

# We Must Have Room.

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**DURHAM CHRONICLE**  
W. IRWIN, Editor and Proprietor.

Durham, March 12, 1903.

## SANCTUM SIFTINGS.

### GIVE US NEWS.

Isn't it time that a lot of the small talk and nonsense was left out of print, some newspaper correspondents seem to have no higher conception of their duties than giving little jibes at sensitive members of the small circles in which they move. What the public want is news, reliable news, and the "what we would like to know" so often tacked on the tail end of a news budget is of no earthly use, and cause the pious editor to feel like swearing when he sees the stuff in print. Not one in a thousand of the readers of a paper cares a continental whether Jim drives along a certain sidewalk frequently, or Mary Ann puts her hair in curls on Saturday night, because she expects somebody on Sunday. Our fathers and mothers had their courtship days, and the sensible members of the present generation are going to have theirs, even should there be half-baked wind jammers to think themselves cute by putting it in print. Give news to the public, and let them imagine the small talk. Publishers themselves are largely to blame for allowing so much gossip to appear in their columns.

### PUBLISH WRONGDOING.

How anxious some people are to see the wrong doings of their neighbors put in print and told to the whole circle of readers; and on the other hand how anxious they are that their own dirty deeds may be hidden from public knowledge. What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and as hundreds are paying a dollar a year for a knowledge of the local happenings, it seems to be the height of impertinence for any one to interfere with the press, and assume a dictatorial attitude in trying to gag the editor. If a man is guilty of wrong the editor himself should be the best judge as to whether the matter be made public or not, and no man should presume to dictate, in fact the writer is very strongly of the opinion that the publication of all wrong conduct would have a good effect in keeping straight a large portion of the community, who otherwise feel free to follow the evil tenses of their ways, knowing there's very little likelihood of the press giving it publicly. Yet the miscreant often escapes out of consideration for a number of respectable relatives, who have nothing to do with his misdeeds.

### BUY YOUR OWN BEER.

In company with a gentleman a few days ago, the question of drinking came up incidentally, in fact the idea was forced upon us by the presence of a couple of young fellows who went to a drinking room, evidently to wet their whistles while the day was young. This led to a talk about the treating habit, and the evils that grow out of this portion of our modern society ideas. The gentleman in question, said he would never accept a treat nor give one, but would buy a drink and pay for it whenever he wanted it, and let the other fellow do the same. Now this does seem to be a sensible way of doing business. If a man goes into a store to buy a pound of tea or a dozen of oranges, he would never think of treating everyone he knew to another pound of tea or dozen of oranges as the case may be, and yet that same person might be possessed of all mod-

ern ideas of sociability, and would think nothing of treating a dozen if need be at the hotel bar. If the treating system were only abolished it seems to us it would go a long way towards breaking the back bone of intemperance in the use of intoxicants. Seldom do we find a man so addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors that he will spend nicker after nicker till he has to be carried out and sent home bereft of his reason.

### MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

This expression may lack in euphony, but it doesn't lack in sense. It's a prescription one can recommend to everybody, feeling confident that a careful application will produce a good dividend. It is true the returns cannot always be estimated in dollars and cents as a per centage of profit on the money invested, but the minding of one's own business is a first essential to success. The man with too many irons in the fire is sure to get some of them burned, and the man who pretends to run a farm, and tries at the same time to do a thousand and one other things is sure to come to grief soon enough. The same principle holds good in any other line of action, and no one with his eyes open will wait long to ascertain the truth of this paragraph. The successful man in any line is the man who minds his own business.

### MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The municipal ownership of all public utilities is a question that is being more and more considered and even now the wave has struck Durham with more or less force. The advisability of the town owing and operating its own electric light plant is an absorbing topic, and every little knot of ratepayers who have the welfare of the town at heart is now discussing the problem. Municipal ownership is not a new thing now by any means. In a number of instances the municipalities are buying over or installing the light plants and the waterworks and in the majority, if not in all cases there seems to be satisfaction with the results. Even the Bell Telephone Company is now in danger of losing a monopoly, owing chiefly to the extortionate charges of a private concern. A meeting will be held here on Friday night next to discuss the electric light problem, and we hope sufficient interest will be taken by the citizens to enable the council to act promptly.

### A BRIDGE OR NOT A BRIDGE.

A By-law has been carried to build a bridge over the river on Lambton street. One season has passed by with nothing being done, and rumor has it that some of the Council think the old bridge is good enough for a while longer. It is certainly not an ornamental structure, and those who examined it last year felt it a duty to condemn it as unsafe, and consequently unfit for travel. The construction was laid over for a year, owing to difficulties of getting laborers and material. The public bore with the delay, but we think now the time has come when preparations should be made. The By-law is passed, and the Council is not going beyond its prerogative in getting to work at once. Moreover, the present bridge is not suitable, and whether strong enough or not, the obstructing fixtures are liable at any time to cause accident which will perhaps involve the town in a law suit.

### SILICATE BRICK, ETC.

This issue contains an instructive letter to Mr. Neil McKechnie, on Silicate brick and other manufactures. For some time Mr. McKechnie has been giving thought to these matters, and unknown to the great majority of people, he is quietly working towards the accomplishment of some great end. The writer always looked upon him as father of the cement business, a position to which he came up out of great tribulation. Whatever the opposition may have been to what the unschooled public looked upon as visionary fads, we have the cement plant here now, and there's no telling what may next be developed. The fuel question at the present time is quite an important one, and a solution may be found in the development of our peat beds.

### CREAM SEPARATORS.

The town has heard of late, on the street and through the press, of a move towards the erection of a Cream Separator Factory. This industry has a wide future before it and there's no doubt such an industry will get lots of towns to receive them with open arms and at the same time foster them to a certain extent by way of tax exemption and a limited loan. A Mr. Broomall, of Philadelphia, was here a few weeks ago, and gave a few hints regarding his plans and the proposition he intended making. He is now at Council Bluffs Ohio, but intends to start for Durham about the middle of the month, in order, if possible to mature his plans, and start a Joint Stock Co. for the manufacture of separators. This is a fine centre, and as employment would from the start be given to about thirty skilled mechanics, it is worth while to give the subject more than a passing thought.

### PHONETIC SPELLING.

A little paper comes to this office every now and then in a hovel given us by a nun-fangled kind of spellin' they want us to rite about-and tok about and advokate as the best kind of spellin

in the world. Not much, we aint agoin to chaing our wais now. We spent to many hard days in lernin tospel co-rekt and to speke corekt without bein switched of now by a freke way of spelin all the dikshonary words, We no the dikshonary right thru from Alfaro to Omegar and we aint goin now at the age of seventy-nine to tak on to any nufangeld noshuns. Them fellows what want to spel rong and speke improper can do so if they want to but they got enuf jacks now in the gaim without hastlin round printers' ofises to get nu men to jine the sho. We aint in it nohow and there aint no yuse in fad fool's comin round here to knock out our eddicashun. We're one of the kultured kind who noes a thing or too and we just as soon stir hot coffee with our finger as to spel or speke improper.

## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IN GLASGOW.

[From issue of "Social Justice" Nov. 15, 1902.]

Any set-back that the cause of public ownership gets in the city of Glasgow, or any development of the situation there that can be twisted to make it appear that public ownership in that city is not fulfilling the hopes of its advocates, is eagerly seized on by opponents of the cause and made the most of. It is natural enough that this should be so, because experiments made by Glasgow in the way of municipal ownership bid fair to dispossess private owners of profitable privileges in other cities the world over.

Against an increased city debt, Glasgow has new assets of £17,388,500, and in addition to that controls franchises for which private companies would pay millions of pounds. In view of the statement given to the Toronto public last week to the effect that the street railway in Glasgow has been run by the municipality at a loss, we may quote the figures given by the lord provost, who says the total revenue for the year ending May last was £614,413, and the working expenses £238,147. The sum of £111,956 was set apart for depreciation, leaving a gross balance of £200,310, of which £96,315 was paid to account of interest and sinking fund, £12,500 to the corporation for general purposes, and £100,495 added to the reserve. The amount provided for depreciation will keep the service renewed, and the sum put to interest and sinking fund will clear the property of all debt in thirty-one years. It will be difficult for the champions of private ownership to so distort these figures as to discredit municipal ownership. Before the city of Glasgow went into the telephone business the company charged £10 to each subscriber; the municipality charges £5 5s., and the company has met this by coming down to £3 10s., for a limited service at one penny per call. The gas and electricity department met the requirements of their sinking fund and laid aside £58,896 for depreciation.

Altogether, perhaps the safest course the opponents of public ownership can adopt is to argue that nowhere but in Glasgow, Scotland, can aldermen be found competent to administer important municipal properties. This argument will at least hold good until other cities make bold to try similar experiments.

Taking Great Britain and Ireland as a whole, there was invested in municipal enterprise in 1875 the sum of £33,000,000 sterling, while now the amount is £330,000,000 sterling. These figures tell convincingly of the success of and growing faith in municipal ownership in the United Kingdom.

Nelson, B. C., has expended \$101,580.64 on its water works system, and collected \$64,639.96 in water rates at a cost of \$9,673.66 for operating and maintenance. The city paid \$5,000 for the system as it then existed in May, 1897. After providing for the interest and sinking fund charges on the debentures issued and paying the operating and maintenance expenses, the people of Nelson have made a profit of \$18,936.96 from its ownership of the waterworks system. Add the profit (\$23,676.25) made in operating the electric light system to the profit (\$18,936.96) made in operating the waterworks system, gives the people of Nelson \$42,613.21 to the good since they secured the towns incorporation in April, 1897. —Nelson Tribune, Nov. 1902.

## Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dread disease from the system. It is not a cure-all but it is certain a cure for coughs, colds and all bronchial troubles. You can get this reliable remedy at Darlings Drug Store.

## SILICATE BRICK.

The following letter to Mr. Neil McKechnie needs no explanation. The names are withheld for obvious reasons.

NEIL McKECHNIE, ESQ., DURHAM, ONT.  
DEAR SIR,—Mr. G. H. Davey, of London, has asked me to write you re the manufacture of silicate brick, peat fuel and drain tile.

Please allow me to say that I have been on the Continent, for four years, in Germany and in Russia. We, —, have a factory in St. Petersburg, Russia, where we manufacture brick and drain tile and roofing tile machinery and machinery for making lime sand brick, "Silicate Brick," and we also make peat fuel machinery. Germany is the home of the silicate brick process. I can furnish you with all the necessary machinery to make bricks by this process, and will install the plant and start it for you if you wish. This process of brick making is all right. Bricks made to-day, are laid on the wall tomorrow, in fact it takes only eight hours to harden them in the vulcanizing chambers. They can be made more cheaply than clay bricks. There is no risk, or loss in the making, and their tensile strength is greater than clay brick. A factory working by this process works as smoothly and steadily as a flour mill, as there is no shrinkage to bricks made by this process. They are as square when finished as the dies of the machine are which press them. The process which I will give you is the latest and is used throughout Germany. If you wish I can make you a sample of these bricks out of your sand. There would be a small charge for this providing we did no business, but no charge if we install you a plant for their manufacture. Let me know how many bricks you would require made per day, and then I will give you quotations for the necessary machinery required.

Now with regard to the manufacture of peat fuel, I will say that I am the inventor and have a machine patented in Europe for making peat fuel and I am about getting it patented in this country, having made some minor changes in the machine to suit the conditions in this country. Until I have applied for the patent (which will be soon) I will not describe the details of the process this machine works on, further than to say it will manufacture the fuel under normal conditions for one dollar per ton. It will probably interest you to know that the heating value of peat fuel as compared with good coal is 4 to 3, or 2000 of peat fuel will give out as much heat as 1500 lbs. of Newcastle coal, or comparing it with the German brown coal, it is of the same value.

You asked, could peat fuel be used for the manufacture of cement at Durham and elsewhere. Why not? We installed our peat fuel machinery on the estate of General Tolstoi, (brother of Count Tolstoi, the great Russian author, and social reformer) near Moscow. He uses the fuel successfully in burning bricks upon his estate. These bricks are shipped into Moscow. Also at Bailey Ostroff on the line between Russia and Finland our turf machines are used. They make the peat there to burn their 10,000,000 output of brick per year. Also at Ironowka, we have installed our machines. This place is some thirty miles from the Russian capital. They ship two train loads of peat fuel into St. Petersburg every day. They also make millions of brick which they burn with peat fuel. This firm also make 72,000 "Vodky" whiskey bottles every 24 hours. The glass furnaces are heated with peat fuel as well as making steam with it in their various boilers upon this great plant. This firm own their own railroad, from their works into the Capital. They have seventeen locomotives, four of which were made in America.

Yes, Coke can be made and is made from Peat Fuel. After inspecting an installation of our machines at Veteps, in Russian Poland, I went to Tyar near Moscow, to look into the manufacture of coke from peat fuel. It is a government works. There they carbonize the peat fuel, and use it in making steam for the locomotives upon the Nicholas Railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg. They formerly used oil upon this line for making steam. Foundry men tell me that this coke is all right for melting iron, but personally I have never seen it used for that purpose.

Let me know the number of tons of peat fuel you would like to turn out per day, and I will with pleasure let you know the cost of the necessary machinery.

With regard to the making of drain tile, we were the first to make them in Ontario, west of Toronto, having made them here by machinery in 1860. I have given this business a life study, and can furnish you with machinery that will make the best tiles.

Rev. Wm. Lochead, Presbyterian minister died at Brantford, in his 73rd year.

A bulletin says that five men were burned to death during a big fire at Dawson City.

The body of Mr. John Baker, of Crumlin, was found in a creek. He had been missing for over a week.

# Seeds! Seeds!

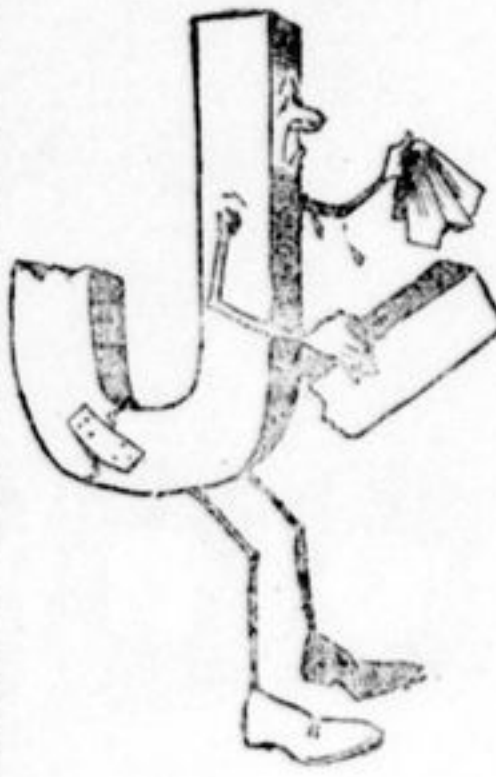
Import of Seeds from England early this month.

## GRANULATED SUGAR! GRANULATED

Fifty Barrels of Redpath's Granulated Sugar at \$4.20 per 100 pounds taken from the Car at station Thursady, March 12th.

H. PARKER, DRUGGIST, - DURHAM.

## Don't Juggle Your Money.



We can assure you that shoes you buy at our store will be worth more than you are asked to pay. Dominant Shoe thought

### STYLES FOR LADIES.

In Fine Kid, buttoned or laced boots, regular \$2.75, moving at..... \$2.00  
Women's Kid, buttoned or laced boot, reg. \$2.00 and \$2.25 moving at \$1.25  
Women's very fine Kid laced, American make, reg. \$3.50 moving at.. \$2.00

### STYLES FOR MISSES.

Fine Dongola Kid, buttoned or laced boots, reg. \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 for \$1.00

### STYLES FOR MEN.

Fine Box Calf and Vicj Kid, laced, regular \$3.00 moving at..... \$1.50  
Men's Vicj Kid Gaiters, regular \$2.50, moving at..... \$1.65

The above bargains are very worthy of your notice and if you are not too slow you will be able to purchase one worth double the price

Leave Your Measure for Spring Wear. Cash for Hides and Furs.

Order and Repairing Our Specialty.

## PEEL, THE SHOE MAN.

Strictly Cash System.

### TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON Brooklyn New York.



## SETTLERS' ONE-WAY EXCURSIONS

To Manitoba and Canadian North-west will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April, 1903, if sufficient business offers. Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1.45 p. m. Passengers travelling with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9.30 p. m. Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train. For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide," "Western Canada" or "British Columbia," apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN

Assistant General Passenger Agent, 71 Yonge St., Toronto.

### Boot and Shoe Repairing.

Boots and Shoes repaired neatly and promptly. In Pascoe Saunders' Harness Shop, next door to Chronicle Office.

S. A. RIDSDALE.

Jan. 21.—2m

## IMPLEMENTS

FROST & WOOD.

A Carload of the famous Armstrong & McLaughlin Cutters

— AND —

Twelve new Fanning Mills at \$12.00 Each have just Arrived.

This is a Snap, so if you want one, Come Quick.

D. Campbell, the Agent

DURHAM, — — ONTARIO.

## To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. *E. W. Brown* Cures Grip in Two Days. on every box 25c. Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, *E. W. Brown*