INTECH (1984) associates

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D REPORTER

VOL. I.

THE REPORTER

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Three Gems in One Setting.

FRIENDSHIP.

A mid the varied scenes of life How dear is friendship's tie, How set upon one breast to lean, On one true heart rely; Phe greatest boon which Heaven doth send. Is one pure, fond, LOVE.

Two hearts by pure affection twin'd, "Tis only they can prove What constitutes those agered jovs Which time nor care can remove; Which time nor care can remove; The bilss which fill the courts above, The all of Heaven—for Heaven is love.

PEACE. PEACE. Through grief's o'e wholming days and hours, When all is dark as oun 1, When hope's bright sur accuns set in gloom, And blitter foce abound: Oh. then, with leaf forever green, And form forever sweer; Thou bove of Peace, with juttering wing, We hall thy emb e n sweet.

The Teacher's Superannuation Fund.

From the tenor of debate on this question in the provincial parliament answer, principally from the young during the last session, we are led to teachers, those who purpose studying believe that the government contemplates the abolition of the teacher's superannuate fund. In the interest of the teacher, and of education as well, we feel it our duty to protest against the adoption of such a pénny wise and pound-foolish policy. It is believed that this fund has a tendency to make, and is making, teaching a life employment, or in other words, a profession. Hence, its great value to education, for it is an admitted fact that the one great evil of our educational system is that teaching is looked upon by many justice appears to us to be done in remerely as a stepping-stone to something better. So long as this is the case, clearly, the interest taken by the teacher in his work will rot be so great as it would be were he to give his undivided attention to the duties pertaining to the school. Anything, therefore, which fosters permanency, in the teaching profession, should receive the support of the public, and for this reason we deem it detrimental to the best interests of the country to abolish the superannuation fund. While ministers of the crown and officers of the civil service receive support, in the form of a pension, when age or bodily infirmi-ties has unfitted them for labor, does it inadequate remuneration. Should the manual to work on the farm. Do not labored more faithfully, perhaps, than any other for the good of the state, be that senior members of the proshuld be cast upon the cold charity of the world, when he is no longer able to do his work in the school room? If ministers of the gospel consider it a liberal view of the whole matter, and sacred duty to provide for the mainten-ance of the aged and infirm in their to continue the grant for some time-

time when youth takes in precept and

FARMERSVILLE,

example at every pore. Again, the fund, we believe, prevents an increase in the wages of teachers, because many a one will teach for inferior wages, having before him the prospect of assistance in a tew years, who would find employment elsewhere, were no such inducement held forth. Here, then, we have one means of preventing a scarcity of teaching material. From this it appears that the country saves, in decreased wages a part, at least, of the amount paid into the superannuation fund. The conclusion arrived at is this, that the fund gives a better class of teachers, because it in-duces men to remain in the profession, and also, that it does not cost so much as it appears to do, on account of the decrease of wages produced by it. To illustrate this last statement, suppose that fifty thousand dollars are approated yearly for supeannuation purposes, but that the fund decreases the yearly wages of teachers. on the average, by ten dollars, and that there are five thousand teachers in the province, thus the amount saved by the working of the fund would just equal the sum spent, and in that case it would cost nothing.

From what source, it may be asked, does opposition to the fund come? We teachers, those who purpose studying law, medicine or divinity, and whose chief object consequently is to earn money enough to enable them to complete their professional training. Such being the case, can they consider themselves hardly dealt with in being asked to pay four dollars a year for the privilege of being allowed to earn that money as teachers? The lawyer, the doctor and the clergyman all pay a yearly fee to be allowed to practise their profession, and in all fairness, the teacher should do the same. No inquiring teachers to contribute towards the support of their worn out fellowlaborers, none of the rights of individuals appear to be trampled upon, no principle of civil polity seems to be violated But on the contrary, all natural law, all our conceptions of justice, brotherhood and charity favor the continuence of this fund. There the completion of their labors, and a period of comparative rest, the prospect of speedy assistance has induced has fund now be abolished the prevailing ranks, how much more should those be -ay twenty years at least-if it can cared for who instruct humanity at a not be made permanent.

Correspondence.

WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1884.

Notice.-We wish it distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

To the Editor of the Reporter.

DEAR SIR:-At present the so-called moral citizens of our loved village are all astir to suppress vice, especially the good mothers, who have grave fears for their sons and daughters in the for their sons and daughters in the future, and we cannot blame them. We are much in need of moral culture, but sir, let me ask, how are we to be-gin? Some one has said "charity be-gins at home," and the apostle has told us that "charity is greater than all," and if the greatest of all good and if the greatest of all good things begins at home, let us erect our moral temple there. Now let us peep in at the homes and see how the children are educated in the family circle. Does the mother or father take the youthful hope, the son, on their knee and endeavor to impress on the young mind something good and noble, or read a half hour from the pages of our blessed book, the bible, or some other good work, or in kneeling before heaven's eternal king, asking, believing they will receive, for his blessing to rest on them and their little ones. Pass along the streets of our beloved villages, hear the tender youth with the infant's lisp yet in his speech, blaspheming the creator. See the child girl which the mother has dressed with care; notice its attire; hear the slang that comes from its tiny lips, at which the father and mother laughs; it will strut on the street with more pomp and pride than a peacock and perchance it meets one in poorer circumstances than itself, it will turn the little nose up with a sneer and give a look of disdain. Surely those cannot be the children of the just. But I have observed that the majority of them belonged to the first in the ranks of our suppressors, of nice

dear fathers and mothers. Commence at home, "bring a child up in the way he should go and when he gets old he will not depart from it." That's the bible; that's the truth. Do not strive to put a child's future on its the continuence of this fund. There are many teachers in the province at the present time, who have eagerly fill it whether at home or abroad. looked lorward for a number years to the accompletion of their labors and a head; far better put it inside. Teach morality, and, above all things, teach it Christ. Do not tell your girls their spend your time in running about the town with a politician to have some corrupt parliament banish our nation's woes. Put them away by prayer. I would give more for the believing prayer of a mother than all the parliamentary power the earth contains. You must not think by this letter that I am against the act of parliament now

before the people; no, not I. If we cannot moralize the heathens with

reason we must with the sword chris tianity, and civilization must advance But let us as christian adherents no overcome good with evil, but evil with good. That's God's way. I am, Yours truly,

NO. 6

AN ORSERVER. Farmersville, May 27, 1884.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

TOWNSHIP OF REAR OF YONGE AND ESCOTT. The first meeting of the newly-elected council of the above-named township for the year A. D. 1884, was held a the town hall, Farmersville, on Monday, January 21, being the third Mon day in said month, when the following named gentlemen, having been de clared duly elected to form said council made the necessary declaration of office and qualification:

For reeve, James B. Saunders.

For reeve, James B. Saunders. For deputy reeve, Reid B. Alguire For councillors, Thomas Berney Lineus N. Phelps, George P. Wright. The following papers and account were read by the reeve and laid befor-the council. the council :

1. Application of Mrs. Israel Knap for assistance towards the support of Permelia Case, a person in indigen circumstances.

2. Application of Mrs. Sabrin Wiltse for assistance towards the sup port of her deaf and dumb daughter.

8 Account of township road surveyor for surveying concession line betwee lots 18 in the 9th and 10th concession of Yonge, amounting to \$6.

4. Account of returning officer holding municipal election for 15*

amounting to \$38.65. 5. Applications of H. L. Hagerman A. W. Kelly and Z. Derbyshie for the

office of assessor for the year 1884. The applications Nos. 1 and 2 wer on resolution taken into immediate con on resolution taken into history grant sideration and the following grant were by resolution made: To Mrs. Knapp, \$4; to Mrs. Wiltse, \$3. The account of township road sur

veyors and returning officer were ap proved and ordered to be paid. The applications for the office of

assessor were by resolution laid ove

until next meeting. It was resolved that the time fo the return of the collector's roll, be extended to the 13th of February next,

Leave was then granted to intro duce a by law for the appointment o certain township officers therein named.

The following officers were then unanimously appointed and their names inserted in the by-law which aw, which by resolution went through its secon and third readings and finally passed being by-law No. 287.

JAMES H. BLACKBURN, Tp. Clerk. JAMES H. DLACKBURN, TP. CIETK. ISAAC C. ALGUIRE, ISAAC S. ROWATT, Auditors. WATSON G. PARISH, Treasurer. EPHRAIM MAYHEW, Janitor town hall

The council then adjourned. J. H. BLACKBURN

Township Clerk.