

# DUNDALK GUIDE

THE "GUIDE"  
IN PUBLISHED  
Every Friday,  
At the Office, Main Street, nearly opposite  
the Post Office,

Dundalk, - - Ont.  
TERMS:—\$1 per year in Advance,  
or \$1.50 if not paid within two months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:  
Professional and business cards, per year, \$4  
Quarter column, per year, " 15  
Half column, " 10  
One column, " 8  
Do, six months, " 5  
Do, three months, " 3  
Causal advertisements charged 8 cts. per  
line for the first insertion, and 2 cts. per line  
for each subsequent insertion—letter measure.  
Ordinary notices of births, marriages,  
deaths, and all kinds of local news, inserted  
free of charge.  
STRAY ANIMALS, &c., advertised three  
weeks for \$1, the advertisement not to ex-  
ceed 5 lines.  
Advertisements, except when accompanied  
by written instructions to the contrary, are  
inserted until forbidden, and charged at reg-  
ular rates.  
J. TOWNSEND & CO.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

JAMES LAMON,  
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,  
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office and  
residence—Dundalk.

DR. McWILLIAM,  
University Silver Medalist, Trinity College,  
Toronto, and Member of the College of  
Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office  
—Dundalk, Ont.

ISAAC TRAYNOR,  
Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer,  
Treasurer, Land Agent, Conveyancer,  
&c., Dundalk.  
February 1, 1877.

ANGLO AMERICAN HOTEL,  
DUNDALK.  
First-class accommodation for the public  
The best viands on hand.  
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Prop.

RICHARD CLARE,  
Carpenter and Joiner. Repairing done at  
his shop. Sash and panel doors made to order.  
Remembr the stand—two doors  
below the Post Office,  
MAIN STREET, DUNDALK.

ROBERT K. MARSHALL,  
OWEN SOUND STREET,  
Builder, Contractor, &c., &c.  
Contracts taken for carpentering and building  
of all kinds. My facilities for building  
enable me to do work promptly and in a satisfactory  
manner. Orders from a distance  
promptly attended to. Sashes and doors  
made to order.  
Dundalk, February 8, 1877.

Miss Gokey,  
Late of Guelph,  
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER  
Opposite the Post Office,  
MAIN STREET, DUNDALK.  
February 8, 1877.

THE VULCAN WORKS,  
NORTH SIDE OF  
OWEN SOUND ST., DUNDALK.

JAMES HANNA  
Has much pleasure in informing his friends  
and the public generally, that he is prepared  
to do all kinds of General Blacksmithing, at  
the above works at his usual low rates.  
Horseshoeing a speciality.

Pay Up.  
All persons indebted to the undersigned  
are requested to settle the same at once and  
save costs.  
JAMES HANNA.

**Fire, FIRE.**  
The undersigned would respectfully intimate  
to his friends and the public generally that  
his fire is still burning, and he is prepared  
to do all kinds of General Blacksmithing at  
the lowest rates. Special attention paid to  
Horseshoeing. Remember the stand—corner  
of Owen Sound and Main Streets, Dun-  
dalk. MONEY TO LOAN.  
JOHN NORVAL.

Correct Time!  
The undersigned, while thanking his  
numerous customers and the public generally  
for the very liberal patronage bestowed  
upon him since commencing business in  
Dundalk, wishes to intimate to the inhabi-  
tants of Dundalk and surrounding country  
that he has removed from his old stand to his  
new building on Main Street,  
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,  
where he has a carefully selected stock of  
AND WITH THE GREATEST  
Watches, Clocks,  
AND JEWELRY,  
all of which will be sold cheap for cash.  
Also, dealer in  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
such as  
VIOLINS,  
CONCERTINAS,  
ACCORDEONS,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
which will be got when ordered.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.  
All work warranted, and satisfaction guar-  
anteed.  
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

REMEMBER THE STAND:  
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,  
and call and secure good reliable time-  
keepers.  
JOHN NICKLE.  
Dundalk, Jan. 29, 1877.

**Photography.**  
The Subscriber begs to inform the Public  
that he has purchased the Photo-  
graph Business at  
DUNDALK,  
and is now prepared to take Photographs  
of all kinds from  
—Copying done at reasonable RATES—  
Having been in the Business a number  
of years, he feels confident he can give  
satisfaction to all.  
Frames of all kinds kept in stock, and  
applied to order at.

**PHOTOGRAPHS only \$1.00**  
per doz.  
**W. Irons.**  
Dundalk, Jan. 29, 1877.

Vol. I. No. 5. DUNDALK, MARCH 2, 1877. \$1 per year in Advance.

**A. G. HUNTER,**  
**Commissioner**  
IN THE  
**Queen's Bench,**  
DUNDALK.  
**Life Insurance.**  
The M. L. A. of Canada is the only per-  
manent basis for the far distant future; it  
is the only Canada Mutual Company li-  
censed by our Dominion Government.  
**INSURE WITH US.**  
RUTHERFORD & HUNTER,  
General Conveyancers,  
AGENTS, ETC.,  
DUNDALK, - ONTARIO.  
Dundalk, February 8, 1877.

**TAILORING.**  
**ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**Wm. Chittick,**  
Wishes to inform all those who require  
his services, that he is  
Prepared to Receive Orders  
FOR  
**CLOTHING,**  
AND TO  
Make up the same on short notice.  
AND IN THE  
Most Fashionable STYLES.  
Remember the stand, Main Street,  
DUNDALK.  
January, 29, 1877.

**Cash Store!**  
MAIN STREET,  
DUNDALK.  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
**CROCKERY, Etc.**  
A SUPPLY OF GOOD  
**Family Flour**  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
Goods for Cash as Cheap as can be had  
West of Orangeville.

**Correct Time!**  
S. Haney.  
Dundalk, Jan. 29, 1877.

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**W. Irons.**  
Dundalk, Jan. 29, 1877.

**POETRY.**  
**Desires.**  
Grimm an humble, quiet, Christian life,  
With her a truly and devoted wife,  
Whose thoughtful care,  
And her love-lit smile,  
My truest desires are,  
To welcome me from toil.

I leave ambition's giddy heights to those,  
Who care not for quiet nature's sweet repose,  
Before fickle wealth,  
And its foster child,  
Give me jeweled health,  
And a humble, Christ-like mind.

Give me no passion for delicious fame,  
My desires crave only a humble name,  
With truth divine  
Enriching the heart,  
That it may incense  
To love the nobler part.

No outward strivings through life's muddy  
stream,  
No inward painings through life's guilty  
gleam,  
But peace, God's peace!  
Be mine, and a home,  
Truly homely to cease  
Life's sad, despoiling gloom.

**Hard Times Conquered.**  
About seventy years ago, a physician  
with a young family springing up around  
him, consulting his wife, as all good hus-  
bands find it prudent to do, bought a large  
farm in one of our New England States,  
where every farmer truly earns his living  
by the sweat of his brow. Both felt that  
nowhere could their children be trained to  
industry and frugality so thoroughly as on a  
good farm.

Of course the Doctor was obliged to turn  
in debt for his property and give a mortgage  
on the place. The payments were made  
quarterly, and promptly, or the whole  
would be forfeited and revert to the original  
owner. In those days physicians were  
not likely to become millionaires in a hurry,  
and though the practice was large the pay  
was small and not always sure. He there-  
fore looked to the farm to bring forth the  
means to release him from the bondage of  
debt; and the children even to the young-  
est, were taught to labor for, and look  
forward to the time "when we have paid  
for the farm."

The creditor was the doctor's father-in-  
law through his first wife, and while the  
old gentleman lived, if by any mishap or  
overpress of business the quarterly pay-  
ment had been delayed, it would have  
been kindly excused. But for the ten or  
fifteen years that he lived after the sale of  
the farm, there had not been one delay in the  
payment, though now and then there would  
occur a time when it was very hard work  
to secure the needed sum in time, for even  
in the olden days "hard times" were often  
found prevailing around, to the great terror of  
our hard-working New England farmer.  
But little by little the heavy debt was dimi-  
nishing, and they were looking forward  
hopefully to the year of Jubilee, when  
they could sit under their own vine, and  
with wine to melet and make them  
drunk!

At this period the father-in-law died. He  
had but two children—daughters. The  
younger the doctor's wife, died childless.  
The elder married a hard, close, rich  
man, who, knowing that his wife and fam-  
ily would inherit this property, in case the  
payments were not promptly met, lost no  
opportunity of remarking that Dr. Mason's  
farm would doubtless soon come into his  
hands, as with his large family he must  
fall in by and by.

The financial troubles which the war of  
1812 had caused, as all wars are sure to do,  
were not yet adjusted. Money was scarce  
and payments very difficult. Ten children  
now filled the old house with merriment  
and gladness; but they were to be clothed  
and educated.

Let us see how successful they had been  
taught to make their high spirits and  
resolute wills cheerful auxiliaries in lifting  
the burden which, since their grandfather's  
death, was pressing heavily upon their  
parents.

At the time of which we write; among  
other crops, rye was extensively raised. It  
was used for food among the farmers quite  
as much as wheat, but was also valuable  
for other purposes. When full grown, but  
still in the milk, large quantities were cut  
to be used for "braiding." The heads were  
used for "fodder"; the stalks after being  
soaked in strong hot soup and were spread  
on the grass for the sun to whiten. When  
sufficiently bleached and ready for use,  
they were cut at each joint the links strip-  
ped off, and the straw thus prepared tied in  
bound bundles for sale.

Bonnets, then, meant more than a small  
bit of silk or velvet with a flower or feather  
attached, and the "straw braid" for making  
them was in great demand. Boys and girls  
were alike taught to braid, and the long  
winter evenings were not spent idle. Dr.  
Mason raised large crops of rye, and each  
child, almost as soon as weaned, was taught  
to "braid," and was soon able to do much  
by it towards clothing itself. At six years  
of age a dollar a week was easily earned at  
eight, three dollars; and in consequence of  
that proportion up to the eldest.

Does any one think such a life, with such  
an object in view, was hard or cruel? Never  
was there a greater mistake. It was of  
immense value to these young spirits. They  
had something real, that they could under-  
stand, and labour for. There was life and  
courage and true heroism in it. An educa-  
tion—with here and there to be sure some  
rough places to pass over—which was  
worth more to them than all the money  
millionaires bequeath their sons and daugh-

ters—an education which prepared them in  
after life to be courageous and self-helpful.  
It is this kind of training that has made  
New England's sons and daughters strong  
and self-reliant and the lack of it which  
makes these hard times such a horror, that  
we hear of so many who seek death by  
their own hands as preferable to the strug-  
gle for better times.

In the long winter evenings, when the  
labor of the day was over, the children  
came from school, and the "chores" all  
finished, the candles were lighted and the  
evening work began. The mother in her  
corner was busy making and mending for  
her large family. The doctor, if not with  
the sick, smoked and read opposite her.  
The children gathered round the long table  
in the middle of the room where lay the  
school-books and straw all ready machined  
for braiding, while the old fire-place, heaped  
with blazing logs of hickory, oak, and  
granite birch, made the room warm and  
cheerful. Here, with their books fastened  
open before them to the next day's lessons,  
the children with simple fingers plaited the  
straw and studied their lessons at the same  
time. For children taught to be industri-  
ous usually carry the principles thus de-  
veloped into the school-room, and are ambi-  
tious to keep as near the head of the class  
as possible.

Such a family as this was well equipped  
to meet and conquer adversity. For several  
days Dr. Mason had been unusually  
grave and silent. All noticed it, but no  
remarks were made until evening, when  
he came to supper so unmistakably worried  
and despondent that his wife enquired if  
he was not well.

"Yes, well enough. But Lucy, I have  
so far been unable to collect money for our  
quarterly payment. So much is due me  
that I had no fear, but that enough would  
be promptly paid to save any trouble."  
"How much is lacking?"  
"Not quite a hundred dollars; but it  
might as well be a thousand for any chance  
I now see of getting it in season. There is  
now so much sickness about, that as you  
know, I have had no rest, and little time  
to collect money. If not ready before  
midnight to-morrow we are ruined. I have  
kept it from you as long as I dared, still  
hoping that those who ought to pay me  
would do so."

"Have you told them how very import-  
ant it is that you should have the money?"  
"No; I did not wish to speak of it. Mr.  
H. is watching greedily for a 'slip,' and  
we need expect no mercy at his hands.  
Under our hard labor and good care this  
farm has risen greatly in value—too much  
so for him to spare us an hour, if he can  
once get hold of it. I am about discour-  
aged. It is the darkest spot we have seen  
yet. But I must be off, and shall probably  
be kept out all night. To think there is not  
forty-eight hours between us and ruin!  
And my hands so tied by several bad cases  
that I may not find one hour to try and  
make up the little that is needed."

For a few minutes after the doctor left  
the children stood silent and sad, watching  
their mother. At last she said:  
"Children, we can help father through  
this, and save our home, if you are willing  
to submit to some little self-denial. No; I  
should have said to great self-denial. Each  
of you has worked diligently to buy new  
garments for winter. You need them, and  
deserve them, and I should be so happy to  
see you all neat and comfortable. But to  
help father, are you willing to let me try  
to clean, mend, or make over your old  
clothes, and use what you have earned to  
help brighten this dark day? The braid  
you have now on hand, and what is now  
due at the store, is all your own or to be  
expended for your own clothes, and if each  
of you is not perfectly willing, I don't  
wish you to give it up!"

"It was a beautiful sight to see those eager  
faces watching their mother, ready to an-  
swer the moment she had finished; for in  
the olden time children were taught that it  
was disrespectful to interrupt anyone when  
speaking, even when as in this case it was  
difficult to keep silent. But the reply  
when given was prompt, enthusiastic, and  
what she had confidently looked for.  
"Thanks, dear children! Now, then,  
hasten. First bring me all your braid, and  
let us see how much it will come to."  
The braid, in ten yard rolls was brought,  
and its value estimated.

"With that which is now due us at the  
store we have nearly sixty dollars! Well,  
done, for all these little fingers! But now  
we must devise a way to make up the re-  
maining. Your father spoke last night of  
a large quantity of straw which, if cut,  
would bring in something. He will be  
away all night. If you work well, we can  
cut many pounds before midnight. Now,  
girls, help me wash the dishes, while your  
brothers bring, before dark, the straw we  
can cut to-night."

By the time the candles were lighted all  
was ready to begin.  
The younger children were excused at  
their usual bedtime, but the others worked  
with their mother till the tall clock of the  
corner struck one. Then all retired for a  
few hours rest.

Dr. Mason returned home in season for  
breakfast, and his wife enquired if the eld-  
est son could drive her over to the neigh-  
boring town to dispose of some braid for  
the children, he replied that he must be  
gone again all day, and neither son nor  
team could be spared from important work  
at home. But a strange thing fol-  
lowed this implied refusal. Mrs. Mason,  
who never allowed her plans or wishes to  
interfere with that of her husband's, now  
yielded her request, and urged it till he  
replied, from sheer surprise apparently,

that his wife could be so persistent.  
The doctor went his usual round, and  
the mother and son departed on their mys-  
terious errand. Their business accom-  
plished, they returned well satisfied and  
ready for supper when the father arrived.  
A deeper gloom was on his face when he  
entered; but no word was spoken till all  
were seated at the table. Too much ab-  
sorbed in his troubled thoughts to notice  
the expressed excitement plainly visible  
on every face, or if he noticed, knowing  
they understood his fears, he did not won-  
der.

Then, in a slightly agitated voice, his  
wife enquired:  
"Have you been successful in obtaining  
the money?"  
He shook his head, but remained silent.  
Each young quivering face was turned first  
toward him, then with earnest questioning  
glance to the mother.

"Do not be discouraged, dear, even as  
this late hour."  
"Are you well, Lucy? There are but six  
hours between us and ruin. Can you talk  
of hope now? I have none, none."  
With a warning gesture to the children  
she rose, stepped to her husband's chair  
and, gently, caressingly, said:  
"Yet still hope on, my husband; God will  
not forsake us."

He moved impatiently from under her  
arm; but, as he did so, she dropped a roll  
into his bosom and turned toward her chair.  
"Lucy! Lucy! what is this? Where did  
you get it?"  
"All was well excitement. Each child  
laughing, shouting, but one glance from  
that strong but gentle mother quelled the  
confusion, and she replied:  
"It is our children's offering, and suffi-  
cient to make up the sum. I persisted in  
going away this morning against your wish,  
because I saw no other escape. We cut the  
straw last night—many willing hands made  
quick work; I sold it, and their braid added  
to it, with what was already due them, com-  
pleted the sum."

Those who witnessed that scene will  
never forget it; Dr. Mason with his arm  
around his wife, and both in tears, calling  
her all his happy names; the children cling-  
ing about their parents, so joyful that home  
was saved and they had helped to save it.  
"Put Charlie into the wagon, quick. If  
he fails me this, six miles between here and  
M—will be the shortest I ever rode. I  
shall be home before bedtime to thank you  
all. I cannot now. I hope we shall never  
come so near ruin again."

And they never did. In two years the  
last dollar was paid, and then Dr. Mason  
vowed he would never owe any one a cent.  
He kept his vow.

**The Influence of a Mother.**  
What nature, though he be ever so cold in  
his nature, will not be warmed with a feel-  
ing of tenderness at the name of mother?  
It is the man who is tossed about by the  
rugged billows of life, out in the cold, cold  
world, that so often looks back to the home  
of his youth when the presence and influ-  
ence of a mother throw around him the  
sun rays of happiness. Her dear counsel  
is with him when in the recklessness of  
nature he is forgetful of all things else but  
her; and in the middle of his wild career  
he pauses, and sheds a tear to the memory  
of her whose name is sacred to him. Her  
smiles are with him, to cheer in disappoint-  
ment; her joyous countenance is before  
him when he does a mysterious deed; and  
the tears of her sympathy for him flow  
when he performs a wicked act.

Oh, mother, how sacred thy name!  
How wise your voice counsel and kind  
words, when, on a bed of sickness, we sigh  
for the hand that once bathed our fevered  
forehead, and the kind words that spoke so  
much joy to our hearts! No one can fill  
your place; the medicine that you admin-  
istered was more healing than that admin-  
istered by others, and the food prepared  
more strengthening than any other.  
We love the name of mother; it revives  
the drooping heart, as the dew of heaven  
revives the drooping plant. Refreshing  
showers sparkling in sunbeams, are not  
more animating than her sweet name.  
Thousands of warbling birds in nature's  
wild forest give no such music as the sound  
of her voice. Everything that by any  
means conveys itself to our senses is in-  
finitely better out from our memory the  
inestimable worth of a mother. We love,  
we cherish her. May her admonitions be  
ever with us, and when the glittering stars  
of temptation, with deceitful glare, illumine  
our pathway, may we be constrained to  
pause and turn from the destroyer.

**THE AGE OF THE EARTH.**—Sir W.  
Thompson has concluded, from different  
lines of argument, that the age of the earth,  
as a body cool enough for habitation can-  
not be greater than 100,000,000 years.  
Prof. Huxley, however, in his work on the  
"Recent Advances in Physical Science,"  
comes to a somewhat different conclusion,  
and puts the limit of the world's age at 10,  
000,000 years. When doctors disagree who  
shall decide? As for other worlds than  
ours, some of them are said to be so far  
away that the light from them has not  
even yet reached our planet. A writer in  
the Quarterly Review says that the  
telescope has rendered visible stars so amaz-  
ingly remote that light leaping over 185,  
000 miles in a single second would take  
over 500,000 years to travel from them to  
the earth. Astronomers and geologists  
have a way of tossing millions of years  
about as if they were mere grains of sand  
and sand of time. It makes us few score  
alotted to man appear amazingly insignificant.

**The Hudson Bay Route.**  
An idea that must have occurred to many  
students of the maps of British America  
is now mooted in the papers of Manitoba.  
For two hundred years, the Hudson's Bay  
Company's ships sailed from England to  
Fort York, on the shore of Hudson's Bay,  
and regular communication was kept up  
there by any settlers in what is now  
Manitoba. It is proposed to build a rail-  
way from the foot of Lake Winnipeg to the  
water at Hudson's Bay—a distance of 400  
miles—and petitions are in circulation to  
have the route explored. For suitable  
steamers, it is contended that the Hudson's  
Bay is open for three months of the year  
at least. It is argued that the route pro-  
poses no difficulties that Canadian capital,  
eering skill, combined with British capital,  
cannot overcome; that once completed, for-  
eign immigrants could much more easily  
than by present routes, be introduced into  
the fertile territories of our North-west, and  
the surplus wheat products of the Red  
River and Saskatchewan valleys could  
thereby be quickly and cheaply transported  
to an European market. It would render  
us independent of the Americans, who  
would, without this route, in the event of  
trouble with them, be able to prevent the  
shipment of our wheat abroad, or the intro-  
duction of needed articles of commerce. It  
is thought that if proper application were  
made the Imperial Government would al-  
low such vessels as the Alert and Discover-  
y to be used in exploring the coast of the  
Hudson's Bay the coming summer, and  
that the Dominion Government also use  
the Northern Light for the same purpose.  
It may be remarked that an English com-  
pany are building a line of steamboats to  
carry wheat from New Orleans to England,  
each steamer having a carrying capacity of  
150,000 bushels. It is known to  
persons in the wheat trade that the  
wheat carried to England by the north-  
west route would bring at least ten cents  
a bushel more than that shipped at New  
Orleans. It is said that York Factory  
steamers could go to Europe in twelve days.

Archbishop Lynch is suffering at present  
from an attack of erysipelas in the face.  
The British steamer Ethel, went ashore  
on Lundy Island, and nineteen persons  
were drowned.

Mr. John Watson, of the Ayr Agriculture  
Works, shipped 12 grain choppers and  
corn shells to Africa on the 14th ult.

A shilling a word is to be the tariff of  
the Anglo-American Cable Company after  
March 1st. The war between the rival Com-  
panies has begun in earnest. If the only  
harm done will be the reduction of rates,  
the public will have no complaints to make.

Mr. James Lamont, one of the most  
eminent of English geographers, writes to  
the London Times a letter about the pole,  
in which he says: "I beg to express my  
firm belief, founded on all I have seen, on  
all I have heard, and on all I have read,  
that all around the south pole, there lies an  
eternal mass of ice a thousand miles in  
the centre. And, further, I do not believe  
that either ships, sleds, man, beast, bird,  
or balloon will ever get across it."

The Canadian Northern Bridge Company  
have a bill before the Parliament, by which  
they surrender all rights and authority to  
construct a railway bridge from Amherst-  
burg to Gross Isle, in Michigan, and ask  
for power to construct, maintain, work and  
manage a tunnel under the Detroit river,  
the work to be begun within two and com-  
pleted within six years. They claim to have  
already expended \$1,450,000, raised on  
first mortgage bonds of the Company, upon  
the railway bridge and appliances necessary  
for crossing the river at the point mentioned.

By prayer the sessions of the House of  
Commons are now opened. When the  
speaker is English, the prayers will be in  
that language, and in French when that  
is the mother tongue. This is an evidence  
as to what the feeling of the people is.  
On the other hand the special correspondent to  
the Gazette goes to show that the feeling  
within the House would give a very differ-  
ent result. "The report of the committee,"  
he says, "was adopted unanimously, and  
yet I venture the opinion that had the vote  
been by secret ballot, it would have been  
defeated by an overwhelming majority.  
This is not due to any irreligious feeling.  
Many of the most exemplary members of  
the House have grave doubts whether the  
reading of a prayer by Mr. Speaker will  
not tend rather to inconvenience than otherwise.

American meat is not to be allowed to  
enter into England without strong opposi-  
tion from parties interested in keeping beef  
a high price article. A novel way of de-  
precating the value of American beef is ex-  
posed by a correspondent to a Manchester  
paper. He says the butchers are buying  
up all the "emancipated muttony cows" and  
labeling them in variously "Scotch" or  
"Canadian beef, not frozen." The price is  
very low, but there is sufficient margin for  
a good profit. The customers find on  
their tables, instead of nutritious meat,  
well developed series of tendons and sinews,  
void of nutrition. They eschew "American  
meat" for the future, and buy in its stead  
ment from America, labelled "Scotch" or  
"English" at full price. This principle, it is  
said, is adopted in other matters, as Cana-  
dian cheese being labelled "American," and  
the poorer qualities from Canada or the  
United States marked "Canadian." It  
would be well for our merchants to pay  
some attention to this matter, and endeavor  
to elevate the standard of Canadian produce  
to that position it deserves.

Artemesia Council  
Artemesia Council held in the Town Hall,  
Elizabeth, on the 6th inst., at 10 a. m.  
Members all present; minutes of last meet-  
ing read and confirmed. Applications  
were presented as follows: Messrs. Damund  
and Kells, asking for a grant of money  
towards the East Grey Agriculture Society  
to purchase grounds and Agricultural build-  
ings, &c.; G. J. Rhyll, for township printing;  
Messrs. Snodden and Hutchinson, re-  
garding Union School section; William  
Vogel for a Tavern License, application  
for the office of Assessor from Messrs. W.  
Leckie, J. Whitty, E. Thurgood, John  
McKee and A. Brown. Communications  
from James McNally, error in his assess-  
ment; The Council for his bonds as Collector in  
1876; W. H. Clark, regarding bridge on the  
9th con. Accounts were presented as follows:  
The Council for his salary as Collector \$90;  
Cressor & Morrison, for advice \$45; the  
Township Clerk for quarterly salary, \$37.50.  
Report of Committee on Indignities pre-  
sented and read; Report on Committee on Bridge  
presented and read; By-law No. 267, estab-  
lishing Union School Section No. 1 between  
Euphrasia and Artemesia was introduced  
read a first, second and a third time and  
passed. Payment was ordered to Cressor  
& Morrison \$5; W. H. Clark, \$90; J. W.  
Henderson, \$37.50; Tho. Kells, \$90; The  
following indigents, viz: Phoebe Boyle, \$4;  
Mrs. Waller, \$4; Mrs. Easton, \$6; Miss  
McKellan, \$4; Mrs. Leach, \$4; and W. Me  
Neil, \$12. In the latter matter regard-  
ing deviation of road the Clerk was in-  
structed to write to County Land Depart-  
ment in the matter. Report of Committee  
on Indignities was received and adopted.  
The Reeve and Councils Wright were ap-  
pointed a Committee to finally audit the  
Auditor's Report when placed according to  
law in Clerk's hands. Mr. Elliot moved,  
seconded by Mr. Webster, that the applica-  
tion of Messrs. Damund and Kells be not  
entertained by this Council from the  
fact that no provision has been made by  
this Council to meet expenditures of this  
kind—Carried. Moved by Mr. Pedlar,  
seconded by Mr. Wright, that the printing  
of the municipality be given to Mr. Blyth  
of Markdale, providing his price are in all  
cases no higher than those paid in 1876 for  
similar work to himself or others during  
said year, and as intimated in his applica-  
tion to this Council—Carried. The petition  
of Messrs. Snodden and Hutchinson was  
laid on the table for further consideration.  
By-law No. 268 to appoint an Assessor for  
1877 was introduced and read a first and  
second time. Council went into Commitee  
on By-law No. 258, Mr. Webster in the  
chair. Committee rose and reported by-  
law as filled up. By-law was then read a  
third time and finally passed. Mr. John  
Whitty was appointed the Assessor for 1877  
at salary of \$75, same as last year. James  
McNally was refunded the sum of his assess-  
ment, an error in assessment. Mr. Wright  
moved, seconded by Mr. Webster, that the  
motion granting timber to John Lyons on  
the road allowance on blind line west, op-  
posite lots 174 to 179, be rescinded—Carried.  
The bonds of Wm. Leckie, Collector in  
1875, were handed over to him. The  
Reeve issued his order to Councilors for  
\$12. The Council adjourned until March  
5th, when Patimatators, Poundkeepers  
and Fenceviewers will be appointed.

J. W. HENDERSON, Clerk.

It is stated that the Russians are endeavor-  
ing to induce the Shah of Persia to join  
them in the event of war. It is rumored  
in Belgrade that Russia has informed Serbia  
that she intends to cross the Fruth within  
ten days.

The peace negotiation, between Turkey  
on the one hand and Serbia and Montenegro  
on the other are progressing favorably.  
A despatch from Constantinople says that  
upon the conclusion of peace Turkey is  
ready to disarm, provided Russia will do  
the same.

For a considerable time past, a young  
man known in the neighborhood of Ni-  
ssouri, by the familiar title of "Tim," has  
been in the employ of Mr. John Wilson, of  
lot 18, con. 1, Nissouri. One day lately,  
he was at work in the woods, with a num-  
ber of men, chopping down trees. The  
men had a very thick trunk chopped  
through, when the man in charge called  
out to look out, as it was about to fall.  
"Tim," not taking heed of the warning,  
was requested to be careful. His only  
reply was, "It will kill me anyway." And  
thereupon an eye-witness informs us, he  
walked under the falling limbs. Before  
any of the other men could get time  
to drag him back, the enormous trunk fell  
on his body, knocking him to the ground  
and crushing him so severely that death  
must have been instantaneous. The cause  
for "Tim's" strange conduct has not been  
explained as a rather eccentric character.  
It was not deemed necessary to hold an  
inquest.—Exchange.

CHARACTER.—It is not wealth, nor posi-  
tion, nor culture, so much as character,  
which wins. Strangely enough those that  
seek the former to the neglect of the latter  
pay homage to character. There is that in  
good moral character which commands re-  
spect. Wealth and position, and even cul-  
ture unattended by virtue may excite con-  
tempt, while character, poor, untitled, ig-  
norant, attracts esteem. As a theory, this  
is almost universally recognized, while  
practically a largely extent it is ignored. In  
this view the pulp and the press should  
sound an alarm, and discuss the topic in  
all its bearing. Of our own people in their  
present condition, as a means of social  
advancement, we are by no means inas-  
sured. But their importance is vastly dimi-  
nished by the absence of a virtue of charac-  
ter. The one may exist without the divine  
blessing; the other is evidence of God's  
favor; and when God is for us, who can be  
against us? Circumstances control the one,  
so that, however strong, the desire and  
the earnest effort may not be secured; the  
other, thank Heaven, is not the creature of  
circumstance, but may be the possession  
of all who seek the blessing. The one is  
an earthly, the other is a divine gift, and  
the value of each, by contrast, makes a  
difference which no language can express,  
if indeed, thought can conceive.

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