

THE GREY REVIEW

Every Thursday.

Durham, Ont.

The Grey Review.

Vol. IV. No. 22.

DURHAM, Co. Grey, JULY 14, 1881.

Whole No. 175.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Professional and business cards one inch square and under per year. \$4. Two inches or 24 lines Nonpareil measure. 15. Three inches do. per year. 25. Quarterly column, per year. 40. Half column. 30. One column. 50. Do. six months. 25. Do. three months. 15. Casual advertisements charged 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 2 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Nonpareil measure. Ordinary notices of births, marriages, deaths and all kinds of local news, inserted free of charge. Special notices and advertisements to exceed 12 lines. Advertisements, except when accompanied by an invoice, are to be inserted in full, and are not to be inserted until ordered, and charged at regular rates.

J. TOWNSEND, Publisher.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LEGAL
E. D. MACMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c.—Office opposite Parkers Drug Store, Upper Town, Durham.
C. B. JACKES, B.A.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chambers, Commissioner in B.R., Notary Public, Lower Town, Durham, 7th, 1879. y-64
Frost & Frost,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chambers, Conveyancers, etc. Office open every Thursday afternoon, 4 to 6 P.M. ALFRED FROST, J. W. FROST, LL.B. County Court Attorneys. June 24th, 1880. yal

MEDICAL
DR. LIGHTBODY,
WILL BE AT HIS OFFICE, HANOVER, FROM 8 A.M. TO NOON, AT ONE AND TWO P.M., DUNDAS, AFTER NOON, MONDAYS FOR DR. LEFAY'S ASSISTANCE.
F. Z. NIXON,
GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
140 N. DUNDAS ST. E.,
DUNDAS, MARCH 20th 1879. y-97
MISCELLANEOUS.
W. M. CLARK,
Architect and Builder,
FLESHERTON.
PLANS, Specifications, Estimates, &c., FURNISHED. Work Superintended and Inspected. Charges Moderate.

ALEXANDER BROWN,
PRIVEVILLE, ONT.,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Fire and Life Insurance Agent, Commissioner in B.R. &c. Conveyancer, and Licensed Auctioneer in the County of Grey.
FARMERS, Merchants, and Land Sellers Attended to with punctuality and charges made moderate. Pricedville, 1880. fm-116
Lumber, Lumber,
Shingles, Shingles,
Lath & Lime,
AT THE ROCKVILLE MILLS. Also a quantity of JOISTS, LATH, &c., W. G. R. BENTON.
J. W. CRAWFORD,
600 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 styles, 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.

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.
F. DOWNES,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, DURHAM.
Glazing, Graining, and Paper Hanging promptly attended to. Fresco and Paper Painting a Specialty. Charges Moderate.—Orders left at F. Mowatt will receive prompt attention. y-186
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, at low prices, send your order to the above address, and you will find you will be properly fitted and satisfied.
At a Moderate Price.
Durham 1881.

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Durham 1881.

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 dated mortgages or good collateral.
Saloons purchased at a fair valuation.
Drafts issued at usual bank rate, payable at all Banks in Ontario and Quebec.
Collections of notes and accounts on reasonable terms.
G. L. DAVIS, Manager.

R. DAVIS, FLESHERTON.
CONVEYANCER, Commissioner in B.R.
Real Estate, Loan & Insurance Agent.
Lands Bought and Sold.
Deeds, Leases, Will, &c. neatly and correctly prepared.
Auction Sales Attended.
All Business Strictly Confidential.
CHARGES LOW.
My Motto—Close and prompt attention to business and fair dealing between all men. y-14.

Blacksmithing & Waggon Making.

JAMES HANNA
THE famous Cavalry Horse-shoer has secured the services of a good Waggon-maker.
Business prompt and Prices reasonable. Dundas, Sept. 23rd, 1879. h-436.

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. He is also Agent for Farming Implements.
Remember the place next to Reid's Hotel, Main Street, Hanover, Ont.
R. MCNALLY
Hanover, March 24, 1881. y-139

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 REARER TO MEEK
Remember the place—a short distance north the Post Office.

Leather, Hides, Boots,
SHOES, &c.,
Has now on hand several hundred pairs of Factory Boots & Shoes.
Suitable for all at very low prices.
Also on hand, and made to measure, all kinds (Sewed and Pegged), made by workmen who took all the First Prizes for boots at the County Shows held in Durham, 1879 & 1880.
FRESH EGGS and GOOD FLOUR taken in any quantity in exchange.
CASH FOR HIDES.
J. C. JOPP.
April, 1st, 1881.

Seeds, Seeds.
JUST ARRIVED at
BURNET'S
Grocery and Provision Store
Upper Town, DURHAM
A Large Lot of
AND
Seed Grain of all Kinds.
Field and Garden Seeds
AND
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.

The Squire's Advice.

“Yes, Squire, the Lord has blessed us in bucket and in store, and we are proper thankful for all his mercies.”
“Well, I am glad to hear that you say so. I am sure your brother feels just the same as you do. How will you take a little suggestion from me?”
“Well, how we are not above taking advice from anyone. Are you, brother Sam?”
“No, indeed, but you will allow Squire Richards, that we know a little the most on farming matters.”
“Yes, yes. Now you are both rich men and you ought to enjoy your wealth. You have children, and I don't believe you want them to work as you have done. Give them a taste of something better. In short I advise you to get a piano, take one of the monthly magazines, and a newspaper or two.”
“Well, if that don't beat the Dutch!” exclaimed Sam, the elder of the two.
“Do you think we toiled all these years to get such things? I don't mean offense, Squire, but I'd just be encouraging idleness to follow your advice. What do you say, Joe?”
“I haven't thought about it yet,” replied the other. “I wish you'd come over to the farm, Squire, and talk it over with Mary and me.”
The gentleman readily agreed and the two farmers walked home together.
“Joe learns! I hope you remember what Joe learnin' did to Ben,” exclaimed Sam. “Mother would have him to go to college, and he did as poor as poverty.”
“I ain't so sure it was the learnin' that ruined Ben, Sam, but the spendin' so much that didn't go with the books.”
“It's the same. He got his queer ideas out of books, you can depend upon it. If I send my boy and girl to school in the winter time I do 'em duty by them in that line, I hope you won't say I'm foolish.”
“You need not worry about me, Sam. There is a good streak of your father's savin' in me; but I'd like to have my children enjoy life more than I have.”
“You'll bring them to the poor house if you jump at every idea. Better listen to me, Joe.”
Joseph Peters walked into his house with a thoughtful air. His wife looked enquiringly as he sat down beside her. There were people who said that Mary Peters would never make a decent wife for a farmer, she was “too high strung.” Evidently Sam thought so, for he chose a very different sort of a woman to manage his farm house. He never repented his choice; in fact he never thought of doing anything without her advice and counsel. When he told her of the suggestion of Squire Richards, she dropped her knife in astonishment.
“Oh, Joe! Can't we? My Marie is so fond of singing, and Josey and Lucy would read forever, if I'd let 'em!”
That settled it for him. Three weeks afterwards the front door opened wide to admit an elegant piano—Josey never did anything by the halves—and three curly heads bent over the beautiful illustration in a monthly Magazine. Sam and his wife condemned the folly in loudest terms, but Squire Richards and the minister said Joe had done a good thing.
Little by little a change crept over the meadow farm. A new atmosphere pervaded the house. Books and papers began to be a matter of course, and Mattie Richards was a frequent bearer of sheets of music to Mamie Peters. Farmer Joe's views altered. He found time to read now and then, and didn't find the moment-wasted either. He had a way of dropping a newspaper in the hands of his help after, much to Sam's disapproval, who told him there were a heap of odd jobs might be done up while his hands were hanging round after supper. In tacit rebellion Sam to see that his brother was such a favorite with the hands, and it was not pleasant to hear his wife repeat that Mary Peters had so much time to herself; or to hear his Jack or Dolly tell how much their cousins knew.
“Father,” said Jack, “an' I earn money about the farm the way Joe does? His father lets him spend it for real nice things and he takes the Youth's Companion, and has bought a set of tools and heaps of things besides.”
“No, sir. If you want to read you'll have to borrow books, and I guess my tools are the best to work with, 'n' I ain't a tooling to have you with papers in your hands until after your work is done.”
So Jack borrowed books—thrilling stories—which he offered to Joe, but his cousin's taste was of a different nature, carefully trained as it was by his father and mother, and he returned the books after reading a chapter.
Year went by—two, five, six. The pretty country village began to attract public attention. City boarders appeared and from the very first, Joe Peter's house had as many as it could hold. It was a pleasure to be with such refined people, and to have such entertainment as the books afforded.
The elder brother was eager to follow the example, but his wife flatly refused.
“I'm clear best out,” she said. “I can't bear those city folks with their notions. There's one of the young men over there watching on Mamie, and when I warned Mary, she only laughed and said ‘he was just as steady as any farmer round here.’ Such doin's! I suppose Joe will come home too. How can we. I'm glad we kept don't say now.”

“Well I ain't! I hated it always, but now I've got to stick it out.”
The young man spoke bitterly. He felt the difference between himself and his cousin all the more keenly for the reason that he knew he was his equal naturally. He knew that Mattie Richards, the lovely girl in the village, preferred Joe to himself, and that in itself was no small grievance.
Dolly felt the difference, but strove to show that she was as good as Mamie's and Lucy, by flirting and dressing as becoming as possible.
Meanwhile, Squire Richards moved to the city. A man of good sense and clear understanding, he nevertheless became involved in some speculation, and at the end of five years found himself a poor man. Overwhelmed and broken down, he received a letter from the meadow farm, urging him to come down to the country, and hiding at all.
Accordingly the gentleman went. Farmer Joe met him at the depot; and after a few moments silence, during which they jogged over the road, he turned and said: “Squire Richards, you've been my best friend. Wait a while! I want to tell you about it. Look at me. I'm strong as that oak over there. My wife is as hearty and blooming as her girls; my boy is a minister. Squire, and he's got the best wife in your daughter there ever was—except one. My daughter Mary has married a rich young merchant down in New York. She got a good, steady, christian husband, and a splendid boy that's coming to see his grandpa this summer. Then Lucy—now Squire, she's graduated up to May bloom but she's going to marry Tom Allen. He'll take the farm some day, and do better than I ever did.”
“But Sam—sho!—I can't see, somehow. His wife died last week—clean worn out. Dolly married a real good farmer, but she can't stand to match at home now, of course and she has to work as hard as her mother did. Jack is so moody that there is not a soul in it like him. Poor Sam he's worn out.”
“Well, now, there's a reason for all my prosperity. Want to know it? 'Twas the piano; and the magazines; and the paper—after the Bible and spelling book. Now, do you think you are going to ruin after your last doin's all this for me? Don't say one word! 'Twas the piano, and the magazines, and the paper—after the Bible and spelling book.”

A Valuable Newspaper.
A correspondent says: “Ten years ago I arrived in a small town to the west of this, and one day on returning home from work, or I was a carpenter by trade, I saw a little girl leave my door, and I asked my wife who she was. She said Mrs. Harris had sent her after their newspaper which my wife had borrowed. As we sat down to tea my wife said to me by name: ‘I wish you would subscribe for the newspaper; it is so much comfort to me when you are away from home. ‘I would like to do so,’ said I, ‘but you know I owe a payment on the house and lot. It will be all I can do to meet it.’
She replied: ‘If you will subscribe for the paper, I will sew for the tailor to pay for it.’
I subscribed for the paper. While resting one noon and looking over it, I saw an advertisement of commissioners inviting bids for a bridge that was to be built. I put in a bid for the bridge and the job was awarded to me, on which I cleared \$800, which enabled me to pay for my house and lot easily, and for the newspaper. If I had not subscribed for the newspaper I should not have known anything about the contract, and should not have met my payment on the house and lot. A mechanic never loses anything by taking a newspaper.”

LO THE POOR EDITOR.—Three gentlemen during a conversation agreed to pay \$10 each to one who should tell the tallest and most ridiculous story. The first commenced his story thus: “There was once a wealthy editor.” “Stop!” said the rest of the party, “here's our money.”
MURKIN. Ingredients.—Butter, half a cup; sugar, half a cup; milk, two cups; yeast powder, three table-spoonfuls; flour one quart; salt, one table-spoonful. The quart of flour should be a scanty one, and the yeast powder thoroughly rubbed through it. Bake in muffin rings.
STRAWBERRY PUDDING.—Cream, a cup of sugar and a table-spoonful of butter; add the beaten yolks of five eggs and two cups of finebread crumbs soaked in a quart of sweet milk. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. Pour into a deep pudding dish and bake until the custard is ‘set.’ Roll a pint of nice strawberries in powdered sugar, spread over the pudding and cover with a meringue made of the beaten whites and three table-spoonfuls of powdered sugar. Return to the oven until the top is delicately browned.
Some people can invent awful mean slurs. When the Jenkins girl was walking away at the piano and peeted the next door neighbor, the next door neighbor came out on the steps, listened to the noise a minute, looked up at the Jenkins girl's mother who was at the window and said, “Got plumbers at work in your house, haven't you?” No wonder those families don't speak now.

THE HOME OF CHILDREN.
Home is, in the general experience of mankind, fragrant with sweet endearments, with happy memories and with hallowed associations.
Oh, there's a power to make each hour As sweet as heaven designed it.
We need we roam to bring it home,
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Thought e'er they be who find it?
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose what nature found us;
For life hath here no charm so dear As home and friends around us.
We do not destroy the present joy For future hopes, and praise them;
White flowers as sweet bloom at our feet,
If we'll but stoop to take them;
When the children look so merry,
When youth's bright smile has found us;
But soon we're taught that earth was meant Like home and friends around us.
The friends that speed in time of need,
From their friends that rest so steady;
To show us still, that come what will,
We are not that forsaken;
Though all we were night, if but the light From Friendship's altar crowned us,
'T would prove the bliss of earth was this— Our home and friends around us.
This description of home glows the sacred affections of home, and sparkles with the genial sympathies of friendship; but there is in it the lack of children—a serious defect.
Oh, the weary solemn silence Of a house without the children!
Oh, the strange oppressive stillness Where the children come no more.
Ah, the longing of the sleeper For the soft arms of the children,
Ah! the longing for the faces Peeping through the opening door— Faces gone for evermore!
Strange it is to wake at midnight And not hear the children breathing— Not hear the old clock ticking,
Hanging up all the morning;
And the gaiters, ah! they patter,
We will hear it never more.
On our earth forsaken floor!
What is home without the children,
The earth without its verdure,
And the sky without the sunshine,
Life is withheld to the core!
So we leave this dreary desert,
And we'll follow the good shepherd To the greener pastures vernal.
Where the lambs have gone before!
With the shepherd evermore!
Children are the sunbeams of home, and like the sunbeams, composed of primary colours, as exhibited to us in the rainbow, children have in them faculties of various kinds, capable of being drawn out and wrought into beautiful traits of character, under the genial influence, the wise direction, and the useful instruction of home.
1. Children are highly susceptible of the emotional. This arises from the sovereign sway of imagination over mankind in childhood. When things, tinged with the fairy and magic colors of imagination are placed before their mind's eye, children are thrilled with pleasure, dance with delight, and give expressions of rapturous joy; on the contrary, when things turned by the power of imagination into objects of fear, are placed before their mind's eye, they start at their own shadow, conjure up phantoms of alarm, and quake at their own faces: “Fright indeed are the fears, into which the fears of children are sometimes cast, by the influence of imaginative vagueness. This is shown, in a few cases, with conclusive effect by a writer as follows:—“The objects that excite the fears of children are often as curious and unaccountable as their secret intensity. Miss Martineau told me once, that a special object of horror to her, when she was a child were the color of prism, a thing in itself so beautiful that it is difficult to conceive how any imagination could be painfully impressed by it; but the terror of these magical colors was such that she used to rush past the room, even when the door was closed, where she had seen them reflected from the chandelier, by the sunlight on the wall. A bright clever boy of nine, by no means particularly nervous or timid told me once that the whole story of Aladdin was frightful to him; but he never was able to explain why it made this impression upon him. A very curious instance of strong nervous apprehension, not however, in any way connected with supernatural terror, occurred to a young girl about eight years old, a daughter of a friend of mine. The mother, the gentlest and most reasonably indulgent of parents, set her upstair for her watch, cautioning her not to let it fall; the child, by her own account, stood at the top of the stairs with the watch in her hand, till the conviction that she certainly should let it fall took such complete possession of her that she dashed it down, and then came in a paroxysm of the most distressing nervous excitement to tell her mother what she had done. The susceptibilities of children, if not cared for and directed aright, become sources of defect and weakness; they grow into things of beauty and strength.”
2. Children are capable of high intellectual improvement.—Home beaming with intelligence, is an atmosphere congenial to the inquisitive mind of children, and a great factor in the education of children. Children hunger perpetually for new ideas. They learn with pleasure from the lips of people, what would be drudgery to learn from books; and if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages, they will grow up in intelligent if, in childhood, they hear daily the conversation of intelligent people.
The conversation of an intelligent home awakens in children the power of thought, directs their attention to subjects worthy of thought, and furnishes their minds with general information on men and things.

The Home of Children.

Again, the children of such a home are led by example to acquire the habit of reading, and furnished with books, to enrich their minds with knowledge on all subjects. A library of well chosen books, to supply the mind with means of recreation and materials of thought, is to children the most valuable article of furniture in a house. Without books, to enrich and beautify the mind with gems of thought, what is the use of a finely furnished house to children requiring, as rational beings, intellectual exercise?—Give us a house furnished with books rather than a gorgeous array of furniture, beyond the wants of the inmates. Both if you can, but books at any rate. Think of the mental torture you must undergo to spend several days in a friends home, and hunger for something to read, while you are treading on costly carpets, and sitting down on luxurious chairs, and sleeping upon down, as if one were bringing your body for the sake of cheating the mind. Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without books is like a room without windows. A book is good company; it is full of conversation without loquacity. It talks to you, not through the ear, but through the intellect, often times more desirable way. It speaks with silent eloquence to the understanding, and its glow of sort.
3. Children are capable of great happiness through the study of home.—The happiness of children lies not so much in things without them, it springs out of the principles and habits and formed in them by the instruction and example of home. Happiness comes from within. All the money in the world cannot bring it. Love and truth and an untroubled conscience may, but never a great house or a wide estate. Little arms encircling the neck will make the heart light over which no diamond sparkle. All the grand pictures and splendid works of art one can possess will never adorn a room as do the smiling faces of those dearest to us. The things that may be bought are pleasant to have—nor is wealth to be despised; but never the poor man who has the wealth that gold cannot buy, nor the woman whose jewels are those which Cornelia was so proud—good and obedient sons. It is the outcome, not of pomp and circumstance, but of a well conditioned mind, induced by the culture of home in childhood, and sustained by a life in accord with the humane benevolent, and enlightened dictates of a heart and understanding in manhood. A story is told of two travellers in Lapland, which throws more light on the art of being happy than a whole volume of proverbs and aphorisms. Upon a very cold day in winter they were driving along in a sledge wrapped up in furs from head to foot. Even their faces were closely covered, and you could scarcely see anything but their eyebrows, and these were white and glistening with frost. At length they saw a poor man who had sunk down benumbed and frozen in the snow. “We must stop and help him,” said one of the travellers. “Stop and help him!” replied the other, “you will never think of stopping on such a day as this! We are half frozen ourselves, and ought to be on our journey's end as soon as possible.” “But I cannot leave this man to perish,” rejoined the more humane traveller; “I must go to his relief, and he stopped the sledge. “Come,” said he “and help me to raise him.” “Not I,” replied the other; “I have too much regard for my own life to expose myself to this freezing atmosphere more than is necessary. I will sit here and keep myself as warm as I can till you come back.” So saying he resumed; kept his seat; while his companion hastened to relieve the perishing man, whom they had so providentially discovered. The ordinary means were used for restoring consciousness. But the traveller was so intent upon saving the life of a fellow-creature that he forgot his own exposure; and what were the consequences? Why the very efforts which he made to warm the stranger warmed himself. He felt the sweet consciousness of doing a benevolent act, and he also found himself glowing from head to foot by reason of the exertions which he had made. And how was it with his companion, who was so much afraid of exposing himself? He was almost ready to freeze, notwithstanding the efforts he had been making to keep himself warm.—O. S.

SUDDEN DEATH AT ALMA.—An inquest was held on Saturday the 25th inst., by Coroner Dr. Paget, on the remains of the late James Johnston, for many years hotel keeper in the village of Alma. Deceased was in his usual health on Friday, was about the house during the day, he ate his meals heartily, and gave his family no cause for alarm. Between six and seven o'clock he added one more glass of whiskey to the many drank that day, and immediately fell on the floor. He was assisted to the foot of the stairs, but for want of help could not be carried to bed. He sat upon the floor, his right arm resting on the first step, and his head on his arm. Here he was allowed to sleep, as he had often done before, from seven to nine o'clock at which hour his son and an assistant went to take him up stairs to bed, and found him dead. At the inquest it was concluded that death was caused by an overdose of intoxicating liquor, and was accelerated by heart disease.
Eleven persons under two bind the old world to the new. How many of them?

PROTON COUNCIL.
Proton Council, as per adjournment held at Cedarville as a court of Revision for the Assessment Roll, and other business, on Tuesday, 14th of June, 1881, at ten a.m. Members of Court all present. The Reeve presiding. The minutes were read of the previous meeting and confirmed. Several communications were received and read.
Moved by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Buckley, That Charles Gilbert be placed on the Roll as owner for lot 14, con. 7, Wm. J. Armstrong and Charles Armstrong, tenants for lots 286, 287 and 288, lot 289, Charles Fothergill, tenant for five acres and house lot 220, Range one, at a value of \$100. James Fannell, tenant for lot 5, Main-st., part of lot 281, con. 2, W. G. Hicks, owner, at a value of \$200. G. Saunders owner, G. Liddell, tenant, for lot 20, con. 12, at a value of \$700. Hugh McCullum, tenant for lot 17, con. 17, at a value of \$550. Wm. Wood be placed on the Roll for \$100 instead of \$50. James McMullen, owner lot 24, con. 5, and Pat. and Jas. Phelan, tenants. Joseph McArle be placed on the Roll, owner of two acres ass'd to John Hopkinson for \$250, being part of lot 12, con. 12. Benjamin Sutherland, owner for lot 9, Block M, instead of Isaac Traynor. Adnan Traynor owner for lot 82, con. 7, and 81, con. 3, instead of Isaac Traynor. L. W. Yeomans, owner for lot 29, con. 8, instead of John Page, removed. Hugh Wilson owner for lot 17, con. 6, instead of John Page.
Moved by Abbott, seconded by Buckley, That lot 11, con. 6, on Non-Resident Roll, be entered in the Resident Roll to Arch'd McCannell, also 8, con. 1, to Jas D. Stephens, Kleinburg.—Car.
Moved by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Buckley, That William Egan's ass't be reduced \$90, personal property on account of the death of his cattle.—Car.
Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Buckley, That Michael Ryan be placed on the Roll for lot 12, con. 7, now ass'd to Patrick Ryan.—Car.
Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. McCaule, That the whole of lot 10 on the 5th con. be ass'd to James McEwen, and that the east half of said lot, ass'd to Duncan be struck off the Roll.—Car.
Moved by McCaule, seconded by Abbott, That the personal property ass'd against Rob't Gillespie of lot 4 in the 6th con., be struck off the Roll as against the said lot.—Car.
Moved by Mr. Buckley, seconded by Mr. McCaule, That Patrick Mullhall be placed on the Roll as owner of lot 33, con. 3, instead of John Mullhall.—Car.
Moved by Mr. Buckley, seconded by Mr. Abbott, That Mrs. Taunton, lot 21, con. 7, and also James Cogan, lot 27, con. 7, be placed on the Roll as supporters of the Separation School, Section No. 6.—Car
Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Buckley, That lots 8 & H (Doyle's Survey) Dundalk, now ass'd to Samuel McCulloch, be placed on the Roll to John Gardiner, and that John Montgomery be placed on the Roll as owner for lot 39, con. 11, instead of Farmer's Son; and Jas. McLean be placed on the Roll, or farmer's son for lot 19, con. 12.—Car.
Moved by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Buckley, That the ass't Roll, as amended, be now finally passed and certified.—Car.
At this stage the Council proceeded to the general business of the Township.
Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. McCaule, That the Reeve issue an order to the Trustees of School Section No. 9, for the \$20 granted said Section on presenting the Inspector's Certificate.—Car.
Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Buckley, That the petition of John McLellan and others to detach the first con. from lot 3 to 12 inclusive, from School Section No. 9, and joined to a Union Section of Proton, Luther, Arthur and Egremont, be granted, and that Edward Cavanagh be appointed referee on behalf of this Township.—Car.
Moved by Abbott, seconded by Buckley, That the petition of Henry Munroe and others be received, and that a grant of \$10 be given to improve the road on con. 2, and 3, at lot 28 provided a similar amount be expended by the Councilors of the division.—Car.
Moved by Mr. Buckley, seconded by Mr. McCaule, That this council grant \$5, providing that the Councilor of Division No. 9 grant \$5 for the purpose of putting on a Bridge and cutting on the logs' back on the west side of said bridge.—Car.
Moved by Mr. McCaule, seconded by Mr. Black, That the account of Stovel & Son for \$6.72 and C. W. Houtledge of \$10.10, be paid.—Car.
Moved by Mr. McCaule, as styled by Mr. Abbott, That the petition of James Fletcher and others be received, and providing the petitioners perform the amount of work proposed in their petition, under the Councillor in the Division, and that Mr. Buckley grant \$10, then this Council grant \$10.—Car.
Moved by Mr. McCaule, seconded by Mr. Black, That the application of Thomas Rodgers and others for this Council to memorialize the Hon. Postmaster-General to have a regular mail route established between Nornt Forest and Dundalk, via Cedarville and Espanville, and to have a regular stage on the said road, and that J. J. Middleton, John Abbott, and Joseph McCaule be a committee to draft the same.—Car.
Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. McCaule, That the Reeve issue an order in favour of Thomas Talbot for the sum of \$20, as a settlement in full of his claim for having his lot sold by the Sheriff, through an error in his ass't.—Car.
Moved by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. McCaule, That the taxes in arrears for lot 2, con. 19, for the year 1880, be entered on the Roll, Daniel Ferguson paying the Treasurer the sum of \$5.70, being total balance.—Car.
Moved by Mr. McCaule, seconded by Mr. Black, That a grant of \$10 be given to improve the Turnpike between Egremont and Proton, con. 19 providing Egremont give an equal equivalent to said amount.—Car.
Moved by Mr. Buckley, seconded by Mr. McCaule, That this Council adjourn to meet at Mr. Hay's Hotel, Bolt's Corner, on the second Tuesday in July.—Car.
JOHN VEST, Clerk.

The Home of Children.

Oh, there's a power to make each hour As sweet as heaven designed it.
We need we roam to bring it home,
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Thought e'er they be who find it?
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose what nature found us;
For life hath here no charm so dear As home and friends around us.
We do not destroy the present joy For future hopes, and praise them;
White flowers as sweet bloom at our feet,
If we'll but stoop to take them;
When the children look so merry,
When youth's bright smile has found us;
But soon we're taught that earth was meant Like home and friends around us.
The friends that speed in time of need,
From their friends that rest so steady;
To show us still, that come what will,
We are not that forsaken;
Though all we were night, if but the light From Friendship's altar crowned us,
'T would prove the bliss of earth was this— Our home and friends around us.
This description of home glows the sacred affections of home, and sparkles with the genial sympathies of friendship; but there is in it the lack of children—a serious defect.
Oh, the weary solemn silence Of a house without the children!
Oh, the strange oppressive stillness Where the children come no more.
Ah, the longing of the sleeper For the soft arms of the children,
Ah! the longing for the faces Peeping through the opening door— Faces gone for evermore!
Strange it is to wake at midnight And not hear the children breathing— Not hear the old clock ticking,
Hanging up all the morning;
And the gaiters, ah! they patter,
We will hear it never more.
On our earth forsaken floor!
What is home without the children,
The earth without its verdure,
And the sky without the sunshine,
Life is withheld to the core!
So we leave this dreary desert,
And we'll follow the good shepherd To the greener pastures vernal.
Where the lambs have gone before!
With the shepherd evermore!
Children are the sunbeams of home, and like the sunbeams, composed of primary colours, as exhibited to us in the rainbow, children have in them faculties of various kinds, capable of being drawn out and wrought into beautiful traits of character, under the genial influence, the wise direction, and the useful instruction of home.
1. Children are highly susceptible of the emotional. This arises from the sovereign sway of imagination over mankind in childhood. When things, tinged with the fairy and magic colors of imagination are placed before their mind's eye, children are thrilled with pleasure, dance with delight, and give expressions of rapturous joy; on the contrary, when things turned by the power of imagination into objects of fear, are placed before their mind's eye, they start at their own shadow, conjure up phantoms of alarm, and quake at their own faces: “Fright indeed are the fears, into which the fears of children are sometimes cast, by the influence of imaginative vagueness. This is shown, in a few cases, with conclusive effect by a writer as follows:—“The objects that excite the fears of children are often as curious and unaccountable as their secret intensity. Miss Martineau told me once, that a special object of horror to her, when she was a child were the color of prism, a thing in itself so beautiful that it is difficult to conceive how any imagination could be painfully impressed by it; but the terror of these magical colors was such that she used to rush past the room, even when the door was closed, where she had seen them reflected from the chandelier, by the sunlight on the wall. A bright clever boy of nine, by no means particularly nervous or timid told me once that the whole story of Aladdin was frightful to him; but he never was able to explain why it made this impression upon him. A very curious instance of strong nervous apprehension, not however, in any way connected with supernatural terror, occurred to a young girl about eight years old, a daughter of a friend of mine. The mother, the gentlest and most reasonably indulgent of parents, set her upstair for her watch, cautioning her not to let it fall; the child, by her own account, stood at the top of the stairs with the watch in her hand, till the conviction that she certainly should let it fall took such complete possession of her that she dashed it down, and then came in a paroxysm of the most distressing nervous excitement to tell her mother what she had done. The susceptibilities of children, if not cared for and directed aright, become sources of defect and weakness; they grow into things of beauty and strength.”
2. Children are capable of high intellectual improvement.—Home beaming with intelligence, is an atmosphere congenial to the inquisitive mind of children, and a great factor in the education of children. Children hunger perpetually for new ideas. They learn with pleasure from the lips of people, what would be drudgery to learn from books; and if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages, they will grow up in intelligent if, in childhood, they hear daily the conversation of intelligent people.
The conversation of an intelligent home awakens in children the power of thought, directs their attention to subjects worthy of thought, and furnishes their minds with general information on men and things.

SUDDEN DEATH AT ALMA.—An inquest was held on Saturday the 25th inst., by Coroner Dr. Paget, on the remains of the late James Johnston, for many years hotel keeper in the village of Alma. Deceased was in his usual health on Friday, was about the house during the day, he ate his meals heartily, and gave his family no cause for alarm. Between six and seven o'clock he added one more glass of whiskey to the many drank that day, and immediately fell on the floor. He was assisted to the foot of the stairs, but for want of help could not be carried to bed. He sat upon the floor, his right arm resting on the first step, and his head on his arm. Here he was allowed to sleep, as he had often done before, from seven to nine o'clock at which hour his son and an assistant went to take him up stairs to bed, and found him dead. At the inquest it was concluded that death was caused by an overdose of intoxicating liquor, and was accelerated by heart disease.
Eleven persons under two bind the old world to the new. How many of them?

PROTON COUNCIL.
Proton Council, as per adjournment held at Cedarville as a court of Revision for the Assessment Roll, and other business, on Tuesday, 14th of June, 1881, at ten a.m. Members of Court all present. The Reeve presiding. The minutes were read of the previous meeting and confirmed. Several communications were received and read.
Moved by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Buckley, That Charles Gilbert be placed on the Roll as owner for lot 14, con. 7, Wm. J. Armstrong and Charles Armstrong, tenants for lots 286, 287 and 288, lot 289, Charles Fothergill, tenant for five acres and house lot 220, Range one, at a value of \$100. James Fannell, tenant for lot 5, Main-st., part of lot 281, con. 2, W. G. Hicks, owner, at a value of \$200. G. Saunders owner, G. Liddell, tenant, for lot 20, con. 12, at a value of \$700. Hugh McCullum, tenant for lot 17, con. 17, at a value of \$550. Wm. Wood be placed on the Roll for \$100 instead of \$50. James McMullen, owner lot 24, con. 5, and Pat. and Jas. Phelan, tenants. Joseph McArle be placed on the Roll, owner of two acres ass'd to John Hopkinson for \$250, being part of lot 12, con. 12. Benjamin Sutherland, owner for lot 9, Block M, instead of Isaac Traynor. Adnan Traynor owner for lot 82, con. 7, and 81, con. 3, instead of Isaac Traynor. L. W. Yeomans, owner for lot 29, con. 8, instead of John Page,