Queen Victoria.

An Eloquent Tribute to Her Great Worth.

The last paragraps of the concluding volume of "Royal Windsor," which Mr. Hipworth Dixon had just completed before his death, are as follows, "The central figure in this family group is veiled. The veil is not without a silver lining, but the veil is here; a habit of the mind as well as of the physical frame. No great emotion should be seen to near. To read the story of such a loss we need some help from time and space. When Queen Victoria has become to the descendants of her people what Queen Elizabeth is to us; when all the trifles of our time are gone and only the realities left, the story of her love, her happiness, her loss, will be a favorite theme of poets, artists and story-tellers. Faith that knows no limit, constancy that clings like life, are not of every age. What will the writers of a coming day, who take this theme for tale and idyll, have to tell? They will draw the picture of a young and fatherless girl, called, while in her teens, to occupy the greatest throne on earth; who had to take her place at the head of a great society, with little or no support from her immediate kin. They will paint her grandeur and her loneliness in a station which allows no sharer and admits no friend. They will show the Saxon prince who came to her and made himself a part of her; then, in line on line, the story of their lives will be unrolled; years of domestic bliss, broken at length by a sudden snap in the very noontide of their married joy. Then may come the pathetic sequel of a sorrow which no change, which draws away from the haunts of men, which lays down much of the pomp of Royal state, and gives up all the vanities of the world—not in old age, when blood is said to be cold, but in the flush of life, when all the tides of emotion were running high—to nurse in solitude a deep and tender sentiment of personal faith. Millions will dwell with fondness on this story of a human heart, in which the woman is raised to a higher throne than that of Queen.

Inhabitants of Britain 20,000 years Ago.

"The Man of the Caverns" was the subject of last night's London Institution lecture, which was delivered in the theatre by Prof Boyd Hawkins, F. R. S., who fills the Chair of Geology in Owen's College, Manchester. He said that the river-drift men and the cave men were living in Britain, the hills and valleys in the south of England presented the same outlines, as they did now. Could we take our stand in these times on Shooter's Hill or on the Essex Heights, and look over the Thames valley in the direction of London, we should see a dense forest of oak, ash and Scotch fir, and the course of the Thames marked by rows of willows and alders. A few thin columns of smoke rising over the tops of the trees would mark the camping places of the primeval man. In the forest wild boars, mammoths and rhinoceroses, wild horses, stags and Irish elks would meet our eyes, and in the summer time countless herds of bisons, like those now ranging over the plains of Northwestern America. In the winter were vast numbers of reindeer and a few musksheep, the most Arctic of the mammalia in its habits. In the rivers were otters and beavers, and the explorer would be startled by the snort of the hippopotamus in the reaches of the Thames near Brentford. Beasts of prey also abounded—lions, leopards, grizzly bears, and foxes. If we penetrated to one of the camp fires we should have seen the river-drift hunter chipping or using some of those rude flint implements which lie buried in the London gravels along with the animals which he hunted. The river-drift man, in the long course of ages, was succeeded by the man of the caverns, like him a hunter, living on the same animals, and more highly equipped for the battle of life. In the course of time the cave man disappeared, the climate and geography of this country became almost what it is now, the hunter stage of civilization was superseded by that of the herdsmen and the tiller of the ground and the manufacturer of the Neolithic Age. From the Neolithic Age down to the present time the progress of man has been unbroken in Britain and in Europe, and the present condition of the European people was to be looked upon as the result of a gradual series of changes by which civilization succeeded civilization, and race succeeded race, "the old order yielding place unto the new," because the new order was higher and nobler.—*London Times.*

Population Statistics.

Alabama is as large as England, and yet has only 1,000,000 of people to England's 21,000,000. California, with less than 1,000,000 of people, is very little smaller than France with 36,000,000. Nevada is very little smaller, and Oregon is larger than New York and Pennsylvania combined; so either of these new States could easily hold two older States' combined population of 8,500,000. We do not think Massachusetts overcrowded with 1,500,000, nor Ohio with less than 3,000,000, nor New York with 4,500,000. And yet if Texas were settled as thickly as New York, its 1,000,000 of people would grow to 22,000,000; if like Ohio, it would have 21,000,000; if like Massachusetts, it would hold 52,000,000, or more than the whole present population of the Union. There are only fifteen States out of the thirty-eight which have each more than 1,000,000 of people, while there are fourteen States which have each a larger area than England with her 21,000,000. Settled like England, these States would have more than 300,000,000. The States towards which emigration is now weekly setting are [illegible]

country's present population. If the whole territory of the Union were settled like New York, it would contain 270,000,000, if like Massachusetts, 560,000,000, and if it reached England's ratio of inhabitants to the square mile, its population would almost equal the present population of the globe.

How Butter is Sometimes Tainted.

Winter and spring butter is often very much injured in flavor by allowing cows to eat the litter from horse stables. Cows are not unfrequently very fond of this litter, though it is impregnated with liquid manure from the horses, and if allowed, they eat it greedily; and the effect is that their milk and butter will be tainted with the taste of this kind of food, in the same way that the flavor is injured by eating turnips, but to a more disagreeable degree. If litter is allowed to be eaten, it should be given to cattle not in milk, and on no account should milch cows be allowed to consume other than the sweetest and purest food. Very nice butter-makers are sometimes at a loss to account for stable taints in butter, especially when extraordinary precautions have been taken to have the milking done in the most perfect manner, and so on in all the processes of handling the milk until the butter is packed for market. Still the the butter has a disagreeable taint, and the cause often comes from allowing the cows, when turned out to water and exercise, to feed about the horse stable, where they consume all the litter which, on account of its being soaked with liquid manure, is cast out of the stable.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Same Old Story.

The Oxford graduate was showing his sister over his rooms in college, when some one knocked at the door. Supposing that it was one of his friends, and not wishing to be chaffed, he hid her behind the curtains, and admitted an elderly gentleman who apologized profusely for his intrusion, and excused himself by saying that it was many years since he had been at Oxford, and could not leave without paying a visit to his dear old college and the old rooms he had occupied as a student.

"ah!" cried the old gentleman looking around, 'the same old sofa! yes, and the same old carpet—everything the same!"

Then, walking into the bedroom, he remarked: Yes! and the same old bed! and the same washstand! Yes, everything the same!"

Presently he stepped toward the curtains, and remarked, "Ah! and the same old curtains!" Looking around he beheld the young lady, and turning round, said: "Ah, you young dog, and the same old game!"

"But," hastily replied the undergraduate, "that young lady is my sister." To which the reply came, "Yes I know, *and the same old story!*"

Cream for Pudding.—One egg, one cup sugar, one pint milk, one cup flour; boil until thick; flavor the pudding and cream with lemon.

Ginger Crackers.—One cup of sugar, one cup of butter, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of ginger, half a teaspoonful of cloves. Take flour enough to stiffen; boil all the ingredients excepting the flour; while boiling hot, pour over the flour, stirring it all the time. Roll out thin and bake in a quick oven.

Interesting Estimate.—The estimated numbers of religious denominations among the English speaking communities throughout the world according to the New York *Sun* are: Episcopalians, 18,000,000; Methodists, 16,000,000; Roman Catholics, 18,500,000; Presbyterians, 10,250,000; Baptists, 8,000,000; Congregationalists, 6,000,000; Uniterians, 1,000,000; minor religious sects, 1,500,000; no particular religion, 8,500,000. Total, 83,000,000.

"Didn't you tell me, sir, you could hold the plough?" said a farmer to a green Irishman, whom he had taken on trial. "Arrah," said Pat. "how could I hold it wid two horses drawing it away from me? But give it me in the barn, and I'll hold it wid anybody!"

A Professor was explaining in a young ladies school in France the theory according to which the body is entirely renewed every seven years. "Thus, Mademoiseill F.," said he addressing a pretty blonde with a wide-awake face, "in seven years you will no longer be Mademoiselle F." "I hope so," repled the unsophisticated, casting down her eyes.

An Oil City Irishman having signed the pledge, was charged soon afterwards with having drank. "Twas me absent-mindedness," said Pat and a habit I have of talkin' wid meself. I sed to meself, sez I 'Pat coom in and have a dlrink.' No zar,' sez I, I've sworn off.' 'Thin I'll drink alone,' sez I to meself.' 'An' I'll wait for ye outside,' sez I. An' when meself cum out, faith an' he was drunk."

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam has a tonic affect on the stomach and the digestive organs, without any injurious affect on the system. It allays irritation of the bronchial tubes and stomach, removing the phlegm from the air cells to the lungs; at the same time healing the inflamed or irritated parts. We have never known it to fail in giving satisfaction, when used according to directions, for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness or any other affection of the throat or lungs leading to Consumption. For sale by all dealers at 25 cents per bottle.—b 104.

A writer in the *Scientific American* tells how he cleans his premises of rats. He says: "In every crevice where a rat might tread we put the crystal of the copperas and scatter the same in the corners of the floor. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a footfall of either rats or mice has been about the house. Every spring a coat of yellow wash is given the cellar, as a purifier as well as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery or fever attacks the family."

A bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil is worth more to the sufferer, than the $40,000 pearl that Cleopatra drank. It proves a sure remedy for soreness of a part, or muscular pain [illegible] inflammation of the Muscles, [illegible] etc., and is [illegible]

N. G. & J. McKECHNIE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

LUMBER, LATH, OATMEAL,
SHINGLES, FLOUR, & CHOPSTUFF.

Bill Stuff Cut to Order, All Sizes. Gristing and Chopping attended to at Shortest Notice.

Custom Sawing attended to during Winter Months. Fall and Winter Stock of STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.,

Now Very Complete.

DOMINION

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

The Largest and Most Complete Factory in the Dominion,

—— 140 x 100 ——

Highest Honors ever awarded to any Maker in the World.

MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, CENTENNIAL, ... 1876.
do do SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, ... 1877.
GOLD MEDAL at PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION TORONTO, 1878.
HIGHEST Award at INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, Toronto, 1879.

We are now manufacturing Square and Upright PIANOS.

Best in the Market.

Correspondence Solicited. Send for Illustrated Catalogue—

Mailed Free. Address—

Dominion Organ Company,

Bowmanville, Ont.

Feb. 12th, 1880. y-103

The Cheapest Goods in Town

—AT—

JAMES H. HUNTER'S,

DURHAM.

Having anticipated the rise which has taken place in every discription of manufactured and imported goods, I purchased largely before the advance, and will continue to sell every description of

Cotton and Woollen Goods,
GROCERIES and HARDWARE,
BOOTS and SHOES,
At OLD RATES.

Bales of Factory Cotton, 20 Yards for $1.00.
PILES OF TWEEDS 65 cents, worth 90 cents.

And a large line of very fine quality for $1.00 worth $1.50. Wool Shawls at less than wholsale price. Undershirts and Drawers, Flannels and Blankets all at old prices.

Stacks of TEA of all Grades at OLD PRICES.

5lbs of Currants for 25 cents.
6lbs of Tea For $1.00,

And Groceries of every description equally low. Purchasers will find it to thesr advantage to buy now.

J. H. HUNTER.

Durham, Jan. 21st, 1880.

C. L. GRANT.

HAS now received his FALL and Winter Stock.

OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes,

Which he will sell CHEAP for CASH.

Intending purchasers will find it to their interest To call and examine his goods before Purchasing.

GROCERIES

Always on Hand Cheap and Fresh.

At the Durham Foundry,

Finished, and Ready for Delivery:

Sleighs, Land Rollers, Gang Ploughs, Turnip Cutters, Straw Cutters for Hand, and Straw Cutters for Horse Power;

STOVES of all Kinds!

Everything at Lowest Rates.

A. COCHRANE.

Durham, Nov. 20, 1879.

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COOKING	PARLOR	BOX
from $20 up.	from $5 up.	from $3 up.

All Sizes and all Prices.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. We will not be undersold and are selling

7 inch Pipe and Elbows at 7c each!

Cash for Hides and Skins. Truck taken as Cash.

HARRIS & Co.

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—AND—

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E. & A. DAVIDSON.

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

Durham—Third Tuesday in each month.
Priceville—Monday before Durham.
Hanover—Monday before Durham.
Mount Forest—Third Wednesday in each month.
Guelph—First Wednesday in each month.
Harriston—Friday before Guelph Fair.
Drayton—Saturday before Guelph.
Elora—The day before Guelph.
Douglas—Monday before Fair.
Hamilton—Crystal Palace grounds, the day after Guelph.
Berlin—First Thursday in each month
Brampton—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.
Primrose—Wednesday preceding the Orangeville Fair.
Orangeville—The 2nd Thursday in each month.
Flesherton—Monday before Orangeville.
Dundalk—Tuesday before Orangeville.
Shelburne—Wednesday before Orangeville.
Marsville—Second Wednesday each month.
Walkerton—The last Wednesday each month.
Mildmay—Last Wednesday each month.

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Spring and Summer Fashions regularly received.

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giving all the latest news by telegraph, editorials on the most important questions, a comprehensive correspondence column, a valuable department devoted to the contemporary press, home and religious reading, a weekly summary of the new books and magazines—in fact, each number is the worthy history for a day.

Price, including postage, $3.00 a year.

The Weekly Witness bears the same relation to the week as the daily does to the day. In this paper the news is summarized and condensed to the smallest space, that everything may have a place. Its great popularity is shown by its

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Amongst the best classes of the community. This immense circulation justifies its publishers in placing the price at $1.10 a year, and when the number of subscribers reaches 37,000, which seems likely this year, the price will be reduced to the round dollar.

Price, $1.20 a year.

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ALMOST UNANIMOUS OPINION

expressed of the Witness by those who have tried it is that of Donald Grant, a subscriber from Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, who writes: "The Witness is such a necessity that to do without it is almost an impossibility."

The Northern Messenger is an eight-paged semi-monthly illustrated paper, which costs but 30c a year to single subscribers, and much less to clubs. It is the pioneer of the Witness publications and goes everywhere. We receive

HUNDREDS OF EVIDENCES

every year of the important work it is doing in the Sunday school and by the fireside. Owing to its immense circulation of over 51,000 copies, we have been enabled to make great improvements in its appearance, even at its present price. It has recently been improved in appearance by the addition of a neat border which will make it much better liked than ever before, not only being a valuable paper but a beautiful one. There is also an edition of this paper devoted to

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Its club rates are as follows: 10 copies to the one address, $2.50; 25 copies to the one address, $6; 50 copies to the one address, $11.50; 100 copies to one address, $22.

Sample copies of these papers sent free on application.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
PUBLISHERS,
MONTREAL.

For the Review.

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The increasing necessity for great variety of reading matter in each week's issue, so as to include the news from all sections of the Dominion and meet the varied tastes of its numerous readers, has rendered expedient the enlargement of THE WEEKLY GLOBE much beyond even its present generous dimensions. Commencing with the first issue of the New Year therefore, the form of the paper will be changed from that of an 80-column paper to that of a 96 column paper; and the length of each page will also be so extended as to give, in all, an increase of reading matter in each week's sheet of nearly 32 columns beyond its present size.

This vast addition to the capacity of the paper will enable a bill of fare to be presented weekly probably more varied and interesting than was ever before accomplished in any weekly journal. The literary matter will be much increased, more space will be devoted to Household and Social affairs; and the Agricultural Department will be rendered more efficient than ever before.

Notwithstanding the great enlargements and improvements to be made the annual subscription to THE WEEKLY GLOBE will remain as heretofore, only

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☞ All subscriptions sent in between the [illegible] of January, 1880, will be entered for THE WEEKLY GLOBE [illegible]

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Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Rev. H. B. Wray, B. A., pastor Church Wardens, H. J. Middaugh and Elias Edge.

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Divine Service every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Bible Class every Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. Wm. Park, pastor.

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Services every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 6:30 p.m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, and Bible Class every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Pastor Rev. R. Godfrey.

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Sunday Services—preaching at 11 a. m.; Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m.; Preaching at 7 p. m. Week evening Services—Monday evening, young peoples' prayer meeting at 8 p. m.; Wednesday evening, Bible class at 8 p. m. Thursday evening, regular prayer meeting at 8 p.m.

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CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, 5th May, 1879, trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO (UNION STATION).

Depart, 7:30 a. m., 11:35 p. m., 5:40 p. m
Arrive, 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m., 9:40 p. m,

ORANGEVILLE.

South Depart 7:15 a. m., 11:25 a. m., 5:40 p. m.
Arrive 11:10 a. m., 4:25 p. m., 8:20 p. m.
North. Depart, 11:30 a. m., 2:45 p m.
Arrive, 11:15 a. m., 8:20 p. m.
West. Depart 11:45 a.m. Arrive 11:00 a. m.

OWEN SOUND.

Depart 6:30 a. m., 12:00 noon.
Arrive 4:00 p. m., 10:15 p. m.

TEESWATER

Depart 6:00 a. m.,
Arrive 4:20 p. m.,

For time at intermediate stations see Time Tables

EDMUND WRAGGE.
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With the Circular Saw against all kinds of Saw Logs during 1879.

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