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

Durham, April 23, 1903.

## SANCTUM SIFTINGS.

CANADA IN MOURNING.

Canada mourns the death of one of her best and purest statesmen in the person of Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who died at Government House, Toronto on Sunday morning last. Few public men have earned so well the respect, esteem and confidence as Ontario's Grand Old Man who goes down to an honored grave at the age of eighty-three years, the history of whose life for the past thirty years is the history of Ontario.

## NEWSPAPERS NOT GUILTY.

In this issue appears "An Open Letter" from Rev. W. D. Reid, pastor of the largest Presbyterian Church in Montreal. So far as his eulogies of the Montreal Witness go there is no fault to find. That the Toronto Dailies had very little to say during the Referendum campaign is quite true, but when the learned Divine goes so far as to insinuate the rarity of newspapers with principle it seems to be almost time for for every self-respecting member of Fourth Estate to rise up as one man and call a halt on Mr. Reid, even tho' he be a lettered clergyman holding a high position in the Canadian metropolis. The "Witness" as a conscientious exponent of truth, and it is quite proper for Mr. Reid to shower his eulogiums on that paper if he feels disposed to do so. That a "sufficient amount of filthy lucre" may be an important factor in forming "very strong and decided opinions upon almost any subject" is not altogether outside the range of possibility in the case of some newspapers. That some clergymen might be induced to do strange and questionable things for a sufficient amount of the same "filthy lucre" is a possible conception though an exceedingly uncharitable view to hold in the absence of proof. The newspapers are not demoralized and lacking in principle to the extent the casual reader would infer from a perusal of Mr. Reid's letter. On the other hand the majority of newspapers are doing a noble work in up-lifting and up-building the higher interests of humanity.

## VOTE FOR THE BY-LAW.

Again the town is brought face to face with a by-law, the carrying of which will give increased activity and develop a new industry. A seven thousand dollar loan is asked for for a period of ten years, the loan being repayable to the town in yearly instalments of a thousand dollars each after the expiration of three years. General tax exemptions are also to be made on all improvements put upon the property, the said exemption to run concurrently with the loan for the same period of ten years, the present assessed value of the property only to contribute to the general fund. In return for this the Durham Manufacturing Co., Limited, is to erect a suitable building for the manufacture of Cream Separators, and equip the same with machinery and stock to the amount of not less than fifteen thousand

and dollars, the building to be erected and machinery installed before the town is asked to turn over one cent of the proposed loan. As security for the repayment of the loan the corporation of the town of Durham is to get a first mortgage on the total plant building and stock. As provided by law, the company must submit to an equitable assessment and pay taxes thereon in support of the school.

The foregoing is a fair honest outline of the proposition to be considered by the property owners, and gives a good idea of the question they have to consider in regard to the by-law, and on the passing of which they must vote "Yes" or "No" on Monday next. We say "must" vote because the ratepaying property owner who stays at home votes against the by-law just the same as if he had gone to the poll and recorded his vote against it.

It may be well to point out some of the advantages the establishment of a new industry would bring to the town, but in the face of our experience during the past few years it seems to be almost unnecessary to refer to this subject. We can not do much better, however, than refer to the new industries recently established, and draw an inference from what we already have in their bearing on the new industry now under consideration.

In looking at the revenue producing character of the existing industries, we find that the Furniture Company's assessment of ten thousand dollars will give a school income, (at the present levy of five and eight-tenths mills on the dollar,) of fifty-eight dollars a year. The Cement Works this year are assessed at \$200,000, and on the same rate of assessment the income for school purposes alone will amount to \$1508. The proposed industry will carry an assessment of not less than \$10,000, and will consequently at the present levy be as productive of school income as the existing Furniture Factory. But this is not all. The material advancement of the town during the past three or four years has added greatly to the total assessed valuation, while the cost of maintenance, with the exception of the school, has changed very little.

This being true, the increased valuation of town property, without the necessity of a corresponding increase for maintenance, must ultimately cause a reduction in the town rate, and, therefore, lower taxes. Citizens are well aware of the amount of building that went on last year, independent of the Cement Works. This spring again, notwithstanding the difficulties of getting material, the erection of a goodly number of houses is contemplated, and the contracts let for some of them, as every citizen well knows. The demand for houses, owing to increased population, is an inducement to build. To-day there are houses wanted, and the supply is not equal to the demand. Fully fifteen or twenty new houses are wanted at once to supply the demand.

With the new industry the ratepayers are now to vote on, fully established and in operation, 30 hands at least are guaranteed employment, that is thirty skilled workmen, thirty men, capable of drawing good pay, and thirty men who will ultimately become thirty householders and the heads of thirty families. Not only will the building of the new factory improve the labor market, but the erection of a number of new residences which must be built will furnish work for all the unemployed, at good remunerative wages. In the event of all this, and the picture is not overdrawn, is it not important that every available property-holder come out on Monday next and Vote for the By-law? We think it is, and we conscientiously urge on all to come to the polls, vote for the by-law, and feel forever after that you have done your duty.

## WHAT THE INDUSTRY WILL DO.

1. It will increase the population.
2. It will increase wages.
3. It will increase the number of houses needed.
4. It will increase the value of the town.
5. It will increase trade.
6. It will increase the value of every man's property.
7. It will increase the revenue to the school.
8. It will increase the market for farm produce.
9. It will increase the general revenue after ten years by being itself a contributor to the general funds.
10. It will increase the respect of every citizen for the town.
11. It will increase the respect of outsiders for the town.
12. It will not increase the cost of maintaining the town.
13. It will encourage other manufacturers to come in.
14. It will reduce taxes.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

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## THE MAN ON THE STREET.

"A chiel's amang ye takin' notes, An' faith he'll prent it."—BUSS.

### PAINT UP.

There is nothing that brightens up a town or street so much as the liberal use of paint on all fences, walls, buildings etc. At this season of the year, every man that has a grain of taste in him will try to clean up his yards, paint his buildings and make everything outside as spic and span as his wife makes the inside through the half-yearly house-cleaning. Every citizen who can afford to do this, and does not do it because of niggardliness or carelessness is not the type of citizen that holds up a town, but is the kind that kills a town by allowing it to become dilapidated and disreputable in appearance. His own property depreciates in value and so far as he can by neglect causes depreciation in the value of all other property likewise. There are many others, who cannot, perhaps, afford to use oil and paint to beautify their homes as they would desire, or their buildings are more suitable for rougher paints or coloring. For these a friend recommends the following "brilliant whitewash" which preserves wood and brick almost as well as oil paint, and which can be colored to suit the fancy by the addition of yellow ochre, Indian red, raw umber or lamp black, or other combinations of two or more of these to secure the desired tint. When colored or tinted it would be a misnomer, of course, to call the mixture a "whitewash", but a little discrepancy of that sort will not detract from the value of the material as a preservative and beautifier of many unsightly buildings and fences that now "jar" the eye of the aesthetic observer. The following is known as

### GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH.

Take half a bushel of unslaked lime. Slake it with boiling water. Cover during process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a sieve or strainer, then add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then by hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let it stand for a few days covered from dirt. It should be applied hot for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. A pint of this mixture, if properly applied, will cover one square yard. It is almost as serviceable as paint and is cheaper than the cheapest paint. A few hundred gallons of this applied to the many unpainted houses, stables, mills, etc., in town would have a magical effect, and transform many sections of the town from faded, squalid, neglected looking quarters, to new, bright, thriving, residential settlements, inhabited by a thrifty, go-ahead, up-to-date population.

### STRONGER MIXTURE NEEDED.

The foregoing is intended for such work as we have already specified, but an article sufficiently strong to whitewash the present Government at Toronto would need to be made in much larger quantities and have in its composition larger proportions of the lime and glue. We imagine about a thousand bushels of lime and five hundred pounds of the stickiest glue would be little enough to mix with the other ingredients to make a good job of it. The process of decomposition has now gone so far that the savory influence of salt will have little effect in restoring the outfit to its original sweetness. The lime is necessary for the whitening process, and the glue to hold it on as well as to hold together the dissenting elements of a disgusted party. A few hundred gallons of carbolic acid added to the mixture would serve as a disinfectant and keep down the stink. This recipe is not patented.

### TOWN PARK.

Can not something be done this yr. towards providing for a Public Park for the use of our citizens? This question has been asked several times and it was reported earlier in the year that the Horticultural Society intended to ask the co-operation of the Town Council for the purpose of providing such a park. If the question is not to be shelved another year, now is the time to act. There is nothing that would give our town a standing among its neighbor towns, for up-to-dateness, and a pleasant summer resort, more than a beautiful park in which the citizens could disport themselves, especially during the long summer evenings. There, too, games of various kinds could be indulged in by our young people, and thus their physical training would be secured and their spirit of manliness developed. There is no athletic sport but, when properly conducted, will be productive of good and there is no restraining influence that will curb the impetuous temper and the ungovernable tongue of the players more than the presence of interested spectators to whose sense of fairness is always a silent appeal. For these silent influences upon our boys, the public park would furnish the means of securing and the beneficial effect would be incalculable. Other towns throughout the country are moving in this direction and we should not be doomed to be always marching in the rear column of the army of progress. Our town is making very satisfactory forward strides in some other directions, but in the line of beautifying the town and providing facilities for the free and easy outdoor intercourse of our citizens in

some convenient place, we are making no advancement.

It is useless to bring up the Saugeen Park, of which the name alone is beautiful, as fulfilling the required conditions. In our day, Saugeen Park will not be available for such sports as are within reach and its distance from the town is too great to be of any use in the way suggested.

Is there no citizen with a large enough heart to grant the town a suitable park—even a small one would be an unmixed blessing—or to take the matter up and press upon our citizens the great advantages of such to our physical and social well-being. O for such a man! Future generations would rise up and call him blessed.

### WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

In this age of revived athletics, there is much said and done that makes thinking men and women pause. In almost every town there are junior and senior lacrosse clubs, junior and senior cricket clubs, junior and senior base-ball clubs, and many other such organizations. So far, good. There is nothing that tends to develop a rugged, healthy, purer-minded manhood, more than a properly conducted game of free open-air athletic sport of any kind when the rules of the game are honorably followed under efficient leadership. Did the matter stop there, there would be nothing to complain of; but when challenge matches are arranged between junior clubs in neighboring towns, it would almost seem time to call a halt. The idea of a score or more of mere boys going to a neighboring town to play off a match game may have useful features, but it has also its danger side. Instances are not few nor far between in which such boys feeling the freedom of the situation have given way to unlicensed rowdiness, in which bad language and bad whiskey played a considerable part. Here is the danger, and parents should know what is the moral tone of any club to which their boys belong. If the moral atmosphere is impure, all the physical athletics in creation will not compensate for its soul-destroying influence. To the older youth of more fixed habits, the danger still exists, though in a lesser degree, but for the members of the younger clubs, the harm may be infinitely great. The senior clubs have a grave responsibility in putting before the junior clubs a high moral, manly standard, so that all filthy language and drinking habits shall be frowned down as utterly beneath the dignity of a Christian gentleman.

### Varney.

Miss V. Carmont visited at James Hoy's Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Thos. Saunders, of Durham, called on Varney folks on Sunday last.

Mrs. Clark is still in poor health. John Gray called on J. Hoy one day this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carson visited at Mr. Clark's one day this week.

Nelson Eden is putting in his crop on the Bryans' place this week. He has a gang on and is hustling things.

On Wednesday, April 15th, about 75 guests assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace to witness the marriage of their eldest daughter, Mary, to Edward Smith, of Toronto.

At 5 p. m. the bridal party entered the room to the music of the wedding march played by Miss T. Byers. The bride was given away by her father, and they were married under an evergreen bell decorated with white.

Rev. Miller, of the Varney circuit, performed the ceremony that made them one. After congratulations and a sumptuous tea the evening was spent in music, games and pleasant chat.

The bride was tastefully dressed in fawn ladies' cloth, trimmed with cream floss and ribbon, and wore a spray of bridal roses and maiden hair fern in her hair and carried a bouquet of white carnations, bridal roses and maiden hair fern. Her travelling dress was seal brown cloth and white lustré. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Foster, of Walkerton; Mr. and Mrs. McGraw, Mrs. Ledgerwood and Mrs. Granden, of Paisley; Mr. and Miss Riely, of Glenelg; Miss McGee, of Arthur; Mr. Webb and Mrs. Hawkins, Toronto; and the Misses Matthews, Egremont.

The couple left on Friday morning train for their home in Toronto with many good wishes and a shower of rice. The presents consisted of a gold watch and chain, five dollar gold piece, eight day clock, silver pickle cruet, silver butter dish, 2 silver fruit spoons, 1/2 doz silver desert spoons, 1 doz silver teaspoons, 3 lamps, 4 china cheese dishes, china fruit dish, doz. servers, 3 crystal fruit dishes, crystal fruit set and 1/2 doz. servers, crystal water pitcher, lemonade set and tray, 2 glass tea sets, 2 silver syrup jugs 2 celery trays, doz. china bread and butter plates, 7 bedspreads, 5 linen table cloths, chenille table cover, red damask table cover, five o'clock tea set, 1/2 doz. table napkins, linen sideboard scarf, pair linen dresser scarfs, 2 pair of towels, carrying set, Mrs. Browning's poems, pair of bouquet holders, crumb tray scraper, bread knife, 3 vases, rolling pin and potato masher, china cake plate, bread boards and knife, 1/2 doz. knives and forks.

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