

# THE GUIDE.

Dundalk, January 31, 1878.

## A CHANGE.

With this number the GUIDE will cease, and in two weeks time, February 14th, we shall issue under the name of the "GRAY REVIEW," in the meantime removing our office over to the Town of Durham. As we shall still be in this neighborhood and in this County we shall be able to give the local news as full as before, and to do printing as reasonable as any office in the Province. We extend our sincere thanks to our many warm friends in Dundalk and vicinity, who no doubt, considering the times, have done what they could to make the paper a success, and if the village was only as large and wealthy, as many villages where newspapers have suspended during the past year, we should have no reason to complain. But we do know that a newspaper to live here must get a great deal more support than we have received. We are pleased that our effort in publishing in Dundalk has been so well appreciated that very many of our subscribers will continue to take the paper from Durham, and we shall strive to give such full value for their money, and do not think they will regret a continuance of their patronage. To be successful a newspaper requires to have a large territory to circulate in, and by our removal we shall be in a much better position in this matter than in the past. There is a tendency to take larger papers from distant cities because they give a much larger amount of reading matter, and where such can be done in conjunction with a local paper, we think it wise to take one from a city, but where only one is taken, a local paper, if properly conducted, is of much more benefit to the locality where published, and gives greater satisfaction to the reader than any paper, no matter how large an amount of reading matter is given, if little or no notice is taken of local events. Since we commenced publishing, we have always had the name of publishing a good local paper, and we shall continue in the future, as in the past, to do our best to retain our reputation in this respect.

## HARD TIMES.

For a couple of years by-gone it has been the habit to lay the annals of insolvency on the back of hard times. Rather hard this. The fact is, hard times less or more general, may create hard times, but hard times does not necessarily create insolvency. The farmer is well known to be an inveterate growler. No kind of weather suits him at the moment. North, south, east or west winds, snow, hail, rain, hurricanes, gales and gentle zephyrs, all in turn must have their quota of growling. Born and brought up in this fashion, farmers, as a class, may be partly excused for extending their growl to everything in general—hard times included. Hard times, however, seldom breaks down the farmer, but the farmer often breaks down hard times, and how? Simply by living within his means. If the farmer's wife would like to have a buggy to do her visiting, she must wait until the wagon is paid for, or other things are got better calculated to bring grist to the mill. If one year is worse than the average, the old clothes are darned and many an old thing about the farm is furnished up to serve another turn. The farmer grows no doubt—that as we have said, is part of his heritage, but so long as he sets about meeting reverses in the foregoing fashion, let him have his growl; it don't harm anybody, and may so far please him. But can the same thing be said of the generality of our business classes? Very far from it. Perhaps in nine cases out of ten they are trading beyond their means with, say a thousand dollars of their own, and ten thousand of some other body's. It does not need very hard times to corner such a man. But what does he do when he gets cornered? He don't darn his old clothes, nor he! His wife don't dispense with the buggy, only catch her doing so! He hopes for the best—has great faith in appearances, and instead of getting the wife to darn the old clothes, he gets fitted out in new suits of the most fashionable cut and latest styles. If he never before manifested much fancy for jewellery his taste in this direction becomes suddenly developed. This is all with the peculiarly sanguine hope and purpose of getting out of the corner. Keep up appearances. Keep up a name. Have a high rating in some commercial agency. He may not in reality be worth a cent, but the agency rates him at ten thousand dollars, perhaps twenty thousand, if managed properly, and he will go on spending his credit money propping up his tottering concern, and when the inevitable crash comes, the poor rogue will whine about hard times receiving the sympathy of the public in general, and even of some of his creditors in particular, deluded with the same pitch. Mutual sympathy supports its supporters. Hard times in these times were than ever as a species of chronic institution of which there is no getting rid. Well hard times we will have, but aside from the superabundant city populations there has, it may be safely said, been no hard times during the last few years in which proper economy would not have been effected in honestly and even comfortably living over. This was the way our fathers and mothers did in the old-fashioned days, and whatever our conceits is about the progress &c. of the present age, this is the way we must do if we mean to keep a balance on the right side of the ledger. Misfortunes will come inopportunely enough. Insolvencies will happen that no foresight or economy can prevent. But there is a wide gulf fixed between such cases, and that line should be clearly defined and well understood, so that when action is taken on insolvents, &c.,

pathy may extend only to the proper parties. There is no use in talking of doing away with credit. Business cannot be carried on in Canada or anywhere else, without a certain amount of credit. It is not so much the giving of credit as the system of appearances on which mercantile credit is based. That is the root of the evil. Instead of appearances base the system on something substantial, and credit, instead of producing hard times, will help to remove them.

## PEACE.

The Turks and Russians have at last managed to patch up a sort of peace. This is well for themselves, and it is also well for us. Peace betwixt them means peace for Britain, at least in the meantime. But we have been within an ace of a war. It is astonishing the power one man, mischievously inclined, may possess, even in a free country, to plunge that country into a war that could bring it neither credit nor honor. Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, has evidently wished to go to war all along. Thanks to Gladstone and others, however, public opinion, as well as several of his own colleagues, have been able to restrain this warlike Premier. When the Tories got into power some time ago in the old country their chief boast was that they would inaugurate a "spirited foreign policy." What is now the result of this spirited nature? In this respect, the Rev. C. Shaw returned thanks. Mr. J. W. Morrow was appointed to the chair, and after a brief address and an opening address, a very lengthy programme was carried out. Recitations were given by Willie Russell, Samuel Lonsdale, Elizabeth Russell, R. C. Russell, Wesley Lonsdale, Henry Jackson, Elizabeth Henders, Joseph Hughes, John Westcott, S. G. Noble, Mary Hughes and William Westcott. Several pieces were sung by Messrs. A. McConnell, and R. Cross, Misses Graham and Taggart, and Mrs. McKinnie, each of which were well received. Miss Graham presided at the Organ. Addresses were given by Messrs. William Hughes, Edward Noble, D. McAlney, R. McDougall, and Rev. C. Shaw, in regard to the Sabbath School work. Mr. John Jackson read a report of the School for the past year, from which it appears that the average attendance was 42 scholars and Teachers. The attendance was good, considering that the Methodist School in Dundalk separated from this School at the beginning of 1877. The proceeds of the Soiree were about \$12.

## Local and Other Items.

REMEMBER the Dundalk Fair takes place on Tuesday, February 12th.

THERE is a man in Artemesia who won't go to hear a lady lecture. He says he has enough of that thing at home.

R. G. Hall & Bro., Prévicle, are selling goods far below cost now, and are selling all old notes and accounts.

L. O. L. ANNUAL MEETING.—The Orange County Lodge of South Grey, will meet at Durham, on Tuesday next, at two o'clock p. m.

A CONCERT and Social will be held in the Town Hall, Fiesherton, on Friday evening, February 8th. Commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

A PETITION for the repeal of the Dunkin Act in the County of Grey was presented to the County Council on Saturday, and lost by one vote—the figures 18 to 19.

MR. JOHN DEATY, of Osprey, will hold an extensive credit sale of farm stock and implements, on his premises, lot 27 Con. 3, on Thursday, February 7th, commencing at noon.

MR. CURRIE, presided in the School House, Dundalk last Sabbath and Mr. Brown on the Sabbath previous, in the same place. Both gentlemen are students of Knox College. The attendance was good.

It is said that the worthy people of Maxwell are much disappointed that the County Council did not appreciate the brilliant intellect and determined steadfastness of McGirr, by electing him Wardman of the County.

MR. JOHN STEVENSON has commenced buying grain in Dundalk, and in Company with Mr. Nixon has opened an extensive stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., in the store lately occupied by Mr. E. Browne. Storeholding bargains offered.

THE MOUNT FOREST CONFEDERATE says:—One day last week, a young man, working for Mr. Adam Miller of Normandy, while chopping in the wood, cut the big toe of his left foot completely off, leaving it in the bush, and it going up to the house without it.

INDIAN SERVICE.—On Sabbath evening last the Indians, at present camped in the bush at the edge of this village, held a service in their own language in the Orange Hall. The Hall was crowded to excess, many being unable to obtain admittance. The Indian audience was not very large. The best of order was kept during the service.

ONTARIO REFORM ASSOCIATION.—Arrangements have been made by the Secretary of the Ontario Reform Association with the several railway companies for the issue of tickets for the return trip from Toronto to all persons attending the annual meeting of the Association in this city on the 6th February. Full fare will be paid for the trip here, but on presentation of the Secretary's certificate the Toronto agents of the different railways will issue tickets to all points on their respective lines at a third fare. These certificates will be honored from the 5th to the 7th, both days inclusive.—Globe.

HURRAH FOR SIDEWALKS.—On Thursday last two young men, athletic in appearance, met in the street at the Anglo American Hotel, in this village, and owing to some little difference of opinion between them, decided to settle it with their fists, and proceeded at once to carry out their purpose. After several rounds it was settled. The victor was J. P. P., appeared on the scene, and serving each of the combatants with a summons for breaking the peace, when each young man handed over \$5 and 50 cents cost. Just think of it! Won't these young men congratulate themselves when walking on the sidewalks, knowing that they have contributed \$10 towards making them? No doubt it was consoling when contemplating their black eyes in the looking glass, to know that they had so "handsomely" subscribed towards improvements in Dundalk. While persons less patriotic will be more careful of their funds, these young gentlemen will always feel as if they had an "interest" in our village, and no doubt will step out lively when walking "plank roads," when they remember their generosity in helping to pay for them.

## PROTON COUNCIL.

Council met in the Anglo-American Hotel, Dundalk, on Monday, the 21st of Jan., 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m. Members all present with the exception of Mr. Abbott, who was absent.

The Clerk in the chair administered the declaration of qualification and office to J. J. Middleton, Reeve, John Page, Deputy-Reeve, John Agnew and Wm. Boyd, Council members.

Council duly organized, each member took his seat, the Reeve presiding. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. Several communications were received and read over by the clerk.

Moved by Mr. Page, seconded by Mr. Page, that the taxes collected by Samuel McBratney for a day's statute labor returned in default, and one day's statute labor returned against Adam McBratney, be refunded, as it appears the day's work was done by himself in the absence of the day's work late in the season by the direction of the Commissioner for the Division.—Carried.

Henry Graham, Esq., was appointed the other auditor by the Reeve.

Moved by Mr. Page, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that the Reeve be requested to issue an order in favor of the Secretary-Treasurer of School Section No. 10 for \$14.65, being amt. of Defaulter's Roll, and \$50.08, being amt. of Non-Resident Roll.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Page, seconded by Mr. Agnew, that the Deputy-Reeve be considered a representative of Division No. 2, and Mr. Abbott for Division No. 3, there being no Res. Councilors.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Page, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Patrick P. Ryan be appointed as Conventor of first School Meeting for School Section number eleven.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Page, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that time be given to Patrick Conoin to pay his taxes for 1877, amounting to \$4.61, being in arrears in circumstances, and that the Clerk be instructed to take his note for the sum payable on demand.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Agnew, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that the account of J. Townsend for ballast papers and other printing, amounting to \$12.16, be paid, and that the Reeve issue an order for the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Agnew, seconded by Mr. Page, that the account of J. Rutherford, amounting to \$8.94, for printing, be paid, and that the Reeve issue an order for the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Agnew, seconded by Mr. Page, that the assessor be appointed at next meeting of Council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Agnew, seconded by Mr. Page, that the account of Calvin Vert, as returned by the assessor, be paid, and that the Reeve issue an order for the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Page, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that all Magistrates' fines in the Township Treasury, or that may come in during the current year, be expended in the villages nearest where the fines are collected, in sidewalk improvements.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Page, that each Magistrate's fines in the Township Treasury, or that may come in during the current year, be expended in the villages nearest where the fines are collected, in sidewalk improvements.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Page, seconded by Mr. Agnew, that the Council adjourn until the second Monday in February, to meet at the house of Walter Dean, lot 19, Con. 11, at the hour of ten a. m., for the purpose of remodeling the boundaries of School Sections No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, and also that other business be transacted.—Carried.

## Honor Roll.

The following is a copy of the Honor Roll of Dundalk School, for January, 1878. Since the opening of school, on the 7th Jan., there has been an average attendance of eighty-one pupils:—

Marks obtainable, 200.  
Fifth Class.—Wm. Shaw 168, Maggie Ferrer 169, Louisa Graham 138.  
Fourth Class.—Ida Shaw 144, Albert Shaw 136, Geo. Middleton 138.  
Third Class.—Thos. Ormsby 192, Robert Clare 184, Jennet McAulay 184, Mary Grey 184, Geo. Graham 134.  
Second Class.—John McDowell 180.  
R. McDougall, Teacher.

## Osprey Items.

Sleighing is much improved. Weddings are yet the order of the day. A good deal of grain remains to be marketed. Those who have been holding on for high prices are looking rather solemn. Collecting appears to be the order of the day in the vicinity of Maxwell. No less than six of these unweelcome individuals have been seen not far from the village one day last week. \* \* \* George Costis has been elected Master of Melrose Orange, in place of the late David Hill. FINIS.

## Maxwell Council.

At this date the Council elected for the year 1878 for the Township having met and made and subscribed the declaration of office and that of qualification, took their oaths. Members present:—The Reeve, Andrew McIntyre, Esq., in the Chair; The Deputy-Reeve, Archibald McIntyre, Esq.; Josiah R. Sing, John Speers, and John Inkster.

Incoter, That Francis Brunker be Auditor.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Speers, seconded by Mr. Sing, That William Reid a Blind man receive the sum of \$4 per month subject to the order of Mr. Speers.—Carried.

Council adjourned to 20th February, 1878. JAMES GIBSON, Clerk.

## Chief Joseph and His Band.

To the members of Proton Agricultural Society. GENTLEMEN,—As there was only a small number of you present at the annual meeting, held at Hopville on Thursday, Jan. 10th, I take the liberty to address a few lines to you, and also to others interested in the society, to give you some idea of how the business of the society has been managed during the past year.

The Directors, or at least part of them, met on the previous to the time of opening meeting, to wind up the business. Directors present—Geo. Campbell, V. Pres.; Joseph MacArthur, Sec. Treas.; John McMurdo, John Porter, Thos. Macfarlane, R. J. Parlow, Samuel Parlow, Samuel Kinnell, and myself in the chair. A lively discussion took place between "Chief Joseph" and myself, concerning the printing of bills for the last show. I will explain.

In 1876 our printing bill was about \$8, part of it for a number of copies of the Dundalk newspaper, which the "Chief" had ordered and distributed to his friends. When the directors were making out prize list, etc., the printing of the bills came up. I objected to paying so much for them, \$200.46, as the editor of the Examiner, Mount Forest, had promised to print them for \$3. So Joseph was ordered to get the bills done at the cheapest place. He was told if the Editor of the Dundalk newspaper would print them for him. I was told that he would do so, and that the "Chief" must always have his own way. He made out the content of the bill, or I may say the Directors made them out the night previous, so that he would do so at the price above stated. But the "Chief" must always have his own way. He made out the content of the bill, or I may say the Directors made them out the night previous, so that he would do so at the price above stated.

A number of bills were read a first time. Mr. Hardy presented a report of the Normal, Model, High, and Public Schools; the evidence taken before the Royal Commission with regard to the value of prison labor; a return showing the number of accidents on railways during the past year; and the correspondence between the Government and the Licensing Commissioners of the County of Carlton.

A message was read from the Lieutenant-Governor, submitting the estimates for 1878. Mr. Mowat stated definitely that the Treasurer had made arrangements for making his statement to the House on Thursday.

Wednesday, Jan. 23rd. A number of petitions were presented, among which was one praying that no Act pass to erect the provincial County of Muskoka. Among a number of bills which were read a first time were the following:

Mr. Croighton—An Act respecting Waterworks at Owen Sound.  
Mr. Hunter—An Act to incorporate the Wellington and Georgian Bay Railway Company.  
Mr. Sinclair—An Act to incorporate the Saugeen Valley Railway Company.  
Mr. McGowan—An Act to incorporate the town of Harrison.

Mr. Tooley moved for "a return of all students attending the Agricultural College from the commencement of the institution to the present time. Such return to give the names of the students in full, together with the residence of their parents or guardians, and their profession, trade or occupation; also to show the present place of residence and occupation of all such students as shall have left the College; also the length of time each student has remained in the institution."

A long and spirited discussion took place on this motion. Mr. Croighton's resolution in favor of printing and publishing the Public Accounts and Departmental Reports as soon as possible after the expiration of the year, and respectively of the meeting of Parliament gave rise to an lively discussion which lasted until six o'clock. The discussion, which, like its predecessor, was spiced with some personal allusions, was terminated by the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr. Wood announced that every exertion was being made to have the Public Accounts for 1877 brought down as soon as possible, and that they would probably be ready before the close of the session.

Thursday, Jan. 24. AFTER THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT. In moving the House into Committee of Supply, made a short and lucid speech, in which he dealt in a masterly manner with the finances of the Province, and made an exhibit which is highly creditable to the Government. An first dealt with the receipts and expenditures for the past year.

The receipts for 1877 have been as follows:—Dominion of Canada, on account of subsidy, \$1,116,872; on account of specific grant, \$80,000; on account of interest on special funds, \$130,000; making a total for these sums of \$1,326,872. The returns of territorial revenue for 1877, \$628,712.50. The total on public institutions has been \$39,875.07. The interest on investments was \$183,078.72; education, \$47,785.95; license, \$79,020.96; law stamps, \$67,004.49; annual revenue, \$29,174.50; Algoma taxes, \$1,021.12; Agricultural Farm, Mimico, \$1,925.71; drainage debentures, \$29,625.00; drainage assessments, \$279,881; settling of the fund, \$117.16; making a total receipts for last session by a sum of \$3,872,142.14 less than the receipts for that year.

The Treasurer, after making a full explanation with respect to the accounts, went on to state the estimated receipts for the year as follows:—From the Dominion of Canada we expect \$1,338,500.42; from the Crown Lands Department, \$588,000—that includes the clergy lands, Common School lands, Grammar School lands, and woods and forests; from public institutions we expect \$101,000; educational revenue, \$67,000; interest on investments, \$175,000; casual revenue, \$25,000; license fund, \$70,000; Algoma taxes, \$1,000; law stamps, \$68,000; drainage assessment fund, \$27,000; Agricultural Farm, Mimico, \$1,500; sale of Revised Statutes, \$4,000; total estimated receipts of \$2,451,009.42.

After going into full details with regard to the expenditure, the Treasurer closed his speech by saying, it was a matter for congratulation that we still have on hand a surplus of nearly \$500,000.

In order to meet all payments, the Government decided to place in the market Dominion of Canada five per cent. debentures to the amount of \$140,000, which were quoted, at the late 1 1/2 per cent. at 105. As the five months' accrued interest on the debentures was \$100,000, the interest became due, it was decided, on the advice of Mr. John Rose, in whose

report, as they did at the annual meeting, might be guilty of breaking the rules of the bill by showing animals and articles not their own. There are other things I might mention, but as my letter is quite long enough I will close.

Mr. Editor, thank you for your space, I remain, Your obedient servant, J. G. PEER.

## ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Toronto, Jan. 21. Prayers having been read by Rev. Mr. Sanson.

Mr. Clarke (Norfolk) introduced a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Act of 1871. Mr. Bell asked whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill during the present session for the purpose of amending the present Municipal Laws, with a view of reducing the number of polling subdivisions, as well as to make the election of school trustees take place at the same time, in the same manner, and by the same returning officers, as the election of municipal councils?

Mr. Mowat—It is not the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill during the present session for the purpose mentioned in the question.

Mr. Mowat said that there were none of the Government Orders on the paper that would be gone on with to-day, but it might be interesting to the House to know that his hon. friend the Treasurer expected to make his statement on Wednesday, or at the latest on Thursday. The Estimates would be down to-morrow.

Tuesday, Jan. 22. The following petitions were presented:—By Mr. Massie—Respecting the Galt and Guelph Railway Company.  
By Mr. McLowan—Of the Agricultural Society of the West Riding of Wellington asking for aid.

By Mr. Fleisher—To extend the time for completing the Toronto and Nipissing Railway.  
By Mr. Tooley—That exemptions from taxation be not abolished.

Also a number of petitions in favor of the abolition of tax exemptions.

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lands they were placed, to hold them for a time and receive 14,000 upon them as security. This sum has been borrowed at four per cent, so that the Province is at present paying only four per cent. for this money while it receives 6 per cent. for the debentures, and the for the unexpended balance of the money deposited in the banks.

Friday, Jan. 25. Mr. Hardy presented the Report of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Province for the year ending 31st December, 1877. Mr. Mowat rose to move for a select Committee on the question of exemption, when Mr. Laidlaw said he hoped, when would be allowed to stand until the leader of the opposition was present.

The order was allowed to stand.

Monday, Jan. 28. Among the bills read a first time were the following:—

Mr. Massie—Respecting the Galt and Guelph Railway Company.  
Mr. Clarke (Wellington)—Respecting the Credit Valley Railway Company.

Mr. Laidlaw moved for a return of receipts and expenditures relating to the endowment funds of the University of Toronto and of Upper Canada College since the date of the last return. In speaking of his motion he pointed out that since the federation both the income and the expenditure of those institutions had steadily increased, and argued that the control of the funds should now be vested in the representatives of the people.

Mr. Crooks did not object to the general scope of the motion, but suggested some verbal alterations with a view of making the return more complete.

Mr. MacDonald repudiated the Act of 1858, and held the expenditure of money on the strength of Orders in Council under it to be unconstitutional.

After some further discussion Mr. Mowat explained that the neglect to publish the financial reports of the endowment funds began long before Confederation, and defended the student's motion against the charges of wrong doing brought against them in connection with the aid made to the Upper Canada College building.

At the suggestion of Mr. Crooks, the motion was changed so as to show the total number of pupils educated at Upper Canada College and the localities to which they belonged. The motion was then carried.

## A Magistrate's Court and its Moral.

On the 18th instant, John Culbert, of Glenora, was brought before Geo. Jackson Esquire, presiding, Mr. O. C. Hayward in his own house, on the 13th of December last. According to the evidence of Wm. McNally, Aaron Vollet and a young woman, servant of Mr. Hayward, Culbert entered into a room where there was a number of persons, some vulgar and obscene language to the girl and threatened in violent and disgusting language what he would do to Hayward if he had the chance. The latter witness was in and adjoining room when Culbert entered the room, and the latter seized him by the collar. Some of the persons present took charge of Culbert, put him to the door and advised him to go home. The only witness for the defence was the defendant's brother and the defence put in was that the defendant was under the influence of liquor and that a number of others present and about the premises were in various stages of drunkenness.

Culbert was fined \$5 and costs of 30 days and given until the 23rd inst. to find sureties and to enter into recognizance to keep the peace.

We give prominence to this case because at the present time, besides being a ordinary vulgar fellow, he is a man who is a member of the Kin-By-Law, in the shape of an argument on the character and tendency of summary laws and also on the established practice of furnishing abundant supplies of whiskey at auction sales.

It is said that since whiskey selling by retail was prohibited the appetite for it in many instances is unable to resist the temptation of going to excess when it can be had for nothing or where no legal restraint is put upon the sale. It is an notorious fact that since the operation, persons from this county going there indulge in an excess previously unknown. On the 18th inst. at the instance of the Reeve and another magistrate, was at one time in danger of being at the mercy of a drunken mob. A number of special constables were appointed and the justices were in session at night disposing of cases. The magistrates deserve great credit for energetic action, and the poor miserable creatures who—besides the crime committed against their kindred—suffered materially in consequence of the operation of this law.

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