# "THE GREY REVIEW"

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Cash or Farm Produce. Durham 1881

Vol. IV. No. 21.

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

Whole No. 174.

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THE famous Cavalry Horseshoer has senared the services of a Good Wagon-

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Hanover Carriage Works, HANOVER, ONT.

I'HE Subscriber is now prepared to Supply all who may went Waggons, Carriages, Buggies, nd all other articles in his line of business on the totice and made of the best material He is also Agent for

Farming Implements. member the place next to Reid's Hotel, Mair Street, Hanover, Ont.

R. McNALLY the bed of death. The maiden is wedged Hanover, March 24, 1881.

Durham Planing Mill, SASH, DOOR

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DUILDER, Durham, keeps on hand a ding materials, also a stock of Mouldings in jority of all the books ever published have and Bills of Lumber made out on short notice. A been in connection with it. The fathers fullstock of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds and Trim



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Has now on hand several hundred pairs of the star which guided Columbus to the

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Smitable for all at very low prices.

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FRESH EGGS and GOOD FLOUR

April, 1st, 1881.

# Seeds, Seeds.

JUST ARRIVED at

# BURNET'S

Grocerv and Provision Store Upper Town, DURHAM A Large Lot of

Field and Garden Seeds

AND

Seed Grain of all Kinds.

Always on hand and exchanged for Oats.

Always in Stock, and will be sold Chespfor polishing cartings. His body was shock. This was what Newton required. He went killed and 10 badly mutilated by dogs on

### The Culture of Curiosity in calculations, but felt so much agitated that Children.

POETRY

Trink of Life.

Fretting wears the heart away,

And cannot mend your lot.

Still their will be ups and downs,

How'er your plans are laid,

You cannot have the sunshine

Without companion shade.

These you counted once as friends

But then your love growes stronger

Will change old loves for new,

For all the good and true.

Keen, cold are winds of winter,

You shive: while they blow,

Their's deeper woe than winter,

And blasts that chill the soul,

And life hath stormy conflicts

That reaons can't control.

Fear not, their comes no sorrow

But bears its counter balm,

Man never gains by fretting

But grieve not at the end.

A time will come, remember,

We learn through blast and battle

When mortal could not mend

Still strive with Lonest purpose,

And then how sweet the peace

'Tis not the length you ran,

God brings the full increase ;

ation and liberties. The records of false

Morgion owned its superiority and sur-

reptitionsly purloined its jewely. Among

the Christian classics it loaded the

treasures of Owen, charged the fullness of

Hooker, barbed the point of Baxter, gave

color to the palette and sweep to the pencil

of Bunyan, enriched the fragrant fancy of

Taylor, sustained the loftiness of Horne

and strung the plummet of Edwards. In

short this collection of artless lives and

letters have changed the face of the world

and enabled myriads of its population.

Helding, as I did to-day, the Bible of

Luther in my hands, with its wooden

cover, I could not but thank God for his

precious Word, for its remarkable pre-

truths .- Fife (Scotland) News.

servation, and most blessed and comforting

A most horrible case of suicide occurred

at Orona on Wednesday morning last.

in a moment of desperation caused by fi-

nancial difficulties and strong drink, com-

mitted the rash act by cutting his throat

found saturated with blood, as though he

had repented of the rash deed, and tried to

stop the wound, and failing in this started

This earth is for probation-

In Heaven their is peace.

That brit geth forth "Well done."

Fight Faith's good fight with honor:

But then you love the roses

The better for the snow.

For life will still be checkered

whether you like or not.

curiosity in children we do them a great in- mena scarcely sensible to the naked eye. spirit of inquiry which is the hand-maiden quiring eye the nice relations among things. to art and science, and the foster mother of In this respect as thus set forth by a writer, philisophy and metaphysics, while we entice "Great service has been done to science by 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; but we confine our attention to three of them as suffici-

ent to establish our position with conclus-1. Curiosity prompts us to inquire into the significancy of facts. We are lead by Splendid Tribute to the Bible curiosity to scrutinise facts in order to de-The book is immortal! believers love termine their intrinsic value and to view and will not let it die. And they have felt them in every light and under every aspect its influence in a variety of forms, for n in order to learn their relative bearing. This is essential to the acquisition of pure volume ever commanded such a profusion or has been translated into so many lanknowledge and we cannot otherwise acquire it. Curiosity thus performs imporguages. Such is the universality of its tant functions in the interests of truth; but

spirit that no book loses less by translation, here are others of equal moment conse none has been so frequently copied in quent upon the proper culture of it in our earmanuscript and none so often printed. y years. If it is then fortered and directed Kings and nobles, peasants and paupers are aright, we will from our spirit of inquiry, delighted students of its pages, Philosophers have centracted babits of thought antagen have humbly gleaned from its pages, and istic to evolving facts out of our moral conlegislation has been thankfully indebted sciousuess, and to forming theories thereto it. Its stories charm the child, its hopes n; habits of thought antagonistic to put inspire the aged, and its promises soothe ting in facts what does not belong to them, under its sanction, and the grave is closed or taki gout of facts what is not in them; habits of thought amagenistic to a conunder its comforting assurances. I. lessons are the essence of religion the structive sense of facts, when those facts seminal truth of theology, first principal are facts of which we know nothing, and require us to wait until light is cast upon of the morals and the guiding axioms of political economy. Martyrs lave ofter been them. Habitrated thus to deal with faces bled and been burned for attachment to it we do not theorie with absolute certainty. but wait for new light upon what we do not It is the theme of universal appeal. In know; and evertually we are able to reconthe entire range of literature no book is so cile theory with fact. Many on the confrequently quoted or referred to. The matrary, assume that they know everything, and accordingly construe facts in accord with their own ideas. Hence, the difficulty commented upon it and the subtle diviner which many scientific, and indeed uncientiof the midlle ages refined upon its dos fic, men, find in reconciling their facts with trines. It sustained Origin's scholarship their theories, not to speak of the readi and Chrysostom's rhetoric. It whetted ness which they show in some cases to sathe penetration of Aberlard and exercised crifice and ignore the facts if they may but be the keen ingenuity of Aquinas. It gave allowed to preserve their previous conceplife to the revival of letters, and Dante and tions untouched. Some people might, per-Petrareh revelled in its imagery. It aug haps, feel distosed to say "so much the mented the erudition of Erasmus, and worse for the facts;" and, no doubt, facts roused and blessed the intrepidity of Lath ccasionally suffer when brought into coner. Its temples are the finest specimens tact with theory, since the facts do not beof architecture and brightest triumph long to us, whilst the theories do, and there of music are associated with its poetry s a natural tendency in the human mind to The text of no ancient author has sum attach a higher value to that which is our moned into operation such an amount of wn than to that which at best is the possesslabor and learning, and it has furnished ion of the entire human race, if, indeed, occasion for the most masterly example t can be said that mankind has any right of criticism and comment, grammatical inof property in such matters. In the long vestigation and logical analysis. It has run, however, the facts may pretty safely also inspired the English muse with her e left to themselves; and though, for a loftiest strains. Its beams gladdened ime, science may try and square its facts Milton in his darkness, and cheered the to its theories, there is sure to come a resongs of Cowper in his sadness. It was action in the end, and imagination has ultimately to give way before the unchanging discovery of a new world. It furnished the panoply of the Puritan valour which shivered tyranny in days gone by. It is the Magna Charta of the world's regener-

2. Curiosity prompts us to note with a 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 curosity 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 the nonscientific imagination a less lefty and dignified work than looking for some. thing new. But nearly all the grand est 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 dea 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, found on results accumulated through prodigious toil of practical astronomers, that Newton first demonstrated the force urging the planets towards the sun, deterdiscovered that a force following the same The victim, John Simpson, cabinet maker, with a common case knife. His sock was

he handed over the arithmetical work to a friend, then (and not when, sitting in a Curiosity is, in the proper sense of the garden, he saw an apple fall,) did he ascerterm, that disposition of the mind, which tain that gravitation keeps the moon in her

leads the subject of it to inquire into the orbit. Faraday's discovery of specific in- Read, That the Conneil hold no session in nature of things. Curiosity in children is ducive capacity, which inaugurated the new December. but an appetite after knewledge. I doubt philisophy, tending to discard action at a Moved in amendment by Mr. Middleton, not but one great reason why many child- distance, was the result of minute and ac- seconded by Mr. Myles, That both June ren abandon themselves wholly to silly curate measurement of electric forces, and December sessions be dispensed with, decided to accept the settlement. sports, and trifle away all their time insipidly, Joule's discovery of thermo-dynamic law and the rate be struck at the January sesis because they found their curosity balked, through the regions of electro chemes. sion. and their inquiries neglected. If we check try, electro-magnetism, and elasticity of curiosity in children, we do them a great gases, was based on the delicacy of therintellectual wrong—we repress in them the mometry which seemed simply impossible spirit of inquiry, and induce in them the to some of the most distinguished chemists spirit of indifference to the acquisition of of the day. Andrews' discovery of the conknowledge, while we necessitate them to tinuity between the gaseous and liquid seek trivial things and to follow mean pur- state was worked out by many years of lasuits. If we, on the contrary, encourage borious and minute measurement of phenotellectual good-we cherish in them the 3. Curiosity prompts us to note with en-

them to choose things, and to engage in the British Association in promoting acparsuits worthy of them as rational beings. curate measurement in various subjects. The origin of exact science in terrestial 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. Gauss's colleague in the German Magnetic Union adjourned till 7 p. m. (Webber) extended to the practice of absolute measurement to electric currents. the resistence of an electric conductor, and the electromotive force of a galvanic element. He showed the relation between electrostatic and electromagnetic units for absolute measurement, and made the beautiful discovery that resistence, in absolute electromagnetic measure, and the reciprocal of resistance, or, as we call it, "conducting power," in electrostatic measure, are each of them a velocity. He made an elaborate difficult series of experiments to measure the velocity which is equal to the conducting power, in electrostatic measure, and at the same time to the risistence in electromagnetic measure, in one and the same conductor. Maxwell, in making the first advance along a road of which Faraday was the pioneer, discovered that this velocity is physically related to the velocity of light, and that on certain hypothesis regarding the elastic medium concerned, it may be exactly equal to the velocity of light. Weber's measurement verifies approximately this equality, and stands in science monumentum are perennius, celebrated as having suggested this most grand theory, and as having afforded the first quantitative test of the recondite properties of matter on which the relations between electricity and light depend. A remeasurement of Weber's critical velocity on a new plan, by Maxwell himself, and the important correction of the velocity of light by Foucault's laboratory experiments, verified by astronomical observation, seem to show a still closer agreement. The most accurate possible determination of Weber's critical velocity is just now a primary object of the Association's Committee on Electric Measurement; and it is at present premature to speculate as to the closeness of the agreement between that velocity and the velocity | Rich people send their children away to a of light. This leads me to remark how much science, even in its most lofty speculations, gains in return for benefits conferred by its application to promote the social and material welfare of man. Those who perilled and lost their money in the original Atlantic telegraph were impelled and supported by a sense of the grandeur of their enterprise, and of the world-wide benefits which must flow from its success; they were at the same time not unmoved by the beauty of the scientific problem directly presented to them ; but they little thought | this small grant. that it was immediately, through their work, that the scientific world was to be instructed in a long neglected and discredited fandamental electric discovery by Faraday's; or that, again, when the assistance of the British Association was invoked to supply their electricians withmethods for absolute measurement (which they found necessary to secure the best economical return for their expenditure, and to obviate and detect those taults in their electric material which had lead to disaster,) they were laying the foundation for accurate electric measurement in every scientific la- cheerfully. boratory in the world, and initiating a train of investigation which now sends up branches into the loftiest regions and subtlest ether of natural philosophy. Long may the

ion, and a medium for the interchange of good offices between science and the LITTLE CURRENT CHANNEL .- Dredging mined the magnitude of those forces, and and blasting operations are being carried law of variation with distance urges the north side of the Manitoulin Island. The moon towards the earth. Then first, we work was commenced last fall, and has may suppose, came to him the idea of uni- been proceeded with since under the suversal gravitation ; but when he attempted pervision of Mr. Kilgannon. The present to compare the magnitude of the force of channel used by Canadian steamers, deepgravitation of a heavy body of equal mass ened last year to tourteen and a half feet, at the earth's surface, he did not find the is amply adequate for the requirements of Shelburne be adopted. agreement which the law he was discover- the yessels using it; of these ships, those Mr. McKechnie introduced by-law to for the sofa, but fell before he gained it. ing required. Not for a year after would having the deepest draught—the Ontario levy the rate on By-law 174, which was Oat Meal A jury was empanelled on Thursday after. he publish his discovery as made. It is re- and the City of Winnipeg-only draw put through its reveral stages. noon, and a verdict of temporary insanity counted that, being present at a meeting of twelve feet of water. Navigation on the the Royal Society, he heard a paper read, upper lakes is only in its infancy, and a Peter Gillie, jr., employed at Gillie & describing geodesic measurement by Picard, great growth may be expected for it with. Mr. Myles in the chair. Groceries Morrissette's foundry, Cornwall, was in- which lead to serious corrections of the in a few years.—O. S. Advertiser. stantly killed on Wednesday afternoon by pravious cetimate of the earth's radius. Thos. Pratt, of Dereham, had 21 sheep

British Association continue a bond of un-

home with the result, and commenced his the 18th.

## County Council.

(Concluded from the Times.)

THURSDAY AFTERNOON. Mr. MacRae moved, seconded by Mr.

Mr. Totten moved that the Council meet in January, June and December, but that each session be restricted to four days. Mr. Mur loch moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron, That the December session be not dispensed with, but the Council meet

on Wednesday instead of Monday. Mr. Merdoch's amendment was carried. It be raised to \$350. The report was adopt-Mr. Sing presented report of special com- ed. mittee with reference to House of Industry, Council adjourned till 7 p. m. Friday.

which was adopted. Mr. McKechnie presented a report of Fi nance 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 for the different municipalities being is fol-

Committee, which was adopted. Mr. McKechnie, presented report of Education Committee, on which it was resolv ed to go into Committee, when the Council

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 Mr. Kennedy said the amount was so 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 Mr. Fox said that the school was for the benefit of cutside municipalities as well as Owen Sound. 82 of the pupils, or nearly half the school, were from the townships,afollows: Sydenham 15, Keppel 6, Sarawa's 6, Holland 13, Sullivan 9, Proton 4, Glenelg 3, Osprey 3, Bentinck 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. Simcoe

gave over \$4000 to High Schools, while we only gave \$950 to ours. Mr. Kerr said he admired the enterprise of the people of Owen Sound in creeting 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. Myles did not agree that it was the rich who sent their children to the school. 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 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

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

Messrs. Blyth, McGirr, Hall and Cameron also spoke in favor of, and Mr. McCol man 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 Counon in the Little Current Channel on the cil resumed, when on motion of Messrs Stark and Sparrow the report was adopted. Mr. McKechnie 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

The Council went into committee of the

wishes. It was first arranged that they the fortifications there.

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 41 per cent., and the county would lose 11 per cent. on the amounts paid back. It was for the Council to say whether they should accept the settlement as it stood, or go into an arbitra-

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 41 per cent. But the interest might fluctuate during that time, so that a larger rate could be got. On the whole, he thought it would be better to retain the settlement than to go into an expensive arbit-

Considerable discussion took place as to whether the settlement should be adopted, or an arbitration gone into, and it was finally The Council resumed and the report was

Mr. Sing presented a report of Coun'y Property Committee, recommending the hesting of the County buildings with hot water or Steam, and the use of wool instead of coal

for fuel. The report was adopted. The special committee on salary of the Gaol Physician reported, recommending that

FRIDAY EVENING. No quorum being present, the Council ac-

journed till 9 o'clock Saturday morning. SATURDAY MORNING. Council met at 9 a. m. By-laws 292, 293, 294 and 295 were read a third time and passed The Co. rate was fixed at 12 mills on the dollar of the equalized assessment, the amounts

Bentinck ...... 1127 52 Collingwood ...... 1627 09 Derby..... Egremont ...... 1680 00 Euphrasia ...... 1782 73 Glenelg ..... Holland ..... Keppel ..... Normanby..... Osprey ...... 1118 22 Sarawak..... St. Vincent..... Sullivan ..... Sydenham ..... 1681 00 Owen Sound ..... 1750 00 Durham .....

Under Railway By-Law 174, the rate to se raised, deducting the surplus interest, is reduced to 31 mills on the dollar of the equalized assessment. The Co. Treasurer was requested to obtain the consent of the Lieutenant Governor in Council to reducing the rate. Mr Murdoch drew the attention of the Cormeil to the case of a conviction by mag-

istrates under the Hawkers and Peddlers

By-Law; where the conviction was ap-

pealed against, and the magistrates were getting themselves inta trouble by not having the by-Law in the conviction. Moved by Mr. McColman, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that 25 cents per day be granted to each of the rank and file of the 31st Battalion during their encampment at

Mr. McColman and Read spoke strongly in favor of the motion, and Mr. McNicol

against it. The protion was carried on the Yeas-Wright, McColman, Campbell, Hall, Stark, Kerr, MacRae, Howey, Cameron,

Sparrow, Vasey, Read, Fox, Kennedy. Malcom, McKechnie, Thompson .- 16 Nays-McNicol, McCallum, Messenger, Myles, Boyd, Murdoch, Lawrence, Totten, Winkler, McGirr, Abbot, Sing, McNought,

Lang, Donald, McIntyre.-16. Cptain Butchart addressed the Council. thanking them for the grant. He spoke in high terms of the way in which the men and conducted themselves during the camp. and said he felt confident when General Luard's report was made the 31st Battalion would stand high. He referred to the fact that he had come two thousand finles, one principal object of his journey being to take command of his company. He was proud of being a volunteer, and he would always look back with pride to the fact that he with his company had been amongst those who went to the front in defence of the Province during the Fenian

Moved by Mr. Kennedy, seconded by Mr. MacRae, That in view of the long and faithful services of Mr. J. C. Spragg as County Auditor, and of the personal afflietion to which he was subjected, as well as the extra work he has performed, the sum of \$25 be paid him in addition to his

After some discussion, the motion was ruled out of order. Mr. Cameron moved for a grant of \$50 to repair Allen's swamp on the Toronto

Mr. McKechnie moved in amendment that the grant be \$49.99, and that \$75 be given for covering bridge in Durham. Botn the amendment and motion were

Mr. Kennedy moved to suspend the standing rule to have his motion voted on. The motion was lost. On motion of Mr. Murdoch; the Clerk

was instructed to furnish a certified copy of Hawkers and Pedlers By Law to each On motion of Mr. Murdoch, the Conneil adjourned till 7 p. m. on the third Wednes-

day in December. Apvices from England state that owing to the unprotected condition of Esquimelt and its importance as the only naval station whole on the report of Finance Committee, Britain possesses on the American shores of the North Pacfic Ocean, the Dominion The Warden explained with reference to Government has been induced to purchase the settlement with Melancthon and Shel- from the Home Government heavy orburne that it was arrived at against his dnance, &c., for the better equipment of