

Professional and business cards one inch square and under, per year \$4. Two inches or 24 lines Nonpareil measure, 60. Three inches do, per year 10. Quarter column, per year 18. Half column, 32. One column, 60. Do. six months, 32. Do. three months, 18. (Special advertisements charged 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Nonpareil measure.)

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LEGAL.

E. D. MACMILLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c.—OFFICE opposite Parker's Drug Store, Upper Town, Durham, Ont. Money to Loan. \$10.

C. B. JACKES, B.A. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chambers, Commissioner in B. E., Notary Public. Lower Town, Durham. 7th St. 1878. 5-64.

Frost & Frost, BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS at Law. Solicitors in Chambers, Commissioners, etc. Office opposite Parker's Drug Store, Upper Town, Durham. The residence, as above. ALFRED FROST, J. W. FROST, LL.D. June 24th, 1880. 374.

MEDICAL.

DR. LIGHTBODY, WILL be at his office, Hanover, from 8 a.m. to Noon. At home, 2nd Con. S.D.B. Buildings, after noon. Messages for Dr. L. left at Lightbody's residence.

F. Z. NIXON, GRADUATE of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. VETERINARY SURGEON, HUNTERVILLE, Ont. Will be at Hunter's Hotel, Shelburne, every Monday and Friday, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m. Dundalk, March 20th 1878. 337.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. M. CLARK, Architect and Builder, FLESHERTON.

ALEXANDER BROWN, PRICESVILLE, Ont. ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Fire and Life Insurance Agent, Commissioner in B. E., Conveyancer, and Licensed Auctioneer of the County of Grey.

John Robertson, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, DURHAM ST., DURHAM. Residence—Opposite the Canada Presbyterian Church.

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 Fit guaranteed.

John Robertson, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, DURHAM ST., DURHAM. Residence—Opposite the Canada Presbyterian Church.

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The Grey Review.

Vol. IV. No. 17.

DURHAM, Co. Grey, JUNE, 9, 1881.

Whole No. 170.

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 secured notes or good collateral.

R. DAVIS, FLESHERTON. Real Estate, Loan & Insurance Agent.

CONVEYANCER, Commissioner in B. E. Real Estate, Loan & Insurance Agent.

CHARGES LOW. My Motto—Close and prompt attention to business and fair dealing between all men.

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

Hanover Carriage Works, HANOVER, Ont. THE Subscriber is now prepared to supply all who may want Waggon, Carriage, Buggies, and all other articles in his line of business on the shortest notice and made of the best material.

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 mill work.

J. C. JOPP, TANNER, CURRIER and Dealer in Leather, Hides, Boots, SHOES, &c.

Factory Boots & Shoes. Suitable for all at very low prices.

Cash for Hides. J. C. JOPP. April, 1st, 1881.

Seeds, Seeds. JUST ARRIVED at BURNET'S Groceries and Provision Store Upper Town, DURHAM A Large Lot of Field and Garden Seeds AND Seed Grain of all Kinds. Fresh Oat Meal. Fresh Groceries.

A Night with Wolves.

It was about thirty-five years ago that my father, then a noted civil engineer, was chosen to survey a road between Detroit and Lansing. It was literally work in the wilderness. My father, who was a domestic man, became tired after a few months of his loneliness, and resolved to have his wife and children with him.

He took a furlough, came on to Baltimore, and started back with us in two days, giving my mother but little time for preparation. But he was a driving, hot-tempered as well as affectionate man, and never felt that any obstacle was of sufficient importance to stand in the way of any whim or wish of his own.

Such fiery energy is a useful quality, no doubt; but when carried to the extreme, as in my father's case, it is likely to bring discomfort, and possibly misery, into business relations and the home circle.

It was early in December when we approached the end of our journey, having but thirty miles to make before reaching Lansing.

The weather was bitterly cold, and the snow lay deep upon the ground. At the last village in which we stopped my mother desired to remain a day or two, that the children might see the river, and that she might see the old mill.

My mother, conscious of no fatigue herself, could not enter into the feelings of weak children.

"Nonsense, Jane!" said he; "after this long journey to stop just at the door of home! I have a cosy little home for you. We will push on and reach Lansing by nightfall. Think how pleasant it will be to rest in your own house with bright fires and good supper to welcome you."

My mother made no further objection, and we continued our journey. The stage lumbered heavily through the snow, and it was nearly dark when we stopped for supper at an inn, still nearly fifteen miles distant from Lansing.

When the supper was over, my mother seated herself with the children at the breakfast table, when my father's voice was heard outside, bustling angrily.

"Why have the horses been put away?" he shouted to the landlord.

"I did not suppose it possible for you to go on to-night, Colonel McClure."

"What business have you to suppose anything about it? What should hinder me from going on?" cried my father.

"Save your anger for your slaves, Colonel," said the landlord, coolly. "There is nothing to hinder you, but there is much to hinder a delicate woman and children. It is not likely you'll reach Lansing until morning, the snow is so deep and the track hard to find."

Manure.

Put back into the ground as much as you take out of it, is a good maxim. No more important problem presents itself to the farmer than how to do this. There are many ways; all are being tried, and many of them are good ways; but the best in every respect is as yet unknown, and for many reasons. It is impossible to arrive at an accurate value of manure because of circumstances: crops, as to kind, their value and the skill of the farmer; the condition of the land and its character; the material out of which the manure is made, as to the animals and their feed; the preservation of its fertilizing constituents until applied in the field; the proper disposition of the manure when obtained, and the difference in climate and of seasons. All these things are to be considered in estimating value in manures, and even then conclusions differ. But while all these points are being practically settled, there is much that can be done with just such material as lies about us, which is often neglected or wasted. It is a good principle to turn into manure every available substance about the farm. Naturally, in doing this, many errors are committed, many foolish theories applied, and that frequently in defiance of available knowledge. In a certain sense science is the radical element in farming, and is necessarily a disturber. But a farmer who prefers spending his hard-earned money in the most patent compost or compounds, to honest, faithful application of knowledge just as fast as he can obtain it, is lacking in the more essential or the conservative element, experience.

If a farmer finds that manure produces better results when drawn out and spread as often as possible (but considering cost, always) than when heaped, it is simply because he concludes that the much dreaded evaporation is as nothing compared with the leaching, especially under the dripping of barn roofs. His common sense will prevent the spreading of manure on hard hillsides or even in rainy seasons. The valuable constituents of barnyard manure are phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen. The last only, in the form of ammonia, can take gaseous form and escape into the air. In fresh manure a large proportion of the valuable constituents are soluble, but they become so as fermentation takes place, and are thus liable to loss from leeching. When ammonia is formed in the process of fermentation, the organic acid fixed in the form of a soluble salt that also may be wasted in the same way. Turning hogs in to work up the manure is therefore a bad practice, although some believe in turning them into the barn yard and letting them add to as well as work up the manure, or as it were compost it. But experience finds that disease is entailed in this way; and it even surmises that the Western hog cholera is caused by hogs disposing of material that is only half utilized by the cattle.

Yet hogs produce excellent enrichment if fed for it, and this idea is kept in view. As to this or any composting or fermenting manure, it involves labor and expense, adds nothing to the value of the manure, except by making its constituents more soluble, and merely changes its form, and is required not in ordinary farm practice, but rather for plant growth. Besides, there is danger of losing valuable constituents in the process, however carefully it may be carried on.

A farmer's experience is that liquid manure thoughtlessly allowed to escape into his garden has wonderfully enriched it. Another yard to the rich grass adjoining his milk-yard and attributes it to the natural flow of fluids. All liquid manure should be utilized, and this can best be done in the bedding. For this saw dust is the most servicable. It is drier, cleaner, saves work on the cattle, works up better as manure, is an excellent absorbent, and all things considered, is most desirable. Many objects to manure accumulating in stalls and stables. But experience again proves that stabled manure (some shed it all over) gives the best results. It is thought manure injures hoofs and eyes, and produces scratches, etc. Probably uncleanliness will produce many other difficulties. Yet alternate layers of bedding and manure, when compacted by the animals and thus prevented from fermentation—for it is only when this is rapid that there is loss—do not prove injurious, and will produce the very best manure if properly done. Sawdust may not be the cheapest thing in some localities; nevertheless the principle to be observed is that manure, whether in high heaps, but in level layers, so that the volatile form of ammonia, which is changed to a soluble salt by action of vegetable acids, may not escape.

Equally important with the preservation of manure is the proper feeding of animals for producing it. What are generally known as concentrated foods, as the cereals, beans, peas, oil-cake, clover, etc., make the best manure; while straw and the grasses, like timothy, are of inferior value. It follows, then, that those animals which are more highly fed, with rich food, will produce the best manure. These few suggestions show, then, how essential to successful farming is the skill displayed in the management of manures, including their production, preservation and application.—Christian Union.

Reindeer tracks have been seen near Mill-

The Irish Troubles.

CLONMEL, May 31.—There was a riot today at the sale of tenants' interests in 21 farms. Most of the farms were knocked down to the Emergency Committee. The mob stoned the police and soldiers. The police charged once and the Hussars three times, using the flats of their sabres. A soldier and a policeman and some civilians were injured.

Accounts from Clonmel say that the riot commenced when Goddard, the agent, was leaving the court. He was received with groans and hisses. A priest was passing out of the building when the crowd made a rush to enter. A policeman in confusion, laid his hand on the priest's arm. At once the cry went up that Father Maker had been arrested. The crowd became furiously excited, and the whole force of military and constabulary was concentrated before the court house. Bottles, stones, and bricks were hurled at the police and soldiers. Mr. Slack the Magistrate, threatened to read the Riot Act, and at that moment a policeman was knocked senseless at his side. Slack produced the Act. Several priests implored him not to read it as the consequence would be terrible. Stone-throwing did not cease, and as Slack, after reading the Riot Act, pronounced the words "God Save the Queen," a stone smashed the skull of another policeman beside him. The police charged the mob with bayonets, and the cavalry dashed into the crowd. A scene of frightful confusion followed. The charge of the cavalry down the street was so impetuous that several of the horses and riders dashed through the shop windows. The air was filled with bricks and stones, and the frightened shopkeepers, who were endeavouring to put up their shutters, were hurled to the ground and ridden over. Several of the hussars were unhorsed by the crowd, and trampled on by the horses and their comrades. Charges through the street lasted half an hour. A portion of the crowd fled, while others faced the charging horsemen and battered in their helmets with stones. The hussars used the flat of their swords freely, point and edge being forbidden. Owing to the exertions of the priests, several of whom received hard knocks, the people were finally induced to disperse.

A Dublin correspondent says it is feared that there has been a sanguinary collision in the town of Scariff, Co. Kerry. The Executive is convinced that more energetic measures are required, as the people are inflamed to such a pitch, and so demoralized by agitation that they are ripe for any mischief. They are flushed with partial success over both civil and military power, and are becoming daily more daring. The soldiers and police are incensed, not merely against the populace but against the authorities, who will not permit them to defend themselves. There is some risk of this indignant feeling assuming a form dangerous to discipline, and leading to an irrepressible outbreak of fury against the populace or acts of retaliation against the inhabitants of garrisoned districts. The War Office has ordered that the barracks at New Ross, now occupied by troops and Hussars, be fitted with port-holes for musketry. A despatch from Ennis, Co. Kerry, says it is rumored that six persons were shot dead at Tulla, near Ennis, by the police during a riot there.

How Towns Spring up in Manitoba. The way in which towns are springing up in the Province of Manitoba, with every prospect of attaining to importance, is something remarkable. A striking resemblance is that of the town of Stonewall, situated twenty miles from Winnipeg, on the main line of the Canada Pacific Railway, which has come into existence, where a short time ago all was solitude. Stonewall is in the centre of a magnificent agricultural country, and is bound to be a large town in the near future. Of the eight hundred acres on which the Town plot is situated, owned by Mr. Jackson, 320 acres now surveyed into Town lots, with a population of over 300. It has a large steam flour mill, running night and day, worth at least \$10,000; two first class stores; two hotels, one of them containing 30 rooms, and two billiard tables; two blacksmith shops, two boot and shoe stores, Methodist and Baptist Churches, &c. The location of this town is at the junction of the main line of the railway with the Winnipeg branch. The railway station is also located there, and it is expected on account of its central position that railway workshops will be located there also. Just north of the town is a magnificent limestone quarry, also owned by Mr. Jackson, who contemplates working the quarry this season. He will ship to Winnipeg and other points. A chemical analysis shows this stone is of a superior quality, similar in appearance to the Guelph limestone.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Just before going to press we learn that an accident occurred at a barn-raising, on the farm of Mr. McKittick, of Bruce, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Archibald McArthur, the eldest son of the late Peter McArthur, town-line of Saugeen and Bruce, fell from the frame of the building and sustained serious bodily injury. Dr. McLean is in attendance. At latest accounts it is considered very doubtful if the young man will recover.—Fidelity Advocate.

Normanby Council.

The Council of the Township of Normanby met at per adjournment of last meeting May 16th, 1881, at the town hall, Ayton. All the members present. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Moved by Blyth, seconded by Winkler, that the Council form Court of Revision for 1881 and that Mr. Keating act as chairman. Moved in amendment by Keating, seconded by Mr. McMahon, that Mr. Winkler act as chairman.—Lost.

The motion was carried. Members of Court of Revision took and subscribed the oath required by statute. The following reductions were made on real and personal property: Thos. Byers reduced \$50, David Halliday \$50, Conrad Becker \$50, Henry King, sen., \$70, George Pfeffer \$140, John Wolfhard \$60, Henry Gerlach \$120, Frederick Hagemeister \$25, Edward Nolan \$100, Peter McMahon \$75, Jacob Walter \$60, Patrick Smith \$75, Hugh Kars \$75, John Reddick, jun., \$100, John Schields \$75, Hubert Logan \$75, Pat Farrelly \$25, Wm. Mitchell \$50, S. H. Shenk, lot 23, con. 16, \$50, John Bergin, west part of lot 28, con. 9, \$40, Adam Traynor \$75, John Warke \$100, Leonard Felick \$85, Alex. Calder, lot 26, con. 6, \$50, Alex. Schields \$70, Robert B. Walker, assessment reduced to \$220, Geo. Kums reduced \$50. On motion made and seconded Court adjourned till nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

Town hall, Ayton, May 17th, 1881. Court of Revision met according to adjournment of yesterday. Members present—John Keating, Reeve; William Winkler second Deputy Reeve, and Edward McMahon and Conrad Fischer, Councillors. The Reeve in the chair.

Lewis Young's assessment reduced \$137, Patrick Seely \$60, Balhazar Bracht \$10, John Lynch, \$70, Walter Geddes, lot 25, con. 17, \$50, John M. Mueller \$50, Thos. Bowie \$50, George Yost \$75, T. Oliver \$25, John Hawkins \$30, Michael Lynch \$58, John Joughit \$70, Frank Seng \$180, A. McDonald \$20, Robert Smith \$50, Chas. Recken assessed for Mrs. Murphy, village lot in Ayton, assessment \$40, Patrick Harlan's name was inserted for east of lot No. 43, con. 4, instead of Francis Nolan.

The Court adjourned its sitting until the 14th day of June next, when the revised roll will be finally passed, and the council resumed for general business.

Moved by Winkler, seconded by Fischer, that Philip S. Schaus be refunded \$2.85 over paid taxes for 1880.—Carried.

Moved by McMahon, seconded by Winkler, that J. H. Hacking's account of \$3 for stationery be paid by order in favor of the clerk.—Carried.

John Joughit and others presented a petition to have said road between lots 5 and 6, con. 14 and 15 opened and a bridge built across the South Branch of the Saugeen River on said road.

Moved by McMahon, seconded by Fischer, that the County and Commissioner for north west division inspect side-line between lots No. 5 and 6, con. 14 and 15, and if they find that the public at large would be benefited by opening said road and building a bridge they shall have authority to take whatever steps are necessary. 2nd, Also that they inspect bridge across South Branch of the Saugeen River on Hanover road between lots No. 1 and 2, con. 18, and if found advisable to buy a strip of land to change present location of bridge and let the contract for a new one.—Carried.

Moved by Fischer, seconded by Winkler, that as the roll is completed so far as the Assessors' duties are concerned he be paid his salary in full of \$100.

On motion made and seconded, council adjourned until the 14th day of June next to meet again at the Town Hall, Ayton, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to pass assessment roll and transact general business.

GEORGE HOFF, Clerk.

Russia.

A Paris correspondent writes. What a mystery is the Czar's connection with the Princess Dolgorouki. And the mystery continues to enshroud her now after his death. The news we get through the journals is mostly manufactured. She has never left Russia and some Russians will say calmly that she has gone mad. It appears also, now, that she was never married to the Emperor. All the pretty scenes with the present Empress were fabricated as well as the story of the marriage in order to promote such an event, for it was hoped through her influence he might be persuaded to abdicate. If the Princess Dolgorouki cares for life and the position of widow of the dead Emperor, she can have it, but on hard conditions. The reported marriage will be made true by a decree of Alexander III, if she will consent to go into exile with her children. Not an open, avowed exile but a virtual one. She will be sent to one of those wild desert provinces of the Volga inhabited only by wandering tribes of half savages, or to the gloomy regions of the Ural. A great palace will be built for her, and she will have a court about her, all the luxury and splendor she may desire but far away from civilization; and every grandeur that surrounds her will be hollow meaningless. Is life worth having on such terms to such a woman? If she refuses this offer, she will die in a mad house although she may be as sane as you and I, and her children will also disappear.

The Keepers of the New York Morgue says that alcohol is the cause, directly or indirectly, of four-fifths of the five thousand persons whose bodies annually find their way into that ghastly place. Do yourself well to have a more awful picture for contemplation than this?

The authorities of Honolulu acknowledge themselves beaten by the small-pox, neither the quarantine regulations nor vaccination seeming to furnish a barrier against its progress. Up to the middle of last month there had been 655 cases, of which 281, or about 85 per cent, had resulted fatally.