

The Grey Review.

VOL. XIX.—NO 20.

DURHAM, THURSDAY, MAY, 20 1897.

WHOLE NO. 1001.

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, '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.

Diamond Jubilee Literature.

From the London Sun, June 28 1888.

THE CORONATION.

Mr. Thompson, in his work on 'The Processions and Ceremonies observed in the coronation of the Kings and Queens of England,' gives the following account of

KING EDWARD'S CHAIR.

"This chair (commonly called St. Edward's chair) is an ancient seat of solid, hard wood, with back and sides of the same, variously painted, in which the kings of Scotland were in former periods constantly crowned; but, having been brought out of the kingdom by King Edward I., in the year 1296, after he had totally overcome John Balliol, King of Scots, it has ever since remained in the abbey of Westminster, and has been the royal chair in which the succeeding kings and queens of this realm have been inaugurated. It is in height 6 ft. 7 in., in breadth at the bottom, 38 in., and in depth 24 in.; from the seat to the bottom is 25 in., the breadth of the seat within the sides is 28 in., and the depth 18 in. At 9 inches from the ground is a board supported at the four corners by as many lions. Between the seat and this board is enclosed a stone, commonly called Jacob's or the Fatal Marble Stone, which is an oblong, of about 22 in. in length, 13 in. broad, and 11 in. deep; of a steel color, mixed with some veins of red. History relates that it is the stone whereon the patriarch Jacob laid his head in the plain of Lux. It is also added that it was brought to Brigantia, in the kingdom of Galicia in Spain, in which place Gathol, king of Scots, sat on it as his throne. Thence it was conveyed into Ireland by Simon Breat, who was king of Scots, about 700 years before Christ's time; from thence into Scotland by King Fergus, about 370 years afterwards; and in the year 850, it was placed in the abbey of Scone, in the sheriffdom of Perth, by king Kenneth, who caused it to be enclosed in this wooden chair, and a prophetic verse to be engraved, of which the following is a translation:—

Should fate not fail, wherever this stone is found
The Scots shall monarchs of that realm be crowned.

"This is the more remarkable by its having been fulfilled in the person of King James I., grandfather to the Princess Sophia, electress dowager of Hanover, grandmother to King George III., who was grandfather to his late Majesty, George III. The antique regal chair, having (together with the golden sceptre and crown of Scotland) been solemnly offered by King Edward I. to St. Edward the Confessor, in the year 1297 (from whence it derives the appellation of St. Edward's chair), has ever since been kept in the chapel called by his name; with a tablet affixed to it, wherein several Latin verses are written, in the old English character. The ornaments of this chair consist of crockets and fretwork, richly gilt. It has a cushion, covered with the same materials. The stone maintains its usual place under the seat of the chair, but is hid from observation by the fringe which surrounds it."

LIQUOR MEN SPEAK.

A large deputation of liquor men waited upon the government last week to present their views on the coming plebiscite vote. Their solicitor, Mr. Haverson, acted as spokesman and presented the following resolutions:—

"That inasmuch as the plebiscite vote is a Dominion measure, that the list to be used in placing that vote before the people of the Dominion should be the Dominion voters' list, as it is at present, with the repeating vote struck out.

"That an absolute majority of all the electors of the entire Dominion and Territories be required before the Government take any steps to introduce a measure in the direction of prohibition.

"That when submitting the question to the people the Government also submit the following question: 'Are you in favor of direct taxation in order to make up the deficit which will be caused if a prohibitory law is brought into effect?'

That compensation be granted to

those who will be affected by the introduction of prohibition.

He dwelt chiefly on the loss of revenue resulting which will amount to \$10,000,000 and pointed out that \$2 a head would be required from every man, woman, and child in the Dominion to make up the loss. Mr. Laurier said the government were bound to have an honest expression of opinion. It was a difficult question, but it was the business of the government to settle difficulties. He could only see one way to make up the loss of revenue and that was by direct taxation, and this, he believed prohibitionists were prepared for. He was not prepared to say the question of compensation should be submitted to the people, but if the declaration for prohibition was unmistakably the popular will, the government's duty was to stand by the will of the people.

Sir Richard Cartwright promised the plebiscite measure would give satisfaction to moderate and reasonable men on all sides.

W. C. T. U.

NOT A PRIVATE MATTER.

From the latest article of Count Tolstol in 'New Age.'

Extensive tracts of our best land—land on which millions of now poverty-stricken families might subsist—are given to the cultivation of tobacco, grapes, barley, hops, rye, and potatoes, for use in the preparation of intoxicating liquors—wine, beer and vodka. Millions of men who might be employed in manufacturing articles useful to mankind are occupied in making wine and spirits.

"The most horrible result is the darkening of the mind and conscience. The use of wine renders men coarse, dull and spiteful. What, then, are the uses of consuming intoxicating liquors? None. The defenders of wine, vodka, and beer, used formerly to assert that these drinks promote health and strength, that they warm and cheer. But this is now indisputably shown to be untrue. Intoxicants do not increase health, because they contain a strong poison—alcohol, and the use of poison cannot be beneficial.

But one cannot say in these days that drinking wine or abstaining from it is a private matter; that we do not think a moderate use of wine harmful; that we wish neither to teach nor to be taught; nor that the custom did not begin with us, and will not end with us. This cannot be said now. The use of wine or abstinence from it is no longer a private, but social matter.

"When you were ignorant you committed no sin," said Christ. But now we know what we are doing, and whom we serve by drinking wine and offering it to others, and therefore, if we, knowing the sin of using it, continue to drink and to offer it, there is no justification for us.

Drunkards become drunkards only because sober men, by doing themselves no harm, have taught them to drink. Drunkards would never be drunkards if they did not see respectable, honored people drink wine and offer it to others. A young man, who has never drunk wine, learns its taste and effects at a wedding feast at the house of one of those respectable temperate men, who drink and offer wine on special occasions.

Therefore, whoever drinks wine, however moderately, and whoever offers it to others, however suitable may be the occasion, is committing a great sin. He tempts those whom we are told not to tempt; about whom it is said, 'Woe to him who shall tempt one of these little ones.'

HOPEVILLE.

Improvements are still going on in our village. J. McArdle has finished siding up his house and Gib McArthur is improving in front of his. Also tree planting has begun here.

The weather has been that wet the last week that some of our farmers here had to quit working as the ground was so wet they could not work it.

Mrs. J. A. Scarlett has been for over a week with her daughter Mrs. McEachern in Cedarville.

Mrs. Edward Burnet, of Durham, paid a flying visit to her sister, Mrs. Burnet here.

Andrew Deans is going back to Illinois. Bailiff Carson, of Durham, drove through here.

A Dufferin County official was around here serving subpoenas for witnesses against the Melancthon fire bugs whose trial is coming off in Orangeville this week.

A new industry is starting. A distilling wines. It is called a temperance drink and is made out of herbs generally. The children are out in the fields picking dandelions for it.

Mr. John Russell had a mare that had twin colts last week and is doing well.

Our people are applying to the council for some assistance to build side walks here, but it appears that some few of them are dissatisfied unless they get it at their own door.

WOOL!

WE

own and operate the Durham Woollen Mills. We want your wool. All of it, Either for all Cash, or in exchange for Merchandise. We give you a large choice from our Departmental Store Stock of New Goods amounting to Over \$13,000.00. We

PAY

you for your wool and if the goods and prices suit you, you can purchase from us—You please yourself however—We don't press you to buy. We have always Goods people want—Prices People LIKE.

CASH

We've lots of Cash, and intend paying the Highest Market Price for Wool

FOR

Handling wool we have every convenience. Leave it at the Store. Mr George McKechnie weighs and buys it. Our weights are absolutely correct: you therefore lose nothing in weight.

WOOL

CARDING is done at the mill by efficient workmen. We guarantee best possible work, or money back if not satisfactory. You get the most for the least money here. Bring your wool to us, its the same as cash.

Greater bargains than ever will be offered in yarns, blankets, sheetings, flannelets, dress goods, hardware, and in all our departments during the wool season—Bring your wool to us.

J. A. HUNTER,

UPPER TOWN, DURHAM.

Seeds! Seeds!

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

FIELD SEEDS.

CARROTS.—Carter's Giant Vorges white carrot, Large Yellow Belgian carrot, Altringham and long Orange carrot.
MANGEL WURTZEL.—Carter's long red mammoth, and saw log mangel.
SWEDEN 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 Car Mammoth Southern Sweet Ensilage, and Leamings improved Yellow Corn.
CORN, Comptons Early—Angel of Mid-night—Giant Cuban—Large white Flint and Huron Dent.
TARES—Beans—Onion Sets and Potato Onions.
Ground Oil Cake, Flax Seed, Linseed meal, and British Horse and Cattle Spice.
Land plaster—Land Salt—Barrel Salt—and Rock Salt.
Land Plaster is a direct food for Corn and nearly doubles the Crop. Sown on planted rows or hills, and a second dusting when the corn is about six inches high.
Paris Green, Paris Purple, Carbonate of Copper, Sulphate of Copper, Hellebore, Insect Powder, Mith Camphor, Camphor Paper, Potato Bug Killer.

Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Plants in Season.

H. PARKER,

Druggist and Seedsman, Durham.

FARM FOR SALE.

Containing 100 acres, being lot 14 con. 11, in the township of Glenelg, about 60 acres cleared and under cultivation the balance bush, well fenced and watered. A good Stone Cellar, new frame building. A good well with pump at the door. Also a small Frame and Log Barn. Only 4 miles to Markdale and about one mile from School. Any person wishing to rent or purchase, for further information apply to
Geo. Russell, Durham P. O.
or to JAMES CARSON Durham

CULTURED LADIES with force of character, needing to earn money, can learn how to do so in a good cause. Address,
JABEZ GALLOWAY, Toronto Ont.

FIFTY ACRE FARM FOR SALE

Cheap, and on easy terms, 4 miles from Durham.
Apply to
JOHN FIRTH, Durham.