

# The Grey Review.

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## The CASH System

ADOPTED BY

**N. C. & 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, '96.

## Chas. McKinnon

—DEALER IN—

All kinds of Farm Machinery, Vehicles, Organs & Pianos, Sewing Machines, Etc.

WAREHOUSE, Upper Town, Durham.

EVERYTHING BOUGHT FOR CASH  
And Sold at Lowest Possible Prices.

Call and inspect and be Convinced.  
**CHAS. MCKINNON.**

**BIG UPPER TOWN 4**

New Prints from 5 cts. up.  
New Dress Goods from 8 cts. up  
New Lace Curtains from 25 cts. a pr up.

New Table Oil Cloth, 45 inches wide, white or colored, 25 cts. a yd.  
New Spring Shoes—a delight—call and see them.

Big Line of WHIPS from 10 cts. up to 80 cts. for a GOOD RAWHIDE.

See our Lines of **White Granite & Tin Ware.**  
**BEAN & CO.**

### OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Ottawa, April 12th 1897.—Contrary to general expectations, the debate on the address ended in rather a different manner than was anticipated when it began. No attempt was made by the opposition to offer any amendment thereto and in taking that course the veteran leader displayed a wariness uncommon to him. Party exigencies compelled him to adopt dodging tactics. The feint to attack the government position was made principally to affect the approaching general election in Quebec. The attack was, however, delivered half-heartedly and ended in a fiasco. To have forced an issue at the point of a want of confidence motion must, of necessity, have embraced the Catholic school settlement in its term of censure. The opposition leaders, after their meeting in general caucus, fully realized the extent of the division in their rank and file, in respect to the vexed question, and that apart from the Quebec contingent there was a serious defection upon the matter among their Ontario followers. Of the inherent weakness and disunion existing, at present, in the Tory party, those outside frequently obtain a glimpse. It is a fact, often emphasized of late, that hearty co-operation and united purpose does not and cannot exist among the Conservatives of today. This assertion will apply not only to those in Parliament, but to the party at large. This state of affairs has followed, as it usually does, upon the heels of a crushing defeat, and it is a condition that cannot be overcome in a year, or perhaps in the next decade. To any unprejudiced observer of the present political outlook, with a fair retrospect of its past history, the boastful words of Sir Charles Tupper, uttered not many months ago, that the new administration could not survive the present session, fall upon the ear with the emptiness of sounding brass. An apt illustration of the old adage, "Whom the gods will to destroy, they first make mad," is well shown, I think, in the case of the Conservative party as at present organized and led.

Two provincial general elections are in progress—one in Nova Scotia and the other in Quebec. The former will take place on the 20th Inst., and the latter three weeks later. It is generally felt here that Quebec will once again return the Reform party to power, and that Nova Scotia will decide to retain her Liberal administration for another term. I think a prediction may be made along these lines with every confidence and the final result will show to the world that Mr. Laurier is Premier indeed of liberal Canada. The election returns, from the recent contest in Champlain county, plainly reveal the trend of political events in Quebec Province, as straw show how the wind blows. A Tory majority of 376 only nine short months ago, cut down to within one third of that number, on Wednesday last, is significant of the independence of the electorate of Quebec in spite of priestly interference or influence.

A victory in Quebec would deal a death blow to the fond aspirations of Tory leaders. One thing is plain however, that Liberals are singularly magnanimous to the fallen, but relentless foe. There is no undue exultation over the continued successes that have added their weight and lustre to the laurels gained on the 23rd of June. Having succeeded in bringing about a peaceful revolution of affairs in the government of the country, and having ushered in a new era of so much promise in our national well being, Liberals can afford to be gracious in their treatment of the fallen. In this trait of our political character lies the enviable contrast. Our opponents lose by it. Our prestige gains. Our success as a united party waging an honest warfare on behalf of the farmer, the artisan and the laborer, is assured, and the iron grasp of combine and monopoly relaxes its hold upon the country with the wane of Tory power.

Yet with all the forbearance displayed by the Liberals, great outrages are heard on all sides, when a Tory civil servant is superannuated or dismissed. The fall of the little axe produces many maledictions and an abundance of crocodile tears. Speaking at a banquet given by the Reform Association of Ottawa on Thursday evening last, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, expressed his determination to pursue the line of policy he had initiated in administering the affairs of his department. He was not to be daunted by threats of future reprisals, or dismayed by imprecations from the Tory ranks, but would do his utmost to place his department on an efficient and economic basis. Mr. Sifton is only 38 years of age, but has

developed a wonderful capacity and foresight in his grasp of political affairs. The little axe in his department has fallen to the extent of an annual saving to the country of many thousands of dollars, and he has reduced the strength of his clerical staff. The reduction has not been made for political reasons for, strange to say, some of the few Liberals have been retired where there was found no work for them to do. When the Liberal party was deposed from power in 1878, the annual expenditure on account of Civil Service salaries was, in round numbers about \$800,000. Upon resuming the reins of government, last year, they found that this expenditure had been increased to over \$1,400,000—nearly doubled. Is it to be wondered at then that a sharp investigation of the affairs of the several departments was made, and the swing of the little axe is heard in the land? The hardest work which multitudes of Tory officials had to perform, was to draw their pay for loafing about the departmental offices from ten o'clock till four each day. A deputy head not long since told me that the clerks were fairly tumbling over each other in his department. In several cases I know where three or even four ladies of one family are employed in the public service. This is a glaring evil which calls for a speedy remedy.

A. V. W.

### "THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

E. E. Sheppard, in Toronto Star is taking part in the crusade against departmental stores speaks in the following vigorous strain, under the above heading.

"What does the bargain hunter go out to get? Goods at less than their value. If such bargains are obtained, somebody is the loser; either some man, woman, or child has made these goods without being properly recompensed for their labor, or some firm has swindled its creditors and a bankrupt stock has been sold, or the departmental store is purposely offering a lure to the unwary. Take whatever phase you like of the proposition, and the buyer of goods which are being sold at less than cost is dishonest. If the goods have been specially made by people who have not received proper pay, or may not have received their pay at all, privation, probably suffering and disaster, must have resulted. If it was the work of a woman, she may have been forced to accept death or an immoral life in order to provide that bargain. If the merchant was wrecked who owned the goods, his business was probably destroyed by "bargain" stores. If the departmental store is purposely making a loss on the goods, the buyer can be sure that other goods in the same shop are being sold at a high profit in order to recompense the proprietor for his loss on the "bargain." Not one of these phases should tempt the absolutely honest to hunt for "bargains."

"Why should one woman, who has money wherewith to buy, seek to obtain goods stained with the life-blood of another woman in order to save a few cents? Why should the agonies of the underpaid go to make up a "bargain day" for those who ride in carriages or have enough to live upon in a city like Toronto?"

"No doubt some of the goods in the departmental stores are sold at less than cost, if cost is to be reckoned in dollars and cents alone. But we may be sure that everything costs its price, and a "bargain" does not go upon the counter until that cost is assessed against somebody. Its cost may be made up by commercial crimes; it may be it has cost the life, the happiness, the substance, the virtue, of its maker, its cost may perhaps be partially estimated in the ruin of a factory, a company, or an individual the loss of a livelihood, not only for the proprietor, but for all his employees; but it cost somebody, and when we get it for less than its commercial value we are partakers of the crimes which brought it to less than its value; we are contributors to the ruin of those who have been destroyed; we are accessories to every particle of dishonesty with which the article is stained, and we will be the victims eventually of our pursuit of these blood-stained and commercially vicious remnants.

### HOW IT AFFECTS OUR NEAR NEIGHBORS.

"Take the towns within a radius of a hundred miles of Toronto. The people came here to get their "bargains." By doing this, they ruined the merchants in their own towns. Stores cannot be rented at any price;

**New Dress Goods to hand, and although it is still cold weather they are selling fast. But then, Price, Quality and Beautiful Goods—do the business.**

Our American Prints at 9 cts a yd., Prussian Cashmere and Azure Silks at 10 cts.,—are—great—sellers.

We have also opened out and are selling new

**Embroidery and Lace**

in entirely new designs. These are the finest Goods for the price we have ever had the pleasure of selling and are greatly admired.

**House CLEANING TIME**

Is coming around again and we have secured some bargains for you in

**LACE CURTAINS**

We can give you a good Curtain, 35 in. wide, 2½ yds. long for 25 cents And better ones equally cheap.

We are always pleased to show our goods whether you buy or not. That's what we're here for.

**C. L. CRANT,**  
LOWER TOWN

**Seeds! Seeds!**

Import of Field and Garden Seeds, for 1897, per Steamer Danara. Leading Field and Garden Seeds. Garden Seeds. The Main Crop Seeds.

### FIELD SEEDS.

**CARROTS.**—Carter's Giant Vosges white carrot. Large Yellow Belgian carrot, Altringham and long Orange carrot.

**MANGEL WURTZEL.**—Carter's long red mammoth, and saw log mangel.

**SWEDS TURNIPS.**—Carter's elephant purple top swede, do improved purple top swede, Bangholm purple top swede, London purple top swede, King of swede—purple top, Sutton's champion purple top swede.

**YELLOW and GREY TURNIPS.**—Aberdeen purple top do green top Devonshire grey stone Lincoln red globe.

**RAPE SEED.**—Carter's broad leaved sowing rape.

**AMERICAN AND CANADIAN SEEDS.**

**GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS.**

**CLOVER & GRASS SEEDS.**

**FIELD CORN.**—One Ear Mammoth Southern Sweet Ensilage, and Learnings improved Yellow Corn.

**CORN, Complan Early—Angel of Mid-night—Giant Coburn—Large white Flint and Huron Dent.**

**TARES—Beans—Onion Sets and Potato Onions.**

Ground Oil Cake, Flax Seed, Linsed meal, and British Horse and Cattle Spice.

Land Plaster—Land Salt—Barrel Salt and Rock Salt.

Land Plaster as a direct food for Corn and nearly doubles the Crop. Sown on planted rows or hills, and a second dressing when the corn is about six inches high.

Paris Green, Paris Purple, Carbonate of Copper, Sulphate of Copper, Heliochrome, Insect Powder, Muth Camphor, Camphor Paper, Potato Bug Killer.

Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Plants in Season.

**H. PARKER,**

Druggist and Seedsman, Durham.

## NOTICE

V.  R.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS SHOP KEEPERS and all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that the board of LICENSE COMMISSIONERS for the LICENSE DISTRICT of SOUTH GREY, will meet on

Thursday, the 22nd of April 1897.

—IN THE—  
Town of Durham, At the Knapp House at Ten O'clock, a. m.,

When all applications for Licenses for the License year of 1897-98 will be considered. The number of Licenses issued for the year 1896-97 was:

Town of Durham	Taverns	Shop	0
Township of Glencoe	"	"	0
Township of Normandy	"	"	0
Village of Dundalk	"	"	0
Township of Bentinck	"	"	1
Township of Egremont	"	"	0
Township of Protton	"	"	0

The number of Applications for Licenses for 1897-78, are:

Town of Durham	Taverns	Shop	0
Township of Glencoe	"	"	0
Township of Normandy	"	"	0
Village of Dundalk	"	"	0
Township of Bentinck	"	"	1
Township of Egremont	"	"	0
Township of Protton	"	"	0

Of whom Donald McEachern of the Township of Protton is applying for a new License (Wine and Beer) for the House and Premises, situate in the Village of Cedarville.

All petitions relating to the granting or refusal of Licenses must be filed with the Inspector at least four days before April 22nd, 1897. All parties interested will govern themselves accordingly.

T. A. HARRIS, Inspector.  
Durham April 2nd, 1897.

## 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.**