on "Times" on the Tariff.

in an editorial discussing
uestion, says it raises issues of
portance and interest, and
surprised that he has put
The facts disclosed by the
a painful disappointment to
opes. With a Constitution
an everything ought to go
s are not going well. The
tion are revived in the De-
ment, to the great scandal
etrine of free trade, the in-
an interests, and the irrita-
zens of the United States,
ate tariff with tariff. The
anadian Government is very
Times cannot approve of the
it unwise, and is thorough-
that it will disappoint the
ving an injury instead of a
n. The conduct of the
ernment is like that of a
able to do all the work he
oth hands and legs free,
increase the fruits of his
ning up one leg and tying
d his back. But when this
at then? We may send
ure after lecture to be read
but we shall do no more.
ed from the freedom of ac-
conceded to our Canadian
but we are not debarred
of criticism on their policy.
unwise as possible. The
the Government has fal-
is the amplest condemna-
f. There is no branch of
will not be crippled by it.
ts will get a less return for
s they produce, and will
pense for the loss of trade
d States. The duties on
will involve an enormous
, and in the necessity of
g so extensive a frontier.
adians wish to have this
t have it and go their own
result is none the less de-

DIAN ITEMS.

er publishers of Simcoe
ing an Association.

eat Western Railway an-
erred that in the district ly-
Guelph and London and
ompany's main line, ar-
e already been made for
some eight hundred emi-
ibt.

go Dr. Tupper denounced
tariff as the thin edge of
wedge, and declared that
ff would prove ruinous to
se advocates a tariff of 60
e articles. Dr. Tupper is
ent politician!

that a manufacturer of
ratford "lit out" the other
umber of sorrowing credi-
$18,000 to $20,000. This
years ago sold a good farm
siness, but from all indi-
no more successful than
who have done the same

Wing announces the de-
n McDonald, of Lancas-
ent in the Diocese of King-
known as "Father John."
nday, aged 98 years, for
which he was a priest,
of the church's pioneers
of the present priests of
born. He lived for a
Raphel, and many years
ingston.

osition is becoming very
has have destroyed the
to Ekowe, and relief can-
before the arrival at the
reinforcements.

ew Down.—A despatch
Eng., March 15, says,
amer "Severn," from
rt, ran down, off Dun-
atter having on board
crew of eight persons,
d five of the crew were
vern arrived at South-
with the survivors—
e of the crew—whom

on.—Thomas Nevilles
arrested in Brussels
the charge of at-
Lieut Simmons, of
Force, was convicted
ath, at that city, on
entenced to a term of
nbus State Prison.
ence with composure,
ng of hatred for the
than sorrow for the
me.

Ross and Emmett
on Monday the 10th
Thames champion-
ney to Mortlake.
han has been prac-
the Tyne, and has
the course. *Bell's*
makes his boat travel
r permits her to get
is easy, and grace-
32 and 33 strokes
ch effort. He is

anything stuck in
ing forced to see a
g Alaska. This
abor feels about it:
he reverse of in-
art in the way the
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of the globe, to
ritory, we ought t
is simply able to

The Power of Reasoning among Animals.

The power of reasoning varies greatly among the different genera of animals. One genus far exceeds another in the power of reasoning, and not many of the same genus stand out before all the others by their marked superiority in the power of reasoning. It is often difficult to determine where instinct ends and reason begins. The one seems to blend with the other in a sort of twilight — We perceive the manifestation of instinct in almost every animal with the habits of which we have any familiarity. As soon as a calf, a lamb, or a colt is born, instinct prompts it to rise up and take nourishment from the udder. Nearly all animals are endowed with the powerful instinct of self-preservation. A hunted and hard-pressed ox has been known to plunge into a weedy pond, cover itself with weeds and only leave its nose out of the water, so that it just able to breathe. Another fox was requently hunted from a certain cover, and after a good run was always lost at a particularly close-clipped hedge. Casts were made with hounds in every direction, but the scent could never be taken up. At last, one of sportsmen one day looked up at a rook's nest in the top of a high tree hich grew in the hedge, and saw the end of a fox's tail protruding from it. The cunning animal on the day in question had ommitted to curl his tail sufficiently round him; this led to the discovery of is retreat, from which he was speedily driven, and after a short run he was killed. Some animals, and even some insects, will put on the semblance of death when their lives are in danger. The common rake will do this on some occasions. At there he will emit so horrible a stench th no one will feel inclined to molest him. The hedgehog rolls himself up and remains perfectly still when molested. When he thinks the danger is over, he unrolls himself by degrees and looks about, and if all appears safe he runs to a secure retreat. The common wood louse will do the same. The plum curculio will "play dead" as soon as he perceives that any person or animal is likely to molest him.

From such a line of thought, as just pursued, we have yet to ascertain the facts. Do the animals exhibit untaught skill and innate knowledge? May not the supposed examples of instinct be after all but the results of rapid learning and imitation?

There are some animals that never act but by instinct; but there are other animals that act by reason as well as by instinct or under the guidance of both combined. Let us set this before you under various aspects in a serious of diversified but congruous facts.

1. The power of deductive reasoning. This stands out with clearness in the case furnished us by the personal knowledge of a near relative:

"I will relate an anecdote that has come under my observation, which is extremely interesting in several respects. My aunt who was deaf and dumb, lived several years in companionship with a young deaf and dumb girl. Their sitting-room opened out on a corridor, which terminated, as is the case in most German houses, at the entrance from the staircase. The two ladies were always accustomed to keep the door shut, for they were living quite alone. About ten years ago they received a small short haired dog. When Ponto was first installed with them, he naturally barked whenever he heard anyone ringing the entrance bell, or coming up the corridor; but soon perceiving that the ringing and barking produced no effect on his deaf and dumb mistresses, who heard neither the one nor the other, he, whenever the bell rang, seized their dresses with his teeth, and so drew them towards the door. He found that it was necessary to pull the lady's skirt to have the door opened. Every time I had paid them a visit for the space of two years whenever intruders or visitors arrived, I had always heard Ponto's bark; but it soon altogether ceased. For seven years he neither barked nor made any other demonstrative sound. He saw that it was of no use to do so, whether in the room or in the street, whether a well-known visitor called on his mistresses; and so he remained dumb until his death. His attention was however, habitually fixed on the expression of their faces and the movement of their hands."

This is beyond doubt a singular instance of deductive reasoning. Similar is the case of a dog at Duluth, owned by one Stewart, who was drowned in Lake Superior. His owner was employed by the Northern Pacific Road to measure timber delivered by contractors. The dog would take the end of the tape-line and go to the end of a log, sixty or seventy feet long, and hold at the end while his master would hold it at the other, and do this all day, or until the timber was measured. His master would send him to the post-office, simply saying to him: "Go up—get letters;" the dog would go to the post-office and go around to one of the clerks, look at him, wag his tail, and was so well known the clerk would give him the letters, which he would carry back to his master, and in the same way would carry letters which his master had written to the office to be mailed. His scent was very acute. Coming home from the woods one day Stewart was met on the road by a company of young people who had been at a picnic about half a mile away. One of the young ladies had left her parasol on the ground, Stewart called his dog and pointing to the path said: "Go find and bring here." The dog was gone about fifteen or twenty minutes and returned with the parasol. A pile of lumber put in Stewart's charge was being stolen. Stewart called his dog and took him to the pile and said: "Watch it and see who takes it." Two or three days afterward the dog came to him in the morning, and, by signs familiar to his master, told him to follow him. Stewart took a policeman with him and told the dog to go on, and he led them about a quarter of a mile to a shanty occupied by a Swede, on the bank of a lake. They looked under the shanty and saw a large pile of boards. The Swede was arrested, taken before the Justice, and Stewart told the Justice what the dog had done. The Justice at once convicted the Swede of the larceny.

Again,—Recently, as the train over the Rochester road was nearing Alfred, the engineer discovered a large Newfoundland dog on the track. He blew the whistle, but the dog stood his ground, and, thinking something was wrong, the engineer whistled down brakes, and the locomotive stopped within a few feet of the dog. A four ox load of logs had attempted to cross the track but the sled caught on the rails. The driver heard the train approaching round a curve, and rushed down the track to stop it. His dog took in the situation, and dashed around the curve and stopped the train! Two other cases are at hand, both of which involve various lines of thought as steps towards an end. The one is the polar bear dexterous in the use of diverse means the one with the other towards the capture of its victim. According to the Esquimaux, the seal constructs its abode beneath the surface of the ice in such a manner that it can enter it from the water below; here the young seal passes its infancy; and, when the returning heat of summer has destroyed its igloo or dwelling, the young seal is able to take care of itself; but this mode of lodging its youth beneath the ice is well known to the bear, who, with his keen scent, soon detects the whereabouts of the seal's nursery; and, in order to gain entrance, makes a spring and comes down heavily on the top of the igloo, crushes it in, and immediately seizes the young seal with his paw. Here it might be supposed the hungry bear at once devours his prey; but no, it is far too wary to do so. It knows full well that where a baby is, there must of necessity be a mother, and that she will be in search of her darling; therefore, the bear scrapes away the snow from the seal hole, and holding the young seal by the flippers, allows it to flounder about, and when the mother approches, the bear slyly draws the young seal towards it until the old one is within reach, when he seizes her with the other paw, and thus captures both. The mode in which the bear captures the seal on the ice is equally ingenious. When at a distance the bear throws itself down and stealthily crawls towards the seal, and if the seal looks up it lies perfectly still and makes, at the same time, a noise which lulls the seal. The bear repeats the operation until it approaches its victim, when it falls a prey to Bruin's appetite. When attempting to catch a seal in the water, the bear sinks its body beneath the water, leaving only the head above, which resembles a piece of ice; and when the seal raises its head above the surface Bruin quietly sinks, and, swimming under the seal, seizes it.

The other is the pigeon carrier, navigating its course through the air from one place to another with consummate skill, all through unknown regions. Recently, the great English authority on such matters, writes the following letter to the editor of the London *Times*, on pigeon despatches: "The promoters of the system of electric telegraphy insist on its immense superiority over the older plan of pigeon despatches. How far these pretensions are founded on facts is shown by the results of the pigeon race to Brussels, which started from the Crystal Palace on Thursday last, when seventy-two birds were flown at noon. Immediately on their departure I telegraphed to the secretary of the society, whose members had forwarded the birds, announcing their departure. The first birds arrived in Brussels at 5:28 p.m., and the telegram at 5:30 p.m. Another example, and I have done. During the Crimean war the intelligence was conveyed to Colombo, Ceylon, seventy miles north of Point de Galle, where the ships to India landed their despatches, and the salute fired on the news of the fall of Sebastopol resulted from information brought by them. The electric telegraph was established, and the pigeon-post abolished. I have recently been requested to restock Colombo with Belgian 'voyageurs,' as the information brought by the electric wires is neither so speedy nor so correct as that conveyed by the birds. The Prussians, wise in their generation, have taken lessons from the Parisians, and established pigeon-posts into Metz and other fortified towns. In the event of a war in which we may be engaged, what would be the value of birds that would convey messages to Jersey, Guernsey, etc., when the telegraphic wires had been cut by the enemy?"

An analgous case is that of cats. The Belgians have formed a society for the mental and moral improvement of cats. Their first effort has been to train the cat to do the work now done by carrier pigeons. The most astute and accomplished scientific person would have his ideas of locality totally confused by being tied up in a meal bag, carried twenty miles from home, and let out in a strange neighborhood in the middle of the night. This experiment has, however, been repeatedly tried upon cats of only average ability, and the invariable result has been that the deported animal has reappeared at his native kitchen door the next morning, and calmly ignored the whole affair. This wonderful skill in travelling through unfamiliar regions, without a guide-book or a compass, has suggested the possibility of cats being used as special messengers. Recently thirty-seven cats belonging in the city of Liege were taken in bags a long distance into the country. The animals were liberated at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At 6.48 the same afternoon one of them reached his home. His feline companions arrived at Liege somewhat later, but it is understood that within twenty-four hours every one had reached his home. It is proposed to establish, at an early day, a regular system of cat communication between Liege and the neighboring villages.

O. S.

It is reported that all the suits in the Vanderbilt family have been discontinued, and that Wm. H. has set apart five millions to stop litigation. Scott Lord says he does not expect an appeal to the will case. Wm. H. denies the rumoured compromise, but says Cornelius has writen a pleasant letter withdrawing his suit.

A report from Cabul states that tranquillity has been restored, and that Yakoob Khan has been proclaimed Ameer.

A telegram from Lahore says that General Tytler, on the 24th inst., defeated 3,000 of the enemy near Peshebolak, with a loss of 200. The British loss was trifling.

The London *Times* reports that there were shocks of earthquake in Northern Persia on Saturday and Sunday. Minach was much damaged. The adjacent villages of Tark and Mannar were totally destroyed. Of 1,100 inhabitants, only a few escaped death.

Information has been received by Gen. Sheridan that Sitting Bull has a large force on both sides of the lines, and proposes to make a simultaneous attack with three columns upon Forts Totten, Stevenson, and Bufort, as soon as the grass grows so high that the animals can subsist on it.

For some years past it has been currently reported that the youngest son of Her Majesty, Prince Leopold, entertains the desire of taking holy orders. Whatever truth there may be in this impression, it is curious to note that hitherto no legitimate son of an English monarch has entered the ecclesiastical profession, or even been suspected of an inclination therefor. There certainly seems to be no small difficulty in the way of a Royal Prince becoming a clergyman, and as His Royal Highness is advertised to speak at a public meeting, in conjunction with such distinguished men as Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Goschen, on the subject of religious teaching in our universities, it may, perhaps, be assumed that he possesses one of the many attributes necessary to the efficient exercise of that high calling. If Leopold does enter the Church, there can be little doubt that he will ultimately be advanced to the Episcopate.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL.—In Bentinck, near Rockville, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr. George Campbell of a son.

MARRIED.

ROBSON—PETTY—At Durham, on the 13th March by the Rev. Mr. Park, Mr. Lionel Ezra Robson, to Miss Annie Pudsey Petty of Bentinck.

LIVINGSTONE—McQUARRIE—At the residence of the bride's father on 20th March, by the Rev. Mr. Park, Mr. Neil Livingstone, Glenelg, to Miss Janet McQuarrie, daughter of Mr. Donald McQuarrie, Bentinck.

MURDOCH—BENHAM—In Eramosa, on the 19th inst. at Speedside Church, by the Rev. Mr. Duff, Congregational Minister, Mr. Alex. Murdoch, son of James Murdoch, Esq., Reeve of Egremont, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Alfred Benham, Esq., late of Eramosa.

DEATHS.

CUSHNIE—In Mount Forest, on the 19th inst., Mr. John Cushnie late Assistant Master of the High School, aged 29 years and 5 months.

TUCKER—Died at his residence, Glenelg, on the 23rd of March, Mr John Tucker, eldest brother of Mr. Walter A. Tucker of Durham, aged 63, a native of Somerset, England.

MARK—It will, no doubt, be with deep sorrow that all who knew Mrs. Mark will hear of her death. She died at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Kershaw, on Feb. 22nd, where she remained during her illness. She has lived in Egremont for many years and was held in high esteem by all who know her. Quiet and unobtrusive in manner.

DURHAM MARKETS.

DURHAM, March 27, 1879.

Flour, per 100 lbs	$2 25	to	$2 25
Flour No. 2, " "	2 00	to	2 00
Corn Meal " "	2 00	to	2 50
Shorts, " "	0 60	to	0 70
Bran, " "	0 50	to	0 60
Fall Wheat, per bush	0 85	to	0 90
Spring Wheat, R. Chaff	0 78	to	0 83
" Glasgow	0 85	to	0 87
Oats, per bushel	0 30	to	0 32
Barley, "	0 45	to	0 50
Peas, "	0 48	to	0 50
Hay, per ton	4 75	to	5 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 50	to	0 60
Pork, per 100 lbs	4 50	to	4 75
Beef, "	4 00	to	5 00
Hides, "	4 50	to	5 00
Sheepskins, each	0 40	to	0 70
Butter, per lb	0 10	to	0 14
Eggs, per doz	0 10	to	0 12
Wood, dry, per cord	1 50	to	1 50
Wool, per lb	0 18	to	0 20
Apples, per bag	0 75	to	0 90

DUNDALK MARKETS.

Dundalk, March 26, 1879.

Spring Wheat, per bush	$0 75	to	$0 85
Fall " "	0 80	to	0 90
Oats, "	0 25	to	0 30
Peas, "	0 40	to	0 50
Barley, "	0 30	to	0 60
Wool per lb	0 15	to	0 24
Flour per bbl	4 00	to	4 25
Sheepskins each	50	to	60
Dressed hogs per cwt	4 75	to	5 25
Cabbage per doz	30	to	40
Potatoes, per bush	0 40	to	0 50
Butter, per lb	0 15	to	0 17
Eggs, per doz	0 15	to	0 20
Turkeys per lb	6	to	6½
Geese "	5	to	5½
Onions per pushel	0 30	to	0 60
Hay per ton	6 00	to	7 00
Cord wood, dry per cord	1 50	to	1 75
" " green	1 25	to	1 50

MOUNT FOREST MARKETS.

Confederate Office, March 24, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$4 00	to	$4 25
Oatmeal per barrel	4 00	to	4 50
Fall Wheat	0 90	to	0 95
Treadwell Wheat	0 85	to	0 93
Spring Wheat	0 80	to	0 87
Barley	0 40	to	0 45
Oats	0 28	to	0 30
Peas	0 48	to	0 50
Potatoes per bag	0 60	to	0 70
Butter	0 08	to	0 12
Eggs	0 15	to	0 15
Wool per lb	0 17	to	0 20
Sheep skins	0 00	to	0 00
Lamb Skins	0 40	to	0 70
Hides per cwt	4 50	to	4 50
Hay	6 00	to	7 00

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, March 26, 1879.

Fall Wheat, per bush	$0 85	to	$1 00
Spring Wheat "	0 80	to	0 95
Barley, "	62	to	0 65
Oats, "	40	to	45
Peas, "	63	to	67
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	5 50	to	6 00
Butter, rolls, per lb	22	to	25
" tub dairy	14	to	16
Eggs, per doz	14	to	15
Potatoes, per bag	1 00	to	1 10
Turnips, per bush	00	to	00
Hay, per ton	8 00	to	10 00

New Advertisements.

Card of Thanks.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of the full amount of my claim, caused by fire on Feb. 14th at Holstein, in the burning of my buildings, from Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Berlin; and I hereby tender my hearty thanks to the Managers of said Company for the prompt manner in which my claim was paid, through Mr. John Queen, Agent, Orsbardville.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD

Holstein, March 22nd, 1879. a-38.

Muff Lost.

LOST on the evening of Friday last between Baptist Church, Glenelg, and Durham, a Fur Muff. Any person returning it to the store of J. H. Hunter or the REVIEW Office, Durham, will be suitably rewarded.

Durham, March 5, 1879. 15

New Garden Seeds

OF ALL KINDS.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.

At JAMES BURNETT'S

Durham, March, 20, 1879. y42

REMOVAL.

MR. HECTOR McARTHUR, BUTCHER, DUNDALK,

Has removed to his Old Stand on Main Street, near the Post Office, where he will be found by his friends and customers.

Dundalk, March, 20, 1879. 57

Tenders Wanted

THE undersigned is authorized to receive sealed tenders for the erection of a

Town Hall, Stable and Shed

On the North East corner of Lot 16, Con. 4, N. D. R., Glenelg.

The Hall to be built of stone, the stable and shed of wood.

Tenders received till two o'clock p. m. on Saturday, 5th April next.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS

Can be seen at my office in Durham on and after the 26th instant.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES BROWN,
Tp. Clerk, Glenelg.

Durham, March 17th, 1879. b-57

Farm to Rent.

LOT 26 in the 8th con., N. E. T. & S. Road, Melancthon will be leased for a term of years. Fifty acres first class soil. For terms apply to Robert Duncan, Thornton P. O., or to the undersigned,

JAMES LAMON,
Attorney at Law, Dundalk.

Dundalk, March 19th, 1879. d-57

Farm for Sale.

BEING South half of Lot 28, in the 10th Con. of Bentinck, copriasing 50 acres, 20 acres cleared and free of stumps, the rest is good hardwood bush. There are no buildings on the premises. The above will be sold cheap. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises to

ALEX. McDONALD,
Crawford, P. O

Bentinck, March 13th, 1879. d-56

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT 22, Con. 11, Bentinck, 100 acres, will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises to WILLIAM HONNESS, or

cm49 A. McLELLAN, Durham

Farm for Sale.

SOUTH half of Lot 25, Con. 11, Bentinck, 50 acres. The lot is nearly all cleared and free from stumps. Good buildings. This is one of the best farms in the Township of Bentinck. Apply on premises to STEPHEN HONESS,

Or to A. McLELLAN, Durham cm49

Farm for Sale.

LOT 22., 18th Con., Egremont *100* acres. This Lot will be sold cheap apply on the premises to

A. GLENDENNING.

Dromore, March, 4th, '79. d-55

Blacksmith Shop For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his dwelling house and blacksmith shop situated three miles North of Mount Forest, on the Gravel Road, consisting of one acre of land well inclosed with board fence, well and cistern. The house is rough cast 18 x 24. The above is a good business stand, well worthy the attention of purchasers.

A good title and immediate possession will be given. For Terms &c. apply to

DAVID CAMERON,
Holstein.

February 20, 1879. *bm53

SALT, SALT, SALT.

Fist class Salt $1 per barrel

Pure peas and barley

Suitable for Seed on hand.

ROBERT A. ROBERTSON.
Flesherton & Priceville Station.

March 4th, '79 tf-55

Watson Bros.,
Carpenters and Builders.

PLANS and Specifications furnished for Schools, Churches, and private Dwellings. Doors, Sash and Blinds made to order.

A., P. & C. WATSON,
DROMORE P. O.

Egremont, Jan., 1878. tf-49

Purdy's Mills, Glenelg.

THE subscriber desires to inform the farming community of Glenelg, and surrounding Townships, that he has refitted the above Mills, and is now prepared to do

Gristing,

in First-Class Style. Having had twenty-five years experience in the business, he can guarantee satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

Chopping Done every Day.

Flour and Feed for Sale. A comfortable Shed for the accommodation of Teams.

FREDERICK G. KNIGHT,
Pomona P. O.

Glenelg, Feb. 1, 1879. tf-51

W. CALDWELL
Boot and Shoemaker,

SOUTH END, Durham, near Cattle-Yard Hotel, having commenced business in the above line would respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public.

The very best material used; workmanship superior to anything in the county, having made prize work in the principal cities of Canada and the United States.

Formerly Master Shoemaker in Her Majesty's Hundredth Regiment.

Fine Calf Boots, sewed, from $5.50 to $6.50.
" " pegged, from $4.75 to $5.50.

y-50.

E. McQUARRIE, Dundalk, has opened out a stock of

Confectionery, Toys, Apples,

Flour, and Fancy Goods.

Fresh Fish kept in Season.

Dressmaking carried on in connection with the store,

A call is respectfully invited. Remember the place in the building nearly opposite D. Davidson's, lately occupied as a Drug Store.

Dundalk, Jan. 2, 1879.

NEW

Butcher Shop.

WM. LARTER,

WISHES to inform the inhabitants of Durham and vicinity that he has opened a Butcher's Shop, in the store lately occupied by Mr. Proctor, Next the Durham Foundry, where he will keep on hand and for sale nothing but first class meat, consisting of Beef, Mutton, Pork, and Fowls. Shop open from 8 a. m. until Noon.

Durham, Dec. 12, 1878. cm14

MOWAT'S
HARDWARE STORE,

LOWER TOWN, DURHAM.

This is the place to buy your hardware if you want to get the best value for your money.

NAILS, HINGES, BOLTS, SCREWS, LOCKS, CARPENTER'S TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES,

Bar Iron, Glue, Springs, Axle patent arms, Horse nails

AND

General Blacksmith's Supplies,

Spades, Shovels and Manure Forks &c. &c. cheaper than ever.

MOWAT'S IS THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAP HARDWARE.

JOS. F. MOWAT,

Lower Town, DURHAM.

Durham, March 26th, 1878. y8

J. H. HUNTER

Has just received a Large and well Assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS!

Consisting in part of

Cottons, Tweeds, Ducks, Denims, Black Lustres, &c., &c.,

Bought in the very best Markets, and are selling at prices which cannot be undersold. As it is expected there will be an *Advance* shortly in all kinds of Goods, purchasers will find it to their advantage to buy before the RISE takes place.

ALSO

A Large Stock of Crockery in Stone China Tea Sets and Toilets Sets,

A variety of patterns at Lowest Prices.

A well-assorted Stock of Boots & Shoes received last week.

☞ Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. H. HUNTER.

Durham, February 25, 1879.

Giving Away, Giving Away!

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Boots & Shoes,

Cheaper than ever for Cash,

—AT—

HASTIE & GRANT'S.

☞ We respectfully inform all who are indebted to us that their accounts are ready, and we must insist on payment this month.

Durham, January, 1879, y1

NEW GOODS

AT

W. F. DOLL'S,
Watchmaker,

&c., OF

Flesherton,

Compris **Iver and Electro Plated Goods.** Gold and Siver Watches, Ladies and Gents' Wedding and Engagement Rings, Gold Lockets, Charms, Chains, Keys, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.

A beautiful line of Clocks. A large line of Fancy Goods, Spectacles, Violins, Fife, Concertinas, &c.

Repairing a Specialty.

W. F. DOLL.

Flesherton, December 18, 1878.

The "Old Folks At Home" can make no better or more useful

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT

to their Sons and Daughters about to be married than a

NICE STOVE.

THE GOOD OLD

"KING!"

Fully Trimmed,

For $22.00!

And all other kinds equally low at the

Durham Foundry.

A. COCHRANE.

Durham, January 1st, 1879.

Durham Repairing Emporium.

ALL kinds of Sewing Machines repaired; also new Sewing Machines for sale.

Hair Cutting and Shaving done every Saturday.

Residence and workshop near the Public School Durham.

IRA. FIKE.

Durham, Jan, 30, 1879. cm-30.

CATARRH

CONSTITUTIONAL Catarrh Remedy CURES CATARRH

Thousands Applaud its Wonderful Cures.

Hear what a Reverend Gentleman says of the Constitutional Remedy.

T. J. B. HARDING, Esq. Brockville, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—It is now two years since your "Constitutional Catarrh Remedy" was introduced to me. I have waited this long to see if the cure would remain permanent before doing this, my duty, to you, as at first the happy effects seemed to me to be "too good to be true."

I was afflicted in my head for years before I suspected it to be Catarrh. In reading in your Circular I saw my case described in many particulars. The inward "drop" from the head had become very disagreeable, and a choking sensation often prevented me from lying long, I would feel like smothering and be compelled to sit up in the bed. My health and spirits were seriously affected. When your Agent came to Walkerton in August, 1876, I secured three bottles. Before I had used a quarter of the contents of one bottle I found decided relief, and when I had used two bottles and a third, I quit taking it, feeling quite cured of that ailment, and have not used any since until of late I have taken some for a cold in my head.

A sense of duty to sufferers from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, prompts me to send you this Certificate, unsolicited, with leave to make what use of it you may see proper.

Yours truly,
W. TINDALL, Methodist Minister.

Port Elgin, Ont., Aug. 24, 1878.

Ask for Littlefield's Constitutional Catarrh Remedy and take No Other.

T. J. B. HARDING, Dominion Agent, Brockville, Ontario.

For Sale by all Druggists at only one Dollar per Bottle.

Buy It! - Try It!

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.

AGENTS, READ THIS.

WE will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

WANTED!

1,000 Cords of Dry Wood

AND

10,000 bushels of Wheat

and other Grain at

D. DAVIDSON'S,

Dundalk,

for which the highest market price will be paid.

January 2, 1879.

That Bar of Iron.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the people of Dundalk and vicinity, that he is still carrying on the Trade of Blacksmithing, and is prepared to put A BAR OF IRON into any shape that Fancy or Necessity may demand

From early morn till dewy eve,
John Norval's door 's ajar,
And if you want a Needle made,
He'll form it from a Bar.

For favors past, to Patrons he
Holds thankfulness at Par;
And hopes they ever will believe
He'll suit them from a Bar.

When times were rough and days were dar
John Norval, like a Tar,
Stood many a blast and held his post
And made shingles from a Bar.

And when the times were out of joint,
And cash as scarce as spar,
He never failed to strike a Nell,
And form things from a Bar.

But times anon began to mend
His iron game is a Car;
Yet still without advance in price
John Norval struck the Bar.

And when Dundalk began to strive
So like the Morning Star
His Hammers with redoubled force,
Came down upon the Bar.

And now within that lively Town,
He has Declared a War;
And set the hammer, vice and file,
To fight against the Bar.

To suit all Grades and Ranks of men,
No matter who they are,
That want a job made strong with iron
He'll bind it with a Bar.

A Bar of Iron in Norval's hands,
Will shine to please the Czar
So if you want an anchor made,
He'll form it from a Bar.

JOHN NORVAL,
Blacksmith, DUNDALK.

December 16th, 1878. 1-46

THOMAS SMITH,
Saddler, Tanner,

—AND—

Shoemaker,

No. 5, Garafraxa Street,

LOWER TOWN, - - DURHAM.

The Highest Market Price paid for Hides and Skins.

Durham, December 19th 1878.

Geo. J. Matthews.

Cabinet Maker,

UPHOLSTERER, and UNDERTAKER.

Garafraxa Street, DURHAM.

Wood Turning,

of all kinds done to order on short notice. y13

CALL AND SEE
J. W. Bouldens'

Stock of

Light Harness, Trimmings, Whips, etc.

Durham, July 4, 1878. 3m-14

Alexander Robertson,
TAILOR,

Residence at the Old Post Office, Lower Town, DURHAM.

THE subscriber is prepared to Receive and Make Up, on the shortest notice, and in the Latest Style, Men and Boy's Clothing. A good fit guaranteed.

Latest Fashions Regularly Received.

A few first-class BARCLAY'S

Sewing Machines For Sale,

Cheap for Cash. These Machines are the best made, and give entire satisfaction to those using them.

ALEX. ROBERTSON

Durham, Nov. 4, 1878. y1

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

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