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Head Office, Toronto. G. P. REID, Manager.

Capital Authorized \$2,000,000. Paid Up 1,000,000. Reserve Fund 600,000.

Branches in all principal points in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, United States and England.

Durham Agency.

A general banking business transacted. Drafts issued and collections made at all points. Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed on Savings Bank deposits of \$1 and upwards. Prompt attention and every facility afforded customers living at a distance. J. KELLY, Agent.

Medical Directory.

Dr. JAMESON, Durham. Office and Residence a short distance east of Knapp's Hotel, Lambton Street, Lower Town. Office hours from 10 to 2 o'clock.

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Dr. T. G. HOLT, L. D. S. Office—First door east of the Durham Pharmacy, Calder's Block. Residence—First door west of the Post Office, Durham.

Legal Directory.

J. P. TELFORD. BARRISTER, Solicitor, etc. Office over Gordon's new jewellery store, Lower Town. Any amount of money to loan at 5 per cent. on farm property.

G. LEFROY McCAUL, BARRISTER, Solicitor, etc. McIntyres Block, Lower Town. Collection and Agency promptly attended to. Searches made at the Registry Office.

Miscellaneous.

JAMES BROWN, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Durham Ont.

HUGH MacKAY, Durham, Land Valuator and Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Sales promptly attended to and notes cashed.

JAMES CARSON, Durham, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey Land Valuator, Bailiff of the 2nd Division Court Sale and all other matters promptly attended to—highest references furnished if required.

JOHN QUEEN, ORCHARDVILLE, has resumed his old business, and is prepared to loan any amount of money on real estate. Old mortgages paid off on the most liberal terms. Fire and Life Insurance effected in the best Stock Companies at lowest rates. Correspondence to Orchardville, P. O., or a call solicited.

The "Chronicle" is the only 12-Page Local Newspaper in Western Ontario.

A TERRIBLE TIME!

A Port Hope Lady Undergoes a trying experience, from which she is at last freed by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. F. J. ARMSTRONG, one of Port Hope's best known citizens, speaks as follows:—"My wife has had a terrible time with her heart for the last fifteen months.

"The pains were intense, and she had a smothering feeling together with shortness of breath, weakness and general debility. Medicine seemed to do her no good, and we had about given up trying when she started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They have toned her up wonderfully.

"She is stronger to-day than she has been for months, thanks to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I am sure there can be no better remedy from their remarkable effects in Mrs. Armstrong's case."

Laxative Pills cure Constipation, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia.

KNOLLS.

Wherever there is a knoll in a field it is probably less fertile than the lower land on either side of it, not only because fertility has washed down, but still more because it has been difficult to draw manure to the top of the knoll to fertilize it. The best time to do this is when snow is on the ground, as the labor of pulling up the soil is less on runners than on wheels. It will be all the better if the manure is thrown over snow. It will to some extent keep it from blowing away, and, as the snow is melted it will sink into the soil, carrying some of the manure with it. We have known good clover catches secured in this way on gravelly knolls that had never been seeded to clover before.

HE KNEW.

A little 4-year-old occupied an upper berth in the sleeping car of a through train. Awakening once in the middle of the night his mother asked him if he knew where he was, Tourse I do, he replied, I'm in the top drawer.

COLONIAL SETTLEMENT.

A LADIES' TRAINING HOME IN PROSPECT OF ESTABLISHMENT.

The "London Times" Gives Prominence to an Interesting Article—Disproportion Between Numbers of Men and Women—Woman as a Factor of Refinement.

The London Times of a recent date contains a well-written and interesting article on the subject of "Women and Colonial Settlement." The article, which is given unusual prominence in The Times, is from the pen of Mrs. Fitzgibbon, of Toronto, a step-daughter of the late D'Alton McCarthy. Mrs. Fitzgibbon is herself the originator of the novel scheme outlined. The article in The Times is as follows:—

A letter on the subject of a prospective training home for lady colonists to be established in the Northwest Territories of Canada which was published in our columns a few days ago, draws attention to a new and not unimportant development of the movement of Imperial expansion. It has begun to be recognized as an evil in the movement that one result is to deplete this country of a valuable and energetic section of its manhood, while it leaves women in excessive numbers unprovided for. Each fresh census shows the disproportion between the numbers of men and women to be increasing. The surplus of a quarter of a million of women over men which used to be talked of with some alarm twenty years ago has risen to a million and a quarter, and shows no sign of probable diminution. Ingenious calculations are made to show the percentage of women who, putting other causes for remaining single aside, must remain unmarried for want of a sufficient number of men to provide husbands for them all and a demonstration of the large number of women who are forced to work in order to provide themselves with bread is to be readily found in the overcrowded state of all professions which are open to their competition. That the United Kingdom should eventually become a country in which women largely predominate in the population is a consequence of Imperial expansion, which the most ardent Imperialists would shrink from contemplating. It is obvious to those who have acquaintance with the facts of colonial settlement that there is no need for such a contingency to arise. The evil of the growing disproportion needs only to be noted in order to bring its own remedy into operation. The women who are a surplus here are badly wanted in the newly-settled districts of the empire. The whole question resolves itself into one of organization by means of which they shall be enabled to take the part that naturally belongs to them in a development so important to their welfare. It is perhaps difficult to realize at home, but it will be clearly in the mind of every one who has travelled observantly through the outlying portions of the empire, that one of the most urgent needs which declare themselves after safety to life and property has been assured in a new district is the need of industrious, cheerful and healthy women, prepared to exert themselves in their natural capacity as home-makers. Classes in our sense of the term disappear rapidly in new countries, but the traditions, tastes and habits which tend to form class where populations are numerous enough to supply a sufficient number of individuals of each kind remain, and the men of all classes who find themselves thrown together in new circumstances. need women of all classes to make their homes. The doubt which presents itself is not whether women are wanted on the outskirts of civilization. It is whether women of the right kind can be enabled to face the conditions which they will find there with a fair chance of success. One of the many classes of Englishmen who migrate to the newer portions of the empire is the young English gentlemen. Sons of clergymen, lawyers, doctors, military and naval officers of good breeding and traditions, but as poor in worldly possessions as the sons of artisans, go in increasing numbers every year. These men in different portions of the empire have held their place as natural leaders in the movement of expansion. They need the women of their own class to make their homes, and it has been generally assumed that this requirement could not be met. But the possibility suggests itself, as one of the consequences of the more intimate knowledge now generally possessed of the conditions of the problem, that the young English gentlewomen of this class are perhaps no less naturally fitted to take a place in leading a movement of women outwards towards the borders of the empire than their brothers have been in leading men. They are harder, more active in out-of-door habits, better bred and better fitted to their contemporaries of the less-favored laboring classes. They have the intelligence to initiate, and, like their brothers, they are driven by the whole spur of poverty either present or to come. Where they may have the courage to make openings for themselves leading to material success other women will undoubtedly follow, and if the endeavor be judiciously directed another generation may see a common acceptance of the custom that the young women no less than the young men of the United Kingdom should confidently seek a living wherever the

British flag flies in a temperate climate.

DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE.

It is with a view of putting this possibility to the test of practice that the institution of a training home for lady colonists in the centre of the fruitful prairie lands of the Northwest Territories of Canada is now proposed. The intention is that in such a home young ladies, either from the United Kingdom or from other parts of the empire who have a desire to take part in the work of settlement, should receive the necessary training and be prepared for the practical conditions of the life to which they propose to devote their energies. There is much to be said in favor of the execution of such a scheme. The Canadian prairies offer an admirable field for the initiation of an experiment of the kind. The climate is one of the best in the world, the soil is good, land is so cheap that one year's moderately successful crop will repay the capital cost of purchase as well as the actual cost of production, markets are at hand for the disposal of produce, the position is relatively near to England, and the moral surroundings are of the wholesome kind to which parents and guardians could without fear confide the destinies of the young people in whom they take an interest. To feel that in case of urgent necessity a personal visit is not impossible would be a consolation to many parents viewing the departure of a first daughter with natural dismay. To know that there are no physical dangers to be faced is a guarantee of first importance. Nowhere more than upon the Canadian prairies are women needed for the purpose of investing the bare log houses known as "shacks" with the comforts and the dignity of homes. But the objection to their presence which has hitherto seemed in a large number of instances insuperable is that they have not the necessary knowledge, and that to face the life without it is to subject themselves to too severe a strain. The object of a training home situated in the Northwest Territories will, of course, be to teach on the prairies the life of the prairies. The Canadian Government has already greatly helped the intelligent development of prairie settlement by the institution of experimental farms, of which the operations, conducted at Government expense, serve to raise the scientific level of local farming. It is suggested that the ladies' training home should be established in connection with one of the experimental farms where the best instruction in practical agriculture and its supplementary sciences can be readily obtained. Dairying, gardening, poultry-rearing, bee-keeping, bread-making, cooking, washing and other household arts would form a part of the course, and it is unnecessary to dwell on the value of such instruction, given within sight of the farm plot upon which it was to be carried to personal use. It is believed that women so instructed may in some instances purchase and work land for themselves. In the majority of cases it is supposed that they will in the first instance work in co-operation with their farmer brothers on a system of mutual profit.

ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED.

The institution of such a college, if carried to a successful issue, would solve the first difficulty which presents itself to the minds of many parents anxious to give their daughters, with due precautions, the opportunity of learning to make an institution fit themselves for a settler's life. But there is a practical objection which has to be taken into consideration. Education is costly, and in the families from which the majority of these girl settlers would presumably be drawn money is usually scarce. At the age of nineteen or twenty, when a college course would possibly begin, the boy who goes to farm in the colonies hires himself as an unskilled laborer to a local farmer and gains his experience while he earns his bread. For the girl's education parents who have no money to spare would be asked to pay. To make the first working of the experiment successful it is essential that the cost of the scheme should be reduced to the lowest possible figure. If the Canadian Government felt the value of introducing a good class of settlement to the Northwest Territories to be worth the expenditure of a little money, and showed itself disposed to subsidize a system of organized institutions in connection with the existing system of experimental farms, private subscription and endowment might then do more to bring a serviceable training in the essential requirements of a settler's life within the reach of ladies desirous of entering upon a colonial career. The successful inauguration of such a scheme, copied, as it could scarcely fail to be, in other colonies, would render a service to the cause of Imperial consolidation of which the substantial value would long outlast more showy performances professing to further the same objects.

ORIGIN OF LACE-MAKING.

It was linen embroidery and cut work that led the way to the introduction of what we call lace. The nuns busied themselves with this industry. The pattern was brawn out of solid linen worked round with button-hole stitch in colored silk and unbleached flax, and sometimes in gold and silver, the result being not unlike our guipure of the present day. Among the earliest specimens of it is an altar cloth, presented to Prague Cathedral by Good Queen Anne, wife of Richard II., but this to unaccustomed eyes differs but little from the ordinary English embroidery on jacquet or linen.

SHORT-SIGHTED PARENT.

He, reading item in newspaper—It is estimated that in a few thousand years the human race will have become entirely destitute of teeth. She—And yet you want Tommy to be a dentist!

THE MAHDI'S REMAINS.

New Story of the Rifting of His Tomb and Severing of His Head From the Body.

Regarding the disinterment and mutilation of the remains of the Mahdi by the English after the battle of Omdurman, the Manchester Guardian has a story from its special correspondent. The story was gleaned from some of the non-commissioned officers on the Nile gunboats, who got it from the men who actually engaged in this piece of diplomatic barbarism.

The day after the Omdurman battle, where the dervishes died in their thousands, Major Gordon, they say, went on board one of the gunboats, and then took with him a small party of Royal Marine artillerymen to the land. None of the Egyptians on board were taken. "They chatter too much," explained a sergeant. "When you have experience of them they are a poor race of beings. A dervish is in all parts altogether more of a man. The Egyptian cannot stand alone." The little party marched directly to the tomb of the Mahdi. The tomb was described as "like a big square barn, built of half-baked bricks and slabs of mud mortar."

It had a round dome on the top, which had been so worked as to fit the square building below. The body of the Mahdi lay on what the artillerymen termed "an erection," perhaps half the height of a man, set up in the middle of the tomb. It had an encircling rail made with pieces of brass taken from English implements or furniture, and was decorated with other trinkets, perhaps

RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS.

The body was wrapped in white and colored cloth, sewn together. "But whether it had been embalmed," said another of the artillerymen, "I could not say, having no experience of how bodies look after undergoing that process."

Nobody cared to describe what happened inside the tomb. "That is a matter for those in authority," one was told. However, it was presently said that the order was given to take the body from where it lay and to sever the head from the trunk. "The corporal went to that end. On lifting the head it broke clean away from the body, and he held it in his hands."

The body was then wrapped up, weighed and carried across the three miles that lay between the tomb and the Nile and at once cast into the river. "I never heard that anything was seen of it again," said one artilleryman, "and the fact is it must have been washed away along the bed of the river." Another added that the dervishes are, of course, essentially superstitious, and that they might in the future, no doubt, be imposed on by the production of another dead body. "But," he added, "whatever may be said of the body, they will never get the head of their Mahdi."

"What became of the head?"

"It is a very short story. The head

was carried on board the gunboat and put into an empty kerosene can—one of these square cans, you know, that oil is kept in. It stopped there a few days. The other officers used to come aboard and say, 'Gordon, show us that head,' and the corporal, under orders, would then lift it out. None of them would touch it. It was not nice. I might say that the Mahdi must have been

A FEARFULLY UGLY MAN.

The lower jaw protruded further than in any man I have ever seen. The forehead was not particularly high—for an Arab. His hair was jet black. The lower part of one side of the face was gone—decayed—and we took off part of his beard. It is here in East-nay. I have a piece myself—a fine, glossy, black, apparently the hair of a man in his prime.

"After the head had remained a few days in the can a wooden box was made, and it was packed in that. It was sent to Cairo for despatch to England, and but for the discussion in Parliament it would, no doubt, have been on view before now in some museum or another. The War Office, I should think, will know where that box is. I must say no more." After the body of the Mahdi had been "disinterred" and disposed of his tomb was destroyed. Lyddite was used, as it is still necessary to note the action of that explosive owing to the sometimes peculiar conduct of lyddite shell. "So that we had an experiment of two kinds," said one of the artillerymen. "We experimented in religion on the 'poor Mahdi,' and in gunnery we tried on his tomb. It certainly seems a little above the mark to try conclusions with a dead body."

MIGHT GET TIRED.

Grandmama had been explaining to the little girl how our earth is kept from flying off into infinite space by the attraction of the sun, which is constantly trying to draw the earth toward itself, while the latter always keeps its distance.

Grandmama, said the little girl, I should think the sun would get discouraged after awhile and let go.

BAD FOR THE OTHER FELLOW.

Bilkins is a man who has absolutely the poorest taste of anybody I ever knew.

How's that? He gave his divorced wife a book entitled How to Manage a Husband, as a wedding present when she got married the second time.

SAND INJURIOUS TO HORSES.

In some countries attempts have been made to prevent sandy soil from blowing about by growing upon it plants which tend to form a sod and hold the sand in place. In New South Wales horses grazed on this kind of crop were so seriously injured by eating large quantities of sand that they died.

STOPPING A FLY WHEEL.

According to a foreign exchange recent experiments carried out at the machine works of Offenbach, show that with the proper appliances it is possible to stop even a fly wheel within a fraction of a second. By means of two brakes affixed to the fly wheel of 150 horse power, making 80 revolutions per minute, the "whole of the machinery was brought to a standstill in less than a second after the fly wheel had accomplished one quarter of a revolution."

Cash System

Adopted by

N., G. & J. McKechnie.

We beg to inform our customers and the public generally that we have adopted the Cash System, which means Cash or its Equivalent, and that our motto will be "Large Sales and Small Profits."

We take this opportunity of thanking our customers for past patronage, and we are convinced that the new system will merit continuance or the same.

N., G. & J. McKECHNIE.

groceries Pure Socks, &c. ER, RHAM. & Shoe lightened their Boots, have come to Stock of TC. SIVELY, to be done. urge quantities undersell your shoes of PEEL'S guaranteed. come and see you per- while you wait. for Boots and L, THE SHOE MAN. children's Cloth- suit. and are still you a Suit of good wearers as high as \$10. e Right and ats, &c. We PLANT. DR SERVICE. SIGNED WILL KEEP Lot No. 57, Con. 3, E. G. thoroughbred Show them h Registered Pedigree. ble Jan. 1st, 1900. JOHN BELL, Durham P. O. es in ever. See our e buying. Always goods and up-to- Waist Sashes. ist and Neck Buckles are e latest. You are always e of seeing the latest in everything in the Jewellery in here. W. A. MacFARLANE, EXT TO BANK, DWER TOWN.