



The Advocate.

"Pro Bono Publico."

WOODVILLE, JANUARY 9, 1879.

TRAVELLING ROADS IN WINTER.

Referring to the paragraph in THE ADVOCATE, on "Road Making Extraordinary," the Fenlon Falls Gazette

Unless the passage through the swamp spoken of will be entirely stopped by the laying down of gravel, and there is no other road which can be used as a substitute for it, we think our contemporary is wrong in pressing such unqualified condemnation of the proposed action of the Government, who probably know very well the result of what they are about to do. A long time ago a piece of road between Lindsay and Omenees travelled in the middle of winter, we remember that, while riding on it and commenting on its excellence, having its time and method of construction explained to us by the occupants of the buggy, who said the gravel was all drawn in sleighs laid in the middle of the highway, giving room to pass on either side, and the next fall a little of the same material was put in the few hollows there happened to be. The advantage of doing the work in winter is its cheapness, as the farmers not being much to do at that season, were in want of employment—and especially in getting good roads for themselves—at a figure, while more could be done in a given number of hours than in summer, as sleighs are more easily loaded and unloaded, and, as a rule, would be more heavily laden than wagons. To dump gravel on low wet ground would probably be a waste of labor, as it would be likely to sink in the mud and totally disappear the next spring; but we should think that upon high ground, or upon dry roads through swamps, it might be deposited to as much advantage during winter as at any other season of the year, while the assertion that it can be done at less cost seems a reasonable one. At any rate nothing can be a more "ridiculous waste of money" than the ordinary method of road making in the fall.

Had the gravel been spread, as the Gazette suggests, allowing for a team to be on either side, it would have called for no condemnation, but it was not dumped on the middle of the road, but in frozen lumps like boulders, in a part of the swamp where it was impossible to pass by it. The next snow has covered the gravel, and what the road will be like in the spring it is impossible to conjecture.

We have been informed that the Commissioners are not to blame in the matter; that the contract was let early in July, but owing to some unforeseen misfortune the contractor was unable to finish the job until snow fell. We are of opinion that it would have been better to let it rest till spring.

The Bailiff gets all our unpaid accounts July.—J. A. Mitchell & Co.

Rev. Mr. Fletcher (Presbyterian) has declined a call to Meaford.

The revenue of Great Britain shows an increase of £1,183,485 over that of the previous year.

Two geese went over Niagara Falls, a few days ago, and came out alive and uninjured just below the rapids.

The trial of the south Ontario election case is set down for the 14th inst., and to be tried at Whitby before Mr. Justice Galt.

A petition is being prepared in British Columbia for presentation to the Dominion Parliament, praying that the migration of Chinese into Canada be prohibited, and that none of the same race be employed on the Pacific Railway.

News from the seat of war in Afghanistan states that the mountain tribes continue to give trouble to the advancing troops. One tribe closed the Khyber Pass and cut the telegraph wires. The British as a rule hail the approach of the British with satisfaction.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

BERLIN, Dec. 10th, 1878.

The German Emperor and Empress made their solemn entry into Berlin on Thursday afternoon. The streets through which the cortege passed were filled with dense crowds, who gave their Majesties an enthusiastic reception. The public corporations and trade associations marched in procession past the palace, where the Emperor and Empress appeared on the balcony in response to the acclamations of the people. At night the illuminations were unusually general. At many points electric lights were displayed. The Emperor appeared to be gratified by what he witnessed, and the people were no less gratified to see him improved in physical appearance. Official decrees were issued announcing that his Majesty had resumed the direction of public affairs. In accordance with the extraordinary measures put into force in Berlin last week, about forty socialists were expelled, among them being two deputies. The expelled Socialists afterwards issued a manifesto in which they denied the truth of the charges advanced against them, and protested that public order and peace were in nowise endangered by their presence in Berlin. The manifesto has been seized and suppressed by the police.

If an observer were otherwise in danger of forgetting that Socialism, even in the form which is now prescribed, is a natural if not necessary product of the whole theory and practice of the state here in Germany, his memory would be refreshed daily by the most convincing examples. I have more than once alluded to the inconsistency of a State which suppresses one sort of Socialism by force and encourages the teaching of another sort from the privileged chairs of the Universities. But there is only a single step between Professor Wagner and Herr Liebknecht. The former has the advantage of position, the latter of honesty and brains. Of the two the Leipzig agitator deserves rather the more respect, for the maintenance and advocacy of his opinions, deplorable though they be, has cost him sacrifices which a generous mind cannot fail to appreciate. He even resisted the blandishments of that very Government to which Wagner owes so much encouragement. The movement in favor of protection, the proposed tobacco monopoly, the public endowment of labor experiments, and most recent of all, the agitation for a renewal of the usury laws—what are these but measures or plans, which are logically deduced from the wild theories of the Social Democrats?

As the Church of Rome has always been the most determined foe of the usurers, so it naturally fell to the Ultramontanes in the Prussian House to take up and renew the sacred warfare. The subject took the form of a question addressed to the Minister of Justice. Was he, or in other words the Government, prepared to introduce a Bill defining the legal rate of interest on private loans, and laying down penalties for its violation? The Minister made an evasive reply. The Cabinet had indeed considered the subject, but without as yet reaching a determination; there was much to be said on both sides; the hardships of borrowers were not to be ignored, but usury laws were notoriously difficult to enforce, and so forth. Dr. Leonhardt left the impression, in short, which was quite expected, that the Government was not quite sound on the question. The North German Gazette, a sheet through which coming Ministerial events cast their shadows before, and which is a peculiarly zealous promoter of all Socialistic views or tendencies that come to light in the Cabinet, has long denounced the immunity with which money lenders fleece their victims, particularly the peasantry. Herr Schaslemer-Heat, the Catholic leader, who brought in the interpellation, harped on the same string. The trouble of the peasants, of course, is that, finding nobody who will lend them money at four, five, or six per cent., they have to pay eight or ten, and are ill-treated by sharpers when they fail to pay promptly. It was therefore a politic thing for the Ultramontanes to make themselves the champions of this class. They will gain votes by it; but anybody who supposes that the Government will suffer them thus easily to scoop up the entire debtor class into their net has far more faith than I have in the simplicity—or the consistency—of certain people. Is not the New Testament also the property of the Protestants?

The basis of it all is of course Socialism. Certain people are in trouble, and they at once turn to the State for relief. In Westphalia the ironworks are not making such large profits as would be pleasant, whereupon the State is called upon for a law which shall help them by keeping out foreign and rival products. The owners of mines in Silesia are losing money, and they must be helped. In the agricultural districts money is dear, the peasant has to pay a

big price, so that of course the State must interfere and fix the rate of interest arbitrarily by law. These are some of the demands which are now put upon the Government, and which it is understood that the Government is quite willing, in part at least, to satisfy. The Government, in short, does not deny that it has the right, the duty and the power to redress the natural inequalities of Society. And it is still stranger that even the men who pass for the most determined enemies of these particular schemes are such only from practical expediency, not from any original hostility to the principle of them all. They say that Protection is economically unwise, that usury laws cannot be enforced, that Silesian mines will thrive best without legislative assistance, and their reasoning is of course perfectly correct so far as it goes; but they fail to look at the political side of the matter, and to see that all these cries for help proceed from a false theory of the true nature and mission of the State. They overlook the fact that if society is to interfere in behalf of certain classes the constituents of Herr Bebel are just as much entitled to complain and to have their complaints considered, as those of Herr Schaslemer or Herr von Kardorff. They have even as much right to defend their own plan of relief if they do so peaceably and within the forms of law. Germany will never get rid of Social Democracy until a sound theory of the State in general dispenses that essentially Socialistic one which is now in the very flesh and blood of the nation.

The great T'Kindt-Fortamps trial for embezzlement upon the Bank of Belgium to the amount of twenty millions of francs, which has been dragging its slow length along in the Assize Court at Brussels for some weeks past, has at last come to an end, the jury returning a verdict at nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, after a ten hours' deliberation, convicting the accused. They found T'Kindt guilty of 149 acts of theft, by seven votes against five. M. Fortamps, the governor of the bank, was found guilty of re-purchasing the shares of the bank. T'Kindt was sentenced to fifteen years solitary confinement, and Fortamps to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 6,000 francs.

Dry Goods at your own prices at Mitchell's TELEGRAPHING is now reaching perfection. The actual handwriting can be transmitted by electricity.

MRS. MCCARTHY, of Montreal, recently presented her husband with triplets. He ought to be happy. The children were christened in St. Andrew's church, Victor, Lorne and Louise.

THE contract for the extension of the Midland Railway to Midland City has been given to Messrs. Gibson and Dixon, the contractors for the Whitby line. Traffic will soon be commenced, as there are only a few miles to be completed.

MR. AMOR DE COSMOS, M. P., has presented to the Government several numerous signed petitions from the district of Cariboo, praying for the appropriation of a sum of money for the purpose of removing rocks from the Cotton Wood Canyon in the Fraser River, which would make the river navigable from Soda Creek to a point 50 miles or so further up.

INSOLVENCY IN NEW YORK.—There were 917 failures in the city during last year, and aggregate liabilities amounting to \$63,958,403, and estimated assets of \$18,605,531. This shows a worse state of affairs than existed 1877 when the number of failures was 847, and gross liabilities of \$51,687,000. But the failures in last December were less serious than those in December, 1877; so hopeful people think they see the dawn of better times.

THE DISASTER ON THE 'THUNDERER.'—Admiral Hornby reports that Lieutenants Coker and Daniel, two petty officers, four seamen, and a marine were killed by the bursting of the 38-ton gun. The gun burst just in front of the trunnions, the muzzle blowing over board. The gun had just been fired with a battering charge; but when it burst it was loaded with a full charge and an empty shell. The boatswain and 32 men are wounded, twelve very badly. The turret is disabled, but the ship is otherwise uninjured.

THE DUNKIN BY-LAW IN ONTARIO.—On Saturday last the Court of Queen's Bench gave a decision on the long drawn out case of the Queen vs. Ray. The action was to issue a mandamus compelling Mr. Holden to collect the fine from Samuel Ray for selling liquor contrary to the Dunkin by-law. The Court refused to issue a mandamus because the Clerk of the Town of Whitby had not been notified of the passage of the by-law by the Clerk of the County. The Court pronounced no judgment as to the validity of the by-law as a whole. At the real object of the suit was to test the validity of the result is most unsatisfactory. The by-law is just where it was a year ago.

WOODVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

We were unable to attend the examinations at the public school last week. Those who were present speak in the highest terms of the evidence of thoroughness, both in teachers and pupils, that the examinations exhibited. The following is the standing of the highest pupils in each class of the First Division, for the last quarter of 1878:

FIFTH CLASS.
Bible Lesson—Mary Campbell, Wm. Campbell, Christina Campbell, Donald C. Smith;
Reading—Wm. Campbell, Christina Campbell, Robt. Nesbitt, Mary Campbell.

Grammar—Wm. Campbell, Christina Campbell, Don. C. Smith, Mary Campbell.

Geography—W. Campbell, Christina Campbell, Mary Campbell, R. Nesbitt.

History—Wm. Campbell, Donald C. Smith, Christina Campbell, Mary Campbell.

Physiology—Christina Campbell, W. Campbell, Mary Campbell, Donald C. Smith.

Physics—Wm. Campbell, Christina Campbell, R. Nesbitt, Peter McCuaig.

FOURTH CLASS.
Bible Lesson—Donald McLeod, Alta Barnes, Thos. Gifford, Wm. McSweyn, Sarah Campbell, Jessie Stoddart.

Reading—Donald McLeod, Thomas Gifford, Sarah Campbell, Alta Barnes, Thos. H. Smith, Jessie Stoddart.

Grammar—Sarah Campbell, Alta Barnes, Donald Smith, Thos. Gifford, Jessie Stoddart, Mary Smith.

Geography—Sarah Campbell, Thos. Gifford, Donald McLeod, Alta Barnes, Wm. McSweyn, Weston Parker.

History—Donald McLeod, Thomas Gifford, Jessie Stoddart, Sarah Campbell, Thos. H. Smith, Wm. McSweyn.

Physiology—Thos. Gifford and Jessie Stoddart, Sarah Campbell, Donald McLeod, Thos. H. Smith, Lillie Gilchrist, Mary Smith.

THIRD CLASS.
Bible Lesson—Angus McLeod, Arch. Campbell, Bella Smith, John Carmichael, Sarah A. Carmichael.

Reading—Angus McLeod, Archibald Campbell, Bella Smith, J. Carmichael, Sarah A. Carmichael.

Grammar—Angus McLeod, Arch. Campbell, Jno. Carmichael, Sarah A. Carmichael, Christina Reid.

Geography—Angus McLeod, John Carmichael, Arch. Campbell, Sarah A. Carmichael, Bella Smith.

Canadian History—Angus McLeod, Archibald Campbell, John Carmichael, Christina Reid, Geo. Smith.

SECOND CLASS.
Bible Lesson—Minnie Mc. Jamieson, Katie Smith, Annie Sidey, John Gilchrist, Florence Lethbridge.

Reading—Katie Smith, John Gilchrist, Annie Sidey, Minnie McL. Jamieson, Daniel Slattery.

Grammar—John Gilchrist, Annie Sidey, Katie Smith, Maggie Berrie, Arch. Carmichael.

Geography—John Gilchrist, Katie McLeod, Annie Sidey, A. Carmichael, Katie Smith.

KIRKFIELD.

(From our own Correspondent.)
CHANGE IN BUSINESS.—Mr. James Campbell, the senior partner of the firm of Campbell & Forbears, has withdrawn from the firm and the business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. Thos. Forbears.

Messrs. McKenzie & Wheeler have opened out their shoe shop and are doing a thriving business.

THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Among its many competitors the "Standard" Insurance Company seems to be winning its way to a front place in the list of Home Companies and assuming a position of which its stockholders and policy-holders may feel proud. We believe, with the exception of the Western and the British American, the Standard was the only Canadian fire insurance company which paid its stockholders a ten per cent. dividend last year. This year we learn it has nearly doubled its assets, and largely increased the revenue of its business. Being a home institution we say success to the "Standard."—Saturday Night. Mr. John McTaggart, of Kirkfield, is agent for the "Standard."

All Accounts must be settled this month by cash or note.—J. A. Mitchell & Co.

"The Finger of God" is the heading of a local item in the *Nouveau Monde* of Montreal. Gabriel Cloutier, a pious old man, deemed it his duty to chastise for intemperance and erring conduct, his two grown-up daughters. The girls however, chastised him and his mother and one of them severely bit the third finger of his right hand. Next day he took out a warrant for them, but when he and the policeman arrived at the factory where the girls worked it was found that the biting one had just had the third finger of her right hand taken off by a machine. "The policeman was dismissed, for the old man perceived in this curious coincidence that the finger of God had been laid in punishment upon the principal offender."

1879. THE WEEKLY GLOBE 1879.

With the close of its present volume, THE WEEKLY GLOBE completes the thirty-fifth year of its publication; and its conductors feel that they can look back with satisfaction and just pride on the part it has taken, and the beneficial influence it has exercised, in all the prominent political movements and contests for good government, since the day of its establishment. The unequalled and unwavering support it has throughout received among all classes of the Canadian public, is at once the best reward, and the highest possible testimony to the efficiency and fidelity to public interests with which it has been conducted. As in the past, so in the future, shall the earnest efforts of its conductors be put forth in favour of whatever tends to secure just and economical government, the material prosperity of the masses, and the promotion throughout the land, of religion, good morals, education, temperance, and social happiness.

Heartily convinced that Canada could hold no position higher or better, or more conducive to material progress, than that she now enjoys as the foremost self-governed Province of the British Empire, the conductors of THE GLOBE will continue zealously to sustain whatever tends to the perpetuation of the happy existing relation.

Thoroughly believing that the best policy for Canada is that which shall promote increasing traffic with foreign countries, and that system of taxation the best which falls most lightly on industry and the industrial classes, THE GLOBE will continue to advocate energetically the abolition of Custom-duties on raw materials, and the maintenance of a revenue tariff pressing lightly or not at all on the necessities of life, but heavily on articles of luxury. It will continue to oppose the imposition of Custom-duties framed specially to punish Foreign Countries for actual or imaginary hostility in their commercial policy; or specially to keep certain branches of industry in existence that cannot be sustained without forced contributions from the earnings of the rest of the community.

THE GLOBE will continue to give special attention to the deeply important subjects of European immigration, Railway and Canal Improvement, the Development of the vast Mineral, Timber and Fishery resources of the Dominion, and the speedy Settlement of our Wild Lands.

Agriculture, as the chief industrial interest of the Dominion, receives that constant and anxious attention to which its vast importance entitles it; and all measure for the advancement of its prosperity or injuriously affecting its progress will be watched with care and fully discussed. To the manufacturing and mechanical interests much space will continue to be devoted, and nothing of importance affecting them will be allowed to pass unheeded.

News from all parts of the world, up to the latest moment of publication—Parliamentary Debates, Federal and Provincial—Market and Financial Reports at home and abroad—and Letters of Special Correspondents from all points of interest—will be gathered with all the care and energy that has kept THE GLOBE for so long a series of years in the front rank of Canadian journals.

Special Cable Despatches from the London Office of THE GLOBE will continue to be received when incidents of importance to Canada transpire in any part of the British Isles.

THE GLOBE Special Railway Train will continue to leave Toronto for Hamilton, and Western connections at that point, at half past four each morning.

The Illustrated Biographies of prominent Public Men that have given such general public satisfaction will be continued during the coming year by able and experienced writers. The sketches of Natural Scenery, views of the principal Canadian cities and towns, and views of the most notable public buildings of the Dominion, with copious letter-press descriptions attached to each, and sketches of the early history of each place, will also be continued by first-class artists.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence, Science Notes, and Educational Affairs will continue prominent features in each number.

The Answers to Correspondents, on every variety of subjects, which have proved so valuable and interesting to crowds of readers, will be kept up with increased vigour.

The annual subscription to THE WEEKLY GLOBE will remain as heretofore, only TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, sent postage free to all parts of Canada and the United States, payable invariably in advance. The

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