## THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING OF THE CHACKIOLS PRINTING HOUSE, GARAFRAXA STREET DURHAM, ONT.

ASCRIPTION THE CHRONICLE will be sent to any address, free of postage, for \$1.00 per be charged if not so paid. The date to which every embeription is paid is denoted by the number on the eddress label. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.

OVERTISING For transient advertisements 8 cenas per ine for the first insertion; 3 cents per . . line each subsequent insertion-minion measure. Professional cards, not exceeding one inch, \$4.00 per annum. Advertisements without specific 1,870 peals, then stopped, and after an directions will be published till forbid and charged ac-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. All advertisements, to ensure insertion in current week, should be brought in not later than TUESDAY

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

> W. IRWIN EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Medical Directory.

#### Drs. Jamieson & Macdonald.

FFICE AND RESIDENCE A short distance east of Knapp's Hotel, Lambton Street, Lower Town, Durham. ing the clock began to emit a series of Office hours from 12 to 2 o'clock.

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

VI ians and Surgeons, 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.

DHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFfice over McLachlan's store. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 9 seismic disturbances happening in disp. m. Special attention given to diseases tricts sometimes very far away. of women and children. Residence op- On Nov. 1, 1755, for instance. posite Presbyterian Church.

Dental Directory.

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

U the Durham Pharmacy, Calder's ered, by comparing times and dates, Block. Residence-Lambton Street, near the Station.

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

HONOR GRADUATE OF TORON-II to University; Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Rooms-Calder Block, over Post Office.

Legal Directory.

#### J. P. Telford.

DARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. D Office over Gordon's new Jewellery Store, Lower Town, Durham. Any amount

#### G. Lefroy McCaul.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., new and sinister significance. "Was it possible," people ham, Collection and Agency promptly attended to. Searches made at the Registry Office.

#### W. S. Davidson.

D ancer, Etc., Etc. Money to Loan at reasonable rates, and on terms to suit borrower. Office, McIntyre Block Over

#### MacKay & Dunn.

DARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CON-D veyancers, Etc. Money to Loan. Offices: Hunter's New Block, opposite the Chronicle Office.

A. G. MACKAY, K. C. W. F. DUNN.

#### A. H. Jackson.

NTOTARY 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.

TAMES BROWN, ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses, Durham, Ont.

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

DOBERT 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.

TAMES CARSON, DURHAM, LICensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Land Valuator, Bailiff of the 2nd Division, Court Sales and all other matters promptly attended to. Highest refereence urnished if required.

### Myer's Music Method-

DOPTED BY ALL LEADING A 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, Rhythmical Motion. Technique Key-board Location, Musical History, Piano Work.

For terms apply to Feb'y 5,-3m.

Teacher M. M. M. edge.

#### FREAKS OF CLOCKS.

THE STRANGE WARNING CHIMED FROM STRASSBURG CATHEDRAL.

Peculiarities of the Timepiece In the British House of Lords-The Madness of Mechlin's Clock - "When Clocks Go Crasy, Things Go Daft."

There is an old saw which declares that "when clocks go crazy, things go

At 2 a. m. on Sept. 27, 1869, the world famous clock in the great cathedral at Strassburg commenced to chime without rhyme or reason. It sounded interval slowly began to toll as if for a great one dead.

The political atmosphere of Europe at that time was indicative of profound peace. Nothing of danger or disgrace could by any possibility be conceived of as threatening Strassburg or its inhabitants. Yet less than a year afterward the German armies had encircled the city with a ring of steel and fire. The German shells were falling thickly in her streets and squares and exploding even within the precincts of the stately cathedral itself. And precisely at 2 a. m. Sept. 27, 1870, General Uhrich signed the capitulation which was to deliver Strassburg into the hands of the invaders.

In the house of lords is a certain historical timepiece which is said to invariably suffer from temporary aberration whenever a member of the royal family of Britain passes away. The peculiarity was first noticed when William IV. died. Very early in the mornpeculiar gurgling noises, as though gasping for breath, went suddenly slow and finally stopped altogether. All efforts to start it failed, and on the MEMBER COLLEGE PHYSIC- evening of the day of the funeral it restarted of its own accord, nor did it give any further trouble whatever for many years afterward,

It has over and over again been noticed that clocks, especially those situated in the turrets of high buildings having unusually deep foundations, are liable to go wrong in sympathy with

On Nov. 1, 1755, for instance, fully half the timepieces in Edinburgh were affected. Many stopped altogether. Others went slow or fast or started striking wrongly. In this the superstitious saw some calamity impending, and it was not until news arrived of the great Lisbon earthquake that the AFFICE-FIRST DOOR EAST OF alarm was allayed. It was then discovthat the first shock must have traveled from Fez in Morocco to Cape Wrath in less than eight seconds.

A curious coincident was then recalled. On the evening of April 7, exactly five years previously, several thousands of persons, particularly those of rank and fortune, had camped out in Hyde park and had thus passed the hours from dusk till daylight.

This was to avoid an earthquake shock which had been predicted for the early morning of the 8th by an alleged "madman." The threatened quake, however, failed to materialize, and the scared ones got heartily laughed at for their pains. Nevertheless, it of money to loan at 5 per cent. on farm was noted at the time that several of the public and private clocks of the metropolis stopped at precisely the same moment on the morning in question, and this fact at once took on a

> "Was it possible," people began to ask, "that the so called 'madman' was not so very 'mad' after all and that London had providentially escaped what might possibly have been a hideous and unparalleled catastrophe?"

The so called "madness" of Mech-DARRISTER, NOTARY, CONVEY- lin's clock constitutes one of the most mysterious incidents of the Napoleonic wars. It happened in 1806. Two years previously the Corsican usurper had razed a portion of the city to the ground, and the place had also suffered severely in other ways. But the magnificent cathedral had been spared, and then, as now, its massive tower rising four square to a height of more than 300 feet and bearing four dials, each forty-eight feet in diameter, was one of the most striking landmarks for

> miles and miles around. Inside the tower was the gigantic clock, the biggest in the world. It had boomed the hours for longer than the oldest burgher could remember and had never gone wrong. When, therefore, in the early dawn of one summer day the great bell began clanging furiously small wonder that not only the city, but the whole countryside, was roused. Mechlin itself was like a disturbed hive, men rushing from their houses half dressed, but all armed; while from every town and village within a radius of twenty miles angry

peasants poured cityward. It was a false alarm, however, after all. No assault followed. No column of dust on the horizon heralded the advance of the enemy, although anxious eyes watched all day. But when toward evening one more curious than his fellows bethought him to examine the interior of the clock tower in order to discover if possible the reason for the clock's strange behavior a grew-

some sight met his view. Entangled in the massive works of the huge timepiece, torn, gashed, every bone broken, was the body of a French officer. He had evidently climbed into the tower unobserved and had been caught by the machinery while en- take him to a palmist and learn somegaged in tampering with it. What his object was in so doing none ever knew. That it was something sinister there could be no doubt. Probably he had intended to so arrange the interior mechanism of the clock as to cause it to sound a signal later in the day. At all events, whatever his plan. it miscarried. And he himself fell a victim MISS MARGARET GUN. to his own temerity and want of knowl-

#### A RIOT IN TITLES.

Elaborate Classification of Rank

That Rules In Denmark. The Danish classification of rank is a very elaborate one, built up of offices, orders, birth and titles, writes J. Brochner in "Danish Life In Town and Country." There are nine classes. which are divided into as many as a dozen subsections, each of which may again comprise a score or two of different titles and offices, yet there was a complaint in one of the Danish papers the other day that it was anything but complete.

Holders of titles have to pay an annual tax ranging from \$44.50 in the first class to a miserly \$3.33 in the ninth. There are about a score of different titles, several of which are again divided into "real" and "others," the "real" being several shades better than the "others."

These titles are always used in conversation, as, for example, "Will not the chamberlain have a cigar?" or "Mr. Chamberlain, will you not have a cigar?" And it requires a fairly clear head and a good memory to give everybody his due in a large party, especially as some of them are decorously long, as, for instance, geheimeconferentsraad.

Then there are ladies, who generally have "inde" (the English "ess") added to their husbands' title or office. A colonel's wife, for instance, is called oberstinde, and the wife of the chamberlain to the king kammerherreinde, and so forth.

But the subtleties of the additional titular address in writing even excel the verbal form. That persons of the first rank are "excellencies" is only natural, but gentlemen of the second class have on documents addressed to them a "high well born" prefixed to their title and name, and those of the third class a "high and well born." I much regret that I cannot explain why the addition of this "and" should somewhat detract from the value of the same words.

Gentlemen of the ninth class are addressed as "well honorable and well bred," which is, I think, almost more than they could expect for their \$3.33.

#### MEXICAN ETIQUETTE.

Ladies do not attend funerals. Children kiss the hands of their

parents. The bridegroom purchases his bride's trousseau.

ican table.

When friends pass each other on the street without stopping they say adios (goodby). Cards are sent to friends upon the

anniversary of their saints' day and upon New Year's day. Even the youngest children of the family are dressed in mourning upon

the death of a relative. The pronoun tu (thou) is used only among very intimate friends and relatives or when addressing children or

servants. Never allow a caller to carry a package of any size from your house; always send it to his home. Mexicans

do not carry parcels. If you change your residence you must notify your Mexican friends by card; otherwise they will not feel at liberty to enter your new home.

#### A Matter of Time.

"The reason why I quit shaving," said Rivers, "was that I figured up one a pilgrim to the Holy Land who found day the amount of time that it took. I a whole family dying of starvation and used to spend a little over fifteen min- set them up again. And when Saturutes every day of my life shaving my- day arrives, and all good people are self. I found that this used up ten or | bound by their religion to take a bath, twelve working days every year, and I | then men and women will plunge into decided I simply couldn't afford the the river regardless of the want of

"Well," responded Brooks, "you spend | bathing regulations. months, every year at your meals, Why don't you quit eating?"

#### University.

"A university," said John Henry Newman, "is in its essence a place for the communication and circulation of thought by means of personal intercourse."

That was some years ago.

Now a university is in its essence a group of buildings costing \$15,000,000, containing apparatus costing \$10,000,-000 and in the custody of a faculty whose salaries foot up \$5,000,000, where young persons, regardless of religious beliefs, provided only they have the dollars, may learn to use tobacco and slang.-Life.

### His Business.

"Yes, gentlemen," said the newly nominated candidate, "I am opposed to holding public meetings and rallies. My idea would be to have a house to house canvass."

"That might be all right for you," objected another candidate, "but how about us? We are not used to it, while you are an awning maker."

#### Satisfied.

Aunt Sophia-Before engaging yourself to Henry I would advise you to thing of his life and character.

Grace-I saw the lines in one of his hands last evening when we were out driving, and I was perfectly satisfied.

"Yet." "Are you married yet, old chap?" "Yet? Of course I am. Did you think I had been getting a divorce?"-Exchange.

#### RUSSIAN PILGRIMS.

IN THEIR VILLAGES.

They Travel Far Away to Pray at Distant Shrines and Monasteries. The Holy Places They Visit and at Which They Are Fed and Lodged.

When the snows of winter melt in Russia and the woods are fragrant with violets and the ice in great masses floats down the rivers to the sea the peasant who is on the threshold of old age, tired of long inaction, comes forth from his izba and looks abroad. Strange thoughts have been stirring in him for several months, recollections of a vow that he once made that, if heav en willed, he would one day worship in a certain monastery and there venerate the relics of its saints. For many a long year it seemed as if this vow would never be fulfilled, for there was work to do in the village of which he could in no way rid himself, and still more pressing was the burden of a numerous family that could not be left. But now the children have grown up and can fend for themselves, and the father and mother are no longer of the same value to the community as laborers. Indeed were they to quit the village they would not be much missed. One way, however, remains for them to redeem their lost position and to entitle themselves for the rest of their lives to the respect of all their neighbors. It is to go on a far distant pilgrimage. Innumerable are the sacred places in

Russia and out of Russia which the pilgrims visit. On the sterile tundras that end in the lonely strand where the waves of the White sea fling their foam upon the walls of the Solovetsky monastery; on the quays of Odessa, awaiting the steamer that will carry them to Jaffa, or on the monotonous straight roads that for verst upon verst lead by forests of white stemmed birch or somber pine to the resting place of St. Serge, near Moscow, or of the saints who sleep in the catacombs of Petchersk at Kiev, there may be seen bands of pilgrims, staff in hand, journeying on foot, through poverty or in accordance with a vow, to their faroff goal. The men often wear clumsy but comfortable shoes of plaited bark, stockings fastened round the leg with string, breeches reaching to the knees and wide, baggy, flowing coats attach-The hostess is served first at a Mex- ed to the waist with a colored belt. The women have a colored underskirt, a short dress and bodice all in one and a bright hued handkerchief wrapped round the head, a knapsack on the back and a gourd or kettle fastened to a girdle. But the costumes are very various, and it would be impossible to describe them all.

These pilgrims beg for money comparatively rarely. They have the self respect and independence which befit people presumably so pious. Perhaps they have saved for this pilgrimage for many years; they are hardy up to the last degree. At night they sleep where they can, in a monastery or perhaps in sheds that have been erected for them by the road, and when they wish to drink they stop and ask for water at a peasant's hut, where they are respectfully received. If they are short of bread the poor moujik will give them some, if he has any, for the charitable instinct of the people in Russia is inextinguishable. And perhaps, too, they will render some service to the homes that they visit. Tolstoi has described bathing machines and careless of all

at least half an hour three times a day | Glad, after this interminable march eating your meals. That makes ten of many weeks, is the Russian pilgrim and a half hours a week. There are when he sees far off, flashing against fifty-two weeks in a year. Ten and a | the azure sky, the domes of the churchhalf times fifty-two--let me see-is 546. es of the holy places where he is to Allowing eight hours to a working day | worship, and especially is he glad if it you spend sixty-eight days, or over two | be a town, like Kiev, that stands on a range of wooded hills, breaking the monotony of the endless plain. Singing a more joyous hymn, he approaches eagerly, for he knows that there are food and lodging assured him at his destination. At Jerusalem there is an immense convent built, supported by the Russian government, which is well aware of what the pilgrims do to increase Russian influence and her reputation in the Holy Land. At Solovetsky there is a hotel with sloping counters that serve as a resting place. At the lavra of Petchersk, the oldest of the Russian monasteries, there has been a house for the poor since the eleventh century. Some of the pilgrims are accommodated in rooms that resemble well kept haylofts, and each one has a locker, where he may sit during the day and sleep at night. There is a hospital there, too, with eighty beds, and a special wing for those whose ailments are not of a serious description. And for three days pilgrims are lodged and boarded free, and many are allowed to come and go just as they will.

#### Lang's Literary Output.

Andrew Lang held at one time what must have been very nearly a world's record in literary output. His regular weekly work was six leaders for a morning newspaper, two humorous sketches for an evening journal, two long articles, two book reviews and a contribution to a weekly illustrated paper. In addition to this he devoted four hours every day to what may be called pure literature. He turned out books at the rate of three a year or even more. In 1890, for instance, there appeared from his pen the "Red Fairy Tale Book," "Life, Letters and Diaries of Sir Stafford Northcote," "How to Fail In Literature" and "Old Friends." For weeks together his work would average 25,000 words a week.

#### 36th Annual

#### LONDON HOW AGED PEASANTS ATTAIN CASTE WESTERN. - FAIR, Sept. 11th to 19th, 1903.

Entries Glose September 10th.

An exhibition of merit. Bigger and better than ever. A splendid array of attractions-Tony Ryder's celebrated troupe of performing Monkey's-Balloon ascensions, a parachute drop from a parachute, and the best Gymnasts, Aerial Artists and Acrobats to be had. Fireworks each evening concluding with . The Bombardment of Alexandria," a great triumph of modern pyrotechny.

Extra trains and Special rates over all lines. Prize lists and programme on application.

Lt.-Col. W. M. Gartshore,

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 perscription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption.

Asthma, Chatarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring

the perscridtion, which will cost them nothing,

and may prove a blessing, will please address,

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON Brooklyn New York,

J. A. Nelles.

PRESIDENT.

## SECRETARY.

MARBLE & GRANITE

WORKS.

Opposite Middaugh House Stables. Direct importers from European, American and Canadian quarries .-

DURHAM

All work warranted. Orders taken by Messrs. Barclay & Bell.

Latest Design in Markers, Headstones

and Monuments.

ROBINSON & CORBETT, PROPRIETORS.

DURHAM - AND - MT. FOREST.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

The undersigned has now on hand at

his mill at Lot 23 and 24, Con. 21,

Egremont, a large quantity of lum-

ber. Don't forget the place when in

J. G. ORCHARD.

For all kinds of

## **FURNITURE**

of the best makes TRY

UNDERTAKING

PROMPT ATTENTION TO

DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL. DURHAM

July 28th .- 3m.pd.

need of first-class material

STAFF AND EQUIPMENT. The school is equipped for full Junior Leaving and Matriculation work, under the following

staff of competent teachers for that department: Thos. Allan, Principal.

Miss Lick, M. A., Classics and Moderns.

Intending students should enter at beginning of

term, or as soon after as possible. Fees, \$1.00 per month.

C. RAMAGE, WM. JOHNSTON, Secretary: Chairman.

# N., G. & J. McKechnie.

THE POPULAR CASH STORE.

## Natty Spring Goods

We have just received another large shipment of Nobby Spring Goods including:

Prints, Silks, Skirting and Wrapperettes.



## Fancy Wash Silks

In four-yard Ends, in all the newest colors, price \$1.75 each. They are good sellers.

OUR CARPETS are worthy of your inspection.

THE POPULAR CASH STORE.

G. & J. McKechnie.