

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
DURHAM, ONT.

DESCRIPTION: The Chronicle will be sent to any
address, free of postage, for \$1.00 per
year, payable in advance. \$1.50 may
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ADVERTISING: For transient advertisements 8 cents per
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THE JOB: Is completely stocked with
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ding facilities for turning out first-class
work.

W. IRWIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Chronicle
Contains

Each week an epitome of the
world's news, articles on the
household and farm, and
serials by the most popular
authors.

FURNITURE
J. SHEWELL
Furniture
Undertaking and Embalming
DURHAM, - ONT.

AT THE BRICK FOUNDRY
--WE MAKE--
Furnace Kettles, Power Staw Out-
letters, Hot Air Furnaces, Shingle
Machinery, Band Saws, Emery
Machines hand or power; Cresting,
Farmers' Kettles, Columns, Church
Seat Ends, Bed Fasteners, Fencing,
Pump-Makers' Supplies, School
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the different ploughs in use. Casting
repairs for Flour and Saw Mills.

Charter Smith,
DURHAM FOUNDRYMAN

MONSOON
TEA

ALL GOOD GROCERS KEEP IT.
STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

The Chronicle is the most wide
read newspaper published in
the County of Grey.

Changes in Dress

Changes in the fashion of dress are
due to many causes—civilization, climate,
religious and political reasons,
convenience and the love of variety.

never be overdressed. Mrs. Reeves in
"Comin' thro' the Rye," makes Paul
Vasher ask the heroine to wear white;
he has "the man's fixed belief in the
perfectibility of that colorless color:
black or white, or black and white—
every man believes a woman to be
well-dressed when she is arrayed from
top to toe in either or both."

Religious protests have often shown
their outward and visible signs in the
matter of dress. Monks and nuns have
donned a habit as a protest against
worldly apparel, as a sign of fellowship
with each other, and for the sake of
economy of time, thought and money.

Fiction sometimes carries weight,
and introduces a new fashion which
may become more or less permanent,
as for instance, black evening dress for
gentlemen, which in Bulwer Lytton's
novel "Pelham," wherein Lady
Frances Pelham writes to the hero,
"Apropos of the complexion, I did not
like that blue coat you wore when I
last saw you. You look best in black,
which is a great compliment, for people
must be very distinguished in appearance
to do so."

Some articles of dress are always
associated with the name of their
inventor, or their first wearer,
or perhaps last wearer, who sticks to
a fashion long after others have given
it up; as, for instance, if a "Gladstone"
were not already an expanding
travelling bag, it might give a name
to a certain collar. Wellington and
Blucher boots, Capuchin hood, red Garibaldi,
Cavalier hat and feathers, and
many others bring to our minds associations
beyond those connected merely
with the article itself. Some words
are nearly lost from the object being
obsolete, e.g., in 1692, men wore a
neckcloth called a Steenkirk, so named
from its being first noticed at that

PHYSICAL DEFECTS AMONG MEN.

Uneven Shoulders, Arms, Legs and Hips
Probably Most Numerous.

A man can be measured to the best
advantage, tailors say, away from a
glass. Standing before a mirror, he
is almost certain to throw out his chest,
if he does not habitually carry it so,
and take an attitude that he would
like to have, rather than the one he
commonly holds; whereas the tailor
wants him, as the portrait painter
wants his subject, in his natural pose
and manner. With the man in that
attitude the tailor can bring his art of
bear—if that's required—in the over-
coming of any physical defect, and pro-
duce clothes that will give the best at-
tainable effect upon the figure as they
will be actually worn.

The physical defect most common
in man is unevenness of the shoulders,
remarks a writer who has been investigat-
ing the subject. One shoulder is
higher than the other, and this is a defect
often encountered, though the differ-
ence in the height may not be so
great as to be noticeable, except by
one accustomed to taking note of such
things. This is a defect that is easily
overcome by the tailor, when it exists
in a comparatively moderate degree.
It is done sometimes simply by cutting
the coat to fit each shoulder, the
perfect fitting coat carrying with it
the idea and the appearance of sym-
metry. Sometimes, and this is com-
monly done in cases of more pronounced
difference, symmetry is attained by
the familiar method of building up
or padding the lower shoulder. The
influence of the lower shoulder extends
down on that side of the body, so that
sometimes it is necessary below the
arm to cut that side of the coat shorter.
Next to unevenness of shoulders
round shoulders are perhaps the com-
monest defect.

A very common thing is unevenness
of the hips. A difference of half an
inch here would not be at all remark-
able; it is sometimes much more. If
a man finds one leg of his trousers—
the legs as he knows being alike in
length—touching the ground while
the other clears it—he may reasonably
consider that there is a difference
somewhere in his legs. It may be that
one leg is longer than the other, but it
is more probable that one hip is higher
than the other, or one leg fuller, so
that it takes up the trousers more and
gradually raises the bottom more. It
would be a common thing if men were
seen with their waists off to find
suspenders set at uneven heights. The
variation in the suspenders might be
required, to be sure, by a difference in
the shoulders, and not in the legs. It
is common to find men's arms of differ-
ent lengths. The difference may
be so slight as to require no special at-
tention in the making of their clothes,
but it is frequently necessary to make
the coat sleeves of different lengths.
The fact appears to be that there are
not many perfect men, that is, men of
perfect symmetry of proportions, in
which respect man is like all things
else in nature, like horses, for in-
stance, and trees; but in the greater
number of men these defects are with-
in such limits that they might be de-
scribed as variations rather than as
substantial defects.

PENALTY OF CURIOSITY.

A Young Man's Experience With a Pair
of Handcuffs.

A somewhat distressing but un-
doubtedly righteous retribution,
recently overtook a clerk in the British
postal service at Birmingham. Among
the packets received at the office one
day was one containing a pair of hand-
cuffs, which were being sent from Derby
to a manufacturer in Birmingham
to be fitted with a key. The paper
covering of the parcel had been torn
during transit, so that the handcuffs
were exposed to view.
They were an object of curiosity to
the clerks, and presently one of the
young men jocularly clasped one of
the cuffs around his left wrist. It was
then that he discovered that there was
no key to unfasten it. The handcuff
was on his wrist "to stay."
The young man went to the police
station, and an officer found a key
that he thought would fit but in turn-
ing it round, he broke it off in the
cuff. Now the broken key would have
to be drilled out, or the handcuff filed
through, before the clerk could get
it off.
The day was Sunday, and all the
shops, including the manufacturer's
place, were closed. The clerk returned
to the post-office, and explained his
plight to the superintendent. This
official ordered him to take the first
train to Derby the next morning, ex-
plain the whole circumstances to the
owner of the handcuffs, apologize to
him, and then return to Birmingham,
and go to the manufacturer's and have
the handcuff filed off.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

They that know no evil will suspect
none. Ben Jonson.
It will always do to change for the
better.—Thomson.
Influence is the exhalation of char-
acter.—W. M. Taylor.
A grateful dog is better than an un-
grateful man.—Saadi.
Irresolution frames a thousand hor-
rors, embodying each.—J. Martyn.
No one will maintain that it is better
to do injustice than to bear it.
A man of integrity will never listen
to any plea against conscience.—Home.
A man cannot leave a better legacy
to the world than a well-educated fam-
ily.—Thomas Scott.
Industry keeps the body healthy,
the mind clear, the heart whole and
the purse full.—C. Simmons.
When a man dies, for years the light
he leaves behind him lies on the paths
of men.—Longfellow.
No man ever did a designed injury
to another but at the same time he
did a greater to himself.—Home.
Inquisitive people are the funnels of
conversation; they do not take in any-
thing for their own use, but merely to
pass it to another.—Steele.

THE PROOF BEFORE HIM.

They say that things is gettin' con-
sarnedly rotten over in old Paris.
They ruten be.—Thet last lot o' paris
green I bought wunt wuth shucks.