

ent Cancer.

Some twelve years ago Mrs. Elizabeth Gilhula, wife of the postmaster of Buxton, Ont., was taken ill with an obscure stomach trouble which her physicians pronounced cancer of the stomach and informed her that her lease of life would be short. On the advice of a friend she took Burdock's Blood Purifier, which followed her in a short time cured Mrs. Gilhula. Her full enjoyment of these years there has been the result of the trouble. Mrs. Gilhula wrote at

I was taken sick and consulted several here, all of whom told me to be cancer of the stomach, and I was expected that the two doctors gave me up to die. One of my friends, Mr. Burdock, advised me to try it, and I am using part of each better I was able to state that the disease by the I had baffled the I am firmly convinced Bitters saved

from her a short health. I thank you for saving my life. I highly recommend Burdock's Bitters to all who have stomach troubles. WITH GILHULA.

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Standard Bank of Canada

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

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

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G. LEFROY McCAUL. BARRISTER, Solicitor, etc. McIntyre's Block, Lower Town. Collection and all legal business attended to. Searches made in Registry Office.

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JAMES BROWN, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Durham Office.

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

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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 Large Local Newspaper in Western Ontario.

Youthful Recklessness.

The natural exuberance of youth often leads to recklessness. Young people don't take care of themselves, get over-heated, catch cold, and allow it to settle on the kidneys. They don't realize the significance of backache—think it will soon pass away—but it doesn't. Urinary Troubles come, then Diabetes, Bright's Disease and shattered health. A young life has been sacrificed. Can any help for it? Yes!

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

These conquerors of Kidney Ills are bringing the rising generation healthy and strong. G. Grisman, 505 Adelaide St., London, Ont., says: My daughter, now 23 years old, has had her kidneys since infancy, and her health as a consequence has always been poor. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills have removed every symptom of kidney trouble, and restored her to perfect health. I am truly thankful for the great benefit they have conferred upon me.

SECURE.

Dear me, said Master Fox, aren't you afraid your mother will give it to you for being out so late? 'How! said the little Bear; she's just been hibernatin', an' won't wake up for three months yet.

WASTED AMMUNITION.

Marguerite.—Some men are awfully good. 'Who, for instance? Marguerite.—Well, there's Harry. I she loved best, and many were the visits which he paid to her at Balmoral and at Windsor, one sojourn at the latter place being, however, suddenly interrupted by a violent fit between his wife, the now widowed Empress Frederick, and her august mother, on the subject of the latter's cro-

BIG NAMES OF HISTORY.

THEY ARE ENROLLED IN QUEEN VICTORIA'S AUTOGRAPH BOOK.

Signatures of Sovereigns Who Have Visited Windsor Castle—The Queen's Grandchildren Have a Queer Name for the Volume.

Among the most valued treasures of a personal character belonging to Queen Victoria is an autograph book, on the pages of which are signed the names of all those distinguished personages who have been her guests at Balmoral, Osborne, Buckingham palace, and more particularly at Windsor, during the sixty-three years that she has occupied the throne of Great Britain. To those who are aware of the existence of this volume of autographs the visit paid recently by Emperor William to his venerable grandmother, appeals perhaps the more strongly, because they know that he as well as his escort will not have been permitted to leave the historic castle on the banks of the Thames without having once more inscribed their names and the date of their sojourn in that book, which, more perhaps than any other thing comprised in so small a compass, shows the march of time and the progress of history. For a perusal of this volume serves to demonstrate above everything else the extent to which England's sovereign has outlived her contemporaries. It calls forth memories of dynasties that have been overthrown and kingdoms that have disappeared, and seems to evoke the specters of a great throng of rulers and of celebrated statesmen, all now in their graves, not a few of whom have met with terrible deaths at the hands of assassins.

The visits paid by foreign rulers and by foreign statesmen to her majesty possess, thanks to her absolute and supreme control of England's foreign policy far more importance than one might be disposed to accord to them at first sight. For the stay at Windsor of nearly every continental monarch has been followed by political consequences. The course of history, indeed, may be said to have been largely influenced by these visits which the queen receives from her brother and sister sovereigns. And it is this that renders her book of autographs so exceptionally interesting.

MILESTONES OF HISTORY.

The autographs may be regarded as bearing a certain analogy to milestones, since they mark so many different epochs. What more remarkable, for instance, than the changes which have fallen to the share of the reigning house of Prussia during the near sixty years intervening between the visit of King Frederick William IV. to attend the baptism of the prince of Wales, and the stay of Emperor William at Windsor? At the time when this king was a guest of Queen Victoria, Prussia was in every sense of the word a second rate power. Frederick William, in fact, was almost a subject in his subserviency to the German emperor at Vienna, and to his brother-in-law, Czar Nicholas I. As far as the Imperial house of Hapsburg was concerned, he seemed to be unable to forget that his ancestors had until within a little more than a hundred years held the position of cup-bearer to the Emperors at Vienna, and been compelled to stand at state banquets behind the imperial chair, doing duty, if not as a menial, at any rate as a mere vassal. As for his attitude toward Russia he permitted himself to be bullied and browbeaten to such an extent by the czar that he did not venture to take any step, even in his own dominions, without the sanction of his imperious brother-in-law. So great was the contempt in which Prussia was held at the time of the congress of great powers held in Paris at the conclusion of the Crimean war, King Frederick William's plenipotentiaries were not admitted to the meeting, on the ground that Prussia was not a power of sufficient importance to warrant her receiving any such privilege.

King Frederick William was at the outset of his reign when he visited Queen Victoria at Windsor in 1842. Six years later he was a prisoner in the hands of the people of his capital and forced to pay homage to the dead bodies of the men, women and children who had been shot down by his troops. And during that time his brother, William, who eventually succeeded him on the throne, was obliged to flee for his life, to England, where he in his turn, enjoyed for a time the hospitality of Queen Victoria and wrote his name in her autograph book. The closing years of the reign of King Frederick William IV. were darkened by insanity of the most violent description. William became first King of Prussia, and then, after 1870, German emperor, appropriating at Versailles a dignity which had been for centuries the most highly-prized possession of the house of Hapsburg.

"UNSER FRITZ."

Emperor William's successor was that "Unser Fritz," who was of all Queen Victoria's sons-in-law, the one she loved best, and many were the visits which he paid to her at Balmoral and at Windsor, one sojourn at the latter place being, however, suddenly interrupted by a violent fit between his wife, the now widowed Empress Frederick, and her august mother, on the subject of the latter's cro-

chety, cranky, and terribly surly Highland gillie, John Brown.

Emperor William II. who now visits his grandmother at Windsor for the second time since his accession to the throne is, therefore, the fourth ruler of Prussia whom she welcomes beneath her roof tree, and she greets him no longer as the sovereign of a second or even third-rate state, but as the head of the greatest military power on the face of the globe, whose friendship England is glad to secure at the present juncture, and who holds to a great extent at the present moment the balance of power in the Old World, his understanding with Great Britain resulting in a combination so mighty as to put an end to all the projects which had been entertained of a continental union against England. Truly, Prussia, has undergone many and amazing vicissitudes during the period that has intervened between King Frederick William's visit to Windsor in 1842, and the stay there last week by his grand nephew.

NAPOLEON'S MEMORABLE VISIT.

A very important state visit and certainly one pregnant with great political consequences was that of Emperor Napoleon III. and Empress Eugenie to Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle at the time of the Crimean War. It may be said to have constituted the first actual recognition of the emperor, and, above all, of the empress, by any of the reigning families of Europe. Napoleon had until that time been regarded as a mere successful conspirator who prior to his seizure of the French throne had been a disreputable chevalier d'industrie; while the empress was looked upon as an adventuress, concerning whose antecedents the most scandalous stories were current. Indeed the wars of 1855 and of 1859, which resulted so disastrously to both Russia and Austria, were largely brought about by the contemptuous manner in which the courts of St. Petersburg and of Vienna rejected all advances made to them by Napoleon and Empress Eugenie. Queen Victoria was then, as now, renowned for her strictness on the score of the character of all the women whom she consented to admit to her presence, and her action therefore in inviting not merely Napoleon, but likewise, his consort, to Windsor, where she treated them with the utmost distinction and regard, went so far, to improve the status and prestige of the imperial couple both in the continental courts and even in France, that neither of them ever forgot the kindness of Victoria in the matter. Indeed, as long as he remained on the throne, the emperor continued the warm and loyal friend of the English people.

Napoleon was not the only French monarch whom the Queen had the opportunity of welcoming at Windsor. In her visitor's books is likewise to be found the name of King Louis Philippe, who stayed with her once while still ruler of France, and then several times after he had been dethroned and was in exile.

A POPE AND FOUR CZARS.

The name of the present pope, while still papal nuncio to the Brussels court, as well as of no less than four czars of Russia are to be found in Victoria's autograph book. The first is that of Emperor Nicholas I., who suddenly arrived without warning in England to visit the queen in 1844. To this day the object of his trip remains more or less of a state secret. But it is generally believed that he came for the purpose of discovering how the ground lay in connection with his designs upon Constantinople, and that he quitted Windsor more or less disappointed by the failure of his mission. The impression that he created upon the queen does not seem to have been altogether agreeable. At any rate, her published diary leads to that inference. His son and successor came to Windsor thirty years later, shortly after the marriage of his only daughter to Queen Victoria's second son, Alexander III. was a frequent visitor to Windsor and likewise to Osborne before he ascended the throne, while the present autocrat of Russia, a grandson by marriage of the queen, has visited her once at Balmoral since he became emperor, but spent whole months at Windsor while he was courting the lovely princess, now his wife. It is to the affectionate relations then established between queen and Nicholas and the venerable monarch is largely due the maintenance of peace between Russia and Great Britain—two countries which find themselves in rivalry and opposition in nearly every quarter of the globe.

MEMORIES OF TRAGEDIES EVOKED.

One of the most dramatic things about this book of the queen's is the fact that so many of the personages who have signed their names therein have met their death through violence. Indeed, many are the grim tragedies that are called to mind when one peruses its pages. Taking them at hazard, there is that, to the queen, least welcome of all the guests whom she ever entertained at Windsor, namely, Nasr-Eddeen-Shah, the ruler of Persia, who was shot down only a few years ago by a religious fanatic. Then there was the late Sultan, Abdul Aziz, who stayed at the castle in 1867, who was done to death nine years later in his palace at Constantinople with a pair of long, sharp, concave-bladed Oriental scissiors. Czar Alexander II. had the entire lower portion of his body blown to pieces by Nihilist bombs in 1881, while Empress Elizabeth of Austria was stabbed to the heart at Geneva, but a little more than a year ago. She had often visited the queen, and in spite of everything, asserted to the contrary, was on terms of warm friendship and continuous correspondence with her. The young Prince Imperial of France was killed by the Zulus, in South Africa while wearing the queen's livery as one of the officers of her army. He was one of her special favorites and might have become her son-in-law had he lived.

KING PEDRO OF PORTUGAL

succumbed to poison shortly after

returning to Lisbon from a visit to Windsor castle; King Louis of Bavaria, whose death by drowning has never been satisfactorily explained to this day, figures in the book, and so does his cousin, the ill-fated Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, who blew out his brains at Mayerling on discovering that Baroness Marie Vetsera had poisoned herself. He had visited Windsor only two years previously, at the time of the queen's jubilee. His uncle, Archduke Maximilian, who suffered death by shooting at Queretaro, after reigning as emperor of Mexico, spent a week in Windsor in 1857, and in her diary the queen speaks most highly of him, saying: "We have become great friends." His consort, who is the queen's first cousin, has for thirty years been under restraint as a lunatic. The Duchess of Alencon, of whom the queen was particularly fond, and who, when staying at Bush Park, loaned to her father-in-law, the Duke of Nemours, by her majesty, used often to go over to Windsor, was burnt to death in the terrible Charity Bazaar conflagration at Paris. Prince Baldwin of Belgium, another near kinsman of her majesty and a signer of the book lost his life by a revolver bullet in an adventure of a questionable character in a mansion of the Avenue Louise at Brussels, while at least two of the queen's former guests at Windsor, namely, Archduke John of Austria, and the late Landgrave of Hesse, have vanished at sea without leaving any clue as to their fate.

Many more names could be cited that call forth equally tragic memories, but these will suffice to explain why the queen's grandchildren should have nicknamed this so unique volume as "Grandmamma's Cemetery."

LITTLE CIVILITIES.

If, as the old saying has it, civility costs nothing, it certainly gains much, both in the way of liking and of kindness; therefore, it seems a great pity that so many people dispense with it in small matters of daily life. There are, no doubt, very few people who are actually and actively rude and uncivil, but there are, on the other hand, many who are, if we may use the term, passively impolite. They do not, that is, commit a downright rudeness but they omit a vast number of little civilities.

If it is manners that "maketh man," it is most certainly woman who both makes and mars men's manners, for there is no man, however rough and uncouth in manner, who is not influenced, and to some degree softened, by contact with a courteous and gracious mannered woman.

George Gibson, the dwarf of the city of Dunfermline, dropped down in Maygate, in that city, and suddenly expired. Gibson was upwards of 60 years of age, and for the past forty-five years had been known as "Wee Geordie." He was only three feet three inches in height. In his youthful days he was engaged at pin weaving, in connection with the hand-loom weaving, but for many years past had been a vender of matches and small wares. By stress of weather and fortune he was frequently driven to the poor-house. He always protested, however, against the idea of being "an inmate," and he very soon got outside the gates and on to the Dunfermline streets.

The Queen has allowed her Balmoral tenantry a rebate of 15 per cent., owing to the deficiency of straw on last year's crop.

CHILDREN'S EYES.

The Dangers of Over-Strain Pointed Out—Increase of Myopia.

Of all the ready methods of measuring the health standard of a people, there are few on which reliance can be more safely placed than on the number of those whose vision is impaired. Judged by this rule, the average health of school children is far below what it should be. The use of glasses is not in itself objectionable, on the contrary, it is to be commended; but the increasing demand for glasses among those who have hardly passed their first youth is a matter which calls for serious consideration. Much of this mischief is caused by the conditions of school life. Imperfect light, bad print on unsuitable paper, impure atmosphere, faulty ventilation, overheated and crowded school rooms, unwholesome water supply, lack of suitable recreation halls and ground, ill-fitting school furniture and too long continuous study hours are among the most fertile causes of the impairment of the muscular tonicity so indispensable for acute visual efficiency. School children, to be cheerful and healthy, must have plenty of light and good ventilation in which to study; and it is owing to the frequent absence of these that the general health of the children is far below what it should be, and consequently that myopia, or near-sightedness, increases with the attendance of schools. The desks should be arranged so that the light from the windows falls upon them from behind, and a little from the left. There should be plenty of light, and the windows should be so large that it can not be materially diminished or obstructed by the walls of tall buildings immediately adjoining. The paper of text books should be of pure white or cream white and without glaze. They should be clearly printed in plain type, with very black ink. A shiny blackboard is an abhorrence. It is often allowed to become so smooth as to reflect light almost like a mirror, when viewed at certain angles. This glaze should be subdued by rubbing the surface with coarse sandpaper. Only white crayons should be used. There is nothing likely to bring on serious injury to the sight of the child more quickly than too long study hours. Children under 14 should never be allowed to study, in school and out, more than five or six hours. The eyes can be rested by lifting them from the book and looking at distant objects, or closing them for a few minutes. The school work should be also broken up at frequent intervals in order to practice breathing or exercises. This prevents the strain of study being too continuous, besides relieving the eyes. Finally, all school children should be examined as to their eyes, and any defects of vision should be remedied by means of glasses, which adopted thus early, may save much trouble in after years. Most people imagine that those who do not require glasses with advancing age have very strong eyes. This, on the contrary, is proof positive of the existence of myopia, although as a rule in such cases, it is hard to convince the patient of the fact.

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 a continuance or the same.

N., G. & J. McKECHNIE.