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## THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

Editor and Proprietor.  
DECEMBER 17, 1908.

### EDITORIAL

of Canada whether Conservatives and no matter what part of the Dominion could ask themselves what of the series of deals put through in the coming election protests a political party led by a man and the political Mr. R. L. Borden.

public conscience capable of anything how it may be?

last at one o'clock the in which protests could in connection with the election, and in a professed and almost wide full light of day the man the rival political parties in Canada met, confronted with such evidence of bribery and corruption as they were possessed of, and produced and traded, and for perjury, crime so that other party should stand and both parties stand hood when the polls closed how criminal and corrupt been the means by which here and that man there factory.

candidate, whether Conservative, no matter was his campaign and how corrupt that of his found himself the victim of a remorseless system of the joint efforts of both wrongs were bargained the wrongs of some debate on the other side. who defeated him had campaign crimsn with evidence in proof of and all ready, his on the counter where met to do bar, available, not in procur for him and his debauchery, but in buying pardon equally crimsn sinner on.

as were entered seem part, to have been due of determined men who cheated like chattels winners. That some protesters does not mean were the worst; in they were the cases Nor does it mean that to trial for the parties of sawing-off yet. In up some kind of a bluff of Canada a few pro be entered.

readers look at the figures, the Liberals protested four Conservatives four. here for a couple of should public opinion In New Brunswick the protested two seats Conservatives protested Liberals one, in P. E. seats are one against Columbia, one

against one, in Alberta three against three. In these provinces where the parties were not evenly divided, the matter of protest appears to have taken its natural course. In Saskatchewan one Liberal seat is protested. In Quebec twenty-four Liberal seats are protested and eleven Liberal seats and one Conservative. In Manitoba seven Conservatives. In Ontario seven A dispatch from Ottawa states that Mr. P. H. Chabot, father of the Conservative candidate, is wholly at a loss to understand why the protest against the election of Mr. H. B. McGivern was dropped. "I cannot understand it. I wish I knew that," he declared. Everything was ready. In Toronto Mr. A. F. McLarn, the defeated Conservative candidate in North Perth, was on hand with the necessary deposit and evidence for filing a protest, but it was sidetracked in some way without his knowledge or consent. Similar stories could be told of other constituencies in the country over.

The people of Canada should weigh the significance of this kind of thing. It means that all talk of purity in elections is idle. It means that a candidate for either party can cut loose and win by any means however crooked and his case will be kept out of court when the party bosses meet to trade off one scandal against another. Indeed, the more corrupt his election methods the more anxious his party will be to dispose of it in a saw-off. The people are expected to look on and maintain their respect for law and government while they see such smothering of crime in the very anti-chambers of our court. The people are supposed to be deeply impressed with the majesty of law when they see some rural member, so inexperienced in the game as not to have had himself libeled when the exchange of prisoners was negotiated, unstated for the crime of having "stood treat" in some village tavern during his campaign, or a few electors disfranchised for seven years for being so base as to barter their votes for cash, or some vulgar rascal sent to jail for switching ballots.

But what of a system of saw-offs and deals by which corrupt election methods are placed under the joint protection of both parties?

The suggestion is offered in the Toronto Telegram that Sir James Whitney should appoint a royal commission to enquire into the election methods of both parties in Ontario. This action would create the sensation of the present generation, so confidently did both parties proceed to do what they liked in the campaign and cancel each other's misdeeds. But unfortunately, Sir James Whitney is a party man himself, surrounded on all hands by party men, on terms of the closest political intimacy with some who figured in the recent business. It is not likely that the country can secure relief at any political headquarters.

### THE EVIL OF THE "SAW OFF."

(Toronto Globe.)  
One of the most flagrant evils in the politics of Canada is the protection given to all forms of electoral crime by the "saw-off" system of dealing with alleged offences. A week ago a great deal was heard, on both sides, about bribery and corruption in the recent Dominion elections. Prima facie evidence of the most damaging character, adequate to the unseating and disqualifying of Conservative members, was known to be in the possession of Liberals. Similar evidence against Liberals was claimed by Conservatives. Representatives of both party organizations met on the last day allowed for the filing of petitions, and the "saw-off" principle was applied to almost the entire list. The petitions were not filed. The evidence was suppressed. The men guilty of corrupt acts will be allowed to take their seats in Parliament. The festering sore is allowed to remain in the body politic. Neither party gains in the game, and both parties suffer by the concealment.

This whole business is wrong and disgusting. A bona fide petition may be found on investigation to be not well sustained, and it may justly be allowed to drop, but no "saw-off" with another petition should be allowed. This degradation of the judicial machinery tends to turn the law into a farce and to make politics attractive only to adventurers.

On Monday last the Chatham Planet, dealing with the proposed protest against the election of Mr. A. B. McCoig for West Kent, scored its own Conservative friends, and made an appeal for honest and concerted action by a few of the leaders of both political parties. "Kent is known from one end of Canada to the other," the Planet declares, "as one of the most corrupt of any of the ridings." Very frankly it adds that "money was corruptly spent in the endeavor to elect Mr. Clements—and for that matter for every other Conservative who has ever been elected in this county for Parliamentary honors—and in this respect there is no difference between the two political parties."

The situation in West Kent is perhaps no worse than in other constituencies. There is no hope for improvement so long as the "saw-off" game is played. If any man was elected by

means of general bribery or corruption his election should have been protested by those who had adequate evidence. If this rule would involve any Liberals, so much the worse for them, but their unseating would be so much the better for the Liberal party and for the country. The evil of which the "saw-off" is a manifestation should be the subject of serious consideration, and some effective means should be taken for meeting it. The evil afflicts both parties, and its cure would make for political morality in all parts of Canada.

Has not the time come when the Government and Parliament of Canada should not only legislate against electoral crime, but should also provide the necessary prosecuting officer for the detection and punishment of such crime? Bribery is made a crime, as counterfeiting is made a crime, and of the two the injury wrought by electoral crime is by far the more serious. Why should there not be an officer clothed by Parliament with the needed authority and power to ferret every reported case of bribery and to secure the punishment of the criminals?

### Late Alex. Stewart Tassie.

The passing away of Alexander Stewart Tassie was not unexpected, he having been ill nearly two years and four months, very unlike the life he had lived; ever prompt, ever true, ever just and honorable in all his transactions, he passed away without a blot on his reputation. A man of honor, a man of literary talents, a great reader, a man of thought and reasoning in advance, possibly of the times. He had his own ideas on public questions and other things, and he had the courage of his convictions in expressing them, even though from a worldly point of view they may not have been profitable. Honor and truth dominated his whole being, and if he alienate the friendship of those who would have liked to be his own dictators and advisers along business and political lines, contrary to his ideal of public and private life, it merely demonstrates more clearly that he cared little for the possessions of earth or the friendship of those who would seek to make him forget and bury the high principles he had always held. Exalted in mind, steady, in all the attainments that are the true attributes of manhood and rectitude, might say. With a firm purpose and with an unshaking and unalterable opinion that every man should be true to his brother man in business affairs, political matters and everything else. A. S. Tassie passed to the great beyond, but the principles he tried to inculcate in those who were more easily associated with him will live after him. No more honorable, just, sympathetic or generous man every lived.

He took a deep interest in Christ church here and was for two years an earnest and enthusiastic worker and warden. The late Alexander Stewart Tassie was born on the 20th of November, 1848, at Golden Hill, the old homestead in the county of Halton, where the family settled in 1837. He began his education at the Collegiate Institute, Galt, better known as Dr. Tassie's School, where so many prominent Canadians and Americans received their early training and education, completing it in 1874 as Bachelor of Arts at Toronto University, though it may be truly said that he was a student to the end of his days. He taught eleven years in the Galt Collegiate Institute, afterwards going into partnership with his brothers in Dresden, terminating his career as traveller for the James McCready Company of Montreal. It is not necessary to go into details of family history, suffice it to say that he was of distinguished lineage, being on his father's side a kinsman of the Stewarts of Garth, and on his mother's side of equally honorable descent.

### Farmer Tried for Arson.

Cornwall, Dec. 11.—The principal case at the general sessions here this week, Judge O'Reilly presiding, was a charge of arson against W. F. McBean, a prosperous farmer of the fourth concession of Lancaster, north of Bainsville. It was claimed that McBean came home intoxicated on Sept. 3rd, and after a row with his family set fire to the barns on the farm which he had given to his son, W. McBean, subject to a \$5,000 mortgage. Several witnesses swore that they saw the accused near the barn just before the fire, but other witnesses were equally positive that on such a dark night it would be impossible to recognize a man at the distance named. About two score witnesses were examined. The judge charged in favor of the accused, and after being out an hour and a half, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Bellville, Dec. 11.—W. H. Bradshaw of Tyendinaga, was tried at the county court here, charged with arson. He was tried once before and the jury disagreed. It was charged that accused set fire to his uncle's barn and stole some money from the house while the family were fighting the fire. There were thirty witnesses for the Crown, but none called for the defence. The prisoner was acquitted.

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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion 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 circulars, free.  
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Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### FIND REMAINS OF PREHISTORIC MAN.

**Remarkable Discoveries in Caves in Britain.**  
London, Dec. 11.—The well-known caves of Workly Hole, in the Mendip Hills, near Wells, which have yielded unequalled examples of the remains of prehistoric man and animals, have just yielded more, expected to be the finest unearthed.

Remains of the Pleistocene fauna were found there in abundance, though hitherto the great inner cavern had yielded nothing of importance. But, with the consent of the owner (Mr. Hodgkinson), the Mendip Research Club recently undertook the examination of the floor and recesses of the cavern with the result that, though the exploration has not proceeded very far, exceedingly important relics of the cave dwellers of the period which preceded and coincided with the Roman occupation of Britain have been brought to light.

Fragments of Roman pottery, human remains and occasional Roman coins in good preservation were discovered practically on the surface. Slightly deeper an interesting series of bone, bronze and iron objects were found, mixed with pottery and human and animal bones in profusion. These include well-formed bone and bronze pins and bone and iron needles; a variety of combs, including a large six-toothed comb of rare form, almost complete; a T handled comb formed like a wrist and hand, fragmentary carding combs, with circle and crossed line decorations and portions of a thin double comb with iron rivets.

There were also found curious fine bands of bone with minute rivets, and bone awls of various shapes. Fragmentary bearings of some rotating wheel also occur. Broken antlers of red and roe deer, some with tines chopped and sawn off, show the source from whence various polished antler articles were obtained. These were perforated with square or round holes, and were used on pony bridles.

Of metal relics a variety have been discovered, including implements, ornaments and weapons. Along with portions of a human skeleton were found an iron dagger, hatchet and bill hook, with other iron objects. An iron arrowhead, bent as though it had struck a rock, a fragment of a fine toothed saw, fragmentary knives and a great number of large nails were dug up, and—not the least important—a specimen of bar money. The latter is a very rare find. There are probably not more than eight examples in England.

In bronze, the best specimen discovered, is a large fibula brooch. There are also two other brooches, hinges, and a small chain of thirteen links.

In stone, a large topquern stone of early date was brought to light and also a rude mortar of grit, with corresponding rubbing stone, a lamp of colite, still coated with lampblack, a variety of horn stones and rubbers, some of the former being of fine workmanship, and a large ball fashioned from the steatigite of the cave.

Spindle whorls of stone, pottery and clay (both baked and unbaked) occur. Vessels of pottery are of great variety, their fragments being often scattered so as almost to defy restoration. These extend in date from the early Celtic deposits of La Sene type down to vessels of the finest Roman ware, whilst fragments of all subsequent dates occur superficially.

Crude Celtic pottery includes sepulchral urns of heavy black ware and others with fine patterns. Cooking vessels abound, invariably fragmentary, but often beautifully decorated. There are saucers, dishes, jars, ewers of elegant design, drinking cups, milking pots, boiling pots, mortars, vessels for storage of grain, water, etc., little vessels for condiments or cosmetics, bowls, covers, pierced strainers, urns bearing curious patterns, such as the Swastika, and, rarely, pierced designs.

Purely Roman ware is represented by a Samian bowl and cover and a series of other typical forms and a painted ewer of red ware.

Fragments of several beautiful objects of glass of elegant design were also found.

Coins, though not abundant, are representatives of nearly the whole period of the Roman occupation. Those found include a first brass of Antoninus Pius, second brasses of Teapasian, A. J. 79, Magnentius, who usurped the empire in 350, and Constantius Pius, and third brasses of nearly all the later emperors till the evacuation of Britain, after coins are scarce, only two of Charles I being found.

Professor Boyd Dawkins regards the discoveries as of the highest importance—and they indicate that still greater wealth of the cave is yet to be revealed.

# Suggestions For Christmas Presents

IN  
EBONY Hair Brushes, Military Hair Brushes, Mirrors, Manicure Sets, Soap Boxes, Powder Boxes.  
ROSEWOOD Hair Brushes and Mirrors.  
Traveling Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Sets, Perfumes, Atomizers, Shaving Sets, Portfolios, Papeteries, Bon Bons, and Chocolates, in Boxes.  
Bibles — Purses — Hymn Books  
Pipes, Etc.  
AT  
**Gun's Drug Store**

### More Secrets of the Past.

Rome, Dec. 11.—The Ministry of Public Instruction has received a report from Professor Antonio Sagliani director of the excavations at Pompeii, in which he says—  
"The long and patient work of excavation outside the Porta Vesuvio the Vesuvian Gate, has been attended with remarkable success. Along the Public Road a few yards outside the gate, three sepulchral monuments have been brought to light, one after the other, the first having been erected to an aedile, or magistrate. It consists of an altar decorated in stucco between four pillars, also covered with stucco, and which give indications that they were originally colored vermilion. The whole stands in a rectangular enclosure.  
"The second monument, however, is the most beautiful and consists of a slender column with two bases, a square one on which is the inscription and under is the second, circular in form, adorned with a semi-circular arch, known as a schola, completed at each end by a plinth with bas-reliefs. It has been ascertained that it was completed by a sundial, emblematic of time, which runs toward eternity, and which was moreover, the original of the celebrated sundial to be seen in the museum of Naples.  
"The third monument is a square block stone surmounted by an elegant column in tufo, which unfortunately, is in a rather bad condition. On the front of the block is an inscription by which it is learned that the monument was erected to a matron called Septima by her daughter, and that as in the first case, the land was granted by the city, which gave the usual 2,000 sesterces, showing that the matron was either much beloved by the people or was nearly connected with some great personage.  
The excavations have now ceased for the winter, except in a spasmodic way, on account of the bad weather. Serious hopes are entertained that this is the beginning of the unearthing of the long-sought Pompeian suburban necropolis, spoken of by Pliny.

### Report of S. S. No. 9 Glenelg.

V. Class— E. McGirr, V. Aljoe, A. Bell, R. Lindsay, Senior IV— N. Collier, M. A. Ritchie, M. Hopkina, Junior IV— M. Mathews, M. McGirr, M. Crutchley, B. Mathews, R. Mathews, T. Bell, S. Bell, W. Crutchley, Senior III— J. Allen, J. Bell, M. Patterson, W. Weir, L. Aljoe, A. Aljoe, J. Atkinson, Junior III— C. McGirr, R. Meena, J. Mathews, Those present every day— V. Aljoe, A. Bell, E. McGirr, M. A. Ritchie, M. McGirr, T. Bell, M. Patterson, W. Weir, L. Aljoe, C. McGirr, R. Meena, H. Atkinson, E. Patterson, G. Noble, M. Lawrence, M. Lindsay, E. Meena, J. Bell, J. Meena, G. Bell, J. Meena.	J. Mathews, I. Ritchie, J. Mathews, H. Atkinson, H. Atkinson, W. McGirr, B. Bell, E. Patterson, G. Whitmore, G. Noble, N. Lawrence, E. Lindsay, Part II— E. Meena, M. Lindsay, M. Lawrence, M. Bell, W. Mathews, L. Ritchie, L. Aljoe, J. McGirr, Senior I— J. Bell, E. Ritchie, J. Meena, Junior I— M. Atkinson, G. Bell, J. Meena.
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Average attendance 44.  
THOMAS ALLAN, Teacher.

### Good Cough Medicine for Children

The season for coughs and colds is now at hand and too much care cannot be used to protect the children. A child is much more likely to contract diphtheria or scarlet fever when he has a cold. The quicker you cure his cold the less the risk. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the sole reliance of many mothers and few of those who have tried it are willing to use any other. Mrs. F. F. Starcher, of Ripley, W. Va., says—"I have never used anything other than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for my children and it has always given satisfaction." This remedy contains no opiates or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all drug stores.

# PANDORA RANGE

## The Recipe "Ladies, here's my recipe for Apple Custard Pie:—"

"Two eggs, four or five apples, grated, a little nutmeg; sweetened to taste; one-half pint of new milk or cream; pour into pastry—then



### The Oven

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## The Result

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