

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

W. IRWIN E. HOE and Proprietors.

DURHAM, OCTOBER 29, 1914.

JUST A WORD ABOUT PASTOR RUSSELL

It is only a short time since we knew Pastor Russell, only in name. The late effort to advertise himself by the free moving picture exhibitions led to a better knowledge of the man and his methods. That Russellism was out of harmony with the orthodox churches could scarcely be gathered from the excellent pictures and short speeches reproduced on the phonograph. The climax came on the last night, when a real flesh and blood speaker appeared on the platform to champion the cause of Russell. Then, for the first time in reality the audience learned of the difference between Russellism and the orthodox churches.

Rev. Mr. Prudham, in his sermon in the Methodist church the following Sunday, explained to his audience how he was refused admittance to the picture show. One of the Russellite party denies the truth of Mr. Prudham's utterances and publishes a denial, which appears in this issue. Mr. Prudham refused to the Russell representative to make any retraction of his statements. He knew too much of Russell, and his tactics, to place full confidence in one of Russell's disciples, and so the matter rests.

Since the series of picture entertainments and Mr. Prudham's sermon, we have read a couple of booklets from which we have learned enough to convince us that Pastor Russell is not the kind of man we want for a spiritual adviser. The testimonies given in the booklets are sworn to, and with the large circulation they evidently have, the authors would have been silenced long ago if they published what was not true. One is entitled "Facts and More Facts About Pastor Russell," and grew out of action for libel because of a circular published and caused to be distributed by Rev. J. J. Ross of Hamilton, a Baptist minister. The finding of the grand jury declared "no bill," and the case ended there—but Mr. Ross didn't. The other booklet is entitled "All About One Russell." Both are worth reading. They cost ten cents each, and may be obtained by applying to

WAR-TIME FACTS

Belgian refugees who have rented houses at Weybridge are to be exempt from local rates.

Godalming has supplied a recruit to Lord Kitchener's army who bears the name of Julius Caesar.

If Russia changes the name of Przemysl, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch it cannot do much worse.

London last heard the boom of foreign guns in the Thames in the time of Charles II, when the Dutch made havoc of the defences.

Private yacht owners have placed at the disposal of the Admiralty close on 500 vessels of various descriptions, from stately steamships to motor-boats and other useful small craft.

The destruction of Venice declared Grand Admiral Montecuccoli of the Austrian fleet, would be the first act of the Austrian navy should war break out with Italy.

According to the German Socialist paper Vorwaerts, 589,775 Socialist working men, belonging to various trade organizations, have been sent to the German fighting line.

"Louvain deserved destruction because of its tortuous and malodorous streets," declares the Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten, by way of excuse for bombarding the town.

One of the side issues of the war is reflected in the London trade announcement that no new patterns of wallpapers are to be issued for next year, and prices are to be increased by 10 per cent.

Since the war began, emigration to the United States has decreased enormously and during the last week in September more aliens left America than arrived there—a circumstance unprecedented in recent times.

"We shall wash our hands in Paris and dry them in London," said a German officer to M. Moreau, Mayor of Anderlecht, one of the Belgian refugees now in London. They will need a good deal of washing.

More than 600 men have enrolled in the United Arts Force in London, and the ranks include painters, sculptors, actors and journalists. In one squad are Mr. John Lavery, A.R.A., Mr. F. R. Benson, Mr. Arthur Harker, R.A., and Mr. H. Hughes-Stanton.

Letters from the front seem to indicate that the Highland regiments are beginning to find the kilt very uncomfortable in the serious business of war—especially after ten days of soaking rain, which was the experience of one of the battalions recently.

At Port-a-Buisson, near Epernay, German soldiers entering a shop wrenched off a number of counterfeit coins which were nailed on the counter and appropriated them, remarking that they must be of exceptional value to be thus solidly secured.

Australia has its own clothing, saddlery, ammunition and small

arms factories controlled by Government authorities. These factories have been worked night and day since war was declared, making supplies for the Australian expeditionary force as well as for local defence.

One of the great factors of the prosperity of Belgium is the fact that travel by rail is the cheapest in Europe. You can be carried six miles for a penny, at short season tickets rates still cheaper, and the light railway and electric tram systems are far ahead of anything in this country.

A boom in rags is the latest evidence of war time activity. They are wanted for the textile trade, and as Continental supplies have fallen off, old home stocks are fetching high prices, and at Dewsbury and other textile centres the rag sales have been marked by exciting scenes. Prices have advanced \$30 a ton.

Here is a specimen of German humor from the Fliegende Blaetter. A soldier is bidding his wife farewell before starting for the front. "Tell me, ducky," she says, "when do you think you'll have done with the Frenchies?" And he replies: "Well, my pet, we'll thrash 'em until we have to put an ad. in the paper, 'Enemies wanted!'"

An account is being kept of the cost of the maintenance of the German prisoners of war in Britain. This is very necessary, for when it comes to a question of peace, the vanquished enemy will be called upon to settle this account, which, as the war advances will become more and more considerable.

The ban on a soldier's wedding at a Durham seaport had been read a second time when the man was suddenly ordered to the front. The clergyman was urged to stretch a point and marry the pair, but expert ecclesiastical opinion decreed that it would not be a legal marriage, and the soldier had to speed away, leaving the unwed bride sorrowing.

It is reported in Amsterdam from a German source that all men under 50 years of age will shortly be called to the colors in Germany. The lessons learned in humility by the Russians in their last war have gone very deep, and the world is going to discover a wonderful change in Russia and in the Russian army. Every departure from the Prussian military standard has been that much gain to them, and one would have to look far for a higher order of efficiency than theirs.

Besides the soup kitchens and army bakeries on wheels that trundle along with the army and keep steadily at work on the march, the German machine possesses traveling chemist shops, automobile repair wagons, and others for the repairing of aeroplanes, each with a force of trained mechanics; a force of wheelwrights and carpenters in every division.

THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Already acknowledged.....	\$21 00
C. L. Grant.....	1 00
J. Livingston.....	2 00
A. McClocklin.....	1 00
A Friend.....	1 00

SILVER WEDDING

On Wednesday, October 14, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Campbell, near Crawford, was the scene of a happy event, when their friends and neighbors assembled to offer congratulations on the celebration of their silver wedding. The house was tastefully decorated for the occasion with evergreens and silver trimmings.

The bride of 25 years, attired in black paillette silk, with white lace was complimented on her appearance. The groom also looked his best. The family of three sons and four daughters were all present, with the exception of Douglas, in Saskatchewan, and William, up the lakes.

After several musical selections about thirty guests sat down to a sumptuous repast at five o'clock, to which all did ample justice. Toasts were proposed, and speeches made. The bride and groom were the recipients of many useful and costly articles of silverware. About forty young people assembled in the evening, and thoroughly enjoyed themselves with music and dancing.

An aged man boarding in the Bowers section of New York for years, was found to have nearly \$50,000 when he died.

Fifty persons were drowned and 300 houses washed away as the result of a cloudburst in San Antonio, Texas, on Saturday.

FALLING HAIR AND ITCHING SCALP

Needless—Use Parisian Sage.

Now that Parisian Sage can be had at any drug counter it is certainly needless to have thin, brittle, matted, stringy or faded hair. No matter how unsightly the hair, how badly it is falling or how much dandruff, Parisian Sage is all that is needed. Frequent applications and well rubbed into the scalp will do wonders it acts like magic. The hair roots are nourished and stimulated to grow new hair, itching scalp, dandruff and falling hair cease—your head feels fine. Best of all, the hair becomes soft, fluffy, abundant and radiant with life and beauty.

You will be surprised and delighted with Parisian Sage. Try at least one 50 cent bottle from Macfarlane & Co., they will refund the purchase price if you are not satisfied. X3

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A Reply to Mr. Prudham

Editor Chronicle.

Dear Sir,—Having been informed that a sermon preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday, October 18, by the Rev. Prudham, was directed against the International Bible Students' Association, and Pastor Russell, its honored President, in which many statements were made which call for an explanation, we would esteem it a favor to have the privilege of making this explanation through your paper, so that the people of Durham may be fully informed of what transpired on the evening of Mr. Prudham's visit to the Star Theatre, and having first spoken to Mr. Prudham personally, giving him the facts of the matter and requesting him to inform his congregation that he had misunderstood some of the facts of the case, and this request he having declined to comply with hence this explanation.

The statements made are as follows:

First.—That we had known beforehand of his coming and had planned to keep him out. We feel sure that all fair-minded people who attended the drama and saw the freedom accorded to all classed will testify to the fact that a hearty welcome was extended to all who were willing to comply with our request, viz. that orderly conduct would be observed and that no children under 16 years should occupy seats if the number attending was sufficient to require all available seats for adults. Mr. Prudham had exactly the same privileges as any other citizen, and no more.

His unwillingness to comply with this reasonable request, and either allow his boy to stand or sit on his knee, explains why he refused to go in himself, and as to our foreknowledge of his coming, I state positively that not one of those in charge had received even a hint of it. We explained this to Mr. Prudham and asked him to correct his assertion on this point. He positively refused to do so, stating that another gentleman had told him so. We asked for the gentleman's name; again he refused. We then asked him to go with us and together meet his informant. This he also refused, finally affirming his assurance that we were previously informed of his coming, leave the matter with each individual concerned. In this connection he said that he had not stated in our advertising that children were not desired. We beg to call his attention to the local papers of that week, in which the announcement of the drama appeared and wherein it was stated that all adults would be welcomed. This was absolutely necessary on account of the limited capacity of the theatre.

Second.—He stated that he was refused a ticket. Again he has misunderstood the facts. No tickets whatever were given out to anyone that evening. Any who already had tickets, presented them. These were accepted, but the many who came that evening without tickets will testify that no ticket was asked for or required to secure admittance, and since no one was giving out tickets, consequently there was no one to refuse giving one to Mr. Prudham. In regard to his statements respecting Pastor Russell and as to how the money is secured to carry on his work, these statements, to anyone acquainted with the facts are so akin to "rain babblings" that they are not sufficiently important to discuss here.

Thanking you again for this favor, I remain,

Yours for truth and light,
J. J. BLACKBURN.

\$100 REWARD \$100

Readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution, and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative power that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, etc.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

MARKET REPORT

DURHAM OCT. 22, 1914

Fall Wheat.....	\$1 00 to \$1 00
Spring Wheat.....	1 00 to 1 00
Milling Oats.....	48 to 50
Feed Oats.....	45 to 48
Peas.....	1 00 to 1 10
Barley.....	60 to 60
Hay.....	14 00 to 15 00
Butter.....	22 to 22
Eggs.....	24 to 24
Potatoes, per bag.....	45 to 45
Dried Apples.....	5 to 5
Flour, per cwt.....	3 00 to 3 50
Oatmeal, per sack.....	3 00 to 3 50
Chop, per cwt.....	1 40 to 1 75
Live Hogs, per cwt.....	7 00 to 7 00
Hides, per lb.....	11 to 12
Sheepskins.....	60 to 90
Wool.....	5 to 5
Tallow.....	5 to 5
Lard.....	15 to 17

DRESSED POULTRY MARKET

Turkeys.....	13 to 13
Geese.....	9 to 9
Ducks.....	9 to 9
Chickens.....	9 to 9
Roosters.....	7 to 7
Hens.....	8 to 8

A HARD DIAMOND

By EVERETT P. CLARKE

The history of the Rainsley diamond is unique. It received its name from Joseph Rainsley, who was its first and for a long while its only possessor. He went to South Africa with his wife and two little children to make his fortune, leased some land and began to hunt for diamonds. He picked up nothing but very small stones for awhile till one day he found one of extraordinary size. It was as big as an acorn.

Rainsley was unwise enough to show the stone to John Bradner, a neighbor. Indeed, he was not sure it was a diamond until Bradner told him so.

The next day Rainsley was surprised at a visit of Bradner with a constable who had a search warrant for the diamond, Bradner having put in a claim that the stone had been found on his land and he was the rightful owner. Mrs. Rainsley, taking in the situation and knowing that what they sought was in her own bureau drawer, took it when the searching party was at another part of the house and dropped it in a chink between two logs of which the house was built.

The diamond was not found. Joe Rainsley and his wife now had a problem before them. The stone was a fortune in itself, but unless they could get it away it would be of no use to them.

After considering many ways they hit upon one which they hoped would be successful. They determined to leave their home, taking with them the scanty supply of household goods they possessed. Their living room was decorated with a rough plaster head and shoulders of a child. Mrs. Rainsley, who had some artistic skill, made a replica of this and while the plaster was soft embedded the diamond in its center. Then she broke the original into fragments, which she buried in the ground.

Though Bradner and his officials knew of the Rainsleys' departure, they made no effort to recover the diamond. The family went to the coast, whence they sailed for America. They would have been willing to pay the duty on the diamond, but feared that Bradner had sent an agent with them to attach it if they did so and to inform the customs officers that they were smuggling it into the country if they didn't.

On the steamer with them was a young Englishman named Cutts, who won Mrs. Rainsley's good will by paying special attention to little Tommy Rainsley, aged four years, and in this way became intimate with the family. Cutts talked a great deal about how to outwit customs officers. Mrs. Rainsley placed such confidence in his methods and experience in smuggling that she asked him if he had ever thought of concealing small dutiable articles in plaster ornaments. Cutts said that he had not, but thought it would be a good way. Then he began to talk about plaster casts, harping on the subject till Mrs. Rainsley grew suspicious, and, her suspicions once being aroused, she was soon sure that Cutts was Bradner's agent and would inform the customs officers that they were smuggling a diamond concealed in a plaster image.

The night before reaching port they smashed the image, and Rainsley concluded to carry it in his mouth. As he and his wife and children stepped ashore they were invited into a room, where all their baggage was taken. The baggage having been carefully examined, they were all searched, but nothing discovered. Rainsley had the stone well tucked away far back on one side of his mouth and gave no evidence in speech or otherwise of its being there. He was congratulating himself that he had got his fortune safely through when he was arrested on a charge made by Cutts that he had stolen money from him. Cutts declared that he had lost bank bills, the numbers of which he gave. One of the bills was found in Rainsley's pocket-book. Cutts had put it there. Rainsley was taken to jail.

Mrs. Rainsley followed her husband to the jail and went with him to his cell. After he was locked in she asked leave to kiss him goodby. This was granted, and the lips of husband and wife were glued together and the diamond passed from the husband's mouth to the wife's.

The next day Cutts secured a private interview with Rainsley, telling him that he was sure of conviction and would be sent to state prison for a term of years. Cutts admitted that he was Bradner's agent and for a half interest in the diamond would withdraw the charge against him. Rainsley refused. Later Mrs. Rainsley called to see her husband and told him that she had buried the diamond where no one but herself could ever find it.

When Cutts came again to the jail Rainsley told him that Mrs. Rainsley had put the diamond where no one could find it and after he had served his term in state prison for the offense he had not committed he would be rich. The day before the trial Cutts, feeling sure that he could not get the stone by prosecuting, offered not to appear against Rainsley if he would give him \$1,000. Rainsley agreed to do this as soon as he could sell the diamond and the next day went forth a free man.

The diamond is now the property of an American multimillionaire, and the Rainsleys are rich.

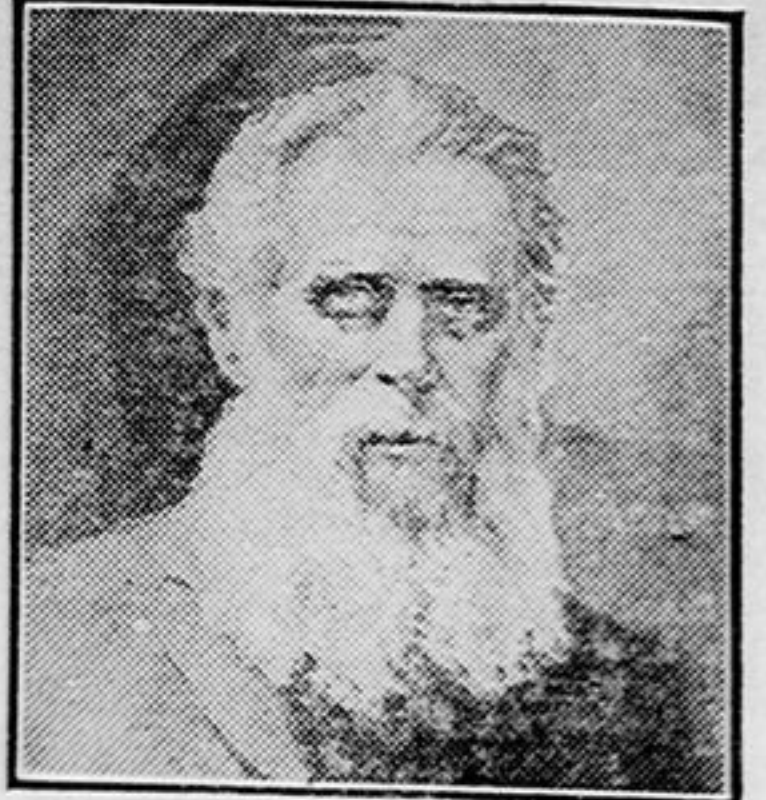
ROOTHVILLE.

We are very sorry this week to chronicle the sad and tragic death of Islay, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Runciman. She, on Friday, October 23, with her brother, was playing underneath the barn. Suddenly, and without any warning only a sharp report like a gun going off, the mud sill broke and fell on her, breaking her back and killing her instantly. She was 11 years old, and was a joy and a pleasure in the home. She was of a bright and lively disposition and her parents will long miss her joyful countenance, and her teacher and comrades her cheerful company in the school. The funeral on Sunday was one of the largest ever seen in Swinton Park. The new and commodious church was filled, many not being able to get a seat. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Matheson, preached a comforting and sympathizing sermon. The pall-bearers were her teacher, Miss Martin, Jennie McCannel, Ida Wilson, Emily Wilson, Sadie Haw, Christine Cameron. Before the funeral left the home, Miss Martin and the pupils gathered on the verandah and sang a very appropriate hymn, and marched in procession a part of the way. Friends of the bereaved from a distance were, Mr. and Mrs. James Runciman, Mr. Forest, Dugald Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Watson, Dundalk, John Graham and John McQueen, Durham, and John L. McDonald, Alton. Much sympathy is felt for this household. Just a week before this happened, her grandfather, Mr. David Runciman, was buried. A strange coincidence. The grandfather and the granddaughter had the same birth month and died within exactly a week of each other. Among the beautiful floral offerings were, a wreath from Swinton Park Presbyterian Sunday school, and one from Boothville Public school.

What might have proved another disastrous accident happened at Boothville on Friday last. When the accident occurred at Fred Runciman's, when his daughter was killed, a phone message was sent to Wm. Aldcorn's, where a threshing was being held, for men to come to help raise the timber from the lifeless body. They hurriedly hitched a team to a democrat and, driving at a good speed, the tongue came out of the neckyoke and ran into the ground, and the men were all thrown out, but strange to say, no one was hurt.

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The enormous demand for "Fruit-a-tives" is steadily increasing, due to the fact that this wonderful fruit medicine gives prompt relief in all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Stomach, Rheumatism, Chronic Headaches, and Neuralgia, and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. Sold by all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

About a quarter of the business area of the town of Hanna, Alberta, 160 miles north-east of Calgary, on the Canadian Northern, was wiped out by fire; loss \$20,000.

Paul Jacko, a German, connected with the Wettlaufer Concrete Mixer Co. of Toronto, has been stopped at the border while attempting to get into the States.

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We wish to remind you that our stock of **Flours and Feeds** were never any better or larger than at present, and our prices consistent with the quality of our goods.

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