

With the close of its present volume, *The Toronto 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 measures 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.

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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 Education 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.

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### OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ANTI-SOCIALIST LAW—GERMAN EXILES—GREAT SLAUGHTER OF SOCIALIST JOURNALS—EMPEROR WILLIAM AGAIN HOLDS THE REINS—THE HABITS AND HOME OF THE OLD RULER—DETECTIVES EVERYWHERE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Dec. 24th, 1878.

The German Government have used without reserve the large powers conferred by the Anti-Socialistic Law.—They are carrying out its provisions as relentless as the Prussian Government put in force the Falk Laws against ecclesiastical malcontents. In virtue of the new law the Prussian Ministry of State, with the approval of the *Bundecrath*, recently issued a proclamation to the effect that persons who were suspected of being dangerous to the public safety might be ordered by the police to quit Berlin, and that the carrying or selling of arms in the capital, Charlottenburg, Potsdam, and a few other districts, was forbidden. It was thought necessary to take precautions before the return of the Emperor to the capital; and so something like a state of siege was proclaimed. The new ordinance soon bore fruits. Forty persons were ordered to quit the capital within four days. The expulsion of others who were obnoxious to the police followed. Even deputies of the German Parliament enjoyed no protection; and Herr Hasselmann and Herr Fritzsche, two Socialist members of the Reichstag, received orders to leave Berlin. There has been a perfect massacre of Socialist journals; and the German police, in their trenchant way, have broken through artifices of which much was heard in the time of the Second Empire in France, and have not spared a journal because it changed its title without altering its principles. Socialist newspapers have not escaped annihilation because they assumed *aliases*. The official *Reichsanzeiger* has published several lists of prohibited publications—Socialist song books and romances, rousing panegyrics of the Commune, inflammatory histories of the Peasants' War, biographies of Russian Nihilists, stormy pamphlets, and other such political literature. The *ind expurgatorius* appears to be compiled with an eye to exhaustiveness rather than to strict accuracy; and, unfortunately, one or two books of a scientific character have fallen under the police interdiction, and have had a short shrift. These are severe measures; and yet the mass of the people do not show that they are irritated by them. They do not resent the harsh treatment of Herr Hasselmann and his friends in the unmistakable manner in which the stern procedure taken against offending bishops and priests under the May Laws was resented. Not only in the Polish districts of Prussia, where a little spark is want to kindle a great flame of discontent, but also in the loyal Rhine provinces, loud murmurs were heard when the people knew that their revered prelates were in prison, and when they were told that the bold priest who officiated contrary to orders in his own church might be fined a sum nearly equalling his stipend. The pious Rhinelanders felt Dr. Falk's legislation to be a sore trial of their loyalty—legislation necessitating a painful choice between Caesar and their church; and many of them seemed prepared to make their election for the latter. No such hostility has been called forth by the energetic execution of the Anti-Socialist Law. Force has not been met, as was predicted, by force. The victims make their protests, obey and depart. There is no distinct symptom in the Press or in the Prussian Parliament, which is now in session, of a general apprehension that constitutional rights, precious to the community, are being pilfered by the police. Noisy meetings and seditious journals and societies have disappeared. At one stride authority enters the domain of license; and there is no protesting uproar.

The return of the Emperor William to Berlin has been marked by some loyal manifestations; the Prussians, who are a cold people, being anxious to show for once that they heartily abhorred the regicidal attempts of Hodel and Nobiling. The Regency of the Crown Prince has now ceased, and the Emperor, whose health seems to be restored, will try to glide again into his old grooves of hard work and simple living. He can never again, however, lead the simple and easy life to which he was accustomed, for his Ministers naturally insist that he shall not court fresh dangers; and this compels him to submit to a number of restraints which must be most irritating to a prince who may be almost said to have lived always in public. The Emperor of Germany acceded to the throne so late in life that he has never cared to bend himself to the slavery of Kingship, and he dislikes to have detectives about his person. A person who visits Berlin, and asks to

be shown the Royal palace, is surprised to see a small plain house of stuccoed brick, which cuts a much less imposing figure than the mansions of many retired shopkeepers. It stands at the corner of Unter den Linden, within sight of the Arsenal, the University, and the Opera, and was built for Prince William at the period of his marriage in 1829, when his income was not large. He has lived in it ever since when at Berlin; and all hints that his subjects would be willing to present him with a more Imperial-looking residence have fallen upon a deaf ear. Until Nobiling's attempt the Emperor could often be seen at odd moments during the day standing at one of the two windows of his study on the ground floor which overlooks the street. The passing of a regiment down the Lime Walk was sure to fetch him to the window, and he would acknowledge the salutes of the officers with a friendly wave of the hand. Sometimes he would look into the street merely to watch the rain fall or to amuse himself with the ordinary sights of a crowded thoroughfare; and more than once the odd sight has been witnessed of a beggar appealing to his Majesty for a silver-groschen and being enjoyed by the Imperial forswinger to "move on." Towards three o'clock a throng of wretched people with petitions used to assemble near the coachhouse to the left of the portico, where the two sentries stand; and if the Emperor had nothing better to do he would have them summoned into the coachyard and receive their memorials with his own hands, putting to every one a kindly but shrewd question or two as he did so. After this he used to go out for a drive, unattended generally, in a pair-horse open carriage; and if the weather was fine he liked to alight and take a stroll through the walks of Tiergarten. He was always in uniform, with the cross of the Order of Merit at his neck, and he was strict in expecting that officers and soldiers should salute him; but he never objected to being addressed by any one who had anything to say, and he would frequently stop some young subaltern and walk about chatting with him for half an hour.—This was very different from the harsh rules which prevail in St. Petersburg, where any person addressing the Emperor in a public place is immediately collared by the police and conveyed to the lock-up. Kaiser Wilhelm could afford to mix on familiar terms with his subjects, because he is one of those firm-minded men who know how to say "No" bluntly, but without rudeness. He evidently regards himself as a father to his people; his manners are paternal, and his sense of justice is so strong that he was always glad when he could help in remedying a grievance. The madmen who tried to take his life did a very bad piece of work so far as the German people are concerned; for the unrestrained intercourse which used to subsist between the Emperor and all classes of his subjects is now at an end. The guards at the Palace have been doubled; every approach to the building is watched by detectives, and petitioners must no longer linger near the coachyard door. LOUIS.

### TORONTO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Civic Elections are over and everybody seems satisfied—making exceptions in favor of the defeated candidates. The real centre of contest was for the Mayoralty, and if we take the number of candidates as an indication of the interest manifested in Municipal matters, certainly we are well cared for. Those who were best acquainted with the City predicted James Beatty's election. How well this prediction has been fulfilled we are all aware. His majority of 617 considering the number of aspirants is an enormous one and speaks well for Dr. Beatty's popularity. Ald. Close made a very good run, although not as good as was expected, considering the influences he had in his favor. He may do better next time. Mr. Manning polled a good vote. Mr. Turner appeared so late in the field that no one expected him to succeed, but if he had announced himself as a candidate a few weeks earlier he no doubt would have had a capital chance of succeeding. The City can ill afford at the present time to lose two such old and experienced men as Turner and Close. Mr. Britton's vote of 700 shews that he has a good many friends and under ordinary circumstances would have made a good fight. Mr. Medcalf's candidacy was looked upon as a huge joke. About half of the number of Aldermen elected are new men, so the Council Board will be considerably changed. The Consolidation Scheme was carried by a very large majority, and in future we may expect better streets at reduced prices. We might mention in connection with the Mayoralty that there is some talk of a protest being entered.

The Assize Court opened on Tuesday, Chief Justice Wilson presiding. The

criminal calendar is rather heavy, and embraces the following among other cases—abduction, manslaughter, two cases of rape, administering drugs, and several minor cases. The Civil list is the usual length, which means a good deal of work for the Chief Justice. In the Court of Chancery, in the case of the "Attorney-General of Ontario vs. O'Rielly," Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot over-ruled the demurrer filed by the defendant, Andrew F. Mercer. This is an information filed by the Attorney-General in the Court of Chancery, and praying that the defendants (three in number) be ejected, as the lands escheated to the crown. The defendant, Mercer, filed a demurrer for want of Equity on the following grounds, (1) The Court of Chancery has no jurisdiction; (2) The feudal doctrine of escheat was not imported into this Country by the Imperial Act of 1791; (3) and if it was it does not apply to lands held in free and common socage; (4) The Attorney-General of Ontario is not the proper person to represent the Queen as the Ultimate Heir, and appropriate the monies to the uses of the Provinces. As this is the first case which has been before the Courts of this nature, the decision of the learned Vice-Chancellor was looked for with a good deal of anxiety. We understand the defendants intend to appeal from this decision and nobody knows when the end will be.

The Local Legislature was opened on Thursday, amid the booming of cannon, the prancing of steeds, and the smell of gunpowder. Nothing was omitted that would in any way jeopardize the British constitution, which all loyal citizens hold so dear. The "Speech from the Throne," as by courtesy it is called, was read in an unusually inaudible voice and in a painful manner. The mace was placed on the table at the exact time as laid down in the Royal Instructions. The Speaker was in his chair sharp on time, and took off and put on his cocked hat in the manner prescribed by the most trustworthy writers on Parliamentary practice and precedents; and the Sergeant-at-Arms found great difficulty and went through unusual contortions in trying to keep his sword from becoming entangled between his legs. Considering that the Session was opened in such strict accordance with constitutional usages it cannot fail to be an important one. After the Speech was read and the Lieutenant-Governor withdrew, the new members were introduced. The opposition held a meeting in the morning, and elected Mr. Meredith, of London, their leader. We understand that the vote was made unanimous. Mr. Morris, of East Toronto, occupies the seat formerly occupied by the Hon. Wm McDougall and next to Mr. Meredith, who of course occupies the seat vacated by Mr. Justice Cameron. On Friday, Mr. Richard Harcourt, the newly elected member for Monck, moved the Address. Considering it a maiden effort, it excelled both in ability and intelligence efforts of a similar nature by older and more experienced men. Mr. M. Laws, of East Egin, also a new member, seconded the Address, in a well worded speech. On the first paragraph Mr. Meredith made his first speech as the leader of the Opposition, and on rising was heartily cheered on both sides of the House. He maintained his reputation as a speaker both as to ability and shrewdness. He seems, and in fact he is, the most popular man in the House, and is comparatively speaking a young man. After a few observations by the Hon. Mr. Mowat, the first paragraph was adopted, and on the second being called, the Hon. Mr. Morris rose amid cheers to move an amendment.—Owing to the fact of his being a new member, although an old politician, all were eager to hear his remarks, and certainly none were disappointed. He begins in the usual law tone of voice and with evident care, and as he proceeds he waxes eloquent. He avoids everything foreign and above all anything which is in the least degree personal. He made a good impression and when Mr. Bethune spoke subsequently, he congratulated the House on having secured his services, as it was necessary as long as the Legislature existed to keep up a high personnel. Mr. Meredith was congratulated and tributes were paid him as to his personal worth and intelligence by all the members who spoke. On the division which took place on the amendment to the second paragraph the government had a majority of nine.

Mr. W. J. MACAULAY, of Winnipeg, has been visiting his friends at Lindsay. He made the trip, by all rail, in less than three days.

SHIPMENT OF POULTRY.—The Belleville papers say that some \$2,500 worth of poultry were shipped from that place to supply the English Christmas market. Should the result prove favourable other and larger shipments may be looked for.

## The Advocate.

"Pro Bono Publico."

WOODYVILLE, JANUARY 16, 1879.

### FARMERS' CLUB.

For some time past several of our enterprising farmers have been endeavoring to organize a Farmers' Club in this section. For this purpose a meeting will be held in Grant's school-house, on Tuesday next, 21st inst., at 30 p. m. As this is a matter that of importance to the farming community we hope there will be a large attendance at the meeting.

### TOWNSHIP ROADS.

Since the recent heavy falls of snow, Township roads, at no time very good, have become something terrible, and are dangerous in the extreme. In many places the road proper is blocked completely, a thoroughfare having been made through the fields for miles, while the tracks are so full of "cradle holes" to render traffic truly dangerous.—Of course our Township fathers are not responsible for the late fall of snow, or do we imagine for one moment that they are able to entirely remove it, but we do think that with a little exertion on their part, the pathmasters of the various districts might be called upon to open the proper road and otherwise "doctor" it, so as to render travel a little less hazardous. It is not likely that our farmers will long tolerate the bad running through their ploughed fields; in fact it can hardly be expected, when by a small outlay of Statute Law the proper road might be opened, which it will have to be sooner or later. We would respectfully call the attention of the numerous pathmasters in the Township, as well as the Council to this matter, and possibly something might be done whereby a great deal of inconvenience and risk might be avoided.

A valuable horse, owned by Mr. R. Stilwell, Scugog, ran away on Tuesday afternoon last, falling over a stump, broke his neck.

The Americans are negotiating for the re-opening of the Burlingame Treaty with the Chinese. They want to have China open to their citizens, but desire to exclude the Celestials from the United States. Their object will scarcely be accomplished.

HOW TO PREVENT COLDS.—The "Popular Science Monthly" gives good advice in regard to the prevention of colds. The mistake is often made of taking great care to put on extra wraps and coats when preparing for out-door exercise. This is not at all necessary in robust persons. Sufficient heat to prevent all risk of chill is generated in the body by exercise. The care should be taken to retain sufficient clothing after exercise and when at rest, to prevent the heat from passing out of the body. Indeed, persons very often catch chills from throwing off extra clothing after exercise, or from sitting about in garments, the material of which is not adapted to prevent the radiation of heat from the body.

The cost of propelling power for steam vessels has been reduced so much of late as to almost threaten the entire expulsion of sailing ships from seas. The steamer *Linhope*, which arrived in Boston from Liverpool last week, is fitted with the most approved machinery for speed and fuel saving. She is a large vessel built for carrying produce and cattle, and only burns fourteen and a half tons of coal per day. The old *Scotia*, which was at one time a cracked Cunarder, burnt 150 tons a day. Therefore the *Linhope*, with a freight capacity greater than the *Scotia*, does not burn so much in ten day's trip as the other did in a single day's run of 325 miles distance. The grain trade steamers of our lakes seem to be in want of compound engines, such as are used on the *Linhope*. The idea here is that grain can be carried much cheaper in large vessels than in small, and with fuel-saving machinery that perfection would be reached as nearly as possible.