

The Grey Review.

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DURHAM, THURSDAY, JUNE 24 1897.

WHOLE NO. 1006.

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.

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Durham, Aug. 9th, '96.

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A few GOOD COOKING STOVES left, at and below cost.

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Diamond Jubilee Literature.

Some Coronation Anecdotes, during the last 800 years of English History.

From the London Sun, June 28 1888.

JAMES I.

The coronation of James I. was prepared under the superintendence of that monarch, and displays many marks of the pedantry and extravagant notions of the royal prerogative, which forms so large a portion of his character.

CHARLES I.

The coronation of Charles I. was delayed until the 5th of February, 1626, in consequence of the plague, which then ruled in London.

In the year 1633 Charles I. went to be crowned king of Scotland at Edinburgh. He was received with great splendour, and several pageants were prepared to honor his reception. The most singular was a triumphal arch, under which a mountain was raised in the form of a theater, upon which sat a nymph, representing the Genius of the city of Edinburgh.

CHARLES II.

Charles II. having been invited to Scotland by the Presbyterians, was crowned at Scone, January 1, 1651. On this occasion a most extraordinary sermon was preached from 2 Kings xi. verses 12-17. The preacher delivered a fierce philippic against the young king's father and mother, the latter of whom he compared to the wicked Athaliah.

JAMES II.

James' coronation, April 23, 1685, was celebrated with so much splendour, that it rendered him for a considerable time popular in London. The most remarkable anecdote connected with the solemnity is, that on the king's return from the Abbey, the crown tottered upon his head, and would have fallen off, had not the Honourable Henry Sidney supported it, saying, "This is not the first time our family have supported the crown."

WILLIAM AND MARY.

For the first time in England both the king and queen were crowned as sovereigns. The coronation was very stately and cold; it took place on the 11th of April, 1689, the bishop of London officiating instead of the archbishop of Canterbury (Saneroff), who scrupled to place the crown upon the head of sovereigns who claimed it by a parliamentary title, and not by hereditary descent, and what he called divine right.

ANNE.

Anne was crowned April 23, 1702; her husband, prince George of Denmark, was present but took no prominent part in the ceremony. The queen gave the kiss of peace to the archbishop and the other prelates; but when the temporal peers did their homage, they only seemingly kissed her majesty's left cheek.

GEORGE I.

George I. was crowned at Westminster, October 20, 1714, with the usual solemnities. The king did not understand English, and few of those around him could speak German, so that the ceremonies had to be explained to his majesty in such Latin as those near him could command; this gave rise to the popular jest that much bad language had passed between the king and his ministers on the day of the coronation.

GEORGE II.

George II. and queen Caroline were crowned October 11, 1727, with the usual solemnities, but nothing occurred to give a variety or interest to the scene.

GEORGE III.

George III. and queen Charlotte were crowned the 22nd of September, 1761.

When the champion cast down his gauntlet for the last time, a white glove fell from one of the spectators, who was in an elevated situation; on its being handed to the champion, he demanded, "Who was his fair foe?" The glove was said to have been thrown by the young chevalier, Prince Charles Edward, who was present in female attire.

GEORGE IV.

The coronation of George IV., which took place on July 19, 1821, was the most splendid ever celebrated in England.

A special act of parliament was passed to enable the duke of Norfolk, who was a Roman Catholic, to perform the functions of earl marshal on the day of the coronation. He also, as premier peer of England, returned thanks for the sovereign when the king's health was toasted by the peers.

Sir Walter Scott says: "The box assigned to the foreign ambassadors presented a most brilliant effect, and was perfectly in a blaze with diamonds."

WILLIAM IV.

The arrangements for the coronation of William IV. and Queen Adelaide were a compromise between economy and parade. The procession from the

Hall to the Abbey, and the coronation feast in the Hall, were omitted. The popular enthusiasm was greater, however, than on any former occasion. The very lanes and alleys tenanted by the poor classes were lighted, to testify the loyal affection of even the humblest for "the sailor king."

OTTAWA LETTER.

Continued from last week.

The Declaration of the Conservative party, when last on the opposition benches, for protection principles was made with the ostensible desire of obtaining reciprocity with the United States only—virtually preferential trade with the republic to the south. But the true purpose of the Tory leaders became plain to the understanding very soon after their accession to power. They kept up the pretence, however, during nearly the whole of their long term of office. If they at the outset adopted the theory of protection merely as a temporary expedient in order to obtain freer trade relations with the United States, they soon blossomed out into protectionists of the first quality and free trade with the American or any other nation, became a feature entirely foreign to their political faith. They were out for high protection against the whole world, Great Britain included, and they maintained that stand until the collapse of their regime.

Their attitude now towards the question of preferential tariff is a little peculiar and, to say the least, inconsistent with their past actions. The Tory leaders are now endeavoring to bamboozle the country into the belief that they always were ready, nay anxious, to give preference to goods imported from England. But the voice of the Tory siren has lost its old time sweet seductiveness, and can now no longer lure the electorate by its subtle deceptions. Viewed in the light of past events the Tory policy was rather to seek better trade relations with the United States than with the mother country, that is if a relaxation of the tariff barriers was ever seriously contemplated which is extremely doubtful. The late Tory government did make a preferential trade offer once, but to what country? It was not to England we may at once be assured, but to the United States. That government placed upon the statute book what is commonly known as the "standing offer," a statute passed in 1879 and amended in 1888. The provisions of this statute offered to admit certain classes of goods, which embraced a large schedule of the necessities of life and produced in Canada, from the United States free of duty at such time as the Americans would reciprocate. Here was an offer of preferential trade with our neighbor to the south, which continued in existence for about sixteen years. England was not in it, for Tory loyal y did not reach beyond Washington. It stayed on this hemisphere and contented itself with waving the flag.

But at the time this statute was promulgated, and during its life, the identical classes of goods contained in the offer were admitted into England free of duty, and no attempt was made to extend the preference to the Mother land—still most fiercely Tory hands waved the flag in patient liberal faces. Here was an opportunity for the flag-flaunting party to prove the sincerity of its pretensions as being the embodiment of true loyalty in Canada. While it has been the expressed policy of Conservatives to give tariff preference to the Americans, it has always, on the contrary, been the desire of the Liberals to prefer the mother country in such matters. That desire has now been exemplified, to the discomfiture of the party of pretence. We may rest assured that professions of loyalty coming from that party in the future will be regarded with a deal of suspicion. The assaults of Sir Charles Tupper and his followers, upon the preferential clauses, have opened the eyes of English statesmen to the true status of the two political parties of the Dominion as regards their loyalty to the interests of the Empire, and there is no reason why our Tory friends should persist in blinding their sight to the false position they occupy and to which they have been brought by unscrupulous and selfish party leaders in their race for honors and emoluments of office. They have run this race for personal aggrandizement at the expense of the upbuilding of the country and the honor of the Conservative party.

As I foreshadowed a fortnight ago the plebiscite bill has been deferred until the next session of parliament which will doubtless be summoned to meet in January next. This decision of the ministry to postpone the bringing down of the bill, no doubt, carries disappointment to many a heart in the prohibition ranks, but there need be no despairing while the present government exists. Were it Tory, then the case would be hopeless indeed, for no other than the late Sir John Thompson declared that his government was opposed to prohibition.

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 Vesgos white carrot, Large Yellow Belgian carrot, Altringham and long Orange carrot.

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

SWEDE 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.—Abodeen 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 Learnings improved Ye & Co Corn.

CORN, Compton's 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, Linsed 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 dressing when the corn is about six inches high.

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

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H. PARKER,

Druggist and Seedsman, Durham.

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TERMS—\$1.00 payable 1st January. Usual conditions.

HENRY ALEXANDER. Dothick, May 25 '97.

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Dromore, June 5.