IERTISEMENTS.

ns for Sale

DRED ACRES. id 12, Con. 1, and Lots 11 d Lots 13 and 14, Con. 3.

Mostly cleared and in cultivation, well watered. burham, good buildings on separately or in block on of payment. For further

EATON, Bunessan P. O.

n for Sale. 9, CON. 14, GLEN. ing 100 acres-90 acres irst class state of cultied, well watered, with ing and good out buildn 54x64 on stone foundame barn 25x50. Good nearly 100 trees, will be nd on easy terms. For to the owner.

GEORGE LAMB. Dafter, Mich.

Lots for Sale.

WISHING TO PUR. ble building lots would ok at John A. Warren's on of Park Lot number ester street, in the Gov. of the Town of Durham. t the office of J. P. Telt the office of the under. er particulars apply to

BALD DAVIDSON. Clerk Division Court, DURHAM, ONT.

for Sale.

3, CON. 3, SOUTH Township of Glenely, d cultivation. There is Post barn and stables. ill orchard. Convenient and post offices. For articulars apply to S. MARY MCNULTY.

ORMICK. CARTHUR.

Priceville P. O., Out-

for Sale.

FARM, KNOWN Farm," situated in the Township of Glenelg. cres cleared and suitachinery on. The balbush and supposed to rds of cordwood Good ar post barn on it The it six miles from Berkem Durham. This farm he next 60 days, and at arther particulars or

> W. CALDER, Durham,

Lot for Sale.

LOT ON QUEEN perty of Mrs. J. L. contains 12 rooms, and quite new. Will boarding house. For

J. L. BROWNE, ti. Photographer.

ots for Sale.

N OF DURHAM, lots on the west side g part of Lots 10 & 11. the east side of Garart of Lots 10 & 11. secure building lots. rs apply to

J. M. HUNTER. Durham.

Service.

ED TAMWORTH at both Toronto and For service at Lot leneig.

TAPLES, Edge Hill

Service.

O YORKSHIRE. for. For service at . Glenely.

ATKINSON, Prop.

ulls for Sale.

BULLS FROM ld. Two reds and

RKER, Durham.

Wanted.

BENTINCK, FOR ale, stating salary. ceived up to the 10th

Sec.-Treasurer. LOUISE P. O.

, Harness Oil,

se and Hoof go to

Harnessmaker,

INDERS,

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

South Grey Educational Association, Oct. 17th, 1902.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: To me it has been a difficult task to decide upon a subject for the President's address in connection with our Institute to-day. I have also been confronted with the knowledge that I am going to say what has frequently been heard before. Be that as it may, I have not refrained from incorporating in my address ideas discussed at former sessions of this Convention, for after all if a statement be any good at all it can bear repeating. The subject have chosen' "School Discipline and School Management," is an old one and has many times claimed our attention, I have decided to say a few things about it to-day, not be- not perform, nor that which it would cause I know so much about it, but be wrong or unreasonable to perform. for the reason that I think that pos- Very young pupils will readily younger teachers at least.

important item. It lies at the very I thought she meant what she said, foundation of our labors, and unless and with almost breathless stillness we have right views and adopt right I kept my eye for the entire first day measures on this point it will be use- in a fruitless search for the ear shortless for us to hope for success in ening implements. However, after teaching, for without good discipline, hearing the threat many times rethere can be no truly successful peated, and finding my own ears teaching. One may be able to gov- uninjured, I concluded that the ern a school and yet not competent teacher was uttering idle threats, and the highest and truest sense, teach a had. It was soon ascertained that the nerves as upon the digestive school unless he can also govern it. she said what she did not mean, and True teaching implies correct discip- then her words fell upon our ears as by perfect discipline. I say, nega- verify our words by our acts, and altively, that I do not consider it to so study to have both words and acts consist in rigid and upright posi- consistent and right. tions, in exact and undeviating 6th-A particular offence does not movements, nor in constrained looks. necessarily call for the infliction of take Ferrozone the blood is purified, I say, positively, that I consider that specific punishment. in which the pupils attend to all always be taken into account in de- thy and beautiful, ready for work, their duties, perform all their move- ciding upon diciplinary measures. A because you have the strength to do

a good degree of self-government, feel that the same means will always that town his headquarters, and that we can hardly expect to govern produce the same results. others. It will not always be an 7th-Cultivate habits of neatness apples from the farmers and give easy matter for us to exhibit perfect and courtesy as Helps a Discipline. self-control, but we must aim to do If we can so inspire a boy with so; and if we can succeed in so gov- feelings of self-respect, that he will erning our own feelings as never to always enter the school room with appear angry or annoyed we shall bis person and apparel in a neat and have no difficulty in governing our cleanly condition, we shall at the pupils. I do not mean that we same time create within him a desire other groceries. should be entirely regardless of the to regard the rules of the school. If, that we should not allow their errors to regard the rules of propriety and the people he will be around in a day exhibiting some sudden ebulition with others, we may be quite but that is the last anyone sees of of passion.

Some teachers form a certain view of discipline, and certain undeviating plans for securing it. With them, attending circumstances have no influence The act is judged in and of motives which led to it. This, of course, must be wrong If we would govern successfully and justly, we must study all the particulars bearing upon a transgression. Sometimes an act, in itself wrong, may be divested of all actual wrong when the circumstances are duly considered. In a certain school, for example, a boy of very orderly deportment and studious habits suddenly pupil into obedience. little fellow had been so intent upon spect authority, and to do right, great suffering and big doctors' bills his lessons, and perhaps so delighted from high and honorable motives. every year. Do you use Nerviline? at overcoming some difficulty, that, So far as possible, train them to hab. Try it. forgetful alike of time, place or cir its of self-control and self-discipline. cumstance, he expressed his joy by Be those under our care an example an unpremediated whistle. That the of all that is "lovely and of good school was interrupted was obvious, report," ever manifesting on our part with such a lad as he would with a the higher powers. Remember alculprit. Precisely such an inter ways that ruption would seldom occur; and yet pupils will often be guilty of deviations in act when the motives are entirely correct. Study, then, very carefully to descriminate between a wilful wrong and an unintentional Only a bad pupil can be guilty of the former, while a very

good one may be of the latter. 3rd-Do not talk too much or too

I think, ladies and gentlemen, we "He who checks a child with terror, all talk too much and too many of us 'alk too loud. We are told that garrulous and noisy teachers will surely have disorderly schools. A teacher who says but little and utters every remark in a pleasant and subdued tone is sure to be heard and regarded "The still, small voice" is readily

heard and promptly obeyed. 4th-Insist upon prompt and exact

Be sure that our requirements are a sincere friend—one who loves them Dundalk Herald, obedience.

attempt on the part of the pupil to let me quote: compromise by meeting one half way, may sometimes seem to lack definiteness. But it really has a point and must be met without hesitation. Let us then impress upon the minds of our pupils that, we make no difference between an act of disobedience and obedience re-

some cases the latter may be worse. 5th-Never promise what you can-

luctantly and sullenly rendered. In

sibly some of the suggestions which discover if we err in this particular. I shall give may be beneficial to the My earliest school recollections are of a "school ma'am" who threatened Discipline is the first item that to cut off the ears of her pupils if claims our attention and it is an all- they did not sit still. Child as I was, But you may ask what I mean the idle wind. Let us then study to

school in a good state of discipline. All attendant circumstances should red. Then you grow vigorous, healments, and regard all the require- course that would be highly salutary it. No tonic for the brain, blood or ments of the school with cheerful in one case, under one set of circum- nerves compares with Ferrozone. alacrity and with an evident and stances, would prove far otherwise Price 50c., at Druggists, or Polson & constant desire to co-operate with in another case, and under other Co., Kingston, Ont. the teacher, studiously and pleasant- circumstances. A certain physician ly refraining from every act, which once had as a patient an Englishman. may tend to disturb the teacher or The disease was fever. He allowed the school. The best governed are the patient to partake frequently of they who seem to be ungoverned, chicken-broth. The sick man was To the Editor of The Chronicle. save by the inward desire to do restored to health: and the doctor DEAR SIR,-I send you this comright; and the best disciplinarians are wrote in his notebook, "chicken- munication to warn your readers they who govern without seeming to broth is good in case of fever." His about an old fakir going through the govern. If we would succeed, we next patient was an Irishman, and towns between Guelph and Owen must not attempt to govern too the disease fever. He was allowed Sound taking orders for all kinds of much, we must lure our pupils into to partake of chicken-broth, and died. groceries, and quoting prices much the right path by kindly words and The next memorandum in the note- below the local dealers, and on delivfriendly acts, and thus gain that per- book was "Though chicken-broth is ery of the goods they are found to be fect control over them which we good for an Englishman in case of of inferior quality and not at all as should possess, and at the same time fever, it will kill an Irishman." represented. I have seen some of have their obedience cheerful and From this we learn a lesson in discip- the tea he delivered and must say it In the first place we must govern of discipline to existing circumstances years. He represents to the people ourselves. Unless we can exercise and peculiarities, and we must never of each town that he is going to make

sure all else will be right. A court- fakir No. 2.

8th-Never Scold.

While there is undoubtedly a great deal of virtue in a good whipping properly administered, it is generally considered objectionable. But scolditself, entirely independent of the ing is much more so. If we speak in fretful and fault finding tones, our pupils will soon lose all respect for us and they will, to a great extent. partake of our spirit. In such things "like produces like." Mild and pleasant tones, combined with a firm and determined manner, will, in most cases, secure the desired result.

9th-Never attempt to frighten a

but no sensible teacher would deal a willing and prompt obedience to

"The mind, impressible and soft, with ease Imbibes and copies that she hears and sees, And through life's labyrinth holds fast the clew That first instruction gives her false or true."

esson in:

Not alone commits an error, But a great and moral wrong.

Give it play and never fear it;-Active life is no defect; Never. never break its spirit,-Curb it only to direct.

Would you stop the flowing river, Thinking it would cease to flow? Onward It must flow forever .-Better teach it where to go."

10tl:-Be kind.

reasonable and right, then let us not and wishes to do them good. Study be satisfied with anything short of carefully their natures, dispositions an implicit, exact and prompt obedi- and peculiarities. Gain their confience to them. There is an unwill- dence and secure their affection, and ing, hesitating compliance with we may guide and control them at requisitions which is little better will. As far as circumstances will than downright disobedience. In- allow, cultivate the acquaintance of deed, it is often more annoying, their parents, and let us strive to from the difficulty of meeting it. inspire them with the feeling that we Positive and direct refusal to obey are but co-workers in the business of orders we know how to deal with: educating their children. As to the but a half-way obedience, a sort of power of gentleness and kindness,

"Woulds't thou a wanderer reclaim, A wild and restless spirit tame Check the warm flow of youthful blood, And lead an erring one to God!

Pause:—if the spirit's wrath be stirred,

Speak not to him a bitter word; beak not,-that bitter word may be The stamp that seals his destiny.

If widely he has gone astray, And dark excess hath marked his way, 'Tis pitiful, but ye beware ;-Reform must come from kindly care. Forbid thy parting lips to move But in the gentle tones of love. Though sadly his young heart hath erred, Speak not to him a bitter word.

The lowering frown he will not bear; The venomed chiding will not hear; The ardent spirit will not brook The stinging tooth of sharp rebuke. Thou woulds't not goad the restless steed;
To calm his fire or check his speed;
Then let no angry tones be heard,—
Speak not to him a bitter word.

Deal kindly with him; make him feel Your heart yearns deeply for his weal; Tell him the perils of the way Wherein his devious footsteps stray: So shalt thou win him,-call him back From pleasure's smooth, seductive track; And warnings thou hast mildly given, May guide the wanderer to Heaven." Markdale, 12th Oct., 1902.

A True Nerve Tonic.

Will act, not so much directly upon can't be fed on medicine. They can however, be restored and strengthened by assimilated food. The marvelous action of FERROZONE arises from its action over the digestive and assimilative processes. When you strengthened, and grows rich and

A Fakir-Beware?

line, viz. to study to adapt the mode is the worst sample I have seen in change. He also says he will give from five to six pounds more granulated sugar for a dollar than the grocers, but does not take orders for sugar when he gets his orders for the

He sends another man around to conduct of our pupils, but merely in addition to this, we can induce him deliver the goods, and this man tells to cause us to lose our patience by courtesy in his manner and conversa- or two to take orders for the sugar,

2nd-Let circumstances modify our eous pupil will, almost as a matter of If necessary, I could give the name goods, but think this exposure will have the effect of keeping many of your town people from being imposed on should the old fakir make his appearance in Durham.

Hoping you will give publicity to this note of warning, I remain

Yours respectfully, GEO. S. HULL, Tea Merchant, 67 Dundas St., London, Ontario.

Sure Cure for Sick Stomach.

Such maladies as Nausea, Sick Stomach, Cramps and Colic, yield in-Temporary subjection may be se- stantly to Polson's Nerviline, and if ment than that of his teacher. He cured by terror, but it will not be you suffer periodically from any of was called out by his teacher, and true submission. The motive is bandward takes for learning them and the submission. asked if he had whistled, when the wrong and the result will have no bandy and take a few drops in water frightened lad exclaimed, with all permanency. Let it ever be our aim of Namilia if. A large 25c. bottle honesty of heart "No, Sir. I didn't to exercise that influence over our of Nerviline is a comfort and safewhistle, it whistled itself!" The pupils, which will lead them to re- guard in any household, and will save

Swallowed a Pin.

One day last week Harold, the youngest son of Postmaster Hanbury, swallowed a pin. He is supposed to mighty lucky man. He allus has monhave been bending it with his teeth ey." to give it the proper angles to place in position on the seat of a chair. He lost his hold and down it went, We were thinking up some nice We must not forget that parents things to say of Harold in an obituary and teachers err by being over-exact- notice for this week's paper when on ing and over-rigid in their treatment enquiry we found that he was not inof the young by not making sufficient clined to share in the general alarm. allowance for youthful feelings and much less to think of shuffling off buoyancy of spirit. Is there not a this mortal coil. It appears he has swallowed pins on other occasions and was not bothered particularly about this one, although he admitted it tickled his throat a little while it lodged there for a time. This reminds us of the boy's composition on pins in which he said "Pins are a very useful article. They save a good many people's lives." On being afterwards questioned "How?" he stated "By their not swallowing them " With Harold it is different; he swallows pins and thrives, but Let the pubils see that they have Harold is one boy in a thousand .-

HOW THE INDIANS VOTE.

They Are Very Deliberate and Then

Have a Simple Method. The Chickasaw Indians cast their vote differently from the way the white man does it. They meet the day before the election, and none but Chickasaws by blood is allowed to vote. No white man or intermarried citizens have the right of suffrage. They go off to themselves and have a powwow. They decide for whom they will vote after considering the matter for twenty-four hours.

The polling place is quite unlike that of the white man. There is a great sheet of paper, white, yellow or brown as the case may be, about three feet square. Upon this sheet of paper are a vast number of cross lines, regularly ruled off with a pencil. Then down one side of the sheet of paper are placed the names of all candidates for office, beginning with the candidates for governor and running on down to precinct officers. At the top of the sheet are the number of blank spaces that will be required for the names of the voters. The judges of election sit by and pass on those entitled to vote, and there is a certainty that no illegal votes are cast.

The Indian is thoroughly deliberate. He takes his time when it comes to voting. He proceeds to the polling place, looks carefully over the poll sheet, and if he is ready to cast his ballot he calls out his name, and the clerk records it on the sheet. Then the clerk reads off the names of the candidates for governor. The voter deliberates awhile, calls out the name of the candidate for whom he desires to vote, his vote is recorded, and the names of the candidates for the next office are called out, and so on through the list, till all the offices represented are voted for.

Thus it is that every voter knows exactly how every other voter has cast his ballot, and there are no remarks, no suggestions and no quarrels over differences of opinion.

The Plymouth Rock. A schoolteacher in one of the charm ing rural suburbs of Philadelphia, where fancy gardening and the raising of "Philadelphia fowl" are general among the residents, recited to the class the story of the landing of the pilgrims, and, as the children had been taking up the work, she requested each scholar to try to draw from the imagination a picture of the Plymouth rock. Then it was that the little fellow

got up and raised his hand. "Well, Willie, what is it?" asked the teacher.

"Please, ma'am, do you want a hen or a rooster drawn?" came the unexpected reply.

Musical Snails.

A French naturalist claims that there are few if any animals which have a higher appreciation of music than snails. Place some snails on a pane of glass, he says, and you will find that as they move over it they will make musical sounds similar to those which a person can produce by wetting his finger and then rubbing it around a glass tumbler. Complete airs, he points out, have been played on tumblers in this way, and he expresses the opinion that quite as good results can be obtained by using snails instead of fin-

The Old Lady and the Incubator.

An old lady visiting an exhibition went to see some incubators which were on show and, complaining of the expense of keeping fowls, said that if views of order and our plans to see course, be an obedient and attentive of the impostor and the Company in they were cheaper she would buy an asked various questions the gentleman in attendance proceeded to show her the drawers in which were deposited the eggs in different stages. On these the old lady looked in astonishment. "What!" she exclaimed indignantly. "Do you use eggs?" "Certainly," was the attendant's astonished answer. "Well," said she, "I consider it a perfect swindle to pick the pockets of honest, hardworking folks by selling them those frauds! Why, anybody can hatch chickens with eggs! I can do it myself!"-London Globe.

Marvelous Medicine.

A patent medicine vender in a country village was dilating to a crowd upon the wonderful efficiency of his

iron bitters. "Why," said he, "Steve Jenkins had only taken the bitters one week when he was shoved into the prison for murder, and what does Steve do but open a vein in his arm and take iron enough out of his blood to make a crowbar, with which he pried the doors open and let himself out. Fact!"

Lucky.

"No use o' talkin'," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "dat brother o' mine is a

"But you must remember that he is much more industrious than you are. He isn't at all afraid of work." "Dat's jes' de point. He were lucky

in bein' born industrious."

His Early Promise. "Does my boy," inquired the parent, "seem to have a natural bent in any one direction?"

"Yes, sir," said the teacher; "le gives every indication of being a captain of industry some day. He gets the other boys to do all his work for him."

Versatile. Mrs. Bjcnes-Your husband, I hear,

is quite versatile. Mrs. Brown-Smythe-Versatile is no name for it. Why, he can actually stay out late every night in the week and not give the same excuse twice .-Philadelphia Record.

N., G. & J. McKechnie.

THE POPULAR CASH STORE.

Proper Place!

The proper place to buy is where you can get the Largest and Best assortment to choose We carry a very large stock of Suits from. and Suiting, and we have just received a shipment of Colored Laundried Shirts in the newest stripes and colors.

SPECIALS

Men's Wide Roll Rim Hats, the proper thing for fall wear, reg. price \$2.00, now......\$1 50

Men's Fine All-wool Underclothing, guaranteed unshrinkable, reg. price \$2.50 per suit, now......\$2.00

THE POPULAR CASH STORE.

§ N., G. & J. McKechnie.

H. W. MOCKLER.

TWEEDS AND SUITINGS.

Our new fall stock of up-to-date Suitings has arrived for both ladies and gent's suits. Stylish Tweeds and Worsteds for men. New shades in Homespuns, Serges. Broadcloths and Costume Cloths for ladies.

HATS AND CAPS.

Our stock is complete now as it always is in these goods, but more so than ever in Caps. Men's and Boys' Heavy Winter Caps in Blue Black and Grey, also in Tweeds and Checks and fine Serges, 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c and \$1.00

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our special offer this week is the "Peerless Shoe," leather lined, as good as any \$5.00 shoe on the market in both appearance and actual value, for only \$3.50. Other lines correspondingly cheap. See our South window. All the latest styles.

WARM UNDERWEAR.

Men's Heavy Fine All-wool Underwear, \$1.00 per garment. Men's Extra Heavy All-wool Underwear, \$1.00 per garment. Men's Fancy Striped All-wool Underwear, 75c per garment. Men's Fancy Striped Fleece-lined Underwear, silk faced and bound, the best line in the trade for the money, 50c per garment.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Men's Wool Lined Gloves at 50c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 per pair. Men's Unlined Gloves at \$1.00 and \$1.25. Men's Silk Lined Gloves at \$1.50. Ladies' Silk Lined Gloves at \$1.50. Men's Course Working Leather Mitts at 25c. Our stock is also complete in all lines of Plain and Fancy Hosiery.

We believe in giving the best possible value for your money. This mode of doing business keeps customers and we know it.

H. W. MOCKLER.