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The Grey Review.

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LOCAL AND FOREIGN NEWS, MARKET REPORTS, AND EDITORIALS.

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CASH FOR HIDES. J. C. JOFF, Rockville, Bentinck, March 1st, 1878.

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 Oak. Plans, specifications and Bills of Lumber made out on short notice. A full stock of Cables, Ropes, Shovels and Frimings always on hand.



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CASH FOR HIDES. J. C. JOFF, Rockville, Bentinck, March 1st, 1878.

POETRY. VICES OF NATURE. BY FLOREN WILSON. I wandered among the hills one day, When Nature was smiling her sweetest; Her beauties and charms before me lay, And time passed on through the forest. A bird skipped through the branches overhead, And trilled the words—"go to bed, go to bed."

The Turk who has money marries young, and an excuse for polygamy might be found in the fact that his first marriage is always an "affaire de convenance." His father bestows a bride for him from among the daughters of his best friend, and he does not see the young lady until she lifts her veil in the bridal chamber after the wedding. The preliminaries are conducted by the mothers on both sides; and doubtless a son will now and then plead hard to be allowed just one peep at his intended, but a prudent matron will turn a deaf ear to such entreaties. The damsel is more fortunate, for she can see her bridegroom elude through the grates of her residence, or, closer still, under cover of her veil in the bazaar. It might be supposed that, as feminine nature is the same in all latitudes, a girl who knew herself to be pretty might devise ingenious stratagems for letting her betrothed get a sight of her—for instance, wear a very thin veil, or contrive that, at the hour when the young couple called on her father, one or two of the wooden bars of her chamber should be removed, so that she might be seen from the street. But Turkish girls are unaffectedly modest. Those of the lower class who are engaged as servants in the houses of Frank residents are much preferred to Greeks or Armenians for their excellent behaviour, cleanliness, and regard for truth. Looking upon marriage as their natural destiny, they are careful of their reputations; and when married make first-rate house-wives.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Island of Cyprus. In view of the importance attached to the new acquisition of Great Britain in the Mediterranean, we give a sketch of the Island of Cyprus from Murray's Handbook for Travellers, which will be read with interest.—Cyprus is the most eastern island of the Mediterranean, and lies off the coast of Syria. It is 145 miles in length, extreme breadth 55 miles, and its minimum breadth 27 miles, having an area of 4,600 square miles—about the size of Jamaica, or nearly a third less than Yorkshire, and has now a population of 200,000. It has hitherto been little visited by travellers, owing to the crookedness of its coast, and the fact that there is no regular steam communication with it.

Life in the Rocky Mountains. Oh, that I could paint with pen or brush! From my bed I look on Mirror Lake, and with the very earliest dawn, when objects were scarce discernible, it lies there absolutely still, a purplish lead, then suddenly into its mirror flashed inverted peaks, at first a bright orange, then changing into red, making the dawn darker all round. This is a new sight, each morning new. Then the peaks fade, and when morning is no longer "spread upon the mountains," the pines are mirrored in my lake almost as solid objects, and the glory steals downwards, and a red flush warms the clear atmosphere of the park, and the hoar frost sparkles on the crested blunays step forth daintily on the jeweled grass. The majesty and beauty grow on me daily. As I crossed from my cabin just now, and the long mountain shadows lay on the grass and fern and colour gained new meanings; I was almost false to Hawaii; I couldn't go on writing for the glory of the sunset, but went out and sat on a rock to see the deepening blue in the dark canyons, and the peaks becoming rose-colour one by one, then falling into sudden glances, the awe-inspiring heights of Long's peak fading last. Then came the glories of the afterglow, when the orange and lemon of the east faded into grey, and then gradually the grey for some distance above the horizon brightened into a cold blue, and above the blue into a broad band of rich, warm red, with an upper band of rose-colour above it hung a cold moon. This is the "daily miracle" of evening, as the blazing peaks in the darkness of Mirror Lake are the miracle of morning. Perhaps this scenery is not lovable, but, as if it were a strong, stormy character, it has an intense fascination. The routine of my day is breakfast at seven, then I go back and "do" my cabin and draw water from the lake, read a little, and a little, return to the big cabin and sweep it alternately with Mrs. Wyde, after which she reads aloud till dinner, at twelve. Then I ride with Mr. Wyde, or by myself, or with "Mountain Jim," or go after cattle, till supper at six. After that we all sit in the living room, and I settle down to write to you, and mend my clothes, which are dropping to pieces. The strange hunters and prospectors lie on the floor smoking, and rifles are cleaned, bullets cast, fishing-flies made, fishing-tackle repaired, boots are water-proofed, part-songs are sung, and about half-past eight I cross the crisp grass to my cabin, always expecting to find something in it. We all wash our own clothes, and, as my stock is so small, some part of the day must be spent at the wash-tub. Politeness and propriety always prevail in our mixed company, and though various grades of society are represented, still democratic equality prevails, not its counterfeit, and there is neither formalness on one side, nor condescension on the other.—Miss Bird's letters from the Rocky Mountains.

Battleford. A correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press, writing on June 9th from Battleford, says:—Battleford is a central place, being near Fort Pitt and Edmonton on one side and Carleton and Edmonton on the other, and having a prospect soon of communication with Fort Walsh and McLeod. It is convenient for traders from the plains, who are beginning to come here for supplies in exchange for furs. Here, as in places all through Canada, are spots of not very rich land, but one cannot expect to find hundreds of miles of land where no labour is required. Men with energy would soon make money here. If determined to work they will find not so many drawbacks. The climate is most enjoyable and invigorating; the land easily cultivated, as no stumping requires to be done, and there is but little stony ground to be found. Horses can feed out all winter, and in spring are fatter than those that have been kept in the stables. Although we are always led to believe that the climate is severe, yet from the dryness of the atmosphere, people can work out of doors all day during the winter with much thinner clothing than in Lower Canada. You seldom see overcoats worn, and never see mufflers; and where in Lower Canada one would be for ever exclaiming, in February and March, What disagreeable weather! Here the cry is, Is it not glorious weather? It is useless to expect all the luxuries here you have in an old country, but it would only be very discontented people, and those determined to look on the dark side, who would be unhappy in a place like Battleford. The reports that have gone abroad of trouble from our Indians have been chiefly caused by plotting individuals who have no other means of bringing themselves into notice. The Indians know full well who are their friends, and having always been considerably and fairly dealt with by white people, and knowing the great benefit white settlers are to them, they will hardly be so foolish as to listen to the promptings of wicked men, who are far from having their welfare at heart. While the Indians are settling on their reserves it is time for the missionary work. Energetic, noble-minded men, who have the conversion and improvement of the Indian race at heart, ought to know that now is the time to teach the Indian the way to Heaven. It is only when they are settled alone with their teachers that the power of the Gospel is unmistakably seen, and the fruits of the missionaries' efforts are fully appreciated. The English Church has done a noble work in this country. The Wesleyans have also done well.

DR. ARNOLD AT RUGBY.—In 1827 a new and more extended sphere of usefulness was opened. The head mastership of Rugby was vacant by the resignation of Dr. Woolf, and Arnold, after some hesitation, resolved to offer himself as a candidate for it. He was so late in forming this resolution that some of his friends considered that he had lost all hope of election, as other candidates had already been canvassed for. His testimonials were few but weighty, and what perhaps contributed to turn the scale in his favour, was an expression used by his friend Dr. Hawkins in a letter, in which he declared his belief that if Mr. Arnold were elected to the head mastership of Rugby, he would change the face of education in all the public schools of England. This prediction he verified. Of his management of the school we have not space to say much, but it has left a mark in this country which will never be effaced. Owing to the lax administration of his predecessor, he found that a radical reform was necessary, and he set about it judiciously and firmly, undeterred by opposition and unshaken by it. At first the constant innovations made started and alarmed those with whom he had to deal. But they were won round by his gentleness and Christian forbearance, and also by seeing that however prone he was to change, he would always be kept within bounds by certain fixed principles, from which he never swerved. His manifest singleness of purpose, too, gradually became known and appreciated. Among the boys he was generally very popular, and over the better class of them acquired an influence which lasted during the whole of their lives, and was rendered stronger from the fact that they regarded him as not only their master but their friend. His life at this period involved such constant activity, that we are lost in astonishment at the energy of one who could carry on so many occupations at school. For besides the daily routine of school duties, and the composition of one sermon every week for afternoon service at the school chapel, he was employed in compiling a history of Rome, and bringing out an edition of Thucydides, besides writing occasional pamphlets on political subjects. But with all this he was no book-worm, but took regular exercise, and mixed freely in the sports and amusements of his children. His home, during the holidays, was Westmoreland, where he built a residence near Ambleside, called Exhove, which is still in the possession of the family, and where he divided his time between long mountain rambles and working at his history of Rome.—Finside.

Tragedy at Rockford. JARVIS, Ont., July 24.—A horrible double tragedy occurred early this morning near the village of Rockford, about five miles west from here, in the county of Norfolk. George Smith, a farmer, and James Smith, his eldest son, a man about twenty-one years of age, went from the house between two and three o'clock this morning to attend to their farm duties. They had been absent but a short time when the young man returned to the house and called on the rest of the family to get up. He then went to the bedroom occupied by his two sisters, and attacked one with a wooden pump handle, which he brought in with him, cutting frightful gashes on her head and hurting her arms badly, which she put up to shield herself with. He then struck the other sister a few blows and she fell or threw herself on the floor near the door exclaiming that he had "killed her!" Probably thinking he had done so, he turned his attention to a young brother who fled to the kitchen, and picking up a brass kettle, threw it at James, and getting possession of a pistol, held the murderer at bay, telling him he would shoot him if he came near him; James then left the house, and for sometime it was supposed he had fled, but he has since been found in the barn hanging by the neck, dead. The old man was found behind the barn dead, with his skull smashed in. The inference is that he had been killed by his son before the attack was made on the rest of the family. His body had been dragged some distance towards a straw stack, the murderer probably contemplating hiding the body or burning it in the straw stack, but abandoned the intention. The girl first attacked is dangerously hurt, her injuries having caused her to vomit blood. There had been a quarrel about sums of money which James had stolen from the old man on different occasions, and he had stolen money to go to the Oldfellows' excursion to Hamilton, which comes off to-day, and his father had discovered this. The pump handle had been seen off, leaving a square end on purpose to accomplish his murderous intentions.

How THE PHOTOGRAPH CAME TO BE INVENTED.—An English patent of last year, taken out by Mr. Edson, clearly shows that his mind was being prepared for the conception of the photograph. In that patent he describes a means of recording ordinary telegraphic signals by a chisel-shaped stylus making a sheet of paper enveloping a cylinder or plate, along the line of a groove cut in the surface of the latter. These indented marks were to be capable of re-transmitting the message automatically over another wire if required. Here then was the soil prepared, and the vibrating disc of the telephone was the seed needed to germinate the photograph. That seed was dropped into its life by accident. "How did you discover the principle?" asked a newspaper reporter of Mr. Edson. "By the merest accident," replied the professor. "I was singing to the mouthpiece of a telephone, when the vibrations of the voice sent the fine steel point into my finger. That set me to thinking. If I could record the actions of the point and send the point over the same surface afterwards, I saw no reason why the thing would not talk. I tried the experiment first on a strip of telegraph paper, and found that the point made an alphabet. I shouted the words 'Halloo! halloo!' in the mouthpiece, ran the paper back over the steel point, and heard a faint 'Halloo! halloo!' in return. I determined to make a machine that would work accurately, and gave my assistants instructions, telling them what I had discovered. They laughed at me. That's the whole story. The machine came through the pricking of a finger.—Case's Magazine.

According to the Pall Mall Gazette, leprosy has now disappeared from England. So general was the disease in the kingdom two or three centuries ago that there were about 100 leper hospitals in England and Scotland.

Proposals are on foot in Italy for erecting 2,000 miles of railway at a cost of about £38,500,000.