

The Durham Review.

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DURHAM, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1898

WHOLE NO. 1047.

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.

AT **C. McKINNON'S.**
UPPER TOWN IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSES.

Stoves of all kinds,
COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
BOX STOVES

At prices that will surprise.

Cutters Cutters and Sleighs of the best quality and at prices away down.

Our Piano and Organ trade is firmly established. Best makes. Purest tones.

Do you want a Sewing Machine? Try the New Williams.—Highest price paid for Wood in exchange for goods.

C. McKINNON.

The Big 4
Upper Town Durham
New Goods 36in Cashmere in Navy Blue and Black at 12c a yard. 40 inch Black and Colored Wool Serges at 20c a yard. Fancy Figured Lustras (a snap) 30 and 35c a yard. Tartan Gingham at 7c a yard.

SHOES

We have just received a shipment of Sterling Bros. celebrated hand-made shoes for Men, Women, Boys, Girls. Just the thing for Spring.

Don't forget we sell "Salada" Ceylon Tea at 25c, 30c and 40c a lb. Black or Mixed, in lead packets—pounds and half pounds. Come and see what a lot of Tinware we give you for a dollar. A fresh shipment just in.

BEAN & CO...

UPPER TOWN DURHAM

HIGHLAND FOLKLORE.

AN OLD TALE OF THE ISLE OF MULL, BY THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Murdoch now returned to his men and told them that his own foster-mother was in the plot with him to take the castle, for she was no other than the keeper of the cows. They were all in great joy when they heard of this.

There seemed at nightfall to be nothing to interfere with their plan, and they crept down to the cow fold, separated the cows from their young, and placed them as agreed upon. Soon as they began to low the dairy woman within the castle said loudly:

"There are the cows and calves got together. I must go and part them."

The guard was, however, not disposed to let her out, but she went to the doorkeeper and declared she would not have a drop of milk to give to Duart in the morning unless she went at once. Still this plea did not avail her. The man refused to unbar the door, and she persisted and asked him to tell her what she should say to Duart when the cows should be found all sucked dry, and no milk in the morning.

Overcome by her prayers, the man went grumbling to get other two to take down the heavy bar. The gates were opened and let out the dairy woman and let in the Irish, who at once killed the door keeper and the two they found with him. Then they advanced to the stair, which was so narrow that two could not go abreast on it. The garrison, alarmed by the noise, were descending the stair, but the foremost had been in too great a hurry to arm themselves, and in the darkness could not see below them, and many perished on the weapons of Murdoch and his men, who pressed past the bodies as they fell, pursuing those who fled back up the stairway; and they were not long in finding and killing or subduing the garrison. Duart's son was asleep in bed when Murdoch entered his chamber, and he had not time to sit up before Murdoch thrust his dirk into the pillow on which he had been lying, and Murdoch's voice said to him, "Is this how you would treat me were I in your place?"

The heir of Duart confessed that mercy was being shown him in that he was not at once killed. "I will not kill you," said Murdoch. "Arise and I will send you home on your own feet!" And he rose and subscribed a bond that he would no more molest Loch Baile, and departed home. His father on hearing what had happened, remarked that the MacLaines of Loch Baile were not so bad as were the MacLaines of Duart! Meanwhile Murdoch had searched the castle, and found that provisions would be scarce were he obliged to stand a siege; and he did not like to be badly victualled when he did not know how old Duart would regard his son's promise, he told his Irishmen there was no time to be lost, and they must go and "lift a cattle spoil." And half his men were left on guard, and he took the others to get the necessary food by spoiling his neighbors in the lower part of the island. So they marched away, and when they were passing a place called Roghail, in Glenforsa, they found a woman whose sole possession was a bald dun cow. Murdoch told her that she would now give up her beast to them she should receive hereafter a cow for every quarter of the dun cow and she at once said that if it was to please Murdoch she would give her cow were she never to get her or any beast in future; so they killed and ate part of the meat, leaving the rest with the old woman.

They had better luck further on, getting a number of cattle, and as they returned with these they passed by the Castle of Aros, in the Sound of Mull. The MacLean who owned this castle wished to attack them, but thought it would be easier to do so if he could make them drunk first, and he had taken care to place a great hoghead of wine at a place he knew they would pass. One of his men remained in hiding when his companions returned to the castle, for he wished to see what Murdoch would do; and he saw Murdoch halt his men, and point to the hoghead and say he knew well it had been placed there to make them drunk; but Aros would see that the cat is not more knowing than the dog, and that they would drink of it only with moderation. Saying this he took off one shoe and drank from the wine he let flow into it, giving a drink of the same quantity to all with him, and then rolled the hoghead down hill into a burn, where it was smashed.

Murdoch halted at Salen, and found no caldron there to boil the beef. Laugan, the smith, volunteered to go to Aros Castle to ask for the loan of one. He was told he would be killed, but went and found a man engaged there in boiling. The Caldron was a good one. Lurgan went boldly up to him and asked him if he meant to be all night at his work, as there were others waiting for the vessel. This boldness

made the man who was cooking think that Lurgan was one of the Aros men, and he hastened his work and gave the smith the caldron. Lurgan at once put it over his head and marched away with it. It was not until he was running down the slope on which the castle stands that he was seen to be a stranger, and an arrow was shot at him, which struck the caldron but did not pierce it.

The next day they passed Glenforsa, and at Roghail they gave the old woman four cows for the one they had taken from her; and when they reached Loch Baile they were glad to find all quiet about the castle, which they provisioned well with the beef they had captured. Murdoch had come to his own again, and the people on his estate gladly confessed themselves bound to pay their rents to him; and this is how peace for that time was made between Duart and Loch Baile; and, if Aros did not quite see the fun of the whole thing, we must ask of the next Gaelic story-teller!

Concluded.

Editorial Note & Comment.

—In connection with the protest for South Wellington, a meeting of the License Holders' Association, held in Guelph lent color to the belief that that body is lending active encouragement to unseat government supporters.

—The return of good times is very evident by the revenue returns of the country. For the nine months ending March 31st, the increase of revenue over last year is \$1,198,019, while the expenditure shows a decrease of \$564,907. While no party can claim credit for good times, the Liberal party may fairly plume itself on the substantial decrease of half a million and over.

—Mr. Fortin, M. P., has introduced a bill for a new Insolvency Act. This is planned for the purpose of inducing British trade which fights shy of Canada notwithstanding the advantage of the 12 1/2 per cent (soon to be 25 per cent) reduction in its favor. The law at present gives certain privileges to local creditors, when a man becomes insolvent, and naturally, a British merchant will not risk his goods to any great extent where, in a failure of business, he would be placed at a disadvantage with other creditors. In this light the bill becomes very important and a good measure should be passed into law rapidly there being no question of party involved.

—Forty one protests have been entered up to date, (Monday.) Among the latest is that against Hill, St. John's opponent, and J. P. Whitney, Dundas. Half the seats of the Province will thus soon be in the election courts, a most deplorable spectacle, if one could imagine it really represented a corresponding amount of corruption in the electorate. Such is by no means the case we believe, but how will it look to outsiders who may not be aware of the rancor to which the game of politics leads us? We have nothing further to report as to the South Grey affair except that the candidate elected, Dr. Jamieson has been served with the usual papers through the office of the Division Court Clerk.

—Amid the excitement of war news on two continents, a strange but solemn hush obtrudes itself. It is caused by the fact that in the privacy of Hawarden a life is drawing to a close that more than once or twice in this world's story has arrested the world's attention. Gladstone, the Statesman, the orator, the theologian, the Literateur, the "Grand Old Man" has according to his physicians and family but a few more days to live. The Italian Senate has sent a message of sympathy, the Pope, the Queen, other crowned heads and distinguished men in many places recognise the passing of a great soul. The past week has been one of more comfort than for two months back, is about the only report as to his condition available.

NEW POSTAL LAW.

Post Master General Mulock last Friday introduced a bill, one of the provisions of which is that after this year postage at the rate of 1/2 a cent a lb should be imposed on Newspapers, circulating over 10 miles from the place of publication.

While realizing that to publishers it will mean an extra outlay, we are forced to admit that in principle the action is just, seeing that in practice all newspapers are to some extent advertising schemes for the pecuniary advantage of publisher or patrons. If the newspaper were wholly a means of information or education, objections might well be raised.

Something had to be done. Since 1880 the weight of newspapers carried free had increased from 4,000,000 lbs to 16,567,490 lbs in 1887. The practice of issuing special numbers of enormous size is increasing and the item for extra bags alone runs up into the thousands of dollars, each new bag costing \$1.06.

Seeds "1898" Seeds

Our Field and Garden Seeds are from the most reliable British American and Canadian Seedsmen and Growers, and include all the leading Field and Garden Seeds, Soliciting the favor of your orders.

H. PARKER.

Druggist and Seedsman, Durham.

Garden Seeds in Bulk and Papers.
Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, and other Grass Seeds.
Field Corn—The best adapted for this locality.
Mangel Wurtzel—Carter's Mammoth Long Red, and Yellow Intermediate, Evans' Saw Log.
Carrot—Large White, Yellow, Red and Orange.
Swede Turnip Seed—Carter's Elephant

Carter's Imperial Hardy. Hall's Westbury, Hartley's Bronze Top, Sutton's Champion, London Purple Top and King of Swede.
Yellow and White Fleshed—Aberdeen Green and Purple Top, Greystone and Mammoth Red Globe.
Dwarf Essex Sewing Rape. Fine ground Oil Cake. British Cattle Spice. Thomas' Powder Phosphate. Land Plaster in Bags. Land Salt in Bags. Windsor and Seaforth Bbl. Salt.

H. PARKER, DURHAM

Touches the spot
MacLeod's System Renovator

—FOR—

Weak and Impure Blood,
Liver and Kidney Diseases,
Female Complaints, etc.

Ask Druggist or write direct to J. M. MacLEOD, Goderich, Ont. Sold by H. PARKER, Druggist, Durham.

In 1896 the deficit in this department was nearly \$800,000, and this year owing to Mr. Mulock's good management there is likely to be a surplus. The new rate goes into effect as follows: 1 cts a lb. January 1st 1898, the other 1/2 cent July 1st 1899. At the former date, postage on letters is to be reduced to 2 cts. Books for the blind are to be carried free, and dead letter offices are to be established in various parts of the Dominion.

All this if the bill becomes law. Sir Chas. Tupper is out against it, charging that the government wants to keep the people in the dark as to what they are doing!

THE OBSERVANCE OF EASTER.

"The observance of Easter dates back to about the year 68, at which time there was much contention among the Eastern and Western churches as to what day the festival should be observed. It was finally ordained at the Council of Nice in the year 325 that it must be observed throughout the Christian world on the same day. This decision settled that Easter should be kept upon the Sunday first after the fourteenth day of each Jewish month, but no general conclusion was arrived at as to the cycle by which the festival was to be regulated, and some churches adopted one rule and some another. This diversity of usage was put an end to, and the Roman rule making Easter the first Sunday after the fourteenth day of the calendar moon was established in England in 669. After nine centuries a discrepancy in the keeping of Easter was caused by the authorities of the English Church declining to adopt the reformation of the Gregorian Calendar in 1582. The difference was settled 1752 by the adoption of the rule which makes Easter Day always the first Sunday after the full moon which appears on or next after the twenty-first day of March. If the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter is the Sunday after."—April Ladies Home Journal.

ON ADVERTISING.

From paper read by Mr. F. James Gibson, secretary of the Sphinx Club, New York, at the meeting of the Canadian Press Association held in Ottawa two weeks ago:

It is a self-evident proposition that an advertiser, if he is to be believed in the long run, must tell the truth in his ads. Of course, it is possible to fool some of the people all the time, and all the people some of the time, but an advertiser who starts in to fool all the people all the time must of necessity spend so much money that there will be no profit left in the transaction. Good advertising then is truthful advertising. Particularly is this true of what is called retail or store advertising. A merchant who makes deliberate misrepresentations of his advertisements in order to entice people to buy his goods is digging a pit for himself. A common form of lying in advertising

is exaggeration of statement. Jones will declare solemnly in his ads. that his is the leading dry goods store, of Smith county, when every one knows that he doesn't even rank in second or third place. Poor Jones! he is not only throwing his money away, but is discrediting everything else he says in his advertisements.

Lying in advertising shows itself in dozens of ways. Not only is there silly exaggeration, such as our friend Jones is guilty of, but there is the subtle misstatement well calculated to deceive. But no matter how artfully the untruth is told it will not, in nine cases out of ten, be profitable in the end.

The plain honest truth always carries conviction with it. When people hear it or read it, somehow or other, they usually recognize it.

HOPEVILLE.

Intended for last week. It is some time since any Hopeville news appeared in the Review, although I have written to it. Perhaps our letters went astray on the road. [Must have done so.—Ed. Re.]

The election is now a thing of the past, yet a word might be used to point out the reasons for the great change in this neighborhood from a Reform to a Conservative majority. Some blame the religion and standing of the candidate, but this is all wrong, there were but reports of all the candidates, but these should be taken with a grain of salt, only looking those who use them. Mr. Morgan is a thoroughly respectable and good business man, and the change here is due to the desire for a change of government, the popularity of Dr. Jamieson, the loss of McNeill votes, and last but not least, the Hopeville P. O. business, though possibly he was in no way blameworthy. It is well known that some of the Reform party here were not in favor of taking it from the old couple who had kept it for 33 years. The change brought no strength to Mr. Morgan, it is true the old man was a strong politician in early days, but lately he had quit it, but under the circumstances he took a hand in this time. It is alleged to that the party who christened their horse team Laurier and Mulock about a year ago would prefer the names of Whitney and Jamieson now.

All quiet here now, sugar and syrup making on hand. The McArdle and Allen company is doing well. Mr. D. Allen is president and manager.

There is a change in the old McArthur—Burnet—Syndicate by Mr. Burnet withdrawing. His new business has engaged him in Hamilton, Haldimand and Durham for a few weeks.

Dr. McIntosh, our new medic, has been busy this winter and is showing himself skilful.

Our John A. Scarlett has been in Toronto attending the Grand Lodge meeting of the Clousen Friends.
Adam Scarlett has rented and moved onto a farm near Flesherton.
Chas. Stephenson of Mt. Forest has rented a farm here.
Thos. and W. Hall have gone south for a summer's work.
Quite a number left here for Manitoba. Tom.