

# NEW FALL MILLINERY

Our large stock of New Fall Millinery is now on display. We have selected our large stock with great care in order to give our customers the very best value. We have a much larger stock than any previous season, as our trade demands it. We have also engaged the services of a first-class trimmer and several experienced assistants, and should you favor us with your order we will give it our utmost care and attention.

## MISS DICK.

Lambton Street, Durham.

# FARMERS' ATTENTION

We Have a Small Quantity of Mixed Feed Barley, Wheat, Peas and Oats that we are offering at Twenty-Five Dollars per Ton, in ton lots, and if you need any feed this is the cheapest feed you can buy.

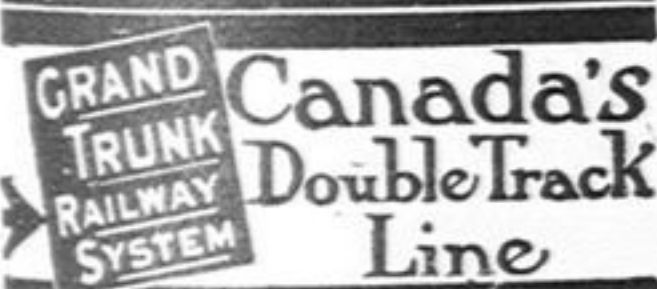
We have also a stock of

### Oat Dust, Feed Meal and Pea Chop

that we are offering at low prices.

## The McGOWAN MILLING Co.

Oatmeal Millers - - Durham, Ont.



LONDON	
\$2.00	\$2.20
RETURN	
Sept. 9, 10, 11, 13 and 15	Sept. 12 and 14

From DURHAM ACCOUNT WESTERN FAIR Return Limit Sept. 18th, 1911.

Annual Western Excursions September 14, 15 and 16 ROUND TRIP RATES

From DURHAM to	
DETROIT, MICH.	\$ 5.95
CHICAGO, ILL.	11.75
SAGINAW, MICH.	6.75
Proportionate Rates to Port Huron, Bay City, Cleveland, Grand Rapids, Minneapolis and St. Paul.	
RETURNS LIMIT:—Original starting point must be reached not later than Oct. 2nd, 1911.	

THROUGH TOURIST PULLMAN SLEEPERS TO WINNIPEG AND EDMONTON Via Chicago and St. Paul

September 19th in connection with HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

COLONIST EXCURSIONS To Spokane, Wash.; Nelson, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C.; Westminster, B.C.; Seattle, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Cal., and Mexico City at very low rates. Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th.



To the Electors of South Grey:— Gentlemen,—I respectfully solicit your votes and influence to secure my election as your representative in the House of Commons. Let us hold Canada for the Canadians.

Sincerely Yours, R. J. BALL.

## MARKET REPORT

DURHAM, SEPTEMBER 7, 1911	
Fall Wheat.....	\$ 75 to \$ 80
Spring Wheat.....	75 to 80
Oats.....	36 to 38
Peas.....	77 to 80
Barley.....	45 to 50
Hay.....	9 00 to 10 00
Butter.....	19 to 20
Eggs.....	50 to 50
Potatoes, per bag.....	2 40 to 2 60
Flour, per cwt.....	2 40 to 2 50
Oatmeal, per sack.....	1 25 to 1 60
Chop, per cwt.....	7 60 to 7 60
Live Hogs, per cwt.....	8 to 9
Hides, per lb.....	75 to 75
Sheepskins.....	18 to 20
Wool.....	5 to 5
Tallow.....	12 to 13
Lard.....	17 to 17
Turkeys.....	10 to 10
Geese.....	12 to 12
Ducks.....	10 to 12
Chickens.....	10 to 12

Some of the greatest of our manufacturing industries, employing large numbers of workmen, for which the growing Canadian market offers opportunities, are located in the middle West. We obtained very material reductions of duty on all classes of agricultural implements. We secured important concessions for the rapidly developing motor vehicle industry. We obtain remissions of duty which will benefit numerous other industries.

And The Minneapolis Journal:— This is an agreement between two countries on which a future policy is to rest. The principle of give and take must first be established before the next step can be taken. The next step will be the removal of duties on manufactured products. Why should that barrier exist any more than one between Minnesota and Dakota?

### POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL. TWENTY-FOUR COMMERCE AND NATIONALITY

The Allegiance of the Newcomer Necessarily Grows Out of His Material Prosperity

By JOHN V. BORNE.

Some friends of Reciprocity ask "What has business got to do with Nationality? How can loyalty be a mere question of potatoes and hay?" They really seem to think that they have disposed of modern Canadian history with two questions like these. Business has everything to do with the sense of Nationality. What is the first thing that causes the immigrant to be willing to take the oath of allegiance? His business prosperity. The United States has developed a virile national sentiment by allying business and patriotism.

That is right, for a country that is good enough to flourish in is good enough to give your heart to. But, if lines of trade were cultivated so as to make a man feel that his business is dependent on a strange power, just across the border, he will weaken in his regard for the land in which he lives, and will want to be a part of the land which dominates his business interests.

A nation is strong with its own people just so far as it has an individuality that appeals to the instincts which are expressed in the management of public affairs—if you like, in public property.

Why, for instance, should a province spend a million dollars on a legislative building, when six hundred thousand dollars would secure just as much floor space without costly fringes and facades? Why shouldn't the building be a park, and get a sort of semi-religious atmosphere about it?

Because every citizen, however humble, likes to feel that he is part of a great big organism that makes history; that levies taxes, that moves with all the attributes of power. That confers honor where honor is deserved. That is the immemorial sign of nationhood. It is the spirit which brought forth the boast, "Civis Romanus Sum."—I am a Roman citizen. It is what has made Canada.

### POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL. TWENTY-FIVE THE TARIFF SAVED CANADA

Without It the Country Must Have Become an Outer Fringe of the Republic

By JOHN V. BORNE.

Canada was compelled to climb painfully into nationhood against three almost overwhelming disadvantages, all of them closely concerned with the United States.

She was handicapped by climate conditions.

She had few people.

She lost population to the United States.

In early days, the more rigorous winter made settlement on the land more difficult, and prevented Canadians reaching the sea for nearly half the year, except through the United States. The whole country was looked upon as a sort of backyard to the United States. It would still be so regarded but for the combined influence of the boundary line, and the tariff which the United States was the first to build upon.

It was the tariff that enabled Canada to turn the disadvantage of her climate into a glorious asset.

If a tariff had not been raised against United States manufactures, those goods would have poured across the border and prevented the growth of industrial cities and towns in Canada.

In everything Canada would have been to the United States as the northern parts of Canada are to the rest of the Dominion. What are now her great cities would have been small provincial towns, tributary in the great affairs of business to the manufacturing cities of the United States, which would control the Canadian market for manufactured goods.

And if, in business, Canada had been a tributary, a mere feeder of the United States, pride in her destiny would have languished and few would have gloried in her citizenship; her sons and daughters would have been driven southward, and the feeling that she was an outer fringe of a vast, populous, imposing Republic, to whom she must look for finer sustenances of life and for careers for her children, would have borne its logical fruit.

Without the tariff the southward tide could not have been stayed.

"Rexall Remedies" Fully guaranteed at Macfarlane's

“Oh, Lucy dear, there really can't be such a difference between one tea and another.”



“I thought that too, Marie, till I used Red Rose. Just you try it, dear.”

### POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL. TWENTY-SIX KEEP EAST AND WEST TRADE

Routes on Which Millions Have Been Spent are to Canada What the Nile is to Egypt

By JOHN V. BORNE.

Nobody supposes that north and south trade should cease. But there is all the difference between that and encouraging it to be the dominant feature of Canadian commercial life, to the injury of east and west channels which are of the very essence of our nation-building.

To understand the vital significance of the north and south diversion you have only to consider what the position would have been if no Canadian railways had been built around the north shore of Lake Superior to the Western Provinces.

What are now the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta would have been settled entirely from the South, all the trade would have been across the border. All the railways would have been built in from Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. Members of Parliament and all persons transacting public business would have been compelled to travel for hundreds of miles through a foreign land to reach the capital of their own country.

Obviously, whatever the geographical name of Western Canada, that vast immeasurably rich territory would have become so identified with the United States that even the severest free trader would have admitted that nationality and trade are very much intertwined.

If United States railroads had begun numerous to cross the western borders, and there had been no Canadian railway in sight, a cry would have arisen for an east and west railway across Canada, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's prayer would have been anticipated: "Heaven grant that it may not be too late."

There would have been no metropolitan city in Western Canada any more than there would have been a Toronto or a Hamilton in Eastern Canada.

Whatever aspect of Canadian growth you investigate, you reach the clearest proof that east and west trade routes are to Canada what the Nile is to Egypt.

### TRAVERTON

Talk about the busy harvest season on the farm, why, it's slow as treacle in midwinter, as compared with autumn work, when fall wheat sowing, early plowing, corn cutting, threshing, and myriad other tasks crowd one upon another. Then there are the political questions to be flailed out too.

Mr. and Mrs. Rob Miller, of Brantford, spent a couple of days last week with their cousins at the Falls farm.

Messrs. Geo. Peart and Jas. Hastie were down to Toronto Exhibition last week, and took a run over to Niagara to visit Mrs. Hastie. Miss Florrie Falkingham, her brother Will, and John Haley, are away to the big fair this week.

Mrs. John Sweeney, of Paris, is up on a visit to the many kindred and friends hereabouts.

Owen Sound, were guests of Counsellor family, who have spent some happy weeks with the members of the Darcy family, left on Tuesday of last week for their home in Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Redfern, of Owen Sound, were guests to Counsellor McNally the first of the week.

Mrs. Will Neilson, of Galt, is up on a visit to the old home.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lindsay, of Walkerton, spent a few days of the first of the week with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McNally, of the 6th con.

That fierce electric storm of Saturday morning last, wrought havoc in places. A bolt of light-

ning struck the fine barn of Mr. Dan. McAuliffe, of the 4th con., and in a few minutes it was a seething mass of flames. The crop of a 200-acre farm, twenty tons of hay, a buggy, cutter, seed drill, mower and binder, all new, a large quantity of old wheat and oats, all his harness, and a lot of fine shingles stored in the barn, were all speedily consumed. Mr. McAuliffe, with Archie and James McArthur, had a heavy task to save the house, as the wind blew the burning mass directly on it. Though having a fair insurance, Mr. McAuliffe's loss will be a heavy one.

Neither heat nor rain, nor winter temperature can keep Zion's garden party from being a success. This year it was clear, but cold,—very cold; yet the biggest crowd ever gathered from points near and far. The grounds were well lit, the tables were never so nicely decorated, and the eatables were especially good, and in abundance. Messrs. Will Jack and W.J. Greenwood did a rushing trade in the booth, though ice cream wasn't in much demand. The program was a most varied one and those taking part have few equals. Songs were sung by Mr. Peter Ramage, of the Review, Mr. Frank Irwin, of the Chronicle, and Thos. Binnie, of Bunessan, who was warmly encored. Bright recitations by Dr. F. Grant and Miss May Robson, speeches, pithy, humorous, and complimentary were given by R.J. Ball, Reeve Putherbough of Bentinck, and Rev. R.W. Wright. The sweetest of music, and goodly strains of it, were rendered by Mr. Dan, McArthur, bright Master Stewart, and Miss Katie McFayden, while the 31st Regimental Band on this their first visit to Zionites, excelled in the number and beauty of their selections. They had a big admiring crowd around them all the evening and won many encomiums. The proceeds of booth and gate receipts amounted to over eighty-five dollars.

### FLESHERTON.

Mr. Robt. Thompson, of Powassan, visited his brother and sister here the past week.

Mrs. J.W. Henderson returned to the city last week after an extended visit.

Mrs. W.J. Bellamy is spending couple of weeks with friends in the city.

Miss Willa Wright left Thursday to resume her school duties at Desboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland returned on Saturday, after spending the school holidays with friends at Woodbridge and vicinity.

Miss Switzer, and Miss Bell, of the Public school staff, have returned to their duties.

Miss Philp, of Iroquois, the new assistant in the High school, arrived on Monday to commence her duties.

Miss Myrtle Blakely has returned home from Toronto, recovering from her illness with blood poisoning.

Miss Mary Wilson is again in charge of the school, No. 3, east of the village.

Miss Allen, in M. Scully's office, visited friends in Owen Sound over Labor Day.

Miss Muriel McTavish is on two weeks' visit with friends in Toronto and Hamilton.

Mr. Fred McTavish left last week to his former position in Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. Carter visited the past week with relatives at Bond Head.

Born.—On Friday, September 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Heard, of this place, a daughter.

Miss Woodcock, of Cobourg, has again returned to take charge of J. & W. Boyd's millinery.

Rev. H.E. Wellwood and family returned on Friday from their enjoyable holiday.

Mr. Frank Cole, of Pontiac, Mich. visited from Friday till Monday with his parents here.

Miss Kelly, assistant in the phone office here, left on Saturday to take a position in Fergus.

Miss Young, of Erin, has taken charge of F.G. Karstedt's millinery for the fall season.

The Baptist Sunday school picnicked on Friday afternoon, and, with ideal weather, had a very pleasant outing. The picnic was held at Richard Allen's bush.

The electric light plant at Eugenia is now under repairs, at the hands of Mr. Wellington Graham, C.E., who will operate it, and the residents of this place are pleased with the prospects of soon again having electric lighting.

Owing to the illness of Reeve Muir, no meeting of Artemesia council was held on Saturday. Mr. Muir suffers some from heart trouble, and at present his physician's orders are to keep quiet for a few days.

Mr. Fred Hickling has again got into business here, and had the opening of his fine new store in the Armstrong block on Saturday, when many old friends dropped in to see him. Mr. W.P. Crossley, and Miss Edna Patton, have taken positions with Mr. Hickling.

An enjoyable picnic was held in Mr. Fred Brown's bush on Wednesday of last week, given by the residents of the Toronto line, in honor of the Dinwoody brothers, of California, who are visiting the old home.

At the Division Court held here last week, the sitting lasted but an hour, during which two or three cases were heard, and adjournment of others made till next court.

Bowman, the 14 year old son of Mr. E.V. Swift, of Toronto, who was holidaying with his uncle, Mr. Harry Quigg, fell on his head from an apple tree last week, and sustained a severe shock and injury, to the collar bone. Frank, the nine year-old son of Mrs. Mueller visiting here also fell from an orchard tree and sustained severe injury, an upright stake on which he fell penetrating his body.

Mr. C. J. Bellamy sold his hardware stock last week to J. & W. Boyd who are moving it to their own premises. Charley contemplates going West.

Mrs. G. B. Wilson and baby, Helen, have gone to Mount Forest to visit for a month before returning to their home in Toronto.

Mrs. Alfred Milloy, of Acheson, Kansas, formerly of this place, is visiting her brother, Mr. Archie Boyd, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Edlin, and little granddaughter, Edith.

Mrs. T. W. Wilson is visiting her daughter in the city.

The frame of the Boyd rink, 65 by 165 feet was raised on Saturday and Monday.

A severe thunder storm visited this section on Saturday during which Mr. Frank Genoe, near Eugenia, met with a heavy loss. His barn built a year ago was struck and destroyed together with this season's crop, some pigs and poultry.

Mrs. N. Dunsmore and children, who were on an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bellamy, returned to Owen Sound on Saturday. Mr. Bellamy accompanied them to spend a couple of days in the County town.

Miss Gertie Bellamy has gone to Owen Sound to attend Business College.

Miss Mamie Fisher, daughter of Mr. Wm. Fisher, 4th line, who has been under medical care for some months, was accompanied to Toronto last week by her mother and brother to consult a specialist, who has given much encouragement for recovery of health.

Rev. Mr. Ford, of Toronto, addressed a large congregation in the Methodist church on Sunday evening, in behalf of the Bible Society, of which there is a branch here.

### FORBES' GREAT FEAT.

His Newspaper Story of the Last Days of the Commune.

One morning after the siege of Paris, when the city was believed in London to be still in the hands of the commune, Sir John Robinson, manager of the Daily News of London, reached his office to find the late Archibald Forbes lying on the floor asleep, his head on a postoffice directory, while the printers were hard at work on his manuscript, the story of "Paris In Flames," a most vivid description of the last days of the commune.

"Forbes had telegraphed from Dover announcing his coming," said Sir John Robinson, "the printers had been waiting, and thus the country heard of those terrible days for the first time."

"London was ablaze with excitement. Boulevard street was impassable through the newsboys shrieking for copies, and in parliament Mr. Gladstone was questioned that afternoon and could only say he hoped the story was exaggerated."

"When Forbes awakened from his slumber amid all this turmoil what a spectacle he was! His face was black with powder, his eyes red and inflamed, his clothes matted with clay and dust. He was a dreadful picture. He had been compelled to assist the communists in defending a triangular space upon which three detachments of the Versailles troops were firing and had actually taught the citizens how to build a barricade."

By aid of dummy dispatches addressed to Lord Cranville and the queen Forbes escaped from this threatening triangle and wrote all the way to England, being the solitary passenger on the mail boat.