

THE GREY REVIEW

Every Thursday.

Durham, Ont.

TERMS: \$1.00 per year in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Professional and business cards one inch square and under per year.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LEGAL. E. D. MACMILLAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

MEDICAL.

DR. LIGHTBODY, WILL be at his Office, Hanover, from 8 a.m. to noon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. M. CLARK, Architect and Builder, FLESHERTON.

ALEXANDER BROWN,

PRICEVILLE, Ont.

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Fire and Life Insurance.

Lumber, Lumber,

Shingles, Shingles,

Lath & Lime,

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's and Boys' Clothing.

JOHN ROBERTSON

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, DURHAM ST., DURHAM.

Cutting done to Order.

Spring and Summer Fashions regularly received.

F. DOWNES,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, DURHAM.

Glazing, Graining, and Paper Hanging promptly attended to.

W. CALDWELL,

BOOT and SHOEMAKER, SOUTH END, DURHAM, NEAR CATTLE YARD HOTEL.

If you want a first class Boot or Shoe in the latest style of fashion, Sewed or Pegged, and have your order at the above address, and you will find you will be properly suited and at a moderate price.

The Grey Review.

Vol. IV. No. 21.

DURHAM, Co. Grey, JULY, 7, 1881.

Whole No. 174.

J. A. Halsted & Co., BANKERS, DURHAM.

Office opposite McAllister'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 dated interest notes of good collateral.

R. DAVIS, FLESHERTON.

CONVEYANCER, Commissioner in B.R.

Blacksmithing & Waggon Making.

JAMES HANNA

THE famous Cavalry Horse-shoer has secured the services of a good Waggon-maker.

Hanover Carriage Works,

HANOVER, Ont.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to Supply all who may want Waggon, Carriages, Buggies, and all other articles in his line of business on the shortest notice and made of the best material.

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.

J. C. JOPP,

TANNER, CURRIER and Dealer in Leather, Hides, Boots, SHOES, &c.

Factory Boots & Shoes.

Has now on hand several hundred pairs of Factory Boots & Shoes.

FRESH EGGS and GOOD FLOUR

taken in any quantity in exchange.

Cash for Hides.

J. C. JOPP, April, 14, 1881.

Seeds, Seeds.

JUST ARRIVED at

BURNET'S

Grocery and Provision Store Upper Town, DURHAM

Field and Garden Seeds

AND Seed Grain of all Kinds.

Fresh Oat Meal

Always on hand and exchanged for Oats.

Fresh Groceries

Always in Stock, and will be sold Cheap for Cash or Farm Produce.

POETRY

Trials of Life.

Fretting wears the heart away, And cannot mend your lot.

Those you counted once as friends Will change the love for now.

But then you love grows stronger For all the good and true.

Keen cold are winds of winter, You shiver while they blow.

But then you love the roses The better for the snow.

Thou'st deeper was than winter, And blots that chill the soul,

And life hath many conflicts That reason can't control.

For not his comes no sorrow But bears his cooler balm.

We learn through trial and battle How something is the calm.

Man never gains by fretting When mortal could not mend.

Still strive with honest purpose, But grieve not at the end.

A time will come, remember, When all this strife will cease—

When we will close this thunder, And then how sweet the peace.

'Tis not the ground you cover, 'Tis not the length you run,

But faithful pure endeavor, That will get you "Well done."

Fight Faith's good fight with honor, God brings the full increase;

God brings the full increase; This earth is for probation—

In Heaven their is peace.

Splendid Tribute to the Bible.

The book is immortal! believers love it and will not let it die.

And they have felt its influence in a variety of forms, for no volume ever commanded such a profusion of languages.

Such is the universality of its spirit that no book loses less by translation, none has been so frequently copied in manuscript and none so often printed.

Kings and nobles, peasants and paupers are delighted students of its pages.

Philosophers have hungrily gleaned from its pages, and legislation has been thankfully indebted to it.

Its stories charm the child, its hopes inspire the aged, and its promises soothe the bed of death.

The maiden is clothed under its comforting assurances, the lessons are the essence of religion in the soul.

The moral truth of theology, the first principle of the morals and the guiding axioms of political economy, Mary's are die a head, and been burned for attachment to it.

It is the theme of universal appeal. In the entire range of literature no book is so frequently quoted or referred to.

The majority of all the books ever published have been in connection with it.

The fathers commented upon it and the subtle divines of the middle ages refined upon its doctrines.

It sustained Origin's scholarship and Chrysostom's rhetoric. It witnessed the penetration of Abelard and exercised the keen ingenuity of Aquinas.

It gave life to the revival of letters, and Dante and Petrarch revelled in its imagery.

It augmented the erudition of Erasmus, and roused and blessed the integrity of Luther.

The Culture of Curiosity in Children.

Curiosity is, in the proper sense of the term, that disposition of the mind, which leads the subject of it to inquire into the nature of things.

Curiosity in children is not but one great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time in idleness.

It is because they found their curiosity balked, and their inquiries neglected.

If we check curiosity in children, we do them a great intellectual wrong—we repress in them the spirit of inquiry, and induce in them the spirit of indifference to the acquisition of knowledge.

While we necessitate them to seek trivial things and to follow mean pursuits.

If we, on the contrary, encourage curiosity in children we do them a great intellectual good—we cherish in them the spirit of inquiry which is the hand-maiden to art and science, and the foster mother of philosophy and metaphysics.

While we engage in pursuits worthy of them as rational beings.

Many indeed are the arguments that may be used in favor of encouraging curiosity in children as a great factor in intellectual improvement, in their subsequent as well as in their present career.

We confine our attention to three of them as sufficient to establish our position with conclusive force.

1. Curiosity prompts us to inquire into the significance of facts.

We are led by curiosity to scrutinize facts in order to determine their intrinsic value and to view them in every light and under every aspect in order to learn their relative bearing.

This is essential to the acquisition of pure knowledge and we cannot otherwise acquire it.

Curiosity thus performs important functions in the interests of truth; but there are others of equal moment consequent upon the proper culture of it in our early years.

If it is then fostered and directed aright, we will from our spirit of inquiry have extracted habits of thought antagonistic to evolving facts out of our moral consciousness, and to forming theories thereon; habits of thought antagonistic to putting in facts what does not belong to them; or taking out of facts what is not in them; habits of thought antagonistic to a constructive sense of facts, when those facts are facts of which we know nothing, and require us to wait until light is cast upon them.

Habituated thus to deal with facts, we do not theorize with absolute certainty; but wait for new light upon what we do not know; and eventually we are able to reconstruct theory with fact.

Many on the contrary, assume that they know everything, and accordingly construe facts in accord with their own ideas.

Hence, the difficulty which many scientific, and indeed unscientific, men, find in reconciling their facts with their theories, not to speak of the readiness which they show in some cases to sacrifice and ignore the facts if they may but be allowed to preserve their previous conceptions untouched.

Some people might, perhaps, feel disposed to say "so much the worse for the facts;" and, no doubt, facts occasionally suffer when brought into contact with theory, since the facts do not belong to us, whilst the theories do, and there is a natural tendency in the human mind to stretch a higher value to that which is our own than to that which at least is the possession of the entire human race, if, indeed, it can be said that mankind has any right of property in such matters.

In the long run, however, the facts may pretty safely be left to themselves; and though, for a time, sciences may try and square its facts to its theories, there is sure to come a reaction in the end, and imagination has ultimately to give way before the unchanging front of truth.

2. Curiosity prompts us to note with an inquiring eye, the exact measurement of things.

To note with exactness the sizes, the dimensions, the proportions and weights of things as the work of curiosity may in the eyes of some, appear a small matter but it is nevertheless a great prerequisite towards progress in pure knowledge.

Hence accurate and minute measurement seems to be the nonscientific imagination a less lofty and dignified work than looking for something new.

But nearly all the grandest discoveries of science have been but the reward of accurate measurement and patient long continued labour in the minute sifting of numerical results.

The popular idea of Newton's grandest discovery is that the theory of gravitation flashed into the mind and so the discovery was made.

It was by a long train of mathematical calculation, founded on results accumulated through protracted toil of practical astronomers, that Newton first demonstrated the force urging the planets towards the sun, determined the magnitude of those forces, and discovered that a force following the same law of variation with distance urges the moon towards the earth.

Then first, we may suppose, came to him the idea of universal gravitation; but when he attempted to compare the magnitude of the force of gravitation of a heavy body of equal mass at the earth's surface, he did not find the agreement which the law he was discovering required.

Not for a year after would he publish his discovery as made. It is recounted that, being present at a meeting of the Royal Society, he heard a paper read, describing geodesic measurement by Picard, which led to serious corrections of the previous estimate of the earth's radius.

This was what Newton required. He went home with the result, and commenced his calculations, but felt so much agitated that he handed over the arithmetical work to a friend, then (and not when, sitting in a garden, he saw an apple fall) did he ascertain that gravitation keeps the moon in her orbit.

Faraday's discovery of specific inductive capacity, which inaugurated the new philosophy, tending to discard action at a distance, was the result of minute and accurate measurement of electric force.

Joule's discovery of thermo-dynamic law through the regions of electro-chemistry, electro-magnetism, and elasticity of gases, was based on the delicacy of thermometry which seemed simply impossible to some of the most distinguished chemists of the day.

Andrews' discovery of the continuity between the gaseous and liquid state was worked out by many years of laborious and minute measurement of phenomena scarcely sensible to the naked eye.

3. Curiosity prompts us to note with an inquiring eye the new relations among things. In this respect as thus set forth by a writer, "Great service has been done to science by the British Association in promoting accurate measurement in various subjects.

The origin of exact science in terrestrial magnetism is traceable to Gauss's invention of methods finding the magnetic intensity in absolute measure. I have spoken of the great work done by the British Association in carrying out the application of this invention in all parts of the world.

County Council.

(Concluded from the Times.)

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. MacRae moved, seconded by Mr. Read, That the Council hold no session in December.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Middleton, seconded by Mr. Myles, That both June and December sessions be dispensed with, and the rate be struck at the January session.

Mr. Totten moved that the Council meet in January, June and December, but that each session be restricted to four days.

Mr. Murdoch moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron, That the December session be not dispensed with, but the Council meet on Wednesday instead of Monday.

Mr. Mervel's amendment was carried. Mr. Sing presented report of special committee with reference to House of Industry, which was adopted.

Mr. McKeelnie presented a report of Finance Committee, which was adopted.

Mr. Sing presented report of County Property Committee, which was adopted.

By-Laws 292, 293 and 294 were advanced a stage.

Mr. MacRae presented report of Printing Committee, which was adopted.

Mr. McKeelnie, presented report of Education Committee, on which it was resolved to go into Committee, when the Council adjourned till 7 p. m.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Warden read report from School Inspector for East Grey.

The Council then went into committee on the report of Education Committee, Mr. Campbell in the Chair.

The report recommended an additional grant of \$500 to the Owen Sound High School.

Mr. Kennedy said the amount was as small that he did not think any one would object to giving it.

Divided amongst the municipalities, it only made \$5 for Sarawak, \$17 for Keppel, \$21 for Holland, and others in proportion, or brought down to the individual it was only 4c. on the \$1000 of assessment.

Mr. Fox said that the school was for the benefit of outside municipalities as well as Owen Sound. 82 of the pupils, or nearly half the school, were from the townships, as follows: Sydenham 15, Keppel 6, Sara's 6, Holland 13, Sullivan 9, Proton 4, Glenelg 3, Ogry 3, Buntinck 2, Durham 4, Normanby 3, Derby 12, Collingwood 1, St. Vincent 2.

And these were mostly in the advanced and expensive classes, fitting themselves to become teachers. Since gave over \$4000 to High Schools, while we only gave \$50 to ours.

Mr. Kerr said he admired the enterprise of the people of Owen Sound in erecting such a fine school house; but he believed in the people who sent their children there paying. If a grant was given from the county, it would be the poor paying to educate the children of the rich.

Mr. MacRae looked upon the High School as a county institution, and would support the grant.

Messrs. Sing and McColman agreed with Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Myles did not agree that it was the rich who sent their children to the school. Rich people send their children away to a distance to get educated—not that they got any better education, but it sounded well to say they were off in distant places completing their education.

On the contrary, the poor who could not send their children to such a distance sent them to the home school, and it was a boon to them that no fees were charged. He knew young men, now successful teachers, who would not have been able to pay fees. He thought it would be a small thing, when the county used the school to such an extent, to deny this small grant.

The Warden also spoke strongly in favor of the grant. It was the only High School, and he believed in supporting our own county institutions. Our teachers were educated at it, and its influence radiated through the whole county.

He agreed with Mr. Myles that the poor got the benefit of it as well as the rich; and he was proud of the fact that no fees were charged—so that education was free to all. Farmers should be glad of the privilege afforded their sons to be fitted for the most prominent positions. He would support the grant cheerfully.

Messrs. Blyth, McGill, Hall and Cameron also spoke in favor of, and Mr. McColman against the grant. The vote was then put, and the clause carried.

On the second clause of the report, which recommended that the Treasurer make no payments unless by order from the Council or authorized by statute, it was made fuller by amendment of the Warden.

The Committee then rose, and the Council resumed, when on motion of Messrs. Stark and Sparrow the report was adopted.

Mr. McKeelnie presented report of Finance Committee, which recommended that the Court House keeper's salary be raised to \$150, and also that the report of committee on settlement with Melancthon and Shelburne be adopted.

Mr. McKeelnie introduced by-law to levy the rate on By-law 174, which was put through its several stages.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the report of Finance Committee, Mr. Myles in the chair.

The Warden explained with reference to the settlement with Melancthon and Shelburne that it was arrived at against his wishes. It was first arranged that they should pay to the county \$12,285 under By-Law 174, with interest at 6 per cent. for the ten years the by-law had yet to run.

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should pay to the county \$12,285 under By-Law 174, with interest at 6 per cent. for the ten years the by-law had yet to run. At a subsequent meeting the representatives of Melancthon and Shelburne carried it that they should pay off one-tenth of the amount each year. This looked at first sight fair; but it would make the difference to the County that the money could only be reinvested at 4 1/2 per cent., and the county would lose 1 1/2 per cent. on the amount paid back. It was for the Council to say whether they should accept the settlement as it stood, or go into an arbitration.

Mr. Parker, County Treasurer, being asked to address the Council, went fully into the figures, stating that the loss to the Council would be about \$600 if they could only re-invest at 4 1/2 per cent. But the interest might fluctuate during that time, so that a larger rate could be got. Outside while, he thought it would be better to retain the settlement than to go into an expensive arbitration.

Considerable discussion took place as to whether the settlement should be adopted,