

Bug Killer

Our Early ATOES

men and other
es all Fresh
at . . .

RUG STORE

AT GUN'S IT'S GOOD

ARE

you want in other stores do not forget
on a needle to an anchor in the hard-

might as well enjoy life, and a good
our journey. We have Hammocks

through your house all the time if
in Doors and Window Screens.

an Ice Cream Freezer when you can
from \$1 upwards.

al Oil and Gasoline Stoves?

of our Charcoal Irons.

our Fly Oil, use it, and your animal

always on hand.

ost Fence and wavy Wire—the best

BLACK

ty Bakery

or all Bakery Goods

Sanitary • Soda • Fountain

ish ICE CREAM, ICE CREAM
DAES, ORANGEADE, Lemonade

WATER ON TAP

WE, CONFECTIONER
AND GROCER...
Durham

If you are not satisfied after using
according to directions two-
thirds of a bottle of Cham-
berlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets
you can have your money back.
The tablets cleanse and invigorate
the stomach, improve the digestion
regulate the bowels. Give them a
trial and get well. Sold by all
dealers.

BORN.

WATT.—In Durham, on Thursday
June 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt.
Watt, a daughter.

MARKET REPORT

DURHAM, JUNE 30, 1910	
Fall Wheat.....	85 to 85
Spring Wheat.....	85 to 85
Onions.....	30 to 32
Peas.....	65 to 65
Barley.....	45 to 48
Hay.....	10 00 to 12 00
Butter.....	18 to 18
Eggs.....	17 to 17
Potatoes, per bag.....	50 to 50
Flour, per cwt.....	2 00 to 2 75
Oatmeal, per sack.....	2 40 to 2 50
Chops, per cwt.....	1 25 to 1 25
Live Hogs, per cwt.....	8 85 to 8 85
Hides, per lb.....	8 to 8
Sheepskins.....	40 to 40
Wool.....	18 to 18
Tallow.....	5 to 5
Lard.....	12 to 17
Turkeys.....	13 to 14
Geese.....	10 to 11
Ducks.....	10 to 11
Chickens.....	10 to 11

Canada's Birthday

AFTER FORTY-THREE YEARS OF A UNITED
DOMINION SHE FINDS HERSELF CLOSER
TO THE MOTHER LAND THAN EVER
BEFORE AND AN AMAZEMENT TO THE
NATIONS—STORY OF CONFEDERATION.

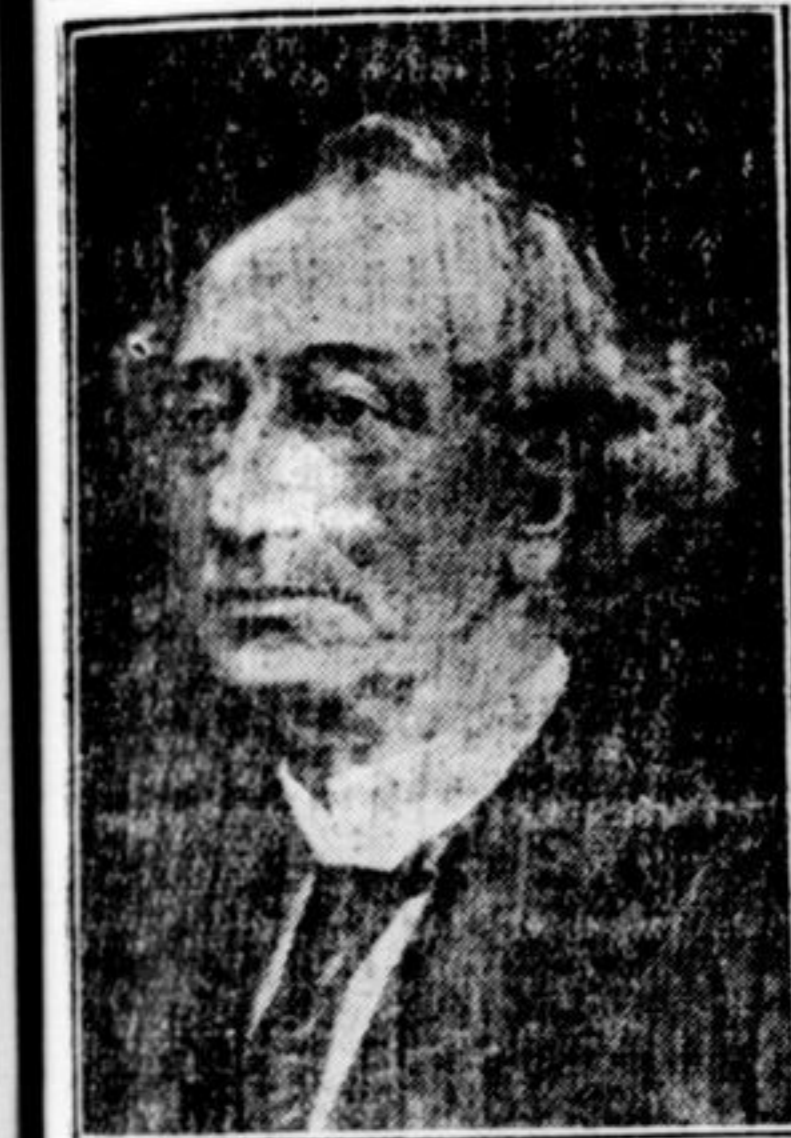
Canada, Canada, land of the maple,
Queen of the forest and river and
lake,
Open thy soul to the voice of thy
people,
Close thy heart to the music they
make.
Bells chime out merrily,
Trumpets call cheerily,
Silence is vocal and sleep is awakel

Canada, Canada, land of the bravest,
Sons of the war-path, and sons of
the sea,
Land of no slave-lash, to-day thou
art a free,
Millions of hearts with affection for
thee
Bells chime out merrily,
Trumpets call cheerily,
Let the sky ring with the shout of
the free.

Canada, Canada, land of the fairest,
Daughters of snow that is kissed by
the sun,
Blending the charms of all lands that
are rarest,
Like the bright cestus of Venus in
one.
Bells chime out merrily,
Trumpets call cheerily,
A new reign of beauty on earth is
begun.

—John Reade.

Only a few weeks ago all the Empire
was with the news that at last after
a long weary period of negotiation,
the several states of South Africa had
amicably settled their differences and
had formally signed the Union agree-
ments. Just a few years since the
Australian provinces did the same
thing and made out of their broken



SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.
He was the man who realized the
value of a Provincial Union and
threw himself into the work of
bringing it about. His was the
task of taking charge when the
work was complete, and steering
the new ship of State.

up, jarring communities one great
commonwealth.
And Canada, the elder sister looked
on with interest, for it was a moment
of satisfaction to her in all the glory
of her forty odd years of confeder-
ation, to watch the younger units of the
British Empire solving their problems
of nationhood along the same lines as
she had followed.

A Difficult Task.
It is no easy task, this one of peace-
ful federation and a couple of genera-
tions ago there were very wise men
who said it could not be done. Fed-
eralism under the monarchy was im-
possible, they declared. With widely
divergent interests, the provinces
would never hold together, their de-
sires would conflict and they would
be eternally falling out. Thus much
in Canada. Over in the Mother Coun-
try there were men who said that
federation of the provinces meant the
end of the tie between Britain and
her north American colonies. They
would combine, gain strength enough
to stand alone and some day the Gov-
ernment-General would be sent packing.
That was half a century ago. Only
a decade ago, clever scientists said
that men would never fly with a ma-
chine heavier than air. To-day men
are doing it. And to-day, aged forty-
three years—mere infancy as nations
count their years—Canada stands firm
in every member, the lustiest child
among the nations. The tie with her
mother, that was adjudged so fragile
is stronger than it ever was in the
day of isolated colonies, where expen-
sive governors and their suites were
sent—frequently to misgovern.

Durham's Attempt.

It was a big and intricate problem
which faced any man of the first half
of the century who should try to make
a united Canada. Lord Durham made

the first effective attempt at it. In
those days there were two classes of
people, the people and the officials,
who were a little bit better than the
people and had control of the govern-
ment. These men constituted the
Family Compact of blessed memory to
the school-boy. When the uprising in
1837 against the abuses of the system
had been quelled, Lord Durham re-
ported to Great Britain on the state
of affairs in the colonies and among
other things he recommended that the
provinces be united. There was a
current of disapproval from the seig-
nors of Quebec and the gentry of On-
tario, but in 1841 they regretfully
watched the union of Upper and Lower
Canada. Even so little was a

step. The Maritime Provinces stood
aloof from the union for various rea-
sons, some of which are quite obvious
when one considers the state of the
country at the time. The coast coun-
try had little in common with the in-
land provinces. There were no rail-
ways to link them up either commer-
cially or sentimentally, all Lower
Canada with its French lay between
the two English-speaking sections,
and, after all, the Bluesoes were a
self-contained little nation all by
themselves with their shipping and
their timbering and their farming
and their culture brought up by boat
from Boston.

East Stood Afoot.

With a bit more of imagination at
their disposal they might have fore-
seen that the centre of population was
going to go far west, and that they
would have to get an early start to be
the gateway for the vast reaches of
land that expanded to the Rockies.
But they looked upon the prairies as
a waste of snows, sparsely inhabited
by strangers and too cold to ever
amount to anything. A pardonable
error after all, and one that has been
made many times since with less jus-
tification.

So they stood afoot and watched the
result of the Anglo-French combina-
tion. It did not thrive very well. On-
tario was growing rapidly and Que-
bec was standing still. The repre-
sentation in the Union Legislature
was unfair to the new-comers in On-
tario, and, dreading that the Upper
Province should get any more voices
in the assembly, the French members
discouraged immigration.

It was now that men began to re-
alize the necessity for a wider federa-
tion, which would help to solve the
eternal see-saw of the two races. And
here, too, was developed the idea of
the Provincial Legislature, which is
after all the secret of the success of
the whole federation system. When
the Union Parliament met the mem-
bers came forty-two versus forty-two,
the representatives of each race bear-
ing a sheaf of bills for its own de-
velopment and the result was a dead-
lock. How long this could last to-
day is a problem, but in the days of
the Union it lasted for twenty-three
years, from 1841 to 1864.

The Work Begins.

In that year was begun the serious
work in behalf of the assembling of
the provinces, which resulted three
years later in the achievement of a
Dominion of Canada.

The Maritime Provinces—Nova
Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince
Edward Island—began to see the ad-
vantage of combining their forces—
just the three of them. So they ar-
ranged for a convention at Charlot-
town. Amongst the men who gather-
ed there were some whose names have
become household words throughout
the greater Dominion. From Nova
Scotia came Charles Tupper, W. A.
Henry, R. B. Dickey, Jonathan Mc-
Cully, and Adams G. Archibald. From
New Brunswick were Samuel G. Til-
ley, J. M. Johnson, J. H. Gray, E. B.
Chandler, and W. H. Stevens. Col.
Gray, E. Palmer, W. H. Pope, G. Coles
and A. McDonald represented Prince
Edward Island.

About this time things were becom-
ing acute in the Union Parliament and
George Brown, editor of The Globe,
had a committee appointed under his
chairmanship to consider a way out
of the difficulty. The result of the
deliberations was a recommendation
that a federal system with separate
local houses be founded or that a
more comprehensive scheme of union
of all the British North American
provinces be arranged.

Brown Intervenes.

By reason of his disagreement with
the policies of both parties, Brown
was a bit of a pariah at the time.

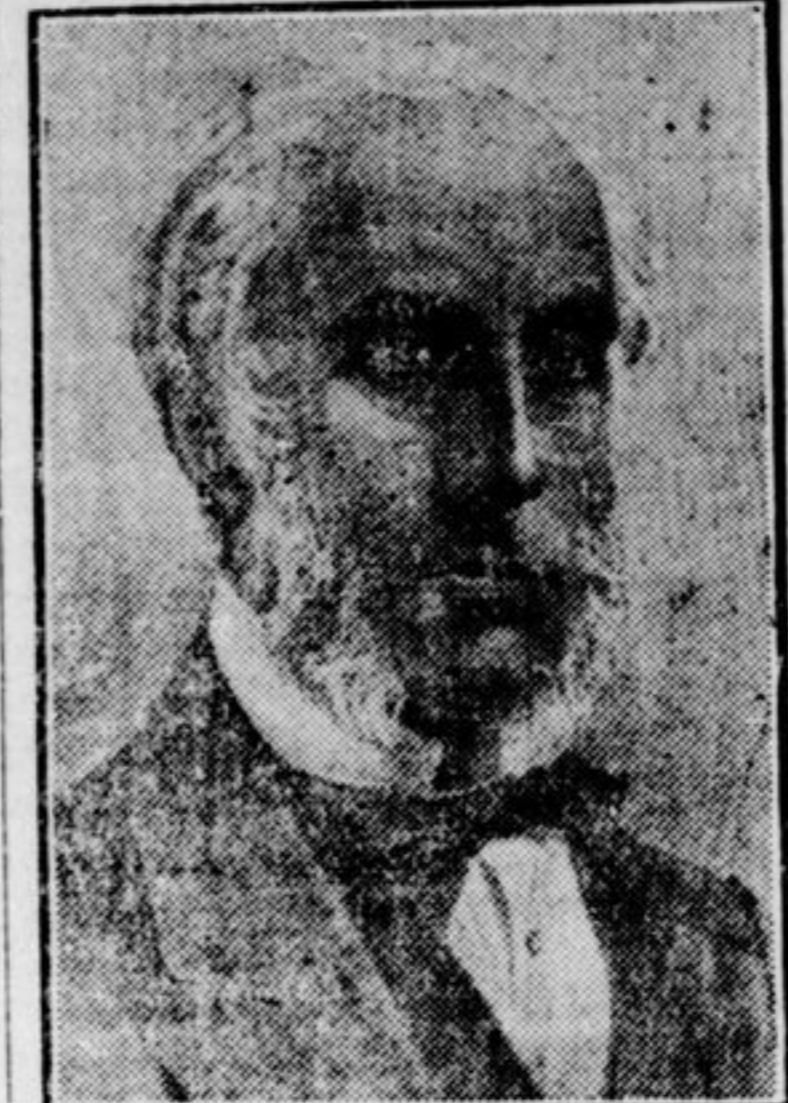


EARL OF DURHAM.
The first Confederationist. His re-
port in 1838 foreshadowed the merg-
ing of the Provinces and resulted in
the first Union of 1841.

and when at last the worst crisis was
reached he came forward with the
olive branch which he tendered to
both leaders or to either. These were
the great Macdonalds, akin by name
but mortal enemies in politics, the
first, Hon. Sandfield Macdonald, Pre-
mier, and the other John A. Macdon-
ald, leader of the Opposition, a man
destined to become the Premier of the
Dominion and foremost statesman of
his time. John A. saw the trend of
affairs, and he was quick to take the
proffered twig of olive. At a histori-
cal meeting in Quebec he and Brown

met and settled their differences.
They formed a coalition Government
and for the first time since 1841 ap-
proximate peace reigned.

Then came the Charlottetown con-
vention. This was the long sought
opportunity. Permission was asked
for an Upper and Lower Canadian
delegation to attend the meeting, and
when it was granted, eight members
headed by Brown and Macdonald went
down the St. Lawrence in the Govern-
ment steamer Victoria. The old feel-
ing still existed, however, and the
eastern representatives declared that
they were not authorized to discuss
the larger union. The conference de-
cided to wait till October when they
could get new instructions from their
respective Governments. But when
adjournment was taken the Confedera-
tion plan was as good as won. And



HON. GEORGE BROWN.
The Great Liberal Journalist and
Statesman, who seized the critical
moment that made for the success
of Confederation and saw it to its
completion.

just to show by what little things big
issues are directed, the thing that
turned most of the eastern delegates
in favor of a full union was the iron-
ble they foresaw in deciding which
of the Maritime Provinces should
have the capital.

The "Thirty-three."

In the month of October, 1864, there
met in the ancient city of Quebec
thirty-three men who constituted the
most important conference in the
history of Canada. They were all veteran
statesmen, twelve from Ontario and
Quebec, five from Nova Scotia, seven
from New Brunswick, seven from
Prince Edward Island and two from
Newfoundland. Sir E. P. Tache was
elected president of the gathering.

For eighteen long days the debate
was carried on behind closed doors,
and what difficulties arose are known
only to the delegates, but at last things
were smoothed over, and when they
adjourned confederation was advanced
a stage. It was not yet settled down
east. In Nova Scotia, New Brun-
swick, Prince Edward Island and New-
foundland. In the first named prov-
ince the objection was that they did
not receive a sufficient proportion of
the Dominion revenue to meet the
expenses of government. They there-
fore shelved the whole matter. In
New Brunswick feeling ran high and
an anti-unionist Government was
returned. The Lieutenant-Governor,
however, took the matter in his own
hands, and in a speech favoring union
he rallied around him all the sup-
porters of the project. The Ministry
resigned, a general election took place
and a unionist victory was secured.
This sudden change had its effect on
the Nova Scotians and its Govern-
ment again approached the subject.

A Long Debate.

When the upper provinces met in
February, 1865, confederation was the
sole topic. Lord Monck advised the
House to give the matter its most
serious consideration and when the
speech from the throne was put into
debate tongues wagged loud and
long. It is doubtful if the speakers
put as many words into it as were
put into the naval debate last session,
but one chronicler says that the re-
port of the discussion took up one
thousand octavo pages.

Finally the address was adopted by
a vote of ninety-one to thirty-three.
Backed by the enthusiasm of his Ex-
cellency the Governor-General no time
was lost, and Messrs. Macdonald,
Brown, Cartier and Galt were at once
dispatched to England to press the
scheme before the home Government.
Lord Palmerston, who was then in
power, was only too glad to help, but
refused to coerce any province. He
promised, however, a financial guar-
antee for the building of the Inter-
colonial Railway, the completion and
equipment of the fortifications at Que-
bec, and possession of the northwest
territories on condition that the
Hudson Bay Company should be
properly recompensed. The envoys
came home to Quebec and carried the
joyful news to the Canadian Parlia-
ment which met in August, 1865, and
then the unionists sat and waited as
patiently as they could.

The London Meeting.

When at last the turnover took
place in New Brunswick another con-
ference was arranged for and in
November, 1866, sixteen representa-
tives, five from each of Nova Scotia
and New Brunswick, and six from the
inland Legislature gathered at the
Westminster Palace Hotel in London,
Eng., to draft the bill that was to
unite the four provinces. In deference
to the wishes of the maritime
delegates some changes were made in
the resolutions of 1864. Consultations
were also held with officers of the
British Government.

The Earl of Carnarvon introduced
the measure into the House of Lords
on February 7, 1867, and it passed
through all the stages there within
the month. The Commons took it on
March 4, and after a very brief de-
bate on the second reading it was
passed on to the Lords again and re-
ceived the signature of Queen Vic-
toria on March 29.

July the First was named as the

birthday of the new Dominion of
Canada and so proclaimed. The bill
which made it so has passed into his-
tory as the British North America
Act.

Reorganization.

Now came a reorganization. Vis-
count Monck, who had done so much
for the cause of Confederation, was
appointed Governor-General of the
Dominion. There were four names
mentioned for the Premiership. Sir
Narcisse Belleau, Premier of Old
Canada, was given the place of Pre-
mier of Lower Canada, now Quebec.
George Brown was too uncertain a
proposition to suit most persons at
the time. He had quit the Govern-
ment at a crisis and had expressed
his entire disapproval of coalition
methods. The choice lay between
Cartier and John A. Macdonald, and
Viscount Monck chose the latter to
twelve lieutenants whom he had tried
and proven.

Then there was a distribution of
royal honors, out of which John A.
Macdonald secured a knighthood,
Cartier a baronetcy, and compani-
ships of the bath for five others who
had signally interested themselves in
the work of uniting the provinces.
And so was the nucleus of the federa-
tion formed.

The next addition to the family of
provinces was Manitoba, three years
later—in 1870. The bill which had
been passed in 1869 for the govern-
ance of the northwest had not been
very successful, and the Red River
settlements and the northwest terri-
tories came in as an organized prov-
ince. It was not until 1876 that the
territories were detached for govern-
mental purposes and Manitoba be-
came the province that we know to-
day.

British Columbia Enters.

The next recruit was British Colum-
bia in 1871. This, the biggest of all
the provinces and acclaimed the most
wealthy in natural resources, has
grown with wonderful speed since it
cast in its lot with its eastern sisters.

Six years after Confederation Prince
Edward Island repented of her refusal
to join, and after making certain
terms that have been fulfilled as
nearly as possible she entered into the
Dominion.

Then in 1905 came the last two ad-
ditions to the group. Alberta and
Saskatchewan were invested with
autonomous government by the Laur-
ier Government. The prairies of the
last west had been filling up with
great rapidity and the four old ter-
ritories under a territorial Govern-
ment no longer sufficed for their
needs.

The history of Canada since Con-
federation have been an unbroken



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.
Who succeeded Sir John in his title
of "Grand Old Man," and who has
built himself a monument in his
G.T.P. that will stand beside Sir
John's beloved Canadian Pacific.

record of expansion and progress that
should bring joy to the heart of every
Canadian. Sir John A. Macdonald set
himself to work as soon as the
worries of reorganization were over,
to build the only thing that would
save Canada from slipping piecemeal
into the American Union. He built
a transcontinental railway. The day
that the first locomotive, the old
"Lady Dufferin," steamed into Win-
nipeg meant that the west had been
saved to be the granary of empire.
Across the plains it continued its way
and when at last the rails were laid
along the Fraser Canyon into Van-
couver the tie was complete that bound
together the Canadian shaft.

An Old Boys' Reunion.

In these days of parents there is
one spectacle that would prove a
drawing card in this Canada of ours.
It would be a reunion of the old boys
—not the boys of twenty or thirty
years ago who come back to look at
the beech tree where they cut their
initials, but the real old boys who
died a century or two or even three
before the present generation saw the
daylight.

There has been times when it has
seemed a slow business, this building
of a great nation on what Voltaire called
a "few acres of snow," and there
must have been times when the weary
enthusiasts felt like giving up and
going home to their own firesides, as
did Lord Selkirk. But they would
know to-day that of exploitation when
merely a work of exploitation when
spoiled court favorites came to the
new land to make money, but through
the whole thing has run the vein of
heroism of doing the thing for the
sake of doing it well that has given
Britain everything she has, including
her proudest possession, the over-seas
Empire of Canada.

Here's Looking at You.

Taking the oath at Greenwich Pol-
ice Court, a witness absent-mindedly
substituted for the words "so help me
God," after the phrase "and nothing
but the truth," "so good health!"

Lame shoulder is almost invari-
ably caused by rheumatism of the
muscles, and yields quickly to the
free application of Chamberlain's
Liniment. This liniment is not
only prompt and effectual, but in
no way disagreeable to use. Sold
by all dealers.

Mulock.

Mr. and Mrs. Art Redford, of
Habermehl, spent Sunday with Mr.
and Mrs. Alf Redford.

Mr. Joe Porter visited friends in
Owen Sound last week.
Mr. Kunsenhauer, of this place
went to visit friends in Hanover,
and while there he slipped and
fell, fracturing his thigh. We un-
derstand he is in a very critical
condition, but hope he will soon
recover.

Mr. Robt. Burns, of Mulock, ac-
companied by his daughter and
sister, Mrs. Galloway, visited Mr.
and Mrs. John Burns. We are
glad to know that Mrs. Burns is
quite able to walk without a stick,
as she had a serious trouble in
her foot a few years ago.

Mr. Tom Hopkins is nursing a
sore eye at present. We hope he
will soon be able to see straight
again.

Cattle King Brunt, of Hanover,
passed through here on Friday
and made a number of purchases.
A very successful operation was
performed on a little child of
Mr. and Mrs. John Adlam by Dr.
Gun, and at present the little lad
is getting along nicely.

Last Saturday was an excellent
day for our picnic, and everybody
got busy in the morning to get
cream and supplies for the booth.
The day was all that could be de-
sired, and the most successful pic-
nic that was ever held in our sec-
tion took place in the afternoon.

A large crowd assembled, and the
ladies had numerous baskets, chuck
full of the very best eatables, and
the ice cream was extra well pre-
pared by Miss Kate McKinnon,
while the fact that Miss Clark,
while the fact that children in first
class shape, was easily shown by
the way they acted their part of
the program. Rev. Mr. Start oc-
cupied the chair, in a very pleas-
ing manner, and made a spicy lit-
tle speech. Other interesting ad-
dresses were given by Messrs. R.J.

Ball, J. Adams, banker, and H.I.
Miller, M.P., of Hanover, and
Ye Editor, of Durham. Mr. P.
Ramagie sang a solo, which was
lively and enjoyed. The violin music
was freely given, and quite un-
tinged. The recitations and dialogues
were extra well given, and the singing
by the children was fine, while
Miss Annie Brown made the organ
correspond. Miss Eva Redford
sang a solo very sweetly, and the
God Save The King, after which
the ladies passed around the con-
tents of the well-filled baskets,
doing justice to all the good things
the crowd left to go to the school
children's races, which were much
enjoyed by all. The prizes were
so arranged by the teacher and
trustees, that the small children
received a small fee as well as
credit is due to our teacher, Miss
Clark, for the enthusiasm she
showed towards the picnic from
start to finish.

Miss Eleonore Wright, eldest
daughter of Rev. R. W. Wright, has
been filling an engagement to
sing at Burlington, and leaves this
week for Muskoka to attend the
Dominion Conference of the
Young Women's Christian Association
to which she is a delegate
from the Ontario Ladies' College.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver
Tablets will brace up the nerves,
banish sick headache, prevent des-
pondency, and invigorate the
whole system. Sold by all dealers.

JUNE is the month for WEDDINGS

Cut Glass —AND— Fancy China

are always acceptable
presents. We have a
large assortment at
prices cheaper than
elsewhere.

ICE CREAM and all kinds of Foun- tain and Soft Drinks in our Ice Cream Par- lor. Store open 7.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.

The CENTRAL Drug Store

Calder Block - Durham

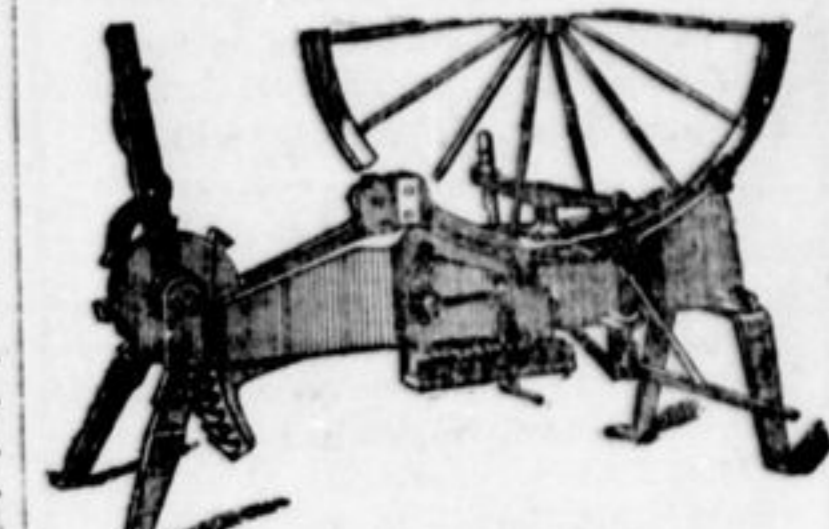
Strictly Pure Paris Green..

The kind that
kills, also Churches'
BUG FINISH, for
using dry; kills
the bug and ferti-
lizes the Plant . .

Macfarlane & Co.

Druggists and Booksellers
C.P.R. Town Office
Buy Your Tickets Here.

A Good Cold TIRE SETTER



The only kind that cannot possi-
bly hurt your wheels and has
Proved Satisfactory. . . .

I can set a tire in 20 minutes with
this machine and do a better job than
any man can the old way.

No more burning or scaring the
rims, or boring new holes, and best of
all no more overhauled wheels.

Just bring along one wheel and
watch me set it with this machine,
and you will never again have them
set any other way.

No matter how many come, you
will not be kept waiting, and every
job positively guaranteed.

I also offer you the very best work
in all branches of General Blacksmith-
ing, Waggon and Carriage Building
and Repairing at very reasonable
prices.

I make a specialty of Practical Horse-
shoeing and always give it careful
attention.

A special effort is made to please
every customer, and you are request-
ed to call and give me a trial.

Yours for business,
Wm. J. Lawrence

DURHAM :: :: ONTARIO

CENTRAL Business College

STRAFORD, ONT.
The great practical training school of
Ontario. Three departments—
Commercial Shorthand
Telegraphy

We admit graduates to positions. The
demand upon us for trained help greatly
exceeds the supply. The three most re-
cently placed are receiving \$40, \$50 and
\$100 per month respectively. Business
men state our graduates are the best.
Enter our classes now. Get our free cat-
alogue.
D. A. McLAHLAN
PRINCIPAL

In New Quarters

Near the Garafraza St. Bridge
I wish to announce to
the public that I am
now settled in my new
quarters, T. Moran's old
stand, near the Gara-
fraxa St. bridge, where I
am prepared to cater to
their wants in all kinds
of custom blacksmith-
ing. All work guaran-
teed first-class.

M. D. McGRATH
Near the Garafraza St. Bridge

For Machine Oil, Harness Oil, Axle Grease and Hoof Ointment, go to **S. P. SAUNDERS** The Harnessmaker