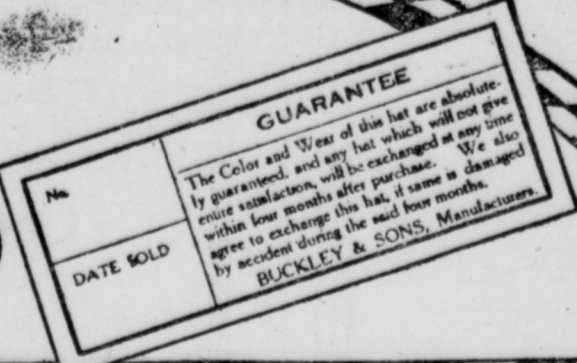


The Hat



and the Guarantee

The arguments that might be advanced, as to the superior quality of the Buckley Hat, are all summed up in the broad, conditionless, all-embracing Buckley guarantee.

For it will be readily seen that no hat manufacturer could afford to attach to his product such a guarantee as this, unless he had fullest confidence in the wearing qualities of his hats.

English quality, in American styles, the Buckley Hats have long been recognized as the highest type of gentlemen's headwear.

If you have yet to learn the "why" of Buckley popularity, you'll be doing yourself a good turn in asking your hatter to let you get acquainted with Buckley comfort, Buckley durability, and Buckley style.

Ask him to show you the many new shapes; and when you've selected the one you like, see that the Buckley guarantee slip

appears under the leather sweat-band.

Then you'll have the satisfaction of knowing that—fair weather or foul, easy wear or wrecking travel—that hat has no excuse to offer you—it must last you four full months—if it doesn't, you get a new one free of cost from the hat store at which you purchased the first one.

Even accident doesn't invalidate the guarantee, for there's a clause in it that says:

"We also agree to exchange this hat, if same is damaged by accident during the said four months."

The Buckley is UNION MADE—and sells for \$2.50.

BUCKLEY HATS

An Inexpensive Stove-Polisher

This simple stove-polisher is more convenient than the cloth or newspapers used by some for cleaning the stove after meals, and it keeps the fingers from being soiled.

Two pieces of wood are needed; the handle is five inches long, one inch thick, one and one half inches high; the other piece is six inches long, one inch thick three inches wide. Nail the handle to the polisher with wire brads, one and one-half inches long, driving them up through the bottom. The corners of the pieces may be slightly rounded. Use four thicknesses of heavy fleeced material, cut from discarded underwear, to pad the bottom. Put a small screw-eye in the handle by which to hang it up.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for literature, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Duke of Connaught expects to arrive in Canada early in October for the opening of the new parliament.

The Made-Over Dress

Very pretty dresses, of two different fabrics, are, says Woman's World, helpful to the mother who would practice economy, and help to educate her daughter to practice this virtue, no matter how good her circumstances. Plaids and checks combined with plain serge or broadcloth will make a delightful frock, and a few yards of new goods will make it possible to convert an old dress into an entirely satisfactory new one. Plain goods, like broadcloth, are used now for decorating cloth of other weaves, instead of silks, velvets, or satins. Small plaids and checks make the prettiest frocks for little misses.

Every girl, little or big, wants a party gown to wear at her little festivities. The very best choice is the dress of embroidery or muslin trimmed with embroidery. It can always be pressed and freshened up, or laundered if necessary, and should be made up with this in view. Colored under slips of lawn make variety possible, with hair bows in ribbon to match. In these days of extravagant display in dress, two things are up to every mother who wishes to rear a well-mannered daughter. She must teach her child to wish to be always neatly dressed. Rich and extravagant apparel do not belong to young girlhood. It is inappropriate, and worse than inelegant.

Plain serges make up prettily with pipings of a striped or plaid material or finished with a small amount of narrow fancy braid. Shepherd's plaid and checks are always

a good choice for young girls for general wear.

For dressy wear, a plain, light weight, broadcloth or one of the new fancy mohairs, make a fine choice.

Physical Appearance Of Presidents

George Washington was tall, six feet, two inches, and although said to be somewhat flat chested, weighed between 200 and 220 pounds. Unlike Taft, he had no difficulty in reducing his waist measure. He was fair-skinned and florid, had deep sunken eyes of a light greyish blue. Adams, his successor, also had a grey blue eye, but his pink cheeks and fat, well-fed face were typical of the ease with which he viewed the world. Jefferson was even taller than Washington, weighing 220 pounds, had bright hazel eyes, and was noted for his fine teeth which he preserved intact until he died at the age of eighty-four. Madison was said to be the first of the light weight Presidents, he standing five feet seven and a half inches and not weighing more than 150 pounds. A pale, little man, his life was a struggle for health. After him came another six-footer, Monroe, square shouldered, and weighing 200 pounds. He had the large mouth and the square head and cold blue eye which might be expected from the enunciator of the American doctrine.

"Anything interesting develop at the Shakespeare Club to day?"

"Yes; Mrs. Wombat showed up in a made-over gown and a last year's hat retrimmed and turned upside down.—Washington Hers all."

Going To Live to 150 on Six Hours' Sleep

New York, Aug. 3.—Thomas A. Edison, who sailed on the Mauretania to make his first European trip in 22 years, was accompanied by his son, Charles Edison, and will meet Mrs. Edison and his daughter in London after which the family will make a seven weeks automobile trip on the continent.

Mr. Edison said that was going abroad for a chance to worry a bit because he was so busy here he didn't have time for worries. He said that he had just finished work on his talking pictures.

Mr. Edison looked well and said that he was still working 16 hours a day—that he had worked that number of hours before sailing. He never intended to retire, he said, and didn't see why a man couldn't live to be 150 years old by following his system of proper eating, sleeping six hours a night soundly and eating what he wishes—though that is not much.

Agreeable work, he said, never hurt anyone, and I am no exception.

Mr. Edison said that he was better able to work now than he was at 25, and was having a good time working.

Nothing Too Good

(Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph)

It was close on midnight, and the professional guest felt it was high time for him to stop playing.

"Perhaps I'd better not play any more to-night," he said wearily. I see you have near neighbors, and they might be annoyed.

"You needn't mind them for a minute said his hostess earnestly. We are perfectly sure they poisoned our cat and, if they did, nothing is too bad for them."

Tramp Steamers May Be Tied Up

New York, Aug. 7.—Fifty British tramp steamers, which are now in port here, may be tied up indefinitely by reason of a strike ordered by the sailors' and firemen's union of Great Britain. While the sailors on the vessels of the trans Atlantic companies sign for the round trip, the sailors on most of the tramp vessels sign separately for the journey each way. The union has issued a new wage scale embodying an advance all around and the seamen are instructed to refuse to sign except under the new scale.

Members of the American union are not allowed by their officials to take the places of the strikers.

Great Demand For Harvesters

The Northwest needs more workers to assist in gathering the season's wonderful harvest. From every section comes the demand for more help, and a high rate of wages is being paid. Those who have already gone from the Provinces are hard at work, and still the demand is for more men. It is expected a large crowd will go on the excursion leaving the Provinces on August 25th.

Cleopatra's Needle Is To Be Cleaned

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY FAMOUS OBELISK TO GET A BATH.

London, Aug. 7.—After an existence of over 3,000 years the Egyptian obelisk on the Thames embankment, known as Cleopatra's Needle, is to be cleaned for the first time in its history, and workmen are now engaged in erecting a scaffolding around it.

The work is necessary owing to the action of the London atmosphere on the stone, but exactly what method will be adopted has not yet been decided upon.

It is believed that the soot, with which London air is impregnated contains a large proportion of sulphur, and that this is causing the face of the monument to flake. Chemists are to experiment with preservatives before the choice is made but at present expert opinion favors a preparation of wax, which, it is held, will fill the pores of the Needle and oppose an effective resistance to the sulphur.

The obelisk was erected before the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis, about 450 B. C., and was brought to this country in 1878. It is considered somewhat remarkable that a stone, which had withstood the desert sand and storms for thousands of years, should succumb to a mixture of fog and soot on the banks of the Thames in so short a time.

Telegraphers May Join in Strike

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Reports that 8,000 telegraphers of the New York Central lines are prepared to join other railway men who are threatening to strike are general among railroad men here. The New York Central situation is said to hang on whatever action the road may take when a demand for a 25 per cent wage increase is presented.

According to reports in circulation among railroad men, all the western lines have been sent a series of demands from the shop workers, the principal items in which are as follows: Physical examinations and personal record blank requirements to be discontinued.

A flat increase of 15 per cent, in wages.

An eight hour day. Time and one half for day service after 5 p. m. and double time after midnight.

One apprentice to be employed for every five mechanics and this ratio to be maintained.

Apprentices not to work overtime. Employees laid off on account of a reduction in the force to be re-employed in the order they have been laid off.

Piece work premium system to be abolished.

The management of the Southern Pacific Railroad has issued a circular pointing out that the demands would mean additional outlay for that company alone of \$2,796,000 a year.

SMOKE
SHAMROCK
PLUG
Finest Quality.