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Lesson III.—Fourth Quarter, For Oct. 16, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxv, 31-46. Memory Verses, 34-36-Golden Text, Matt. xxv. 40 - Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This tesson is found also only in Matthew. It is called in the ordinary lesson title "The Last Judgment." If it had been added "preceding the kingdom" the title would have been correct. There are at least three judgments in the future. Dr. Scoffeld sees five, one for Israel only and one for angels. See his note on Rev. xx. 12. The three we refer to are the judgment for believers only at the judgment seat of Christ (Rom. xiv, 10; II Cor. v. 10), the judgment of the living nations of today's lesson and the judgment of the ungodly at the great white throne a thousand years later than the judgment of nations (Rev. xx, 5, 6, 11-15). The judgment of our sins took place on Golgotha when Jesus suffered for sins the just for the unjust. when He put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself, and He has assured us that for our sins we shall not come into judgment (1 Pet. iii, 18; Heb. ix, 26; John v. 24, R. V.). See also Isa. xlili, 25. His redeemed ones, having received pounds and talents and having occupied, done business, witnessed for Him during this age, shall at the first resurrection, at the coming of Christ for His saints, somewhere in connection with the marriage of the Lamb, be rewarded for their service and have their places appointed in His kingdom. While this is taking place in the air or in heaven the great tribulation is on the earth, at the end of which, immediately after it, the Son of Man will come in power and glory (Matt. xxiv, 29-30), and this is the stage of His coming referred to in the first

verse of today's lesson. Unless we see ourselves as well as the holy angels coming with Him at this time we cannot understand this lesson. Take one of the simplest statements, "When Christ, who is our life. shall appear, then shall ye also appear with Him in glory" (Col. iii, 4). Put with it I Thess, iii, 13, and Zech, xiv, 5, then ask yourself as a believer the question. When He shall come in His glory where will I be-with Him on His throne or before Him as sheep or goats? Put Rev. iii, 21, with the texts already referred to, and how any simple minded believer can fail to see his place with Christ in this judgment I cannot understånd. Let us then keep our place with Christ as we consider the sheep and goats. "Before Him shall be gathered all nations" (verse 2). Let the Spirit Himself tell us about it. What has He said elsewhere? "Behold, in those days and in that time when I bring again the captivity of Judah and Jerusalem, I will also gather all nations * * * and will plead with them there for my people and for my heritage Israel" (Joei iii, 1, 2). "For I will gather all nations against Jerusalem to battle; * * * then shall the Lord go forth and fight against those nations" (Zech. xiv. 1-5). Could it in judgment will be the time of mercy for Israel and judgment upon her enemies, according to Isa. xxxiv, S; xxxv, 4; Ixiii. 4? Concerning this very time He says in Ezek. xxxiv, 17. "Behold, I judge between lambs and kids, between the rams and the he goats." From many places in Scripture it is very plain that as this age draws to a close Israel will occupy the land long ago given to Abraham, reaching from Egypt to the Euphrates (Gen. xv. 18). They will be recognized as a nation. perhaps under the patronage of Turkey, which is even now offering them Mesopotamia (if reports be true), and for a time it will seem as if their troubles were over, but their friend will break his covenant with them, nations will gather against them, and in their extremity their Messiah will appear in glory for their deliverance and to set up His kingdom. The nations which have been friendly to Israel shall share her glory, but judgment shall fall upon her enemies, even as it is written in Isa. Ix. 12. "The nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish." After this judgment of nations, at which time the evil trinity, having done their worst against the people of God. shall be disposed of, the beast and false prophet being cast into the lake of tire forever and the devil shut up in the pit for a thousand years, then shall a king reign in righteousness. and the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the service of righteousness

quietness and assurance forever. There are principles here, however, upon which God always acts in every judgment. That which is done to His people at any time He counts as done to Himself, whether it be good or ill. "He that toucheth you toucheth the apple of His eye." "Why persecutest thou me?" "A cup of cold water shall in nowise lose its reward" (Zech. ii. 8: Acts ix. 4: Matt. x. 40-42). As we read of those who ministered to Him when He was on earth, some think how gladly they would have done this. forgetting that it is our privilege at all times to minister to Him in the person of His people. The poor we have with us always, and whensoever we will we may do them good. He that giveth

to the poor lendeth to the Lord. Notice as to the future it will either he the kingdom or everlasting fire, eternal life or everlasting punishment rverses 34, 41, 461. The everlasting is as long in the one case as in the other.

SCHOOL, COWARDLY EX-SULTAN

HIS DAYS AND NIGHTS ARE HOR. ROR HAUNTED.

He Never Shows Himself at the Windows of His Villa For Fear He Will Be Shot-Built a Wardrobe Which He Is Anxious to Sell, But Authorities Will Not Let Him-Salonicans Think He Has Made His Escape.

According to the correspondent of German publication there is probably no more miserable a man under the sun than Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan of Turkey, who is now a prisoner in Solonica — a prisoner whose one dread, day and night, is that he will be assassinated.

Since the former despot of Turkey was sent into exile nearly 18 months ago he has never shown himself at any of the windows of the Villa Allatini. He dare not, for he is convinced that he would be shot by one of his foes if he were seen.

Neither advice nor entreaties nor even medical orders will induce him to leave the house and take exercise in the garden. Not only does he remain stubbornly indoors but nothing will make him leave the first floor of the villa. He fears to trust himself on the ground floor lest bombs should be concealed in the cellar beneath. He will not go up to the second floor, for he thinks the villa might be set on fire and he would perish before he

could escape. A victim of insomnia, he never undresses, but his thin, bowed figure is seen wandering through the night from room to room until finally Abdul Hamid falls exhausted and elumbers fitfully on a couch. He works as a carpenter during the day and recently he finished making a large wardrobe. Strangely enough his one desire is to find a purchaser for it.

It is not that he needs the money, but he longs to convince himself that the work of his hands is of monetary value. He begs his warders for leave to send the wardrobe away from the villa to be sold, but his request is refused invariably. The Turkish Government fears that within the woodwork there may be concealed some message to his friends.

Abdul Hamid knows nothing of the outside world. Neither he nor the two wives and the servants who followed him into captivity are allowed to read any newspaper. Once his keen desire to learn what was happening led him to attempt to bribe one of his warders, to whom he offered \$500 for

the latest newspapers. Whenever an officer or a warder speaks to him the ex-Sultan tries to start a conversation, but orders are stringent. Only the most indefinite of answers must be given to any question which Abdul Hamid may put. His first question is invariably: "What do people think and say about me?" He has also inquired repeatedly whether the monarchs of Europe have expressed opinions about him, and if so what they were. He clamors for details of the revolution which ended his reign.

Sometimes he sits hour after hour deep in melancholy meditations. Recently when the officers on duty congratulated him on his birthday Abdul Hamid wept and said: "I was once a great Sultan, and therefore you can only mock me when you congratulate me in my humiliation."

Abdul Hamid is intensely lonely. Abdul Rachim, the only son, who followed him into captivity, has deserted him, declaring that his father was so petulant and nervous that no one could endure life in his vicinity. Burany way be made more plain that this hann ed Din, his favorite son, to of a medium sized hazelnut, yet its whom he desired to leave his crown, has repudiated his father, accusing him of having caused the death of his mother because Abdul Hamid refused to summon a competent medical man to attend her in her illness.

Curiously enough there is in certain foreign circles a theory that Abdul is no longer a prisoner at Salonica. An English woman-a recent visitor in the town-says that everyone in Salonica is convinced that Abdul Hamid is no longer in the Villa Allatini. Nobody could offer any explanation regarding his mysterious disappearance until the English woman chanced upon a Macedonian patriot who pretended to know the true facts of the case. "Do you not remember," he said, "how the ladies of the harem went away a few months ago on the pretext that a daughter of the Sultan was about to be married? You know of course that there was no wedding.

They went away by night. "Well, they were counted, and there were 13 of them. Only 12 came in and 13 went away, and one of them stoped very much and had a very faltering step. It was thought this was the

"Do you think I have no relations with the shopkeepers and others here, no means of getting at facts? Of course I have. I know no provisions are delivered at the Villa Allatini since that night departure, and three days afterward the German bank handed over to the Young Turk party that large sum of money it had in deposit, and which it had always refused to hand over without the Sultan's signature.

"He had said he had rather die than give his signature; yet he gave it. That sum of money was the price the Sultan Abdul Hamid paid in order to be removed from Salonica to Constantinople or wherever he wanted to

In spite of this rather startling opinion, there is but little doubt among those who have no sympathy with the sensationalists that the ex-Sultan is spending his fearful days and still more fearful nights in the echoing villa at Salonica.

Brass.

Brass is an alloy of tin and copper, and analysis of the earliest existing specimens demonstrates that it was formerly manufactured in the proportions of one part of tin to nine of copper. A notice in Genesis fixes the discovery and use of both these metals, according to the Bible, at between 4,004 and 1,635 years before the Christian era.

IMPALED BY AN ARROW.

Yet He Survived. It was in the summer of 1859 that

George Wainwright and Ben Spencer, each in charge of a train of freight wagons, were headed for the Missouri river to bring supplies back to Colorado points. The Indians were very troublesome in those days, and these two outfits always camped together for protection. One night they had arranged the camp, with the wagons forming a circle, and everybody but the guards was to be inside. Wainwright preferred to sleep in a clump of cottonwoods about a quarter of a mile off, and there he fixed himself with his negro servant as a bodyguard. the mass is mushlike. An hour is disturbed during the night, but early having the best juice being in havwas sitting on the ground with his back to a tree drinking his tin of coffee an arrow from an unseen foe entered his neck at the right of the jugular vein and was driven with such force as to impale the victim to the tree. The negro, believing his master gave the alarm.

over to Wainwright, Instead of being dead Wainwright was not even seriously injured. Spencer cut the arrow off close to the point of entrance and then gently drew Wainwright's head forward until he was released. The tightly covered to stand for twelve trip was completed it was entirely stantly. The cucumber juice is addhealed:-Los Angeles Times.

THE WAY OF THE SWISS.

Foreigners Regarded as Egyptians and Treated Accordingly.

A foreign resident in Switzerland was fined 10 francs because his little girl had plucked three buttercups growing on a piece of land on which she and some half dozen Swiss chil- may be applied morning, night and dren had for years been accustomed to through the day, being used as a play. The land had recently changed hands, and its new owner had put up a notice forbidding the plucking of flowers. A passing gendarme had found the children flagrante delicto and had forthwith instituted proceedings against the little foreigner, while tissue builder. letting the little natives go scot free. The child's father appealed against the sentence and by dint of hard fighting, for each buttercup.

When I tried to learn the whys and wherefores of this case I was told by the product of the mine and that of a Swiss that one-half of every fine lev- the laboratory was all but imperceptied goes to the gendarme who reports ible. the offense for which it is levied, and also that Swiss gendarmes cannot fairly be expected to be quite so alert in taking proceedings against their own country people as against foreigners.

Further, I was told by an American that in Switzerland all foreigners rank as Egyptians and that the one Scriptural injunction that is faithfully obeyed there is that which ordains that Egyptians shall be spoiled .- From "The Latter Day Swiss" in Cornhill Magazine.

A Famous Opal.

The most famous opal in history was that which was worn in a ring by the Roman senator Nonius in the day of the triumvirate. Its size equaled that beauty and brilliancy rendered it a marvel among the dilettanti of Rome, that it would be taken from him by Here history loses all trace of this fa- Often his lordship has returned

At a Wedding Breakfast. After a marriage recently the bridal

party partook of a sumptuous breakfast, toward the end of which a younger brother of the bride got up and said solemnly, raising his glass:

glasses and rise up."

The guests, although somewhat wildered, did so.

"if you will remain standing for a few ting on my new hat."-London Tit-

Russia.

Russia did not break into European history until compartively recent times. Ruric, a Varengian chief, seems to have been the first to establish a government, about 862. Ruric's descendants ruled amid many ups and downs till 1598, at which time the real history of the country may be said to begin. With the solitary exception of the United States of America, the progress of Russia under Peter the Great and Catherine II. is unequaled for rapidity in the history of the world.

Bringing Down the Average. "It is said that there are 120,000 hairs on the average human head," said the baldbeaded man,

"Too bad that you're pulled the average down so low, my dear," said his wife.-Yonkers Statesman.

"Why does he say that her face is like one of Browning's poems?" "Because it has some hard lines in it."-Buffalo Express.

A Cruel Companion.

PREVENTION OF WRINKLES.

Pinned Through the Neck to a Tree, How to Refine Skin and Build Up Tissues With Cucumbers.

It is easier to prevent wrinkles than to get rid of them, and if women would remember this there would be fewer lined faces and much of the effect of age would be kept away. Cucumbers are inexpensive and one of the best things that can be used.

The method of extracting the liquid is always the same, and it is better to make a small quantity at a time to have it always fresh. The vegetable is carefully washed and sliced. peel and all. It is then put into a saucepan with just enough water to cover and is gently simmered until Neither the camp nor Wainwright was none too long for this, the secret of the next morning while Wainwright | ing all the strength extracted without allowing the liquid to boil away. When cold it is squeezed through muslin and then run through a fine strainer. Cucumber essence is made by adding an equal quantity of high proof alcohol to cucumber juice.

A cream highly recommended as a tissue builder and skin refiner is was killed, ran to Spencer's camp and made of two ounces of sweet almond oil, five ounces of cucumber juice Spencer and some of his men rushed and one and a half ounces of the essence, an eighth of an ounce of castile soap reduced to powder and one-third of a dram of tincture of

The soap and essence should be put into a quart preserving jar and victim suffered but little inconvenience | hours at least. During the time it from the wound, and by the time the should be shaken more or less coned when the soap is dissolved, and the liquid is then turned into a basin Into this first the almond oil then the benzoin are gradually added, whipping all the time with a silver fork. The mixture when complete should be a creamy mixture. It is best to put it into several small bottles, those not in use being tightly corked. It should be shaken before applying. This lotion dries into the skin when well rubbed on. It substitute for cold cream.

An astringent mixture of cucumber is to add a teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin to two ounces of the juice, rubbing this in after applying cold cream. This is to be regarded as a bleach and astringent and not as a

Gems Easily Imitated.

A gem expert of the British muwhich entailed, of course, expense, seum in a lecture the other day warnforced the higher court to reduce the ed lay buyers of precious stones fine from 10 francs to 3-i. e., 1 franc against investing in sapphires and rubies, which, he said, could now be produced artificially in such perfect condition that the difference between

The latest synthetic stones indeed are so perfect that even under a microscope their genuineness or not as geant, conventional, stiff and starched, a natural product cannot be positively guaranteed.

European pawnbrokers are very chary of lending money on rubies especially, and consequently there is a' slump in the value of that stone. The Russian Czar suffers in pocket by this, as he owns one of the finest collections of rubies in the world. The St. Petersburg court jewelers estimate the loss in value of the Czar's rubies at \$4,000,000. Some time ago he tried to take out a policy of insurance on them, but no company would accept

"The Lighthouse."

"Simplicity and regularity, that is what I attributes my good health to," Lord Strathcona said recently, on his ninetieth birthday. Two meals day is all he has had for years, and especially when it was known that the even on his birthday he made no exgoldsmiths and money changers had ception to the rule. He rose at eight set its value at \$1,000,000. Mark An- o'clock, breakfasted at nine, and tony made overtures to Nonius for its then proceeded to deal with his corpurchase, intending, it is thought, to respondence and callers. Tweive present it to Cleopatra, but the senator o'clock found him at the Canadian refused to part with it and for fear offices discharging his duties as High Commissioner, and he did not leave until eight in the evening. At nine sheer force sought safety in flight. he had his second meal-dinner. mous gem, there being no record of its his office after dinner and worked till transference from Nonius to any of his past midnight. And because a light is to be seen burning there at all times, the Canadian office is known by the nickname of "The Lighthouse."

One Type of Woman.

There is one type of woman whose thought of self is almost heroic. She is the one who, seeing a long line of "Ladies and gentlemen, I have to persons waiting at a window, goes up propose a toast, which, however, must to the head of the line and edges her be drunk standing. Please take your way in. I have sometimes asked such women if they would like the right of suffrage, and they have said they would not, so it does not always indicate a "strong mind." But think "Now," said the young scapegrace, how easily such a woman could vote, even though the polls were crowded. minutes I'll find out who has been sit- She would seize a ballot, brush aside the mere men who were in her way and, marching into the booth, deposit her vote- as inevitable as the sunrise or sunset or any of the phenomena

No Bait, No Fish. A stanch teetotaler and an enthusi-

astic fisherman had a good stretch of the Dee to fish in and engaged the services of an experienced boatman. But night after night he came back with empty creel and at length departed in disgust.

When he was gone the boatman was approached and asked how it was that a fairly expert fisherman had such a run of ill luck. "A weel," said the man, "he had

nae whuskie, an' I took him where there was nae fush."

To Take No Chances. Hamlar-Why in the dickens have you got that string tied around your tooth? Absente-To remind me that I must

have the tooth removed. Hamlar-But, goodness gracious. why don't you do as ordinary people and have the string tied around your finger?

Absente (stiffly)-Because, sir, don't care to have my finger removed.

The Tardy Marriage of Fitzgerald and Lucy Barton.

A UNION PITIFUL, YET COMIC

The Couple Were Utterly Unsuited to One Another, and He Fled From Her During the Honeymoon-A Reunion That Failed to Reunite.

The incidents leading up to and those following the marriage of Edward Fitzgerald, translator of the "Omar Khayyam," were of a ludicrous and at the same time somewhat serious character. Mr. Francis Gribble gave the facts in the Fortnightly Review:

"The Lucy Barton story is very pitiful, but it is also rather comic. She was a Quaker's daughter, who had joined the Church of England as a means, one imagines, of climbing the social ladder, and she was just the sort of person whom Fitzgerald would esteem, but detest-prim, pious, methodical, fussy, not quite a lady and yet in a weird provincial way worldly, the sort of person to whom it seems equally important to teach in the Sunday school and to be a leader of so-

"Fitzgerald and she had known each other for the greater part of their lives and were both nearly fifty years of age when marriage overtook them. He did not even know that he was end gaged to her. But she told him that he was, and he was too polite to contradict her.

"Politeness only broke down when, after the ceremony, she assumed proprietorial airs and insisted that her husband should pay afternoon calls with her and dress for dinner. That was the last straw, though very likely it was also the first.

"Fitzgerald supposed apparently that in marrying Lucy Barton he had merely acquired a housekeeper who would know her place, who would confine her new dignity to her housekeeper's room, leaving him as free as of old to slop about in slippered ease, unkempt, unshaven, enveloped in a dressing gown until the evening, with books all over the floor, pipes all over the mantelpiece and tobacco ash all over his clothes.

"It would not have mattered, of course, if he had married for love and if his bride had been a woman of grace and charm. Such a one would have changed all that like a fairy waving a magic wand. But Fitzgeraid had only married 'to oblige,' and Mrs. Fitze gerald was not in the least like a fairy. She was more like a female drill seryet with pretensions.

"Her flow of fussy small talk was a nuisance, and her interruption of Fitzgerald's meditations with the demand that he should shave and wear clean linen assumed the proportion of a

tragedy in his eyes. "He stood it for a fortnight and then fled, leaving the honeymoon unfinished, going off to stay with friends, bolting like a rabbit for its burrow.

"There were a reunion and an attempt at reconciliation, but in vain. Fitzgerald's letters to his friends at this period are like the letters home of a boy who is being bullied at school,

"'I believe,' he writes to Professor Cowell, 'there are new channels fretted in my cheeks with many unmanly tears, and there really is no evidence that he had anything to cry about beyond the fact that he was being hustled out of a comfortable dressing gown into a starched shirt with high collars.

"That fact was symbolical of the general discrepancy of tastes and points of view. So we find him writing again. Till I see better how we get on I dare fix on no place to live or die in,' and then before long came definite separation and the drafting of a deed of settlement.

"Fitzgerald, it is said, used long afterward to walk up and down a certain garden path for hours together calling himself a fool, and when in later years he met his wife again he first put out his hand and then changed his mind and turned his back."

The Scales on the Hair.

If you look at a human hair under the microscope you will find that Its surface is formed of successive overlapping scales. The bristles of the bog bear much resemblance to the human hair, though their diameter is greater and the tilelike scales are much finer. Sheep's hair has much coarser scales. It is owing to the existence of these scales that one is able by a peculiar process to tell which is the tip and which the other end of a hair rolling it between his finger and thumb. Thus manipulated the hair always travels in the direction of the base because the edges of the scales prevent it from going the other way.

An Accommodating Chemist. Chemist (to poor woman)-You must take this medicine three times a day after meals.

Patient-But, sir. I seldom get meals these 'ard times. Chemist (passing on to the next customer)-Then take it before them .-

London King. Not Playing Fair. "What's the matter with that child

"They're playing house and George won't let her go through his pockets."

-Chicago Record-Herald. Just as you are pleased at finding

faults you are displeased at finding perfection.-Lavater.

HULTZ or myself at the shop rge Whitmore

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