

Editorial Note and Comment

—Dr. John Hall, the noted Scottish Divine of New York died on Saturday last in his 70th year. He was an author of some repute and was at one time stationed in Hamilton, Ont. and is also well known in Brantford.

—Minister Fisher, of the Liberals, and ex-Minister Foster of the Conservatives spoke on the Plebiscite from the same Ottawa platform last week, and both gave earnest appeals to vote "yes" on the 29th. This shows there is no politics in the movement.

—Scarcely had Kitchener got Khar-toum when word was brought to him down the Nile that a force of white men were to the south of him, occupying Fashoda. This turns out to be a French expedition under Marchand, which has moved from the west, and now blocks Britain's southward march. Kitchener intends to insist on them quitting Fashoda at once, or—what?

—A fearful storm took place in the West Indies last week: the worst of the century. Loss of life goes up into the hundreds, and loss of property to the millions. The governor of Barbadoes while appealing for aid says three-quarters of the people are homeless. The Queen has shown her sympathy and cargoes of food are already on the way as this year's crop is ruined.

—In the block bounded by Second and Third streets and avenue B and C, New York, there are 3,358 residents, whose average annual income is \$4. In the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth avenues and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets there are 514 residents, whose combined wealth is about \$400,000,000. Here is a striking example of the extremes of wealth and poverty.

—Objection was raised in the Methodist Conference last week to the wording in the temperance resolution. It was accordingly amended, but the new way is scarcely less severe. Here is the report: "The Temperance Committee, in remodelling its report in accordance with instructions to eliminate the term 'the liquor traffic cannot be legalized without sin' has substituted 'the traffic in intoxicating liquors as beverage purposes is immoral and it is the duty of the Civil Government to prohibit it;' and in another part of the report: 'The evil of slavery was described as the sum of all villainies and the end of the century will regard the liquor traffic which destroys the bodies and souls of men.'

—South Ontario is vacant. For barefaced bribery it would be hard to beat. Votes are \$5.00 each, down there, \$5.00 to stay at home. One man's vote was worth a ton of coal, while another's was only half a ton. If the whole 138 charges had been proceeded with instead of only 12 the exposure would have made sickening reading. As it is what punishment could be more severe to self-respecting citizens than to be disfranchised for 8 years as has been done to a dozen of those who received bribes. The result justifies the Hardy government in holding on to Mr. Dryden, and the calumnious part of the Conservative press will be deprived of a favorite point of attack. With this expose a new election will almost certainly return Mr. Dryden.

FOSTER AND FISHER.

Speak for Prohibition from the same platform.

At Ottawa last week, minister and ex-minister held forth on the question of the hour. We give an extract from their speeches:

Mr. Fisher said "The application of prohibition to a large country like Canada was a new one, as no such country had yet adopted prohibition. He was proud that Canada was the first to take up the question. Should the result be what he wished it to be, namely, in favor of prohibition, Canada would be the first country to adopt a law of prohibition. (Applause.)

Question of Personal Liberty.

The question had been raised by the liquor interests that prohibition would be an interference with personal liberty. It seemed to him that the adoption of local option was just as much an interference with personal liberty as prohibition would be. In these ways the people of Canada had decided that personal liberty could be interfered with, and that, to his mind, disposed of the question. He was not prepared to say that the sale of liquors was a sin yet in so many cases was the use at-

tended with danger that, to be people from this danger, the State was justified in prohibiting liquor altogether. He was satisfied that in nine cases out of ten the moderate use of liquor was injurious.

The Revenue Problem.

The question of revenue and taxation was a serious part of the problem. He had no doubt difficulties would arise, and that for several years after prohibition was adopted difficulties in the way of revenue and taxation would arise. The people must be prepared to face the new conditions. He would not say new taxation, because whether they paid the revenue upon liquor or upon something else did not matter. The drinker pays taxes now that would then fall upon all. Speaking for himself, and he believed for the temperance people, he declared they would gladly meet the new conditions. (Applause.)

Mr. Foster's Arguments.

Mr. George E. Foster said he proposed to meet some of the arguments advanced against prohibition. In the first place he pointed out that the drink traffic was a very old question, which all modern Governments had to deal with. It was said that the temperance people were sentimentalists. To a large extent he was prepared to admit that it was a sentimental question. So long as the drink traffic made such heavy drafts upon the love and affection of the world, how could it fail to be a sentimental question? But it was also a practical question. It had both a sentimental and practical aspect. Some action was, he held, absolutely necessary by Governments regarding the traffic. There was no civilized country that had not taken an attitude against the traffic to control or restrict it. Action was, therefore, necessary, and always would be taken. What was the principle on which such action was based? In all cases the basis of action was prohibition following on moral suasion. With reference to many things, moral suasion has been influencing the people, and parallel with it came legal enactment. The prohibition question was as old as the moral law, and as old as the drink traffic itself. A man had a natural right to do what he pleased, so long as he kept to himself, but when he associated himself with others he must act upon what was deemed to be for the general good of the whole. He pointed out that in Ottawa, out of 168 hours of the week prohibition prevailed for 80 hours. Here was the principle of prohibition in the license law. Out of 50,000 people in Ottawa, one in every 500 was permitted to sell liquor, and the balance were prohibited from doing so. The essence of a license law was, therefore, prohibition. Nobody in Canada wanted the liquor traffic to be as free as the air; the only difference that existed was that some were partial prohibitionists and some were total prohibitionists.

The Government's Responsibility. "If the majority vote for the plebiscite," continued the speaker, "all British precedent goes to make it certain that prohibition you will have. I want to explain," went on Mr. Fisher, "some of the apathy to which Mr. Fisher has referred. Our friends in some parts are not as enthusiastic as they should be. They say I have voted for prohibition before and got nothing. Why should I work and vote for a mere plebiscite? It is true we are not voting upon the enactment of a prohibitory law, but upon a plebiscite. The Government is striving to find out how many people in Canada favor prohibition, how many are opposed to it, and how many do not care enough about the question to vote upon it. The wisest course is to take the assertion of Mr. Fisher, who says that if you want prohibition vote for the plebiscite; that is the only way to get it. Suppose we do not get any promise that a prohibitory law will be the sequence, I say it is your duty to vote. You cannot afford to do any thing else. You are challenged by the Government to a vote; you are asked to show up, and if you do not do so, you will be asked to shut up." (Laughter and applause.)

He pointed out that the old British principle was that the majority must rule. The question was raised as to whether the country could, from a financial standpoint, afford prohibition. "We can afford a thousand times over to have enforced prohibition," said Mr. Fisher, "but not to have unenforced prohibition. As to the question of revenue, I will find you a Finance Minister who will raise the revenue. What are statesmen for but to carry out the well-understood wishes of the people?"

The meeting awarded both speakers a vote of thanks.

10 GOOD REASONS!!

The liquor party, afraid of discussion and shunning public meetings are yet industriously circulating literature to influence public opinion.

Amongst the lot we find (to our shame) Principal Grant's letters, with we see the statistics on insanity as between Maine and Ontario, repeated as at first, although Prin. Grant himself, in the public press, admitted on the showing of one of his critics that his figures were valueless, because taken from wrong data. What does Prin. Grant think of his friends still publishing this falsehood?

Another document tells us of the failure of prohibition because "it increases the consumption of whiskey," and as we think this will never do we pick up the next one to find that the farmer is to be ruined under prohibition, because there being no whiskey allowed, the market for his barley will be destroyed!! Which is right?

Another leaflet alleges that direct taxation must inevitably follow, and makes the assertion that "Heads of families would pay as follows every year:—\$2 per head, and puts down in black type a list of graded families one of three paying \$6, one of ten paying \$20! while none know better than the writer of this tract that no such system as a poll tax would be adopted and no such sum needed. But temperance men are ready to pay more, they are not willing to have a revenue paid for them at the expense of the wife or widow and children of the drinking man.

But the card with "10 Good Reasons why I will vote No" is likely to prove a boomerang to them. Temperance men everywhere are taking this as a text and at public meetings the weakest are quite capable of refuting every one.

One of the reasons alleges it is an interference with personal liberty. As one has well said "Civilization is the subordination of personal preferences and rights to the well-being of the community. The wild Indian has a good deal more personal liberty than the civilized man." Why under the present license system personal liberty to buy drink is prohibited for over 80 hours out of the week while personal liberty to sell it is denied practically to all but three in Durham. Personal liberty! while hundreds are bound in drink's chains!

The second reason is the false one that direct taxation would be needed. The third gratuitously assumes that from 15 to 25 millions of public money would be needed to compensate those whose business is ruined. Will the great electorate consider such a question? Not likely when they see the existing license holders taking no steps to secure compensation for the hundreds of their brethren whom they must consider unfortunate this year in having their licenses cut off and their property lessened in value. Who is moving to compensate the British Hotel proprietors here?

Another reason is it would throw thousands of men out of work. Granted, it would operate that way. But not many thousands; there is no business with a similar capital, invested that employs little so labor. Besides Hotels would still be necessary, and the supply would adapt itself to the demand.

Because prohibition has proved a failure. The prohibition hitherto tried is no guage of what this will do. In Maine it is not a failure though importation is not prohibited. The Scott Act did lessen drunkenness as court records show, and its weaknesses now form guides to make a better law.

It would breed informers! Inform on who? or what? Are liquor men deliberately planning to violate the law and make a situation where importing would be possible? We do not believe in sneaks or paid informers but every citizen should be helped by the community when he points out a violation of law.

It would ruin other lines of trade. What a fallacy! Ex Finance Minister Foster says with a few years' prohibition Canada would not know itself for the prosperity that would follow.

"It would be class legislation." Yes it would. Legislation to relieve a large class who at present suffer.

"It could not be enforced even with an army of officials." Our friends are getting desperate. We had no idea they were so determined to break the law. If one army went do, perhaps two will.

"It is the worst method of dealing with intemperance and the weak and vicious would use drugs." Those weakened by alcohol, might, but a race would grow up knowing none of these things.

TEACHER WANTED.

The undersigned will receive applications for the office of teacher in S. S. No. 1, Bentinck for the year 1899, up to October 22nd 1898.

CHAS. REHKOFF, Sec. Treas., S. S. No. 1 Bentinck, Hanover P. O.

JUDICIAL SALE

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

In the Township of Normanby, in the County of Grey

GADD VERSUS GADD, E' AL.

BY virtue of an order for Administration made in an action in the High Court of Justice, of GADD versus GADD, et al, and dated the 12th day of April, A. D. 1898, and with the approbation of DUNCAN MORRISON, Esq., Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, at the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, there will be offered for Sale, at the "MIDDAUGH HOUSE," in the Town of Durham, by the undersigned Master, on

WEDNESDAY, the 26th DAY of SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1898

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable farm property, being Lot No. 15, in the 3rd Concession, W. G. R., in the Township of Normanby, in the County of Grey, known as the "Thomas Gadd Farm," containing 100 acres more or less.

Eighty acres of the said lot are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance 20 acres is hardwood bush. There are said to be on the premises three houses and a barn, the houses being two log houses one story high, about 21 feet by 18 feet and a frame house about 26 feet by 20 feet. The barn is a frame barn 55 feet by 36 feet, with a stone foundation. There are three wells on the property with a good supply of water. The fences are cedar rail in a fair state of repair, and there is a small orchard on the premises. The property is distant from the Town of Durham by a good road, 6 miles; Church in the immediate neighborhood and Public school 2 1/2 miles distant.

The said premises will be sold subject to a lease thereof to James Webster, Junior, which expires on the 15th March next and under the terms of which purchaser will be entitled to do this season's ploughing, and subject to a reserve bid fixed by the Master.

Purchase money will be payable 10 per cent. at the time of sale to the Vendor's Solicitor and the balance into Court within thirty days, without interest. Conditions of Sale are the standing conditions of the High Court. The Vendors will only be bound to produce a Registrar's abstract of Title and such title Deeds as they have in their possession.

The further conditions of Sale and further information can be obtained from the Vendor's Solicitor, or from the undersigned, or from A. G. MacKay, Esquire, Owen Sound, or from J. W. Frost, Esquire, Owen Sound.

Dated at the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1898.

G. LEFROY McCALL, Vendor's Solicitor, DUNCAN MORRISON, Master at Owen Sound.

CREDIT SALE

SHORTHORNS AT DURHAM

Wednesday, October 12th, 1898, At One o'clock p. m., sharp.

THIRTY-SEVEN HEAD, including Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten months' credit on approved joint notes, or discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for cash.

Catalogues now ready. Send for one. Louch at the Central from 11 a. m.

H. PARKER.

Durham, Sept. 13th, '98.

YEovil.

Mrs. Chas. McInnes, who has been ill for some time is recovering. The Deputy Reeve who was suffering from a dislocated shoulder and severe bruises sustained from being thrown off a load of grain, is also slowly recovering.

Mr. John Philip who was on a driving tour through Simcoe, Ontario and Durham counties returned this week.

Mr. Jas. Swanson Jr. has purchased a wheel and is now touring through the country during his spare time. He wheels home from Mt. Forest, where he is attending the high school, every Friday evening and makes the distance in remarkably good time for a beginner. James has the right material in him for a good wheels man and will no doubt in time develop into a genuine "seacher."

Mr. Samuel Greaves of Elderslie Tp., Bruce Co., was visiting his son John E. of the Yeovil public School for a few days last week.

Mr. Geo. Hamilton has sold one of his fine grey horses for a good sum. He goes to Toronto to be used on one of Simpson's delivery waggons.

Last Saturday evening was "pay night" at the Yeovil Cheese Factory. Several new patrons have been added to the list during the season's operations. Although the price of cheese is somewhat low this season, the patrons all went home with a pleased smile upon their countenances after receiving their monthly payments. The cause of the low price is, no doubt, keeping down the price of the product until the buyers regain those losses.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Mrs. H. Stirret of Badaxe Mich., is visiting her sister Mrs. Picken and other friends in the neighborhood at present.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Morton visited Mt. Forest one day last week.

Mr. George Alexander finished his contract of ditching for Lyman and Petty. Mr. Wm. Richie Jr. took in the Toronto

Ramsay and Morlock.

Grand Fall Opening of

Millinery and Mantles

and general Dry-Goods takes place September 27, 28 and following days....

A rich display of

Novelty Silks, Dress Goods, Trimming, Laces &c.

In our Silk and Dress Goods Department on September 27 and 28 and following days.

We invite all to visit our Millinery Opening and see our elegant display of Novelties for the coming season.

RAMSAY & MORLOCK

Cash and One Price Lower Town.

Shorey's Ready-to-Wear

Clare Serge Suits.



Made from pure worsted stock, 20 oz. to the yard, in weight. Absolutely fast dye. Blue or black. Double wrap Italian linings. Pullar sleeve linings. In four button sacks. Well tailored and right up to date.

Retailed at Tailors ask \$12.00 || \$25.00

See that Shorey's Guarantee Card is in the pocket of each garment: it means "Satisfaction or your money back."

exhibition. The only one from this neighborhood.

We would like to know what happened the hostler when Joime had to drive so far past home to put the horse away on Sunday evening.

Picken Bros. sold a fine span of horses which realized a good price. They keep the right kind of stock which they can sell at any time. Also Mr. W. Vollett sold one fine horse.

VIOLET.

HUTTON HILL.

Mr. Chas. Hopkins is employed by Mr. S. Laugrill for the thrashing period.

Mrs. T. G. Hutton spent last week with her mother, Mrs. Bartman who was very ill.

The brick for Mr. McLaughlin's new store is being furnished by Mr. S. Wright.

Miss Hannah Lawrence visited Glenelg friends lately.

Mr. Nathan Dunsmore is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

Mr. and Miss J. Coult were the guests of Mr. J. Dunsmore recently.

Mr. Petty accompanied by his little daughter Miss Elsie Sundayed with Mr. H. Petty of Normanby.

The meeting held in the school-house in connection with the coming campaign was well believed a success. The chief speakers were:—messrs. Ramage, Kitching and Laidlaw, all speaking very appropriately

and energetically upon this very important subject.

Little Alex Wells who was badly bitten by a dog is well again.

Mrs. Davis spent a couple of days with Mr. E. Armstrong.

Mr. Chas. Hutton from the mountain Island is spending a short time with his many friends and acquaintances.

Miss Foreman was the guest of her sister Mrs. M. Campbell.

Mr. Harry Alford has resumed his course of study in Durham School.

Miss C. Hutton accompanied by Miss and Mr. Tyreman Sundayed at the homestead.

The Smith Bros. are doing great work in the way of thrashing in our vicinity. All are well pleased.

House and Lot to Rent.

That desirable residence property on Lambton Street, near the Station, lately occupied by the undersigned. 8 acres of land in connection. For further information apply to

GEO. RUSSELL, Prop.

Cattle Estray.

Came to the premises of the subscriber Lot 21, Con 20, Egremont about July 5. 3 year-old cattle. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and remove the animals.

NEIL CAMERON, Boothville, July 30, 98.

For Pure Whole or G Spice and Vineg Try u MACFARLAN Druggists and DURHAM

LUCAS, WRIGHT, BARRISTERS, NOTARIES, COM MONEY TO LOAN OFFICES—At Owen Durham. A member of the every Monday and DURHAM OFFICE. (Entrance next door to)

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FARM E Lot 49, concessio This is a good far Frame barn, good convenient for part cheap. For parti or to GEORGE H. TUCK Box 257, Pe

The undersig Rent for a term W.G.R. Bentin is a good hardw ance hardwood App