the year of 741 members. All the
f the church are in advance of last
notwithstanding the hard times.
eipts from all sources for the super-
d fund last year was $30,920—this
hows a very gratifying advance.
issionary income is also nearly
n advance of the past year. In
n every branch of the work progress
n.
next Conference will be held in the
Port Hope, on the second Wed-
of June, 1879.

From Manitoba.

——, of Dundalk, has kindly
ed us to publish the following in-
g letter from Mr. Jas. Colgan, who
emigrated to the Prairie Province,
w sends his impressions of the
and the result of his observations
s arrival there:—

Emerson, Manitoba, June 1st.

FRIEND,—Your esteemed epistle
come to hand. I am very glad
from you, and regret I was not
to open correspondence. I would
itten sooner had I known about
ntry. Your good wishes and kind
ons are thoroughly understood and
preciated by me, and I assure you
ndship is a mutual one; and now
ave started scribbling I will try
justice to the undertaking, and
a plain, reliable information as far
ble. On the whole I am exceed-
ell pleased with the country and
pects. I believe the North-West
superior advantages to any other
the Dominion for the poor man,
f he is willing to push and perse-
Certainly we have many drawbacks
inter, but not more than we ex-
any new country—they can all be
e in a short time. The land here
lent: I don't think there can be
the world. There is about three
that I would call black muck on
ace, rising of a blue clay. I saw a
ground that has been under culti-
very year for over sixty years, by
breeds and Indians, and the last
forty bushels wheat to the acre,
manure. With regard to wood it
nly very scarce. None to be had
the river banks and—*woodland*—
n travel twenty, thirty, and for
know, a hundred miles, and not
much wood as would kindle your
; although, I am told, there is
ough up the Rosseau River to
part for a hundred years. It can
for a dollar per acre. My place is
mile and a half of the River, and
distance from the proposed rail-
tion. No one buys wood here yet
knowledge; they float it down the
I have not heard of any scarcity
, excepting in a very dry season. As
can be had by digging twelve to
feet, and sometimes less. The
of the well water appears to me to
the same as in Ontario. The
er very muddy, but when it
it is as healthy as any for me.
improvements cost very high—
reaking is $3.50 to $4 per acre,
and fencing comes very expensive.
know a party here who paid fif-
hundred dollars for an improved farm
river. My place has a little im-
ents on—not much. It's no trouble
to this country, once you get a
e land is so easily worked. You
ough for a week and not strike
stone. Stock mixing will be very
e here. Cattle are as fat here this
I ever saw them in the fall. I
milch cows do splendid. Oxen
dear here this spring on account
eat immigration. They sell from
ired and fifty to two hundred dol-
canadian horses don't generally do
ll unless they get great care.
ying pays first-class if a man has
to carry a pretty good stock.
ing is cash. The great trouble is
ing. In most cases you would
uild, and lumber is so high it
s a small fortune to erect a store
mensions at all. The commonest
worth twenty-eight dollars per
have two general stores in Em-
and they have both more than
ds. They are as independant as
es. Freight is $2.50 per hundred
goods. I cannot give you any
information regarding the rail-
pects. The grading is done on
ima Branch from Winnipeg to
Mary, here, where it joins the
line. Some say it will be complet-
this winter, and others say not.
they had some wrangling in Par-
concerning it. The main line
nipeg to Thunder Bay is fast ap-
completion. When this Pem-
ch is completed there will be
ndid business openings. There
only be a good village where the
s the Rossean River. The lots
e surveyed, and it is surrounded
agricultural country, and no op-
any point nearer than twelve
think very many that come here
in going so far back out of civi-
then they can do just as well in
nd better. I would prefer set-
kota or Minnesota if I could not
elf in this Province. Enclosed
a sample of spring wheat grown
forty bushels to the acre. I
you a specimen of our im-
thought they would show to
They are stunners! Some
me the large kind weigh an
ounce. I have not been long
the country to meet those claps,
frightful voyage coming: it
only all the way. Sometimes I
pipes of ever seeing Manitoba.
er boats are a miserable mo-
treat passengers like so many
most charge you for looking at
so very fortunate in getting a
good pay.

Yours, as ever,
JAS. COLGAN.

ve fire occurred in Montreal
st, by which damage to the
$3,000 was done.

The Grain Question.

At a large gathering of the electors of Norfolk, Mr. Charlton, M. P., addressed the meeting. Speaking of the importation of grain he said:—

Of oats we imported during the last four years and a half 3,347,612 bushels, for which we paid $1,144,306, while we exported 12,567,794 bushels, for which we received $5,508,726. We thus exported 9,220,182 bushels more than we imported, and received $4,364,420 more than we paid. We had an annual surplus of 2,048,911 bushels and an annual profit of $969,871. In other words, the average cost per bushel of our imports was thirty-four cents, and the average price received for our exports forty-three and three-quarters cents, being a gain in freights and commissions of 9¾ cents per bushel. Much of the American oats brought into Canada was converted into oatmeal for exportation, and a lucrative trade was done in that respect. During the last six months of 1877 we exported no less than $254,012 worth of oatmeal, and wherever an oatmeal mill was established it tended to raise the price of oats. Of peas, during the last four years and a half we exported 11,293,764 bushels, for which we received $9,698,193, or 86 cts. a bushel; we imported none. What would be the use of a duty on that article? With regard to barley, the impression prevailed that the American duty of 15 per cent. upon it affected the price. Suppose it did; the Canadian Government did not impose the duty and could not remove it. Even as matters stood, we exported 48 bushels for every one we imported, and received 76 times as much for the barley we sold as we paid for the barley we brought. (Cheers.) During the last four years and a half we only imported 767,153 bushels, while our exports amounted to 37,251,323 bushels; for the former we paid $373,876, while we received for the latter $28,732,253; the average price of our imports being 48¾ cents per bushel, and our exports 77 cents. Last year our imports of the same article amounted to 369,801 bushels, at an average price of 40½ cents, while our exports amounted to 6,587,180, at an average price of 71 cents. Some of the imported barley we very likely mixed with our white barley, and resold it to the Yankees for 3½ cents a bushel more than we paid them for it, besides leaving them to pay their own duty upon it. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The American duty on barley had nothing to do with the price of it. We had sold barley to the Americans both during the twelve years of the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty, when it was admitted free, and during the eleven years since its abrogation, when there was a duty of 15 cents a bushel on it. If the price was 15 cents a bushel higher since the abrogation than it was before, that would be pretty satisfactory proof that the duty caused the increase; but the fact was that during the existence of the treaty the average price at which we sold barley to the Americans was 75½ cents per bushel, while during the eleven years since its abrogation the average price was 78 8-10 cents per bushel, or an increase of only 3 3-10 cents per bushel. Would any sane man say we were the sufferers by the imposition of the American duty on barley? The price was not fixed by them, but by the collective markets of the world; whatever nation was the purchaser paid the duty they themselves imposed; and the Americans, in taxing grain they required to import, were only taking so much money out of the pockets of their own consumers. With regard to corn, no doubt if it were shown to a man who had corn to sell that a duty would increase its price, he would be favourable to a duty; but if it were shown to him that he would lose ten times the increase in price he obtained, he would hesitate. The county of Norfolk would have to pay more than $130,000 a year to make up its portion of the losses the county would sustain by the adoption of a protective policy. What would be their gain? He did not believe the farmers of Norfolk ever sold as much as 100,000 bushels of corn. But, assuming that they did, and assuming that the duty on corn would be—not three cents, as it was under the "national policy" of 1870, not five cents, as it probably would be, but—ten cents a bushel; assuming also that that would give them ten cents a bushel more for their corn than they receive now, they would then have an additional $10,000 a year to divide among the 30,000 odd farmers of that county, as their reward for acting in defiance of all sound principles of political economy, and in opposition to the principles of common honesty. That would be equivalent to $3 a year apiece. In other words, they would receive $10,000 and contribute $130,000; they would pay $13 for every dollar they got. It was difficult to see what advantage they would have in those circumstances. Now, what was the effect of this corn trade on the country? During the past four years and a half we imported 33,948,425 bushels of corn, and exported 20,259,466, retaining 13,188,969 bushels for home consumption. We bought our imports for $18,223,418, or 53¾ cents per bushel, and sold our exports for $13,225,514, or 65 cents per bushel, making a profit of 12¼ cents on every bushel exported; Canada's profit in the shape of freights and commissions was $2,500,000. That did not hurt the country. For the quantity we retained for home consumption we paid $4,997,904, or only 36¼ cents a bushel. To compensate for this, however, we sold oats, peas, rye, and barley, for which we received a higher price and made a profit. If we exchange one bushel of corn at 53¾ cents for 56 lbs of oats (its eqivalent for feeding purposes) at 71 cents, we should gain 17¼ cents; if for 56 lbs of peas at 86 cents, we should gain 26¼ cents; or if for 56 lbs of barley at 80¾ cents, we should gain 36¼ cents. The gain to Canada in the past four and a half years by selling coarse grains at a high price and buying corn at a low price was $2,900,000, in addition to profits on the corn bought and sold, amounting to $2,532,000. Everybody in Canada wanted cheap corn, except the inhabitants of the corn belt along Lake Erie, and the latter might better raise anything than corn. (Hear, hear.) They could not increase the production more than one million bushels; and if a duty were put upon corn it would only be taxing the four million bushels which were imported yearly from the Americans in order that the farmers who raised the one million might get a quarter of that tax. No Government in Canada would venture to risk their reputation for common sense by introducing a protective policy; but if they did, it could not command ten votes out of the 206. The entire policy of taxing grain was absurd. We had expended millions of dollars on great public works designed to facilitate the trade of carrying American produce through our channels, and now, when the Welland Canal and similar works were approaching completion, these gentlemen proposed to introduce a system which would stop all communication and render these great works useless, and the money spent upon them wasted.

North Huron.

A large Convention of the Reformers of North Huron was held in the Town Hall, on Friday afternoon, 14th inst. to nominate a candidate for the Local Legislature. Over 100 delegates were present—Mr. John McCrea, President of the Reform Association, in the chair; and Mr. D. McGillicudy, of the *Post* Secretary. A large number of nominations were made, but all retired in favor of the present representative, Mr. Thomas Gibson, who was made the unanimous nominee by a standing vote. Addresses were made upon political question of the day by Messrs. Gibson, M.P.P., Leckie, McMillan, Strachan, Solan, Kerr, McLean, McGillicudy, Mitchell, McDonald, Bell, McCrea, McCall, Rogers, George Gibson, Dr. Slean, candidate for the House of Commons, G. R. Pattullo, Toronto, and D. D. Hay, M. P. P., North Perth. The following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Moved by D. McGillicudy, seconded by Thos. Strachan,

That this convention heartily approves of the course pursued by the Dominion and Ontario Governments under the respective leaderships of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and Hon. Oliver Mowat since their accession to power, and we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to endeavor by all legitimate means to ensure the return of the supporters of both Governments at the coming elections.

The Pembina Branch.

"The Ottawa *Citizen* of last evening says:—

'We have received particulars with reference to the letting of the Pembina Branch contract, and if what our informant states is true, it is evident that an injustice has been done in order that Messrs. Harty & Upper, of Kingston, may be benefitted. The Charlebois business is still fresh in the public mind, and now that so great an effort is to be put forth against Sir John Macdonald in Kingston, it is reasonable, of course, that Messrs. Harty & Upper should be considered, but to do this no advantage should be taken of the gentleman whose tender was lowest, or who was induced by false representations to partially agree to withdraw from his contract.'

"We have caused inquiry to be made into this matter, and from what we can learn have come to the conclusion that the *Citizen's* statement does not represent the facts in their proper light. The contract, we are informed, was obtained by a Mr. Kavanagh, of Ottawa, who was backed up by certain persons from New York, who failed to "come to time" when required. At the request of Mr. Kavanagh the contract was taken off his hands by Mr. Murphy, of Ottawa, who we understand, is a Reformer, and Mr. Upper, who is one of the staunchest Conservatives in this city, or in the Province. Mr. Harty's connection with the contract is simply as a surety of Mr. Upper. As far as we can learn, politics have nothing to do in the case—at any rate the Kingston contest has not. In justice to the parties concerned we make this statement, which we have reason to believe is accurate."—*Kingston News.*

CANADIAN ITEMS.

There are 100 Paris Communists residing in Montreal.

Great meetings continue to be held in the Guelph temperance tent.

A new Presbyterian church, to cost $22,000, is to be erected in Winnipeg this summer.

Wm. Vaughan, the Little River murderer, was hanged at St. John, N. B., on Saturday, after making a full confession.

John Shannon was tried at Cobourg for shooting Bertha Wynn, a pupil of his, and sentenced to a term of ten years in the penitentiary.

Some stone-throwing occurred at Montreal last Monday night on the occasion of the concert given in honour of the Hamilton Orange band. One man was reported seriously injured.

During a drunken brawl at Hagersville last Monday night, one Herd stabbed a farmer named Calver in the abdomen, causing almost instantaneous death. Herd succeeded in making his escape.

At a meeting of the Kincardine Reform Association, held the other evening, steps were taken with a view of having the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Premier of the Dominion, visit Kincardine some time about the middle of July, and address a public meeting.

On Thursday last Mr. John Green, of Guelph was returning to that Town from the Fergus Fair, when his horse took fright, and his buggy coming into collision with another buggy, on the road about two miles from Guelph, he was thrown out, falling head first on the gravel, and sustained such injuries that he died next morning. The deceased, who was over sixty years of age, lived in Garafraxa at one time, and leaves a wife and ten children.

DUFFERIN COUNTY LODGE, U. T. O. —At the meeting of the above Lodge, held in the Hall of 'Wreath of Promise' Lodge, No. 224, Shelburne, on Monday, June 3rd., 1878, the following were elected as officers of above County Lodge for the ensuing year:—Co. President, Bro. John S. Spence; Co. Vice-President Sis. Jennie Ford; Co. Secretary, Bro. Robert Murray; Co. Treasure, Sis. Spence; Financier, Bro. Johnston; Co. Senior Councillor, Sis. Lena Myers; Junior, Bella Bell; Chaplain, Bro. James Golden; Marshall, Bro. Silas Myers; Dep. Marshall, Sis. West; Recorder, Sis Sawyers; Guard Bro. Torrance; Sentinel, Bro. Stoddard; Past President, Bro Newton Myers. It was decided to hold the annual County Pic-nic in Shelburne on July 1st., 1878.—*Free Press.*

An Important Industry.

THE AGRICULTURAL WORKS OF MESSRS. HAGGERT AND COCHRANE.

On Friday last Messrs. Haggert and Cochrane, of St. Thomas, shipped to different points east and west, 47 of their excellent Meadow Lark mowing machines and five reapers.

The firm purpose manufacturing 200 mowers during the season, of which number about 140 are now completed, and the remainder will be turned out at the rate of eleven a day, so that it is probable the full quantity will be manufactured within the present week.

Since the business came under the new management in April last, Mr. Cochrane has labored assiduously to work up a trade with the surrounding country, and the success which has attended his efforts is shown in the large orders which the firm are constantly receiving. The foundry has been supplied with new machinery throughout, of an improved and more labor-saving design, so that the firm are enabled to do the greatest amount of work in the shortest possible time. The number of hands now employed in the manufacture of these machines is 52 and so rapid are the several parts made that four men are kept constantly at work in putting the machines together.

With commendable energy the firm have decided to commence the manufacture of various designs of cooking and other stoves on an extensive scale, and ten patterns have already been placed in the hands of the moulders, of whom they employ several. Work will be inaugurated in the moulding shops to-day.

One of the advantages claimed for the Meadow Lark mower by the manufacturers, in fact the principal advantage, is that the frame is one solid casting so that in the event of its getting tangled in rough ground there is no fear of any its parts becoming clogged or out of gear. The steel used is of an exceedingly tough quality, and not at all inclined to be brittle, as is the case in the article used in the manufacture of most machines. The firm claim that for simplicity, strength, durability, lightness of draught, proper adjustment of parts, excellence of materials and and first-class workmanship, the implements which they turn out will be found to be the best in the market, as their staff of workmen are the most skilful that can be procured, and the machinery for manufacturing the most perfect.

Mr. Adam Cochrane, who is the resident partner here is a practical machinist, and is thoroughly conversant with the several branches of the business. This, coupled with his straightforward and affable manner, has tended not a little to the success which the firm has met with since their advent in St. Thomas, and we trust that it may prove a precursor of what is to follow. —*St. Thomas Times.*

Temperance Convention.

The North Grey Temperance Board have made arrangements for holding a County Temperance Convention on Dominion Day at Flesherton, for considering and discussing the various phases of the Dunkin Act, Crooks' Act, and Scott Permissive Act, recently passed by the Dominion Government, and for the transaction of other important business connected with the temperance question in this County. Temperance Societies of all kinds, Evangelical congregations of all denominations, Young Mens' Christian Associations, Sunday Schools, Day Schools, Lodges of Grangers, or other organizations, who promulgate the principals of total abstinence and prohibition, are urgently requested to send one or more delegates, and any person not so appointed, but is known to be a temperance man or woman, is equally and just as earnestly requested to attend in their individual capacity. It is expected that the Rev. Thomas Gales, agent of the Dominion Alliance for the total suppression of the liquo traffic, and other prominent temperance representatives, will be present.

The T. G. & B. R. Co. have kindly agreed to carry persons to and from the Convention at one full fare. The morning session will commence at 9:30 a. m., and close at 12:30. Afternoon session at 2 p. m., and close at 4, when an open air Mass Temperance Meeting will be held, and close in time for the evening trains. We trust that the temperance people of the county will exert themselves to make this Convention the most successful in numbers, the most convincing in earnestness, of any gathering of the kind ever held in this part of the country.

The friends in Flesherton have undertaken to make all necessary local preparation, and, judging by past experience we can safely say nothing will be left undone on their part to make every one comfortable and the Convention a grand success.

GEO. MEIR,
Sec. N. G. T. Board

Owen Sound, June 10th, 1878. c-18

—:o:—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Queen Mercedes, of Spain, is dying.

France is said to have paid Sweden $60,000 for the island of St. Bartholomew.

Anti-Jewish riots have occurred at Kalisch, a town of Poland. Many Jews were killed, and several houses, synagogues, and shops burned.

All the measures to be introduced against the Socialists in Germany are undergoing examination by the Ministers of Justice and the Interior.

The Englishman Bishop, charged at Metz with attempting to obtain plans of German fortresses, has been sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment.

The U. S. House of Representatives on Thursday passed the Sundry Appropriation Bill, which includes the amount for the payment of the Fishery Award.

President MacMahon has dedided to pardon eight hundred Communists on the occasion of the national festival on the 30th inst. in honour of the Exhibition.

Advices from Cape Town report an engagement with the Caffres on the 29th ult., in which one Chief was killed and another—the celebrated Sandilli—wounded.

The Prince of Hanover has agreed to renounce the royal title, and in consideration thereof the Prussian Government will restore to him the sequestrated property of the late King.

Nearly all the striking weavers at Bury, Lancashire, Eng., have resumed work, and the Blackburn spinning mills are, with a few exceptions, running with full complements of hands.

BIRTHS.

ELVIDGE—In Glenelg, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. George Elvidge of a daughter.

CUNNINGHAM—In Mount Forest, on the 20th inst., the wife of Rev. S. Cunningham, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

DINSMORE—GRIFFITH—On the 19th inst. at the M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. Geo. Clark, Mr. Thomas Dinsmore, of Collingwood Tp., to Miss Isabella Jane Griffith, of Euphrasia.

SLEEP AS A MEDICINE.—A physician says that the cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is often harder to obtain. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the better will be the more healthy and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness and uneasiness. It will restore vigor to an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weak body. It will cure a headache. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous and other maladies that sleep will cure. The cure of sleeplessness requires a clean, good bed, sufficient exercise to promote weariness, pleasant occupation, good air, and not too warm a room, a clear conscience, an avoidance of stimulants and narcotics. For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as will secure sleep.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

DURHAM MARKETS.

DURHAM, June 27, 1878

Flour, per 100, lbs, at mill	$2 50	to	2 50
Flour No. 2, " "	2 25	to	2 25
Corn Meal " "	1 60	to	1 75
Shorts, " "	0 80	to	0 90
Bran, " "	0 50	to	0 60
Fall Wheat per bush	0 95	to	1 00
Spring Wheat, R. Chaff	0 70	to	0 75
Glasgow "	0 75	to	0 80
Oats "	0 27	to	0 28
Barley "	0 40	to	0 45
Peas "	0 50	to	0 55
Hay per ton	10 50	to	11 50
Potatoes per bags	0 75	to	0 75
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 10	to	0 11
Eggs per doz	0 09	to	0 10
Wood, dry, per cord	1 50	to	1 50
Wool	0 18	to	0 20

DUNDALK MARKETS.

Dundalk, June 25, 1878.

Spring Wheat, per bush	$0 80	to	0 85
Fall " "	$0 90	to	0 95
Oats, "	0 25	to	0 28
Peas, "	0 50	to	0 50
Barley, "	0 30	to	0 40
Butter, per lb	0 10	to	0 12
Eggs, per doz	0 09	to	0 10
Potatoes, per bush	0 40	to	0 60
Wool per lb	0 15	to	0 20

MOUNT FOREST MARKETS.

Confederate Office, June 25, 1878.

Flour per barrel	$4 00	to	4 00
Oatmeal per barrel	4 50	to	5 00
Fall Wheat	1 08	to	1 10
Treadwell Wheat	0 80	to	0 85
Spring Wheat	0 70	to	0 78
Barley	0 35	to	0 40
Oats	0 28	to	0 30
Peas	0 50	to	0 55
Potatoes per bag	0 80	to	1 00
Butter	0 10	to	0 11
Eggs	0 09	to	0 09
Wool per lb	0 15	to	0 18
Sheep skins	0 20	to	0 50
Lamb Skins	0 60	to	1 00
Hides per cwt	4 00	to	4 50
Hay	08 00	to	10 00

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 27, 1878.

Fall Wheat, per bush	$0 98	to	$1 00
Spring Wheat "	0 90	to	0 96
Barley, "	45	to	51
Oats, "	32	to	33
Peas, "	61	to	62
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	0 00	to	0 00
Butter, rolls, per lb	12	to	15
" tub dairy,	06	to	12
Eggs, per doz	10	to	11
Potatoes, per bag	65	to	75
Turnips, per bush	20	to	25
Hay, per ton	14 00	to	17 50

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.

THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a Note of Hand made by the undersigned in favor of Robt. McCracken, or bearer, drawn on or about the 1st of June, inst., due six months after date, for the sum of fifty-two dollars and fifty cents, as no value has been received for the same.

C. McARTHUR,
THOS. WOOD.

Priceville, 25th June, 1878. c-20

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 50 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

THE NEW IMPROVED

Royce Reaper.

BE SURE YOU SEE IT BEFORE YOU BUY!

Emphatically the best and most beautiful Reaping Machine in the world.

The extraordinary large sale of this machine last year, the popularity which it attained in this country and Europe, and the thousands of testimonials received, are sufficient evidence of its great superiority—and it stands to-day at the head of the list of REAPERS in the United States and Canada. Manufactured by

A. COCHRANE,
b-18 Durham.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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.

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.

1878. SPRING. 1878.

Wool Carding attended to at

Shortest Notice.

N., G. & J. McKECHNIE.

DURHAM. y1

Harvest Tools,
Harvest Tools,
Harvest Tools.

The Largest, Best and Cheapest lot of Hay, Straw and Barley Forks, Scythes, Snathes, Scythe Stones, &c., &c., ever brought into Durham, at

MOWAT'S
Hardware Store,
Lower Town, Durham.

J. H. HUNTER

Is Receiving this week

A Car Load, 200 Kegs,
CUT NAILS, all sizes,

Machine picked and free from headless nails, which he is selling at very low prices.

Now on hand a full Assortment of

GRASS SCYTHES, RAKES, SNATHS,
GRAIN SCYTHES, FORKS, HOES,
BRUSH SCYTHES, SPADES and SHOVELS.

Barn Door Hinges, all kinds, only 5 cents per lb.

Mixed Paints, Ready for use, in small tins, all colours.

White Lead, in small tins. White Lead, best quality, in 25 lb kegs.

J. H. HUNTER.

DURHAM, June 12th 1878.

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 35 cts., which for quality and price cannot be beat.

We respectfully invite the public to call and judge for themselves.

HASTIE & GRANT.

May, 9th, 1878,

Farmer's Hotel, Priceville.

FROM a long acquaintance with the wants of the travelling public, the subscriber feels convinced he can cater to the satisfaction of the travelling community. The care of Teams a speciality.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON.

Priceville, June, 1878. 12

To Rent!

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

Possession immediately. For terms apply to

J. H. HUNTER.

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. *cm3

Any Person Wanting Money

Should borrow from the

English & Scotish

INVESTMENT COMPANY, (Limited.)

Capital £500,000, Stirling.

Loans made at 8 per cent and upwards according to privileges granted.

No fines. Expenses Lower than any other Company.

For further information apply to

JOSEPH F. MOWAT,
Agent, Durham,
Or to NORMAN McINTYRE.
y18 Valuator, Durham.

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 fm-14

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. 13

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Geo. Rutherford,

Real Estate, Loan,
INSURANCE, AND

General Agent,

Commissioner 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

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.

Main Street, Dundalk, next G. Rutherford's General Agency.

Dundalk, April, 18 '8.

JOHN ROBERTSON,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

DURHAM ST., DURHAM.

Residence—Opposite the Canada Presbyterian Church.

Cutting done to Order.

Spring and Summer Fashions regularly received.

Durham, Feb. 14, 1878. y1

Seeds, Seeds!

IMPORTED

FIELD

—AND—

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

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