

Curse or DRINK

CURED BY
COLONIAL REMEDY

No taste. No odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea or coffee without patient's knowledge. Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the disease of alcoholism, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.

Indorsed by Members of W. C. T. U. Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, Cal., writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and endorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

Sold by druggists everywhere and by mail. Price 5¢. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union) 2204 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Sold at

DAVIS' DRUG STORE.

Garner Block, King St., Chatham.

WE HAVE ON HAND
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
**LIME,
CEMENT,
SEWER PIPE,
CUT STONE,**

&c. All of the best quality and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

J. & J. OLDERSHAW,

A Few Doors West
of Post Office.

...A CHANCE TO...

Make - Money

We receive daily information from our Wall Street reporter that enables our customers to be on the right side, and to make money. You should be among them and stop making continual losses. We have inside information affecting a stock that will have a 20 to 30 point advance.

Those interested in such stocks as
MEXICAN CENTRAL
N. Y. CENTRAL
COLORADO FUEL
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
AMALGAMATED

and others, write us.

We charge but a per cent. interest for carrying stocks.

If you have never traded and made money in the stock market write us and we will explain the methods to you.

Agents wanted to represent us in all cities and towns who can control trade.

LEE, THOMPSON CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
131 State St., Boston.

MILLINERY!

ALL THE LATEST
SPRING NOVELTIES
IN

Hats, Veilings, Laces,
&c. Children's Wear,
a Specialty.

MRS. J. B. KELLY

Opp. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

NOTICE!

No person with a house, or other building over one story high should be without a good ladder. You should have them for

FIRE PROTECTION,
CLEANING OUT RAFTERS,
TROUGHES,
PAINTING,
CLEANING WINDOWS, &c.

Call and inspect the Famous
WAGGONER EXTENSION LADDER.

For sale by

Office King St. T. O. O'Rourke
Opp P.O. Chatham

MONEY TO LEND

ON LAND MORTGAGE
ON CHATTEL MORTGAGE
OR ON NOTE

To pay off mortgages. To buy property. Very lowest rate.

J. W. WHITE,
Barrister

Opp. Grand Opera House, Chatham

SIX CENTURIES AGO

M. J. SMITH'S INDIAN DISCOVERIES
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Some Results of Archaeological Explorations Embraced in the Jesup North Pacific Expedition—Indians Before and White Men Visited the Pacific Shores—How the Time is Determined by Shell Heaps.

The archaeological exploration undertaken in 1907 under the general scheme embraced in the Jesup North Pacific Expedition has been completed, in so far as it extends to Lower British Columbia territory.

Mr. Smith thinks he has determined pretty clearly the possibilities for his line of work afforded by Lower British Columbia or Vancouver country. As a result of his investigations, covering various periods during the past five years, he has collected a vast amount of material bearing upon the culture of Indians inhabiting the region perhaps five or six hundred years ago—certainly before the advent of any white man to the Pacific shores.

This material, classified so as to bring out constructively facts about the life of the peoples of which it is the only relic, has just been placed in a series of cases among the Indian collections in the north ground floor wing of the American Museum of Natural History with interesting comment in cards and explanatory books. In connection with the exhibit the museum has published a memoir, entitled "Shell Heaps of the Lower Fraser River, British Columbia," the name of which brings attention at the outset to the curious but almost universal fact that the early dwellers upon this Continent perpetuated themselves by that which they discarded as worthless—camp refuse, broken utensils, and the like, and by their burial customs.

So in the work of Mr. Smith, now completed in the lower British Columbia shell heaps and about to extend to the border land of the United States, it is the intent to work so that the results in one place shall have definite relation to those in another, as determining whether the same tribe or tribes inhabited both, or if different tribes the degree of their intermixture and relative predominance. In the present case, he proposes to begin work in the southerly and southeasterly part of Washington, picking over shell heaps, as the term is applied generally to refuse accumulations of the Indian villages, and to push northward to the point as a goal at which his British Columbia investigations were stopped. Thus he will be able to compare the tribes inhabiting 500 or 600 years ago what is now Washington and Oregon with those then living in the Canadian country, and will find out further the virtual limits of each.

Two questions are natural at this point—one, how is it known that the Indians, studied by means of the shell heaps, lived 500 years ago, more or less, and the other, how one can tell from the heaps, the one-time presence of similar tribes, or mixture of dissimilar ones.

In the first, respect Nature has come to the aid of the scientist and has furnished information, the veracity of which is beyond question. It is not an uncommon thing to find shell heaps under the roots or stumps of great trees, and in fact, in many cases the accumulations have been detected through the cutting down or uprooting of one of these giants of the northwestern forest. The record of the rings of the trees has been taken in various instances, and from this it has been determined that at least four or five hundred years must have elapsed since the last bit of rubbish was thrown away.

"In one case which came under Mr. Smith's notice over four hundred annual rings were counted in a tree trunk four feet in diameter, cut from above the site of a shell heap nine feet deep; and experience in the rapidity with which such heaps accumulate among Indians now led to the almost sure conclusion that the heap in question was nearly five hundred years old. On another heap was the stump of a tree which measured 28 feet in circumference, and although the hollow log which had fallen from it precluded any count of rings, its diameter of 6 feet 7 inches indicated great age.

The second question mentioned was provided with an answer by the Indians themselves. Obviously each tribe of Indians had a certain way of doing and making things, more or less distinct from that of other tribes, according to the difference of environment and separation decreed by natural conditions. When shell heaps had been piled up, therefore, each heap contained the relics of its own tribe or tribes, and five hundred or a thousand years later, if remaining for so long a period, told its distinctive story of habits and skill and means of subsistence and desire for the beautiful.

But the story of the shell heaps is not for the mere curious hunter, if even such one took the trouble to dig where an upturned tree or river bank or cut incidental to the construction of a new road showed a bit of tell-tale evidence. The results attained by Mr. Smith in the present instance have depended upon his arrangement of finds so that each might indicate its relation to the life of the Indians once using it, thus making a component part of the "culture" of the people.

So, there is first the question of natural conditions under which the Indians lived—what materials they had to do with. These are shown first, by the inevitable stone implements, and others of bone and antler horn, differing from ordinary horn in that it either possessed some quality enabling it to withstand the action of water, or else proved unattractive to insects, for not a bit of the horn of mountain goats has been found, although the shell heaps

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
**Carter's
Little Liver Pills.**

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.
**CARTER'S
LIVER
PILLS.**
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

contained many bones of those animals, and some skulls even, with the horn stumps intact. That the Indians had used copper in various ways is shown by evident copper stains on human bones and other material found. Their use of wood and skins is told only by the implements they worked with.

The story of their diet is told by bone fishhooks, well made and carved; by spear and arrow heads, of both bone and stone, the former barbed in many instances, and by harpoon heads. The harpoons were of all kinds: on some, the rings cut near the base, showed that the use of the retrieving harpoon was not unknown in fishing for salmon or spearing seals, while others, elaborately carved, indicated that the ancient hunter as well as the modern, took pride in the beauty of his weapons.

Most of the carpenter work of these British Columbia Indians was done with wedges of stone and antler, or with chisels of stone set in antler handles. In the collection at the American Museum there is one of the latter, particularly perfect. It is a chisel of nephrite, about three inches long, and set in a handle of antler, of about the same length, the top of which is frayed and worn by many blows of the hammer. Another interesting specimen is a chisel blade in the process of making, rudely grooved by sandstone or some other gritty substance.

Labor implements of the women are illustrated by many objects—particularly awls and needles of bone, some of which, if in a sufficiently good state of preservation, would do for rough darning, or for "tapestries" even to-day. As a matter of fact, all the bone implements recovered have to be treated with the utmost care, for the bone substance has become so disintegrated by the decay of years that the slightest force would be sufficient to break them. So when the explorer finds a bone needle, or awl or skin scraper, he does not clean it of dirt or even examine it closely, but boxes it up right away, so that it may dry slowly. When it is unpacked the bone has hardened sufficiently to allow a quick washing and such polishing as may be necessary before it is mounted.

Various articles probably once used for personal adornment have been found. Combs were undoubtedly in use among the Indians of British Columbia five or six hundred years ago, but whether for decoration or toilet purposes does not appear. Copper nose rings and labrets or lip plugs are also among the collections, as are fragments of carved bone, curved and perforated so as to indicate use as bracelets.

In the British Columbia shell heaps some bones identified as those of human beings and skeletons discovered in what appear to have been camp burial grounds near by give fair opportunity for judgment as to racial characteristics. On the basis of these it has been determined that in the Vancouver region at least there were two entirely distinct peoples living together, but whether in the relation of master and slave or on terms of equality is not known. One type was characterized by extremely narrow skulls, more narrow than those of any other known people. The method of burial was similar to that of many Indians of the present time, the body being doubled up with chin to knees and laid upon its side.

By way of general conclusion Mr. Smith gathers from his Vancouver studies that the "culture" of the Indians of hundreds of years ago was not in essentials unlike that of the Indians now inhabiting the region except that the influence of the interior tribes was more strongly felt than now. This would seem to bear out the theory that the course of migration was from the country to the north and northeast, and would not be inconsistent with the Bogoras-Jochelson theory that the American Indians came first from Asiatic shores into Alaska, moved inland, and then spread out east and south and west to take up the unsettled country.—New York Times.

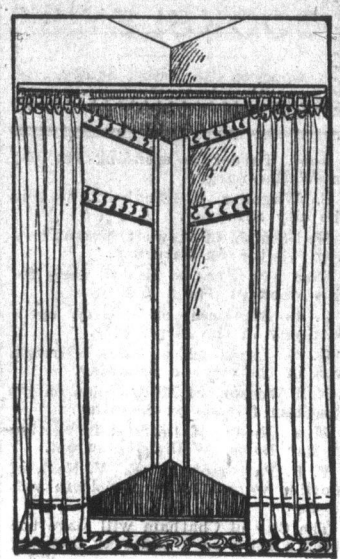
The man who boasts of his power is not always the most influential.

Minard's Liniment—Lumberman's Friend.

A CORNER CLOSET.

Just the Thing For Use Where Room is at a Premium.

Where closet room is at a premium an arrangement which is both convenient and ornamental is to nail to the wall two pine boards, meeting in a corner of the room, each board about two and one-half or three feet long. A corner shelf is then perfectly firm if simply laid across the upper edges. Hooks may then be screwed to the boards and to the upper side of the shelf and



CONVENIENT AND ORNAMENTAL.

draperies suspended in front of all. A "handy" woman has constructed such a closet for herself. With a little more expense and the help of a carpenter a light, movable pine framework, with top and floor, can be made to fit into the corner of any room where it may be required. Besides being movable, this has the added advantage of not marring the walls.—Good Housekeeping.

A Congress of Nations.

The woman who has a mania for "fixing up things" arranges under the stairway in the 6 by 8 hall a cozy corner (save the mark) which she might better christen "the congress of nations." Over a pine packing box made in St. Louis she drapes a Navajo blanket, and behind it pins a Mexican serape of gaudy color, against which she hangs a Tasmanian rawhide shield crossed by a Norman battleaxe, a Zulu spear and an Indian tomahawk. From hooks in the ceiling she depends an Arab camel blanket pieced out with an embroidered shawl from Fayal and tied back with a horsehair lariat from Texas. She loads the couch with cushions which have all the effect of being Turkish but the comfort, and supports one corner of the tentlike canopy with a Roman centurion's spear. A Japanese screen fends drafts off the couch and a Chinese dinner gong, a Georgia banjo and a Turkish pipe resembling a drop light add a festive air, which is all the air the corner gets. Being too dark to read in and too uncomfortable to sleep in, it is merely an extra thing to clean on sweeping days.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Wife's Part.

The woman who looks after her family, trains her children and makes a happy home for her husband more than earns her living. By such work she contributes as much as does her husband to the general support of the family. She need not feel it incumbent upon her to go outside or to do any work. She does a great work—the greatest work a woman could be called upon to do—which, to do thoroughly, would take all her faculties and much of her time.

This does not, however, apply to the woman who has no children and who needs to kill time for a diversion. Such a woman could if it were necessary cultivate some talent and be of material assistance to her husband and still have time for pleasures.

But the woman who does her duty to a growing family does her part and is peculiarly independent.—American Queen.

The Uses of Lemons.

Few things are more disconcerting to a thrifty housekeeper than a spill of ink on her snowy napery. If a fresh lemon is always kept in the house, the ugly black stain can be entirely removed by cutting a quarter of lemon and squeezing the juice on the ink spot, which should then be rubbed over with yellow soap and rinsed in cold water. The properties of the lemon are so numerous that a woman could be called upon to do—much, to do thoroughly, would take all her faculties and much of her time.

Amusement in a Box of Sand. Nobody knows until he has observed the effect on children what a lasting fund of joy and entertainment there is in a box of sand, a tin cup and a funnel. The funnel can be fastened to the side of the box by a wire bent in the form of a ring, in which the funnel rests. With the tin cup even a baby will pour the sand through the funnel in an endless stream, and under this stream little wheels can be made to turn. The sand is harmless and safe and never loses its charm.

Lanolin.

Lanolin is a wonderful aid in keeping the face soft and the complexion clear. Unlike most cold creams, if put on before retiring the skin will be found to be quite moist in the morning, and, washing with a pure soap, the particles of dust are easily removed from the pores.

LOSS OF APPETITE



If your stomach is upset or in any way out of order—if food seems distasteful to you—if acidity, burning or fullness of the stomach prevents you from having an appetite—if you wish to eat and eat well—take, before each meal, a wine glassful of

VIN ST MICHEL

(ST. MICHAEL'S WINE.)

It will create an appetite and restore to the palate that lost relishing taste for food. It will make the digestive organs act naturally and properly digest the food eaten, whether your stomach is in good order or not. No matter if you are young or old, sick or healthy

**VIN ST. MICHEL
MAKES YOU EAT**

We Invite Inspection

OF OUR LARGE STOCK OF FINEST
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

TWEEDS.

MOST COMPLETE IN ALL LINES

OUR MR. WILLISON is acknowledged to turn out the best fitting and most carefully TAILOR-MADE SUITS in the city. No disputing this fact. Give us a chance to prove it. Full line of Factory Woollens, honest and reliable, at close prices.

OUR BEAVER FLOUR is the choicest for family use.

The T. H. TAYLOR CO., Limited

Cor. William and Colborne Sts.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

The Leading Specialists of America. 25 Years in Detroit. Bank References.

VARICOCELE
NERVOUS DEBILITY
CURED.

Dr. Kennedy & Kergan have treated thousands of cases of Varicocele, Nervous Debility, and other ailments. They have cured many who have been treated elsewhere. They have cured many who have been treated elsewhere. They have cured many who have been treated elsewhere.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN,

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby Street. Detroit, Mich.

WE ARE AFTER YOUR BUSINESS WITH Right Goods and Right Prices.

EVERYTHING FOR THE WARM WEATHER

**Lawn Mowers, Lawn Hose, Oil Stoves,
Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers,**

In fact every thing you will need for the coming summer. A call solicited.

JAS. A. KING HARDWARE and IMPLEMENTS

Morton's Old Stand. King St., Chatham.

Pure Seed for Sale

—AT THE—
Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited.

GOLDENVINE PEAS, JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT,

MAMMOTH OLOVER,

RED OLOVER, TIMOTHY.

The Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited
CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

The Chatham Loan & Savings Co

Capital \$1,000,000

Money to Lend on Mortgages. Borrowers willing to erect buildings, purchase property or pay off incumbrances, should apply personally and save expenses, secure best rates and other advantages. Money advanced on day of application. Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed. Debentures issued for 2, 3 and 5 years, bearing interest payable half yearly.

S. F. GARDINER
Manager.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Commercial Printing.

When in need of anything in the line of Commercial Stationery, Visiting Cards, etc., leave your order at the

Planet Job

Department.