

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
BY THE CHRONICLE PRINTING HOUSE, BARBARA STREET
DURHAM, ONT.

SUBSCRIPTION The Chronicle will be sent to any address, free of postage, for \$1.00 per year, payable in advance—\$1.50 may be charged if not so paid. The date to which every subscription is paid is denoted by the number on the address label. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.

ADVERTISING For transient advertisements 8 cents per line for the first insertion; 3 cents per line each subsequent insertion—minimum \$4.00 per annum. Advertisements without specific directions will be published till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient notices—"Lost," "Found," "For Sale," etc.—50 cents for first insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements ordered by strangers must be paid for in advance. Contract rates for yearly advertisements furnished on application to the office. To ensure insertion in current week, should be brought in not later than TUESDAY morning.

THE JOB : Is completely stocked with all NEW TYPE, thus affording facilities for turning out First-class work.

W. IRWIN
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Medical Directory.

Drs. Jamieson & Macdonald.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE A short distance east of Knapp's Hotel, Lambton Street, Lower Town, Durham. Office hours from 12 to 2 o'clock.

J. G. Hutton, M. D., C. M.

MEMBER COLLEGE PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Ontario. Office hours 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Residence and office, Old Bank buildings, Upper Town, Durham. Telephone No. 10.

Arthur Gun, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE over McLachlan's store. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Residence opposite Presbyterian Church.

Dental Directory.

Dr. T. G. Holt, L. D. S.

OFFICE—FIRST DOOR EAST OF the Durham Pharmacy, Calder's Block. Residence—Lambton Street, near the Station.

W. C. Pickering, L.D.S., L.D.S.

HONOR GRADUATE OF TORONTO University; Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Rooms—Calder Block, over Post Office.

Legal Directory.

J. P. Telford.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Office over Gordon's new Jewellery Store, Lower Town, Durham. Any amount of money to loan at 5 per cent. on farm property.

G. Lefroy McCaul.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. McIntyre's Block, Lower Town, Durham. Collection and Agency promptly attended to. Searches made at the Registry Office.

W. S. Davidson.

BARRISTER, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, Etc. Money to Loan at reasonable rates, and on terms to suit borrower. Office, McIntyre Block (Over the Bank).

Mackay & Dunn.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, Etc. Money to Loan. Offices: Hunter's New Block, opposite the Chronicle Office. A. G. MACKAY, K. C. W. F. DUNN.

A. H. Jackson.

NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONER, Conveyancer, etc. Private money to loan. Old accounts and debts of all kinds collected on commission. Farms bought and sold. Insurance Agent, etc. Office—Mackenzie's Old Stand, Lower Town, Durham, Ont.

Miscellaneous.

JAMES BROWN, ISSUER OF

Marriage Licenses, Durham, Ont.

HUGH MACKAY, DURHAM,

Land Valuator and Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Sales promptly attended to and notes cashed.

ROBERT BRIGHAM, LICENSED

Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Sales promptly attended to. Call at my residence or write to Allan Park P. O. Orders may be left at the Chronicle office.

JAMES CARSON, DURHAM, LIC-

ensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Land Valuator, Bailiff of the 2nd Division, Court Sales and all other matters promptly attended to. Highest references furnished if required.

Myer's Music Method.

ADOPTED BY ALL LEADING Schools in Toronto. This deservedly popular system by means of chart, drills, blackboard diagrams and other interesting devices brings the following topics within the child's immediate comprehension:

Musical Notation, Rhythmic Motion, Technique Key-board Location, Musical History, Piano Work.

For terms apply to
MISS MARGARET GUN,
Teacher M. M. M.

"I am your master!"

cried the blacksmith, and the words were as if roared by a lion.

With a leap he landed between the two. Jansky's pistol and Unsgethoph's knife were drawn. Vladimir's right hand closed on Unsgethoph's neck. His left shot toward Jansky, and the superintendent of police was powerless in that terrible grasp.

"Now pray to heaven," cried Vladimir, "for this hour is to be your last! In this house you killed that poor old woman who had loved me. Here you have come to kill the American and Papa Paulpoff. Die like the dogs of murder that you are! For your crimes take this! And this!"

With his muscles of iron he brought their heads together with a crash.

"And this!" repeated Vladimir, swinging them apart and then together again.

Flinging Jansky from him with a curse, he stooped quickly, seized Unsgethoph by the legs and swung him in the air. He brought his head against the rude wooden wall, and the blood spurted from his mouth. Jansky, with chattering teeth, tried to get his pistol aimed at the giant's head, but Vladimir caught him round the waist and sent him, as an Indian throws a spear, into the corner of the room, where he lay motionless with a broken neck.

"Come, Papa Paulpoff," ordered Vladimir. "You are not injured. You are needed at Tomsk at once. But first I must get this poor fellow to a priest."

He picked up the bleeding and unconscious Denton and set off with him to a nearby cottage. The priest admitted him, knowing his voice.

"What is your burden?" cried the priest. "What terrible thing has been done in Tivoloffsky tonight?"

"Nothing much," said Vladimir calmly. "I have killed two wolves."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

POULTRY POINTERS.

When chickens grow very fast, it sometimes causes leg weakness. Under usual conditions a variety of food is better than any medicine that can be given.

The only safe way of disposing of dead fowls that have died of any contagious disease is to burn them.

Clover contains two elements that are in demand by the hens—nitrogen and lime. It is rich in the elements required for the whites of eggs.

When roup gets into a flock, it invariably leaves some ailment behind. The fowl that has been subject to it is seldom healthy again.

There is no cure for feather pulling except by more labor and time than an ordinary flock is worth. The best plan is to get rid of the guilty fowls as soon as possible.

A hen seldom begins to eat eggshells until she finds one broken or until she becomes accustomed to eating eggs thrown out into the yard. The safest plan is always to crumble them up fine before feeding.

Taming the Cheetah in India. The cheetah is tied in all directions, principally from a thick grummet of rope around his loins, while a hood fitted over his head effectually blinds him. He is fastened on a strong cot bedstead, and the keepers and their wives and families reduce him to submission by starving him and keeping him awake. His head is made to face the village street, and for an hour at a time several times a day his keepers make pretended rushes at him and wave cloths, staves and other articles in his face. He is talked to continually, and women's tongues are believed to be the most effective antiposporifics. No created being could resist the effects of hunger, want of sleep and feminine scolding, and the poor cheetah becomes piteously, abjectly tame.—"Beast and Man in India."

Tunnel Discomforts.

The prairie dog that had started out to see the world was taking in the sights in a neighboring village inhabited by his own species.

"Well," he said as he backed hastily out of a subterranean dwelling that a rattlesnake had pre-empted. "I see they have the same tunnel problem to solve here that they have in other cities."—Chicago Tribune.

Notable Paintings.

Probably the smallest painting ever made was the work of the wife of a Flemish artist. It depicted a mill with the sails bent, the miller mounting the stairs with a sack of grain on his back. Upon the terrace where the mill stood was a cart and horse, and on the road leading to it several peasants were shown. The picture was beautifully finished, and every object was very distinct, yet it was so amazingly small that its surface, so the story goes, could be covered with a grain of corn.

In contradistinction to this the largest painting, exclusive of frescoes and panoramas, is Tintoretto's "Paradise." It is hung in the grand saloon of the doges' palace at Venice and is 84 feet wide and 34 feet high.

Michael Angelo's fresco in the Sistine chapel of the Vatican completely covers the vaulted roof, which measures 133 feet in length and 43 feet in width. This painting delineates the creation of man, his fall and the early history of the world, with a reference to man's final redemption and salvation.

Best Out.

"What's this sketch?"
"Oh, that's a little thing I got out of my own head!"
"Great Scott! What a lucky thing you got it out!"

The hardest known wood is said to be cocus wood. It turns the edge of any ax, however well tempered, so it is claimed.

CONDITION OF POLITICS.

Toronto News, Independent.

The dirty business which has engaged the attention of the Legislature for the last few weeks is the natural fruit of the political conditions which have developed in this Province. We have run out of the great issues upon which men naturally divide, and as a consequence the meaner elements which trade in politics for personal advantages have obtained a perilous ascendancy in the public councils. Elections were never so expensive, and the need for swollen campaign funds never so great. Men who have been long in public life declare that fifteen or twenty years ago from \$500 to \$700 represented the average expenditure in each constituency. Now as many thousands are spent in many of the electoral divisions. All the essential provisions of the election law are violated with impunity. Canvassers and committee workers demand and receive payment. Conveyances are hired and paid for out of party funds. Cash purchase of individual voters is extensively practiced. The adoption of manhood suffrage and the system of registration has greatly enlarged the area of corruption. The voting population of every constituency contains an element which regards the franchise simply as a commercial asset. These are the particular concern of the party agents. Often there is a keen competition for their suffrages. Sometimes they are bought by each set of party managers. Personation has been developed into an exact science. In many cases the contract to personate involves the obligation to commit perjury. Means are devised for penetrating the secrecy of the ballot-box and of ascertaining how each elector votes. Infinite genius and resource are employed to gather the fruits of corrupt expenditures, and more and more our free institutions rest upon a foundation of sham and fraud.

In order to maintain this edifice of rascality, huge campaign funds are required. These cannot be got by the voluntary subscriptions of persons who are moved only by the desire for party success. Except there is some issue at stake which appeals strongly to their patriotism, their prejudices, or their personal interests, they recognize no higher duty than to cast their ballots for the party candidate. To such persons citizenship is an impersonal concern, and the maintenance of public morals the business of politicians. They know that Ministers are shamefully underpaid, that elections are expensive, even when honestly conducted, and that the men who provide the money are likely to be influential in determining the character of legislation and fixing the standards of government. But they refuse to recognize their direct responsibility in the premises. They turn over the business of the State to the ward bosses, the patronage mongers, the concession hunters, the attorneys for organized interests, and all the sordid gang who prey upon Governments for their private advantage. The inevitable result follows. The corporations and the concessionaires are heavily assessed for political subscriptions, and are rewarded with subsidies, with franchises, and with privileges for which the people pay in loss of estate and in enforced contributions to corporate interests. The necessities of Governments lead to dependence upon these hungry and conscienceless groups. Their contributions are used to corrupt the electors and demoralize the State.

Taking a situation such as has existed in Ontario since 1898, and progressive government is possible. A cabal of half a dozen members can bring Ministers to their knees at any moment. A corporation with a few retainers in the Assembly can pretty nearly exact any terms it may choose to dictate. Measures imperatively demanded in the public interest, must stand aside if powerful private interests so order. The lobbyist is omnipotent. The reformer of abuses is treated as a public nuisance. Ministers are absorbed in the struggle to pacify and conciliate supporters who make impossible demands and trade upon the Government's difficulties in order to exact concessions for greedy and powerful constituents. In short, office holding, rather than legislation and administration, becomes the Government's chief concern, and party interests prevail over all other considerations. We have all the evils of the party system with few of its advantages, and a growing indisposition among the leaders of the community to engage in public affairs. As the Hon. Edward Blake once said, we have "lowered standards of public virtue, and a death-like apathy in public opinion, a subservient parliament, an autocratic executive, debauched constituencies, and corrupted and corrupt classes."

Even the higher types of public men have come to feel that there is no reward for devotion to ideals, and slight appreciation of sterling rectitude in public affairs. They see the meaner politicians, who serve corporations, and organized interests, plot for the corruption of constituencies, and secure the withdrawal of election petitions by secret compacts with their opponents thrive and triumph, and they ask themselves if it is worth while to struggle for better conditions and higher notions of public service. They know something of the heartlessness and arrogance of the machine. They know that any failure to obey the party mandate or any refusal to accept the prescribed conditions of service will bring exclusion

from the party councils and the certain eclipse of their political ambitions. They feel that there is no independent vote in the constituencies, and hence that they can remain in public life only upon terms of absolute submission to the party organization. The last few weeks in the Legislature have furnished a signal example of the overwhelming strength of party feeling. Very serious charges were laid against the Government. If sustained, at least one Minister must be driven out of Parliament, and the whole Administration irretrievably damaged. An investigation became necessary, and according to Liberal tradition and teaching, that became the proper business of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Ever since Confederation this had been the course advocated by Liberals in the Legislature, and in the House of Commons. The policy was formally ratified at a national Liberal convention a few years ago. It was there deliberately declared that: "It is the ancient and undoubted right of the House of Commons to enquire into all charges of misconduct in office against Ministers of the Crown, and the reference of such matters to Royal Commissions created upon the advice of the accused is at variance with the due responsibility of Ministers and tends to weaken the authority of the House over the Executive Government." The Liberal leaders at Ottawa had proved time and again that the Parliamentary Committee was an efficient agency for the exposure of corruption. More than once they had refused to follow their charges when they were referred by Conservative Governments to Judicial Commissions. Hence there seemed no room for doubt that the Ross Government would send Mr. Gamey's charges to Committee, and order a thorough investigation. But a very different course was taken. In this desperate crisis in the fortunes of the Government, it trampled on Liberal professions and traditions, turned to the methods of Conservative Governments under similar critical circumstances, and sent the charges of the member for Manitoulin to a Judicial Commission. Ministers argue boldly in the teeth of the precedents set up by the leaders of Canadian Liberalism. The Liberal contingent in the Legislature, including the Minister more particularly accused, voted solidly to adopt the old Conservative method of evading effective enquiry. Hardly a single Liberal in the constituencies has raised his voice in protest against this bold sacrifice of consistency and of principle.

It was hardly pretended that a more thorough investigation would be had before the judges, but rather that the enquiry would be conducted with legal solemnity and impartiality, and a judicial finding returned. When Liberals were fighting corruption at Ottawa they were not influenced by these fine considerations. They cared nothing at all for legal judgments. They understood the pretences of Conservative Ministers who sought to escape the inquisitorial attentions of Parliamentary committees. But in face of this record they now ask the Province to believe that the methods which favored concealment at Ottawa make for wide and searching investigation at Toronto. There could hardly be a finer exhibition of humbug and evasion. The people will care no more for the judgment of Sir John Boyd and Chief Justice Falconbridge than for that of any other two intelligent citizens. The electors are the judges. The Legislature had no other duty than to provide the tribunal best fitted to make careful and exhaustive investigation into Mr. Gamey's charges. If in this the tribunal failed, the Government will stand condemned, and the judiciary will suffer. Strong as are party ties and party prejudices, and ready as the people seem to condone electoral frauds, it has to be remembered that there has been a general faith in the integrity and efficiency of Liberal Government in Ontario. For this much has been tolerated and much forgiven. For this the Liberal party has seemed to have an unending lease of power. But once this confidence is broken down, and once Liberals come to suspect that there is corruption in the Government as well as in the constituencies, the end will not be far away. The shock may even revive independent feeling in the country, show the comfortable and respectable classes that they have serious public duties to discharge, and restore tone and vitality to our institutions. Whatever may be the result of the enquiry before the judges, the policy thus far pursued by the Government admits of only one interpretation in the light of the record of Conservative Ministers at Ottawa.

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.

Watches.

See the Snaps in Watches we offer.

A. GORDON
Practical Watchmaker.
Thirty Years Experience.

Pumps.

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM MY CUSTOMERS and the public in general that I am prepared to furnish

NEW PUMPS AND REPAIRS, DRILL CURB, RE-CURB, & PRESSURE WELLS. All orders taken at the old stand near McGowan's Mill will be promptly attended to.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED at "Live and let live" PRICES.
GEORGE WHITMORE.

H. H. Miller . . .

THE

Hanover Conveyancer

OFFERS FOR NOTHING

The First Chance to Buy:

The T. O. Stewart Farm, lot 16, con. 2, W. G. R., Bentinck, 100 acres with about 30 cleared, frame house and other buildings. Said to have a lot of fine hardwood timber.

100 Acres in Bentinck, in excellent state of cultivation, good buildings and fences, good soil, school and church close at hand, Post office on the farm. Owner getting up in years and bound to sell.

The Malcolm Cameron 100 acres above Durham on Garafraza Road.

Money to Loan at very low rates. Debts Collected, no charge if no money made.

ALL KINDS of business deals negotiated quietly and carefully. 22 years experience. "Always prompt, never negligent."

H. H. MILLER
Lock Drawer 28. HANOVER, ONT.

N., G. & J. McKechnie.

THE POPULAR CASH STORE.

Spring is Here.

A new pair of Shoes, a new Suit of Clothes, or a new Hat, such as you will get at N., G. & J. McKechnie's, will make you feel happy during the summer months.

Good Crockery.

A large stock of Crockery Upstairs. Call and examine our line.

N., G. & J. McKechnie.

THE POPULAR CASH STORE.

Ready for Spring Trade.

Just arrived, at the Show-room of BARCLAY & BELL, a carload of the famous Tudhope carriages, which are known and approved of all men to be unsurpassed for beauty and second to none in quality. Call and see them, and if you do not want to buy one for yourself, you will be able to tell your friends the old, old story of these rigs, which is as above mentioned. Prices and styles to suit all.

Also another shipment of the renowned and up-to-date

Karn Organs

Call and test them also. They are open for inspection.

BARCLAY & BELL

WAREROOMS:
Opp. Middaugh House Stables.