

THE REVIEW

Every Thursday. At the Office, Garrafrax Street, Upper Town, Durham, - - Ont.

TERMS:—\$1.00 per year in Advance. If not paid within two months, \$1.25.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Professional and business cards, one inch square and under, per year, \$4.00.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEGAL: E. D. MACMILLAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, & OFFICE opposite Parkers Drug Store, Upper Town.

C. H. JACKES, R. A. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chambers, Commissioner in B. S., Notary Public.

Frost & Frost, BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chambers, Conveyancers, etc.

MEDICAL: DR. LIGHTBODY, WILL BE AT HIS OFFICE, HARVEY, FROM 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock, at home and on S. P. R. R.

F. Z. NIXON, RADIATE OF Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, VETERINARY SURGEON, DUNDALK, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS: ALEXANDER BROWN, PRICEVILLE, Ont., INSURER of Marine, Fire and Life Insurance.

South End Bakery, Durham, REMOVAL: A. PALMER, Baker, has removed to the New and Count-down Building.

Lumber, Lumber, Shingles, Shingles, Lath & Lime, AT THE ROCKVILLE MILLS, A large quantity of JOISTS, Lath, etc.

Alexander Robertson, TAILOR, Residence at the Old Post Office, Lower Town, DURHAM.

F. DOWNES, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, DURHAM.

Province of Ontario Directory FOR 1881-82, To be Published in Novem'r, 1881, Price \$5.00.

Knitting Stockings & Socks, WM. JOHNSTON, Jr., Lower Town, Durham, Oct. 10th, 1880.

The Grey Review

Vol. IV. No. 7. DURHAM, Co. Grey, MARCH 31, 1881. Whole No. 160.

J. A. Halsted & Co., BANKERS, DURHAM, Office opposite McAlister's Hotel.

Deposits Received, And Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MONEY ADVANCED, To farmers and business men on short dated notes or good collateral.

JOHN ROBERTSON, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, DURHAM ST., DURHAM.

Cutting done to Order, Spring and Summer Fashions regular received.

Blacksmithing & Waggon Making, JAMES HANNA, THE famous Cavalry Horse-shoer has secured the services of a Good Waggon-maker.

W. CALDWELL, Boot and Shoemaker, SOUTH END, Durham, near Cattle Yard Hotel.

The Largest Exhibition ever held in the County, RAILROAD OR NO RAILROAD, Durham is bound to go ahead and so is ROCKVILLE.

Jopp Took Four First Prizes AT THE Durham Show, which proves that his men are "HOBS" at shoe-making.

Durham Planing Mill, SASH, DOOR, AND Blind Factory, ROBT. BULL, BUILDER, Durham, keeps on hand a large stock of Sash, Doors and all kinds of Building materials.

Province of Ontario Directory FOR 1881-82, To be Published in Novem'r, 1881, Price \$5.00.

Alphabetical Directory AND A THROUGH Classified Business Directory of the Business and Professional men in the Cities, Towns, and Villages of Ontario, with a Classified Business Directory OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Look out for cold weather, How are you for Socks? A VERY important question for everyone to consider as there is nothing more injurious for health than cold feet.

Poor Relations.

"I really think we might do something for her, Clara." Mr. Glenn stood warning his coat tails before the cheerful fire in the drawing-room and Mrs. Glenn sat opposite, with no very gracious expression in her face.

"Nonsense!" said Mrs. Glenn; she had just as much money as you, when you both started in the world, hadn't she?"

"Well, yes; but you see, my dear, Fanny has been unlucky. She married at eighteen, and that's her do-well husband of hers contrived to spend it all before he died."

"Whose fault was it that she married such a poor bargain?" sharply questioned Mrs. Glenn. "Not your's I'm sure."

"Well, we cannot always foresee the future," mildly remarked her husband. "Here she is now, a widow, and destitute, with that little child on her hands and no means of providing for it!"

"No means!" echoed the lady. "But that is means. Didn't I cut out that advertisement for a housekeeper in the country and send it to her. And didn't she send it back with an insolent message, that she didn't choose any menial position? Menial, indeed! After that I wash my hands of both of them."

"But, my love, Fanny was never very strong."

"Never was fiddlesticks!" retorted Mrs. Glenn, growing red in the face.

"And," desperately added Mr. Glenn, "I thought as your spare chamber wasn't occupied at present, you would invite Fanny and her child to stay here as a sort of headquarters while she tried to earn something as a teacher."

"A teacher!" sneered Mrs. Glenn. "Oh, yes; that would suit Fannie Vivian exactly—to go snoring and smiling into people's houses."

"Clara, hush," interrupted her husband. "You forget, it would seem that Fanny Vivian is a lady!"

"Lady or no lady, I'll not have her in this house!" cried Mrs. Glenn, angrily. "And if she thinks—"

It was at that moment the somewhat stormy dialogue was interrupted by the opening of the door which led into an adjoining room, and a tall, sweet faced young woman in widow's weeds entered, leading a little child by the hand.

"Geoffrey," said she, in tremulous accents, "I was writing in the other room, and heard it all. And while I thank you for your kindness, I want Clara to distinctly understand that I have no favors to ask of her."

Mrs. Glenn bridled and drew herself up. "I never heard a case yet of listeners hearing any good of themselves!" said she, with a somewhat embarrassed smile. "But I certainly have said nothing that I don't mean!"

Fanny Vivian held out her cold hand to her brother.

"Good-bye, Geoffrey," she said simply. "We used to be all in all to each other, but since your wife has come between us you have never been the same."

And so the young widow left her brother's home leading little Linda by the hand.

Ten years have passed away since the morning when Fanny Vivian so resolutely separated her future from that of her brother, and Geoffrey Glenn lay in a stuffy little lodging in the least promising portion of the lovely city of Florence.

Fate had not treated him well since he sided with his wife in that memorable family quarrel.

His business had fallen away, his health had failed, and now, at forty-one, he lay dying in a foreign country.

You would scarcely have known Clara Glenn, as she stood by the window, searching through and through her solitary purse for a single coin, but it was all in vain.

She was weaned and worn.

In the place of the substantial silks in which she used to rustle about she wore a threadbare brown poplin, spotted here and there with medicine stains.

"Alas! poor Clara!"

As she shut her purse with a sigh, glanced toward her husband.

He lay apparently asleep on the bed, and with noiseless foot-step, she crept downstairs to her Eliza, the portress, was nodding at her post.

"Eliza," she said, wistfully, "are there any English people living in Florence now?"

"There was Signor Cleveland, the English milord, at the Villa Castellani, on the Arno," she said, after a moment's deliberation. "He was an Englishman, and people said he had married an English wife."

"Is it far out of the city?"

"Not far," Eliza answered; "a mile or so. The Signora would know it by the superb marble statues on either side of the gate. The Signor milord rains money down as if it were water."

Mrs. Glenn stood hesitating for a moment.

She had never deliberately asked for charity before, but the time had come in which she had no other alternative.

Her husband was perishing before her eyes, and Geoffrey's long illness had consumed all their slender resources.

For herself she could almost have covered down in the alley and starved, but she could not see the sick man suffer.

"I cannot beg of strangers and aliens," she thought with a thrill of aversion at the idea; "but I think I could ask for help from some person who was born in my own country."

Funeral of the Late Czar.

LONDON, March 21.—All accounts from St. Petersburg agree describing the grandeur and solemnity of the ceremony of removing the Czar's remains from the Imperial Chapel at the Winter Palace to the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul in the summer fortress, so called, on the left bank of the Neva, the last resting place of the Romanoffs, a scene which only the capital of the Czar's dominion could furnish.

The sun shone with extraordinary brilliancy. The streets were a sea of melting snow. The mournful peanant took two hours to pass a given point.

The procession consisted in all of thirteen sections, comprising 172 groups, to describe which would occupy many columns. A long line of officers in full uniform bore, on various colored cushions embroidered in gold, the badges and decorations conferred by foreign monarchs and princes on the late Czar—some simple emblems of plain gold; other diadems, literally brilliant, emeralds, and rubies of Kasan. After these, in the care of functionaries of the second class, came the crowns of the Kingdoms of Georgia, Siberia, Poland, Astrakan, and Korea, followed by two Masters and the Grand Masters of Ceremonies, all these orders and insignia-bearers and officials being flanked on each side by a battalion of cadets from St. Paul's Military School, marching in single file.

The Emperor walked in Imperial solitude, bearing alone his filial sorrow and State cares, and symbolizing in this last respect his unique position. The Emperor was dressed in a General's uniform, wearing the ribbon of the Order of St. Andrew over his shoulder. Following the Emperor at a respectful distance came the Minister of the Household, the Minister of War, and three officers on duty. Next in order followed the Grand Dukes and Princesses, according to precedence, with the foreign Princes.

The New Czar. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times thus described the hair of the Russian throne:—The Czarwitsch of Russia is hardly so tall as his father was in his best days, but he must be nearly, if not quite, six feet in height, and is remarkably deep chested and broad shouldered, with all the appearance of great strength. His light grey eyes resemble those of his mother's relations at Hesse Darmstadt more than his father, who has the dark blue eyes which are to be seen in the pictures of Alexander I, Paul, Peter the Great and several other members of the House of Romanoff. The shape of his head is rather peculiar; one of those fitted by a large hat, which, when worn, appears out of proportion to the comparatively small face below. This form of head may have been produced by several generations of despotic power, as Alexander II. has more than generally seen, though not as much as his son. A small mouth with extremely good teeth, which he only shows when he laughs, is the Czarwitsch's best feature; his hair, is abundant, and his complexion very fair.

In St. Petersburg he usually appears modestly attired in uniform; but when enjoying a holiday among his wife's relations, he may be seen in a very loose-waisted coat of shepherd's plaid, a black tie, a white hat, and with neither gloves, ring nor watch. That he is no expert soldier is evident from the mark of freckles on the third and fourth fingers of the left hand, and a slight scar on his temple, where a bullet grazed his head in one of the battles of the Turkish war.

The Rev. Mr. Simpson, Lions Head, who sustained considerable loss by a fire lately, has been presented with \$80, as a token of sympathy.

Thomas Raey, Register of Halton for a number of years past, died on Monday in his 89th year. Mr. Raey has held official position in this country for many years, and was a very active and thorough business man.

Brantford Division Grange No. 8 at a late meeting talked over the market question, and resolved as a body to support no candidates for legislative honors who would not use his vote and influence to repeal the present Municipal Act respecting fees.

Mr. Jacob Hespeler, whose sudden death by apoplexy occurred on Tuesday night, was born in Gernsbach, near Baden-Baden, Germany. He emigrated to America when a young man, and made his first money by buying and re-selling a ship load of damaged oranges in New York City. Afterwards coming to Canada he settled in the village of Preston, where he was Reeve for several years, a director of the Galt and Guelph Railway, and once Warden of the county. About twenty-five years ago he settled in the village of New Hope, changed its name to Hespeler, and built up mills, factories, distilleries, &c., until his business was one of the largest in the Province. He was Reeve of Hespeler for a number of years, and in the general election of 1861 was an unsuccessful candidate in South Waterloo for Parliament. The most of the Government patronage of the county of Waterloo was for many years in his hands. Some years ago he retired from business, and has lived in comparative retirement since.

Things Viewed in the Light of Science.

Science opens our eyes to the pure knowledge of things, and interests us with accurate details of them. Science entertains while it instructs us. Let us, therefore, seek entertainment in the instruction which it imparts to us, and we will doubtless find an intellectual treat in its facts, in its analysis and in its synthesis.

1. Interesting facts in regard to glass.—Taken in connection with the glass exhibited in Japan, and said to be over 1000 years old, an article by M. de Foville in the Economiste Francaise may be read with interest. That gentleman says that France long remained indebted to Italian art in the matter of glass, although in the sixteenth century drinking glasses were manufactured at Paris Quequengroge. But in 1642 we find a Dauphin paying for a little glass service for his daughter Diana the price of an ox. Some of the most curious windows in the Gothic Cathedrals date from the thirteenth, twelfth, and even eleventh centuries, but it was only under Louis XIV. that France appropriated the secret of those exquisite productions which Venice sold her for their weight in gold. There are now in France 175 glass manufacturing factories, without counting seven manufacturing of looking glasses. Every year, on an average, 125,000,000 bottles are made, and 50,000,000 of these, filled with good wine, find their way abroad, together with about 20,000,000 empty bottles. Forty years ago 100 bottles cost about 30f; now they cost half that price. According to M. de Foville, the inventor of glass deserves a rank with printing and steam as an agent of civilization and refinement, for it rendered indoor life possible. There are proofs, he says, that glass existed in the early days of Christianity, but it was an exceptional luxury which did not survive the fall of the Roman Empire. The window pane reappeared at a later period in the churches under the form of small lozenges of equivocal transparency. At the castle of the Duke of Northumberland in 1567, says the writer, there were a few glass windows, which used to be put in when his Grace was at home; and not a century ago there existed in France a corporation of "Glassifiers," whose profession was to put in windows of ciled paper. It was only in 1710 that glass panes in wooden frames were used.

2. Interesting discourses of Science in regard to steel:—What is steel? Many people may deem the question easy to answer, but it is not so. It was long accepted as a truism in the art of science of metallurgy that steel is simply a carbide of iron—that is, a compound of carbon and iron, and the former element being present in the compound to the extent of from one to one and a half per cent. The chemical definition is entirely superseded. Steel has become a generic term, and of the genus steel there are various species. Ordinary steel is carbon steel; but steel compounds of iron have been produced, which have the same general properties as ordinary steel, the carbon of which is replaced, either in the whole or in part, by other chemical elements. Thus we have now tungsten steel, in which the metal tungsten is combined with the iron; manganese steel, containing the metal manganese, and other steels containing chromium and titanium. In cases just mentioned, the steel is invariably a compound of iron with another metal; it is, in short, an alloy. Other species of varieties, however, contain non-metallic bodies as the steel-generating materials. Carbon is one of these elements, and therefore it is but natural to suppose that such elements as closely resemble it in their chemical relations to carbon. Well the French chemist Caron has made silicon steel. Then there is the element boron, full cousin, as it were, to carbon and silicon, the basis of ordinary borax.

Steel has recently been made in Glasgow of most extraordinary hardness and cutting power, when used for tools in turning operations. In one instance, the tool did thirteen times the amount of cutting of an ordinary tool of carbon steel. The process of making this new steel is at present kept secret, but there is reason to believe that it is boron steel.

3. A new substitute of science for silver. Manganese, recently invented in Paris, and which may be compared to silver, possesses nine-tenths of its whiteness, malleability, ductility, tenacity, sonorosity and density, while it has superior metallic lustre, wears better, is less liable to be acted on by the emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen, and is less fusible than silver. Manganese may be used for all purposes to which silver or other white metals or alloys are applicable. It is composed of one thousand parts of pure copper, seven hundred parts of pure nickel, fifty parts of pure tungsten, ten parts of pure aluminium. The inventor does not, however, limit themselves to the exact proportion given. The chief features of the manganese consist in the alloy of pure tungsten and aluminium. The metal is formed into ingots, and moulded in sand, in the ordinary way. O. S.

Robert Anderson, aged 14, son of Mr. David Anderson, residing a few miles from Lucknow, while chopping wood on Wednesday, was instantly killed by a stump of a tree falling on him. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents.

The Census.

Monday, the 4th of April, is the day appointed for taking the census, being the day adopted by the Imperial Government for the census of Great Britain, and recommended to the colonies, so that a census of the British Empire throughout the world might be taken on the same day. Several officers have been appointed for Ontario, whose duty it is to oversee the work in the portions of the Province allotted to them. Under these there are Commissioners for each Electoral District, who will look after the work in their respective divisions; while the actual work of taking the census will be performed by Enumerators in the various municipalities. The Commissioners in this county are: South Grey, A. C. McKenzie; North Grey, Thos. Scott; East Grey, John Albey. The Enumerators are as follows:—

SOUTH GREY. Town of Durham—John Moodie, Township of Bentinck—Jas. Hopkins, Francis Clittick, Peter Cook, Township of Glenelg—Kenneth McKenzie, W. Douglas, Jas. McGillivray, Township of Normanby—George Hoff, Thos. Duignan, Geo. A. Privat, Township of Egmont—James Matthews, Wm. Caulfield, Niel McKellar.

NORTH GREY. Owen Sound—S. Parke, Jno. Creighton, D. Simpson, Sydenham—Wm. Johnston, Wm. Turner, Cornelius Duggan, Holland—Jas. Gillespie, Jas. H. DeJere, Sullivan—Jno. Millin, Jos. Duffey, Derby—Irwin Pollis, John Mealey, (Mr. Mealey having resigned, Mr. Thos. Frost has been appointed in his stead), Keppel—F. Mills, Gavin Shaw, Jr., Thos. Pettman, (Mr. Mills having resigned, Mr. Edward Gardiner has been appointed in his stead), Brooke—Robt. I. Campbell, Sarawak—J. Chambers.

EAST GREY. Artemesia—Jas. Webster, Thos. Kells, Jas. Brodie, Collingwood—Arch. Campbell, Edward Robt., Robt. Albey, Ephraim—Robt. Dunlop, J. L. Wilson, Osprey—A. McGillivray, Jos. Maxwell, Jos. Sinc.

Shelburne—H. H. Walker, D. Fisher, Melbourn—L. Hambrist, Proton—Jos. McArdie, John Abbott, sr., Meaford John B. LeRoy, St. Vincent—J. H. Burnett, N. Read.

Fashion Notes.

The newest line is called procelain line. Steel trimmings are fast superseding jet. New ornaments are Egyptian in design. Flowers are mixed with feathers on the new hat.

When the waist or vest is shirred the sleeves are shirred also. Baskets of flannel and bunting dresses are tucked all over lengthwise. The Charlotte Corday cloak will be repeated in light shades of color for spring wraps.

Spanish lace is combined with braid in a flat trimming which has leaves of lace on the edge. Little steel, loose rings of hair falling over the forehead are taking the place of the long-favored bangs.

The new ties have Oriental embroidery in gold and silver threads, and very pretty ones are of crinly China crepe. "Wholesome and cheerful, but not aggravated," is a New York description of the tints and shades in spring goods.

New dresses are called "crooked dresses," because they have a full skirt panier on one side while the other is perfectly straight.

Lunch table cloths are of gold colored damask, with wide borders of scarlet and a heavy netted fringe of the combined colors. Baskets of willow were gilded are very rich flower holders. These are filled with plants in the centre and surrounded with cut flowers.

Among the new spring styles are velvet redingotes that extend almost to the bottom of the dress, and are made without any trimming.

Gray silk stockings embroidered in colors, for the house, light tints for reception, and red stockings for those that match the gown are the latest devices.

Aprons are again very fashionable, many of them very artistic in design and finish. Silk embroidery, lace fringe, and cords and tassels are used to embellish them.

The pretty style of shoulder ornaments is carried out with good effect by slender ribbons.

Gentlemen wear in their shirt bosoms for evening dress buttons of mother-of-pearl traversed with golden threads, as if they were sewed with threads of gold. The sleeve buttons are similar.

New letter dishes, when upraised and suspended from a hook on the circular handle, throw open the double covers like butterfly wings, which remain open until the dish is return to its case.

Pretty table cloths with serviettes to match are taking the place of fine white damask sets. For occasions where more than ordinary display is called for, stripes of crimson, blue, dark green and old gold are used.

The newest fichus are no longer simply folded neckerchiefs, but are very elaborate, having a box-pleated standing ruff, with revers down the front. The revers are notched in Directors style, and edged with two gathered rows of lace.

Eight hundred and thirteen poor children of New York have been provided with homes by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, at an expense of nearly \$12,000.

Frank Hurd, of Toledo, has begun the organization of free trade leagues in a New York, in the hope of bringing a national movement against the tariff laws.

By the burning of the opera house at Nice, about seventy-four persons perished. Among those are several of the Singers.

The supply of water was altogether inadequate, and the sea water, which was plied upon the flames did little or no good. The scene is said to be indescribable.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES TORONTO