'THE REVIEW'
is PUBLISHED
Every Thursday,
At the Office, Garafraxa Street, Upper Town
Durham, - - Ont.
TERMS:—$1.00 per year in Advance
or $1.25 if not paid within two months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Professional and business cards one inch space and under, per year,	$ 4
Two inches or 24 lines Nonpariel measure	7
Three inches do. per year	10
Quarter column, per year	18
Half column, "	32
One column, "	60
Do. six months	32
Do. three months	18

Casual advertisements charged 8 cts. per Line for the first insertion, and 2 cts. per line for each subsequent insertion — Nonpareil 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.

The Grey Review.

Vol. IV. No. 2. DURHAM, Co. Grey, FEBRUARY 24, 1881. Whole No. 155.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LEGAL

E. D. MACMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c.—OFFICE opposite Parker's Drug Store, Upper Town, Durham.

Money to Loan. y10

C. B. JACKES, B. A.

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Commissioner in B. R., Notary Public,

Lower Town, Durham. y 7th, 1879. y-64

McFAYDEN & ROBARTS,

BARRISTERS, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, one door east of the Merchants' Bank Union-st., Owen Sound.

C. McFAYDEN. y-50 J. T. ROBARTS.

Frost & Frost,

BARRISTERS and Attorney's-at-Law Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, etc., Owen Sound, have resumed at Flesherton. Office open every Thursday as heretofore.

ALFRED FROST, J. W. FROST, LL.B.
County Crown Attorney.

June 24th, 1880. y21

MEDICAL.

DR. LIGHTBODY,

WILL be at his Office, Hanover, from 8 a.m. to Noon. At home, 2nd Con, N.D.R., Bentinck, after noon. Messages for the Dr. left at Rutherford's attended to. y50

DENTISTRY.

J. S. JEROME, Licentiate Dental Surgery, will visit Durham—Office, British Hotel—the last two weeks of every month, where he will be most happy to wait upon all those that may favor him with their patronage. All work entrusted to him will be performed in the latest and most approved style. REFERENCE, any of the leading Dentists of Toronto.

HEAD OFFICE—Wingham. *m131

F. Z. NIXON,

GRADUATE of Ontario Vetrinary College, Toronto.

VETERINARY SURGEON,

DUNDALK, Ont.

Will be at Hasting's Hotel, Shelburne, every Monday and Friday, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m.

Dundalk, March 20th 1879. y57

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALEXANDER BROWN,

PRICEVILLE, ONT.,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Fire and Life Insurance Agent, Commissioner in B.R., &c. Conveyancer, and Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey.

Farmers, Merchants, and Land Sales, attended to with punctuality and charges made very moderate.

Priceville, 1880. fm-116

South End Bakery, Durham.

REMOVAL.

A. PALMER, Baker, has removed to his New and Commodious Building, just South of Mr. James Brown's Store, where he will constantly keep on hand a supply of Bread, Cakes, etc. Tea and Surprise Parties supplied on the shortest notice and at very low prices. Pastry made to order. He would also take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Durham, and surrounding country, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past two and a half years, and as usual will supply bread daily at any place in the Town.

Durham, May 13, 1880. y116

Lumber, Lumber,
Shingles, Shingles,
Lath & Lime,

AT THE ROCKVILLE MILLS. Also a large quantity of JOISTS. Lot 31, Con. 2 W. G. R. Bentinck.

J. W. CRAWFORD,

1600 Bush. Fresh Lime.

Durham P. O., May 25th, 1880.

Alexander Robertson,

TAILOR,

Residence at the Old Post Office, Lower Town, DURHAM.

THE subscriber is prepared to Receive and Make Up, on the shortest notice, and in the Latest Style, Men and Boy's Clothing. A good fit guaranteed.

Latest Fashions Regularly Received

Is Agent for Wilson & Co. Sewing Machine Manufacturers, Hamilton, which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash and on time. These machines are reliable and highly finished, fit for any drawing-room.

A. ROBERTSON.

Look out for cold weather.

How are you of for Socks?

A VERY important question for everyone to consider as there is nothing more injurious for health than cold feet, however such can very easily be remedied and everybody made to feel comfortable by calling on William Johnstone, junr., who has all the appliances for

Knitting Stockings & Socks

In all sizes on the most improved methods, latest styles, on the shortest notice and at charges that defies competition.

Give him a call and support native industry.

WM. JOHNSTON, Jr.,
Lower Town, Durham.

Oct. 17th, 1880. y-108.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

House and Lot for Sale in Durham.

THE Proprietor wishes to dispose of Lot No. 3, on Albert Street, one Range East of Garafraxa Street, Lower Town, Durham. On the lot is erected a good dwelling House and Stable. The Lot contains one acre of land. A good well and pump, and a number of fruit trees, on the premises. For garden purposes the land is unexcelled. The whole property will be sold cheap for cash, or otherwise as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply at the REVIEW Office,

Durham, June 24, 1879.

Town Lots for Sale.

I AM instructed to offer for sale the following Lots in the Town of Durham on easy terms of payment, viz: 8, 9, 10 and 11 on the East side of Albert Street, and 8, 9, 10 and 11 on the West side of Elgin Street.

I am also authorized to receive tenders for the purchase of lots 38 and 39 in the 2nd Con., E.G.R., in the Township of Glenelg, either together or separately.

Tenders to state amount of Cash payment and number of years required for balance, and rate of Interest.

Dated at Durham this 8th Sept., A.D. 1880

C. B. JACKES,
Lower Town, Durham

J. A Halsted & Co.,

BANKERS,

DURHAM.

Office opposite McAlister's Hotel.

Deposits Received,

And Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent, per annum.

MONEY ADVANCED

To farmers and business men on short date endorsed notes or good collaterals.

Sale notes purchased at a fair valuation.

Drafts issued at usual Bank rates, payable at all Banks in Ontario and Quebec.

Collections of notes and accounts on reasonable terms.

122 G. L. DAVIS, Manager,

JOHN ROBERTSON

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

DURHAM ST., DURHAM.

Residence—Opposite the Canada Presbyterian Church.

Cutting done to Order.

Spring and Summer Fashions regularly received.

Durham, Feb. 14, 1878.

Blacksmithing & Waggon Making.

JAMES HANNA

THE famous Cavalry Horseshoer has secured the services of a Good Wagon-maker.

Business prompt and Prices reasonable.

Dundalk, Sept. 23rd, 1880 h-136.

W. CALDWELL

Boot and Shoemaker,

SOUTH END, Durham, near Cattle-Yard Hotel, having commenced business in the above line would respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public.

The very best material used, workmanship superior to anything in the county, having made prize work in the principal cities of Canada and the United States.

Formerly Master Shoemaker in Her Majesty's Hundredth Regiment.

For Summer Trade, Fine Sewed Wellington Boots, only $6.00. Laced Balmorals, Sewed, only $5. Low Shoes, Sewed, only $4.50. The best French Stock used.

The Largest Exhibition ever held in the County.

RAILROAD OR NO RAILROAD, Durham is bound to go ahead and so is ROCKVILLE.

Jopp Took Four First Prizes

AT

THE Durham Show, which proves that his men are "BOSS" at Shoemaking.

Will be happy to see all my old customers and as many new ones as will favor me with their patronage.

$8 per hundred paid for Hides.

J. C. JOPP.

Rockville Tannery, Oct., 1880. y-103.

Durham Planing Mill,
SASH, DOOR,
—AND—
Blind Factory.

ROBT. BULL!

BUILDER, Durham, keeps on hand a large stock of Sash, Doors and all kinds of Building materials, also a stock of Mouldings in Walnut, Rosewood, and Gilt. Plans, specifications and Bills of Lumber made out on short notice. A full stock of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds and Trimmings always on hand

A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE TO HIRE

Remember the place—a short distance north of the Post Office.

POETRY

For the Grey Review.

OUR CHAMPION.

BY W. M. CLARK.

England, whose flag so long has braved,
The battle and the breeze,
Maintains her proud position still,
As Mistress of the seas.

While on the Tyne, and classic Thames,
Her sturdy sons long bore
A reputation undenied,
As champions of the oar:

Till far Australia, as her best,
Sent Tricket o'er the Main,
From brave old Saddler's grasp to wrest,
The universal name.

The glory thus, was not transferred
To foe, or foreign power:
But England's daughter fair, had come
To claim it as her dower.

Lo, in the West, a star appears,
No rival can withstand,
As Hanlan, his Canadian oar
Plys with a master hand.

Lowden and Plaisted, vainly try
His prowess to confine:
At Burlington, and on the Bay,
He brought them both to time.

He sweeps Canadian waters fair,
He sweeps Columbia's streams;
Though Riley, Ross, and Courtney dare
To test his honest claims.

Howden, and Elliott, on the Tyne,
Assay to pull him down:
These contests all unite to prove
His well deserved renown.

When from Australia's distant shore,
The Sydney giant came,
With half a million gold (or more,)
To vindicate his claim,

Our Hanlan took the gauntlet up,
In true Canadian style:
Throughout the course he led the way,
And coolly drew the pile.

Then jealous of his country's name,
Brave Laycock takes the track,
And fondly courts another chance
To win her honors back.

Benignly, Hanlan grants him this,
Yet calmly holds the field;
While muscle, nerve and will remain
His place he cannot yield.

Now o'er Atlantic's wave he comes,
To greet his native shore:
With universal honors crowned
As MONARCH of the oar.

We'll light the torch, we'll hoist the flag,
In honor of the day,
When on the Thames he proved his right,
To universal sway.

Long may he live to bravely hold
The place so bravely won;
And in declining years may peace
Surround his setting sun.

And when his day is past and gone,
And only known to fame,
Canadian hands shall bind a wreath
Round Edward Hanlan's name.

Flesherton, February 15, 1881.

The Borrowed Baby.

"Please ma'am, I've come to borrow the baby."

The speaker was a rosy-cheeked girl who lived with the family across the way. It was a regular nuisance, this lending the baby all the time. She did not seem to belong to us at all any more. I suppose we were all a little jealous because she did love these new people so much, and they took so much pains with her, teaching her so many little cunning ways and pretty sayings and; I must say they were most judicious, never giving her sweet things to make her sick, or let her take cold. So, for the hundredth time, I rolled little Dudu up and kissing her good-bye, sent her off to act her part as a borrowed baby. When John came home to dinner and found the baby gone again he was just as angry as could be.

"Why can't they get a baby of their own, and not always be borrowing ours? he said crossly. "They could go over to the Asylum and take their pick of all the babies there."

"But not like ours, John," I said quickly.

"Well, no, of course not; but I don't propose to have strangers going halves with our baby. Besides I won't have them teaching that child any more nonsense of the religious sort, and they may as well know it; when they bring her back this time you may as well settle it up once for all."

I forgot to say that John and I were both free thinkers, and did not go to church or subscribe to any of the religious beliefs to which we had been educated. We had both graduated in a brilliant intellectual school, utterly devoid of the foolish superstitions of any religious faith, and we intended to bring up our child in the severely moral atmosphere. It did not once occur that ours was the strength of youth and presumption, or that our ignorance could pull down in a day what knowlege had been a thousand years building. We felt that we were sufficient to ourselves, and our child.

The baby came home. She was nearly two years old, but, after all, only a baby, and as I took her from the girl I said:

"We won't be able to lend the baby any more, Mary; her papa and I both think it ain't a good plan, and we cannot think of doing without her; the house is too lonely. Tell your mistress so with my compliments."

"I'm sorry, mam, because we all loved the little Dudu so much, and she's real sweet. She can sing 'Jesus Loves Me' all through and not miss a word."

"Superstition!" I exclaimed angrily, "tell your mistress for me that I do not wish my child to learn those senseless hymns. I do not believe in them, nor do I intend she shall."

"Not believe them!" gasped the girl. "Why, you ain't a heathen be you?"

I dismissed her curtly, and when John came home told him of the message I had sent.

"That is right, little woman? I guess we know enough to take care of this little blossom, hey, wee Willie Winkle, don't we?"

Somehow just then an old forgotten text flew across my mind, "My grace is sufficient for the," and it ran up and down the garret of my thought all the evening. When I put Dudu to bed I noticed that her hands were hot and her eyes seemed heavy. There was lots of diptheria in the place, but she had not been exposed to it in any possible manner, our neighbors who borowed the baby being as afraid of it as we were, for that was why no baby was in their home.

Oh, that dreadful time. I cannot recall it now—the days—hardly more than a day—of anguish; the awful suffering, and the end, parched lips and the fever bright eyes—the awful realism of death, and not one hope, one word of comfort, only the cruel, dreary, unlighted grave that yawned for our darling!

Just at the last there was a moment's peace. It was not on us that her last look fell. we turned to see who or what she saw, there stood our neighbor over the way, whom she, at least, sweet darling, had loved as herself, and then she lifted the weary hands, and a glad look of recognition was in the wan face, and we all heard the last broken words as they fell in awful distinctness from the baby's lips: "Desus loves me, dis I know."

Yes, they sung it at her funeral, for we buried her with no heathen rites, and some good man prefaced a few consoling words from the text "My grace is sufficient for thee," but oh! the tender melody of the child voices that sung above her.

And when it passed all over, and only the memory of so much beauty and sweetness, and our hearts were going back to the dust and ashes of unbelief, our good neighbor came like an evangelist, and giving us of her own Christian strength, gained at the foot of the cross, said wisely: "Be contented; God has only borrowed the baby."

—*Detroit Free Press.*

Fatal Fire in Puslinch.

From the Mercury

Aberfoyle, Feb. 16.—A serious and fatal affair took place last night on Augus Stewart's place, in the township of Puslinch. Two colored children from Guelph about fifteen and seventeen years old, named Parker, were burning charcoal, and they lived in a cave made by digging a hole in a hill and covering the roof over with rails and earth. There was a fire burning in front of the cave close to the opening, with brush wood piled all round close to the fire, and the brush caught fire while they were asleep, about 11 o'clock last night, and it appears the way out was blocked up by the flames. The boy was awakened by the fire and called to his sister to run. He ran through the fire himself, but the girl kept crying out and did not attempt to get through. The boy's clothing was nearly burnt off him and he is badly burnt, but it is thought will recover. He tried to break through the roof and get his sister out, but he had no axe to chop through the rails and frozen earth. The girl was nearly consumed, her limbs being all burnt off her, and their was nothing left but part of the body. Dr. Orton, of Morriston, was called and he did all he could for the sufferer. At one o'clock this afternoon the boy was brought to the General Hospital in this city by Constables Ingram and Blain.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A serious calamity befel a colored man on the farm of Mr. J. Longman, near Stirton, last week. It appears that a darky named Lepscomb, from the neighborhood of Guelph, was in that section seeking for wood to burn for charcoal, and getting permission from Mr. Longman to go on to his place, he brought his wife and child and prepared to ply his vocation. In the first place, he built a kind of shanty, to protect himself and family from the weather, out of fence rails, and covered it with pea straw, keeping a fire at the entrance. During the night, finding that the charcoal pit had broken out, he and his wife got out to repair the breach, and almost immediately afterwards he discovered that his shanty had taken fire, and before the child could be got out it was so badly burned that it died a few days afterwards.—*Guelph Mercury.*

TERRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The Chatham *Planet* gives the following particulars of the murder and suicide committed near Comber on Monday last:—Connice is a wealthy old farmer of that section and has had two wives, and a double family. The old man's wealth was a source of trouble to himself and his two lots of children, and family disagreements were frequent among them, more particularly since he had made a will. On Monday night last they were engaged in hog-killing and all went well until the evening, when something interfered to break the momentary harmony, and the woman was heard to say something in Dutch to her husband which the hired help did not understand but which at once awoke a tempest in the old man. He dropped his work and went after his wife into the house and a moment after the report of a revolver was heard. One of the hired men rushed in to interfere and found Mrs. Connice wounded upon the floor. He ventured toward Connice but was told to stand back or he would get shot. The old man then turned the muzzle of the weapon to his own forehead and fired. He died almost instantly, but the wife lingered nearly two hours in agony. This victim of his own terrible passion was 60 years of age. The dreadful tragedy has staggered the villagers.

Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, has had a call to the First Presbyterian church of Chicago—salary $20,000 a year. His pay is now $15,000.

The Future.

From the Globe of Thursday.

The act by which an arbitrary Government, backed by a subservient majority, has bound the Dominion to hand over $25,000,000 of the people's hard earned money and 25,000,000 acres of its choicest lands to the Pacific Railway Syndicate is consummated. The Opposition in Parliament protested. The people in tens of thousands protested, by public assemblies, by municipal councils, by direct petition. Many of the admirers and supporters of the Government, in Parliament and out, protested. But all in vain. Some supposed political exigency, or an unpatriotic and cowardly dread of admitting that a great error had been committed through haste or ignorance, or some other influence, mysterious but potent, prevailed.—So long as the supporters of the measure were able to allege that the terms, excruciating as they were, were the very best that could be obtained, so long as the opponents of the great surrender had nothing but abstract arguments and common sense demonstrations to rely upon, there might have been some force in the contention that the conditions, however hard, were the best attainable, and that it would be unwise to let go a present certainty for a future uncertainty. But the moment a second company came forward voluntarily, a company composed of men of undoubted wealth and probity, the equals in every respect of the first Syndicate, and offered to construct the railway for at least $9,000,000 less in direct subsidy, and on terms whose superiority in other respects could hardly be estimated in money, disinterested observers would have supposed the question settled. We all know the sequel. To underbid the first Syndicate by $3,000,000 in hard cash and 3,000,000 acres of good land, to offer to pay taxes on all taxable materials used in construction, to agree to erase the monstrous monopoly clause from the contract, to deposit promptly an immense sum of money as a guarantee of good faith—all was of no avail. The St. Paul Syndicate had the promise of the charter upon their own exorbitant terms, and the charter they have got.

The question arises, What is henceforth the proper attitude for those whose best endeavours to prevent the consummation of a bargain so unjust and oppressive have been fruitless? The answer depends largely upon the manner in which the Syndicate uses the immense advantages it has gained. We have never questioned the financial ability or good faith of the members of the Syndicate. They are well able we believe, to carry through promptly and vigorously the gigantic undertaking to which they have put their hands. From a merely business point of view we do not know that they are greatly to be blamed for securing the best bargain possible. If they have done so by fair means they have but done what business men usually do in similar circumstances. And however contrary to the wishes of the great majority of the people who have to bear a burden and suffer the loss, the contract has been legally sanctioned by Parliament. The possibility of repudiation by a future Parliament has been discussed. Some in their righteous indignation, are ready to contend that such a course would be just and right. It must be admitted, however, that nothing but the most extreme necessity could justify a measure of that kind. The Parliament and Government for the time being are, however ill-advised or wrong-headed, the legal exponents and executors of the nation's will. Their successors and the nation are in honor bound by their action. The recognition of any other principle in government would lead to infinitely greater evils than it could possibly cure. Of course here, as in other cases, the rule must be sometimes proven by the necessity for some rare exception. It is conceivable, for instance, that the hard monopoly the contract puts it in the power of the Syndicate to establish might at some future day become so intolerable that the claims of equity would outweigh those of constitutional law, and the outraged people do righteously in refusing to be bound by it.

But it is to be hoped that the members of the Syndicate, having obtained so good a thing, will see that both self interest and fairness bind them to make a moderate use of their advantages. They will, it is not unreasonable to suppose, be honestly willing to make the Dominion a sharer to some extent in those advantages. So long as they do this, as do it they undoubtedly can, by constructing with reasonable speed a good, substantial railway, by constructing as favorably as possible to Canadian industries the clauses exempting their materials from taxation, by declining to press to the utmost the enormous privileges granted them in the selection of lands, and by putting those lands in the market on terms favorable to immediate settlement and inimical to the building of a huge landed monopoly in the North West, so long shall we, and we feel sure that the great Liberal party of Canada, offer no obstacle, but every facility to the prompt fulfilment of the terms of the contract. But while they do so they will at the same time jealously watch every step of the syndicate, and of the Government which has created it, which is contrary to the public interest, and by vigorous protests endeavor to secure the correction of obvious evils. By no possibility can the bargain be made otherwise than bad, but by honest effort its errors may be rendered far less injurious than they now threaten to be. We shall lend our best efforts to bring about that result.

DOMINION PARLIAM'NT.

OTTAWA Feb. 15.

A message from the Senate announced that it had passed the Canadian Pacific Railway Bill without amendment by a vote of 34 to 17.

The estmates for the fiscal year ending July 30th, 1882, and supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year, were brought down by the Governor-General's message. The Usher of the Black Rod summoned, on behalf of the Governor-General, the attendance of the Commons in the Senate, when His Excellency sanctioned the Pacific Rilway Bill.

The Government Bill to amend the General inspection Act of 1874 relating to inspection fees on smoked herrings, was passed.

Mr. Boultbee, moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act or the Scott Act. He supported his motion in a speech rather remarkable for its violent language towards temperance advocates.

Mr. Odgen, who followed, moved the six months' hoist.

Messrs. Ross (Middlesex), Longley, Mills Blake, Tilley, and Huntington supported the six months' hoist, and Messrs. White (Cardwell), Anglin, Bannerman, Strange and Plumb the main motion. The amendment was carried by 82 yeas to 54 nays; majority for 28. The announcement was cheered by the opponents of the Bill, which latter was declared defeated. It was the Opposition's almost solid vote to which is due this gratifying result.

Terrible Fate of Indians.

POPLAR CREEK AGENCY, Montana Feb. 15.—An agent Yanktonnais Indians is charged with neglecting to remove the Indians from the river flat when news was received that the Missouri was breaking up above, on the night of Feb. 10th. The water rose so rapidly that a panic was caused. The thermometer sank 22° below zero. The troops tried to assist the Indians, but the flood came very suddenly. Some 500 ponies which were swept away struggled to escape for hours, but in the morning were found dead, some of them standing only one knee deep in the water. Many were frosen into the ice. The number of Indians who actually perished cannot be stated with certainty. The whole tribe are in mourning The fruit of the winter's hunt and buffalo robes have all been swept away in one night. High up in trees, where evidently they had fled to escape the pursuing flood were to be seen the bodies of eight Indian men frosen stiff and stark.

As a nation of individuals we stimulate too much alike in the matter of food, drink and medicine: we burn up our bodies with the use of too much fuel in the way of strong stimulants. Burdock Blood Bitters differs from other advertised tonics, inasmuch that it is not a fancy drink, but a pure medicinal tonic, alterative, laxative and nervine, whose effect is to purify, restore, and build up the impoverished blood and enfeebled body. Trial bottles, 10 cents; regular size, one dollar. For sale by all dealers.—b154

The importation of pork from America is forbidden because of the prevalence of trichinosis and the impossibility of examining at the ports of landing cargoes which at Havre alone amount to 30,000,000 kilogrammes yearly. Russia, Italy, Austria, Spain, Portugal, and Greece have also issued the same orders of prohibition.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.—A fight of over five hours' duration took place on Tusday between General Colley's troops and the Boers at the Ingogo River, between Colly's camp and Newcastle. The Boers were repulsed, but Colley was obliged to retire to his camp, around which the enemy are gathering. The General's object was to clear the road to Newcastle for the transport of the mails. The British loss was 8 officers and 150 men killed and wounded. The Boers also captured an ambulance train.

A settler in the township of Louis, Manitoba, writes to the *Globe* as follows:—Our present rulers appear to be extremely anxious to keep faith with British Columbia, and to be imbued with the idea that all their promises are sacred (would that they were!) If they would only show the same anxiety to keep faith with the poor settler here, we could believe in their sincerity. It is quite true, however prosaical it may sound to refined ears, that people living in this country need timber to build their houses and firewood to keep them warm during the long winters. It is also true that when they settled here, it was with the understanding that the Government would sell them timber lots of twenty acres each at a dollar an acre. Well, as soon as we got our homesteads located, our first step was to look after our timber lots. Did we get them? No. Some way or other the Government forgot all about them, and all our efforts to this day have failed in putting them in remembrance of it. Some, it is quite true, managed to get a hold of railroad land having bush on it, but not at a dollar an acre let me tell you, though situated more than three-score miles from the projected line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Next came the Will'o-the-wisp land regulations, which no one is able to investigate from the fact that they never remained stationary long enough to be examined. What they are, we know not. But that they are responsible for the following consequences we defy any living person to deny:—They have placed the land grabber at an immense advantage over the real settler; they have locked up large tracts of land in alternate blocks all over the country, and consequently aggravated tenfold the evil the settlers in every new country have to contend with of being isolated from society; they have by their operation driven thousands who came here to settle away from the country and into the neighbouring republic; they have shaken the faith of even the most loyal-hearted of those settled here, in the institutions of their country, and engendered in their hearts the wish that the boundary line now to the south of them were to the north of them. And now as if to crush out the last spark of patriotism from our hearts, they are about to surrender us to the tender mercies of the great Syndicate monopoly.

Bentinck Council.

The Bentinck Council held its second session in Chittick's Hotel, Allan Park, on Monday, the 14th February. Members all present. The Reeve in the Chair. Minutes of former meeting read and passed.

Account received from John Rutherford of $8.15 for collectors roll and receipts for the past year.

Account from C. L. Grant of $4.50 for goods furnished to blind girl Romley, by order of council.

Applications for the office of Assessor received from James Hopkins, James Skene, jr., and Malcolm Cameron.

To the Council of Bentinck,

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee appointed at last session of council to enquire into the standing of the treasurers sureties beg to report that they have done so and find the same good and satisfactory. All o which is submitted.

Jacob Messenger and Samuel Dickson, committee.

Moved by McCallum, seconded by Willis, that the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the standing and sufficiency of the treasurers sureties be received, adopted and engrossed in the minutes, and that the expenses in connection with the search in the Registry office amounting to $1.75 be paid.—Carried.

Moved by McCollum, seconded by Dickson, that the acc't. of J. Rutherford for 1880 Collectors roll and blank receipts, amounting to $8.15 be paid, and that a cheque be issued.—Carried.

Moved by Dickson, seconded by Messenger, that the account of Mr. Grant for goods furnished blind girl Romley, and procured by Councillor Willis, amounting to $4.59 be paid and that a cheque be now issued for the same.—Carried.

Moved by Dickson, seconded by Willis, that the salary of the assessor for the current year be $75, and that it be an instaution to the assessor to give the number of children of school age in each school section correctly as required by law.—Carried.

Moved by Dickson, seconded by McCallum, that Malcolm Cameron be appointed assessor of the township for the current year.—Carried.

By-law No. 2 for 1881, confirming the appointment of Malcolm Cameron as assessor was duly passed.

Moved by Dickson, seconded by Willis, that a petition be drafted for presentation to the Government of Ontario, asking a reduction on lot, concession 5, of this township, and that the same be signed by the Reeve and Clerk with the corporate seal attached, and forwarded to Mr. Hunter, M. P. P., for presentation.

Moved by McCallum, seconded by Messenger, that the sum of $5 be granted to John Rumley, he being in indigent circumstances, and that councillor Willis see to have said sum applied properly.—Carried.

By-law No. 3 for 1881, appointing the following persons pathmasters, poundkeepers and fence viewers for the current year was duly passed:

Garafraxa road.—James Watt, Hugh Riddell, Malcolm Cameron, James Young, John Ewen, Alex. Ferguson, Robert Watson, John Byers. Concession 2 and 3, W. G. R.—Peter George, Robert Hay, Donald Black, John McDonald, Allan McKechnie, Alex. McCormick, Arch McLean, John Collinson, William Ledingham, Alex. Ledingham, Hugh Riddell, James Nichol, James Bray, John McLean, John Clark, sr., George Campbell, William Looney, Malcolm Nicholson, E. Hutton, John Petty, Henry Vollett Durham Road.—Lenhard Dickinson, George Helwig, Jacob Lipperd, William Reid, Conrad Oppertshauser, Jas. Kernahan, Wm. Hunter, James Tompkins, Thomas McLaughlin, David McClochlin. Concession 2 and 3 S. D. R.—Micheal Wehengel, Jacob Kreller, John Wylie, H. Hopkins, John Muir, Joseph Whyte, Wm. Mather, James Milligan. Concession 2 and 3 N. D. R.—Thomas Tyreman, Henry Miller, John Lippert, Alex. Mervin, Thos. Haslett, David Hillis, Fred. K. Lonney. Concessions 4 and 5.—Henry Cunningham, Andrew Scheifle, Gustave Wittoe, Francis Chittick, William Porter, John Henry, Alex. McLean. Concessions 6 & 7.—John Dobney, Charles Havermehl, Robert Patterson, John Hasbach, James Hytt, Stephen Redford, John McCallum. Concessions 8 & 9.—Robert Kane, Charles Meier, John Fischer, James Wilkinson, Peter McGregor, William Boyd, Alex. Livingston, Hugh McKechnie. Concessions 10 and 11.—Jas. Lynn, Samuel McGhie, Gotlieb Wiegend, Louis Turner, Thomas Plaskett, Charles Hamilton, Lachlin McQuarrie, William Boyd. Concessions 12 and 13.—William Pepper, John Watt, Thomas Clark, Stewart Wilson, Thomas Hastie, David Taylor, W. McIntosh. Concession 14 and 15.—John Robertson, John Campbell, Jerry O'Brien, Francis Cronan, James Kane, John McGregor, George Milne, John Cronan, F. Last, John Hewetson, Peter McCormack.

Pound-keepers.—Andrew Livingstone, Robert Cuff, Donald McIntosh, Alex. Ledingham, George Skene, Christian Hassenjager, James Marshall, Robert Casement, John Watt, Alfred Morrell, James Anderson.

Fence-viewers.—Quintin Campbell, Wm. McCulloch, James Park, Charles Fletcher, James Hastie, John McLean, L. I. Privat, George Purvis, Andrew Scheifle, William Irvine, Thomas Dodsworth, Alexander Grant.

Moved by McCallum, seconded by Messenger, that this council now adjourn to meet at Chittick's hotel, on Monday, the 30th May next, as a Court of Revision and for the transaction of general business.

John Argue, caretaker of the Toronto city hall, and popularly known as Deputy Mayor, was married on Friday. The bridegroom is 78 and the bride 22.

Great destitution is reported beyond Sleepy Eye station on the Winona & St. Peter branch of Northwestern railway, forty miles from St. Paul. A whole family has been found in a hovel at Burns all frozen to death on the floor. The scarcity of fuel has compelled settlers to burn every thing including their furniture.

An Indian's three greatest desires were thus expressed: first, he wished for all the tobacco in the world; secondly, for all the rum in the world, and when asked what his third wish would be, he replied that "he would take a little more rum." Now, if we wished to banish the most troublesome diseases in the quickest possible time our chief wish would be for Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It is a perfect panacea; curing by external and internal use all inflammation, pain, and soreness, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Deafness, Colds, Kidney Complaints, Burns, Frost Bites and Flesh Wounds of every variety. For sale by all dealers.—b154

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