

THE CHRONICLE.

DURHAM, Septem'r 15th 1898.

No matter how the public may feel about the prohibition question; no matter what some great man may have said for or against the workability of the scheme; no matter how the enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law may affect the revenue, or how the deficit may be made up, the consistent advocate of temperance legislation and a curtailment of the drinking evil is now face to face with the object for which he long desired. The fact that the prohibition movement has warm advocates and strong opponents on both sides of the house, must surely sever its connection with party politics, and give character to it as a question involving only the welfare and internal peace of the community. The individual voter may have no fear of personal danger; the continuance of the present system may never affect his financial or social standing. His character may be fixed and he may be proof against temptation, but the boy or the girl whom he loves as he loves himself may fall a victim to its influences. There seems to be no middle course. A plain "yes" or "no" is the answer, and everyone, without coercion, should be expected to mark his ballot on the 29th of this month either one way or the other, but whatever way the vote may be cast, it should be done conscientiously and with a full assurance of having done our duty.

There are wide differences of opinion, on all questions. There are prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists, both of whom are conscientious in the views they hold. There are temperance people who are not prohibitionists, and advocates of prohibition who are not even temperate. Each has a right to exercise his franchise according to the dictates of his own conscience, or in accordance with his best judgment. If every one would just avail himself of the power at his command, and every one vote "yes" or "no" on the 29th the government then would know the expressed will of the majority and be in a position intelligently to legislate in accordance with the decision given by the Plebiscite vote.

The Chronicle is not in a position to say whether the government intends to act on a simple majority or whether a majority of the whole electorate will be required. The temperance people who expect temperance legislation to grow out of the decision given by the plebiscite must count on having an unquestioned majority of the whole. In ordinary cases the decision is based on the majority of votes cast. On this question there may be, and probably will be, a different standard exacted.

Those who do not vote will in all probability be counted amongst the anti-prohibitionists. Those who remain neutral or indifferent cannot excuse themselves on the ground of neutrality. The right of the franchise should be exercised by every one whether for or against the measure, and then, and only then will the government know exactly the popular will.

But even should all cast their ballots for or against the prohibitory measure, the exact sentiment of the people will not then be expressed. A vast majority of the women would, if they had the power, throw their influence in with the temperance party and give an overwhelming impetus to the cause of temperance reform, and the necessity for legislation be pressed home so forcibly that no government would dare to refuse. In a couple of weeks more the people will have spoken at the polls, but the agitation will not cease there. Strong men on both sides are diametrically opposite in the cause, and such will exist till the end of time. Strange too both sides quote Scripture in defence of their position.

Prohibition plebiscites have already been taken in four of the Provinces—Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. The vote was taken in Manitoba in July, 1892, in Prince Edward Island in December 1893, and Ontario and Nova Scotia in 1894. In each instance the vote favored prohibition as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province, For, Against. Ontario: 192,497 For, 110,757 Against. Nova Scotia: 43,756 For, 12,355 Against. P. I. E.: 6,118 For, 1,923 Against. Manitoba: 18,037 For, 7,115 Against. Majority for prohibition, 128,858.

The Empress Elizabeth of Austria who was staying at Geneva was as-

sassinated by an anarchist on Saturday last. The assassin used for the dastardly act a sharpened three cornered file which he plunged into her breast entering her heart. The murderer was captured, and subjected to a rigid examination. In answer to the questions of the magistrate it was learned that he came to Geneva with the intention of killing the Duke of Orleans but failing in his purpose, he determined on the assassination of the Austrian Empress. He admitted being an anarchist since he was thirteen years of age and committed the fell deed only "for the sake of example."

The Mail and Empire editorially on Anarchism says the assassination of the Empress of Austria arouses the horror and indignation of the civilized world. It is difficult to understand the blind fury with which the anarchists follow those in authority. Her tragic death is due to the fierce and irrational fanaticism that is one of the strange and paradoxical manifestations of the enlightened and progressive century.

Following as it does so closely upon the attempt on the life of the young Queen Wilhelmina and upon that on the life of the Czar, it shows clearly that anarchism has still a terrible vitality. While the passion it excites and the means it adopts are irrational, anarchism is by no means without its theories and its arguments. There is just enough of the appearance of philosophy about it to make it dangerous. It starts with a truth. If all men saw clearly what was their truest interests and were rightly disposed there would be no need for restraint or compulsion of any kind. The highest philosophy looks forward to this as an ideal state. The anarchist weds it to the questionable and ambiguous assertion that all men are born free and equal, which he interprets to mean equal and prepared for freedom, and concludes that all that is necessary is to do away with the conventional restraints that exist.

The belief of anarchists cannot be more clearly stated than by an enunciation of the creed which is given thus:—"The liberty of man consists solely in this, that he obey the laws of nature, because he has himself recognized them as such, and not because they have been imposed upon him externally by any foreign will whatsoever, human or divine, collective or individual. In a word, we object to all legislation, all authority, and all influence, privileged, patented, official, and legal, even when it has proceeded from universal suffrage, convinced that it must always turn to the profit of a dominating and exploiting minority, against the interests of the immense majority enslaved."

On Sunday last the City of New Westminster, B. C., suffered a severe loss by fire amounting in the aggregate to three and a half million dollars. Every public building, Church, business place and many residences fell a prey to the devouring element. Among the buildings destroyed were the post office, city hall, court house, two hotels, two banks, two newspapers, Masonic temple, three churches, the C. P. R. Station and other places. An area of three quarters by half a mile, only a day or two ago containing buildings that the citizens were proud of, contains nothing now but a smouldering mass of ruins. Relief committees were organized at Victoria and several car loads of provisions, bedding, utensils and tents were sent by train and tramway. About eleven hundred are rendered homeless and many are left destitute. The fire originated in a steamer on the river and rapidly spread to a warehouse, from which it spread onward favored by a strong gale.

The nights are growing long once more and the evenings will soon be chilly and disagreeable. With many, no doubt, the fall and winter months will be turned to profitable account by reading suitable books, yet we fear there are still too many who will worse than waste their time in idleness and indulgence in frivolities, if not in actual wickedness. The Mechanics' Institute will furnish a comfortable retreat for many, and supplied as it is with many magazines containing the choicest literature of the best writers, a young man, or a young woman either, has a magnificent opportunity for self improvement. There are many also who notwithstanding our excellent school, whose primary education has been neglected, would do well to arrange for private instruction, say two or three nights a week. Think of it, try it, and with a little diligent application the results will surprise you.

FLESHERTON.

The great Industrial at Toronto was a huge success and that's what the Management expects the public to be able to say of the East Grey Exhibition to be held here on the 22nd and 23rd inst. Already the indications are that this year's show will far surpass any of its predecessors and those of the past few years have been no lame affairs. Even tho' the directors do all in their power to make the show a good one it lies with the manufacturers and yeomen of the county to see that their efforts are crowned with success by placing on exhibit the produce, goods and chattels in their possession. Let there then be a big exhibit by the people of this county and a correspondingly big crowd to witness the same.

The concert in the town hall on the evening of the second day promises to be a very entertaining and pleasing winding up to the fair of 1898.

Mr. Andrew Bentham, drummer in the Flesherton Band, may well be proud of his wife's good butter. That she makes good butter we can testify to ourself and so do the judges at the Toronto Industrial, having out of the large number of competitors awarded her second prize (\$8.00) for the best ten pounds of the dairy product. Andy may have to be cautioned against excessive use of the drum stick until thoughts of the Industrial have passed out of his mind.

Mr. A. Munshaw is putting in Acetylene gas, and with that new illuminant will light his hotel.

The Munshaw's farm adjoining the village has been found to contain a bed of genuine peat. Of the same the Advance last week says: "A piece now in our possession is the first we have seen mined in this country. It cuts like cheese and has an elasticity about it. In fact it possesses all the characteristics of the genuine Irish article. Logs are found imbedded in it ten feet below the surface with bark almost as fresh as when growing."

Communion service was held in the Presbyterian church on Friday last when an appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. J. Hunter, of Markdale. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed by a large number of communicants on Sabbath morning, the pastor officiating.

Miss Annie Richardson, elocutionist, supplied part of the program at the Inistioe Methodist entertainment on Monday evening. The Presbyterian choir of this place also assisted on the program.

The gale on Thursday last carried down the gable facing on Moore's block, lodging it in the street. A number of children were playing at the spot a moment before it fell, and thus had a narrow escape from injury or death.

Miss Teenie Symington, of Dundalk, visited friends in town last week.

Mrs. J. Crane, of Owen Sound, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Trimble.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. VanDusen, accompanied by their son, Mr. C. E. VanDusen and wife of Chicago, spent a couple of days with friends at Arnot and Chatsworth last week.

Miss Allie Tucker, Prof. of Modern Languages, State Normal College, Edinboro, Pa., paid her friend Miss Annie Richardson a short visit last week.

Mrs. W. J. Douglas and little son, Ross, of Collingwood, have come for a month's visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. VanDuzen.

Mrs. McClocklin, sr., is visiting her son Jas. and daughter, Mrs. M. Wilson.

Miss Aggie Gibson and Miss Lever have gone to visit friends in Toronto. Rev. L. W. Thom attended Presbytery at Orangeville on Tuesday.

Mr. L. Williams, who left here a few years ago is now settled in Mexico and has sent for his wife and family who expect to leave soon to join him in their new home.

Mr. J. Karstedt, who has been some months in Indianapolis, arrived Monday to visit his brother and sister here.

Miss Annie Howard has returned from visiting friends in Toronto.

Miss Edith Hall, daughter of Editor Hall of the Wingham Advance, left for her home on Tuesday after a very enjoyable holiday with friends here.

Mr. Reg. Ward left last week to pursue his studies in college at Montreal.

Union is strength. The CHRONICLE and "The Family Herald and Weekly Star," of Montreal, is all that any person requires in the way of reading. The CHRONICLE for your local news and the "Family Herald" for 20 pages every week of the very choicest reading and world's news. To new subscribers only forty cents for the two papers for the balance of this year.

Pure Spices,

Whole, Ground and Mixed.

Pure Vinegars.

Try our White Wine Vinegar, Proof. English Malt Vinegar. Canadian Malt Vinegar. XXX White Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Gem Jars.

Quart Crown Gems at 65c. a doz. Half Gallon " 80c "

AMERICAN & CANADIAN COAL OIL.

Complete Stock of High and Public School Books and School Wants at Right Prices.

See Our 200 page Scribbler, 2 for 5c.

H. PARKER, Druggist, DURHAM.

CREDIT SALE - OF - SHORTHORNS AT DURHAM - ON -

Wednesday, October 12th, 1898, At One o'clock p. m., sharp.

THIRTY-SEVEN HEAD, including Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls. TERMS OF SALE:—Ten months' credit on approved joint notes, or discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for cash. Catalogues will be ready about the 20th Sept. Lunch at the Central from 11 a. m. H. PARKER. Durham, Sept. 13th, '98.

A Novelty In Advertising.

Instead of preparing a cheap article and spending thousands of dollars to advertise it, the proprietors of Sloan's Indian Tonic put the value into the medicine and all who use it once recommend it to all their friends, thus better results are obtained. Its great sale proves its worth in curing drowsy, gravel, urinary, kidney and liver diseases. Two hundred pleasant-to-take doses for \$1.00. Sold at all druggists.

Market Report.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. DURHAM, Sept. 7th 1898. Fall Wheat: 65 to 68. Spring Wheat: 55 to 68. Oats: 22 to 22. Peas: 48 to 50. Barley: 35 to 40. Hay: 4.00 to 7.00. Butter: 12 to 13. Eggs per doz: 10 to 11. Apples: 50 to 50. Potatoes: 50 to 60. Flour per cwt: 2.00 to 2.05. Oatmeal per sack: 2.00 to 2.25. Chop per cwt: 1.00 to 1.10. Dressed Hogs per cwt: 5.75 to 5.80. Hides: 6 to 7. Sheepskins: 30 to 30. Annes per lb: 9 to 10. Geese per lb: 5 to 6. Ducks per pair: 40 to 60. Chickens per pair: 20 to 30. Wool: 15 to 15.

What is Scott's Emulsion?

It is a strengthening food and tonic, remarkable in its flesh-forming properties. It contains Cod-Liver Oil emulsified or partially digested, combined with the well-known and highly prized Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, so that their potency is materially increased.

What Will It Do?

It will arrest loss of flesh and restore to a normal condition the infant, the child and the adult. It will enrich the blood of the anemic; will stop the cough, heal the irritation of the throat and lungs, and cure incipient consumption. We make this statement because the experience of twenty-five years has proven it in tens of thousands of cases. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion, 50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Judicial Sale.

Valuable Farm Property in the Township of Normanby in the County of Grey.

GADD vs. GADD ET AL.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FOR Administration made in an action in the High Court of Justice of Gadd vs. Gadd et al. and dated the 12th day of April, A. D. 1898, and with the approbation of Duncan Morrison, Esquire, Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario at the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, there will be offered for sale at the "MIDDAUGH HOUSE" in the Town of Durham, by the Undersigned Master, on Wednesday the 28th day of September, A. D. 1898.

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following Valuable Farm Property, being LOT number 15 in the 3rd Concession W. G. R., in the Township of Normanby, in the County of Grey, known as the "Thomas Gadd Farm," containing 100 acres more or less. Eighty acres of the said Lot are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance 20 acres, is hard wood bush. There are 20 to be on the premises, three houses and a barn. The houses being 2 log houses one story high about 21 feet by 18 feet and a frame house about 26 feet by 20 feet. The barn is a frame barn 55 feet by 30 feet, with a stone foundation. There are three wells on the property with a good supply of water. The fences are cedar rail in a fair state of repair, and there is a small orchard on the premises. The property is distant from the Town of Durham by a good road six miles; Church in the immediate neighborhood and Public School 2 1/2 miles distant. The said premises will be sold subject to a lease thereof to James Welber, Junior, which expires on the 15th March next and under the terms of which purchaser will be entitled to do this season's fall ploughing, and subject to a reserve bid fixed by the Master. Purchase money will be payable 10 per cent at the time of sale to the Vendor's Solicitor and the balance into Court within thirty days without interest. Conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the High Court. The Vendors will only be bound to produce a Registrar's abstract of Title and such title deeds as they have in their possession. The further conditions of Sale and further information can be obtained from the Vendor's Solicitor, or from the undersigned, or from A. G. MacKay, Esquire, Owen Sound, or from J. W. Frost, Esquire, Owen Sound. Dated at the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1898.

DUNCAN MORRISON, Master at Owen Sound. G. LEFROY McCAL, Vendor's Solicitor.

Jas. Allan, THE TAILOR.

Has Removed his Shop to the New McIntyre Block, over the Standard Bank, where he will be found ready to fill all orders in the Latest Styles of the ART.

Now, during the slack season, is the time to get your SUIT Correctly Cut and Carefully Finished. JAS. ALLAN. New McIntyre Block, Durham.

HOUSEHOLD

PICKLING CUCUMBERS. Put the cucumbers in a good cheese-cloth bag, in which has placed a stone heavy enough to clear the bag in the bottom of a large earthenware crock or small tub, which is to hold your pickles during this first stage. Tie up the top, and lay it in the jar, taking care that none of your gherkins under the stone. Pour in the made strong enough to bear up against about a quart of salt egg, stirring the brine for at least three days, stirring the cucumbers three times a week. Fresh cucumbers may be added from day to day, but case the length of time the cucumbers lie in the brine for at least three times a week. Fresh cucumbers and its contents remain in soak for a proportionately increased. It not injure the cucumbers to rest for a month or six weeks in the brine. Test its strength with an egg a time to time, and add more salt if necessary or water, if this has evaporated too rapidly. When the last cucumbers added to the store have served their term, salt-water, take them all out, wash them over carefully, rejecting those that have softened, and lay the cucumbers in cold fresh water for forty-eight hours, changing the water once during that time. If the pickles are greened, it must be done at this stage. Prepare the vinegar by adding each quart twelve whole cloves, two whole black pepper-corns, six whole spices, six blades of mace, a quarter of an onion sliced, and one-third cup of sugar. Tie the spices and onion up together in one or two muslin bags and boil the vinegar containing these and the sugar for five minutes. Strain the gherkins into a stone crock and cover the jar tightly. The vinegar must be drained from the pickles three days later, scalded again and the operation repeated a week later, and again on the tenth day. The cucumbers may then be arranged in small jars or left in a large crock. In these cases, they must be covered with vinegar. They will be ready for use in six or eight weeks. This receipt has been thus minute given, because stringbeans, radishes and small green tomatoes may be pickled up by the same method, and because the directions, if absolute obeyed, will yield thoroughly satisfactory results. Moreover, the general rule is that to be followed in other pickles, although there are some modifications to be noted. Should the cucumbers not prove sharp enough, add a little all tastes, the fault may be remedied by using less sugar to the amount of vinegar.

LAUNDERING WHITE SHIRTS.

Put the water you are to use quiet, and dissolve a little borax in it. The amount required varies with the quantity of shirts, but should be more than for soft. Put the shirts in a tub, rub soap on the neckband and cuffs, as these are usually more soiled than other parts, and let them soak for an hour. Wash them, being careful to remove the old starch, and put them in a clean suds to boil 20 minutes. When taken from the boiler, enough cold water to make them damp enough to handle, wash them thoroughly, and put them in the rinsing water. The borax makes them beautifully white and clean with very little iron. Hang them in the sunshine to dry.

Collars, cuffs and shirt bosoms should be stiffened with cold starch before being washed. Mix one tablespoonful of pulsed starch in half a cupful of cold water, then add half a cupful of hot water, in which half a teaspoonful of borax has been dissolved. The starch keeps the iron from sticking to the linen a polish. This is a good pair of cuffs, collar and shirt bosom. Put the collar and cuffs (which should be perfectly dry) between the hands until every part is saturated with it, then wring out and roll in a clean cloth. Wring the shirt bosom in the hands, wring it, turn the wrong side out, and repeat the process; roll tightly, and leave for an hour before you use your table by covering it with a cloth of the thickness of flannel or iron the body of the shirt first, then the cuffs and neck band. Slip a board inside the shirt, stretch it smoothly upon it, and rub with a damp cloth to remove any excess starch, then iron until the shirt bosom, with the flannel inside cover, firmly fastened to the collar and cuffs, and rub the iron with it usually to keep them smooth.

CAPTURED.

Who have a square of velvet plush which you have no other use, you may turn it into a very pretty ornament for your table, on which to place the same color, with...