Bentinck Council.

Bentinck Council met as a Court of Revision at Chittick's Hotel, Allan Park, on Monday, the 27th May, 1878. Members all present. The following appeals were heard and disposed of, viz: Joseph Corbett, assessment reduced $50; James Johnstone, personal property struck off; John J. Clark, assessment reduced $10; William Running, assessment confirmed; John Schmoitl, assessment reduced $50; Herman Kernkess, assessment reduced $50; William Crozier, personal property reduced $50; John McDougall, Lot 20 con. 9, assessment reduced $50; Christian Hoffman, assessment confirmed. Court rose and council met for the transaction of general business. Minutes of former meeting read and passed.

Moved by Mr. Laidlaw, seconded by Mr. Reid, That the Assessment Roll for the township for the year 1878, as revised and passed by the Court of Revision held this day be received and accepted by this Council as the last revised assessment roll of the township of Bentinck, in the County of Grey, and that the Assessor be paid his salary of $70.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCallum, seconded by Mr. Fursman, That Robert McTavish be paid $109, for land taken for road and passing the same through Lot No. 10, Con. S. D. R.—Carried.

Accounts received from the following persons, viz: John A. Johnston, Durham *Chronicle*, $41; John Rutherford, Owen Sound, $23.75; William Brown, *Herald* office, $4.50, for printing and stationery. Moved by Mr. Laidlaw, seconded by Mr. Reid, That the accounts of Messrs. Johnston, Rutherford and Brown be paid.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Laidlaw, seconded by Mr. Fursman, That Francis Chittick be appointed on behalf of the Council to arbitrate in the matter of a proposed School section in Elmwood.—Carried.

The following petitions were ordered to be received from John K. Campbell and others, asking for a deviation round Martin's Hill, and offering two days' gratis work if deviation is granted. From Ezekiel Alched and 10 others, praying for the construction of a new bridge on the Townline of Bentinck and Normanby, from James Rutherford and 28 others, asking aid for Widow Doyle, an indigent.

Moved by Mr. McCallum, seconded by Mr. Reid, That petition of Ezekiel Alched and others be granted, and that the Reeve be authorized to let the erection of a new bridge on Townline, provided the Council of the township of Normanby pay one half the cost of construction.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCallum, seconded by Mr. Fursman, That the petition of Gibson, Gibson and others, asking for a deviation round Martin's Hill, W. G. R., be granted, that Councillor Reid be authorized to do the wishes of the petitioners carried out.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fursman seconded by Mr. Laidlaw, That the petitions of James Rutherford and others, asking aid for Widow Doyle, an indigent, be granted, by paying her the sum of fifty cents per day, the grant to date from 1st April last.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Laidlaw, seconded by Mr. Reid, That petition of John K. Campbell and others referred to read commissioner Laidlaw.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fursman, seconded by Mr. Laidlaw, That Myers & Son be paid $1 for a new road scraper.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Laidlaw, seconded by Mr. Fursman, That $3.15 be granted to the Girl Rumley, to defray her travelling expenses from the Brantford Institute.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCallum, seconded by Mr. Reid, That the expenses of the voting subdivisions be paid as follows: $3 to the returning officers, $1 each to the Constables, $2 for each of the poll-clerks, and $4 to the Clerk for distributing ballot boxes.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Laidlaw, seconded by Mr. Reid, That the Registrar be paid $1 for his services on account of Treasurer's duplicate.—Carried.

"*Gentlemen of the Council of Bentinck, Gentlemen:*

In accordance with instructions received at last session of Council, I removed my residence from the south-east corner of Lot No. 3, W. G. R., to the west side of the road made through said Lot at the following cost, viz., to Lewis Rumley and myself, 1 day, $2; John Rumley, 1 day, $1; Joseph Reid, 1½ days, $2.25; all of which I submitted.—ROBT. BELL."

Moved by Mr. Laidlaw, seconded by Mr. Fursman, That Mr. Reid's report be received, and that the sums mentioned therein be paid.—Carried.

By-law No. 4, appointing Road Commissioners, has been duly read, was ordered to be passed, signed and sealed.

Moved by Mr. Laidlaw, seconded by Mr. Reid, That the following amounts be expended in improving the roads, viz., under Mr. Laidlaw, in Ward No. 1, $212; under Mr. Fursman, in Ward No. 2, $263; under Mr. Fursman, in Ward No. 3, $212, and under Mr. Laidlaw, in Ward No. 4, $314, making a sum of $1000 in all, also the following amounts to be expended on Townlines Bentinck and Sullivan, and Bentinck and Brant $100, under the Council's of Sullivan and Bentinck, to grant similar amounts.—Carried.

Council adjourned to meet again on the call of the Reeve.

Rymal on Protection.

The member for Wentworth is as wise as he is witty. He long ago gauged the depth of the Leader, and he sketches him and his party in the following extract from a speech of Hamilton lately:

"Conservatives were advocating in Opposition that which they had ignored when in power. They were not friends of protection at all. They were merely using the cry as a party football—as something to help the Reform party and help themselves back to power and career of misrule. They were in earnest, way do they not tell the people what they propose to do? Sir John certainly does not know what protection is. He cares nothing about protection. He cares nothing for it. He has never given it his support. He has been the political leader of the party and has entrusted these matters to Sir A. T. Galt, Sir John Rose and Messrs. Hincks. He was always ready to take the advice, and are ridingly he was a Free Trader; at another time in one direction one time and in another at another. (Laughter.) he was a Free Trader; at another—just as the wind blew (Laughter.) In 1866 he put a duty on flour and meal, and called it a revenue tariff. Then after a few years trial he took it off and called it another great reform. (Laughter.) At the end of a few years he put it on again, and baptized it "National Policy," said it was a great boon. (Loud laughter.) It was born out of due time, and at the end of seven months was strangled by the hand that had given it birth, and this was called another great boon. (Roars of laughter.) He was then the leader of a party. Now he is in Opposition, and very hungry is very anxious to get back to the "great boon." (Renewed

Vision.

No. 1.

Sight is one of the inlets of knowledge, and as man, being endowed with rationality stands higher in the scale of creation than all other creatures on this terrestrial scene, so the eyes of man are superior to the eyes of all other creatures thereon. The visual power of man is in fine adaptation to his rational power. Let us, in the sequel, view this fact under a few aspects not so much in the spirit of philosophy as in a strain of pleasantry.

1. THE SUPERIORITY OF THE EYES OF MAN.—Of all animals man enjoys the most perfect and capable eyes. With a large globe preserved in its form by a dense, thick resistant coat or tunic, to which suitable muscles are attached for the most delicate and extensive movements—with an optical apparatus for collecting the rays of light and forming sharp, distinct images of surrounding objects, and last and most important, a nerve membrane of a cup shape safely lodged within, endowed with the marvellous and exclusive power of perceiving light and sending to the brain reports from the vast universe around us, why, is this not the most God-like gift confided to living creatures! In this great perfection the eye only exists in the higher animals. As we descend in the scale it becomes more simple and less complete, till we come to the mere eye dots in the lowest creatures, composed of a speck of pigment and a nerve fibre, and capable only of distinguishing light from darkness. Leaving these rudimentary eyes out of view, let us come to eyes that see images. Of these there are three distinct forms of arrangements. The simplest and most imperfect are the so-called compound eyes of insects, crabs, etc.

a. Through our eyes we can view nature in all her qualities—We are charmed with her beauty, elevated by her grandeur and entranced or awed by her sublimity.

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.
I love not man the less, but Nature more,
From these our interviews, in which I steal
From all I may be, or have been before,
To mingle with the Universe, and feel
What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all conceal."

b. Through our eyes we pass through conditions of mind pensive, or joyous, corresponding with the variety and change of things around us. In accord with what we see, we become serious, or we weep, or we laugh.

Spring is like a happy birth
And summer like a wedding;
Autumn, like a funeral,
Is just behind them treading.
Winter, like a sexton old,
Comes slowly limping after,
Heaping snow upon the graves
Of frolicking and laughter.

2. The eyes of man are improved in their power by means of glasses or spectacles. A curious train of thought is suggested to our mind by the mention of spectacles. We are thereby made to think of their discovery or invention and of their uses.

As in the case of most things useful or agreeable employed in the world, the origin of this invention must be sought in China. Spectacles have been used by the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire from time immemorial. Any one may convince himself of the fact by looking at very old porcelain, where a Mandarin is represented having on his nose glasses, not held by branches, but by weights attached to strings which pass behind the ears. The real name of the apparatus is *bisicle*, its etymology being significant—*bis oculi*—double eyes. The more modern name has been applied since the instrument was improved. In 1317 a Florence optician called Salvino degli Almati, produced an arrangement composed of two lenses, fixed in the same frame, which could be placed on the nose. Those glasses were concave or convex according to the sights to which they were applicable. The affair was a very bungling one, and had a grotesque appearance. In Spain, the fashion for those things became ridiculous under Philip IV. The grandees, high dignitaries, and important personages then wore enormous *besicles;* and when Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry IV., and consort of the Spanish monarch, made her entry into Madrid, great was her surprise, and still greater her annoyance, at seeing herself audaciously stared at by the great lords and courtiers through a myriad of glasses. In the time of the Directory, towards the close of the last century, when fashion had some outrageous caprices, these glasses became absolutely obligatory for the extravagant toilettes which were well displayed at the Palais Royal, and they adorned the visages of the "Incroyables," "Muscadins," and dandies.

a. By means of the telescope, we penetrate into the depths of space, search the vaults of heaven, and discover its secrets or gaze on its glories.

Orbs that are twinkling so brightly on high,
Glowing in beauty, besplangling the sky;
Robing in splendour the silence of even,
Loading with lustre the bosom of heaven—
What are ye—whence are ye—spirits of light,
Sparkling so radiantly, gladd'ning the night?

Gems from the hand of the Mighty One flung,
Pearls from the foot-stool of Heaven unstrung,
Diamonds unsullied drop pure from above,
Glittering with glory, and laden with love,
Beams from the eye of Omniscience divine—
Gaze I in wonder as chastely ye shine!

Ages, long ages, to silence have rolled,
Time's brow is wrinkled, and earth has grown old,
Since the voice of Jehovah your glories unfurled,
And hung ye as sentinels over the world;
Change after change on our planet has burst,
But ye glisten as shadowless now as at first.

O, are your golden spheres peopled like ours,
Teeming with loveliness mantled with flowers,
Where seasons are rolling, and systems appear,
With blessings and beauty encircling the year,
Whose beings are blooming in purity's glow?
(For too brightly ye shine to be shaded by woe.)

Roll on in your orbits, ye wonders of grace!
Studding with gold the night, filling all space,
Open your million eyes, where I may see
God in His graciousness smiling on me;
Touch me the voiceless song borne on your rays,
Silently, silently hymning His praise.

b. By means of the microscope, we can examine objects too minute to be viewed by the naked eye, and behold the wonders of creative power in a particle of sand, or in a blade of grass, or in a drop of water, all teeming with living organisms.

3. CURIOUS OPTICAL EFFECT.—M. Devie called the attention of the French Academy, at a recent meeting, to the following phenomenon. Take a draughtboard with black and white squares; put it in a vertical position, and look directly at it, with one eye, or both. Then incline the head gradually so as to make the straight line joining the eyes parallel to the direction of a series of diagonals or squares. You then see the points of the dark or the white squares situated in this diagonal, not as simply touching each other, but joined by a dark line in the case of the black squares, white in the case of the white; the line grows thicker in proportion to the inclination of the head, till it reaches a maximum of breadth in the position described. It becomes very perceptible if you pose your head alternately right and left, bringing the line of the eyes alternately parallel to the two series of diagonals. If the observation is made with an eye-glass or opera-glass, then the phenomenon is inverse—that is, the lines then appear between the angles situated in diagonals perpendicular to the line of the eyes. Similar phenomena may be observed with black tangent circles on a white sheet; and it appears that best to observe the instant of contact of two discs the situation should be that in which the straight line joining the eyes is inclined 45 deg. to the line of the centres.

a. By means of the kaleidoscope, we can see objects in an endless variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms. Similar causes in the processes of nature, among which may be instanced how the sky becomes blue. The ethereal blue color of the sky is due to minute particles of matter which float in the air. Were these particles removed the appearance of the sky would be dead black. It is a fact in optics that exceedingly fine portions of of matter disperse or scatter red rays, still coarser portions scatter all the rays, making white light. The atmosphere is full of aqueous vapor, the particles of which diffuse white light in all directions. When the particles are enlarged, they become visible in the form of clouds. That the diffusion of light in our atmosphere, the blue coloring of the sky and the colors of the clouds are due to the presence of matter floating in the air, has been conclusively proven by Tyndall. On passing a beam of sunlight through a glass tube, the beam is rendered brilliantly visible by the reflection of light from the dust particles floating in the air contained in the tube. But on removing the dust particles, which is done by filtering the air by cotton wool, or causing the air to pass over a flame, the beam of light is no longer visible in the tube.

b. Through optical apparatus, the phenomena of celestial bodies may be daguerreotyped, and conclusions may thence be drawn in furtherance of astronomical science. Mr. Merlin, of the British Consulate at Athens, asks: "May not the white telescopic appearance of the moon's surface, resembling snow in many parts, be explained by the fact that the extinct volcanoes of our satellite are covered with crystals of salt? Any person who is accustomed to view the moon through a telescope must, I think, have been struck with the dazzling snow-like appearance of the mountains. May not an explanation of this be deduced from the experience gained by the last eruption of Vesuvius? The burning lava in that instance retained an enormous quantity of salt, which did not escape until the mass became cool, when the whole stretch of lava emitted in 1872 was covered with a crust of this substance."

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Business men in Brussels are paying from 6c. to 15c. for rank to choice butter.

The Hessian fly is making its appearance is some parts of Oxford, and doing great damage.

On Monday while some men were digging out for a foundation in Toronto, the bank fell in, killing one man named Wm. Spink, and seriously injuring two other men.

A warrent has been issued from the Montreal Police Court for the arrest of ex-Solicitor-General Baker on a charge of perjury in connection with the Goff-Stewart prosecution.

Thirty-five thousand dollars' worth of lumber was consumed at Point Levis on Wednesday afternoon, and damage to the extent of $15,000 inflicted on the wharves of the St. Lawrence Dock Company.

It is reported that Mr. Wm. Gordon, cattle dealer, of West Montrose, Co. of Waterloo, met with a heavy loss recently, owing to 103 fine head of cattle which he had shipped to the British market being swept over board and lost. The cattle were valued at $14,000, on which there was some insurance.

The inquest on the body of McCarthy, the murdered Moncton tavern-keeper, was terminated on Monday, having lasted three weeks. The jury failed to agree, five of the seven jurymen finding that the murder was committed by the Osbornes, and the remaining two not considering the evidence sufficiently strong to convict.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Much distress exists in Bolivia owing to the failure of the crops.

Gortschakoff is better, and his complete restoration to health is anticipated.

A great drought prevails in Jamaica, and the cattle are suffering for want of grass.

Violent shocks of earthquake occurred on the 14th and 15th ult at Guayaquil Ecuador.

Fifteen lives have been lost and a vast amount of property destroyed by a cyclone at Richmond, Mo.

Sitting Bull is again credited by the United States authorities with meditating a raid during the summer.

Mrs. Ralph Kilpatrick, of Exeter, administered to a sick child laudanum instead of blackberry extract, and the dose proved fatal.

The President of the Venezuelan House of Representatives has been killed in an encounter with the editor of a Caracas journal.

The steamship *Idaho* went ashore during a fog on Saturday off the coast of Wexford and foundered shortly after. The passengers and crew were saved.

Escobedo has met with several minor successes on the Rio Grande, carrying the Presidio and two villages and capturing a small detachment of Government troops.

Great distress exists among the cotton operatives at Burnley. One mill in that town has reopened, with its full complement at hands, at a reduction of five per cent.

Vera Sassulitch has disappoared from St. Petersburg and cannot be found. She is wanted to stand her second trial at Novgorod, the verdict of the jury in the first trial having been quashed by the Court of Cassation.

The Bannock Indians in Idao, to the number of about two hundred, are encamped in the lava beds, and have ordered the whites to leave. Troops have been despatched to the beds, but not in sufficient number to do much good.

The Royal Geographical Society is about to send an expedition into Central Africa—in the first place to the northern end of Lake Nyassa, and thence, if the funds admit thereof, to the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, the object being to make accurate maps of the lake region.

The Emperor William was fired at on Sunday while driving in the Unter den Linden, Berlin, and wounded with buckshot in the face, back, and arm. His assailant is one Nobeling, a doctor of Philolog, of Social-Democrat tendencies, who, in pursuance of a previously concocted plan, hired rooms on the avenue named and deliberately fired at the Emperor with a doubled-barrelled gun from the window of his lodging. This second attempt on the life of the Emperor has created intense excitement in Prussia. The would be assasin attempted to commit suicide, and he is in a critical condition.

As the German ironclad fleet were coming down the English Channel on Thursday, bound for the Mediterranean, a collision occurred between the *Koenig Wilhelm* and *Grosser Kurfurst*, the latter of which almost immediately went down with some three hundred hands. Her crew numbered, it is said, five hundred, and only 213 are known to have been saved. The *Grosser Kurfurst*, in point of importance, ranked as third of the German ironclad fleet. She was a double-turreted vessel of 4,118 tons with an armament of four 26 ton guns in the turrets and two 21 ton guns fore and aft. The *Koenig Wilhelm* was built at Blackwall in 1868. She is an ironclad of 5,938 tons, with 8 inch armour-plate, and carries 23 rifled 96 pounders and four 300 pounders.

MARRIED.

WAN—WINKLER—In Neustadt, on the 22nd ult., Mr. Carl Wahn to Miss Louisa Winkler, both of that place.

HURLBURT—GAUDIN—On Tuesday, the 4th inst., Mr. Horace Hurlburt to Miss Clara Gaudin, both of the Queen's Valley, Euphrasia.

ARD—MCCHESNEY—On the 22nd ult, by the Rev. D. Wardrope, Mr. Alexander Ard, of Normanby, to Miss Mary Agness McChesney, daughter of Robert McChesney, Esq., of Culross.

HASTIE—MCKELVIE—On June 6th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. Crozier, Holstein, James Hastie, jr., to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John McKelvie, all of Egremont.

DEATHS.

CAMERON—In Glenelg, on the 3rd inst., Mary, infant daughter of Mr. John Cameron.

DURHAM MARKETS.

DURHAM, June 6, 1878

Flour, per 100, lbs, at mill			$2 50 to	2 75
Flour No. 2, "	"		2 25 to	2 25
Corn Meal "	"	.....	1 75 to	1 75
Shorts, "	"		1 00 to	1 25
Bran, "	"		0 70 to	0 70
Fall Wheat per bush.....			1 05 to	1 08
Spring Wheat, R. Chaff...			0 80 to	0 85
Glasgow	"	.....	0 98 to	1 02
Oats	"	.....	0 28 to	0 30
Barley	"	.....	0 40 to	0 45
Peas	"	.....	0 50 to	0 55
Hay per ton.....			10 50 to	11 50
Potatoes per bags.....			0 45 to	0 50
Pork per 100 lb.....			4 50 to	5 00
Beef "			4 00 to	5 00
Hides "			4 50 to	5 00
Sheepskins each.....			0 50 to	0 75
Butter per lb.....			0 12 to	0 12
Eggs per doz.....			0 08 to	0 08
Wood, dry, per cord.....			1 50 to	1 50
Wool			0 23 to	0 27

DUNDALK MARKETS.

Dundalk, June 5, 1878.

Spring Wheat, per bush...			$0 95 to	1 00
Fall "	"	...	$1 00 to	1 12
Oats,	"	...	0 29 to	0 30
Peas,	"	...	0 55 to	0 55
Barley,	"	...	0 30 to	0 40
Butter, per lb.....			0 12 to	0 15
Eggs, per doz.....			0 08 to	0 09
Potatoes, per bush.....			0 40 to	0 40
Pork, dry per lb.....			0 07 to	0 09

MOUNT FOREST MARKETS.

Confederate Office, June 4, 1878.

Flour per barrel.....	$5 00 to 5 50
Oatmeal per barrel.....	4 50 to 5 00
Fall Wheat.....	1 08 to 1 10
Treadwell Wheat.....	0 90 to 0 95
Spring Wheat.....	0 75 to 0 75
Barley	0 35 to 0 40
Oats	0 28 to 0 30
Peas	0 50 to 0 55
Potatoes per bag.....	0 75 to 1 00
Butter.....	0 10 to 0 13
Eggs.....	0 08 to 0 08
Wool per lb.....	0 20 to 0 21
Sheep skins.....	0 20 to 0 50
Lamb Skins.....	0 60 to 1 00
Hides per cwt.....	2 00 to 4 00
Hay	08 00 to10 00

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 6, 1878.

Fall Wheat, per bush			$1 00 to	$1 02
Spring Wheat "	.....		0 90 to	0 95
Barley,	"	.....	45 to	51
Oats,	"	.....	33 to	33
Peas,	"	.....	63 to	63
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs			5 50 to	6 00
Butter, rolls, per lb.....			20 to	23
" tub dairy,.....			15 to	17
Eggs, per doz.....			09 to	11
Potatoes, per bag.....			60 to	65
Turnips, per bush.....			20 to	25
Hay, per ton.....			11 00 to 17	50

Bargains! Bargains! BARGAINS!

IN DRY GOODS.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
CANADIAN TWEEDS, &c.

Hastie & Grant,

In order to reduce their stock, will sell a large lot of the above mentioned Goods at cost, for cash. A lot of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

on hand, for which no reasonable offer will be refused. We also offer a really good Tea at 35cts., which for quality and price cannot be beat.

☞ We respectfully invite the public th call and judge for themselves ☜

HASTIE & GRANT.

May, 9th, 1878.

New Advertisements.

Baptist Misrepresentations on Baptism.

THE Early Church History, Scripture Doctrine and Examples of Infant Baptism, with an Exposure of the Systematic Policy of Baptist Church Publications of Misquotation from Infant baptist writers and of misrepresentation in general—Proven from Baptist and other sources, by the Rev. John Bethune, Presbyterian Minister, Chesley.

Sold by Mr. J. Cameron, Storekeeper, Durham. Price 75 cents.

Canada Pacific Railway.

GEORGIAN BAY BRANCH.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Georgian Bay Branch," will be received up to noon of Saturday the 29th day of June next.

The line will extend from Station O of location of 1877, on the western side of South River, near Nipissingan Post Office, to the head of navigation of French River, about 5 miles east of Cantin's Bay, and will be in length about 90 miles.

Proposals will be received in two forms (A and B) as set forth in a memorandum of Conditions of Contract, which with specifications and other information may be had or seen on application at the Department of Public Works.

No Tender will be entertained unless on the printed form and unless the printed conditions are complied with.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 28th May, 1878. c17

Geo. Rutherford,

Real Estate, Loan,
INSURANCE, AND
General Agent,
Comissioner in B. R., Conveyancer &c.

IMPROVED and Unimproved Farms for sale, cheap. Send for Land List. Village lots for sale in Dundalk.

Money Loaned on farm security at 8 per cent, Simple Interest, for any period of time between 2 and 20 years.

District Agent for the Victoria, The Western and Canada Fire & Marine Insurance Co's. Insurance effected at Low Rates. Farm Property insured for three years against Fire and Lightning at 75c on each $100.00.

All Communications promptly attended to. Business private and confidential.

Office—Main Str't, DUNDALK, Ont. 17

ROBT. BULL,

BUILDER, Durham, keeps on hand a large stock of Sash Doors and all kinds of Building materials, also a stock of Mouldings in Walnut, Rosewood, and Gilt. Plans, specifications and Bills of Lumber made out on short notice. A full stock of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds and Trimmings always on hand.

A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE TO HIRE.

Remember the place,—a short distance north of the Post Office.

To Rent!

THAT well known House, the
British Hotel, Upper Town,
DURHAM.

Possession immediately. For terms apply to
J. H. HUNTER.

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a Note of Hand, drawn in favor of James Mercer, by James Sullivan, of Flesherton, and falling due on the 1st of January, 1878.

CHAS. McARTHUR,
Priceville, April 18th, 1878

BIGgest chance to make money ever offered. Honest, pleasant, profitable. Costs nothing to try it. For particulars address MONTREAL NOVELTY COMPANY, 543 St. James St., Montreal.

Geo. J. Matthews,

Cabinet Maker,

UPHOLSTERER, and UNDERTAKER,
Garafraxa Street, DURHAM.

Wood Turning,

of all kinds, done to order on short notice. y13

Good News to the Public.

J. W. BOULDEN, has re-opened his Harness Shop, and, as before, is prepared to offer for sale all kinds of

Harness, Saddles,

Trunks, Valises, Brushes, Combs, Whips, and in fact everything contained in his line of business. Call and see his

PATENT BACKBANDS. COLLARS

all warranted. Don't forget the place,

Opposite W. A. Anderson's Horseshoeing Establishment, Upper Town, Durham.

Durham, May 16, 1878 [on-14

J. H. HUNTER

Has now received a Large Stock of Goods, purchased at the

GREAT TRADE SALES!

which he intends offering to cash buyers

At Very Low Prices.

Many lines of goods will be sold at LESS THAN COST OF PRODUCTION. In Dry Goods he is giving

Great Bargains:

White Cotton, 20 yards for $1; Grey Cotton, 20 yards for $1; Prints, 20 yards for $1; Grey and Black Lustres 12½c. per yard, Linen for Dresses only 12½c per yard; Muslins, fancy, only 10c. per yard; Grenadines fancy, only 12½c per yard; Ladies' good White Stockings, 10c per pair; Men's good Cotton Socks, 3 pairs for 25c; Ladies' Parasols, from 25c up; Ladies' Corsets, from 25c up; Ladies' White Handkerchiefs, 7 for 25c; Ladies Collars, 2 for 10c; Towels, 2 for 10 c; Hollands, 12½c per yard. A lot of Silks at cost. A lot of Kid Gloves less than cost. Try our Japan Tea at 25c per lb. Get one caddy of our extra quality Japan Tea, put up in a nice tin; it is warranted to please.

HARDWARE:—

Having purchased largely for cash at the recent Auction Sales, he can now sell all kinds of Shelf and Heavy Hardware at bottom prices. Carpenters' Tools, in sets, very cheap; Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Locks, Glass, putty, Nails, Bolts, Hinges, Augers, Belts, Wrenches, Chain, all sizes; Zinc, Powder, sporting and blasting. As most of these goods have been purchased at very much under the regular prices. All those requiring Hardware will find it to their advantage to call and enquire the prices.

Garden Seeds Clover Seeds, Oatmeal, Cornmeal.

☞ Just received another Crate of those Heavy New Pattern White Granite Tea sets. 44 pieces, only $2.75. ☜

J. H. HUNTER.

DURHAM, APRIL 18th 1878.

FOR SALE!

—AT THE—

DURHAM FOUNDRY,

a quantity of HAND ROLLERS just finished at

COST PRICES FOR CASH!

—A QUANTITY OF—

Stoves of All Kinds!

Formerly owned by the Old Firm, will be sold at COST PRICES FOR CASH

TO THE FARMER

—IN WANT OF A—

Reaper & Mower,

I would say call on me for prices and terms, and see the only good Machine in Ontario,

The "Royce Reaper,"

For which I hold the patent for the Counties of Grey and Bruce. This well known machine can only be sold

BY ME OR MY AUTHORIZED AGENTS

In these Counties, and any infringement on my rights will be

STRICTLY PROSECUTED!

I also continue to make the well known MEADOW LARK as a single reaper, as a single mower, and as a

COMBINED MACHINE.

Great Bargains in Threshing Machines and all other Agricultural Implements.

A. Cochrane.

WILLIAM LAWSON, General Agent.
Durham, 14th March, 1878.

GEORGE RUSSELL,

Has on hand a Large Stock of

Dry Goods, &c.,

Suitable for the Season. A call from all old friends solicited.

WILL SELL CHEAP,

Durham, February 14th 1878. GEORGE RUSSELL. y1

GO TO

Mowat's

New Hardware

STORE,

Opposite Middaugh's Hotel,

DURHAM,

—FOR—

Harvest Tools,

Carpenters' Tools,

Blacksmiths'

Supplies,

Builders'

Hardware,

&c., &c.,

At Prices to defy Competion.

JOSEPH F. MOWAT.

Barber Shop.

PROF. J. LEWIS recently of the City of Toronto, (Windsor Hotel,) has opened a shop in McIntyre's Block, Durham, near Middaugh's Hotel, where he is prepared to do

Shaving, Shampooing, Hairdressing, &c.,

In the best style. Being well experienced in the profession, Gentlemen or Ladies favoring him with their custom will receive his best attention. Manufacturer of the most approved Hair Restoratives. A call solicited. 12

Millinery & Dressmaking.

MRS. PATTON having been requested by several parties in Dundalk and vicinity to start a business in the above branches, has secured the services of a first-class Milliner and Dress and Mantle Maker from Toronto, and feels satisfied that any work entrusted to her will be done with neatness and dispatch.

Latest Styles in Ladies' Hats, Dresses and Coats.

PATTERNS FOR SALE.

Address at Late "Guide Office,"

Dundalk, April, 1878.

Seeds, Seeds!

IMPORTED

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Garden SEEDS!

From Growers of known Reputation.

SEE CATALOGUE.

Clover, Timothy and other Grass Seeds,

At Lowest Market Prices.

H. PARKER,

DRUGGIST AND SEEDSMAN

DURHAM. y8

Valuable Farm for Sale

IN THE

Township of Bentinck.

BEING Lot Number Thirty-two in the Tenth Concession, about 40 acres cleared. Title good.

For particulars apply to
JOHN McDONALD,
Lot 31, 10th Concession.

Or to J. H. HUNTER, Durham.
April 2, 1878. 6tf

EDGE MILLS,

DURHAM.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Customers, and the public generally, that he has decided to keep possession of his Mills for another three years, and he would solicit a continuation of their patronage.

Carding and Fulling promptly attended to.

Z. CLARK.

Durham, Feb. 28, 1878. y-one

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