

Agents for the Grey Review.

C. R. Middleton, Archibald Thom, Thos. Nichol, Colin C. McPherson, Daniel Keith, Alexander Taylor.

THE REVIEW.

Durham, May 8, 1879.

We observe that tenders are asked for the construction of the first section of the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway...

CONSUMERS AS PRODUCERS.

One of the fallacies which Mr. Fahey is fond of indulging in, is that the consumer is always a producer, and therefore, that although the National Policy increases him everything he buys, he is amply compensated by what Mr. Fahey alleges to be a fact, that he gets more for everything which he sells.

class increasing the indemnity to the members of the Legislature to one thousand dollars for each sessional allowance.

My DEAR SIR,—With regard to the proposed increase of the Member's indemnity my own idea is that \$600 is a sufficient sum.

W. R. MERRITT.

In 1877 when Mr. Crooks moved in Committee of the whole that the allowance be reduced to \$600 seven members of the Opposition voted nay, and only 12 supported the motion made by Mr. Crooks.

what was wanted, was the education of the people up to the point of perfect tolerance as to sect, class, and creed.

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HONORABLE MEMBERS.—J. H. Hunter, Esq will address the electors of South Grey at the following places:—Egremont Township at Drewry's School House, 4th Con. on Friday, May 30th at 7 p. m.; at Holden, on Monday, June 2nd, at 7 p. m.; at Allan's School House, 2nd con, June 3rd, at 7 p. m.; Normandy Township at Gault's School House, con. 2, on Saturday, May 31st, at 7 p. m.; at School Section No. 11, Alfeld, on Wednesday, May 21st, at 6 p. m.; Dentick Township at Stewart's School House, on Tuesday, June 3rd, at 6 p. m. To all of which meeting Mr. James Fahey is invited.

Hanover.

Quarterly Meetings were held in the Canada Methodist Church, in this village, on Sabbath last.

Lamash.

Farmers say that some of the fall wheat has been badly hurt by frost or wet. Some pieces have been ploughed up and spring grain sown on the fields.

Elmwood.

The Elmwood Steam Saw and Planing Mill being rebuilt by Mr. John W. Smith has had a delay lately, in waiting for plans to come from Galt, but now all is ready to commence and finish the mill.

Priceville Items.

The Priceville Draught players received a challenge from the Dundalk Draught Club to play them in Priceville, on May 12th.

HONOR ROLL.

HONOR ROLL FOR APRIL, S. S. No. 4, A. K. MERRITT.—The following are the names arranged according to merit:—4th Division, Senior, E. Armstrong; 4th Division Junior, Hattie Armstrong, Joseph Stinson, Mary Jane Barnum; 3rd Div. Sen., Rebecca Stinson, Annie Johnson, Matilda Millsap; 3rd Div. Jun., Joseph Higginbotham, M. Millsap, William Stinson; 2nd Div. Sen., Annie Carson, Edith Armstrong; 2nd Div. Jun., John Stinson, James Higginbotham, Robert Neilson; 1st Div. Sen., Robbie Moore, Thomas Taylor; 1st Div. Jun., Edith Bannon, Ada Millsap, Ella Neilson.—MISS A. P. SKENE, Teacher.

HONOR ROLL, DUNDALK SCHOOL, APRIL.—Marks obtainable in each class—200. Senior Fifth—Colwell Graham 186, Maggie Porter 184, J. W. Smith 179, J. W. McGregor 184, Amelia Graham 169, George Graham 167, Fourth Class—Mary Jane Galloway 196, Wm. H. Graham 191, Kate McArthur 167; Third Class—Jennie McDonald 194, Jennie Graham 191, Jennie Lundall 180.—R. N. McDUGALL, Teacher. Dundalk, May 6th 1879.

HONOR ROLL, S. S. No. 8, GLENELG.

4th Class, Senior, Margaret Ann Ritchie; Junior, W. D. Staples, Leola A. Banks, Wm. D. Grier, Elizabeth E. B. Morrison; 3rd Class Senior, Patrick Kenny, Junior, Mary Ann Ector, Emeline Ritchie, Patrick Morrison, Wm. McCracken; 2nd Class, Senior, Margaret Collier, Annie D. Moffat, Ellen McNally; Junior, Fanny McNally, Robert McCracken, Wm. A. Burnett, Jos. Fifth Juniors, Michael Kenny, Catherine Ector, Elizabeth Banks, Joseph McNally. My special class of young men have left for the farm, commercial college, etc.—with one solitary exception. May they all push forward and prosper as they deserve to.—N. B. GRIER, Teacher.

Another of the Pioneers.

The hardy Christian pioneers who fell the first trees in this country, who opened the first Sabbath Schools, and drew with their axes, and hewed with their axes, the logs for our first school houses and meeting-houses are passing fast away to their eternal rest, having honorably served their generation. Duncan Smith of the Township of Glengarry, near Latona Post Office, who died on Sabbath, the 27th of April, ultimo, was one of a noble band to whom our country owes more than this generation understand.

Facts for the Electors.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN DEBTS AND SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

was thus described by its author in his speech at Woodstock, December 12, 1878: ENORMOUS INTERESTS.—"In 1873 these Municipal debts, with the interest upon them, amounted to something like twelve millions of dollars. Municipalities which could have paid, and had no sort of equitable or just defence for not paying, had not paid. Some of these, which were owing very large sums to the fund, and for many years made no payment on account of principal or interest to the Province, and others had for a considerable number of years been equally neglectful of their duty. All this time the body of the people, including those who resided in indebted municipalities, were paying the interest upon the money which had been borrowed by the indebted municipalities, and which they had not repaid. Those who had derived no benefit from the money were thus paying for it, as well as those who had derived all the benefit. And that was not the only wrong connected with this state of things."

IMPROVEMENTS RETARDED.

"Impaired sections of the country had been kept back in the race of improvement in consequence of the heavy indebtedness which lay upon them, and which it was well known that they could not discharge, which it was utterly beyond their power to pay. In some of these cases sums so large had been lent that from the first it was beyond the power of the borrowing municipalities to repay them; and in other cases, where it had not been beyond their power to repay the loans originally, it had become beyond their power by the accumulations of unpaid interest. Property in these localities was depreciated; men were afraid to settle there; and the consequence was, that important sections of our country were not partaking of the general prosperity of the rest of the Province, and which it was the common interest of the whole country that every part of it should enjoy."

POLITICAL BONDAGE.

"There was another evil which in one sense was a worse one than those I have mentioned; namely, that the danger, which every municipality in default was in of being at any time called upon suddenly to pay, had the effect of keeping municipalities to a large extent in chains to the Government of the day, and was a source of undue influence over some of those municipalities, from which the whole country suffered."

JUSTICE TO ALL.

"We found a way, which the Legislature adopted, and by which the indebted municipalities were relieved, upon principles admitted at the time to be just and at the same time satisfactory to the 'unimpaired' municipalities; and we compelled those to pay, and we compelled those to pay, that were able to pay, and had no equitable reason to urge for not paying. We required those who were unable to pay, and who we defined certain principles by which that object should be accomplished without favouritism to any."

which had defied our predecessors, and with which we grappled promptly and successfully."

SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION.

Under this Act not only has the vast load of municipal indebtedness been relieved, but the sum distributed in pursuance of the scheme, has amounted up to \$1,200,000, or no less than \$3,225,378 and all in works of great public utility, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes roads and bridges (\$1,181,682.06), paying debts caused by granting aids to railways (\$97,889.18), paying other debts incurred for permanent works not specified (\$28,579.56), educational purposes (\$706,468.36), building and improving town halls (\$147,346.40), town halls have been built or paid for (\$17,382.50), town and village improvements (\$76,482.65), making water works, sidewalks, planting shade trees, and buying steam fire-engines (\$43,749.46), making and improving harbours (\$27,642.27), paying share of cost of county buildings, and aiding in the erection of mills and manufactories (\$18,382.50), buying and laying out public parks and agricultural society grounds (\$4,951.28), purchase and improvement of cemeteries (\$1,917.02), aid given to unorganized districts, in making roads and bridges, and building schools (\$6,381.82).

Total \$3,225,378.51. Budget Speech, 1879, p. 46.

Farmers' Sons' Franchise.

The extension of the franchise to income-tax payers who are usually resident in the town and cities, very naturally suggested the propriety of passing a similar measure for the benefit of an analogous class, the farmers' sons in the rural districts. This measure was indicated in Mr. Bibe's speech at Aurora, in 1874, and was passed by the present Government in 1877.

"We have also made provision for giving the franchise to farmers' sons, and the propriety of doing so will be obvious to those who are acquainted with agricultural life in Ontario. We had already provided an income franchise for working men in cities and towns were already benefited. Now, it is the well-known custom in this country for one or two of a farmer's sons to remain on the homestead, after coming of age, to assist their parents in working and managing the farm—an extremely desirable arrangement, and one to be encouraged, both for the comfort of the old people and the benefit of the sons. 'Farmers' sons' are, as a class, well educated, and quite as intelligent as either income-tax payers or those who live on farms of their own; having had the advantage of an excellent school system, which perhaps their fathers had not. The Legislature thought, therefore, that no sufficient reason existed why the class of farmers, living and working on their fathers' farms, and being practically partners therein, should not be permitted to vote, which they might have no separate property."—Hon. J. G. Macdonald, Speech at Woodstock, Dec. 12, 1878.

Terrible Explosion of Dynamite at Stratford.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock, Monday morning the whole town was shaken as if by an earthquake. Windows were blown in, and even the sidewalks upon which people were walking were shaken so as to cause pedestrians to fall. The cause was soon made apparent. A car laden with dynamite had exploded in the G. T. H. freight yard. The wreck of the explosion made beggars' description. Underneath the dynamite car a hole several feet deep had been scooped out, the end of the brick freight shed and a portion of the roof had been blown down, several frame buildings were levelled to the ground, and long strings of freight cars lying in the yard were utterly destroyed. The business part of the town is nearly a mile from the scene of the explosion, but it shared in the disaster. Valuable plate glass windows were broken and many others were blown in frames and all. The damage done to property is estimated at many thousands of dollars, but there is too much confusion to ascertain anything definite at present. 3 railway employes working in the yard, Frank Lemoine and Det. Pigeon, of Montreal, and Thos. Dolan, of Stratford, were blown into minute fragments, the feet of one of them being found two hundred yards off. Others were injured, but the whole extent of the disaster cannot be known for some time yet. The report was heard 40 miles off.

Mr. E. D. Tilson, of Tilsonburg, has closed his oatmeal mill owing to the scarcity of oats.

It is reported that another very rich gold discovery has been made in Michigan, and there has been a rush of speculators to purchase the land on which the find is reported to have been made.

Times are very hard in Massachusetts in the manufacturing localities.

It is estimated that where earnings used to be from \$40 to \$50 per month they are not over a fourth and a fifth of that sum.

The latest "windle" has occurred in Staukeston, Que. A man has sold 40 cent packages, "warranted sure death to potato bugs, no risk of poisoning animals, as with Paris Green." The packages were not to be opened until time to use them. One victim having tried, opened one, and found two square blocks of wood, on one of which was written, "Place the bug on this block and press firmly with the other."

Ontario Archives.

Mr. Weller brought up the resolution relating to a national currency. The resolution referred to the ridicule with which opinions had been met. All sorts of special applications to paper money, which was only made money by the fiat of the Government. Paper could be the same, and it is claimed that the national currency based on the labor and public works of the Dominion had a sounder basis than the promise to issue in circulation, only 25 per cent of which would actually be redeemed by the banks of the Dominion. If the public works were considered as assets, borrowing money on the markets of the world, then they would be considered as assets with which to issue a national currency. Proceeding, however, it was to the issue of paper money made with the protection that the property of the United States was due, and he continued to refer for some time, advocating the details of a scheme. Mr. Charlton (North West) continued length the arguments advocated by the rest of the resolution, and referred in detail to the history of paper money in the various countries which had made the experiment. He contended that the experiment in each country had been a signal failure, and especially in that country (the United States) in which the experiment had within the past few years been made on a large scale. There the people had discovered the fallacy of the proceeding, and had passed an act which was a national currency, and he continued to refer for some time, advocating the details of a scheme. Mr. Charlton (North West) continued length the arguments advocated by the rest of the resolution, and referred in detail to the history of paper money in the various countries which had made the experiment. He contended that the experiment in each country had been a signal failure, and especially in that country (the United States) in which the experiment had within the past few years been made on a large scale. There the people had discovered the fallacy of the proceeding, and had passed an act which was a national currency, and he continued to refer for some time, advocating the details of a scheme.