BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT THE DURHAM PHARMACY.

Robe Tanning!

Robe Tanning!

Horse Hides, Cow Hides, Dog Skins, Tanned suitable for

Robes & Coats

By the **New Process,** which for Finish and Softness can't be beat.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

THOMAS SMITH.

N. B.—To ensure a good job the Hides must be well salted as soon as taken off.

Hay is Scarce
—BUT—
Money is Plenty.

May be you think it is not, but H. H. MILLER, the Hanover Conveyancer, is lending lots of it at 5½ per cent and on extra good loans at less—Costs low—Terms as any reasonable person may desire.

—H. H. MILLER—

Collects Notes and Accounts—no charge if no collection. Cheap Farms for Sale

Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and other writings neatly and quickly prepared at reasonable cost.

—All Business Confidential—

Lock Box 28. Hanover P. O. "Telephone." H. H. MILLER, The Hanover Conveyancer.

ALIVE!
—OUR—
Clocks and Watches
Are not dead but
ALIVE.
OUR CHAINS AND CHARMS
Are not Ancient but
MODERN.
A. GORDON.

HARNESS!

We Handle everything in the Harness line, at right prices.

CALL & SEE OUR

Collars, Pads, Bites, Whips, &c., &c.

Heavy & Light Harness
TO SUIT YOU.
Workmanship Unsurpassed.

Fine Choice in Valises, Grips, Horse Blankets, &c., &c.

FURS.

We do the trade in Raw Furs. Highest Price Paid.

C. LEAVENS, Jr.

WATSON BROS
NORTH EGREMONT.

We beg to announce to the public that we have the mill rebuilt and refitted with

IMPROVED MACHINERY.

We are prepared to take building contracts and furnish all kinds of Material at living prices.

LOGS WANTED.

Soft Elm, 12 and 14 feet; Rock Elm, 7-8, 14 and 16 feet lengths; Birch, any length over 10 feet.

☞ HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID For Logs.

Dromore, Dec. 6th, '95. 50

WANTED!

A good man in your district to represent the "Fonthill Nurseries of Canada." Over 700 acres. The largest in the Dominion. Position permanent. Salary or Commission to right man.

With the increasing demand for fruit, a position with us as Salesman will pay better than engaging in farming. Send us your application and we will show you how to earn good money.

School Teachers!! its just the thing for you during the summer. Write for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON, TORONTO, ONT.

THOROUGHBRED
Tamworth Boar
"BRUCE LODGE HERO," NO. 402 will be kept for Service for Season of 1896-6 at Lot 7, Con. 1, Normanby.
TERMS $1.
H. W. LEESON, Prop

The Grey Review.

Durham, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1896.

—Dr. Landerkin made some telling hits a few days ago in the house. The seven bolters he declared had seven principles: five loaves and two fishes.

—If there was good reason for the bolters to leave, there was also good reason why they should not have gone back.—Landerkin.

—The bolters took off their coats and asked the Governor General to hold them—till they came back.—L——n.

—It is now rumored that President Cleveland has instructed Spain to acknowledge the independence of Cuba, and that he will see that she fulfils her obligations!

—The additional charge to the Superannuation List owing to last years retirements amounts to $62,068. Time this government was out and that superannuation business ended.

—The Ontario Creameries' Association has had a successful meeting at Cornwall. In his address the President made the gratifying statement that the butter trade had not only doubled it volume last year, but also, that the butter manufactured had greatly improved in quality, and consequently had taken a higher place than formerly in the British markets. He praised the Hon. Mr. Dryden for his active encouragement and assistance. No school on the continent is so well equipped as Guelph for giving thorough training in all departments of dairying. The Kingston school has been doing splendid work also, and now, the Ontario Government is erecting another dairying school at Strathroy. Thus it is to be hoped that in the near future Canada will compete successfully with all other countries in this important department of agriculture.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ISOLATION.

There has been considerable talk of late about the mother country's isolation—of her being left alone in her sea girt home, and of all the great Powers being arrayed against her. Strange to say all this talk has suddenly changed. In the far East the long standing dispute between Great Britain and France as to the respective claims of the two countries in Siam has been amicably settled and the river Mekong has been agreed upon as the boundary line between them in that peninsula.

In South Africa she has also quietly held on her way and has secured whatever rights she has ever laid claim to. The force sent to Ashanti has entered the capital, Coomassie, and the King has laid down his arms and has conceded all that the British Government demanded, and is now a hostage.

Her suzerainty over the Transvaal has not been disputed by President Kruger. Order is restored at Johannesburg, the leaders of the forces against the Dutch Boers are to be tried by the ordinary methods of law and a perfect understanding has been arrived between the Secretary for the colonies and the Transvaal Republic, while the indecent haste of Emperor William in adding fuel to the flame is nowhere more deplored than among his own subjects.

The Venezuelan affair has rapidly fallen into the background. It is admitted on all hands that President Cleveland committed a great blunder even from a party point of view. His reading of the Monroe doctrine is admittedly untenable and his appointment of a commission to locate the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela is regarded as a piece of unwarrantable interference, if not of impertinence. The British people and their Government earnestly hope that no trouble will spring up between themselves and the United States. But, if the worst comes to the worst they are ready to accept the situation and will uphold their rights on sea and land as they have often done before, and, most probably, with similar results.

As to the Venezuela boundary line the British Govenment has intimated that when the proper time comes it will attend to the matter itself and will not trouble outsiders for their advice or assistance.

However, in view of the state of unrest that prevails all round, Great Britain is actively engaged in placing her army and navy on a war footing, and with such celerity that work has been done in a few day which at the breaking out of the last European war took nearly as many months. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. These jealousies and ambitions of foreign States have quickened the latent patriotism of the outlying portion of the British Empire. The Australian colonies have come forward with the offer of material assistance to the mother country in this the hour of her apparent need. And Canada, we are glad to observe is waking up also. A branch of the British Navy League has been organized for the purpose of training our seamen in the art of gunnery and thus putting the Navy reserve force upon a proper footing for any emergency that may turn up. Toronto has taken the lead in this good work. A large deputation waited upon Lieutenant Governor Kirkpatrick last week to ask him to take the office of Hon. President of the League as an indication of the unity of sentiment over the entire Empire, and His Honor was graciously pleased to accept the office. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. All this activity in providing the means of defence, is the surest guarantee of victory when the need of active warfare comes upon us.

THE NAVIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The "Scientific American" a journal of exceptional ability and fairness in its own line, summing up the naval resources of Great Britain and the United States, comes to the conclusion that Great Britain possesses great superiority in fighting ships over the United States. In Sea-going and coast Defence Battleship, Great Britain has 65 with a total displacement of 621,280 tons as against 12 in the United States with a displacement of 81,404 tons. In naval language displacement means much, for the greater the displacement the greater the fighting power, the tonnage being equal, and in this respect British ships have the great advantage notwithstanding the smartness of the Yankee. In cruisers Great Britain has 143, the United States 31, of merchant steamers Great Britain 26, the United States 45 and of Torpedo boats Great Britain 166, the U. States 10. Then summing up the totals for battleships, cruisers, etc. Great Britain has 400 naval ships as against 57 held by the U. States. In view of such hard facts how could the U. States seriously think of war with Great Britain? With every factory and shipyard working at full blast, the S. American says, that it would take the U. States five to ten years to bring its navy to the present condition of the British navy, when at the same time with the great ship building facilities possessed by Great Britain she could float six ships to their one and duplicate her present navy in 3 years. The Yankees had better give their attention to the arts of peace.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Has at last settled down to the work of the Session. Six of the bolters are again in their places. After all the accusations of incapacity levelled at the head of the aged Premier by Haggart and Montagne, the charges of robbing the Treasury made against Sir Adolphus Caron and that by the base way of anonymous letter writing, by an alleged colleague and the declaration of Sir McKenzie Bowell that he would not extend the right hand of fellowship to these men his betrayers, they are all once more associated together as a happy family around the council Board, sworn to act as one man in the government of this poor Canada of ours. The sweets of office have palled the delicate sense of honor of these politicians, so much so that in future it can be said of us what Sir Sackville West has said of our neighbors across the line, that there is nothing too base for our politicians to attempt in their struggle for office. What a spectacle for succeeding generations of Canadians.

The reply to the address was moved by Mr. Powell, of New Brunswick in an eloquent speech, in which he scouted the idea of Provincial antonomy and argued strongly in favor of coercive legislation against Manitoba, and seconded by Major McGillivray of North Ontario, the gallant Major ignoring Manitoba but eulogizing all the members of the Government. Mr. Laurier replied, maintaining the right of the Provinces to look after their own affairs, and commending the policy of the Government of Manitoba on the School question.

THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS

Have supported the School policy of the Government of Manitoba—for that was the question before the electors—by a very large majority. The total vote stand thus 33 to 7 for National Schools, with one Riding to hear from, that of Dauphin, which is expected to go Liberal. It goes without saying that this is the most emphatic protest that could be given by Manitoba against the coercion policy of the Dominion Government and there are not wanting indications that it will have desired effect. The mover of the reply to the address in the House of Commons was, as a matter of course, loud for coercion, but this was simply a beating of the air. Curiously Major McGillivray the same day just fresh from the polls in North Ontario had nothing to say of the School question, and it is given out here and there that Sir Charles Tupper who has now a seat in the Cabinet and will shortly be its leader goes in for gentle dealing on the School question. A change in the policy of the Dominion Government is imminent.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease **Consumption**, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis,** and all throat and lung **Maladies**. He hopes all sufferers will try this remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York

Grand Trunk Railway.

TIME TABLE.

	GOING SOUTH.	
Durham	7:10 a. m.	6 40 p. m
Holstein,	7:40 "	7:10 "
Mt. Forest,	7.55	7.35 "
Palmerston	8.20 "	8.10 "
Guelph,	10.23 "	"
Toronto.	12.50	"
London	11 15 a. m.	
	GOING NORTH	
Durham	3.45 p. m.	10.00 p. m
Holstein	3.15 "	9.34 "
Mt. Forest,	2.55 "	9.2
Palmerston	2.15 "	8.55
Guelph,	10.31 "	5.34
Toronto	8.20 a.m.	4.25 "
London,	7.25 "	8.55 "

Connections with morning and evening trains from Durham are made at Palmerston for Wiarton, Southampton, Kincardine and Stratford

Letters to the Editor.

THE AMERICAN SENTIMENT TOWARDS GREAT BRITAIN.

For The Review by John A. Conkey, Chicago, U. S. A.

In response to your request for a few lines from me on any topic I thought might be of interest, I submit this article and although I have chosen the above subject I wish to say at the outset that I do not pretend to be a writer in any line much less a political writer. But my chief reasons for choosing the above as my topic are (1) that until very recently the Venezuelan question has been the all absorbing question of the day and is still to a certain extent, so we will say nothing about England's many others and keep to the subject in question, and (2) I have been so situated, (although but a short time in a American city) that I have been brought in contact with almost all classes of Americans so I will venture to write you briefly on what I believe to be the present American sentiment towards Great Britain in this unfortunate Venezuelan entanglement.

I do not attempt to go into the question of who is right or wrong in the Venezuelan Controversy, but only wish to make clear what seems to be practically the unanimous sentiment of Americans (I mean not newly naturalized foreigners, but the great mass of Anglo Saxon population) on the subject, a sentiment which is apt to carry them far whether right or wrong. The Monroe doctrine vaguley defined as it is a doctrine I believe that is taught to every child in the country, it is on it that is based the whole theory of the foreign policy of the government, it is by maintaining its integrity that the standing army of the United States can be kept at a mere nominal figure and for it or what it is supposed to be even war will be faced cheerfully by all classes.

As I understand it and I think as it is generally understood the Monroe doctrine provide that no European power shall extend its dominions on this hemisphere or transfer any it now ins to any other European power. Followed out to its proper conclusion this doctrine is of the utmost value to Great Britain. Under it if a proper understanding were arrived at between the two nations the United States would be bound to guarantee the integrity of British possessions on this continent against any European power in the event of a war between Great Britain and another nation, no other European power would be allowed to permanently hold any portion of Canada or of the islands to the south or of British Guiana To obtain such an understanding would be worth all Venezuela to us.

Now speaking generally the feeling of America towards Great Britain, not of Americans towards Britons, is not as friendly as that of the mother country towards her greatest daughter, but it is not as hostile as the tone of the American papers would lead us to believe. Much of the present outcry even is doubtless political, but under the surface people are greatly stirred. When the various Irish organizations declared war on Great Britain or when Senators Chandlers or lodge orators of that ilk indulge in turqid Anti British oratory although firey head lines are always published in every paper, Americans only read and smile. The sensational articles are part of the spice of life which is absorbed in such quantities by the American people.

But under lying all this sensationalism there is a strong feeling that the integrity of the Western Hemisphere must be preserved. An American will say look back into history and recollect what happened in 1863 when the French occupation of Mexico was in progress. At that time the U. S. far less powerful than now, had just finished one of the most closely contested and prolonged struggles of modern times. A large part of her people were still violently opposed to the Government and had to be held down by force, her treasury was disorganized and her manufacturing interests and commerce frightfully injured. And yet, General Sheridan had actually received orders to concentrate on the Rio Grande River and Congress was ready to declare war on the most powerful of European nations had the French Emperor not receded from his position and abandoned Mexico. The American sentiment in relating this is that this is significant of what Americans will do for what they believe to be a doctrine essential to the safety of their country.

(Continued next week.)

REFORM IN TAXATION.

A petition is now being widely circulated throughout the Province asking the Legislative Assembly to reduce the taxation on buildings and other improvements, or else to allow the Municipalities so to do.

The reason the advocates of this reform urge for such a change, is the manner in which the present law discriminates against those who employ labor in improving their property, or in the manufacture of goods. It is pointed out that there are two methods of securing wealth for the land. One method clears, fences, erects buildings, raises crops or manufactures goods. The man who thus uses the land is by every productive act industriously, honestly and beneficently adding to the prosperity of the nation, and if a man thus acquires wealth, he does it in a way that injures no one.

On the other hand a man may keep land in idleness, employ no labor, add nothing whatever to prosperity; but he may actually injure the country by retarding and scattering settlement, and by keeping labor in enforced idleness. He may simply wait till increased settlement and industry and enterprise of his neighbors have made that land valuable, as is always the case in growing cities.

Now, here are two uses, or rather a use of land and an abuse of land. One man uses land to beget wealth by his industry, while the other man uses it to secure wealth at the expense of others. The one use is beneficent and should be encouraged, the other is injurious and should be discouraged. It is claimed that our present laws encourage this misuse of the land, for, if a man improves his land in any way, the law insists that his taxes must be increased, so that the better a man does for his country, the worse the country does for him. The speculator on the other hand by avoiding improvement, keeps down his taxes.

It is futher claimed that in our large cities the land value rises to such enormous figures, that the land owner may collect from $10,000 to $50,000 per annum and such is the relation that this begets in society that while the farmer must toil industriously to raise a crop every year or humanity would starve, the collectors of these land values need provide nothing for humanity, and yet reap the profit of many farms. Thus while one part of the community must toil energetically to maintain the burden of society, including the taxation for Government, and yet enjoy but little of its benefits, another class may enjoy the blessings of civilization to overflowing, and yet be relieved in perpetuity from any of its burdens. And it is further pointed out that the making of public improvements, such as highways and other means of communications, while increasing the burdens of taxation on industry, brings additional fortune to the ground lords who collect the enhanced land value in the centres of commerce Thus the burden to one part of society means riches to the other part.

This inequality it is sought to remedy by asking the Legislatures to diminish the taxation on buildings and other improvements and thus increase taxation on land value.

The Only

Great and thoroughly reliable building-up medicine, nerve tonic, vitalizer and

Blood Purifier

Before the people today, and which stands preeminently above all other medicines, is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

It has won its hold upon the hearts of the people by its own absolute intrinsic merit. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story—

Hood's Cures

Even when all other preparations and prescriptions fail.

"The face of my little girl from the time she was three months old, broke out and was covered with scabs. We gave her two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it completely cured her. We are glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOS. M. CARLING, Clinton, Ontario. Be sure to

Get Hood's

Hood's Pills easy to buy easy to take easy in effect. 25 cents.

Bargains at Wholesale!

The Implement Season is nearly over but we have a few Buggies and Democrats in Stock which we will sell at Cost in order to clear out our Stock any person in need of a

BUGGY, CART OR DEMOCRAT

Come at once and we will surprise you with low prices.

We have a large shipment of Stoves, Cutters and other Fall and Winter Goods on the way and must have room.

The Fall is a good time to buy a

Sewing Machine, Organ or Piano.

We have the famous Raymond Sewing Machines. We have in stock Bell, Karn and Doherty Organs at prices which will suit the times.

Money is going to be scarce this winter, we have arranged to loan any amount of it on good farm security at 5½ and 6 per cent. straight loans.

All kinds of Ploughs, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Turnip Cutters, &c in stock at our Show Rooms in Lower Town.

Marriage Licenses issued and Fire & Life Insurance promptly attended to

CALDER & LIVINGSTON, Agents,
LOWER TOWN, DURHAM.

SKETCH OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

Continued from last week.

Sunday, August 11th arrived bright and fine, but in the afternoon the temperature took a sudden drop. It got so cold that nearly every one had their fur coats on going to church. You could hear the word going from mouth to mouth "frost to-night, we will be ruined sure" and even the preacher prayed that the frost might take its flight. All through that night farmers would be getting up to examine the thermometer and a cold chill went through them when the instrument registered just one degree from freezing, and in some parts they suffered very heavily. For miles around Portage however every thing was all right. Monday morning arrived and the click of the binder could be heard on every section. I saw eight binders one after the other on one farm, and I tell you they take quite a sweep in one round on a mile stretch. I know of one man who had 320 acres of wheat in one field and how many balls of twine do you suppose it took to go around it once with a seven foot cut? It may seem something uncertain to Ontario farmers, but it took six balls of twine to go around it once. The average yield of that field was forty five bushels to the acre and the average yeild of the province was 35 bushels to the acre or sixty million bushels for Manitoba alone.

The harvest dosen't last long in this part for they hustle it through in a hurry the cutting being done in about fifteen days. The stooks are built round in this country and can be built faster than the Ontario long stooks, nearly every binder having sheaf carriers on and they leave the sheaves in rows. Those Ontario excursionists have to do all the stooking and some of them go home with pretty sore fingers. The Massey-Harris binder seems to take the lead here.

When the stooks are left about a week the stook thrashing begins. The thrasher comes along with his full gang of men and a sleeping caboose for their comfort at night and they get their board with the farmer they are thrashing for. They just drive into the field, set their machine and everything is ready for starting. The farmer has to have about eight teams to draw in stooks to the machine and eight more to draw wheat to the elevator. The thrasher with his gang of 16 men make quite a stir around a place. They draw in to both sides of the machine and feed from both sides. Just one feeder and two band cutters; one man attends to the bagging putting just 2 bushels in a bag. There are slides for two bags at a time, so when he moves the slide the grain goes into the empty bag. He then takes the other one to the farmer who generally takes about 100 bushels at a load.

They burn the straw in the engines here and the fireman keeps moving slowly, all the time putting in small forkfuls, just enough to keep the door full. The engineer does nothing only keeps the engine in order.

The straw is left to pile up as high as the carriers and there is a man waiting with his team to take it away. They generally use a rope, they put it around the bottom of the pile and hook it on the doubletree and off goes the big load of straw to the engine or out on either sides of the machine to be consumed in smoke when night comes.

When stack thrashing commences there isn't as much stir, for the farmer has only to take the grain away. There are four stacks in a place generally and enough space left between each one to drive in four ways so as to set with fair wind. The average time taken in moving from the first two stacks to the others is three minutes and everything is lively. The average quantity thrashed in a day is 2000 bushels of wheat and the thrasher charges 4 cents a bushel for his work, and cleaning it in the elevator takes 1½ cts. more. In the fore part of the season wheat was as high as 46 cts., but when the rush came the price came down to 27½ cents. Nearly every day I was thrashing I could count 24 machines working all around us.

Continued in our next.

CLUBBING.

REVIEW and GLOBE,	$1.25.
REVIEW and MAIL	$1.25.
REVIEW and LONDON ADVERTISER	$1.50.

DURHAM MARKET.

Flour per 100lb	$1 75 to $1 90
Oatmeal "	1 85 to 1 85
Shorts "	0 80 to 1 00
Bran "	0 80 to 0 90
Fall Wheat per bushel	0 68 to 0 70
Spring Wheat "	0 68 to 70
Oats, "	0 23 to 0 25
Peas, "	0 48 to 0 50
Barley, "	0 35 to 0 35
Potatoes, per bag	0 25 to 0 25
Hay per ton	15 50 to 16 00
Straw, per ton	8 00 to 10 00
Beef, fore quarters, per 100	3 00 to 3 00
Beef, hind " "	3 50 to 4 00
Pork, "	3 50 to 4 00
Hides, "	3 50 to 4 00
Sheepskins, each	0 50 to 0 75
Butter per lb	0 14 to 0 15
Eggs, per doz	0 13 to 0 14
Wool per lb.	20 to 0 20
Turkeys per lb	0 06 to 0 06
Geese "	0 04 to 0 05
Ducks, "	0 04 to 0 5
Chickens, per pair	20 to 0 25
Apples per bbl.	2 25 to 0 00

- 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 & Toilet Sets
At Popular Prices.

J. CAMERON

The Greatest Bargains!

EVER OFFERED IN DURHAM, IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Underwear, AND Boots & Shoes.

GIVE US A CALL

Before you purchase elsewhere. By so doing you will SAVE MONEY.

Our Stock of GROCERIES is ALWAYS FRESH and Complete.

Highest price paid for Poultry, Butter & Eggs.

C. McARTHUR

Dalgleish's Old Stand, Upper Town, Durham.

BERKSHIRE BOAR.

SEASON 1895—96.

The undersigned has for service a Lot 23 and 24, Con, 3. S. D. R. Glenelg

A THOROUGHBRED BERKSHIRE BOAR.

TERMS $1.00

A. & J. SEALEY, PROP.

Dec. 10th. 1895.

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 equivalent, 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, '95.

HAY & STRAW
AT
MARKET RATES.

H. PARKER. GEO. McKECHNIE.

GROUND OIL CAKE.

One Car 300 Bags at Wholesale Prices.

CARS MILL FEED.

Bags British Horse and Cattle Spice.

☞ CAR LAND PLASTER IN BAGS.

H. PARKER, Druggist, Durham.

WATCH THIS SPACE
—FOR—
The Big 4 Adv't.

BEAN & CO.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Fine weather.

Splendid sleighing.

County Council next Tuesday.

Ben Nevis Camp meets Friday evening, 24th inst.

Miss Edith McKenzie, is visiting friends in Bunessan.

Mrs. Dan Edge, Edgehill visiting friends in Arthur this week.

Misses Lizzie Burnet and Lydia M[illar] spent Saturday last in Mt. Forest.

Rev. Wm. McGregor, preached in Owen Sound last Sunday.

Mrs. McCollum, of Bruce is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hill, near Durham.

Miss Clara Flannagan, of Hanover, is visiting at Mr. L. Elvidge's this week.

Miss Flora McGillivray, of Bruce, is visiting at Mr. Jno. A. Black's in town.

Miss Alla Patterson, of Hanover, is spending this week at her home in town.

Mr. T. H. Ormsby, of Euphrasia, has been spending a brief holiday among Traverston friends.

Quite a number of Durhamites attended the Masquerade Carnival at Walkerton Tuesday last.

Miss Maggie Derby, of town, left on Monday for Ottawa to attend the Normal School.

Rev. Mr. Gardiner, of Flesherton, preached in the Baptist Church on Sunday evening.

Mr. Jas. Jones, from the North West, formerly a resident of Durham is visiting the town at present.

Mr. Theodore Leeson, who has been employed in the engine shops at Port Erie is home during a slack season.

Mr. Adam Crewston, of Peabody, is visiting Mr. Jno. Weir and other friends in Glenelg, last week and this.

Mr. Stewart Mearns, Hampden, leaves for London this week. His taste is for engineering, and his inclination lies that way, he will make a success of it.

CRAWFORD.—Don't forget that annual tea-meeting on the 28th inst. The Presbyterians are planning to beat all record. Mr. H. H. Miller is chairman. Durham Presbyterian Choir are musicians. Admission 25c and 15c. See bills and 'Go.'

CATTLE FAIR.—A smaller attendance than has been for a past fair or two but a large proportion of the offerings were in good condition. Prices ranged low, 2 cents being a common figure. Clerk Russell weighed some 21 loads which is better than usual of late.

Read Ayer's Almanac, which your druggist will gladly hand you, and read the wonderful cures of rheumatism, catarrh, scrofula, dyspepsia, extreme debility, humors, and sores, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla admitted at the World's Fair.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.—The Sixth Grey Local Union of this body will meet in Hanover on Friday Jan. 31st. A good Programme has been prepared and the local committees are making every effort to secure success. Mr. Dickson, of Galt a noted Endeavorer is to be present.

GRATEFUL.—We are, to the large number who by letter or call, during the past week or two have squared with the REVIEW for another year. The "cash" as one friend puts it, is decidedly warm and so are the many expressions of approval we receive. These may be all summed up in the exultant phrase of Mr. D. J. Grierson, Alberta, who writes "Success to the GREY REVIEW."

THE HORSE FAIR.—Mr. Beitz, of the Central Hotel is to be congratulated on the success attending the first horse fair. Never before, we think, in the history of the town was there such an assemblage of horses, and such active interest taken in a new departure. Buyers and sellers were, of course, often apart, but some 25 head were disposed of, and we have no doubt, if proper means are taken to bring buyers and sellers together again next Fairday, the sales will be even more assured, and the most beneficial institution established on as successful a basis as our cattle fairs.

DIED.—At Luther, Lake Co, Mich. Jan. 11th, Mr. Robt. Lindsay, aged [illegible] years. Deceased was killed by a tree falling upon him while at work upon his own farm in the woods. He formerly lived in Bentinck Tp., but of late years has resided in Michigan. He leaves a widow and seven children to mourn his untimely end, also his father, one brother and two sisters who live in Walkerton and his sister Mrs. T. Smith, who lives at Chesley. Mr. Lindsay and family have the sincere sympathy of this community in their sad bereavement.

S. G. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this body was held on Wednesday of last week and officers appointed the officers for the coming year. The meeting was thoroughly representative though not largely attended. President Edge was in the chair and under his guidance the meeting was successful. The officers for 1896: President, Jas. Edge; 1st Vice President, Jas. Mitchell; 2nd Vice President, H. Parkes. DIRECTORS: Glenelg, Geo. Binnie, W. Smith, Egremont, Jas. Allan, Jas. Caldwell, Bentinck, Henry Bright, Wm. Lawson, Normanby, R. Morton, R. Barber, Durham, Wm. Calder. HONORARY MEMBERS: Glenelg, J. Firth, Egremont, Jas. Matthews, Normanby, F. Reiner, Bentinck, — Smith, Durham, H. W. Mockler. AUDITORS: Wm. Gorsline, N. W. Campbell.

One of the largest crowds that ever entered the Durham Skating Rink assembled there last Friday night to participate in the Masquerade Carnival, fully 400 people (150 coming from Walkerton, Mount Forest, Hanover and other adjacent towns) being present. The races for the diamond pin and watch were hotly contested, and were won by Less Jones, of Walkerton, and Harry Truax won the boys race and a gold cuff buttons. Miss Nellie Swan, of Durham, won the gold dollar for best looking girl present. Miss Less Jones, of Walkerton, took first prize for most graceful skater and best dressed lady present. Cora Moffat, Emma Caul and Master Bert Mockler were successful in winning prizes for the best character representations. The Battalion Band furnished good music and every one went home highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

THAT ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Our readers a few week ago looking towards the improvement of our electric light system have given offence it seems. We write in the interest of the town, and if possible sufficient can be obtained here to use as a satisfactory service we will be last to advocate any other scheme. That the power (or the plant) is inadequate is admitted by Mr. O'Connor himself, as applications for more incandescent lights have been refused, and also a matter of common remark among citizens that the service is below the requirements of the town. We are very glad to be assured that there is no danger in our wires and thankful for the offer of a few lessons on dynamo electric machinery, as we positively assure Mr. O'C. that what we don't know about electricity would fill a great big book. However we are glad to observe that a practical turn has been given to the matter by some of our energetic fellow-citizens—who feel as we do the unsatisfactory nature of the service—in formally bringing the matter before the Town council. In the way our position has been misunderstood. The right thing will no doubt be done, and efficiency and economy receive due attention. We have had further inquiries into the respective merits of the arc and incandescent lights and we learn that in our cities and large towns the incandescent system is taking the place of the arc lights in Churches, Theatres and Public Buildings. We hope the conference between the petitioners for a better service and Messrs Hewson before the fire and light committee may result in some scheme to utilize the power at the Mills to better advantage.