GLAD THOUGHTS IN DARKNESS.

Heart hath its depths, unfathomed, undivined,
Some thrilling love in deep recess enshrined.
Soul hath its tender feelings, unrevealed;
Feelings though strong, by some strange power sealed.
Mind hath its musings, like the ocean waves,
Anon in peace, anon in passion raves.
And thought sees visions, mysterious sublime,
Foreshadows cast upon the walls of time.
But heart's deep store, though by a veil oft hidden
Sometimes reveals itself by love-wand bidden.
The soul, when full, oftimes doth overflow,
Though but faint semblance of the world below.
Mind may be given mankind to higher raise,
Its tribute pour to God in hymn of praise.
And thought united be to heart and mind.
To vanquish sorrow, heavenward raise mankind
Till heart reveals itself in heaven's great light;
Soul's feelings be unsealed by God's great might;
And mind o'er peaceful lie on Heaven's still wave;
And thought from holier spring its soul-drink lave.

Durham. F. W. POSTEN.

Legal Facetiæ.

In courts of law, and in connection with the legal profession, there often occur scenes full of instructive interest, in which some betray great want of judgment, others show marked keenness of intellect, and not a few abound in views of humor or in sparks of wit. In such scenes pregnant with curious phenomena, we have frequent opportunity to view human nature from different stand-points or under various phases and to gather ample materials for the furtherance of pyschological science; but as metaphysical acumen is required to perceive things with pure intelligence, accurate judgment to classify them according to their distinctive properties and logical skill to draw from them the right conclusions, we will simply in a few words draw attention to the comic part sometimes played by the several actors in the scene.

1.—THE JURY.—The system of juries to decide civil and criminal cases an institution of priceless value in the interests of liberty and justness; but it is not always carried out in its spirit and principle towards the rightful issues, as may be shown by a few instances exemplificative, not of any intent to do what is wrong, but of the possible liability to err in the attempt to do what is right. A jury acquitted a criminal although he confessed his guilt, on the ground that he was so great a liar that they could not believe a word he said. Less logical but equally curious is the decision of another jury. They just condemned a man, and recommended him to mercy because his guilt was not clearly proven. Similar is the trial of a man who was charged with stealing a piece of bacon from the prosecutor's shop. The prosecutor himself alleged that he was sitting in his little back parlor, and saw the prisoner enter his shop, take up the bacon, and put it in his pocket, and that as he was leaving the shop he came out and accused him of the theft, and gave him in charge of a policeman who passed at the time. Now, here was a somewhat plain case of larceny. The prisoner asked but two questions, 'Was there a window through which you saw me come into the shop and take the bacon?' "Was it closed?" "Yes." "Then," said to the culprit to the judge, in a tone of triumph, "the whole thing falls through, my lord; you can't swear through glass." The judge, in his remarks to the jury, told them if they believed the evidence they must find the man guilty, but the intelligent twelve couldn't get over the 'swearing through glass,' and immediately acquitted the delinquent, who leaving the door, exclaimed, "Ah, Mr.———, when I come again to prig a bit of bacon I'll take good care of your little window."

This decision of the jury plainly shows the wayward course of unreason; but still greater is the zig zags of unreason, on the part of a jury, in the course of a shift. A prisoner was put on his trial for stealing a dozen silver spoons. A servant girl deposed that the spoons lay on the table near the window in her pantry, that she saw the prisoner escape out of the window, and immediately missed the spoons; that she raised a cry, and that a laborer in her presence siezed the prisoner, when the spoons were found in his pocket. On this evidence a Devonshire jury, after some deliberation, brought in a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter." The learned judge explained that there was no such count in the indictment, nor any evidence to support a charge of manslaughter—which was, indeed, the offence for which a previous prisoner had been tried. He sent the jury back, when, after half-an-hours' absence, they brought in a verdict of "Give him two years, your lordship, and hard labor." Again the judge had to explain. The amount of the sentence was, by law, left to him. They were the judges of the question of guilt or innocence. He read over his notes to them and begged them to bring in a verdict of guilty or not guilty. The jury, upon this, turned in the box, discussed, deliberated, and ultimately returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

One more anecdote about jurymen is worth telling. At the Winchester Assizes, in the winter of 1855, two men were tried before Baron Parke for poaching. It was observed that some difficulty was experienced in getting a jury, the prisoner's counsel objecting to one after another juryman called. At length twelve were empanelled, and the trial proceeded. The facts were plain, the prisoners being taken in the very act. When the evidence was over, the learned gentleman who defended submitted that there was no case against his clients, and urged some most frivolous objections to the evidence. The judge was impatient, the counsel warm, and warmer as the argument went on, eventually observing that in his opinion there was no case to "go to the jury," and he declined to address them. The Judge shortly sumed up, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Every one was electrified, and the jury dismissed from the trial of any further cases. Leaving court in the afternoon, we encountered one of the 'perveres' twelve quietly smoking his pipe outside the hall, and after a remark or two about the weather, asked the comfortable old fellow how it was they gave such a verdict. 'Well, was the cool reply, 'our Recorder, he said he thought the law was on the prisoner's side, and t'other judge from Lunnon, he said it warn't; and our Recorder, he said he thought the men warn't guilty, and the other old man from Lunnon said he thought they were, and it wasn't likely we was going against our Recorder, and we wern't going to see him bullied neither, so we gave him the verdict." It is hardly necessary to add that the learned counsel for the prisoners, being Recorder for Portsmouth, had "packed" a jury of Portsmouth men.

The vagaries of juries are often the outcome of prepossession, partiality, and local influence; but they oftener proceed from non-intelligence. "Have you read anything about this case in the papers?" asked a lawyer of a juror, in an exciting criminal case. "No, sir, not a word." "Not a word and the papers have been full of it?" 'No, sir, I don't read the papers, nor anything else; for I can't read at all." The juror was declared competent and was duly sworn.

2.—THE WITNESS.—Witnesses widely differ from each other as to their capacity to bear testimony for or against the thing in dispute. One is so stupid that he is incapable of giving an intelligent answer on the point at issue; one is clear-headed, and answers every question with accuracy. One harassed by a series of questions, gets confused, and contradicts himself; another keeps perfectly calm under the fire or interrogations, and outwits the lawyer. The following dialogue, which occurred many years ago between a lawyer and a witness in a justice's court, is worth relating:—It seems Mr. Jones loaned Mr. Smith a horse, which died while in his (Mr. Smith's) possession. Mr. Jones brought suit to recover the value of the horse, attributing his death to bad treatment. During the course of the trial a witness (Brown) was called to the stand as to how Mr. S. treated horses. Lawyer, with a bland and confidence-invoking smile, "Well, sir, how does Mr. Smith generally ride a horse?" Witness, with a very merry twinkle in his eye, otherwise imperturbable, "Astraddle, I believe, sir?" Lawyer, with scarcely a perceptible flush of vexation on his cheek, but still speaking in his blandest tones, "But, sir, what gait does he ride?" "He never rides any gate, sir. His boys ride all the gates." Lawyer, his bland smile all gone, and his voice slightly husky," "But how does he ride when in company with others?" Witness, "Keeps up, if his horse is able; if not, he goes behind." Lawyer, triumphantly and in a perfect fury, "How does he ride when he is alone?" Witness, "Don't know, never was with him when he was alone." "Lawyer, I have done with you, sir."

Not a few appear resolved to give as little evidence as they can, and when taken to task for their reticence or evasion, they return a provoking answer.

"Pray, sir," said a judge angrily, to blunt old Quaker, from whom no direct answer could be obtained, 'Do you know what we sit here for?" "Yes, verily I do, said the Quaker. "Three of you for four dollars each day, and the fat one in the middle for four thousand a year." O. S.

Man with a wig gibes a bald-headed friend. "I admit," says the other, "that I have no hair; but the hair I haven't got is my own, anyway!"

A Frenchman who attended a fox hunt was asked where the meet came off. He had been thrown; so he replied that it came off his hands and knees.

RESUSCITATION.—At an inquest in a certain part of the north of England on a man who had been drowned the policeman giving his evidence was asked by the coroner if means had been taken to resuscitate the body. "Oh, yes, sir, we searched his pockets."

The railrord monopolies don't have it all their own way after all. A lady in Chicago sued the Central Pacific for $75 damages for allowing a locomotive to scald a'l the hair off a valuable dog expressod her from San Francisco. She obtained judgement and collected the money before the company found out that it was a Japanese dog, and never had any hair.

An Irishman once saw a clock which showed the Greenwich and Dublin time, and he saw that the Dublin time was twenty minutes behind that of Greenwich, and he asked how that was, and it was explained to him that Dublin being to the west of the first meridian, must have its time later than that of Greenwich. "Then, by the powers!" said Pat, "there's another injustice to ould Ireland!"

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.—An Irishman having signed the pledge, was charged soon afterward with drunkenness. "Twas me absent mindedness," said Pat "an' a habit I have of talkin' wid meself. I said to meself, sez I, 'Pat, coom in an have a dhrink.' 'No, sez I, 'I have sworn off.' 'Thin I'll dhrink alone,' sez I to meself. 'An' I'll wait for yez outside,' sez I. And whin meself cum out, faith, an' he was dhrunk."

A Geography recitation in Nevada must be interesting. Just imagine a schoolboy standing up and gravely rattlingff o the following before a committee of the Board of Education: "Buttermilk Canyon is in the Paradise Mountains, north-west from Eden, about ten miles from Gough-Eye, on the road leading from Limburger to Whoop 'Em-Up, by way Bell Town, Lay-'Em-Out and Hungry, and just over the mountains from Bung-Eye and Knock-'Em-Stiff."

A Doctor tells with pardonable pride how, being called in at the debut of his career to a consultation with an imminent prince of science, he had insisted, despite the opinion of his famous senior, that the patient had an incurable affection of the heart. "And what were my delight and pride," he says, beamingly, "on learning three days later that my patient had gone off precisely as I had declared he would."

There is a story that the Duke of Argyle and the Duke of Sutherland were once travelling together by railway, when a commercial traveller entered the carriage. The newcomer took his share in general conversation, till one of the peers got out at an intermediate station. The commercial traveller then asked his companion if he knew who the "party" was, and on being enlightened exclaimed. "Dear me! Was that really the Duke of—? Just think of his talking in that way to a couple of little cads like you and me!"

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY
CURES DIARRHOEA AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

Mrs. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDER is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worm in children or adults. Price 25 cents, or 5 for $1.00.
Mrs. FREEMAN'S NEW DOMESTIC DYES are perfect in every color. For brightness and durability they have no equal. Price 15 cents per package.

Bankrupt Sale of Hardware
IN DURHAM.

F. J. HALL, of Walkerton,

have bought the large stock of Hardware belonging to the estate of JAMES BLAIR & CO, is now offering to the Public the whole Stock, consisting of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Paints,
Oils, Varnishes, Carriage Trimmings, Glass, Cutlery,
Silver Plated Goods, Mouldings,
Harvest Tools, Harvest Mitts, &c., &c.,
At Prices never heard of before in Durham.

Farmers, Builders, Blacksmiths, Painters, Carriage Makers, Cabinet Makers, and the General Public will find prices and goods to their satisfaction.

REMEMBER THE STAND,
One door South of PARKER'S DRUG STORE, Upper Town, Durham
F. J. HALL.

Durham, July 24th, 1880. t-127

Look here, More Bargains!

At J. H. HUNTER'S.

Ladies' Corsets, good quality, 35c., 45c., and 50c.
Very nice Parasols for 50 cents worth $1.
Felt Hats from 50c. up.
Good Table Linen for 25cts per yard.
Muslins and Grenadines for 10cts per yard.
Tweeds from 45 cts up.
Very Superior Prints still selling at 8c per y'd.
Wonderful Dress Goods at 10 cts. per yard.
Towels at 5 cents. And a lot of

CLOTHING!

At such prices as will astonish everybody.

Durham, July 27th, 1880.

Lower Town DRUG STORE.

G. C. McFARLANE,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
DEALER IN
Pure Drugs and Chemicals,
Dye Stuffs and Perfumery,
Stationery, &c., &c.
PATENT MEDICINES of all kinds constantly in Stock.
GROCERIES Cheap for Cash.

J. C. JOPP,
ROCKVILLE,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in
Boots, Shoes, and Leather.
Having received his Fall stock of Goods is now in a position to offer a
FIRST CLASS ARTICLE
at old prices for cash, (although the raw material has advanced from 20 to 25 per cent). Customers in want of anything in his line will please call early, so that none will be disappointed. He employs no special agent to sell his boots, depending on their superior merits for his business. Superior Quality and not cheapness is the basis of his competition
Sewed Work a Specialty.
CASH FOR HIDES.
Rockville Tannery, July 20, 1880. y

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co. Portland, Maine

DURHAM Carriage Works.
ROBERT McFARLANE
Proprietor.
Has Now on Hand a Good Stock of
Carriages, Buggies, Democrat Wagons, etc.,
of GOOD MATERIAL,
GOOD FINISH, and
LOWEST PRICES.
The subscriber is also Agent for all kinds
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
Call and Inspect My Stock.
R. McFARLANE.
Durham. y-1

Dress and Mantle Making.
MISS MARY BANKS wishes to inform the ladies of Durham and vicinity that she has commenced the business of Dress and Mantle Making at the residence of Mrs. Slatcher, in rear of Mr. Mathews' Furniture Warerooms, where she will be pleased to receive orders in the above line. The latest Fashions regularly received.
Durham, June 24th, 1880. m123

Boots and Shoes.

JUST TO HAND,
Another lot of Boots and Shoes, comprising, Men's Women's and Children's Goods.
No trash, but a good article, which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH
C. L. GRANT.
Durham, 13th July, 1880.

Fancy Goods at John Cameron's.

Special notice of the Ladies is called to his Stock of Goods, viz:
Lovely China Fichues, New Style of Embroidered Collars,
Gretchen Bows, Muslin and Silk Scarfs, Chenille, Ruchings, Motto Pocket Handkerchiefs, Damask do., Hair Ornaments, Back Combs, Ladies' Neck Chains, Lace Gloves, Coloured Lace Mitts, &c.
Frillings from 5 cents per yard up. GENTS' REGATTA SHIRTS.
Wall Paper and Window Blinds.
Always noted for Good-Flavored TEAS from 35 cents up.
J. CAMERON.

FARMERS AND OTHERS
Who are anxious to have their Dwelling Houses, Barns and Contents Insured against loss by Fire, can do so at a low rate, and in a reliable Company who pay losses promptly.
Apply to **JOHN CAMERON,**
Agent Western Insurance Co., Durham.

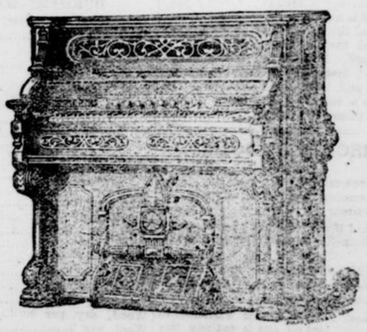
E. & A. DAVIDSON,

Are Showing the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of
MILLINERY, Mantles and Fancy Dry Goods
Ever offered in DURHAM, consisting of—
HATS, SILKS, FRILLINGS,
BONNETS, SATINS, TIES,
FEATHERS, RIBBONS, COLLARS,
FLOWERS, LACES, CUFFS,
&c. &c. &c.
The Latest Novelties in Parasols.
Also a Choice Selection of
Men's Felt HATS--New, Stylish and Cheap.

STOVES, Stoves, STOVES!

COOKING from $20 up. PARLOR from $5 up. BOX from $3 up.
All Sizes and all Prices.
Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. We will not be undersold and are selling
Cash for Hides and Skins. Truck taken as Cash.
HARRIS & Co.
Durham, Sept. 18, 1879. y

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 & Piano Company,
Bowmanville, Ont.
Feb. 12th, 1880 y-106

How Mules came into Fashion.

Few of the farmers of this country are aware what a depth of gratitude they owe George Washington for the introduction of mules into general use for farm purposes.

Previous to 1783 there were very few, and those of such an interior order as to prejudice farmers against them as unfit to compete with horses in work upon the road or farm. Consequently there were no jacks and no disposition to increase the stock; but Washington became convinced that the introduction of mules generally among Southern planters would prove to them a great blessing, as they are less liable to deseases and longer lived, and work upon shorter feed, and are much less liable to be injured than horses by careless servants. As soon as it became known abroad that the illustrious Washington desired to stock his Mount Vernon estate with mules, the King of Spain sent him a jack and two jennets from the royal stables, Lafayette sent another jack and jenny from the Island of Malta. The first was a grey color, 16 hands high, and of sluggish nature. He was named the Royal Gift. The other was called the Knight of Malta; he was about as high, lithe and fiery, even to ferocity. The two sets of animals gave him the most favorable opportunity of making improvements by cross breeding, the result of which was the favorite jack, Compound, because he partook of the best points in both originals. The general bred his brood mares to these jacks, even taking those from his family coach for that purpose, and produced such superb mules that the country was all agog to breed some of the same sort, and they soon became quite common. This was the origin of improved mules in the United States, and though over seventy years ago there are now some of the third and fourth generations of Knight of Malta and Royal Gift to be found in Virginia, and the great benefits arising from their introduction into the country are to be seen upon every cultivated acre in the Southern States.—*American Paper.*

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures summer complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, sour stomach, colic, nausea, vomiting, canker, piles, leucorrhoea, and all manner of fluxes.—1-131

A few days ago the miners employed in the iron mine of lot 17, in the 9th concession of Madoc, saw four large lynxes, of which they shot two.

DURHAM DIRECTORY

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Rev. H. B. Wray, M. A., pastor. Church Wardens, H. W. Mockler and H. Foster.

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

METHODIST CHURCH.
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. Pastor Rev. R. Godfrey.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
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 people's prayer meeting at 8 p. m.; Wednesday evening, Bible class at 8 p. m. Thursday evening, regular prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Pastor, Rev. Mr. Duncan.

S. G. REGISTRY OFFICE.
Thomas Lauder, 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. Shares $1, annual fee $1. Alexander Robertson, Librarian.

POST OFFICE.
Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Arch. McKenzie, Postmaster.

DURHAM LODGE No. 306 OF A. F. & A. M.
Night of meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. A. McKenzie, W. M. J. F. Mowat, Secretary.

STEPHEN LODGE No. 169 I. O. O. F.
Night of meeting every Monday at 7:30 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome M. Kress N. G. W. E. Vollet, Sec.

DURHAM L. O. L. No. 632.
Night of meeting, Thursday on or before full moon in each month. T. Carson, Sec.

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 the Guelph Fair
Drayton—Saturday before Guelph.
Elora—The day before Guelph.
Douglas—Monday before Elora Fair.
Hamilton—Cyrstal 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 in each month.
Walkerton—The last Wednesday in each month.
Mildmay—Last Wednesday of each month.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TIME

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

TORONTO UNION STATION.
Depart, 7:30 a. m., 12:20 p. m., 5:00 p. m
Arrive, 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m., 9:40 p. m.

GRANGEVILLE.
South Depart 7:15 a. m., 11:55 a. m., 5:40 p. m.
Arrive 11:10 a. m., 4:25 p. m., 8:40 p. m.
North. Depart, 11:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m.
Arrive, 11:15 a. m., 5:20 p. m
West. Depart 8:45 a. m. 11:45 a.m.
Arrive 11:05 a. m., 4:45 p. m.

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

TRESWATER
Depart 6:00 a. m., 11:45 a. m.*
Arrive 10:40 a. m., 4:30 p. m.,
*The Mixed train will only run on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays.

FLESERETON.
outh, Depart 8:35 a. m., 3:45 p. m.
Arrive 1:55 p. m., 7:35 p. m.

For time at intermediate stations see Time Tables
EDMUND WRAGGE.
General Manag

Toronto November, 1879