

The Fall of Empires.

Of all the Empires whose rise and fall have been recorded in history there is not so many that have owed their ruin or decay to the last of unmeasured territorial acquisition. The wisest of the Roman Emperors was also the one who ever recalled the boundaries of his dominions from beyond the Danube. Every one can discern and denounce the private folly of the frugal who covets more and more land, when he has neither capital nor skill to turn to account what he has already got; though he does not commonly proceed by covenants taken in the dark lest his landlord should come to know what sort of deed he is signing. But it requires a steady eye and a firm resolution to maintain the good tradition of all our bygone statesmen at a juncture when all tradition is discarded for new-fangled, or, as Mr. Roebuck calls them, "original" devices, and the mind of flimsy utterance through the voice of authority. Britain, which has grown so great by easily becoming little; through the effeminate selfishness of luxurious living; through neglecting realities at home to amuse herself everywhere else in staking phantoms; through putting again on her resources a strain like that of the great French war, which brought her people to misery, and her throne to peril; through that denial of equal rights to others, which taught us so severe a lesson at the epoch of the Armistice. But she will never lose by the modesty in thought and language, which most of all becomes the greatest of mankind; never by forwardness to allow, and to assert, the equal rights of all states and nations; never by refusing to be made the tool of foreign cunning, for ends alien to her principles and feelings; never by keeping her engagements in due relation to her means, or by hindering those means for the day of need, and for the noble duty of defending, as occasion offers, the cause of public right, and of rational freedom, over the boundless expanse of Christendom.—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in the Nineteenth Century.

A Mischievous Custom.

Of all the absurd practices of the present day there is no one so much to be regretted as that of "treating" in one of the most ridiculous. What amusement or enjoyment two men, both, in all probability, able to pay for their own drinks, can find in alternately "guzzling" at each other's expense is one of the things that are past finding out. They would not dream of buying one another books or settling one another's laundry bills; there is no mutual treating to water rates or even to mutton chops or any thing eatable. We might pass the matter by with a laugh or sneer were it only a foolish custom, but it is as mischievous as it is ridiculous. Most people who conform to it drink in consequence twice as much as they would otherwise, helping one another, to sordid helplessness under pretence of friendliness. The time of warning is reasonable, for this is the time of year when the preposterous and ruinous usage is most prevalent.

THE RELIABLE MAN.—Of all the qualities that combine to form a good character, there is not one more important than reliability. Most emphatically is this true of the character of a good business man. The world itself embraces both truth and honesty and the reliable man must necessarily be truthful and honest. We see so much all around us that exhibits the absence of this crowning quality, that we are tempted in our blivious moods to deny its very existence. But there are, nevertheless, reliable men, men to be depended upon, to be trusted, in whom you may repose confidence, whose word is as good as their bond, and whose promise is performance. If any one of you know such a man, make him your friend. You can only do so, however, by assimilating his character. He does not jump at conclusions. He is not a frivolous man. He is thoughtful. He turns over a subject in his mind, and looks at it all round. He is not a partial or one-sided man. He sees through a thing. He is apt to be a very reticent man. He does not have to talk a great deal. He is a moderate man not only in habits of body, but also of mind. He is not a passionate man; if so by nature, he has overcome it by grace. He is a sincere man, not a plotter or schemer. What he says may be relied on. He is a trustworthy man. You feel safe with your property or the administration of affairs in his hands. He is a brave man, for his conclusions are logically deduced from the sure basis of truth, and he does not fear to maintain them. He is a good man, for no one can be thoroughly honest and truthful without being good. Is such a quality attainable? Most assuredly so. It is not born—it is made. Character may be formed; it is moulded, then, its component parts may be course to that formation.

INFLUENCE OF CHILDREN.—We cannot but think that this constant presence of human nature, pure and happy, of simple and innocent enjoyment, exerts a great though little noticed influence on this whole great fighting family of man; and that each member of it foregoes somewhat of his selfishness, abates something of his fury after every such contemplation of something happier than himself, which never yet regarded self, never was infuriated by passions. No wonder that the greatest of men have mostly evinced a passionate fondness for children; neither is it surprising that in some persons not otherwise of weak character, such fondness should even rise to excess. In our mourning over a lost child, the very sources of our comfort bear in them an emitting venom for our grief. To the busy world, that, indeed, in the death of a child? It forwarded, it retarded no human aim; it stood an insignificant alien by the side of the mighty and dusty arena of life. Not so to the parent. To him its smile and play were the invigorating spirit that nerved him in the conflict; and the very spathy of the whole world besides, its utter want of sympathy with him in his (to his feelings) trifling loss, becomes itself an added source of poignant, lonely, heart-consuming misery.

The Broken-Hearted Dutchman.

Yes a broken hearted Dutchman
You'd killed mit grief and shame
I dells you vat der drouble ish
I doesn't know my name.
You dinks die very funny, eh?
Yes you der storry hear,
You will not wonder den so much,
It vas so strange und queer.
Miss mudder had two liddle dwin.
They was one mit mine brother,
Ve looked so very much alike,
No one knows vich from toder.
One of der boys vas Yacup,
Und Hans der older's name,
But den it makes no difference,
Ve both got called der same.
Vell—one of der boys got tead;
Yow, madder, dot vas so.
But vedder Hans or Yacup,
Miss mudder she don't know.
Und so I am in drouble,
Und can't get drough mine head
Vedder I'm Hans or Yacup,
Or Yacup vat is tead.

Judge Macdonald, of Hastings, said, in a criminal case, recently, that there is very seldom a case of any importance in which the reporters and press do not do fully as much as the police officials in the way of uncovering the perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

The Snowdon iron ore sent some time ago to the States for testing turns out to be of the very best quality—much superior to what was expected—and of the right kind to produce Bessemer steel. This will be good news to all interested, and will doubtless lead to the early development of the mine.

Professor Peck in the Popular Science Monthly demonstrates by a few simple experiments the fact that all combustible material, when finely divided, forming a dust or powder, will under proper conditions, burn with explosive rapidity. Thus many explosions in flouring and other mills are accounted for.

AN ENUMERATION OF ALL THE SEVERE WINTERS IN EUROPE during the last ten centuries, made by the late M. Arago, and printed in the Paris Advertiser of 1865, is of interest at the present season. In 806 the Rhone was frozen; the cold was from 18 to 20 Centigrade degrees below zero. In 1133 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; in 1234 loaded wagons crossed the Adriatic in front of Venice; in 1305 all the rivers of France were frozen over; in 1324 it was possible to travel from Denmark to Lubek and Danzig on the ice. In 1334 all the rivers of France and Italy were frozen; at Paris the frost lasted two months and twenty days. In 1468 it was necessary to break up the wine in Flanders with hatchets, in order to serve it to the soldiers. In 1544 the same became requisite in France. In 1594 the sea was frozen from Marseilles to Venice. In 1637 the Seine was frozen for thirty-five successive days. In 1709 the Adriatic and the Mediterranean from Marseilles to Genoa were frozen. In 1717 shops were established on the Thames, and finally, the Seine was entirely frozen over in 1742, 1744, 1766, 1788, and 1829.—Pall Mall Gazette.

IRISH WIT.—There are two kinds of Irish wit—the intention and the unintentional. Of this latter sort there is an absolute limitless supply, afforded by the redundancy of metaphor and illustrations common to the national mind, and productive of absurdities and hyperboles delightful to study. Take the peroration, for instance, of a clergyman describing the joyful death of the Christian:—"My brethren, he leaps into the very arms of death, and makes his hollow jaws ring with eternal hallelujahs." And the destiny of the wicked:—"When death, with his quiver full of arrows, mows them down with the beson of destruction." A poor-law guardian in the north of Ireland very lately surpassed these flowers of rhetoric when he addressed his audience:—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board!—The eyes of Europe are upon us. The apple of discord has been flung into our midst, and if it be not nipped in the bud, it will burst into a conflagration which will deluge the world! At all times the richness of Irish phraseology borders on the grotesque. An English squire would be amazed at receiving the good wishes expressed one to our knowledge to an Irish one:—"Long life to your honour for ever, and long may you live in splendour," or a petition addressed to the writer's father, couched in these words:—"As I am shortly going to make my exit from this vale of tears, I hope your honour will send me two-and-six-pence by return of post." A school of poor children having read in their chapter in the Bible the denunciations against hypocrites, who "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," were afterwards examined by the benevolent patroness, Lady E.—, as to their recollection of the chapter. "What in particular was the sin of the Pharisee, children?" said the lady. "Aiting canels, my lady," was the prompt reply.

WAKE HIM UP.—Last Sunday evening a minister who was preaching in a certain church in the town, stopped suddenly in the midst of his discourse and addressing a man in the gallery, said:—"Will you please wake up that man who is sleeping in the seat behind you?" The man did as requested, and the sleeper awoke in a hurry, rubbed his eyes, and tried to look as if he had never been asleep at all, and had only been aroused from deep and serious reflection. A subdued smile played over the features of the rest of the congregation, but no one found any difficulty in keeping awake after that.—Tilensburg Liberator.

The Great Sale!

Dry Goods at COST and UNDER,

Is still going on at

J. H. HUNTER'S.

Call and see our Black Listles at 12 1/2 cents per yard. Winceys at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 cents. Grey Full Cloth at 35 cents. All Wool Flannels at 25 cents.

GOODS were never sold at such low prices in Durham.

UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS VERY CHEAP. Horse Blankets for 50 cts each.

CALL AND GET SOME OF THE CHEAP BARGAINS.

J. H. HUNTER.

Durham, November 27, 1878.

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

Durham—Third Tuesday in each month. Brampton—First Thursday in each month. Elora—Monday before Durham. Hamilton—Monday before Elora. Hamilton—Crystal Palace Grounds, the day after Guelph. Berlin—First Thursday in each month. Brantford—First Thursday in each month. Listowel—First Friday in each month. Fergus—Thursday following Mount Forest. Rosemont—Fifteenth of February, April, June, August, October and December. Princeton—Wednesday preceding the Orangeville Fair. Orangeville—The 2nd Thursday in each month. Flesherton—Monday before Orangeville. Elora—Tuesday before Orangeville. Shelburne—Wednesday before Orangeville. Marsville—Second Wednesday in each month. Walkerton—The last Wednesday in each month. Midway—Last Wednesday of each month.

DURHAM DIRECTORY.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 9 a.m. Rev. H. B. Way, B. A., pastor. Church Wardens, H. J. Middaugh and Elias Edge. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Divine Service every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Sabbath School at 9:30 a.m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Bible Class every Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. Wm. Park, pastor. C. METHODIST CHURCH. Services every Sabbath at 10:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Sabbath School at 9:30 a.m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, and Bible Class every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Pastor Rev. B. Godfrey. BAPTIST CHURCH. John H. Best, pastor. Sunday Services—preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Week evening services—Monday evening, 7:30 p.m. Prayer meeting, 8 p.m.; Wednesday evening, Bible class at 8 p.m.; Thursday evening, regular prayer meeting at 8 p.m. S. G. REGISTRY OFFICE. Thomas Laidlaw, Registrar. John A. Munro, Deputy Registrar. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. Town Hall—open every Friday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Shows at 10 cents. Admission 25 cents. Robertson, Librarian. POST OFFICE. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Arch. McKenzie, Postmaster. DURHAM LODGE No. 306 O. F. & A. M. Night of meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. A. Vollet, W. M.; H. W. Moxley, Secretary. STEPHEN LODGE No. 160 I. O. O. F. Night of meeting every Monday at 7:30 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, 100 York Street. Wm. Laidlaw, N. G.; W. B. Vollet, Sec. DURHAM L. O. L. No. 62. Night of meeting, Thursday on or before full moon in each month. J. Jones, Sec.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after MONDAY, 4th November 1878, trains will run as follows:— TORONTO (UNION STATION). Depart, 8:20 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 5:00 p.m. Arrive, 10:05 a.m., 3:10 p.m., 9:15 p.m. GRANVILLE. Depart, 8:20 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 5:00 p.m. Arrive, 11:45 a.m., 4:45 p.m., 8:55 p.m. NORTH. Depart, 12:05 a.m., 5:00 p.m. Arrive, 1:20 a.m., 8:00 p.m. WEST. Depart, 12:20 a.m., 5:20 p.m. Arrive, 1:35 a.m., 8:20 p.m. GREY SOUND. Depart, 7:45 a.m., 12:25 p.m. Arrive, 4:20 p.m., 10:00 p.m. TERESAVER. Depart, 7:20 a.m., 12:00 p.m. Arrive, 4:00 p.m., 9:50 p.m. For time at intermediate stations see TIME TABLE. EDWARD WILCOX, General Manager. Toronto, Oct. 24th, 1878.

House and Three Acres of Land For Sale. A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber wishing to leave this part of the country offers for sale his property in the VILLAGE OF PRECEVILLE, consisting of three acres of excellent land, under cultivation, on which is erected a small cottage and a frame barn. The property would make a nice homestead for a mechanic or any one wishing to retire from farming and live in a village. Will be sold for \$200, which is only \$25 per acre. Apply to the proprietor, or by letter to MUNN & Co., Pricewille, Aug. 15 1877.

Wood! Wood!

Parties wishing to pay their subscription to the GREY REVIEW in wood, will be glad to be engaged in it as, we are greatly in need of this useful article at present.

BURNETT'S Flour, Feed and Provision Store, Upper Town, DURHAM.

I have on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Unbolted Flour, Potatoes, HAMS, BACON, SALT, &c.

Which I will sell at Prices to suit the times for Cash or Farm Produce. My Motto is Small Profits and Quick Returns.

JAMES BURNETT.

Durham, Nov. 28, 1878.

N. G. & J. McKECHNIE, Fall and Winter Goods is now Complete.

In Millinery, and Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Their Stock will be found to be Large, Fashionable and Well Assorted, and at Bottom Prices. Their Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES will also be found Large and well assorted, and at Prices to suit the Times.

GROCERIES—Remarkably Cheap.

Lumber, Shingles & Lath, 1,000,000 Feet dry Pine Lumber. 500,000 " Hemlock, Cherry, Basswood & Maple

Flour, Oatmeal, and Chopp Stuffs.

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Fall and Winter Fashions

E. & A. DAVIDSON, Offer the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST Stock of

Millinery, Mantles, and FANCY DRY GOODS ever offered in DURHAM.

Every Lady wanting a Mantle should see them.

JOHN CAMERON

Fall & Winter Goods now Complete.

Stoves and Tinware!

CHEAP FOR CASH OR TRADE

Cash for Sheepskins and Hides.

WM. JOHNSTON, Jr., AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Mowers, Reapers, Sulky Hay Rakes, Laidlaw & Stewart's Improved Gang Ploughs, &c

THE Subscriber is agent for the sale of the celebrated MOWER manufactured by the TORONTO REAPER & MOWER COMPANY.

OFFICE: At Kierman & Hughson's Store, Lower Town, DURHAM.

Durham, April 4, 1878.

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