School Books and School Supplies

Come and see our large stock of Scribblers, Exercise Books and Supplies. Get a Prize Scribbler or Exercise Book and try for one of the

Prizes Offered

Special discount on High-School Books.

lacfarlane & Co.

Druggists and Booksellers

THE

RHAM CHRONICLE

Y. IRWIN, Editor and Proprietor.

DURHAM, OCTOBER 1, 1908.

EDITORIAL

latest coup d'etat of Sir Wil- Laurier in bringing on the Do- n elections a week earlier than expected, even by supporters of wn party, is a fair sample of lass of administration the people nada have been forced to submit ce the Liberals came into power 96. The record of the Laurier rnment will not bear public in- gation, and the sooner the po- d ordeal is over, the better for Wilfrid and his colleagues. Mat- have not been going well, in fact Wilfrid's political sun has been ling backward owing to the t disclosures, and he has sudden- cided to hold the elections and e whole thing settled as soon as le, and before matters get much . The present Ontario tour has e almost hysterical, and to this rters in the province is given b of making as much noise as le in the hope of concealing to at extent the defections in the and government. Like his oration, the opening speech in ntario campaign was altogether any new ideas, and was one of lorification, defensive and apolo- but carefully avoiding every- suggestive of detail. Already ilfrid has launched into a cam- of retraction, and has admitted his original estimate of the cost ilding the Transcontinental was ow. Now, however, his figures ally were $30,000,000, so he , while, as a matter of fact, ac- g to Hansard's for 1903, page his exact words were: "The otal of the money to be paid by overnment for the construction line from Moncton to the Paci- ill be in the neighborhood of 0,000 or $13,000,000, and not one more." With such a bare-faced pt to deny his own original ment, in the face of such evi- which cannot be questioned, it arly evident that there is not faith to be placed in any of the nces of the present Premier of a.

* * *

this is not the only moneyed hat has fallen short of panning anywhere near the estimate of ilfrid Laurier and his Govern- When he and his party took eins of government, the Inter- al Railway had almost paid its for the four years previous. With a surplus of $20,181 in 1893. $5,838 in 1894 and $3814 in 1895, a deficit of $55,188 in 1896 followed, making a deficit of $25,355 for the four years, or an average annual deficit of $6,338. When the Laurier Ministers took hold of the road in 1896, they declared there would be no more deficits, and that the road would be run on business principles. They arranged the Grand Trunk deal, and in 1897, (Hansard, page 4268) the Minister of Railways issued a statement of what the results would be. It was: "It is estimated that the gross earnings for the year after the extension to Montreal will be $3,885,000, and the working expenses $3,363,000. In other words, there will be a surplus of $520,000 in the first year's operation of the I. C. R. extended to Montreal. Now, if I deduct from the earnings the rental of $210,000, I get a net surplus of $310,000, as a result of carrying on this policy of extension." But the Minister of Railways appears to have been affected with the same malady as his leader, for the "estimated" surplus was conspicuous by its absence. The very next year there was a deficit of $209,978, which was counterbalanced somewhat during the next two years by surpluses of $62,654, and $170,667. In 1901 the deficit was $488,186, and in 1902-03, two surpluses of $96,822 and $127,670. During the seven years, from 1897 to 1903 the deficit amounted to $350,303, or $50,04 a year. With Mr. Emmerson as Minister in 1903-04, all previous records were smashed with a deficit of $900,751, which in turn had to take second money with a deficit of $1,725,304 in 1904-05. In 1905-06, Mr. Emmerson declared a surplus of $61,915, and in 1906-07 the Department "claimed" a surplus of $218,139. Not to be outdone, Mr. Graham, in 1907-08 "alleged" that the surplus was $16,123. In other words, in the twelve years under Liberal rule the deficits of the Intercolonial have amounted to $2,680,000 as acknowledged by the Government itself, not including in the expense account a capital expenditure of $28,000,000. Thus it will be seen that the Intercolonial Railway has cost, in twelve years, $2,500,000 a year more than it has earned, while in the ten years previous to 1896 the average annual expenditure above the earnings, including capital on the same basis was less than $700,000.

* * *

With such a record, is it any wonder the Premier and his Government takes the defensive in again appealing to the people for a return to power? With a $13,000,000 project enlarging into a $152,000,000 one before it is half completed, undoubtedly shows that Premier Laurier is not the man we want at the head of our Government to build our railways for us. With an estimated annual earning surplus of $310,000, which, in twelve years, would yield us a surplus of $3,720,000 dwindling down to a deficit of $30,000,000 is proof sufficient that his Ministers are no more capable than is their leader, and not the stamp of men to be desired in transacting the business of a country with the destiny of Canada. Apart from their blunderings in the construction and operating of the Government railways, the regime of graft and maladministration in every other Department, is entirely inexcusable, and the perpetrators of the offenses should be punished at least by a term at home that would give them a chance to learn that they are at best but the servants of the people, placed in Parliament to conduct their business intelligently and honestly, and not to bring shame and dishonor on their country and themselves.

* * *

The Saskatchewan land deal is another thorn in the flesh, and one that will require considerable plucking to remove. The declaration of the Liberals in 1893 that "the sales of public lands of the Domonion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such area as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler" has been thrown to the four winds of heaven, and, instead of being a protection to the farming class who settled in the province, the Government has turned tarter on them and granted whatever favors they saw fit to the speculator and party heeler, the very men against whom they uttered their malediction. In 1902, the year of the great rush of settlers into the Canadian West, the value of the lands increased by leaps and bounds. Railway and land companies raised their prices, and easily accessible homesteads were taken as fast as found. The Canadian Pacific Company sold 1,362,478 acres, four times the quantity sold the year before, and received a very much higher average price. In the Regina district the homestead entries increased to 4,158, as against 1,308 the year before, and land that had sold two years previously for from two to five dollars per acre now commanded from eight to ten dollars. Under the circumstances it was important that the land remaining ungranted should be held for the genuine settler and not passed out to speculators and middlemen, that they might hold up the prospective settler. But was this done by the Government that in 1893 had shown so much anxiety for the welfare of the working farmer? At this stage, C. W. Speers, General Colonization Agent of the Government, wrote to Mr. Sifton, then Minister of the Interior, calling his attention to the land adjacent to the Saskatchewan, Long Lake and Regina Railway, between Lumsden amd Dundern, 20 and 130 miles north of Regina respectively, stating that the railway ran through a great many good districts, and that if it was but demonstrated that the country was all right it would rapidly fill up and increase in value the odd-numbered sections. No attention was paid to this recommendation at the time, but preparations of another kind were immediately made.

* * *

A. J. Adamson, a then prominent politician, now a member of parliament, and, fortunately for Adamson, a brother-in-law of J. G. Turriff, Chief Commissioner of Dominion Lands, together with several other speculators, began by buying the land grant of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company. After this purchase, the Government very generously enlarged the area of lands out of which the company could make selection by 2,000,000 acres, and Mr. Adamson and his friends were then enabled to go outside of the original boundaries and pick up the best land in sight. After this deal the purchasers next approached the Government, offering to buy 250,000 acres originally set aside as free homesteads for settlers. The outcome was that the Government fell in line and these men were allowed to purchase the lands at one dollar an acre with over one million acres from which to choose. For this favor, Mr. Adamson and his friends agreed to settle twenty settlers in each township on free homesteads not included in their purchase, and twelve more on quarter sections contained in their grant. This was to the advantage of the investors, who were now able to offer to farmers who would buy from them an additional 160 acres of Government land for nothing, and thus find ready sale for their own lands.

* * *

Everything was now completed, and Adamson & Co. organized the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company and offered the land at from six to twelve times the price paid. The Order-in-Council confirming the contract was passed on May 24th, 1902, just three months after the report of Mr. Speers. Just about this time the Land Company went through several re-organizations. Persons were taken into the deal who could not conveniently be known to have any connection with it. For instance, Mr. Turriff, who was Dominion Lands Agent at the time the deal was made, and now a member of Parliament, denies that he had any connection with the purchasing company in the beginning, but does not contradict the statement that he was afterward connected with them.

* * *

And so on, all down the line, the same grafting has been going on, and the western settler robbed of his money just to fill the pockets of a few political parasites, who in the first place robbed him of the land that was in reality his own, and in the second place charged him an exorbitant price, because they had the pick of the country, and had gobbled up all the desirable sections before the settler was allowed to go there. And these are the loudest howlers at the present moment that Sir Wilfrid and his Government should be returned to power in order that they may finish the job.

* * *

Such has been the ordeal through which our western settlers have been made to pass, and still the man with the sunny smile has the audacity to stand before the people his Government has robbed and solicit their support on the 26th day of this month, telling, at the same time, of his own greatness and wisdom, and intimating, in his own sunny manner, the debt of gratitude the people owe the great and only Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada's self-called greatest statesman.

* * *

Does Mr. Miller, when canvassing South Grey, think of the Transcontinental, the Intercolonial, the Saskatchewan land deal, the fake homesteading, the grazing land deals, the Robins irrigation deal, the Galway deal, the timber limits scandal, the Blairmore Town Site scandal, the western fisheries deal, the Moncton and Halifax land deals, and a hundred other scandals of like magnitude, hatched and raised by a rotten administration for the enrichment of a few Government Ministers and party heelers? In view of the fact that during his term in Parliament he has supported, at every opportunity, the Laurier Administration, can he reasonably expect any intelligent voter who knows the facts as they stand, and who is desirous of good, clean government to declare in favor of such corruption by marking his ballot for an out and out supporter of the class of government that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues have been giving us? A man is known by the company he keeps, and in snuggling so closely to the bosom of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his gang of maladministrators, Mr. Miller must be considered as guilty as the rest.

King Arthur Laurier.

Laurier in many respects reminds the student of the tale of Arthur and his Table Round. According to the Celtic legend, King Arthur formed an Association of Peerless knights pledged to save the kingdom from all lawlessness, oppression and corruption. The Knights were brave and bold and fought valiently for the good of the people. But as all moral organizations decay in time the Knights of the Table Round became more or less corrupt. The more valiant of the older Knights died or got killed off. The younger men followed their own pleasure and were a weakling crowd upon whom King Arthur could not depend. The result was that the organization went to pieces and was overthrown. This old legend applies to-day. Laurier, the peerless knight, formed a table round of the best men in Canada available for the purposes of government. They fought valiantly for the right and the Dominion prospered. But the organization became degenerate. The newer members did not remember the noble traditions of the body and the older members who remained forgot them. The organization became corrupt around the peerless leader and the leader now has not the power to impress his own views upon the body of men surrounding him. The result will probably be the result that attended Arthur when the organization of Knights he commanded became degenerate. King Arthur Laurier remains a noble and pathetic figure among a group of unworthy Knights.—Cowansville, P. Q., Observer.

A GREAT ISSUE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier insists that there is no issue in this contest. There is, however, an issue as vital to free institutions as can arise in any country. It is the issue of decent and economical administration. Before this all other questions sink into inisgnificance. A spirited and intelligent people should refuse absolutely to tolerate any Government which wastes the public money or the public patrimony, screens jobbery in the public departments or corruption in the constituencies.

Were we as a nation born blind or have we gone blind that we cannot see the vital significance of this contention? What toleration can the people have for a Government which blocks investigation in committees, appoints electoral crooks to public offices, and is at least criminally in the administration of the public domain? It is the business of Ministers as trustees of the people to aid investigation, to check waste and jobbery, and to punish electoral corruptionists. Any other course is an absolute perversion of the ends of government and an utter evasion of public duty.

The other day Sir Wilfrid Laurier was speaking in West Huron, where a Conersvative candidate who was returned by the honest votes of the division was cheated out of his seat in Parliament. The two Liberal representatives for Halifax dodged the election courts for a whole Parliament, and regularly drew the sessional indemnity to which they probably never were entitled. Mr. A. W. Fraser, Liberal candidate for Ottawa has just admitted that he sold for $100,000 a timber limit for which he paid $1,650. Possibly there was no corruption. Surely there was a scandalous neglect of public interest. Of this character is the whole record of timber administration in the Western Provinces. Millions which should have gone into the Treasury in relief of taxation have gone into private pockets. The News is not concerned to strain the evidence in order to prove corruption. Who could desire to establish rascality where any other explanation can be offered? But is it possible to deny that there was ignorance, indifference, a pitiful failure of vigilance, and the grossest neglect of the interests which the Ministers as public trustees were bound to protect.

The story of the transaction at Sault Ste. Marie, as told at the Borden meeting, and as proved by the public records, where a timber limit was handed over to Liberal partisans for $9,500, and sold out of hand for $100,000, proves either deliberate corruption or shocking incapacity in the Department. The report of the Civil Service Commission, a tribunal appointed by the Government itself, is a story of waste, neglect and incapacity, infinitely discreditable to the Government and humiliating to the country. We have the confession of a deputy minister that in three years in one department $200,000 was sacrificed by confining the purchase of supplies to partisans of the Government. A financial expert declares that $10,000,000 could be saved annually absolutely without impairing the public services or withholding any useful appropriation. This is what the country pays for the patronage list, and this is the system deliberately adopted and maintained by the whole Government in order to feed an army of mercenaries, to confine contracts to supporters of Ministers, and to force firms and individuals whose natural sympathies lie with the Conservative party to forsake their political alliances and come over to the Government in order to do business with the public departments.

It was clearly established that Sir Frederick Borden interested himself to secure from a fellow Minister a subsidy for a company in which his son was concerned and is inconceivable that any British Minister discovered in such a transaction could retain his seat in a British Cabinet. During recent sessions one hundred jobs and scandals of varying degrees of turpitude have been unearthed at Ottawa. Generally Ministers have resisted inquiry, protected the offenders, and condoned the jobbery and robbery. Sir Wilfrid Laurier says there is no issue before the country. In 1896 he held that waste and maladministration constituted a supreme issue, the whole Liberal press and the party's spokesmen on the platform could not be silenced by any specious cry of "muck-raking," and to use Mr. Borden's biting phrase, they had no mercy for the men who made the muck. Any country that tolerates waste, jobbery and electoral misdoing writes its own dishonor, consents to the debauchery of the public morals, and destroys the viriltiy and efficiency of its institutions.—News.

PICKLING SUPPLIES

"SPICES"—The purest
Ground and Unground
"CORKS" "Rubber Rings," etc.
"VINEGARS"—"White Wine," "Proof" and "English Malt"

Remember "Good Spices make Good Pickles."
Get nothing but the best
AT

Gun's Drug Store

School Supplies of all kinds on hand

New Fall Goods

AT KEELERS

Grand stock of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Charms, Lockets, Fobs, Cuff Links, Brooches, Stick Pins, Bracelets, Necklets, etc.

Solld Gold Rings

Extra values in Diamond Rings, Pearl Rings, Wedding Rings, Engagement Rings, Birthday Rings.---Hundreds of Rings to choose from.

Silverware

Extra large stock of fine Silverware just arrived, at lowest prices.

Repairing

Our Mr. Cameron has charge of the Repairing department, and comes highly recommended, having had extra large experience on fine watches, clocks and jewelry.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

R. B. Keeler & Son

Watcomakers, Jewelers, Opticians and Engravers, Durham, Ont.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS
MONTHLY STYLE BOOK FREE

Great Dress Goods Sale!!

75c. VALUES FOR 50c.

20 pieces of bright up-to-date Dress Fabrics.---400 yards in all comprising the following weaves:

Panamas Poplins Serges
Cashmeres Lustres
Crispines and Tweeds

Three shades of Red, four shades of Green, four shades of Navy, also Brown, Black, Pink, Cream and Sky, and Copenhagen Blue.

Regular Values, 60c. to 75c. On Sale Thursday, Friday and Sat'day,

50c. per yard

THE OCTOBER FASHIONS AND PATTERNS ARE HERE
Call and get a style book FREE

We are now right in the full swing of our fall dress goods trade, and mention a few lines which are selling extra well and have the imprint of fashion's approval upon them.

Chevron Stripes in black, dark and light brown, empire green, navy and wine, 42 in. wide, 65c per yard.

Wool Venetians—Satin finish, in navy, burgundy and empire green, very special, 60c per yard.

Panamas in all shades and different widths, 75c, 60c and 50c per yard.

Shadow Stripes chiffon venetians, in browns, greens and black, $1.25

Silks to match all the new shades, chiffon taffetas reg. 75c values, our price 65c yard.

New Laces –Guipures, orientals, insertion, all overs and trimmings.

To be sure of being correctly attired, let us sell you your fall suit or dress. We are in touch with the New York fashions through our pattern department, and we know.

Butter and eggs taken as cash and highest prices paid.

"The House of Quality"

H. H. MOCKLER

Our Fall Millinery openings were held on Wednesday, September 16 and 17. An unusually large crowd visited our show-rooms to see the display. We have a larger stock of Millinery at present than any previous season. We show all the leading styles and colors, and always a good selection of black hats and mourning goods.

We invite any who have not been able to get out to the millinery opening to call any time when they are in town or when they have the inclination to see our millinery. We will always be ready and will to try and please you.

Parisian Millinery Parlors

Miss Dick, Prop.

EGREMONT AGRICULTUR CIETY.

Prize List.

GENERAL PURPOSE HO

Best brood mare, 1st by G —W, Fairbairn, R. M. Sitze McGillivray. Spring colt— bairn, Duncan Hunter, Ale livray. Spring filly—J. Mc M. Sitzer, John McArthur. gelding, 2nd by Chas Ke Robb, S. J. Robb. Two year 1st by F. McCabe—Jno. Sinc Fairbairn, Erwin Robb. filly, 3rd by R. Marshall, M —F. Sharp, James McIlvri Robb. Two year filly, 2n Irwin—P. Cornish, Robt. M J. Gardiner. Span farm Geo. Harris, Wm. McDoug Calder.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HO

Clydesdale mare, registe at side—W. Groat. Clydes under 3 years—P Mutch. colt from registered mare— Brood mare, foal at side—J ter. Spring colt—Wm. M Spring filly—Wm McDoug year gelding—Dan Hunte year gelding—Wm Fairb Cornish, Alex. McGillivr year filly—Wm. McGill Halliday. Two year filly ling. Team heavy draught 3rd S. Moore—F. Rusnell stakes for best team, tro Burgess, Mt. Forest—P. Spring colt by "McGregor 1st and 2nd by P. Mut McIlvride, S. J. Robb. by "Hugo." 1st and 2nd by Henry Cowan.

ROADSTER HORSE

Brood mare, foal at side J. Ball—Geo Harris. Ale J. Gillies. Spring colt, Morris, Mt. Forest—Jose Erwin Robb, Alex. Aitken filly—Wm. Fairbairn. gelding, 1st by A. Seim—D John McArthur. Two ye 1st by C. J. Turnbull—W W Groat, F. Sharp One 2nd by C. P. Kinnee—E. H McArthur. Two year fil J. Kedslie—F. Hopkins. Buggy horse—Wm A W. T. Orchard, J I. Orch drivers—J. A. Swanston driver—John Roberts, J W. Hunt.

COACH AND CARRIAGE

Brood mare—W. Groat, W. Fairbairn. Pair carr —Geo. Snell. One year Wm. Groat. Two year Alex. Ross. One year fil Nicholson, John Iles. T —Wm. Fairbairn, Wm Spring colt—W. Groat, J Spring filly—John Hunter

SPECIALS

Lady driver, 1st by 2nd by J. J. Cook—J. I. McRobb, Henry Cowan. or filly by Robert J., 1st T. J. O'Neill—W. Fer Groat. Harnessing, hit by J. D. Roberts—J. McR —S. E. Boulter, V. S.

THOROUGHBRED C DURHAMS.

Aged bull—J. W. Co Naismith. Bull, 2 ye Reid, Wm. Hunt Bu John Fairbairn, D M Bull calf, under one Fairbairn, D. M. Naismi D. M. Naismith 1st & 3rd 2nd. Two-year-old he Corley. D. M. Naismith. old heifer—D. M. Naism calf—Thos. Weir, J. W

POLLED ANG

Bull—Halborn Bros. Cow—Halborn Bros. 1st

HEREFORDS

Bull, 2 years and over Cow—W. Gillies 1st & calf—W. Gillies 1st & 2n W. Gillies, J. Dowling. —J. Gillies, J. Dowling.

GRADE CATTL

Pair 2 year old steers— smith, Jas Brown. P steers—Jas. Brown. milk—D. Allan, C. W. B