

Strictly Pure Paris Green

Church's Potato Bug
Finish and other
Insecticides at

MacFARLANES'
DRUG STORE.

DURHAM CHRONICLE

W. IRWIN, Editor and Proprietor.

Durham, Aug. 13, 1903.

THE MAN ON THE STREET.

"A chief among ye takin' notes,
An' faith he'll prent it."—BURSS.

A LITTLE LEAVEN.

Every one has had ocular demonstrations of the truth of the scriptural saying that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. A modification of this may be seen in almost any place where a crowd gathers. A quarrelsome fellow with little sense and a big blow hole starts a jangle with some one against whom he holds an imaginary grievance, and the leaven begins to work. No matter how good or how mean a person is, he has always got friends, and as soon as the wind begins to blow the interested factions begin to stir themselves and there's a general row, no one, not even the disputants themselves knowing what for nor why. These senseless exhibitions of unnecessary and misguided physical energy are disgusting to all who entertain the first principles of morality.

BEIN' IT'S YOU.

The price of the boots is two dollars and seventy-five cents, but "bein' it's you" we'll make them two—seventy. Agreed, says the purchaser, who had no disposition to banter and who wanted the boots, for which he agreed to pay to-morrow. The merchant made the entry \$2.70, but on the following day the figures were changed to \$2.75, the money was paid, and though it's nearly thirty years ago since the little transaction took place, the merchant has never since handed a cent of that man's money, and never will handle a cent of it. These "Bein' it's you" chaps are always worth watching, but how a business man can be such a fool as to trap himself so easily is more than most people can figure out. Whenever a business man makes a special offer simply because it's you, the same man is likely to make the same offer or a better one to his next customer bein' it's him. But the "Bein' it's you" fellows are not the worst if only they stay with their bargain. The tacking on of the extra five cents in the case just quoted gained the merchant a nickel but lost him a customer. Another case may be instanced where a customer was lost for five cents. The purchase was \$50.05 and eleven five dollar bills were tendered in payment. The merchant handed back four dollars and ninety-five cents in silver and the customer went home. There was no dishonesty in this transaction, but it was so small that few will feel surprised at the greater portion of that man's trade being afterwards withdrawn.

IT STILL FLOWS.

The Artesian Well is still flowing, and the amount of water is increasing rather than diminishing. It now rises to a height of nearly sixty feet, which means a head of thirty-five feet if conducted to the Middaugh House corner. With such a supply and such a head the whole of lower town could be supplied both up stairs and down by gravity alone for all domestic uses. The chemical analysis made by Mr. Ludlow, chemist, at the Cement Works, shows the water to be a little hard for drinking purposes, but it contains little or nothing injurious to health. It is not yet decided by the Town Council what to do with it, but the general opinion is that such a magnificent stream should not be allowed to go to waste. Should the town fail to buy it there seems to be a good chance for a few private capitalists to buy it up and install a system of waterworks. Durham, during the last four or five years, has been making rapid develop-

ment and the chances are that other industries will follow those now established. It is well known, also, that the town is not blessed with an abundance of good pure wholesome water. An examination of many of the wells will establish this. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that excellent springs are easily accessible, and by the cost of piping them properly the whole of lower town, at least, could be furnished.

OUR MEMBER SPEAKS.

Mr. Richardson Addresses the House on Immigration.

Mr. M. K. Richardson (South Grey). There seems to be a consensus of opinion on both sides of the House that the great need of the immigration department at present is a more careful discrimination as to the character and the health and the adaptability of the immigrants who come to this country. Some years ago the feeling was very strong that we should fill up the great North-west as rapidly as possible with immigrants, and little thought was taken as to their character, their occupation, or their suitability for employment in Canada. We are now just beginning to realize the prophetic vision of these statesmen of thirty years ago who projected great enterprises for the opening up of our North-west. Men foresaw and foretold that the time would come when that country would be opened up to the teeming millions of Europe, and when prospects would be offered to them which they never experienced in the old world. We are only now coming to realize that prophetic vision; but we are coming to a point in our history when we should pause and consider whether the present management of that department of the government is as wise and prudent as it might be and ought to be. I think, from the evidence that has come out during the discussion this evening on both sides of the House, that it must be conceded that there is room, and vast room, for improvement. We have already had evidence of the undesirability of bringing out what we may almost call the sweepings of some of the European nationalities, men who are not desirable as citizens in any country in the old world, and whom their fellow-countrymen were quite willing to let go, no matter where they went to. But now we realize that it is necessary to the future of Canada that we should use more discrimination in regard to the class of men who are to become the future citizens of this country. We spend a large sum of money annually for immigration purposes, and the question whether we get value for that money or not is not to be estimated in numbers of immigrants, but it may be estimated quite as much in the character of the class of immigrants we get. If we get a class of people who are undesirable physically, mentally, from their national proclivities or from any other cause, we are not getting that value which we ought to have. I know that there has been a feeling expressed that it is very desirable that we should get immigrants from the British Isles, as they will more readily assimilate with the ideas, thoughts and feelings of Canadians.

It has been admitted by the hon. member for Alberta (Mr. Oliver) that there is just one class of immigrants who are superior to them for the great North-west, that is, immigrants from the older provinces of Canada. We lose a large number of young men from our older provinces annually, and we may expect to lose them. It is necessary when young men grow up that they should leave their homes. Home-keeping youths have ever homely wits. And there is a disposition everywhere among Anglo-Saxons to move about and see the world, and see whether they cannot better their condition. That movement will continue, and it is desirable that we should retain in this great Dominion of Canada as much as possible of that class of young men, especially the farming class, from Ontario and Quebec, who wish to move away from their homes and find other homes and prospects. It is very necessary that we should always bear in mind that one of the great dangers of the future of this country is that with our large extent of territory stretching from ocean to ocean there may arise a dissimilarity of interest or sentiment or aim; and it is very necessary that we should endeavour as much as possible to infuse into the population of the great North-west some element that will carry with it a national sentiment, a feeling of love for Canada, something that will bind together the different parts of the country far better than telegraph lines, railway lines, commerce or anything else—a bond of kinship and national sentiment which shall tend to hold us together nationally, and give us larger and broader national views. What is it that gives us the greatest trouble with our fiscal policy at the present time? Is it not the extent of our territory and the divergence of our interests? We need a larger and a more national outlook, and we need to preserve it in the great

North-west. We do not want the feeling to grow up among the people of the North-west that they can be better served by the United States or by cultivating commercial or fiscal relations with the United States. We rather want a national sentiment that will overlook to some extent these considerations, that will look from one end of the country to the other, and will ask what is best on the whole for this great Dominion of Canada. We want to subordinate local and even racial interests to the general interests of the country. These general interests can be served to some extent by promoting the settlement of the great North-west with our own young men, especially with the sons of the pioneers of these older provinces of Quebec and Ontario; and this much I would claim for them, that whatever assistance may be given to any class of immigrants, none deserve more of this country than the sons of the pioneers of those older provinces.

It is also very desirable that we should have a good share—and I am glad to learn that we are obtaining it at present—of the immigration coming from the old country, especially from Great Britain. I know that there is a feeling sometimes expressed that people who come from the cities of Great Britain are not desirable immigrants; but from my own personal knowledge I can say that men who have come from the City of London, who have been accustomed to indoor work, but who have brought out with them that native intelligence, industry and indomitable perseverance which pertains to our kin, have made a perfect success of farming operations in Canada, though they never were on a farm in their life before. I had the pleasure of transmitting a few days ago to the Minister of the Interior a letter from a man who only twelve months ago was in a London warehouse, where he said he had to dress like a duke on the salary of a dustman. But he made up his mind that he would come out to Canada, where, if he could not do anything else, he would go on the soil and try to make a living. He was told by one old man that he would soon be back again with his mother or his grandmother. But he describes how he came out and what he had learned within twelve months, and he said he was enjoying life amazingly in the North-west turning up the rich soil of Manitoba and driving a team across the prairie, an occupation which he had never followed before. Men will be successful if they have the energy, the determination necessary, even though they have not been brought up to agricultural pursuits. There is great room for gathering, even from the cities of the old world, men of this class, who are tired of being slaves to indoor duties all their lives and who, if they have the opportunity, make a success of the agricultural life. I read an extract from a North Cumberland paper only a week or so ago, the 'Penrith observer,' which is largely circulated in the counties of Northumberland and Westmoreland, about a number of Barr colonists who had returned and who were complaining bitterly of the misrepresentations that had been made to them by the agencies which had induced them to come out, and also of their reception and treatment in Canada.

I only give the statement for what it is worth, and to show what reports are in circulation in the press of Great Britain. Although the Immigration Department may disclaim responsibility for the treatment of the Barr colonists in Canada, yet the people of the old country will not make any discrimination. They will simply take the reports from their countrymen who went to Canada, and who complained about being overcrowded on the steamers, and of not having been decently treated in the railway transportation across the country, and of being landed into a wilderness without any of the accommodations they had been promised, and will hold the government responsible. I am not imputing any mismanagement or remissness of duty to the department, but I merely point out the necessity of the government taking under its care and supervision every scheme of emigration, whether promoted by Mr. Barr or anybody else, because if there be any grounds for dissatisfaction, the fault will be charged against the Canadian officials and government rather than against the organizers of the emigration scheme. Therefore it is necessary that the government exercise careful supervision over private colonization schemes, such as the Barr colony. I need not refer particularly to the statistics compiled and given to the House by the hon. member for Lennox (Mr. Wilson). They must convince every one of the necessity of our using much more careful oversight and discrimination in the character of the emigration we are getting. Our country has great resources and possibilities, but its progress and influence depend not so much on the numbers as on the character of the population. It is the individual qualities of our people which will tell in the formation of our character as a nation, and that greatness and influence which we all

Fancy Goods

Miss Bessie Banks has opened a Fancy Goods Department in Miss Dick's Millinery Store where she keeps

Battenburg Braids and Patterns, Silkine, Embroidery Silks, Fancy Cushions, Crochet Cottons, and a full line of all Fancy Goods of all kinds.

Stamping Done to Order.

MISS BANKS will also give Painting lesson Tuesdays and Thursdays. Call and inspect goods as they are the newest.

Miss Banks

McIntyre Block, Durham, Ont.

desire this Dominion should attain will only be secured by a more careful supervision and discrimination in our immigration policy.

MARRIED.

BRUCE—MCLACHLAN—At Priceville, by Rev. J. A. Matheson, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, Mr. Thomas W. J. Bruce, of Calgary, N. W. T., to Miss Belle McLachlan, of Glenelg.

A GUARANTEE TO CURE.

A Positive Assurance of a Cure or Your Money Refunded.

On the authority of the proprietors of DR. HARTE'S CELERY-IRON PILLS, we guarantee this remedy to be an absolute cure for all diseases and disorders arising from weak nerves, watery blood or a run-down condition of the system, such as:—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Pale and Sallow Complexion, Tired, Worn-out Feeling, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Palpitation, Impaired Memory, Unsteady Nerves, Hysteria, Female Weakness and Irregularities, Depression of Spirits, Spinal Weakness, St. Vitus' Dance, Pimples and Eruptions, Loss of Vital Power and General Debility.

Dr. Harte's Celery-Iron Pills enrich the blood, tone up the nerves and invigorate the whole system, producing in sickly, weakly men and women that strong, vigorous, healthy feeling that makes life worth living.

But you don't need to take our word as to what these Pills can accomplish. Try them yourself. If they don't do you good, you can get your money back. Isn't that fair?

You purchase from us 6 boxes of Dr. Harte's Celery-Iron Pills, paying for them \$2.50. With every such purchase we give you our positive written guarantee that if after taking 3 boxes of the Pills, according to directions, you find you have derived no benefit from their use, you can return the 3 empty boxes, together with the 3 unopened ones and get your money back.

By the single box the Pills are 50c.

JOHN A. DARLING

CHEMIST — AND — DRUGGIST

DURHAM, ONT.

Voters' List, 1903,

Municipality of the Township of Glenelg, COUNTY OF GREY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections eight and nine of THE VOTERS' LIST ACT, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections, and that said list was first posted up at my office, at Lot 24, Con. 4, N. D. R., Glenelg, on the

Twenty-Eighth Day of July, 1903,

and remains there for inspection. Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

JOHN S. BLACK,

Clerk of said Municipality, Dated this 29th day of July, 1903.

Potato Bug Killer.

Potato Bug Killer is death to bugs and a good Fertilizer. \$1.00 for 100 pounds at Parker's Drug Store.

PURE PARIS GREEN.

20c a pound. In quantity at a less price.

PARKER'S Drug Store.

You Usually



Want Shoes in a Hurry. We are specially equipped for orders of this sort and can give you promptly the kind of Footwear you want without giving you unsatisfactory and disappointing substitutes. Notice how our fast system of hand made Shoe making has brought down prices.

Women's Hand-made Calf Milking Oxfords, custom price \$1.50, our price.....	\$1.00
Women's Hand-made Calf Laced Boots, custom price \$2.00, our price.....	\$1.50
Men's Hand-made Calf Yankee Ties, custom price \$2.25, our price.....	\$1.75
Men's Hand-made Calf Laced and Gaiter Shoes, custom price \$3.00, our price.....	\$2.50

We can save you at least 30 p.c. on any kind of hand-made Footwear you require. Order and Repairing our Specialties. Strictly Cash System.

PEEL, the Shoeman

DURHAM AND OWEN SOUND.

Farm for Sale or to Rent on Shares.

LOTS NO. 46 AND 47, CON. 3, S. D. R., Pentineck, containing 162 acres. Good buildings and well watered. For particulars apply on the premises.

ALEX. BEGGS, Durham P. O.

Aug. 11th, 1903.—tf.

For Choice

Tobaccos, Cigars and Pipes, try

The King Edward Cigar Store.

.. IMPLEMENTS ..

FROST & WOOD.

Buggies—A large assortment of best makes.
Wagons—The famous Woodstock Wagon.
Sewing Machines—The "White" and "Standard" are the two leaders.
Pianos—The Morris Piano.
Stoves—See the Huron Range.
Washing Machines—The "Volmar" is a perfect washer. Sold on trial.
Hay Forks—Rod or Wood track.
Threshers—The "White" Threshers.

D. Campbell, the Agent

DURHAM, — — ONTARIO.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

This signature, E. W. Brown

on every box. 25c.