The Grey Review.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 25. DURHAM, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1893. WHOLE NO. 934.

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.

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 Falland 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, DURHM

THE BIG **4,**

SPRING IS HERE

So is House-cleaning time, and

YOU WILL NEED New Lace Curtains

Just read the following prices:

2½ yds. long,	28 in. wide,	40c. a pr.		3½ yds. long,	42 in. wide,	$1.00 a pr.	
3 "	32 "	65c. "		3½ "	42 "	1.25 "	
3 "	42 "	75c. "		3½ "	54 "	2.00 "	

Get one of our new Carpet Stretchers. We have the best made for 90 cents

PRINTS Our New Prints are just in. We have the very best value at 6c. 9c. 10c. and 12½c. a yd. See them before buying.

See our 5c. and 6c. CHALLIES. MEN'S TOP SHIRTS from 25cts. up.

BOOTS & SHOES We always keep full lines at lowest prices. You should see our SPRING LINES of Ladies' and Men's Low Shoes before buying. (Note this fact.)

Best Table oil cloth, white and colored, 45 in. wide, 25c. a yd, Best Oatmeal or White Castile Soap, 7cts a bar, or 4 bars for 25 cents. Glycerine Soap, 5c. a box of 3 cakes. Scrub brushes 5cts up. Heavy Galvanized 14 qt. pail, 25c. See our $1.00 lot of Tinware. Call anyway, We want your trade

Bean & Co.

The Grey Review.

Durham, Thur. June, 25 '96.

AFTER THE BATTLE

We bury the hatchet, and merely note a few events that have taken place since our last issue and before the election. Dr. Landerkin's meeting at Township Hall, Glenelg, on Thursday night was a success, an able address being given by Mr. Peter Ryan, of Toronto, on the Trade and School questions. Dr Jamieson was present and was "combed down" as he expressed it, in a lively manner. In the same place on Saturday night Dr. Jamieson had a meeting, also a success, the speaker being Mr. Nicholas Murphy, Q. C., of Toronto. He dealt almost exclusively with the School question, taking the Conservative view, Mr. Caton, Mr. Christy Williams, and of course, Dr. Jamieson, supporting it.

For Dr. Landerkin, on both nights, Mr. J. D. Morgan, of Dundalk, appeared, other speakers beside the Dr. himself being Messrs P. McCullough, of Markdale, and W. Calder, Durham. Mr. Hunt spoke for Mr. Allan, Thursday night, and Mr. Jones on Saturday night. A meeting in the same hall was held on Wednesday night in the interests of Mr. Allan, so that centre Glenelg ought to be well enlightened.

Mr. J. Graham was Chairman at Dr. Landerkin's meeting while Mr. C. Moffat was honored at Dr. Jamieson's.

Mr. John Crearer, of Hamilton, addressed meetings in Holstein and Durham on Friday in the interest of the country as he would say. His was no campaign speech, but a calm dispassionate statement of the trade question and the principles underlying it. He began at the fall of Napoleon when Britain thought it necessary to encourage agriculture by putting protection on grain by what is known as the sliding scale. He ridiculed the idea advanced by protectionists, that Britain first made herself rich by protection before adopting free trade, showing the folly of a nation abandoning a policy if it was making it rich! He showed that the change from protective duties to free trade as it is at present, was a gradual one extending over 25 years, and at every advance the nation grew wealthier. He tore to shreds the statement of "young Charlie Tupper" that Great Britain was driven from the markets of the civilized world by her fiscal policy, and contrasted this derogatory opinion with the howl of loyalty the same gentleman was constantly making. He declared that were it not for the idolatry of party so prevalent in this country, there would be a general movement at this time in the direction of freer trade.

The address was a most clear presentation of a policy that must ultimately prevail, as evidence was piled up to show that protection means poverty to the masses while a few become millionaires. Speaking of some highly protected individuals who had been able, since the N. P. was placed on this country, to count their wealth by the million, he gave a graphic idea of a million. "What farmer would not be satisfied if, after paying all expenses, he could bank $500 a year? Yet even with this splendid annual deposit it would take him 2000 years to amass a million dollars!" Yet farmers had voted for the principle that gave rise to this gross inequality of privilege and would do so again on Tuesday. They would vote to build up the sugar lords, the cotton lords, and the other lords, and the wealth the farmer gave these men would be returned to the farmer again through some loan company acting for the millionaire, but, in return, the farmer gives a mortgage on his farm, with interest at 6 or 7 per cent.

Such is the folly caused by partyism, and, said he, if Tupper is again returned to power he has a warrant from the people to perpetuate these conditions. There was no one to speak for the other candidates so Mr. Crearer's was the only address given. A hearty vote of thanks was given to the speaker and the chairman, Mr. J. W. Crawford, and after cheers for the queen the meeting dispersed.

—The great pressure on our column last week prevented our referring to many matters of interest to our readers. Among these is the meeting of the General assembly of the Presbyterian Church held in Toronto during the early part of the month. The meeting was well attended. The opening services were conducted by the retiring Moderator Dr. Robertson, of Winnipeg, who gave a very interesting bird's eye view of the work of the Presbyterian church in the West. Twenty years ago the church had only one Presbytery in the West, now there are 13 Presbyteries with 818 stations and a membership of nearly 20,000. The great West from Rainy River to Victoria is the chief field for Home Mission Work, requiring many men and much money. The fields are ripe for harvest but the laborers are few, comparatively, and the fund for the maintenance of the laborers is very inadequate, so that indeed young men and old too who go forth to preach the Gospel to our fellow countrymen in the West are deserving of every encouragement. The stations are very often far apart the preacher often travelling twenty to forty miles to keep his appointments on the Sabbath Day. Still they are kept whether by sleigh or buckboard, boat or saddle the distance is covered. Occasionally however the missionary spends a night on the prairie in a blizzard or his boat has been wrecked on a rocky shore, but he never thinks of retiring from the field. The income of the Home Mission Fund was over ninetyeight thousand dollars for last year.

The Foreign Mission work in China, India and Formosa is encouraging. Large numbers, especially in China have renounced heathenism as well as in India. In Formosa the troubled state of the island has hindered missionary work, but it is hoped that the cession of Formosa to Japan will be a great gain from a missionary stand point. The Rev. Mr. Ballantyne, of Ottawa has been appointed to the vacant chair in Knox College. The General Assembly will meet next June in Winnipeg.

—The South African trouble has been tided over for the present, but the end is not yet. The Matabeles are still pursuing a desultory warfare, with the British forces. Beaten at every point they take refuge in the woods and after a period of rest and quiet again present themselves on the outskirts and more or less seriously interfere with the progress of civilization. Still the work of consolidating the various tribes and bring them under the operation of law and order around Bulawayo is proceeding step by step. In the Transvaal the troubles have settled down. The trial of the raiders is over, the prisoners have been released after paying very heavy penalties, and President Kruger is still at the head of his Boers. There is nothing like success but success. The raid was planned in the interest of the Outlanders in the Transvaal who were reduced to a condition little better than that of serfs under the rule of President Kruger Rhodes and Jameson performed their parts skillfully though with some rush and precipitancy, and had the Outlanders in Pretoria done their part, the revolution would have been completely and quietly effected, and the first great step taken towards a united British South Africa, in spite of German intrigue and the meddlesomeness of Emperor William. That the desired result will yet come is scarcely a matter of doubt.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.

EMO, JUNE 11TH, 1896.

To Editor of Grey Review:

Dear Sir,—Wishing to be as good as my promise, it is with great pleasure that I take up my pen to give you some information in regard to the Rainy River District; but will in this letter confine myself to the incidents of the trip.

I left Varney on Wednesday evening May 6th, on the G. T. R. to Mt. Forest, where I remained all night. Early next morning I boarded the C. P. R. train for Orangeville, arriving there in good time, which gave me an opportunity to look around town before the arrival of the express from Toronto. On the train at Mt. Forest I got acquainted with two other young men from Pine River near Kincardine, who like myself were bound for the Rainy River District of Ontario. Leaving Orangeville about 10.30 a. m., we arrived in Owen Sound about one o'clock p. m. on Thursday May 7th where the S. S. "Manitoba," on which we were to go on board was being loaded up in dock. About 2 45 p. m. a start was made to cross the Georgian Bay, a very fine stretch of water, the land of the peninsula being in sight for hours till we got out into Lake Huron. The land which we saw on the North Shore appeared to be stony but we passed a few very good farms before reaching Sault St Marie, both on the Canadian and American side. On the boat, we got acquainted with Mr. F. W. Stuart of Wiarton, who had on board with him six men, five from Hepworth and the other one from Clayering, all going to Emo, and another farmer from near Paisley was bound for the Wabigoon District. We arrived at the American Soo about 11.50 a. m. where we landed passengers and freight. This gave us an opportunity to go ashore, and look around town and have a chat with our American cousins. It appeared to be a busy town, and several large boats were lying to. At length a start was made to cross over to the Canadian Soo, where we remained till the boat was raised sixteen feet to the level of Lake Superior. Here we had a good view of the rapids where Lake Superior empties into Lake Huron itself over which the International Bridge crosses. In the construction of the Soo Canal some fine masonry work was accomplished. Here another passenger from Wiarton got on board who was also going to Emo, Rainy River District. We soon go out of the canal into Lake Superior, a very fine body of water and said to be the largest fresh water lake in the world. For hours we were sailing on this inland sea without any land in sight. On the boat I got acquainted with men who had been on the Rainy River, and they spoke very favorably of it as a fine farming country, and the following yields and sizes of vegetables and grain which they gave me, may be of interest here to show the richness of the soil. My informant saw cabbage leaves about the middle of August 24 inches long and 28 inches broad; turnips a trifle over 7 inches through the centre, and off an acre of ground on which potatoes were planted, 3rd of July, he received a yield of over 700 bushels, and from one oat seed over 1400 grains were obtained, and he saw wheat as high as his ears. These were grown by a Mr. McCoy near Little Forks on the Canadian side of the river. Another informant said that a Mr. Thomson, Fort Francis grew and sold $700 worth of potatoes off 1¼ acres on a town plot in Alberton.

On Saturday May 9th we entered Thunder Bay, and about 7.30 a. m. Port Arthur and Fort William hove into sight We called at Port Arthur where a considerable quantity of freight was unloaded, which gave us an opportunity to go ashore and look around the town. The town is very pleasantly situated on an eminence, and is possessed of some fine buildings, but it is progressing slowly in consequence of Fort William being made the terminus of the lake steamships. An electric car runs between this town and Fort William a distance of about 3 miles. The grass here on the above date, was of very backward growth in comparison with what we saw in the East; and not much appeared to be done in the gardens or in the fields around. The whistle blew, and we got on board again for our destination by boat, viz: Fort William situated on the Kamministiqua river, arriving there before noon on Saturday. Here we remained all day till 1.45 a. m. Sunday, for the west bound train, which was three or four hours late. Fort William is being built where swamp once stood. The C. P. R. owns 3 large elevators here close to the river, where the boats load up by means of large spouts attached to the outside of the elevators. The old fort which is built of stone is still standing here as a reminder of the past.

Yours faithfully,
H. G. WARD.

Had He Known.

With Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart at Hand, Death from Heart Disease is Impossible.

Wonders of this World-Famed Physician's Catarrhal Powder.

Success has followed all of Dr. Agnew's specifics. With all the emphasis possible, this is the case with his Cure for the Heart. Its effectiveness is marvellous. The very paroxysms of death may seem to have seized the patient, and yet relief is secured with the taking of a single dose, and the continuation of the use of the remedy soon cures the worst cases of heart disease. George Crites, custom officer, Cornwall, Ont., says: "I was troubled with severe heart complaint for several years. The slightest excitement fatigued me. I was under doctor's care for over six month's, being unable to attend to my business, No relief came to me, and it was only after I had scarcely dared to hope for cure that I used Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and in a comparatively short time it removed the disease altogether."

With careful, innate conservatism, yet recognizing its benefits, the Rev. John Scott, D. D., Presbyterian minister of Hamilton, is only one of the many leading clergymen in Canada who, having used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has freely testified over his own signature as to its unquestionable benefits. It may only be a cold in the head, or the case may be a more aggravated phase of catarrh, that has baffled other remedies, but this simple and pleasant remedy will give relief in 10 minutes, and entirely remove the difficulty. Sample bottle and Blower sent by S. G. Detchon, 44 Church st., Toronto, on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps. Sold by McFarlane & Co.

A. Leflar.

Result of a Neglected Cold.

DISEASED LUNGS

Which Doctors Failed to Help,

CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it, thinking it would go away as it came; but I found, after a little while, that the slightest exertion pained me. I then

Consulted a Doctor

who found, on examining my lungs, that the upper part of the left one was badly affected. He gave me some medicine which I took as directed, but it did not seem to do any good. Fortunately, I happened to read in Ayer's Almanac, of the effect that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral had on others, and I determined to give it a trial. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."—A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

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.

Thos. Smith.

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

JACKSONS.

David Jackson, Jr., Clerk Div. Court

Arthur H. Jackson, Notary Public,

Land Valuators, Insurance Agents, Commissioners,

Money to lend. Money invested for Parties. Farms bought and sold.

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A general financial business transacted

Office next door to Standard Bank, Durham

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

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Heavy & Light Harness

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Workmanship Unsurpassed.

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

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

C. LEAVENS, Jr.

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