The Grey Review.

DURHAM, MARCH 14, 1895.

THE LIBERAL MEETING A SUCCESS.

Both sides have a good hearing.

Somewhere between two and three o'clock, the crowd which had been gathering in knots for an hour or two made a move for the Town Hall, and in a few minutes every seat was occupied and many had to be content with standing room. In the absence of Mr. Wm. Irvine the chair was taken by C. Ramage, who after asking the audience for a fair hearing for both sides introduced Warden Binnie who explained the absence of the speakers announced and entered upon a resume of public affairs for the past 15 or 20 years. He blamed the various ministries for having made short parliaments to suit their own interests and not the country's needs. He then showed how failure had attended many of the promises of the Conservative government, as to increase of population, etc. They were extravagant; the national debt has increased 105 million of dollars, and their corruption was shown by various well known scandals. The iniquity of the Dominion Franchise Act was denounced after which he briefly compared the career of the two Candidates, and urged the election of Dr. Landerkin.

Mr. Allan was warmly received as he came forward and declared his readiness to meet his opponent on any platform. "Extravagance" he said, "in both Dominion and Prov. parliament, kept increasing, and thus a farmers' party had arisen as a necessity to purify both. While not there to defend the Ottawa Government, he claimed that the N. P. was not the cause of depression in every industry and instanced the horse market. He denounced the government "because they had filled the House from cellar to garret, with officials and pensioners 11 of whom got over $200 each." The Senate came in for its share of knocks as did doctors and lawyers. Rigid economy was his watchword and he believed that all laws should be governed by principle. He condemned passes and turned his attention for a while to Prov. politics, by introducing the disposal of Algoma pine limits, which was effectually disposed of by Mr. McKechnie who showed that the possession and proper disposal of these was one of the secrets of Ontario's success and closed by declaring his certainty of victory.

As Dr. Landerkin stepped to the front the large audience gave him a welcome which showed his popularity had not waned. He felt in a peculiar position following a gentleman whom he had seen to know for the first time and who had offered him no opposition. He showed why he was opposed to protection and illustrated his point by referring to England under protection and more Free Trade. He had opposed this all his life. Free trade was the liberty of buying, selling as one pleased, but this privilege was not available at present when for instance 100% duty was placed on American C. Oil, yet we had to buy it. And show how a protective tariff might bleed the people and yet enrich the manufacturers more than the government he instanced sugar duties where 2½ millions of dollors were collected nearly all of which went to the manufacturers. No tariff can prevent trade, and Britain was an illustration, and with fine scorn he said "Talk of Britain's decline" "Human slavery and Tariff slavery" were both unknown in Free Trade Britain, and her trade and expansion eclipsed all other nations.

While he held no quarrel with his opponent he thought him singularly unequipped and so little of difference was between them that he thought they should allow him to go in by acclamation these hard times!! He had voted time and again against the superannuation system, and at the time he was doing so, Mr. Allan was voting against him!

He objected to subsidies and showed that trade with the W. Indies in McKenzie's time was greater than it has been under a subsidy. The subsidies to Pacific and Atlantic steamers were also condemned.

He closed an able review of national questions by declaring that he had never added to their burdens, but had always studied to bring the greatest good to the greatest number, and by the way he was applauded during and at the close of his speech it would seem the audience thought so too. At this stage one of Mr. Allan's friends, Mr. Charter Smith, took the platform, and took his hearers through time and space to the old land where he spent his boyhood in the busy centre of manufacturing England, where from one point of vantage he had counted 836 mill stacks and where one manufacturer had boasted that "the world was our market." This waswery interesting, and if it helped Mr. Allan, it certainly did not hurt Dr. Landerkin. He made a good point on his own side by showing that the financial depression was not caused by legislative enactments, but by improved facilities for bringing cheap food from wider areas. He then took hold of Dr. L's platform by declaring that though once a protectionist, he thought it was time to say "enough" as we could not be expected to "nurse and suckle children till they were men." He convulsed the audience by his recital of his experience in the States where he was accused of belonging to the "bloated aristocracy," and gave "Hail Columbia" to the Yankee who dared to traduce his country. He struck out then for personal as well as national economy, and paid a compliment to Dr. L., who 30 years ago wasn't afraid of a day's work, and the opinion we believe of the speaker and his audience was that he isn't even now.

When Mr. Smith got through a number of the audience got up and got out, whether Mr. Smith had tired them, or necessity called them away, or whether they took this means to show disrespect to succeeding speakers we will not judge. The hall still remained filled with a number standing.

Mr. Irvine followed: showed how manufacturers were still clamoring for more protection: and was brought sharply up by Mr. Allan, whom he had called a free trader, to make a distinction between 'free trade,' and tariff for revenue only.' He disposed of Mr. Allan's Corinth statement that Grits wished the Senate retained as a refuge for grits on their return to power by showing that the Ottawa platform proposed to make it elective. Mr. Thos. Milligan asked the speaker to touch on passes and Mr. Irvine willingly complied and gave the history of the famous McNaughton, and the fact that a few days ago every patron member in Toronto had accepted a pass, not from the railway it is true, but from the Government.

Mr. Gorsline now demanded the floor and began vigorously by declaring that the Dr. wished to muddle them as he had always done, he spoke on both conservative and liberal platforms, but very little on the patron one. Went back to the St. Francis locks to show the corruption of the McKenzie Government, and after giving both sides "their medicine" and being vigorously applauded he retired without explaining S. Perth.

Mr. McKechnie, though the hour was late made a ringing speech, cleared up the Provincial references and complimented Dr. Landerkin's consistency. He went back to the Reciprocity Treaty period and showed that Canada never was so prosperous as at that time. He made a condemnatory reference to the subsidy system, and closed by an appeal to all to so work and vote that Dr. Landerkin would be again returned.

The meeting quietly broke up after giving cheers for the Queen and Dr. Landerkin.

THE PATRONS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Representatives of the Patrons of Industry in the House of Assembly have been the observed of all observers since the opening of the Legislature, and it must be admitted, that they have come out of the ordeal satisfactorily. They have been fortunate in the choice of a leader. Mr. Haycock is a gentleman of discernment evidently well acquainted with public affairs, and gifted above many with shrewd common sense. In the debate on the address he professed his adherence to the fundamental principle in all Liberal legislation—The greatest good for the greatest number, and therefore, claimed that as farmers formed 70 per cent of the population, the Patrons desired that agriculture would receive its proper recognition. At Guelph during the visit of the M. P. P.'s to the Ontario Agricultural College on Wednesday last he pointed out the great usefulness of that Institution to the farming community, and bestowed much praise on its management. As to its cost to the country, he drew a comparison between it and the Royal Military College at Kingston, advising that the grant of public money to the latter be lessened and that that to the Agricultural College be increased. When the Opposition, at the close of the debate on the budget, very unwisely, sprang a surprise on the House in moving an amendment, to the effect that County Officials be paid by salary, Mr. Haycock said, that he regarded it as an attempt to use the Patron members to break the Government, and that to such an attempt the Patrons were neither the ploughs nor the harrows, as Mr. Howland seemed to think, nor yet threshing machines, to be used by Her Majesty's "original opposition." The Patrons he said, were not there to make or break Governments but to attend to the country's business, and, as a commission had been appointed to collect information on the matter of the appointment and payment of county officials the House should delay action until the report of Commission was brought down. This is common sense, statesmanship, not the blind partyism so characteristic of Mr. Marter and his opposition following. This was the ground taken by Mr. Mowat, who urged the House to vote down the amendment for the reason that a commission had been collecting information which would be of value to the House in dealing with the question, and that the Government would have some policy on the subject, and that ample time would be given to the House to consider it. The House wisely voted down the amendment by a majority of hirty seven, and in doing so, administered a severe but wholesome rebuke to the tactics of the opposition.

SYSTEMATIC GIVING.

PAPER READ BY REV. J. R. CRAIGIE, HANOVER, AT THE C. E. S. CONVENTION.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society are willing and anxious to learn just what is their duty in every thing pertaining to the Christian life. The consciousness of this is a great encouragement to speak freely on this, which is to some an unpleasant subject.

You are young, your impulses are generous, your conscience tender. Now is the time to start right, for it is harder and harder every year to make changes in one's principles, and, sad it is to think, in those of riper years there is little hope of effecting much improvement.

Our substance as well as our soul is the Lords. This truth is too much lost sight of, which is strange when we see how often it is referred to in the Bible; but it is natural, we want to call our property our own. In these days, it is very necessary that you have clear and intelligent views on the matter of giving. There is perhaps nothing that will so far affect your usefulness as Christians in the world as your practice in this matter. Money! It is the world's god. The world may not know much about Christianity, but it knows a great deal about money, and it sets men in classes according to their relation to money,—what they have, how they get it, how they use it. And the world judges you Christians by the same test, and through you it estimates Christianity. It is not what we say, so much as what we do, influences the world. What sin are we more generally liable to than covetousness? Is there anything that interferes with the work of a christian congregation, dissipates its strength, causes strife, retards progress, more than the difficulties connected with money, because of covetousness! Think of it, Christian people, pledged to love and obey the Lord, to seek His glory and advance His cause, shirking the duty as if unpleasant, and not their delight, and begging the world to do it for them and lift the church's burden, at an oyster supper or necktie social! Dragging the Lord's banner in the mire, presenting to the world the spectacle of His glorious cause defeated, degraded! Can we not see that we are making it tenfold harder to win the world to Christ! How can we expect the world to respect Christianity, when the church is chiefly associated in its mind with tea-drinking and bazaars, and questionable practices which would be condemned in the world! Far better be without the money than have it at such a cost. It is high time we were heartily ashamed of some present ways of supporting the cause of Christ. We are lowering the standard, and dishonoring our Lord, playing into the devil's hands, by such unworthy methods. If we Christians gave as God prospers us, and as if Christian work were an enterprise in which we were really interested, the Lord's cause would advance much more rapidly, and a vast amount of the friction and discord that we sometimes see in churches would be avoided. The way in which it is to be brought about is by each of us setting himself right and using his influence to encourage others to take the right way. I am asked to speak on "Systematic giving." There are differences of opinion as to the best way of giving. This much we can say, the word of God approves of systematic giving, and experience shows it to be for most people the most satisfactory way,—to set aside regularly a certain definite proportion of their income for the Lord's work. It is not to be left to chance or momentary impulse.

But it is objected, there are so many things to consider, so many inequalities in circumstances. True, and that may affect the amount and the proportion, but not principles, and it is the principle, we are concerned with just now. "Honor the Lord with all thy substance." It is a call of duty. Loyalty to our Master demands that we give and give liberally, that we give. Our purse is included when we consecrate ourselves to Christ. He, tho' He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, and He says, whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple.

How is it to be done? Sometimes it is easy enough. A man has a fixed income. He can say, a tenth or a fifth, or whatever it may be, of that must be set apart for religious purposes. And he knows exactly how much that amounts to. But with others the income is irregular. Then the obvious way is, lay aside a proportion as the money comes in. Some of you are living with your parents, and little money passes through your hands. Never mind, maintain the principle, that of all you get, be it much or little you will surely give a fair proportion to the Lord. In this connection let me suggest to everyone of you the profitableness of keeping accounts. Mark down all you get, and all you expend. You will find surprises. We have poor memories for some things. Remember 25 cts we gave for some mission a while ago; instead of passing out of our recollection it enlarges, and we keep it before our minds whenever we are asked to give. But we forget what we get, and what we owe.

Again we are told, Christianity is a law of love, and systematic giving is a cold formal way. Well, friends, if you live up to the law of love, that is all right, rules are unnecessary. But, unfortunately most of us do not live up to that law, which is "love the Lord with all thy heart and soul and strength and might, and thy neighbor as thyself." This is a law of liberty not to do less than we ought, but more. And fixing a proportion is just a rule to save us from less not to prevent us doing more. Love should lead a man to provide for his family, but no woman would think her husband lacking in love, because he gives her a regular weekly or monthly allowance for house keeping expenses. That is the best way for the house, and for the church.

What proportion should we give? Each must fix that for himself. Commonly we speak of a tenth, only because it is the lowest portion which the Bible warrants us in fixing upon. And that we have to plead with Christian people to give even that minimum, shows how far we are from living up to the law of love. Let us not talk of giving according to love, as our heart dictates, until we are giving at least more than the minimum. The man who begins by giving a tenth or some fair proportion, will probably, if he has the right spirit, find himself able and give more.

Why should not everyone here resolve from this out to give some stated portion? And surely few of us need fix it at less than a tenth. Let us begin with this "of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth to Thee." The man who can smoke or go to a tea meeting, is he too poor to give? Is there anyone here who wants to be told, "You are too poor to do anything." But it is not the poor who need exhortation to give. It is those who are enjoying the comforts and luxuries of life. If you, who have plenty to eat and to wear knew how some poor people deny themselves that they may give, your own heart would condemn you for refusing to give liberally.

Do not forget, it is the "first fruits," not the leavings, which the Lord asks. This is only fair. And if we paid attention to this point, it would make giving easier. Suppose a man has $100 a year. He naturally arranges his expenditure on a scale to suit that income, and what is left will be very little. But let him take off a tenth first, then he bases his expenditure on an income of $90, and probably he will find little difference in the end; he will have a satisfaction which will more than make up for any sacrifice he has made, try it. Those who do not give are depriving themselves of one of the highest earthly joys. It is more blessed to give than to receive. Look upon it as an act of worship, rendering to God that which is His due. Lay aside the Lord's portion religiously, scrupulously. Then you will only have to weigh the different claims of the Lord's work, the different missions of the church, the support of your own congregation, the necessities of the poor &c., and divide what you have amongst them, according to your best judgment of their relative importance. Consecration means willingness to help. You think you cannot afford to give? Friends, can you afford not too? As a matter of profit and loss, "there is that scatteredh, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty.

Finally remember that your giving should not be solely for your own religious comfort. Learn to take a higher, broader view of Christianity. It is all very well to make our congregational equipment, church building, Manse, etc. as perfect in their appointments as may be. But do not forget, the great world lies for the most part in heathen darkness. When you think of the vast work before the Christian Church, the millions living in degradation and sin, with absolutely no knowledge of Christ, and no hope, and every year sinking by thousands without comfort into the grave, is there not need for urging? Is it not time for decision and prompt action? Is it becoming in us as Christian to put off, saying, "some other time we will give liberally to missions, when our church debt is paid, or we have cushions in our pews?" Is this not trifling with the Lord's work, selfishly considering our own comfort before the claims of the Master's Kingdom? We must hear the world's need upon our conscience.

S. C. CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION.

The meeting in the Pres. Church last Thursday was a red-letter day in Christian Endeavor circles. It was the first general meeting of the new organization, and from Pres. Cooper to the newest recruit in the ranks, it was a time of refreshing and rejoicing. The weather, the roads and the moon were at their best, three factors of great consequence to those who drove 10 to 20 miles to be present. The young people were full of enthusiasm, their elders were little behind, the attendance, the papers, the discussion, the speeches, the refreshments, the collections, were good, consequently success marked every feature.

The President, Mr. John Cooper, Hampton, was in the chair, and must have been gratified to find the programme carried through without a hitch. His own address, was a model in its way and marked by good sense and devotion to the principles of the Y. P. S. C. E. The report of the Sec'y, Miss M. A. Isaac, of Dromore, was lucidly expressed, full and encouraging. The "Reports from Societies" had not been understood by all, consequently while some had elaborate reports others had to be content with verbal statements of numbers, progress, etc. The report of Dromore Society given by Mr. G. A. Ewers was one of the best. All showed that much interest was being taken in the work, and nearly all were making progress. At the next meeting this part of the programme will likely be more uniform.

Mr. Jno. Snell, Dromore, introduced the discussion on "The Look Out Committee" by a fine figurative parallel. Every train, or steamboat, or business organization had some one on the look out, both for safety and progress, and for just such purposes the "Look Out Committee" was of first importance. "The Prayer Meeting Com." was taken by Mr. McWhinney, of Hanover, who claimed for this com. great importance, as the success of the meetings was largely dependent on its operations. Mrs. J. W. Brown, of Hanover, handled "The Social Committee" well, and gave a hand shaking character to the whole meeting from the point she made against stiffness and formalism among Christian workers. She was also outspoken on the practice of holding socables, if money-getting were the only object in view. Mr. C. Ramage introduced "Missionary Committee" urging attention to the formation and cultivation of a missionary spirit among the members. The discussion on the topics was fairly good, especially on Mrs. Brown's subject, when it was shown to a certainty that Presbyterians had much to learn in sociality before they could compare with others—the Methodists for example.

Mr. Craigie's paper on "Systematic giving" was the feature of the afternoon and won warm admiration, and may be the means of leading many to adopt his method or some method of Systematic benevolence.

At the evening meeting Rev. Mr. Jansen on "The Relation of the C. E. S. to the Church" pointed out some dangers that might arise if the Society should ever strive for independence of the church. "The child be father of the Man," Rev. Mr. McVicar, of Dromore, spoke on the 1st part of the Active Members pledge and produced a good impression both as to the importance of the matter of his speech, and of his own ability. Rev. Mr. Little of Dornoch, dealt with the "Bible" which should be studied as in the olden time. It was studied in the schools then, now is a bone of contention. In a convincing graphic style he urged Endeavorers to keep in touch with God's word and not to depend on the wealth of lessons helps now every where found. Rev. Mr. Nixon, of Swinton Park, spoke on "Individuality," its importance either for good or evil. Though late was the hour Mr. Nixon made a good impression as did Rev. Mr. McGregor whose presence and faithful words were much appreciated though necessarily brief.

NOTES.

—Rev. Mr. Hartly, of Priceville, took an important part in the afternoon's work.

—Representatives were present from Rocky Saugeen, Swinton Park, Priceville, Crawford, Hanover, Ayton Dromore, Hampden and Durham.

—Mr. William Allan was present in the afternoon and part of the evening and enjoyed it.

—The Social Committee of the Durham Society covered itself with glory and a little spilt tea. Mr. G——s is a host in himself when he gets behind an apron.

—Dromore has a strong invitation out for the next meeting which will likely be held in June or July.

—The impromptu choir of the afternoon deserves credit, while the evening warblers deserved far more than the vote of thanks which they didn't get.

STUDENTS LIFE AT THE O. A. C.

While talking with friends in the Christmas holidays a number were surprised to hear the nature of our studies and what we take up. Now, I have thought it might interest your readers, if I give a short description of each subject we had for the fall term, with the hours we study each day.

In the morning at 6.30 the gong rings to get out of bed; then at 7 the breakfast bell rings, and if more than 5 minutes late a fine of 50 cents is imposed, at 8.15 is roll call and prayers, at which every student must answer to his name. At 8.30 lectures commence and last till 11.45 and dinner follows at 12.

In the afternoon one half of the students go to work, the other half to study, the division studying work the following day and vice versa. The division studying keep at their books till 4 p.m., then go to drill in the Gymnasium under Captain Clark of the city, till 5.30. Next is supper at 6 and study from 7 till 9.30. Some one of the Professors then comes round to see if we are in our room between these hours, if not we are fined. The departure from any rule is a fine ranging from 5 to 50 cents.

The following is the list of studies:—Agriculture, Vet. Anatomy, Dairying, Grammar, Literature, Hygiene, Zoology, Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Chemistry. Value Agriculture for the fall term (Oct. 9 to Dec 22) we studied the different points and relative values of the Beef Breeds. To assist us in this we had a score Card a specimen of which I send you.

This is not supposed to be correct to every man's opinions as some place more value on different points than others, but is intended more to get the students familiar with the different points and their relative values to one another. In all the lectures in this class, animals are brought into the class room so that students have the privilege of handling all animals and every few weeks there is an examination held on the work gone over.

The Small-pox scare in now over. It interfered considerably with the work of the session, which, however is now well under way.

The M. P. P.'s were up in force a few days ago, but it brought no holiday for the students, but rather a little extra work.

We were privileged to hear Rev. Dr. McKay, of Formosa last Sunday. He is accompanied by his Chinese wife and a Chinese Student. He is a fine speaker.

[The score card contains no fewer than thirty pts, with values ranging from 1 to 10 the total being 100, Ocellia on this card, judging an Angus cow having 91. Ed.]

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!

Cedar Shingles

No. 1, $1.30 per square.
No. 2, " 60 " "

N. WENGER & BROS., Ayton, Ont.

Farmers' Institute!

A Union Meeting of the South Grey and East Wellington Farmers' Institute will be held in

MOUNT FOREST,
—ON—
Wednesday, the 20th Inst.

Prof. Dean, Messrs. J. I. Hobson, J. W. Wheaton, Aaron Wenger, and others will be present and address the meeting.

Sessions to commence at 2 and 7 P. M. All are invited.

WM. IRVINE, President. GEO. BINNIE, Secretary.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed Tenders will be received by any of the undersigned to Four o'clock Monday evening, the 25th March, 1895. For the digging of a well at the School House, Section number Ten, Glenelg and Egremont. Also sixteen rods of wire fence. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders will be opened at Four o'clock afternoon on the above date at the School House.

HUGH McKINNON, JAMES HEMSTOCK, JOSEPH HOOPER, } TRUSTEES. Priceville, P. O.

JOHN McDONALD, Sec-Treas, Priceville, P. O.

Glenelg, March 9th, 1895.

Look Out For The Excitements Of The Season.

March Storms! Dominion Elections!

AND THE

Opening of Spring Goods.

You will always find our STORE a safe RETREAT. We are ever at our post, ready to open up and show our Spring Goods to all comers, and sell at the lowest Prices. You will find it to your advantage to give us a call.

C. McARTHUR,

Dalglish's old Stand, - - Corner, Upper Town, Durham.

INSIST

Upon having Featherbone Corsets. Refuse all substitutes.

See they are stamped thus:

PATENTED SEPT. 3rd, 1884. No. 20110.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SO STAMPED.

Durham Bulls For Sale.

Three Registered one year old Bull calves. One Registered two year old, at Lot 2 and 3 of two, Con. 1, Normanby. Will sell reasonably.

JOSHUA WOODLAND.

Durham, March 12th 1895.

—THE—

TEA OF TEAS.

Kurma Tea.

A delicious blend put up in ¼ lbs. and 1 lbs. Lead Packages

Sold for 30c. lb.
Sold for 40c. lb.
Sold for 50c. lb.

Try it, and you will be perfectly satisfied.

Also a full assortment of Crockery & Glassware. Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets At Popular Prices.

J. CAMERON

To Smokers

To meet the wishes of their customers The Geo. E. Puckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., have placed upon the market

A Combination Plug of

"T & B"

SMOKING TOBACCO.

This Supplies a long felt want, giving the consumer one 20 cent plug, or a 10 cent piece or a 5 cent piece of the famous "T & B" brand of pure Virginia Tobacco.

The tin tag "T & B" is on every piece

HARNESS! HARNESS!

Farmers and others attention.

For a Set of Team, Single, Double Driving or Plough Harness in all kinds of mounting and style, or for Sweat Pads, Whips, Blankets, Bells, Curry Combs, and anything in the way of horse furnishing call and inspect my complete stock.

Single Harness from $10.00 up.

THOMAS SMITH.

CASH FOR HIDES AND TALLOW.

Mortgage Sale

—OF—

Valuable Farm Property in the Township of Glenelg, in the County of Grey.

UNDER and by Virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage which will be produced at the time of Sale, there will be offered for Sale by Public Auction at the

BRITISH HOTEL,
—IN THE—
TOWN of DURHAM,
—ON—
Saturday, the 6th day of April '95
At 2 o'clock, P. M.

The following farm land: Lot number 30, in the 2nd con. north of the D. R., in the Township of Glenelg, in the County of Grey.

Terms of Sale:

10 per cent of the purchase money at the time of Sale, and the balance to be secured by Mortgage.

For further particulars apply to

Estate of J. H. HUNTER, Vendor. HUGH MacKAY, Auctioneer.

Boar for Service.

THERE will be for service at lot 7, con. 2, (near Varney cheese factory) Normanby, a thoroughbred medium Yorkshire boar, from imported stock. Terms, 75 cents.

W. H. LEESON, Prop.

November 28th, 1894.

Our Immense Stock of Wall Paper

Is now nearly all in and comprises the pick of our three Canadian factories together with a few choice American patterns.

We are determined to keep in the front in

Prices, Quality and Variety.

When we finish checking and marking we will give you a surprise in prices.

Watch for them.

We have added a

TRIMMER

To our equipment and will be able to trim your paper while you wait without extra cost.

MacFarlane & Co.

Big 4

UPPER TOWN, DURHAM.

—o—

1895—Bargains.

25 in. Grey Flannel 12½c
25 in. All Wool Heavy Twell Grey Flannel 16c
25 in. All Wool Grey Flannel (super-fine) 20c
28 in. All Wool Grey Flannel (super-fine) 20c
Flannelettes from 5c up.
10 oz Cottonade (great value) 25c
Fine All Wool Dress Serges, Double Fold 25c
30 in. Heavy Grey Winsey 10c
Factory Cotton at the lowest prices.
Men's Heavy Kip Long Boots hand made $2.85
Men's Casco Calf Lace Boots in cork soles $2.25
Men's Casco Calf Congress Boots in wide toes $2.25

MEN'S & BOYS' Rubbers & Socks

Ladies & Childrens Shoes

At incomparable prices. Come with the crowds.

BEAN & Co.

Selling Off

—o—

We will offer our Stock of

Boots & Shoes

..FOR THE NEXT..

TEN DAYS

At less than wholesale prices.

Call and Inspect.

DAVIDSON & Co.

Upper Town, Durham.

WANTED Local and Traveling Salesmen to handle our Hardy Canadian Grown Nursery Stock. We guarantee satisfaction to representatives and customers. Our nurseries are the largest in the Dominion—over 700 acres. No substitution in orders. Exclusive territory and liberal terms to whole or part time agents. Write us.

STONE & WELLINGTON.

(Head office) Toronto, Ont.

(The only nursery in Canada having testing orchards.)

Cutters & Stoves.

For the finest line of Cutters of all descriptions, Portland Cutters, Piano Box Cutters, Latest Styles. Prices from $25 upwards.

For the finest line of Stoves, Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Box Stoves, Furnaces, Double Heaters, &c., go to

Calder & Livingstone,

Lower Town.

Also Insurance Agents, Money to Loan and Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

The Cash System

ADOPTED BY

N., G. & J. McKechnie.

We beg to inform our Customers and the Public generally that we have adopted the Cash System, which means Cash or its equivelant, and that our Motto will be

"Large Sales & Small Profits."

We take this opportunity of thanking our customers for past patronage, and we are convinced that the new system will merit a continuance of the same.

N., G. & J. McKECHNIE.

Durham, Aug. 9th, '94.

DURHAM Pharmacy

CEO. H. DAVIS, Manager.

We are now prepared to sell you Drugs, Patent Medicines and all Druggist's Sundries, Stationery, School Supplies, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, at the very lowest Cash Price.

Wall Paper.

Our Stock will be in in a few days. It has been carefully selected and is the best that has been shown in Durham, and our prices are the lowest. Don't buy until you see it.

McKenzie's Horse and Cattle Food.

6 lbs for 25c. $3.00 per 100 lbs. This is highly recommended by Horse & Cattle Men. We have 800 lbs. all ready for Sale.

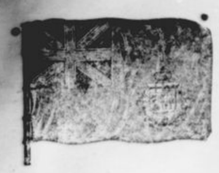
McKENZIE'S

TONIC COUGH SYRUP

For Coughs and Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Troubles. It is pleasant to take. Children cry for it. Take no other. Price, 25c. 5 bottles for $1.00.

REMEMBER OUR STAND, CALDER'S NEW BLOCK, DURHAM.

ARCH. McKENZIE, CEO. H. DAVIS, Manager.



12 Months AGO

Several of our farmers had begun plowing. We are getting tired of looking at Winter Goods, and have at last begun to open up our

Spring Goods

Call in and examine our stock of

Crums Prints

They are the genuine Article and should be sold at 14c per yard but we have decided to run them at

12 1-2c per yard.

Never buy a cheap Print when you can get these Goods for this money. The color is always fast in them.

PRETTY DRESS GOODS.

We have several lines of the latest shades in Dress Goods from 25c yard up. Don't buy until you see our Stock.

Laces

Are to be used more than ever this year. We have placed a large order for the newest and prettiest Laces on the market.

Silks.

Pongee Silks in every shade at 25c per yard. A new stock just arrived.

Muslins.

New Stock of Spotted Muslins, (white & color.) Also Muslin Embroidery, the newest goods.

A large new Stock of

Art Muslins

For Curtains, &c. Very pretty patterns from 9c per yard up.

Call and see them.

Everything new.

WHEN YOU WANT a good Bicycle call on us and get PRICES.

J. A. HUNTER

CASH STORE,

Upper Town, — Durham.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO