THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

W IRWIN, Editor and Proprietor

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LAYING DUST WITH OIL

In many places the municipal authorities have decided on using oil in preference to water for keeping down the street dust Where once tried. it is generally continued, and the use of oil is becoming more popular as the years pass One or two applications of oil will last the greater part of the season and for this the cost would be much cheaper than the frequent waterings necessary We can give no definite information regarding cost of the oil to be used, but fancy it would be of a cheap grade, and the total outlay for labor and material would be little in excess of the cost for watering Some of our readers may be able to give information of value

WHO IS TO BLAME?

Several farmers were in Owen Sound on Tuesday of last week looking for help They offered $2 a day and board, but succeeded in getting only a couple of men, the majority objecting on the plea that the wage was not sufficient for the strenuous work of the farm In our opinion, and we have some reason to know, farm work is not nearly so hard as some of the town people think it is, and on the other hand, men accustomed to town work are not very capable when they come down to farm labor Farmers seldom miss an opportunity of telling how hard they have to work, and in some measure have themselves to blame when town people fear to tackle a job on the farm We are firmly fixed in the belief that many factory jobs are just as tiring, far more monotonous, and far less healthful than the general routine of farm life If a man wants a soft job, he needn't expect to find it in farming, but there are lots of other jobs far more disagreeable Farming is a good healthful occupation, there is none more so. but the wise farmer who doesn't want to scare people away will cease his everlasting growling about the drudgeries of farm life The man who refuses $2 a day and his board doesn't deserve much sympathy if out of a job

THEY CAN'T SEE THEMSELVES

Judging from the way people talk there's always something wrong with the weather. When it's hot. it's too hot; when it's cold, it's too cold. If it rains, the country is going to be drowned out, and after a few dry days everything is parched and if rain does not come ruin is inevitable. What a lot of discontented mortals we are: how prone we are to rebel, and yet how feeble to alter the condition of things. Not only about the weather, but about everything else, do the grumblers find fault. It gets on a person's nerves to listen to them, and if. by chance, they make a pleasant remark, the antithesis of their nature comes like a shock and the surprised listener is liable to drop down dead. To talk to such people only makes them worse; they are beyond redemption; they're fools and they don't know it, and yet the funny thing about it is the shock they would feel if they saw others doing the foolish things they do.

O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us.
It wad frae mony a blunder free us
And foolish notion.
What airs in gait and dress wad lea us
And e'en devotion. —Burns.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—IN DEBT

The man on the street looked very chesty a few days ago after telling an astonished listener that he "didn't owe any man a cent" He talked as if he had been always out of debt and chuckled over his unique position in the financial world, generally

Poor deluded man! What blissful ignorance he had of the joys of dodging creditors, and what physical benefit he missed in not having to chase around to meet his maturing obligations

It's a good thing to be out of debt At least, we fancy it to be so There are times, however. when it pays to assume obligations to be provided for in the future, but in assuming such obligations it is of the first importance to examine carefully and have a fair assurance the obligations can be met at the time or times agreed upon No man is justified in going into debt blindly He should consider the matter well so as to have a fair vision of the end from the beginning

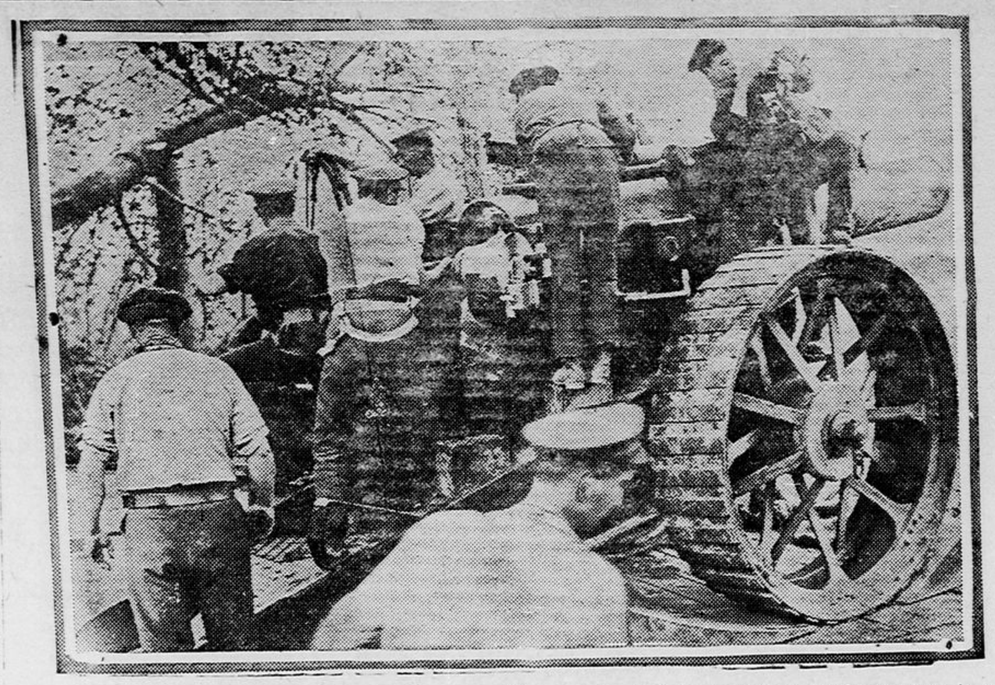
It is well, too, for a man to consider the nature of the article for which he goes in debt The purchase of a labor-saving machine that will help largely to pay for itself before the maturity of the notes given for it may be looked on as a good and profitable investment A case of this kind is on a par with the advice of the old Quaker who, when dying. admonished his son not to go into debt for anything but manure, which would pay for itself in the increased yield

There are cases where it pays to go in debt The opinion of our municipal councils goes to establish this principle Municipal improvements, in most cases, are provided for by the issue of debentures or, in other words, by placing a mortgage on the municipality In many such cases, though perhaps not in all, the incurring of a debt is perfectly justifiable when the security is good. What is true in the case of municipalities is true in the case of individuals, and there are cases when the incurring of debt is true wisdom on the part of either When a wise and honest man is in debt he will make a wise and honest effort to get out of it, and many a man to-day is worth thousands who wouldn't be worth hundreds if he hadn't made the venture

CANADA AFTER THE WAR

In the Monetary Times, Mr. Kingman Nott Robins, vice-president of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, says that Canada's period of greatest proportionate development in primary production will succeed the war, as was the experience of the United States after the Civil War. Under preferred trade relations with the other parts of the Empire, and with the Allies, this country will have advantages not enjoyed by the Republic after its long struggle. Immigration conditions also promise to be highly favorable to this country. The element of uncertainty lies in the financial condition of Europe after the war.

Such an opinion coming from such a source is highly encouraging to Canadians. The favorable elements are the preferred trade relations and increased immigration. In regard to the latter it is highly probable the immigration problem will be subjected to a closer scrutiny, and the liberties of the past will not be given to a class that is likely to develop into a discordant element, or lack in assimilating qualities. It will be noticed that Mr. Robins sees an element of uncertainty, based on the financial condition of Europe, and notwithstanding the fact that conditions may appear favorable as a rule it is well for Canadians to guard themselves against the chances of the uncertain element. It is still necessary to practice production and thrift.



Here is an official photograph showing one of the monster Brit ish howitzers on the western front where the British are smashing through the German lines on a frontage of nearly twenty miles.

THE ONE PEACE CONDITION

The following letter from Sir Edward Goschen, who was British Ambassadoe in Berlin from 1908 until the outbreak of war, to an English iournalist in Switzerland, was published a few days ago by the "Neue Zurcher Zeitung" It ha appeared this week throughout the German press The letter is dated June 10:

I have noticed that during the last few months statements have been constantly appearing in the Swiss Press to the effect that Germany is victorious on land and sea, that she is ready to make terms, and that France and Russia are ready to treat with her but are prevented from doing so by Great Britain

Although I have retired from public affairs since the beginning of the war and have no official position, I have followed the trend of public opinion very closely; and as I have had the advantage of frequent intercourse with prominent British statesmen and other leaders of public opinion in England, I think I may claim to be conversant with the feelings entertained by our people and their leaders with regard to the course of events in the war and with their attitude towards the peace propaganda in Switzerland. the United States of America. and other neutral countries I therefore venture to lay before you a few remarks with the object of making this attitude clear

The revival of the peace propaganda in question has not passed unnoticed in Great Britain But it has excited much less interest in this country than it has done in neutral countries, or for that matter in Germany, for the simple reason that Great Britain at this moment is not thinking of peace. That small section of the British people which is in favor of peace is no larger than it was a year ago: it is almost unrepresented in Parliament, and for all practical purposes of government it may be said to be negligible

The rock on which all such overtures as are now being made must inevitably split is the knowledge. which the British people have, that the objects for which Great Britain entered the war have not yet been attained, and it may be taken as certain that until there is a prospect of their attainment the British people will never tolerate peace, and that no British Government who so much as ventured to discuss it would stand for a moment

The German Press campaign in neutral countries represents Great Britain as the obstinate partner in a "consortium" sighing for peace 'That is a charge both France and Russia may be left to answer —should they think fit to do so

I would, moreover, call your attention to the fact that the German Chancellor has never formulated the peace terms which Germany would be prepared to accept He appears to think that the Entente Powers, having failed as yet to be the conquerors, are accordingly the conquered, and that it is for them to sue for peace The answer to this claim is ludicrously simple It is this: 'The Entente Powers do not accept the view that they are conquered"

That their armies are not at Madgeburg or Breslau, that Belgium and Serbia and considerable portions of France and Russia are in the hands of the enemy is, of course, true But if territorial acquisitions are. as the German Chancellor still maintains, to oe the standard of comparison between the belligerents, it is open to the Entente to point out that, while the Central Powers have occupied 110,000 square miles of territory, the Entente Powers have occupied 676,000 square miles of territory. The Entente governments have, however, never accepted and never will accept such a standard of comparison With every month that goes by, another, and a truer standard will automatically force itself on German, and neutral, consideration

Those who think that reverses weaken British resolution. singularly misjudge the British people Consider the position in which Great Britain stood rather more than a century ago. in 1811 The Power which was then attempting to overrun the Balance of Power and impose upon Europe a military hegemony, had to all outward appearance attained its end Its armies had overrun, not only two or three provinces of hostile territory, out the whole of Central Europe, together with the Italian peninsula. It had incorporated within its boundaries, or under its "oegis," Western Germany, Switzerland. Italy, Illyria, Spain. Russia was under French influence Only Portugal and Turkey on the European Continent were independent of the French Emperor's will, and that merely because it was not his desire at the moment to attack them

In England there was outspoken criticism of Ministers, critjcism far more weighty than any which is now being voiced The Walcheren expedition had proved a failure, costly both in treasure and lives Yet in the words of the historian of Sea Power, Mahan:

"Amid all the tramping to and fro over Europe of the French armies and their auxiliary legions, there went on unceasingly that noiseless pressure on the vitals of France, that compulsion whose silence when once noticed becomes to the observer the most striking and awful mark of the working of Sea Power"

Do Germans, do neutrals suppose that the British people have such short memories that they can forget the story of how the last attempt to dominate Europe was brought by their efforts, by their sea pressure, by their subsidies, to an end at Waterloo? If by some miracle every Entente gun and every Entente soldier were swept out of existence to-morrow, it would still be for the Entente Fleets at their good pleasure to determine whether a single German merchant vessel should issue from the Heligoland Bight They could wither the whole growth of German oversea trade at the root and put the clock back for Germany to the days more than half a century ago when Germany was a purely agricultural country.

When the consciousness of these things has been brought home to the German people and their rulers, as it will be, they will perhaps be ready to suggest terms which the Powers of the Entente can accept Those terms must include reparation for wrongs committed and provision of means to reconstruct that which the Central Powers have destroyed

FIFTY YEARS MARRIED

A very happy event took place on Thursday, July 6, at Boothville, the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. W J. Wilson of Boothville. At four o'clock about 60 invited guests gathered at their home, where they first settled when married 50 years ago. Mrs. Wilson's maiden name was Sarah Parslow. Their happy union was blessed with a family of eleven children, three boys and seven girls, ten of whom are living, one son dying while young. The three boys are James, and William, in Egremont, and Noble on the homestead. The daughters are: Annie (Mrs. Hugh. Wilson), Southampton; Alice, of Toronto; Mary (Mrs. T. Broughton), of Alberta; Martha (Mrs. W. Broughton), of Proton; Bertha Maud (Mrs. McCrae), of St. George: Agnes, of Toronto: Ida (Mrs. Findlay Clarke), near Dromore, all of whom were present except Mrs. Thos. Broughton. There were four present who were at the wedding half a century ago—two of his brothers, Hugh and Noble Wilson of Egremont, Mrs. Thos. Parslow a sister-in-law, of Proton, and Mr. Henry Lawrence, from near Durham. Guests from a distance were Mrs. Pearl of Toronto, Misses Alice and Agnes Wilson and Miss Gladys Wilson, all of Toronto, Mrs. McCrae of St. George, Mrs. Hugh Wilson of Singhampton, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton of Collingwood, Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson of Regina, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Jas Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. C W. Arnett, all from near Durham. After congratulations and gift receiving were over, all sat down to a sumptuous repast, at which several toasts were given. One was read from Mr. W. J Blakeston, a nephew. principal of Stratford school, who was unable to be present. Among the beautiful gifts were a gold watch and chain to father and mother from their sons and daughters. Another worthy of mention was a pair of rocking chairs from his two brothers. Other beautiful gifts noticed were gold coins, rings and brooches. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson know all about pioneer life, starting with ox and cart. They have been blessed with health, happiness and prosperity.

A woodbox beside the kitchen range is a great step saver It should be set on casters

MARKET QUOTATIONS

JULY 11th

Toronto Cattle Market

Steers, choice weighty	$9.75	to $10.00
Butchers', choice handy	9.25	9.75
do. good	8.75	9.25
do. medium	8.25	8.75
do. common	7.25	8.25
Butchers' cows, choice	7.00	7.75
do. good	6.50	7.00
do. medium	5.75	6.50
Butchers' bulls, choice	7.25	8.00
do. medium to good	6.75	7.25
do. bologna	6.00	6.75
Feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	7.75	8.50
do. bulls	5.75	6.25
Stockers, 800 to 900 lbs.	7.00	8.00
do. med., 650 to 700	6.00	7.00
do. common, light	5.50	6.00
Cutters	5.00	5.75
Canners	4.25	5.00
Milkers, good to choice	70.00	90.00
do. common to med.	50.00	70.00
Springers	55.00	90.00
Calves, veal, good	10.00	12.50
do. medium	7.50	9.00
do. common	5.50	7.00
do. grass	5.25	6.25
Lambs, cwt.	9.00	10.00
Sheep, ewes, light	7.50	8.50
do. heavy and bucks	6.00	7.00
do. culls	4.00	5.50
Hogs, weighed off cars	11.40	0.00
do. fed and watered	11.15	0.00
do. f.o.b. country	10.65	0.00

Toronto Grain Markets

Manitoba wheat—Track, bay ports, No. 1 northern, $1.22¾; No. 2 northern, $1.21¼; No. 3 northern, $1.18¼.

Manitoba oats—Track, bay ports, No. 2 C.W., 50¼c; No. 3 C.W., 49¾c; No. 1 extra feed, 49¾c; No. 1 feed, 49¾c; No. 2 feed, 48¾c.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 89½c, track, Toronto; 86c, track, bay ports.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial per car lot. according to freight, outside, 97c to 98c; No. 2 commercial 93c to 95c; No. 3 commercial, 87c to 89c; feed wheat, 83c to 85c.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 47c to 48c.

Peas—No. 2, per carlot, $1.70 to $1.80, according to sample, $1.25 to $1.50.

Barley—Malting, outside, 65c to 66c; No. 2 feed, 60c to 62c.

Buckwheat—70c to 71c.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 94c to 95c

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.50; seconds, $6; strong bakers', $5.80, in jute bags.

Ontario flour—Winter, track, Toronto, prompt shipment, according to sample, $4.05 to $4.15, in jute bags; bulk, seaboard, $4 to $4.10.

Millfeed—Carloads, per ton, delivered, Montreal freights; bran, $19 to $20; shorts, $23 to $24; middlings, $24 to $25; good feed flour, bag, $1.55 to $1.60.

Butter and Cheese Markets

Kemptville, Ont.—219 boxes of white, 646 boxes of colored; all sold at 15c.

Perth, Ont.—1,100 boxes of white and 500 boxes of colored cheese sold at 15c.

Danville, Que.—2,081 boxes of cheese sold at 14c.

St. Hyacinthe, Que.—75 packages butter sold at 28¾c; 950 boxes cheese sold at 14c.

Cowansville, Que.—13 factories offered 1,266 packages of butter. Three factories sold at 28¾c and 8 factories sold at 28⅞c. Two factories unsold.

Belleville—2,905 boxes white offered. 620 sold at 15 1-16c and balance at 15c.

London—8 factories offered 502 boxes. No sales. Bidding, 14c to 14 5-16c.

Vankleek Hill, Ont.—1,280 white and 356 colored offered. All sold; white at 15c and colored at 15 1-16c.

Watertown, N. Y.—Cheese sales, 10,000 boxes at 14⅝c.

Wholesale Produce

Toronto wholesale prices to the trade:

Eggs—		
Special candled (cart's)	$ .32	to $ .34
Candled, ex-cartons	.29	.30
Butter—		
Creamery prints, fresh	.29	.31
Creamery, solids	.28	.29
Choice dairy prints	.25	.27
Ordinary dairy prints	.24	.26
Bakers'	.23	.24

Cheese—New, large, 18c; twins, 18¼c; triplets, 18½c; old, June and September, large, 22c; twins, 22¼c; triplets, 22½c.

Poultry	Live		Dressed	
Spring broilers	30c	35c	40c	45c
Old fowl, lb.	16c	18c	21c	23c
Ducklings	22c	25c	30c	32c

Beans—Hand-picked, $5; primes, $4.50; Michigan, hand-picked, $5.50; primes, $4.50 to $4.75.

Potatoes—Delawares, $2.10; westerns, $1.95 out of store; in carlots, 15c less.

Maple Syrup—Imperial gallon, $1.50; 8½-gallon tins, gross, $1; ½-gallon tins, wine, 70c; quarts, wine, $4 doz.; sugar, 13c to 15c lb.

East Buffalo Cattle

Cattle—Receipts, 3,800; heavy cattle, slow; shipping, $8.50 to $10.75; butchers, $7.75 to $10.25; heifers, $6.75 to $9; cows, $4.25 to $8; bulls, $5 to $7.75; stockers and feeders, $6.75 to $7.50; stock heifers, $6 to $6.50; springers, active, $50 to $110.

Veals—Receipts, 1,000; active; $4.50 to $13.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; active; heavy, $10.50 to $10.55; mixed, $10.50; yorkers, $10.25 to $10.50; pigs, $10 to $10.25; roughs, $9 to $9.15; stags, $6.50 to $7.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; active; lambs, $7 to $11.50; yearlings, $5.50 to $9.50; wethers, $7.75 to $8; ewes, $4 to $7.50; sheep, mixed, $7.50 to $7.75.

Chicago Live Stock

Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; market lower; beeves, $7.75 to $11.20; stockers and feeders, $5.50 to $8.50; cows and heifers, $3.65 to $9.65; calves, $8.50 to $12.

Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; market steady; light, $9.55 to $10.10; mixed, $9.50 to $10.20; heavy, $9.50 to $10.20; rough, $9.50 to $9.65; pigs, 8.10 to $9.60; bulk of sales, $9.80 to $10.10.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 19,000; market steady; lambs, native, $7.50 to $11

THE TONIC THAT BRINGS HEALTH

"Fruit-a-tives" Builds Up The Whole System

Those who take "Fruit-a-tives" for the first time, are often astonished at the way *it builds them up and makes them feel better all over*. They may be taking "Fruit-a-tives" for some specific disease, as Constipation, Indigestion, Chronic Headaches or Neuralgia, Kidney or Bladder Trouble, Rheumatism or Pain in the Back. And they find when "Fruit-a-tives" has cured the disease, that they feel better and stronger in every way. This is due to the *wonderful tonic properties* of these famous tablets, made from fruit juices.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

NEEDLESS CARE

Boots (in Irish hotel)—I've forgotten, captain, whether you wanted to be called at six or seven.

Voice from within—What time is it now?

Boots—Eight, yer honor.—Punch.

BAD ENOUGH

My poems are the children of my brain.

They should be sent to a reform school.

Special Prices This Week

ON

Dinner and Tea Sets

AT

The Variety Store

B. Balment

Electrical Contractor

25 Bude Street, Fairbank, Toronto, Ont.

Persons requiring their houses wired for electric lights, may write to the above address, or leave order at The Chronicle Office.

BIG 4

He Sells Cheap

New Spring Goods

LACE CURTAINS.

31" wide. 2¼yds. long, 50c. pr
40" wide. 2½yds. long, 75c. pr.
47" wide, 3yds. long, $1.00 and $1.50. pair.

All Lace Curtains have finished tops.

New Curtain Drapery, 36" wide. double border; cream or white, 15c. per yard.

Twilled Sheeting, 2yds. wide, 25c. yard.

Heavy Bleached Sheeting, 2 yds. wide, 40c. yard.

Bleached Table Linen, 70" wide, 50c. yard.

New Goods coming in Every Week.

W. H. BEAN Big 4

DURHAM MARKET

DURHAM, JULY 6. 1916

Fall Wheat	$ 95	o $	95
Spring Wheat	95	to	95
Milling Oats	44	to	45
Feed Oats	42	to	43
Peas	1 50	to	1 65
Barley	60	to	65
Hay	12 00	to	13 00
Butter	22	to	22
Eggs	25	to	25
Potatoes, per bag	1 50	to	1 75
Dried Apples	5	to	5
Flour, per cwt	3 15	to	3 40
Oatmeal, per sack	2 90	to	2 90
Chop, per cwt	1 50	to	1 75
Live Hogs, per cwt			10 75
Hides, per lb	15	to	16
Sheepskins	35	to	60
Wool			
Tallow	5	to	
Lard	20	to	20