THE

Dundalk Guide

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MARKET REPORTS,

AND

EDITORIALS.

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PRICE $1.00 PER ANNUM

IN ADVANCE.

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"GUIDE" PRINTING OFFICE, NEARLY

Opposite

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DUNDALK,

fitted up in the very best style, and

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OF THE LATEST

and

APPROVED KINDS.

J. TOWNSEND

Proprietor.

DUNDALK GUIDE.

Vol. I. No. 28. DUNDALK, AUGUST 9, 1877. $1 per year in Advance.

THE "GUIDE"

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday,

At the Office, Proton Street, nearly opposite the Railway Passenger Station,

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, "		28
One column, "		50
Do.	six month	28
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Casual advertisements charged 8 cts. per Line for the first insertion, and 2 cts. per line for each subsequent insertion—brevier 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 exceed 8 lines.

Advertisements, except when accompanied by written instructions to the contrary, are inserted until forbidden, and charged at regular rates,

J. TOWNSEND.

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, Draughtsman, Land Agent, Conveyancer, etc., 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 Framer. Repairing done at his shop. Sash and panel doors made to order. Remember the stand—two doors below the Post Office,

MAIN STREET, ... DUNDALK.

Marriage Certificates and Licenses,

Constantly on hand at the POST OFFICE, DUNDALK. Price only $2.00.

J. J. MIDDLETON, Issuer.

*y8

Builder's and Contractor's NOTICE.

All kinds of timber for building purposes constantly on hand at the lowest prices.

T. B. GRADY, D. C. W.

Dundalk, March, 15th 1877. y-7

Notice to the Public.

The subscriber is prepared to offer his services as Stone Mason to any one requiring the same. All Work done in a satisfactory manner.

HENRY SCHENK,
Corner of Queen and Victoria Streets.

Dundalk, May 3, 1877. tf-

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.

Miss Gokey,

Late of Guelph,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER

Opposite the Post Office,

MAIN STREET, - - DUNDALK.

February 8, 1877.

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 inhabitants 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

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 guaranteed.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

REMEMBER THE STAND:
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
and call and secure good reliable time-keepers,

JOHN NICKLE.

Dundalk, Jan. 29 1877.

A. G. HUNTER,

COMMISSIONER IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,

DUNDALK.

JOS. McARDLE,

Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,

Conveyancer, &c.

THE OLDEST FIRE INSURANCE and MONEY LOAN AGENCY in the TOWNSHIP.

The best Companies in the Province represented.

Farm and Village Lots For Sale.

Business done strictly private.
Residence and address
HOPEVILLE, Co. off Grey.

June 21, 1877. y-21

Farms for Sal.

We have a number of Good FARMS for Sale on easy terms. Call at our Office.

RUTHERFORD & HUNTER,
General Agents.

Dundalk, April 5th, 1877. 1

FOR SALE.

The following Lots in the

To'nship of Proton

Lot 23,	in the	10th	Concession,
Lot 42,	"	4th	"
Lot 40,	"	8th	"
Lot 1,	"	16th	"
Lot 21,	"	11th	"

On easy terms. Apply to HENRY GRAHAM, Dundalk, or R. H. Bowes, 26, Wellington-st., East, Toronto

June 27. 1877. cm-22

Flour! Flour!

First-Class Flour constantly for Sale at the DUNDALK GRIST MILL.

Warranted as good as any offered in Dundalk, and Cheaper.

Also Bran, Chop, and all kinds of Mill Feed.

THOS. McCAULEY, Sr.

Dundalk. April 5, 1877. *y10

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.

All those indebted, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to settle up immediately.

S. Haney.

Dundalk, Jan. 29, 1877.

POETRY.

THE TROOPER OF THE DON.

Adown the Balkan's bosky slope
The Cossack trooper rides;
The crimson drops are oozing from
His gallant charger's sides.

So swift he speeds to fall upon
His victim unawares;
Unpitying in his fierce career,
Nor age nor sex he spares.

The ravaged vineyard on the hill
His track shall mark the while;
The blasted hearth, the wasted field,
The hamlet's smoking pile;

For in his dull, barbaric mind,
Alone he holds in view
What vengeance on a hated race
A Christain Czar can do.

Too well mid countless horrors are
His bloody laurels won;
Too well the Moslem peasant knows
The trooper of the Don.

An Audacious Abduction.

THE VICTIM'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

(From the Guelph Mercury.)

Since Friday morning last, when it was rumored around town that Miss Annie Mary Carr, a neice of Mr. Sherriff Gow, and lately a saleswoman at McGregor's boot and shoe store, had clandestinely left on Thursday evening with one Fred Sturdy, a painter, of Guelph, considerable talk and speculation was caused thereby. What led some parties to suppose that such might be the case, was that it was generally known that Mr. Sturdy had been keeping company with her for some time with a view to matrimony, and that although she at first looked favourably upon his advances, her friends were much opposed to it, and the match which had been arranged was broken off. Mr. Gow could not believe that such was the case, and that if Miss Carr had left with Sturdy it had been against her consent. He therefore instituted inquiries in regard to the same, and found sufficient evidence to convince him that his neice had been abducted. The officers of the law were informed of what had happened, and they interested themselves in the matter in assisting Sheriff Gow, who was almost in a distracted condition, of mind, to weave the links of a chain of evidence which would justify the issuing of warrants for the arrest of Sturdy and his assistants, in what appeared to be clearly a case of abduction, and undoubtedly is one of the blackest crimes ever committed in Guelph, if the story of Miss Carr, which is published below, is true. On Saturday afternoon William Lowes, a painter working for Sturday, and Jos. Sturdy, the latter's son, were arrested by Chief Kelly, charged with assisting in the abduction of Miss Carr. The story, as told by Sheriff Gow, which embraces statements made by Miss Carr since her rescue from Sturdy's clutches, in a little shanty on Locomotive-street in the suburbs of Hamilton, is such as would make the blood of all respectable citizens boil over with righteous indignation, and at the same time ask the question, "Can such an outrage have been committy in a civilized community?" The story, as gleaned principally from Mr. Gow, is as follows:—On Wednesday evening, the 25th inst., Miss Carr received a letter, dated Thorold, purporting to have been written by her father, in which it stated that he had occasion to visit Guelph on business for two or three days, and that he would be very much pleased to have an interview with her at Well's bridge, on the Edinburgh Road, on the Thursday evening following. The letter also stated that a cab would be in waiting for her at the bridge, and that if her father was not in it she could get in and be driven to him. This appeared all reasonable enough. At half-past six o'clock on Thursday she left Mr. MacGregor's store and proceeded, although not directly, to Well's bridge. After waiting there a short time a cab was driven up, on which Harry Pearson, a cab-driver for Mr. James Ewing, and a stranger to her, was sitting. It has since been learned that the stranger was one Wm. Lowes, who has been arrested as one mixed up in the outrage. Lowes at once jumped of the cab at the bridge, and, addressing Miss Carr, stated that he supposed she was the young lady he was sent for, and invited her to get in the cab. She, suspecting nothing wrong, at once complied with the request, and was driven around Mr. Gow's bush, across the bridge to Gow's mills, and as far as Sallow's blacksmith shop, on the corners of Wellington and Gordon-streets, where the horses were drawn partly up, and Pearson jumped off. Lowes drove the cab on until nearly in front of the skating rink on Wellington-street, where F. Sturdy and his daughter Louise were standing, one on each side of the carriage and entered it. The fact of the parties arranging that one should take each side of the cab prevented her making her escape. As soon as they entered the cab she screamed, and Sturdy at once roughly threw her back and ordered her to be quiet. Stunned doubtless at the stage affairs had taken, and the attitude Sturdy, her rejected lover, had assumed towards her, she did not again cry out for a moment. She however, again screamed for help as the cab turned up Huskisson-street and a man named Hall heard her. This party followed the carriage up, not noticing however that it had turned up Surrey-street, at a dashing pace. Hall walked up Huskisson-street, as far as Stull's store, near the Drill-shed, and went in and enquired if Mr. Stull had seen the cab, and a woman in it screaming. He said he had not, but if such had been the case it in all probability was some drunken woman being conveyed to the lock-up. This satisfied Hall for the time, but as he left Stull's store he remarked that he was sorry he had not at once gone and informed the police of what he had heard. This particular portion of the tale was learned from Mr. Stull. Miss Carr in her statement goes on to say that she was driven along Surrey and Neeve streets, and the York Road, Sturdy all the time holding her back on the seat, so that she could not give the alarm. They were driven over the Victoria Bridge, and when in front of Mr. F. McQuillan's house, she succeeded in giving a loud cry for help. Sturdy here stated that he was merely going to take her around the block, when they would be driven to Beech grove, the Sheriff's residence. When she saw parties at McQuillian's, she screamed, "Let me out! Let me out!" She was however, immediately gagged with a handkerchief, and when the driver saw some of the parties coming towards the road, he urged his horses on at a lively pace, thus escaping from being headed off. At this juncture Sturdy asked his daughter if she had her handkerchief ready. She at once produced it with a bottle; and then she tried to put the handkerchief over Miss Carr's mouth. She, terrified at being drugged, as she thought she was about to be, struggled violently, so much so in fact that she prevented the handkerchief being placed to her nostrils. Sturdy then asked for a bottle of wine, which was produced, but Miss Carr, being afraid to drink refused. The daughter attempted to force her, when she knocked the bottle to one side and spilled some of it. Sturdy then said, "You hold her, Louise, and I will stop her screaming." He then brutally forced the bottle in her mouth, and grasping her nose forced her to swallow some of the liquor. This terrible work by a strong man on a weak, defenceless girl was continued, and when it was found the only way her screams could be stopped when approaching any house was to gag her, a handkerchief was forced into her mouth by Sturdy, and pressed to such an extent as to cut her tongue against her teeth. The journey was continued towards the Puslinch Plains, and turning the Brock Road was struck at Hamilton's Corners. About a mile and a half below Adam Weir's a carriage, driven by a son of Sturdy, came up, and Miss Carr was dragged from the cab to the carriage, at the same time uttering piteous cries for mercy, praying to be taken back home. When she was put back into the carriage Sturdy's daughter drove, while Sturdy himself sat in the back seat holding Miss Carr a prisoner. Lowes and young Sturdy afterwards returned to Guelph with the cab, and the abducting parties proceeded to Hamilton, continuing the gagging, as they thought it was neccessary. Hamilton was reached about half past two on Friday morning, and the party drove to a small house in a secluded part of the suburbs, in which there was no furniture except a bed, a washstand, and a cooking stove. On Friday afternoon the daughter returned to Guelph, and went Hamilton again on Saturday morning. Miss Carr was kept in the house by Sturdy until Saturday at noon, he threatened to kill or destroy her unless she consented to marry him. She was forcibly thrown on the floor and wine forced down her throat. This cruel conduct was repeated until she was thoroughly exhausted, and when she consented, after her life being threatened, she asked him to wait a few hours. He answered, "No, you expect to be rescued. I am not going to the penetentiary for you. If nothing else can be done, we will both die." Sturdy also told her that he was not afraid of being found out. The painter that drove the cab was sworn not to divulge, and the only other persons that knew anything about the affair were members of his own family. He finally took a small phial out of his pocket, and after telling her that there was enough poison in it to kill six men, said if she would not go to the minister's at once and be married, he would force her to drink half of the liquid, and he could drink the other half. She, almost demented, consented, and along with Sturdy and his daughter proceeded to the residence of Rev. D. H. Fletcher, where they were married. Sturdy's daughter and the minister's sister were the witnesses to the ceremony. Miss Carr states that the reason she did not refuse to be married was she was afraid Sturdy would kill her, and if she should tell the minister, he would kill them all. She was afterwards taken back to the cottage in the suburbs, Sturdy's daughter again leaving for Guelph. On Saturday afternoon Constables Hart and Conway were despatched, with a warraut, on the trail of Sturdy. They succeeded in tracing him as far as Hamilton, where they found that he had the team of horses he had drove down with stabled at the American Hotel stables. No one about the hotel knew where Sturdy was stopping, but as he had left word that he wanted the horses harnessed at five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the constables resolved to wait till he turned up. At four o'clock Sherriff Gow arrived in Hamilton, and with the constables waited until about a quarter past five o'clock, when Sturdy called for the horses. He was at once arrested and taken to the police station. While there it was ascertained that the number of the house at which he had been stopping with Miss Carr was 104 Locomotive-street. Mr. Gow at once drove out to the place and found his neice in a semi-demented condition, but thankful that she had been rescued. She, however, was still afraid to venture out of the house, for fear of being killed. Mr. Gow finally managed to sooth her somewhat, and she was driven back to Guelph in a carriage, reaching here at eleven o'clock on Sunday night. The constable brought Sturdy back to Guelph and placed him in gaol, the lock-up being considered an unfit place in which to imprison any human being. Sturdy's daughter was arrested this morning about two o'clock, and placed in confinement.

This morning Miss Carr is in a delirious condition, screaming in her delirum for some person to rescue her. Dr. Keating is attending her, and states that it will be some time before she will be in a condition to be examined at the Police Court.

The cab which was brought back by Lowes and young Sturdy looked as though there had been a scuffle in it. A handkerchief, fan, and a piece of broken glass bottle was found, and the hinges of one of the doors was twisted, as though violently wrenched.

Fred. Sturdy, Joseph Sturdy, Louisa Sturdy, and Wm. Lowes were brought up before the Police Magistrate this (Monday) morning, and remanded for one week, in order to afford sufficient time for Miss Carr to recover sufficiently to give evidence.

THE CLERGYMAN'S ACCOUNT.

In connection with the abduction of Miss Carr, by Fred. Sturdy, the Hamilton *Spectator* of Tuesday evening says; "The Rev. Mr. Fletcher, in an interview with our reporter, says that there was no circumstance connected with the marriage ceremony, which in the slightest degree excited his suspicion of their being any irregularity. He was asked in the forenoon of Saturday to perform the marriage ceremony, and agreed to do so if the parties would come to his house, and not too late in the afternoon, as it was Saturday, and he had to prepare for the service on the succeeding Sabbath. One o'clock was agreed upon as the time, and a few minutes after that hour a carriage drove to the door containing Sturdy and two ladies, all the surroundings giving token of respectability. The marriage license was found to be quite regular, and all the questions which the Act requires should be asked were asked and answered without the sightest hesitation. There was nothing in the young lady's appearance or manner which indicated anything different from a willing bride. She accepted the marriage certificate smilingly, and took an interest even in having her name properly spelled. The story that she was in fear of being poisoned at the time, and consented to the marriage because of a threat to that effect seems incredible, because the slightest manifestation of being under constraint would have secured her the most perfect protection at once."

COMMITMENT AND ESCAPE.—A somewhat noted character, giving his name at present as John King, though known under various aliases, was arraigned before W. H. Ryan, Esq., J. P., at Rechine's Temperance Hotel, Ayton, on Friday last, charged with using abusive language to Mr. Isaac Wengerl in Ayton, pocket picking, and passing a Dominion bill changed from one dollar to a four. A number of witnesses having been examined, the prisoner was fully committed to stand his trial at the first court of competent jurisdiction at Owen Sound. He was accordingly placed in charge of Constable Louis Youngs, of Ayton, who started in a conveyance with his prisoner on Saturday evening for Owen Sound accompanied by special constable McTavish. When they had arrived at a point some fourteen miles above Durham, King jumped from the wagon handcuffed though he was, snapped his fingers at the constables and disappeared in the adjoining wood. Youngs appears to have sat composedly in his vehicle, and made no effort to capture the prisoner. By all accounts the constables are guilty of shameless and even criminal negligence, and should be proceeded against. King has the reputation of being a thorough blackleg, gambler and cracksman, has operated to some extent in all these characters in Normanby lately and indeed is well known in police circles throughout the country. He is of small size, slimly built, dark complexion, keen eye, of good address, aged about twenty five or thirty years, and represents himself as a painter by trade and a jockey. The public would do well to be on the look out for him.—*Examiner.*

THE CLAWSON WHEAT.—It will be extremly interesting to the farming portion of the community to know that last spring a Committee was appointed to examine the growth and results of the Clawson wheat, on behalf of the township of Harwich Branch Agricultural Society, and to report thereon. The Committe have visited a number of farms, and, after viewing many fields and varieties, have come to the unanimous conclusion that the Clawson wheat is by far the best appearing of all the kinds sown, but it requires about one peck per acre more than other varieties. The Committee will, in their report to be made at the next meeting of the Board, recommend the Society to purchase, at least a carload this season, for distribution among the members, for this Fall sowing.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A son of Mr. William Halley, formerly of Toronto, and at present of Oakland, Cal., was instantly killed by falling from a piledriver, to the top of which he had climbed in the absence of the workmen, on the 4th ult. This makes the third son Mr. Halley has lost within a few years. We are sure his many friends in Canada will sympathise with him in this new affliction. The boy was thirteen years old.

County Councillor's Salary.

We notice at the time the increase of salary of County Councillors from $2 to $3 per diem each, for this County. We observe that several of our Cotemporaries have taken up the matter in rather a "vigorous" style. the Meaford *Monitor* in particular. We copy the following reply from Mr. J. Rorke as published in the *Monitor*:—

To the Editor of the Monitor.

SIR,—The severity with which you have criticised, in your issue of the 13th inst., the recent action of the members of the county council in availing themselves of the additional allowance of one dollar per diem—without increase in mileage—provided by the recent amendments to the Municipal Law, and the evident desire on your part to elevate that body, by awarding them a niche in the column of fame alongside the 'salary grabbers' of the Ontario Legislature, must convince your readers of the uncharitableness of your criticism and palpable display of ignorance of the qualifications, duties, and responsibilities of the members composing that body; and the inadequate renumeration received by them for their services. In the first place let us consider the requisite qualifications of a member of a county council. He is expected to have received a thorough training in municipal legislation, to have served in the various departments of municipal government, or otherwise possess a practical knowledge of the duties pertaining to each department; to be qualified to act as chief adviser, solicitor, framer, and administrator of laws to govern his municipality; in short to be a perambulating digest of municipal law. He is held responsible for the policy displayed by the local as well as the county council and compelled to face his constitutents annually to receive their censure or approval. To qualify himself for this position, he is obliged to spend a great deal of time and perform a great deal of labor for which he receives no compensation. Secondly, his duties at the County Board are to assist in legislating for a population of say 70,000 inhabitants in all matters affecting their local interests; to provide the ways and means by way of direct taxation, annually to meet the expense of Criminal Justice, Crown witnesses, Juries, Judical, Public School Inspectors, Board of Public Examiners for Teachers, Poor Schools, Common Schools, County Grammar Schools, Inquests, County Buildings, Registry Offices, Printing, Salaries, Roads, Bridges, Railways, and many other items too numerous to mention. It is also his duty to assist in drafting on the legislative tressel-board the oft needed reforms and amendments in the municipal and other laws of our county, for the better guidance of the Provincial and Dominion Legislatures; to perform the duty, so to speak, of the pioneer or advance guard in gleaning and forwarding requisite information for the purpose of securing good and wholesome legislation for the people. The whole business of the county is usually performed in three short sesssions not exceeding on the average five days each, being about the same amount of time employed for the transaction of business for an average townsllip, or the consideration by the Local Legislature of the Supply Bill, Central Prison investigation or Agricultural College and Model Farm enquiry. From a financial point let us now consider the pay to members, or *indemnity* as you have been pleased to style it, in comparison with that received by other officials under the provincial enactments or the established customs of the country. By 22 Vic. Cap. 54, Sec. 269, township and county councils were permitted to pass by-laws for paying members for their attendance in council at a rate not exceeding $1.50 per diem, *no mileage.* In 1866, this clause was amended by raising the rate to $2 per diem and 5c. per mile necessarily travelled to and from such attendance; and in 1877 was further amended by striking out "$2," and substituting $3 in lieu thereof. For the past 11 years the members of county councils have been confined to the $2 per diem, while members of the Provincial Legislature, many of whom possess no greater abilites nor more than half the legislative experience, for services rendered of no greater importance to the people than those performed by the former have been paid at the rate of $16 per diem. Sheriffs for attending the assizes $5 per diem, and $5 per diem for attending the sessions; deputy returning officers for parliamentary and municipal elections from $3 to $4 per diem, special jurors in civil cases, $2 per diem for attending court, coming to and returning therefrom and mileage at the rate of 10c. per mile; second class teachers at the rate of $2.25 per diem by the year fence-viewers $2 per diem; constables $1.50 per diem, and witness fees raised from 50c. to $1.50 per diem, and mileage. So much for the civil service, now for the militia. In brigade camps under instruction drill, the officers are paid per diem as follows: Lieut-Colonels $4.87, Majors $3.90, Surgeons $3.65, Asst-Surgeons $2.45, Paymasters $3.05, Adjutants $2.84, Captains $2.82, including rations and transport. Notwithstanding these figures and facts you boldly assert that "$2 per day of service without mileage" for councillors "is ample," without advancing one solitary argument to prove it. As far as it may be applicable to township councils I will not dispute the point with you, as the average distance each member resides from his township hall is 5 miles. After breakfasting with his family and giving instructions for the labors of the day on his farm he has ample time to walk to the council chamber before 10 a. m. from whence he returns home at the close of his day's labor, after having dined and supped at the village inn at an outlay of 50c. which is duly covered by his allowance for mileage; he therefore nets $2 for his day's labor. But when he is obliged to leave home for a week to attend a session of the County Council, travelling a distance of from 30 to 40 miles to reach the county town, frequently paying more for transport, than his mileage amounts to, and under existing rates in this county since the passage of the Dunkin Act and the rise in breadstuffs, paying $1.50 per day for board, a change comes o'er the spirit of his dreams and he learns that instead of being able to save sufficient to pay an ordinary farm laborer during his absence he has only netted from 40c to 50c per day to balance his pocket knife. Now credit him with the additional $1 per diem you accuse him of "abstracting" from "the people's treasury" and then he only nets $1.40 to $1.50 per diem, not one cent more than will employ an ordinary farm laborer to take his place in the hay-field. This first slight relief afforded members of council since confederation you characterize as "vicious examples of the Ontario Legislature," "salary grabbing," &c. I fail to see the analogy. What right has the county to expect these officials to serve at a sacrifice? You have no more control over the price of labor than that of breadstuffs; if you fix the price of one, why not fix the price of the other? I know you will say, there are plenty who will undertake to fill their positions for the old allowance and less too. I would ask, is the experience of these old servants of from 5 to 20 years standing worth nothing? Would it prove sound economy to fill their places by untrained and inexperienced legislators? The experience of the last two or three years in the transaction of the county legislation should be a sufficient answer to the question. I think the effect of that penny-wise and pound-foolish policy, would soon be felt if once adopted. The Legislature observing the evil effects of that policy, wisely passed an act prohibiting municipal corporations from fixing the salaries of their officials by tender. The country wants no unpaid servants; it is able and willing to pay every official a fair remuneration for the service rendered. If it is as you state that "the country is overburdened with taxes and the tax paying power diminished" from long depression created by the evil effects of bad government, why not advocate the same policy for the civil service as that adopted by the Government for the militia service? Reduce the force, sir, reduce the force! But for the honor and credit of the country, pay those who *do serve* a fair remuneration for their labor, and you will have honest officials and their duties well performed; and avoid the effects of the fatal errors committed by our neighbours across the border. Instead of raising groundless charges against the members of council would it not be more generous of you to give them some credit for the valuable services already performed, Is not the county deeply indebted to the "rollicking M.D." who you so "viciously" assail, for service rendered in 1876 as chairman of the committee on county property, by aiding in effecting a net saving of $1,100 on the contract for the Gaol improvements, for which service he received "nary red." Or have none of these individuals whom you have conspicuously marked, done nothing in the interest of the county when they aided in effecting a saving of over $5,000 in the construction of the South Grey Registry Office? But these are only a couple of the many valuable services rendered so soon forgotten. Now, a word respecting the "noble eleven" who voted "nay." They were, with one or two exceptions, more anxious for the measure than those who voted "yea," but took shelter behind their *buncome* motions, and had not the manliness to come out and defend that which they secretly supported.

Yours, &c.,

J. RORKE.

Clarksburg, July 17th, 1877.

The total assessable property in Winnipeg amounts to $2,952,380.

The Six Nation Indians have contributed $5,000 to the Brant memorial found.

Voting on the by-law to establish waterworks in Wingham takes place on Friday, 17th August.

The convention between England and Egypt for the suppression of the slave trade has been signed.

The South African Confederation Bill was read a third time in the British House of Commons on Saturday.

Sir James Douglass, the founder of Victoria, and the first Governor of British Columbia, died suddenly on Thursday night.

Four persons were injured on Thursday evening at St. John, N.B., by the explosion of a blast which had been carelessly laid.

Rev. Mr. Doudiet, who preached the anniversary sermon at Montreal on the Twelfth of July, has received a letter threatening his life.

Sheehan, accused of the murder of Hackett, has been fully committed for trial at the next sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal.

McAllister and Ryan, accused of shooting at William Elliott at Point St. Charles on the 16th of July with intent to kill, have been committed for trial.

It is announced that the annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces will be held in Quebec on September the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th.

Mr. R Munroe, of Kincardine, was lately murderously assaulted by some unknown man, who stopped him as he was driving home. Munroe received several bad cuts with a knife the scoundrel carried.

As a practical recognition of the orderly conduct of the strikers on the New York Central and Hudson River roads, Commodore Vanderbilt has set aside $100,000 for distribution among the employees actively engaged in operating those lines.

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