THE REVIEW.

Durham, April 8th, 1880.

—The British elections, which have been held during the past week, have resulted in placing the Liberal party in power. So far the Liberals have a net gain of sixty-eight seats, and the constituencies yet to be heard from, are expected still further to increase their majority. Mr. Gladstone has been elected for Midlothian and for the city of Leeds also. Speculation is rife as to the composition of the new Cabinet, and it seems to be universally felt that Mr. Gladstone should be offered the Premiership and should accept it. Lord Lytton, the Governor-General, of India, who was brought to blame for the bloody and inglorious warfare in Afghanistan, has wisely tendered his resignation, to take effect absolutely so soon as Lord Beaconsfield resigns.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

The Member for Centre Wellington, in the House of Commons, has placed the interests of the farmers under his special protection. Ten years ago he advocated the imposition of duties on agricultural products, and in due time his proposals culminated in what is only too well-known as the National Policy. The farmers now are well acquainted with the effects of this measure, which, not only increases the price of nearly everything which they have to buy, but also lessons the price of everything which they have to sell, and know by experience, that the N. P., which was cried up by Mr. Orton and his party as the great panacea for all the ills under which the farmers laboured, is the most iniquitous measure which has been placed upon the statute book within these recent years. But the hon. gentleman now finds that his agricultural friends are being ruined by Loan Societies, and has introduced a Bill into the House, for the purpose of fixing the rate of interest on money loaned on real estate. He said that a large proportion of the real estate of the country was encumbered by heavy mortgages, and that a majority of the farmers were merely the tenants of the loaners of money. This state of things is certainly very much to be regretted, but it was clearly shown in the course of the discussion which took place, that any attempt to fix the rate of interest is as Utopian as the attempt to fix the price of wheat or ten or any other commodity. The price of money is determined, as is the price of everything else, by the law of supply and demand, and free trade in money is the best policy for the borrower and the lender, just as free trade in other commodities is the best policy for the producer as well as the consumer. The time was, we suppose, in the County of Grey, when money lenders received fifteen to twenty-five per cent, if not more, on money loaned, but the influx of foreign capital has so reduced the price of money that any amount may now be borrowed at from seven to eight per cent, and if the current of trade in this article is allowed to flow in its natural channels and not divided and hampered by such absurd restrictions as are at present imposed upon our home and foreign trade, money will soon be obtained by the private borrower at nearly as cheap a rate as that paid by the Government of the Dominion. Usury laws are an unmitigated evil and interference on the part of the State, and as advocated by Mr. Orton, would have the effect ultimately of increasing the rate of interest by increasing the risk of the lender. However, it came out in the discussion that often farmers who borrowed money at seven or eight per cent, were, owing to the fines charged for payments over due, and other irregularities on the part of agents and lawyers, in reality, paying ten to twelve per cent. Those who borrow money should certainly know whether they are paying six or eight or twelve per cent, and no doubt many do, even among the farmers; but, as it is possible that there are some who, from obvious circumstances may not know, and who are therefore placed at the mercy of dishonest agents, it is certainly the duty of the State to interfere and protect those who are not able to protect themselves in such matters. On this aspect of the question, Mr. Blake, who argued at length in opposition to the principle of the Bill, spoke of the difficulties arising from the system adopted by the loan companies of charging fines on loans which were not paid when due. "He thought that competition among money lenders would do much to cure the evil; but the greatest phase of the evil was that loan societies under the present system could make more by allowing the loan to be overdue, and therefore they took no particular care with regard to the collection of loans. This was injurious to the farmer as well as to the loan society, as it gave the former the use of that portion of his profits which should have gone to pay the amount of the loan due, and upon which afterwards he had to pay not only interest but a fine as well, and it reduced the security held by the loan company. If a man secured a loan from another and failed to pay the interest when due it was fair that he should pay interest on that interest, but it was not in the public interest that the creditor should be able to force him to pay a fine also. (Hear, hear.) Recognizing this difficulty he (Mr. Blake) had, under the late Government, introduced the following proviso into the Joint Stock Act of 1879 when it was being passed:—"Provided always that no fine or penalty shall be stipulated for, taken, reserved, or exacted in respect of arrears of principle or interest which shall have the effect of increasing the charge in respect of arrears beyond the rate of interest or discount on the loan." The second point to which he wished to refer was of importance, in view of the particular mode of lending which had been so frequently adopted. By the mode under which a particular sum was lent principal and interest were mixed in one fixed sum, payable annually, and the borrower was not informed in any way what the real rate of interest on his loan was. (Hear, hear.) He thought that to overcome this evil it would be highly proper to provide that in any Loan Company's mortgage which was not for what was called a straight loan there should be a memorandum declaring what was the real rate of interest on the loan. (Hear, hear.) Thus the borrower would be protected by knowing what the real rate of interest was, and in the case of dispute in Court it would be easy to find how much the rate of interest charged was in excess of the rate mentioned."

The suggestion made by Mr. Blake, was well received by both sides of the House.

THE "CHRONICLE" AND THE M. P. FOR EAST GREY.

Our criticism of the speech delivered by the hon. member for East Grey, has thrown our local contemporary into an unusual state of perturbation. "Now we deny," says he, "that the member for East Grey has 'never misrepresented facts' and call upon the *Review* to prove its statements." What a noble champion! We might content ourselves with calling on our local contemporary to prove the *alteram partem*, or, to refer for the proof to the article in question, as it affords the most conclusive proof of the correctness of our criticism. In that article we dealt with facts and figures in support of our contention, and with scrupulous care abstained from calling names and imputing vulgar motives. However, lest our silence might be misunderstood, we will, to satisfy our contemporary, go over the same ground again.

The hon. member for East Grey, while addressing the House of Commons, on the 16th ult., said:—"It was said by the hon. member for Lambton that the farmers and the labourers of this country had not been benefitted by the National Policy." We may here remark *en passant* that the member for East Grey does not hesitate even to question the correctness of statements made by the leader of the Opposition. The hon. gentleman went on to say that:—In December, 1878, I find that the average price for wheat, was 84 cents per bushel, but in December, of 1879, it was $1.28 per bushel. It does not require a large amount of intelligence for the farmer to see through this, seeing that they are now receiving more for their grain than in 1878." Or the argument stated shortly, thus,—In 1878, when there was no N. P. in force, wheat brought 84 cents. In 1879, the N. P. being in full blast, wheat brought $1.28. *Ergo*, the increased price of wheat in 1879, was the effect of the N. P. Is this a misrepresentation of the truth, or is it not? Every school boy, especially if he lives on a farm, knows well that it is; that such reasoning is an insult to the intelligence of any audience, and so it was regarded by the House of Commons, for no one considered the speech of the hon. member for East Grey worthy of reply. It is one of the elementary principles of political economy that no customs duty can affect the price of those agricultural products of which we are large exporters, as is the case in regard to wheat to the extent of millions of bushels. Our contemporary will surely admit this at once, and he will scarcely deny, that the increased price of wheat last year, was entirely due to the failure of the crops in England and on the Continent of Europe and the consequent scarcity in the Liverpool market. If so, then our case is established. But we go further, and maintain that not only has this N. P. failed to increase the price of farmers' produce, but by increasing the cost of freights, it has prevented the farmers reaping the full benefit of the advance which took place in the prices of produce in the markets of the world. Chicago is the great centre of the wheat trade on this Continent, and before the N. P. came into force, the Canadian markets quickly responded to that of Chicago, wheat in Toronto generally being from ten to thirteen cents in advance of the Chicago price. But after the inauguration of the N. P., while wheat rose in Chicago to $1.30 as it did in January of this year, it only brought $1.28 in Toronto. Thus the Canadian market is not only, not in advance of the Chicago market, but has actually fallen behind it, notwithstanding that Toronto is 600 miles nearer the Liverpool market than Chicago, and should therefore be able to give an advance over Chicago of the cost of freight, say twelve cents, or $1.42 when wheat is selling at Chicago at $1.30. According to the advocates of the N. P.—the M. P. for East Grey, and the Durham *Chronicle* to wit,—when wheat sells at Chicago for $1.30, it should bring at Toronto $1.55, that is the Chicago price, plus the cost of freight from Chicago to Toronto, say ten cents and the duty of fifteen cents per bushel imposed by the N. P. However, a very different state of things has resulted, and the farmers will thus observe how they have not only been hindered from receiving the proper reward of their toil, but how false were the pretensions of these mountebank politicians who offered to benefit their condition by putting a duty of fifteen cents on every bushel of wheat imported into Canada. These facts will show that we have strictly kept within the letter and the spirit of the truth. However, the more clearly to establish the charge of misrepresentation made against the member for East Grey, we might go on to show, that his whole speech is full of misrepresentations. But one illustration may be sufficient, in addition to what we have already said. For instance, as to the N. P. being made a question of discussion at the recent local elections, the member for East Grey, gravely said that it was not. Now, everybody knows that the Conservative candidate, Mr. Fahey, made the N. P. the burden of the first speech, which he delivered in this Riding, and that throughout the contest, he never missed an opportunity of dilating upon the glorious era introduced by the N. P., and in East Grey the redoubtable A. W. made the best of the N. P. Surely this is enough.

As to the manner of the strictures, indulged in by our contemporary in its last issue, it is beneath notice. The amenities of journalism is something beyond its ken altogether. It is true that one of our staff has lately been absent on a most important mission, but *we* are always to be found in our office. As well might it be supposed that the editor of the "Times" when rusticating upon the tops of the Alps had entrusted his pen to Mr. Gladstone, or John Bright, as to suppose that the *editor* of the "Review" had vacated his chair. Our contemporary should know this. But the green-eyed monster has so effectually taken possession of it, that what little journalistic courtesy it does know, is ever sacrificed to rancour against private individuals. So long as its readers are satisfied with that sort of thing, the rest of the world need scarcely complain.

Local and other Items.

Minutes of Egremont Council received, but univoidably crowded out.

Remember the Temperance Entertainment in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. Admission free.

THE world moves around & don't you forget it and so does a good watch or clock. You can have either at bottom prices if you give Mr. Gordon a call. New stock just arrived.

READ J. H. Hunter's full page advertisement in this issue. It speaks for itself, and we have no doubt many will call and see the new and cheap goods, and invest with advantage to themselves.

SOCIAL.—A Social will be given in aid of the Mechanics' Institute piano fund in the Town Hall, on Friday (to-morrow) evening. Admission ten cents. From the programme we would infer that the entertainment will be a very enjoyable one.

Mr. John Hunter, whose pleasant countenance has been seen for several years behind the counter in Mr. J. H. Hunter's Store, left here on Wednesday last for a term at Jones' Commercial College, London, Ont. We have no doubt he will make good use of his time.

MESSRS. THURSTON, PEARCE & Co. have purchased the *Tribune* Printing Office, Owen Sound, and will no doubt carry on the printing business with renewed vigor and energy. Mr. Thurston formerly worked in this Office, and we hope his new venture will be as successful as he anticipates

DURHAM ART GALLERY.—Having purchased the above business and adding new accessories, I am now prepared to execute all work in the most artistic manner. Parties wishing Duplicates of negatives taken by Mr. Kelsey would do well to call at once as I will in a short time proceed to erase from Glass.

FLESHERTON.—The revival meetings held in the C. M. Church at Flesherton are still continued, and are so largely attended as ever. One hundred and thirty-five persons have confessed their conversion to Christ. The Presbyterians have commenced holding service in the Town Hall every Sabbath at 3 o'clock p.m.

STOLEN WHEAT.—Recently Mr. Willing's grist mill, in Euphrasia, was broken into at night and near 30 bushels of wheat stolen. The wheat was sold to Mr. Stephens, of this town, and delivered to Mr. Ferguson, at the mill. Wesley Miles and a man named Willis were arrested and tried at Meaford on Saturday, when they were committed to Owen Sound jail for trial. Messrs. Stephens and Ferguson identified the accused as the parties who sold the wheat.—*Collingwood Messenger.*

SERENADE (?)—On Thursday evening last, April 1st, a number of "Serenaders" congregated in front of the REVIEW Office, just to display their "musical talent" for a time, and from the wonderfully "sweet" tone of the larger instruments, the beautiful harmony and "time" kept on the smaller ones, and the amount of "brass" displayed on that occasion, we are at a loss to know why this Town has not a well organized Brass Band. We have no doubt the Town has sufficient material to form one, and we cannot for the life of us see the necessity of getting a band from Ayton, Neustadt, Hanover, Mount Forest, or any other place, on any public occasion in the future, when we have such abundance of material within the Town. It was rather sad to see so many of the "musical instruments" lying round on the street next morning, thus showing the extravagance of the musicians. But things will right themselves in time. The *Chronicle* man is not to quote from this article, because we do not care to see a nice smooth article like this hashed up by our contemporary as he has an awful "chronic" way of doing things, and his hash always puts one in mind of things that are sour or surly—but nothing more.

THE year through which we are now passing is, by rights, the ladies' year. It has been universally acknowledged as such from the beginning of modern times; for as early as the sixteenth century our Saxon progenitors enacted—"albeit it is nowe become a part of the common lawe in regard to social relations of life, that as often as every bissextile or leap year doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth of making love unto the men, which they doe either by words or lookes, as to them it seemeth proper." On ordinary years man is allowed to shape his own destiny, but when the year leaps forward, which it does once in every four, the ladies have the sole privilege to propose and dispose. The ladies of our good town have taken advantage of this long established custom, and last Friday they invited the sterner sex to a *recherche* entertainment in the Town Hall. No doubt many important questions were disposed of on that occasion, and lagging suitors brought to time, but apparently with satisfaction to themselves and their fair disposers. The Hall was very tastefully decorated, the music was of the best quality, the ladies were charming, as of course they always are, and all agreed, that the evening was one of the most pleasant of the kind that could be spent anywhere. It is on the *tapis* that the bachelors of the town propose returning the compliment on an early day.

A short time since an old man was killed at Clarksburg, being thrown out of a waggon while the horses were running away.

The price of bread has been reduced to 12½ cents per loaf at the Markdale Bakery.

Durham Road Items.

The weather for the last three or four days has been very wet and roads bad, if it continues warm we may look for an early spring; the ground will soon be in good condition for ploughing—lots of it to do in this locality.

There is a great deal of sickness in this immediate neighborhood, both young and old are suffering from its effects.

Any amount of young immigrants arrived in this part of Glenelg since new years, "of both sexes," they were "hospitably" accepted to fill up the "family circle" of all those whom providence had been pleased to present with the young strangers.

There was a great fire in Priceville the other night, the Drug Store and Tailor Shop completely demolished. I understand that all was insured. The building was owned by Mr. John McArthur, who we understand is going to re-build again.

Promotion Examination of Priceville Public School.

The following are the names of those who passed from a 3rd Class into a 4th, and the number of marks they obtained on the "Promotion examination" papers issued by the Inspector for the Easter examination. The pass number was 350.

Agnes Webster, 484; Mary Jane Simpson 444; Jane Nichol, 43; Alfred Watson, 426; Sarah E. Ferguson, 417; Minnie Moorehead, 405; Robert Watson, 393; Bertie Ghent, 350.

The following passed to a 3rd Class Senior—the pass number being 280. Elizabeth Simpson, 303; Bella Nichol, 280; Geo. McArthur, 280.

N. B. GREER, Teacher.

April 6th, 1880.

S. S. No. 5, BENTINCK.

The following is the Honor Roll for March.

4th Class—1st John Kincaid, 2nd Alex. McGregor, 3rd M. Storrar, 4th M. Chittick.

3rd Class—1st F. C. Chittick, 2nd D. Storrar, 3rd G. Storrar, 4th D. Earls.

2nd Class—1st G. Sharman, 2nd M. Chittick, 3rd John Johnston, 4th John Milligan, 5th Isabella Brunt.

Number of names entered on the roll during the quarter is 100, Boys 68, Girls 32. Average attendance, 67. Aggregate—4141 days or on an average 41 days for each pupil, and this is all the schooling a number of them will get during the year.

To the Review.

North Grey Teacher's Association.

The Association met in the High School building, on the 24th and 25th of March. The meeting was very large, and a hearty interest was taken in all subjects brought before the meeting. The following are the officers elected:—President, Thos. Gordon, Inspector; 1st Vice-President, John Armstrong; 2nd Vice-President, C. M. Campbell; Secretary, C. A. Fleming; Treasurer, Wamsley. Committee of management, to consist of the officers, together with Messrs. De La Matter, Elliot and Grey; and Misses Moffat, Carlisle and Reid. The Programme consisted in essays on, and practical illustrations of teaching and handling of the various subjects on the school code by Teachers, together with lectures from a number of persons of note, from the other Learned Professions on subjects pertaining to education, all of which were enthusiastically received and heartily applauded. The necessary steps were taken toward the formation of a "Teachers Library," and subscription lists are to be opened for money and books. This has been considered one of the most successful meetings of the N. G. Teacher's A——.

Your Contemporary.

To the Editor of the Grey Review.

SIR.—In last weeks issue of the *Chronicle* was an article under the heading of "The Member for East Grey," and by the tone of that article it is evident the *Chronicle* has been hurt somewhere. It is amusing to see it squirming and wriggling under the sharp lash of truth. *It* does not advance facts and figures in *its* valiant defence of the "Member for East Grey," but waxing hot in virtuous indignation, *it* throws reason to the winds, and storms and raves, and calls vile names in a manner worthy of an Edinburgh fish-wife. *It* is said to be a habit among lawyers that if their case is bad they abuse the opposite counsel. Now I suppose the *Chronicle* is trying to hide the weakness of *its* cause in the dust of personal abuse. But *it* had better beware how *it* throws stones, as *it* lives in a glass house with respect to writing leading articles. Nobody for a moment supposes that the nominal editor of the *Chronicle* does, or can write the articles that appear in its columns; not that they are noted for originality, brilliancy or acute reasoning—being entirely the reverse of that,—but because his talents are not equal even to such stale platitudes as they really are. My advice to the *Chronicle* is, that whenever *its* corns are trampled upon, don't get into a passion and yell and howl so that every one can hear you; but try and keep your temper cool, and your mouth shut, and nobody will know you are hurt. F.

COUNTY OF GREY AND THE N. P.—A correspondent writing from Melancthon to last Tuesday's *Globe*, gives the following account of the effects of the N. P. in the County of Grey:—

"Sir,—I send you a few facts about the prosperity of the County of Grey under the glorious N. P. There are at present in our county gaol 103 or 104 tramps—all able-bodied men, who invariably informed a deputation of the County Council that they could not get work, hence had to apply for admission to the gaol. There were given between the 12th of January and the 12th of March 201 chattel mortgages, principally by farmers, amounts ranging from $140 to $2,000 each, not to speak of the land mortgages, which might be numbered by the thousand. There have been to my own knowledge dozens of farms sold under mortgage during the last six months, and I do not know of any that brought the mortgage except one, and that was only $50 over. And yet I see that Dr. Sproule boasts what the N. P. has done. I have spoken to many merchants who say that their cash account is far short of any year for the last four. Yet the "verdant" member for East Grey says he finds the N. P. has done much good. I have spoken to the township collectors of three townships, and they have told me that they would not take twice their salary to collect the township rates for another year if the times were so hard.

A young man named Andrew Liddell, belonging to St. Thomas, had his leg cut off by a train on the C. S. R. on Saturday last, near Kingsmill.

A Canada Southern brakeman, named Wm. O'Brien, was killed while coupling cars in the yard at St. Thomas, last Friday night. He caught his foot between a guard and a rail, and he fell parallel to the track, the cars passing over his leg and completely shattering it. The limb was amputated, but he died soon after.

The P. E. I. Government is accused of paying $60 for a pen and $400 for a stove.

The hull of the steamer *Waubuno* has been found about five miles north of Moose Point, afloat in a small bay.

By two colliery explosions at Anderluse, Belgium, on Wednesday, forty-two persons were killed and forty-four escaped.

Exciting Scene.

A large staff of assistants are continuously employed in putting up Wilson's Compound of Wild Cherry, the most popular of all remedies for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Loss of Voice, and all affections of the Throat, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes.

The rapidity acquired by those constantly engaged in handling bottles is most astonishing, and to an unaccustomed onlooker the great wonder is that almost every bottle is not broken.

Wilson's Wild Cherry is always made under the direct supervision of Mr. Wilson a Chemist and Druggist of over sixteen years experience.

This great home medicine is sold by all leading druggists, and should be found in every house.—d-108

BIRTHS.

ALLISON—In Egremont, on the 26th ult., the wife of Mr. J. S. Allison of a daughter.

FLESHER—In Flesherton, on the 11th ult., the wife of Mr Thomas Flesher of twins—girl and boy.

MUNSHAW—In Flesherton, on the 23rd March, the wife of Mr A. Munshaw, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

HENRY—STEWART—On the 5th April, at Ayton, by the Rev. A. Nicol, Mr. James O. Henry, to Miss Ann Stewart, both of East Normanby.

SINCLAIR—THORNTON—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Jno. Morrison, Duncan, youngest son of Mr. Archd. Sinclair, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Thornton, all of Proton

DEATHS.

SMART—In Glenelg, on March 1st, Martha Ann, aged 3 years, on March 2nd, Hugh Herbert, aged 5 years and 10 months; and on March 30th, Jane Eliza, aged 10 years, 7 months and 23 days, all childr.n of Mr. Hugh Smart.

ALEXANDER—At Road End, on the 18th of March, Jane, relict of the late John Alexander, late of Bentinck, aged 80 years.

New Advertisements.

House and Lot in Durham for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his dwelling House and Lot. The lot contains one quarter acre. On the premises are a good stable, and well of water. The situation is convenient to the centre of the Town. For further particulars, apply on the premises to

JAMES LAWSON.

Durham, April 8, 1880. *d-111

SALE OF Valuable FARM Property.

UNDER and by Virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a mortgage made by Allan McInnes, default having been made in payment thereof, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commercial Hotel, Priceville,

—ON—

TUESDAY, April 27th,

At 12 o'clock, Noon,

The following Property:—

Lot No. 27 in the 4th Concession north of the Durham Road in the Township of Glenelg in the County of Grey.—Containing 100 acres; Soil clay loam, 50 acres cleared and in an excellent state of cultivation, balance well timbered. Well situated as to roads.

Terms.—The purchaser shall pay a deposit of $100 at the time of sale, the balance of one-half of the purchase money in 2 weeks thereafter; the remaining one-half in cash or secured by a mortgage payable in from 1 to 5 years at the option of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to

CHERAR & MUIR,

Vendors' Solicitors, Hamilton.

April 2nd, 1880. c111

Chancery Sale

—OF—

Farm and Hotel Property

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON.

UNDER and in pursuance of the Decree and Final Order of Sale made in the cause of Randle vs. May et al, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of January and the 17th day of March, 1880, there will be sold by Public Auction, with my approbation on

Wednesday the Fifth day of May, A.D. 1880,

At two o'clock in the afternoon, at

Joseph Caswell's Hotel on Parcel I

Of the premises hereinafter mentioned, in two parcels, the following lands and premises namely:

PARCEL I:—Lot number 230, in the first concession on the North East side of the Toronto and Sydenham Road in the Township of Melancthon in the County Grey, containing 50 acres more or less.

PARCEL II:—Lot number 231, in said first concession containing 50 acres more or less.

Both of said parcels are situate about half a mile from the Village of Dundalk, which said Village offers a good market for farm produce. About 27 acres of Parcel 1, and about 23 acres of Parcel 2 are cleared. The land cleared is of a good rich clay loam and in a fair state of cultivation. On Parcel 1 is erected a well appointed Hotel, rough cast finish, the main building of which is 46 x 32 feet, and the wing thereto attached about 24 x 28 feet, all two storeys high. The lots are fairly fenced. Parcel 1 is now in the occupation of Joseph Caswell and Parcel 2 is occupied by John Stevenson.

The said lands and premises will be offered for sale subject to a mortgage thereon to the Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Company on which there is now due about $2000.

Condition of Sale.—A Deposit of ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid down in cash at the time of sale, and the balance thereof to be paid in one month thereafter without interest, in all other respects the Conditions of Sale will be the standing conditions of sale of the Court of Chancery.

For further particulars apply at the Law Offices of M. McCarthy Esq, Orangeville, Messrs. Kerr, Akers & Bull, Toronto and Alexander Millar, Berlin.

Dated 30th March, 1880.

ALEX. MILLAR, Plaintiffs Solicitor. A. LACOURSE, Master at Berlin. d 111

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.

Field and Garden Seeds,

ALSO

Seed GRAIN

OF ALL KINDS.

A quantity of Lost Nation WHEAT for Sale at

J. BURNETT'S PROVISION STORE.

Upper Town Durham, March, 1880. y42

Final Warning.

RE HUGHSON'S ACCOUNTS.

THE Court day is Monday, April 19th, 1880.

C. B. JACKES, Attorney for W. J. Hughson.

Durham March 10th, 1880. c107.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & co., Portland, Maine.

The Fifteen Puzzle Solved.

1. A Gold Ring $1.00.	2. A Clock for $2.00.	3. A Clock for $3.00.	4. Lady's Set, Gold, $4.00.
5. 18 K't. heavy Rings $5.00.	6. 8 day Clock only $6.	7. Striking Clock, 8 day, $7.00.	8. Lady's Opra Chain $8.00.
9. Gent's Gold Albert $9.00.	10. Silver H. C. Watch $10.00.	11. Silver Watch, Leaver, $11.00.	12. Gent's Watch and Chain, $12.00
13. It will puzzle you Give me	14. to buy Cheaper a trial.	15. than quoted above. Time is Money.	Repairing a speciality. All work warranted.

A. GORDON, Durham.

April 8th, 1880. y79

LOWER Town Drug Store.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT Of Choice FIELD and GARDEN

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.

CLOVER & Timothy At Very Low Price.

Groceries Cheap for Cash.

G. C. McFARLANE.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, AT MOCKLER'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

50 Pieces New Dress Goods, in Pompadours, Sateens, Plain Lustres, Striped Lustres, Figured Lustres, Cashmeres, &c., &c.

Call and See my 10 cent Dress Goods.

New Prints, New Tweeds in Scotch and Canadian. New Hollands, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves &c. &c.

Another large Stock of BOOTS and SHOES at Very Low Prices.

No Old Goods, all Perfectly New and Fresh,

And at Prices Lower than ever Sold in Durham before.

A GOOD STOCK OF FRESH Groceries.

A lot of First Class DRIED APPLES at $1.75 per Bushel.

H. W. MOCKLER.

Durham, March 18, 1880. y96

C. L. GRANT.

Would Call attention to part of his SPRING STOCK which he has received, and will be sold for cash at Close Prices.

TWEEDS, TWEEDS,

A large and well Selected Stock, which for value cannot be beat.

Demins, Ducks, and Shirtings,

A LARGE STOCK and Very Cheap.

CLOTHING,

For Quality, Style and Price will be acknowledged the cheapest in Town

DRESS GOODS from 10 cents per yard up.

PRINTS, PRINTS.

Acknowledged by all who have seen them, the best value in Town.

Boots and Shoes.

Cheaper than ever, notwithstanding the recent advance in Leather.

GROCERIES, Fresh and Cheap.

LADIES

Before purchasing Elsewhere dont fail to see our Stock

—OF—

MILLINERY

—AND—

Fancy Dry Gooods.

E. & A. DAVIDSON.

Dundalk Mills.

THE Undersigned having leased the above Mills and placed them in first class running order, begs to intimate to

Dundalk and Surrounding Country,

That he is prepared now to do all kinds of

Gristing, Chopping, &c., &c.

ALL KINDS OF

MILL Produce

—AND—

First Class Flour kept on Hand.

ALFX. HUNTER.

Dundalk, March 24th, 1880. d-110

WAGGONS! WAGGONS!

Messrs. T. & J. BROWN,

OF GLENELG,

WISH to Thank the Public for their Patronage in the past, and to inform them that they have commenced Waggon and Carriage Building, and are now prepared to offer to the public

Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs and Cutters.

Manufactured from the very best Material, Good Workmanship and works guaranteed and on Reasonable terms. They have also si.

Quantity of Iron Harrows

Which they are selling at BOTTOM PRICES as They Bought their stock of Iron when it was at its lowest and can afford to sell accordingly.

Particular attention given to Horse Shoeing.

Repairing Promptly Attended to

Remember the Place, Near RYAN'S HOTEL, Glenelg, March 17th, 1880. 108