recent fog a military man, advanced in years, lost his way completely in the nocturnal vapor. Bumping against a wall, he explained his misfortune and gave his address. "I know it quite well," said the stranger, "and I will take you there."

It was some distance, but the guide never hesitated for a moment on the whole route.

"This is your door," he said at last, as a house loomed dimly before them. "Bless my soul," said the old gentleman, "so it is. But how on earth have you been able to make your way through such a fog?"

"I know every stick and stone in this part of London," said the stranger, quietly. "For I am blind"—London Chronicle.

Thoughtful of Hubby All the While. Mr. Newlett: "What did you do with that thirty dollars I gave you yesterday?"

Mrs. Newlett: "Why, I spent part of it for a birthday present for you, and the rest I put into this hat. Isn't it a beauty for only twenty-nine ninety-five, dear?"

DR. MACKAY'S SPECIFIC For the Treatment OF ALCOHOLISM

Used in Connection with the Province of Quebec Probation System with Unvarying Success.

The City Council of Montreal has endorsed this marvelous discovery. The Finance Committee of Montreal recently voted \$500 to defray the expense of placing the medicine in each of the city police stations, as prompt application of the Treatment to bad habits will prevent the fatalities continually occurring in the city.

No Sanatorium is required. The Treatment can be taken at home. No special diet required. The desire to reform is simply necessary and spirits avoided for a few days.

This medicine is now within the reach of all the poor having been reduced. The wonderful results obtained with the worst class of drunkards coming before the Judges of the Recorder's Courts in Quebec and Montreal warrants the statement that the disease of Drunkenness can be cured readily and surely—under ordinary circumstances and with the reasonable desire upon the part of an inebriate.

This treatment is simply the medicine of the medical profession—the only secret is its administration.

Dr. Mackay's discovery is the result of years of practice as a specialist and expert. He is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec.

The Government of Quebec through the Judges ordered over 500 boxes of the medicine for prisoners appearing in the Courts in 1904—Official Reports establish 80 per cent of cures with these cases.

With public and official endorsement and the record of results published it is unnecessary to waste money experimenting further. All communications private.

The Leeming Miles Co., Ltd. MONTREAL.
SOLE AGENTS FOR DR. MACKAY'S SPECIFIC FOR DRUNKENNESS.