

THE REVIEW
Every Thursday.
Durham, - - Ont.
TERMS:—\$1.00 per year in Advance
\$1.25 if not paid within two months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
Professional and business cards, one inch
space and under, per year, \$4
Two inches or 21 lines Nonpareil measure
Three inches do, per year, 10
Quarter column, per year, 15
Half column, 20
One column, 25
Do, six months, 15
Do, three months, 10
Do, one month, 5
Classified advertisements charged 8 cts. per
line for the first insertion, and 2 cts. per line
for each subsequent insertion—Nonpareil
measure.
Ordinary notices of births, marriages,
deaths, and all kinds of local news, inserted
free of charge.
STRAY ANIMALS, &c., advertised three
weeks for \$1, the advertisement not to ex-
ceed 8 lines.
Advertisements, except when accompanied
by written instructions to the contrary, are
inserted until forbidden, and charged at reg-
ular rates.
J. TOWNSEND.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
LEGAL
E. D. MACMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c.—Office
opposite Parker's Drug Store, Upper Town,
Durham.
Money to Loan, 710
C. B. JACKMAN, B.A.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chan-
cery, Commissioner in R. R., Notary Public,
Lower Town, Durham, 7th, 1879, 7-64
Frost & Frost,
Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, etc.
Office opposite Parker's Drug Store, Upper
Town, Durham, 7th, 1879, 7-64
ALFRED FROST, J. W. FROST, LL.B.
Conveyance Solicitors,
June 24th, 1880, 7-61

MEDICAL
DR. LIGHTBODY,
WILL be at his Office, Hanover, from 8
a.m. to Noon, at Home, 2nd Con. S.D.R.
Block, after 4 o'clock, on Wednesdays for the Dr.
of the Eastern Districts.
F. Z. NIXON,
GRADUATE of Ontario Veterinary Col-
lege, Toronto,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
DUNDALK, Ont.
Will be at his Office, 190, Spadina, every Mon-
day and Friday, from 12 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m.
Dundalk, March 26th 1879, 7-57

MISCELLANEOUS.
ALEXANDER BROWN,
PRICEVILLE, Ont.,
INSURER of Marine, Fire and Life
and Life Insurance Agent, Commissionaire, R. R. &c.
Conveyancer, and Licensed Auctioneer
of the County of Grey.
For Farmers, Merchants, and Land Sales, attended
to with promptness and at low rates.
Priceville, 1880, fm-116

South End Bakery, Durham.
REMOVAL.
A. PALMER, Baker, has removed to
his new and commodious Building, just
south of the James Brown's Store, where he will
continue to keep on hand a supply of Bread, Cakes,
etc. Ten and Twenty Four Parties supplied on the
short notice and at very low prices. Family
meats to order. He would also take this opportunity
of thanking the inhabitants of Durham, and
surrounding country, for the patronage bestowed
on him during the past two and a half years, and
as usual will supply bread daily at any place in the
Town.
Durham, May 13, 1880, 7-116

Lumber, Lumber,
Shingles, Shingles,
Lath & Lime,
AT THE ROCKVILLE MILLS. Also
a large quantity of JOISTS, Lot 41, Con. 2,
W. G. R. Boatright.
J. W. CRAWFORD,
1600 Bush, Fresh Lime,
Durham P. O., May 25th, 1880.

Alexander Robertson,
TAILOR,
Residence at the Old Post Office, Lower Town,
DURHAM.
THE subscriber is prepared to Receive
and Make Up, on the shortest notice, and in
the latest Style, Men and Boy's Clothing. A good
Sartorialist.
Latest Fashions Regularly Received
Is Agent for Wilson & Co.
Sewing Machine Manufacturers, Hamilton, which
he is prepared to sell cheap for cash and on time.
These machines are reliable and highly finished,
for any drawing-room.
A. ROBERTSON.

F. DOWNES,
House, Sign, and
Ornamental Painter,
DURHAM.
Glazing, Graining, and Paper Hanging
promptly attended to.
Fresco and Banner Painting a
Specialty.
Charges Moderate—Orders left at J. F. Morvats
will receive prompt attention.
Durham, March 26th, 1881, 7-116

Look out for cold weather.
How are you for Socks?
A VERY important question for every-
one to consider as there is nothing more in-
fernal for health than cold feet, however such
can be easily remedied and everybody made
to feel comfortable by calling on **WILLIAM JOHN-
STONE, junr.**, who has all the appliances for
Knitting Stockings & Socks
In all sizes on the most improved methods, latest
styles, on the shortest notice and at charges that
defies competition.
Give him a cordial support native industry.
WM. JOHNSTONE, Jr.,
Lower Town, Durham,
Oct. 12th, 1880, 7-126.

The Grey Review.

Vol. IV. No. 8. DURHAM, Co. Grey, APRIL 7, 1881. Whole No. 161.

J. A. Halsted & Co.,
BANKERS,
DURHAM.
Office opposite McAllister'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 date on
endorsed notes or good collateral.
Sales notes purchased at a fair valuation.
Drafts on all Bank rates, payable at all
Banks in Ontario and Quebec.
Collections of notes and accounts on reasonable
terms.
122 G. L. DAVIS, Manager.

JOHN ROBERTSON
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
DURHAM ST., DURHAM.
Residence—Opposite the Canada Presby-
terian Church.

Cutting done to Order.
Spring and Summer Fashions regular-
ly received.
Durham, Feb. 14, 1878.

Blacksmithing & Waggon
Making.
JAMES HANNA
THE famous Cavalry Horse-shoer has
secured the services of a Good Waggon-
maker.
Business prompt and Prices reasonable.
Dundalk, Sept. 23rd, 1880 h-136.

W. CALDWELL
Boot and Shoemaker,
SOUTH END, Durham, near Cattle-
Yard Hotel, having commenced business in
the above line, would respectfully solicit a share of
the patronage of the public.
The very best material used, workmanship
superior to anything in the county, having made
great work in the principal cities of Canada and
the United States.
Formerly Master Shoemaker in Her Majesty's
His Highness's Regiment.
For Summer Trade, Fine Sewed Walling-
ton Boots, only \$6.00. Laced Balmor-
als, Sewed, only \$5. Low Shoes,
Sewd, only \$4.50. The best
French Stock used.

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 "BOSS" at Shoemaking.
Will be happy to see all my old customers and
many new ones as will favor me with their
patronage.
\$8 per hundred paid for Hides.
J. C. JOPP,
Rockville Tannery, Oct. 1880, 7-103.

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 material, also a stock of Mouldings in
Walnut, Rosewood, and Gilt. Plans, specifications
and Bills of Lumber made out on short notice.
Full stock of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds and Trim
materials on hand.

Province of Ontario Directory
FOR 1881-82.
To be Published in Novem'r, 1881,
Price \$5.00.
MR. LOVELL, at the request of sever-
al Members and Provincial Delegates of 1881 will
publish a "PROVINCE OF ONTARIO DIRECTORY," in November next,
containing
Alphabetical Directory
AND A THOROUGH
Classified Business Directory
of the Business and Professional men in the Cities
of Toronto, and Villages of Ontario, with a
Classified Business Directory
OF THE
CITY OF MONTREAL.
The same care and attention bestowed on the
Dominion and Provincial Directories of 1881 will
be given to this work. Subscribers names respect-
fully solicited. Terms of Advertising made known
upon application.
JOHN LOVELL & SON, Publishers,
Montreal, Dec. 1880.

POETRY.
Mischief Makers.
Oh! could there in the world be found
Some little spot of happy ground,
Where village pleasures might go round,
Without the village tattle!
How doubly bliss that place would be,
Where all might dwell in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery
Of gossip's endless prattling.
If such a spot were really known,
Dame Pease might claim it as her own;
And in its shade might claim her throne,
For ever and for ever:
There like a queen might reign and live,
While every one would soon forgive
The little slight they might receive
And not be offended never.
The mischief makers that remove
Far from our hearts the warmth of love,
And lead us all to disapprove
What gives us other pleasures.
They seem to take one's part—but when
They've heard our cars, unkindly then
They soon recall them all again.
Mixed with their poisonous measure.
And then they've such a cunning way
Of selling themselves, they say
"Don't mention what I said, I pray,
I would not tell another."
Straight to your neighbor's house they go,
Narrating everything they know;
And break the peace of high and low:
"Wife, husband, friend and brother,
I would not tell another."
Then would our villagers forget
That every one might know their plot,
That every one might know their art,
That every one might know their heart!
Then would our villagers forget
To rage and quarrel, time and fret,
And fall into an angry pet,
With things so much below them.
For 'tis a sad degrading part
To make another bosom smart,
And plant a dagger in the heart
We ought to love and cherish!
Then let us evermore be found
In quietness with all around,
While friendship, joy and peace abound,
And angry feelings perish!

Intoxicated Geese.
When geese take to drink, the result is
preposterous. For nature never intended
geese to get intoxicated. In the first place,
they have no hands to hold on to lamp-
posts with; while at the best of times their
balance is precarious. Even when sober,
a fat goose, if travelling on uneven ground,
constantly casts forward on its neck, or
its tail; but when intoxicated it is utterly
helpless. A short while ago a farmer's wife
in Germany had been making some cherry
brandy; but as she found, during the pro-
cess, that the fruit was unsound, she threw
the whole mass out into the yard, and
without looking to see 't was followed, shut
the window. As it fell out, a party of geese,
good fellows all of them, and seeing the fruit
trudging about at once investigated them.
The preliminary enquiry proving satisfactory,
the misguided poultry set to and ate a
whole lot. "No healtier" was the order of
the carouse, and so they finished all the
cherries at a sitting, so to speak. The
effect of the spirituous fruit was soon ap-
parent, for in trying to make the gate which
led from the scene of the debauch to a pond,
they found every thing against them.
Whether a high wind had got up, or what
had happened, they could not tell, but it
seemed to the geese as if there was an
uncommonly high sea running, and the
ground set in towards them with a
steady strong swell that was most
embarrassing to progress. To escape the
difficulties some lashed their rudders and
hoove to, others tried to run before the wind,
while the rest lured over and went, and
one by one the craft lurched over and came
down all standing. Meanwhile the dame,
the unconscious cause of the disaster, was
attracted by the noise in the fowl-yard,
and looking out saw all her ten geese be-
having as if they were mad. The gran-
der himself, usually so solemn and decor-
ous, was balancing himself on his back, and
spinning round the while in a prodigious
flurry of feathers and dust, while the old
goose, remarkable even among her kind
for the circumspection of her conduct,
was lying stomach upwards in the gutter,
feebly gesticulating with her legs. Others
of the party were no less conspicuous for
the extravagance of their attitudes while
the remainder were to be seen lying in a help-
less confusion of feathers in the lee super-
tise to say, the gutter by the pig sty.
Perplexed by the spectacle the dame called
in her neighbors, and careful investigation
was decided in council that they died of
poison. Under these circumstances their
carcasses were worth nothing for food, but,
as the neighbors said, the feathers were not
poisoned, and so they set to work then
and there and plucked the ten geese bare.
Next morning the good woman got up as
usual, and, remembering the feathers down
stairs, dressed her times, for it was market
day, and she hoped to get them off her hands
at once. And then she brought her of the
10 plucked bodies lying in the porch
and resolved that they should be buried
before she went out. But as she approached
the door, on these decent ribs intent, and
was turning the key, there fell on her ears
the sound of a familiar voice—and then
another and another, until, at last, the
astonished dame heard in full chorus the
well-known accents of all her plucked and
poisoned geese. The throat of the old gran-
der was, no doubt, a little husky, and the
gray geese spoke in muffled tones sug-
gestive of a chattering headache; but there
was no mistaking those tongues, and the
dame, fumbling at the door, wondered
what it all meant. Has a goose got a ghost?
Did any one ever read or hear of the ac-
tress of a geese? The key turned at last,
and the door opened, and there, quacking
in subdued tones, suppliant and shivering,

stood all her flock. There they stood, the
ten miserable birds, with splittling head-
ache and parched tongues, contrite and de-
jected, asking to have their feathers back
again. The situation was painful to both
parties. The forlorn geese saw in each
other's persons the humiliating reflection
of their own condition, while the dame,
guiltily conscious of that bag of feathers
and down, remembered how the one lapse
of Noah, in that "aged surplus of 600
years and unexpected inheritance from the
unknown effects of wine," had been excus-
ed by religion and the unanimous voice of
his posterity. She, and her neighbors with
her, however, had hastily misjudged the
geese and finding them dead drunk, had
stripped them, without remembering for a
moment that feathers are easy to get off
but are hard to put on. So she called her
neighbors in again, but they proved only
sorry comforters, for they reminded her
that after all the fault was her own; that it
was she, and no one else, who had thrown
the brandied cherries to the geese. As it
was with Job, these "oblique expostula-
tions" of her friends were harder for the
widow to bear "than the downright blows
of the devil," and so, turning from her
neighbors she gathered all her bald poultry
about her round the kitchen fire, and sat
down to make them flannel jackets.—Lon-
don Telegraph.

Things Viewed in the Light
of Science.
Science deals with the final causes of
things as with the properties and laws of
things. Of this, we have five examples in
the functions of the leaf, in the sleep of
flowers and in the vitality of seeds.—
1. The function of the leaf. What is
the function of the leaf?
It pumps water from the ground through
the thousands of tubes in the stem of the
tree, and sends it into the atmosphere in
the form of unseen mist, to be condensed
and fall in showers; the very water that,
were it not for the leaf, would sink in the
earth and find its way, perchance, through
subterranean channels to the sea. And thus
it is we see it works to give us the "early
and the latter rain." It works to send the
rills and streams, like lines of silver, down
the mountain and across the plain. It
works to pour down the larger brooks
which turn the wheels that give employment to
millions—commerce stimulated, wealth ac-
cumulated and intelligence disseminated
through the agency of this wealth. The
leaf does it all. It has been demonstrated
that every square inch of leaf lifts 3.500 of
an ounce every twenty-four hours. Now,
a large forest tree has about five acres of
foliage, or 6,272,680 square inches. This
being multiplied by 3.500 (the amount
pumped by every inch) gives us the result
—2,253 ounces, or 4,270 pints, or 294
quarts, or 8 barrels. The trees on an acre
give 800 barrels in twenty-four hours. An
acre of grass, or clover, or grain, would
yield about the same result. The leaf is a
worker, too, in another field of labor, where
we seldom look—where it works for the
good of man in the most wonderful man-
ner. It carries immense quantities of elec-
tricity from the earth to the clouds, and
from the clouds to the earth. Rather dangerous
business transporting lightning; but it is
particularly fitted for work. Did you ever
see a leaf entire as to its edges? It is al-
ways pointed, and these points, whether
they be large or small, are just fitted to
handle this dangerous agent. These tiny
fingers seize upon and carry it away with
ease and wonderful despatch. There must
be no delay; it is "time freight." True,
sometimes it gathers up more than the
crowd and pack the baggage the trunk gets
terribly shattered, and we say that light-
ning struck the tree. But it had been struck
a thousand times before. This time it was
overworked.

Another Goose Story.—A farmer of
London township noticed one morning
that a wild goose had joined his flock.
Somewhat surprised at this sudden change
to domestic life, he carefully observ-
ed the behavior of his visitor. He soon
learned that it had not actually joined his
barn-yard relatives, but only appeared at
meal time. Further investigation showed
that after the goose had thoroughly satisfied
itself on his corn, he discovered his
own hunger she would pick up an ear of
corn and fly away. Greatly interested
by the strange conduct of the bird, the far-
mer one morning watched the direction of
its flight. It was but a short distance to
the river, and he noticed that after circling
the goose dropped apparently into the river.
Going down the bank, he discovered his
visitor standing by a companion who was
lying on the ground and feeding on the ear
of corn. In order to understand this re-
turning project he walked up to the feeder
and found that it had been so disabled that
it could neither walk nor fly. Without
disturbing it he returned, and morning
after morning watched the generous goose
carry away an ear of corn. Finally the
visit ceased, but shortly after the sick gran-
der himself wandered into the camp and
gobbled up the corn himself. He has re-
mained all winter, and the indications are
that he has made up his mind to settle
down and go to housekeeping.

THE FIRST RAILWAY IN CANADA.—The
first railway not only in this Province but
in Canada was the old Champlain & St.
Lawrence line between St. Johns and
Laprairie. It was opened in August 1836.
Lord Gosford, the Governor-General, and
other distinguished gentlemen were pres-
ent at the inaugural and participated in the
lanquet, which was served in the station—
the time-honored building, which, defying
the ravages of time, still does duty as freight
shed. One of the promoters of the railway
was the late Mr. Jason C. Peirce, father of
Mr. C. S. Peirce, of St. Johns, and associ-
ated with him were the late Hons. Peter
McGill and Robert Jones, Mr. John Shuter,
Mr. James McDonald, of St. Johns was
also connected with the early manage-
ment of the line. The road was originally
built of scrap iron—that is, thin plates of
iron nailed on to wooden sleepers, and the
rolling stock was very light. For about
fifty years after construction the road
was not operated in the winter time. Then
the track was changed from Laprairie to
St. Lambert, and the line continued from
St. Johns to Rouse's Point. The second
locomotive used on the old Champlain &
St. Lawrence Railway was called the Jason
C. Joliette.—St. Johns News.

An important invention has been made,
consisting of a combination of a plough and
harrow, by means of which the two opera-
tions of ploughing and harrowing are
conducted at one time. The plough is an
ordinary iron beam implement with jointer,
and is equipped with two large wheels like
those on a riding plough. The one of these
wheels which runs on the unploughed
land is an ordinary iron wheel. The other
runs on the newly turned furrow and
pulverizes it. The pulverizing wheel is
large and broad, but not heavy. Its con-
struction is a light iron frame, kept apart
by transverse bars, between which are the
teeth that do the pulverizing. It is said
that the pulverizing is more complete
than with any other harrow, and the im-
plement certainly has the advantage that
it avoids the trampling of the ground by
the teams drawing the separate harrow
now in use. The question to be decided is
whether the addition of this pulverizing
wheel lessens the speed at which the
ploughing can be performed; and if it does
it is the speed of ploughing lessened by so
much that the saving of the harrowing is
neutralized?
Newspaper trains start daily at 5:15 a.
m. from four railway termini in London
and deliver the metropolitan papers in all
the large cities of England before noon.
The circulation of the great dailies has been
thereby increased. The Telegraph, circu-
lates 250,000 copies daily, the Standard
180,000, the Daily News 170,000, the
Times 100,000.

at Noon," for instance; still more such
species as *Lepanea communis*, or *Crepis
pulchra*, which open before 6 and close a
gain before 10 in the morning. Bees how-
ever, are very early risers, while ants com-
e out much later, when the dew is off the
grass; so that it might well be an advan-
tage to a flower that was quite unprotected
to open early for the bees, and close again
before the ants were out, thus preserving
its honey for another day.

2. The vitality of seeds. The vitality of
seeds is designed to preserve and propa-
gate all kinds of plants on the earth—seeds,
enclosed within a mummy for thousands of
years, grow up when cast into the ground.
The forest, when cleared and left to itself,
is soon covered with trees sprung from the
seed long deposited in it and different in
kind from the trees, which grow on it be-
fore it was cut down. Again—M. Pouchet,
the celebrated physiologist of Rouen, gives
an account of some experiments of his on
the vitality of the seeds of *Medicago
Americana*, a sort of clover. A vast quan-
tity of seeds is received at Elbeuf, from
Brazil; but it is in a very dirty state, and
contains among other impurities, the seeds
of various plants. M. Pouchet was told by
several credible witnesses that the seeds
mixed up with this wool would strike root
and grow up into plants even after undergo-
ing a four hours' obliation during the vari-
ous operations of dyeing. This was a startling
assertion, it being admitted by physiolo-
gists, from Spallanzani downwards, that
the vitality of seeds is utterly destroyed in
boiling water. M. Pouchet resolved to
verify the truth of this alleged fact, and ac-
cordingly boiled some of these seeds for
exactly four hours without any interruption.
After this operation the seeds of the *Medi-
cago* were found to be enormously swollen;
the water had become mucilaginous, and it
was with no great faith in the success of his
experiment that our author put these dis-
organized seeds into flower pots containing
earth utterly free from any seeds of the
same kind. Nevertheless, in the course of
10 to 20 days, several plants sprang up;
and this experiment was repeated more
than 20 times with equal success. M.
Pouchet at length found that among a
large number of seeds in a state of utter
disorganization, there were yet a few that
had successfully resisted the action of boil-
ing water. They had, indeed, borne tem-
perature of 100 deg. Centigr. for the space
of four hours, but their tegument had pro-
ved watertight by some unexplainable cir-
cumstance. Our author immediately con-
cluded that such must also be the case with
other seeds, and he accordingly tried with
wheat, barley, millet, &c., but without suc-
cess; for the present the seeds of the *Medi-
cago* are the only instance of this wonder-
ful vitality. O. S.

A Touching story.
One rarely meets with a more touching
romance than is found in the following
story which comes from Wales—A number
of years ago some miners, in exploring an
old pit that had long been closed, found the
body of a young man dressed in a fashion
long out of date. The peculiar action of
the air of the mine was such as to preserve
the body so perfectly that it appeared
hardly rather than dead. The miners were
puzzled. No one in the district had been
missing within their remembrance and at
last it was resolved to bring the oldest in-
habitant—an old lady long past her eighti-
eth year who had lived single in the vil-
lage all her life. On being brought into
the presence of the body a strange scene
occurred. The old lady fell on the corpse,
kissed it and addressed it by every endear-
ing name of loving endearment spoken in
the language of by-gone generations. He
was her only love, and she had waited for
him during her long life. She knew he
had not forsaken her. The old lady and
the young man had been betrothed sixty
years before. The lover had disappeared
mysteriously, and she had kept faithful
during that long interval. Time had stood
still with the young man, but had left its
marks on the woman. The miners who
were present were a rough set, but very
gentle and with tearful eyes they removed
the old lady to her house, and that night
she died.

The late Czar of Russia left six children
the eldest of whom succeeds him at the
age of thirty-seven. The brothers and sisters
of the reigning Emperor are Vladimir,
Alexis, Marie, Serge and Paul. Vladimir
married a Princess of Mecklenburg, Sch-
werin, who is called the Grand Duchess
Marie Paulovna. The other brothers are
not married. The Grand Duchess Marie
is now the Duchess of Edinburgh. Serge
(pronounced Sabry) and Paul are fond of
society, and frequent the opera and the
"saloons" of noble families. The new Czar
Alexander is the most popular of the Im-
perial family. He is the favorite of the
students who represent the advanced Lib-
eral party, and from whose ranks many of
the Nichilists have been recruited. These
young men are sent to the universities, and
when their studies are completed, unless
they have influence enough to obtain
positions in the Tsar's—that is, under the
Government—there is little use to which
they can turn their education except to be-
come agitators.

If a little vinegar or some cider is mixed
with stove polish it will not take much
rubbing to make the stove bright, and
blackening is not likely to fly off in fine dust.

Mr. Allan McLean, now of Colorado,
brother of Mr. J. McLean, Dundas, writes
as follows regarding Kansas to the *Huron
Expositor*:—Our next neighbor, Kan-
sas, has suffered from the drought as well
as Colorado. There is a great deal of mis-
conception abroad regarding Kansas. As
a greater immigration of the farming class
is pouring into it now than in any other
State, people generally should be better in-
formed respecting it. The railroad agents,
who have had to sell, picture it as a pa-
radise flowing with milk and honey. Many
disgusted settlers after being starved out on
railroad land they were deluded into buy-
ing, denounce it as a barren desert. The
fact is there are three parts to Kansas,
The State is about 600 miles long. The
eastern third of the State is good farming
land, and will produce all kinds of crops
and fruits; the central portion has some
good farming land with a great deal that
is only fit for grazing—crops are uncertain,
becoming more so towards the West; the
Western two hundred miles are not fit for
farming at all, there not being rainfall
enough to produce crops and no water for
irrigation. Great destitution prevails now
among the settlers in Central and Western
sections. The crops in both '79 and '80
were entire failures for want of rain. Very
many of the farms are deserted, some hav-
ing considerable improvement upon them.
In other cases the women and children
only remain, the men having left for the
Colorado mining regions or other places, to
earn a little money to send back to the
family. Of course this land should never
have been settled with a view to farming, but
the railroad had lands to sell, their agents
told specious stories, and many countries
were settled which were only fit for graz-
ing, and judging by some reports from our
neighbors who took their stock there last
summer, not very good for that.

Wonders of the West
A gentleman who accompanied Secretary
Schurz on his trip through the Yellowstone
region, states that the parks cannot
compare in beauty with the mountain
scenery of either California or Colorado,
it is in the north-west region of Wyoming
that is to be found the most picturesque
scenery in the whole country. Clark's
Fork canon, which has never been de-
scribed, and is now visited for the first
time, surpasses by far in grandeur all the
sights in the parks. It is a crooked valley,
which for one-hundred miles and more
leads through a narrow and almost im-
practicable pass. Even the Yosemite, it is
represented, hardly equal it in its weird
artistic effect. At the bottom of the Clark's
Fork Valley is the canon, varying in
depth from 100 to 3,000 to 4,000 feet, and
between its perpendicular walls rolls the
winding river on its course toward the
Crow reservation. This valley is virgin,
and has apparently never been explored.
Its access is very difficult. One of the
gentlemen of the Schurz party writes "We
had to trust to luck almost to get out of
these imposing mountains, as there was no
path, and not one of our scouts or guides
knew the ground. No one in the parks,
not even the superintendent, could tell us
anything about the valley. For four days
we hunted a passage through these moun-
tains; whose most remarkable peaks are
Index and Pilot peaks, which rise up to
their grandeur some 13,000 feet." Maps
so far give scarce an indication of this
section of Wyoming, which Mr. Schurz thinks,
surpasses the finest Alpine scenery in ma-
jestic grandeur.

New York city is worth very nearly as
much as all the rest of New York State.
In the tax assessment list the city has
\$197,882,076 of personal property against
\$154,937,245 in all the rest of the State; and
it has \$1,049,340,836 of real estate value
against \$1,377,529,477 in the rest of the
State. The total taxable value of the Empire
State is \$5,679,139,133, and of the metro-
polis \$1,249,873,411.

Manitoba as now enlarged will be eleven
times the size of the province before the
boundaries were extended. The new ter-
ritory contains about 8,289 Indians and
about 6,250 whites.

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TORONTO