

SMALL ADS.

Advertisements of one inch, or less, 25 cents for first insertion, and 10 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Shingles for Sale

LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST class shingles for sale at reasonable prices.

Farms for Sale.

300 ACRES NO. 1 LAND, BEING Lot 3, Con. 9, Glenelg. Cheap and on easy terms.

LOT NO. 1, WEST HALF CON. 6, Glenelg, 50 acres; 30 acres cleared; balance pasture land.

LOT 21, CON. 2, TOWNSHIP OF Epsom, containing 108 acres about 10 acres hardwood bush.

LOT 56, 2nd CONCESSION, BENT- ick; joins corporation, west of Durham, on Durham Road.

For Sale.

BROOD SOW FOR SALE, ON LOT 6, Con. 3, N.D.R., Glenelg.—Mrs. Chas. Arnett. 330ft

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT, 1-2 acre, corner lot, opposite Clark's Planing Mill.

AT AN EXTREMELY LOW FIG- ure, and on easy terms, an up- town property in good location.

HOUSE AND LOT ON COUNTESS Street, Apply to Mrs. John Har- bottle, Durham. 6303ptf

For Sale or Rent.

WELL ROOMED HOUSE AND TEN acre of land in the town of Durham. On premises are good big pen, hen house and stable.

Store to Rent

WELL STORE FORMERLY OCCU- pied by Mr. Mockerly. Good con- venient stand. Apply, for par- ticulars, to David Allen, 2-31-f

For Sale

20 YOUNG PIGS, 4 WEEKS OLD. Apply to Robt. Mead, Varney.

TAMWORTH PIGS FROM EIGHT weeks to 10 months old; both sexes. Prices reasonable. Satis- faction guaranteed.—H. W. Hunt Vickers.

COMFORTABLE BRICK HOUSE in Durham, 2 storeys high, hard and soft water inside, good cement stable, frame barn on top, quarter acre of land. Price away down to quick purchaser. Apply at the Chronicle office. 727ft



DIARRHOEA COMPOUND—Never fails to cure. 25c. at Macfarlane's.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS

Brought Mrs. Baker to Death's Door. Father Morrissey's No. 10 Saved Her.

Of the many lives that have been saved by Father Morrissey's No. 10 (Lung Tonic) few are more remarkable than the saving of the life of Mrs. John B. Baker, of 134 Rockland Road (North 13th), St. John, N.B. She wrote on Oct. 13, 1900:

"I wish to express my gratitude that I am living to-day, saved from the grave by Father Morrissey's No. 10 (Lung Tonic). This time last year I had pleuro-pneumonia and bronchitis, and had been given up to die, and had my lungs tapped in the City Hospital, and never expected to walk again; I was continually getting worse every day. I came home from the hospital, and everyone was watching for me to die. I tried everything but there seemed to be no cure for me.

"I began taking Father Morrissey's No. 10, and the second day I could eat without pain. I used 22 bottles of No. 10, and I was run down right into consumption, and for six months was just a shadow until I began to use it, and now I am in good health, and surprised most of my neighbors by gaining so quickly. I feel it my duty to publish it everywhere I can, as with all I can say I cannot recommend it too highly—it was a life saver to me, and I am very thankful to recommend it, as it is worth all it is said to be.

Father Morrissey's No. 10 is very different from the many preparations that simply relieve a cough. No. 10 relieves the cause of the cough, restores the membranes of throat and lungs to a healthy condition, and tones up the whole system, giving strength to resist future attacks. Trial bottle 25c.—regular size 50c. At your dealer's, or from Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que. 92

Medical Director. Drs. Jamieson & MacLaurin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE. 100 Queen Street, Lower Town, Durham. Office hours from 12 to 2 o'clock

J. G. Hutton, M. D., C. M. OFFICE, TELFORD'S BLOCK UP stairs, Lambton Street, Residence, 100 Queen Street, Lower Town, Durham. Office hours from 12 to 2 o'clock

Arthur Gun, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE in the New Hunter Block, Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Residence opposite Presbyterian Church.

DR. BURT. ASSISTANT, Eye, London Ophthalmic Hos. 240, and to Golden St. Throat and Nose Hos. SPECIALIST: EYE, EAR, THROAT & NOSE. 100 Queen Street, Lower Town, Durham.

DR. BROWN L. R. C. P., LONDON, ENG. GRADUATE of London, New York and Chicago. Diseases of Eye, Ear Nose and Throat. Will be at the Hahn House, Aug. 19, Sept. 16, Oct. 21. Hours, 1 to 6 p. m.

DR. D. S. CRAIG, D.V.S., V.S.V.D. DISEASES OF DOMESTICATED animals treated on most scientific principles. All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence, Garafaxa Street, Durham, nearly opposite the Chronicle Office. 6231

Dental Director. Dr. W. C. Pickering Dentist. OFFICE: Over J & J Hunter's

J. F. GRANT, D. D. S., L. D. S. HONOR GRADUATE, UNIVERSITY of Toronto. Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Dentistry in all its branches. Office—Over Douglas Jewellery Store.

J. P. Telford. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Office, nearly opposite the Registry Office, Lambton Street, Durham. Any amount of money to loan at 5 per cent. on farm property.

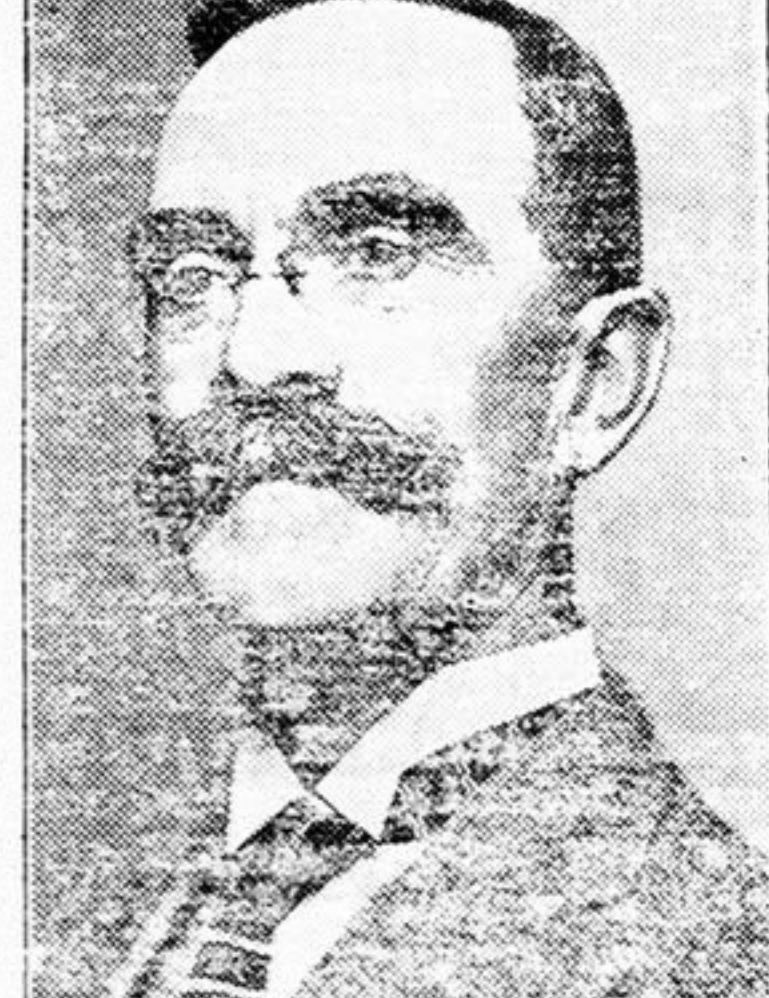
A. H. JACKSON. NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONER of Conveyance, &c. Insurance Agent, Money to Loan. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. A general financial business transacted. DURHAM, ONT. (Lower Town.)

Give RECIPROCITY a FAIR TRIAL by Voting for H. H. MILLER

RECIPROCITY WILL PUT MONEY IN YOUR POCKET and the bargain is being so made that it can be CHANGED AT ANY TIME by our own Government, without consulting the United States.

Every Independent Farm Paper in Canada is in favor of Reciprocity. It is opposed by the Trusts & Combines

There are no dead flies lying about when WILSON'S FLY PADS are used as directed. All Drug- gists, Grocers and General Dealers sell them.



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ORIGIN OF AN EXPRESSION.

"If This Court Knows Herself, and She Thinks She Do." We frequently hear the expression. "If the court knows itself, and it thinks it does," but few persons are aware of the origin thereof.

The individual who gave birth to it was a Pike county Missourian named Blackburn, who furnished in the west many years ago. Blackburn ran away from home when he was a mere boy and sought his fortune in the west, where he grew to manhood as an Indian fighter, hunter, trapper and mountain guide. Although not an educated man, he was possessed of great acumen, to which was united a keen wit. When gold was discovered in California, Blackburn was one of the first to proceed thither. The miners as a sort of joke elected him alcalde, an office that combined the duties of mayor and justice of the peace. The first case coming before the new alcalde was that of a gambler who while drunk had ridden his horse over a young Mexican woman. She was seriously injured.

The trial took place in the largest cabin in the neighborhood. The gambler, who was rich, had retained able counsel to defend him. Alcaldé Blackburn called the young woman to the witness stand. She told a straightforward, honest story. When she had finished the alcaldé peremptorily ended the trial. The attorney for the defendant protested vigorously, but the alcaldé disposed of his protest thus: "If this court knows herself, and she thinks she do, I fine you \$500 damages and assess upon you the cost of putting this young woman in good condition." When asked what he meant by "good condition" the alcaldé replied that the gambler must pay the doctor's bills and all other costs of the young woman's sickness.—Exchange.

MOZART'S UNTIMELY END.

Sad Finish of the Career of the Great Musical Genius. Late hours, unwearying vigils, everlasting labor, the effects of chills, damp and exposure, in the hard life he led—a life alternating between brilliant passages and the most loathsome drudgery, between rosy anticipations of fortune and inevitable and eternal disappointments—had their effects on the vigorous constitution of Mozart. His lamp of life burnt out untimely. While still a young man—only thirty-five years old—he fell into ill health, the symptoms of which were a fitful, restless nervousness, a craving for inordinate excitement and a rapid decay of the physical stamina of his constitution.

Unfortunately for him, in the absence of any strong influence at home which might keep him in the path of duty, he was tempted to seek recreation abroad and fell into the company of a dissipated set of men, haunters of the theaters and taverns of Vienna, the chief spirit of whom was one Schikaneder, a low, coarse man of neither refinement nor talent. In company with this crew the glorious genius, whose critical state of health demanded the utmost care and attention from loving hands, flitted night after night from tavern to tavern in Vienna, deluding himself with vice under the idea that he was gathering the secret spirit of brotherhood for use in his opera, "The Magic Flute," on which he was at that time engaged.—Rowbotham's "Private Life of Great Composers."

VICKERS Mr. James Turnbull and daughter, Annie, were in Toronto and attended the exhibition. Miss Ruby Miles of St. Catharines spent the past week with her uncles here. Miss Martha Torry, of Durham, is spending a few days with her mother and sisters in this vicinity.

Mrs. J. W. Vickers spent one day last week with her son at Lambton. Mrs. March E. of town, was the guest of Mrs. David Acland recently.

Mr. A. W. Hunt spent a few days in Toronto, Niagara Falls and St. Catharines. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Livingston, of Winnipeg, are visiting in this neighborhood.

Mrs. W. G. McCulloch and children spent Sunday before last at Allan Park. Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKay of Hunter spent Sunday with the Hunt families.

Miss Lizzie Courts returned to Toronto after spending a few days with her parents here. Miss Blanche Wise is attending the exhibition.

Mr. A. Lindsay and his lady friend, of Glenelg, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. A. W. Hunt.

POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL

FIFTEEN EXPECT TO CONTROL CANADIAN WHEAT

And Regret that Provinces Stand in the Way of Unlimited Access to Canadian Forests

By JOHN V. BORNE.

Though the President of the United States in his official message transmitting to Congress the Reciprocity Agreement did not use the word "control" when anticipating free access to Canada's raw materials, he used it in a speech at Columbus, Ohio, in reference to the wheat trade:—

It will give to the United States much greater control of the wheat market than it ever had before. It will enable its milling plants to turn the Canadian wheat into flour and send abroad the finished product. Secretary of State Knox used the same word at Chicago, at a Reciprocity banquet, attended by leading business men from over the whole of the Middle West. He said:—

In providing for free wheat we also take into account the facilities which the United States possesses for handling a part of the surplus Canadian crop, and thus preventing the demoralization of prices which results through the dumping of large quantities upon the European markets, where the world's price is fixed. The free admission of grain from Canada thus meets the present situation and provides against contingencies when the Canadian surplus becomes greater by placing the control in the hands of our own grain growers.

Literally, Canada is to be a hewer of wood to the United States, for, as the President wrote, "We shall reduce the consumption of our own forests." Secretary Knox, in a letter of January 21st, informing the two Canadian Ministers that they had properly interpreted the Agreement they had made, mourned over his failure to get all he wanted because certain Provinces were in the way:—

It is a matter of some regret on our part that we have been unable to adjust our differences on the subject of wood pulp, paper, wool and other products. We recognize the difficulties to which you refer growing out of the nature of the relations between the Dominion of the Provincial Governments, and at the present we must be content with the conditional arrangement.

POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL

SIXTEEN IT IS AGAINST CONSERVATION

Chairman of Government's Conservation Commission is a Foremost Opponent of Reciprocity

By JOHN V. BORNE.

It need not be supposed that Canada should "hog" her supplies of pulpwood, any more than that she should throw them at the Republic, as a means of saving the Republic from the woeful want that will follow its own wilful waste. Two policies are working for the general advantage of Canada in this matter, neither of which must be sacrificed to the natural desires of Washington.

The first is that of stimulating the conversion of natural products into finished manufactures, as near to their place of origin as natural conditions and far-reaching enterprise will permit—a policy which explains the increase of pulp and paper mills in the highlands of Quebec, and the creation of such flourishing towns as Grand Mere and Shawinigan Falls. The United States papermakers, of course, would rather bring Canadian raw material to their mills than to take the mills to Canada. Ontario and Quebec and New Brunswick have decided that the pulpwood on Crown Lands shall be manufactured at home—hence the disappointment of Secretary Knox and his colleagues to be content "for the present" with conditional arrangements.

The second policy is represented by the Conservation Commission, which is intended primarily to preserve the forests from precisely the kind of destruction which it is bound to accompany their ruthless invasion by aliens whose interest is confined to what they can take away. The Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in establishing the Commission appointed as Chairman the Hon. Clifford Sifton, who, from 1896 to 1905, was Minister of the Interior. Mr. Sifton is one of the strongest opponents of the Reciprocity Agreement.

POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL

SEVENTEEN AT THE MILLERS' MERCY

Wealth of Many United States Industries is to be Created by Control of Canadian Wheat

By JOHN V. BORNE.

Though wheat is a finished product of the farm, it is a raw material for domestic industries which create home markets for the farmer. For Canadian prosperity it is as desirable to grind wheat into flour at the nearest convenient point to the threshing machine as it is to manufacture paper alongside the river which brings the pulpwood down from the hills. When President Taft and Secretary Knox spoke of the "control" of Canadian wheat, they knew what they were talking about, as The Northwestern Miller makes abundantly clear:—

The disposition of Canada's surplus is a question upon the answer to which depends the future not only of the milling interests of the American Northwest, but indeed of the United States. Should this surplus be shipped abroad it must inevitably mean the destruction of the American export trade, the shifting of the American milling

centre, the gradual decline of the American milling interest to a comparatively unimportant place in the list of large American industries. The miller who is able to grind this enormous (Canadian) crop will be a millionaire of the future, and where there will be the great mills of the world.

The future of American milling with free Canadian wheat secured is a splendid one. With this enormous crop flowing into the mills and elevators of the United States, a splendid tide of prosperity would follow in its wake. The mill of America would go forward on their developing course, new mills would be built, and capacities enlarged. New markets abroad would be conquered, American railroads carrying the flour from the mills would secure additional increased deposits, and greatly enlarged exchange accounts; American mill operatives would be in demand; machinery, bags, barrels, and other mill supplies would be required in larger quantities; and the benefit would be felt in every artery of industrial life touched by milling. There would be an increase in grain firms, in elevators, and in every branch of the grain-handling and flour-making interests. This would be felt in the solid and substantial development of every undertaking and enterprise that makes a community prosperous.

POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL

EIGHTEEN OPENING WEDGE AVOWED

Congress Ways and Means Committee Points the Way to Three-Fold Control

By JOHN V. BORNE.

It does not matter where you touch the broad policy of the United States which dictated the Reciprocity Agreement, you come across the intention to control—a natural incentive to a nation of ninety-five million people which proposes to deal with a nation of less than eight millions.

In this case there is a treble object:— (1) The control of Canadian raw material. (2) The control of Canadian exports by restricting British exports to Canada. (3) The control of the whole export trade of North America.

Nothing like the cool, matter-of-fact way in which the men of Washington have gone about the disclosure of their ideals is furnished in the annals of statesmanship. The Reciprocity Bill was sent to the House of Representatives by the Ways and Means Committee. In the late House, the Ways and Means Committee, of which Mr. McCall, of New York, who introduced the Agreement to Congress, was the spokesman, was a Republican body. The present Ways and Means Committee is a Democratic body; and in sending the bill to the new House makes no bones about it being but the opening wedge of unrestricted trade relations:—

The bill takes a long step towards establishing for the continent of North America a policy of unrestricted trade and commerce, recognizing natural conditions that have been too long ignored.

The notion of using a club on Canada in the shape of a threat to withdraw Reciprocity if Canada should propose closer relations with Great Britain could not be more delightfully announced. It is an odd way of preserving the fiscal independence of Canada.

POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL

NINETEEN STATISTICS DID NOT MATTER

Mr. Fielding Asserts They Were Unnecessary to Reciprocity Agreement Because Conditions Were as Thirty Years Ago!

By JOHN V. BORNE.

While the United States Secretary of State and his commissioners were negotiating an agreement, which was introduced to Congress as an implement by which Canada could be prevented from dealing with Great Britain, they had the aid of tariff experts, who had compiled voluminous reports on every aspect of the trade conditions about to be affected, while the Canadian Ministers were ill supplied with information about their own country. Mr. Fielding, in the House of Commons, on April 6th, questioned by the opponents of reciprocity, said that the information contained in the comparisons and price-lists "for the purpose of the Agreement were not necessary at all."

The same speech Mr. Fielding said, "The agreement is in accordance with the policy of Canada for forty years. There is no more reason for statistics and price lists to-day than there was when the Conservative party brought in the National Policy." Every time the Government spokesmen in the House of Commons have discussed reciprocity they have insisted that there is no real difference between the situation of the Canada of 1811 and the situation of Canada, fifty, forty, thirty, twenty years ago.

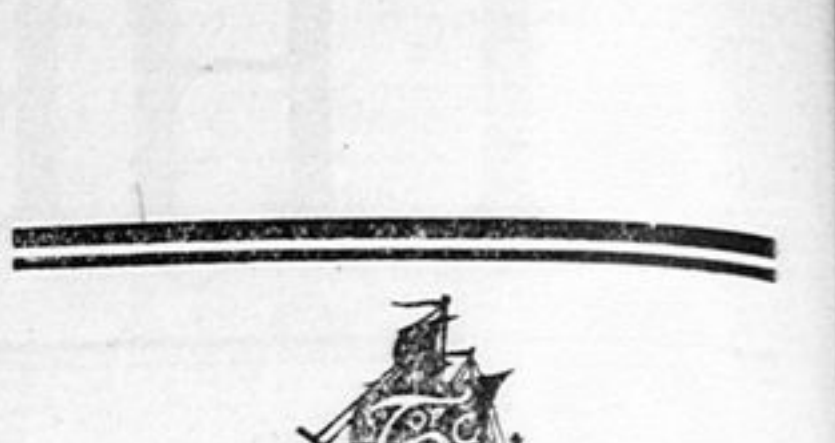
POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL

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THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

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Subscription THE CHRONICLE will be sent to any address, free of postage, for Rates: \$1.00 per year, payable in advance. \$1.50 may be charged if not so paid. The price to which every subscription is paid is denoted by the number on the address label. No paper delivered to all agents are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.

Advertising For business advertisements 4 cents per line for the first insertion; 3 cents per line for subsequent insertions. Profits made on advertising are not included in the above rates. Advertisements without specific directions will be published till forbid and charged accordingly. Transient notices—1 cent. "Per Month" For 30c, etc.—50 cents for first insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

All advertisements ordered by strangers must be paid for in advance. Contact rates for year's advertisements furnished on application to the office.

All advertisements, to ensure insertion in current week, should be brought in not later than MONDAY at 5 p. m.

The Job is completely stocked with a NEW TYPE, and furnished with the Department office for turning out First-class work.

W. IRWIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FALL TERM FROM AUG. 28th. CENTRAL Business College

STRATFORD, ONT. There is a great demand upon us for trained help. Business men state that our graduates are the best. We have three departments: Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy. The tuition for six months is \$55 and for one year \$80. Investigation will prove to your satisfaction that there is no better Business College in Canada. Get our free catalogue NOW. D. A. McLACHLAN, Principal.

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Choice Prairie Land \$20.00 per acre.

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