



# The Advocate.

"Pro Bono Publico."

WOODVILLE, FEBRUARY 6, 1879.

## COUNTY COUNCIL

County Council met in Lindsay week. The first duty the members called upon to perform was the election of a Warden. Mr. Chas. Fair-  
 Reeve of Verulam, was proposed by Thos. Stephenson, seconded by Mr. James Dickson, Reeve of Melon Falls, was also proposed. A being taken, Mr. Fairbairn was to have a majority in his favor. Council therefore consists of Mr. Fairbairn, Warden; Councillors, Jams, Reeve, J. Mark, 1st Deputy, Thos. Broad, 2nd Deputy, Mari-  
 John Connolly, Reeve, J. Bryans ty, Ops; Jno. Daniel, Reeve, W. ey, Deputy, Fenelon; Thos. enson, Reeve, W. Bailey, Deputy, Jas. Junkin, Deputy, Verulam; armichael, Reeve, W. Ashman, ty, Eldon; N. Heaslip, Reeve, y; John Fell, Reeve, Somerville; Taylor, Reeve, Garden and Dalton; Bailey, Reeve, Laxton and Digby; McMurray, Reeve, Draper and y; Jas. Tookey, Reeve, Macau- Jno. Cooke, Reeve, Stephenson; I. Brown, Reeve, McLean and ut; —McClelland, Reeve, Ryde; ary, Reeve, Jos. Cooper, 1st ty, J. W. Diamont, 2nd Deputy, ay; Jas. Dickson, Reeve, Fenelon; Geo. Bick, Reeve Bobcaygeon, Norris, Reeve, Omea ee; —Smith, ze, Bracebridge.

## THE FRENCH CRISIS

The crisis which has been impending some time past in France has been successfully tided over, the result being more, and this time a very decided, triumph for the Republic. President Mahon, rather than act on the advice of his responsible Ministers, who stated that he should sign an order dismissing certain military officers, resigned yesterday after a short period of suspense, unaccompanied, however, by any great degree of excitement. His resignation was promptly accepted, and M. Grevy, the unanimous nominee left, was immediately elected in his place. The peaceful and constitutional manner in which all this has been brought about speaks volumes for the progress made by France in her political education, and shows that the coup d'etat has passed away, probably for ever. President Grevy, a third occupant of the high office he now holds, is a venerable statesman and veteran revolutionist. Born in 1813, he took part in the Revolution of 1830, which drove Charles X. from the throne, and during the Revolution of 1848, he sent Louis Philippe into exile, and held office under the Provisional Government. He was even then a distinguished advocate and one of the best of the Republican orators. He was also sufficiently conservative in his views to prevent him from falling into the hands of the Extreme Left, and in 1848 he received to keep the election of the President in the hands of the National Assembly, as it is now. He was overruled, however. Popular election by universal suffrage was resorted to, the result being the election of Louis Napoleon, his re-election four years later, and the confirmation of a plebiscite of his seizure of the Imperial purple also immediately afterwards. After the coup d'etat of 1852 M. Grevy held aloof from politics and practised his profession. On the overthrow of the Empire at Sedan, and the restoration of the National Assembly, he was elected its President in 1871. It is stated that in his office he will be succeeded by Gambetta, a re-arrangement which indicates the complete consolidation of the Republicans of every shade into one powerful party.

## THE CATTLE EXPORT TRADE.

MONTREAL, Jan. 30. — Excitement ran high among our cattle dealers and exporters to-day over the action of the English Government in prohibiting the importation of American and Canadian cattle into Great Britain. A Montreal shipping firm cabled to their London agent this morning to ascertain what would be done with cattle in transit when they arrived at their destination and the answer they received was that the cattle will be required to be slaughtered on arrival. After the receipt of yesterday's cable from London, Mr. E. B. Morgan, of Oshawa, Ont., shipped by the steamship Massachusetts, from Boston, 210 cattle, which were all inspected by a Government inspector before they were put on board. The total number of cattle shipped on the above steamer was 364. To-day a lot of twenty prime fat cattle intended for shipment were sold at St. Gabriel market to Mr. Benallack.

A reporter called upon Dr. McEachern the city veterinary surgeon, this afternoon concerning the action taken by the home Government. Dr. McEachern said that in Canada there was no pleuropneumonia; but at the same time no one conversant with the case could help thinking the home Government justified in taking the action they did. They had acted entirely as they were compelled to act by circumstances, and could not do otherwise. It is well known, he said, that the report of the Superintendent of Agriculture at Washington had warned the United States Government of the ravages of the disease which existed extensively, particularly in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and in the District of Columbia. It is also a fact which could be established, he remarked, that no such disease existed in Canada; but prompt action must be taken to prevent such a calamity as its introduction here would be. Its ravages in Great Britain footed up a loss of ten million dollars annually. The few thousands of dollars necessary to take preventative measures are being expended willingly by Great Britain, and there is an example for us to follow. For the United States, they cannot take too vigorous measures. Long Island is a perfect hot-bed of the disease, and other States not mentioned encourage rather than fight it. What it may cost us is not to be computed should the disease once obtain a foothold in the country, and it is gratifying to learn that the Government has been up and doing in the matter.—Mail.

## OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, ENGLAND, Jan. 14, 1879. Before Christmas, when the ice-bound land was hard as iron, and many industries were frozen at their source, the villagers in the hunting counties heard the foxes barking in the woods, and at sound of that unusual discord they said "It will be a terribly long and severe winter." But when on Christmas morning the hard earth softened and the grass began to peep from under the snow, those self-same rustics despised the foxes' warning. But there is great agitation just now in the workshops and manufactories of the country on the subject of wages. The depression that has overtaken every branch of trade and all classes of laboring industry, has forced upon employers the necessity of reviewing their position. Long continued, and without any prospect of early revival, their perplexities have been seriously complicated by the suicidal conduct of their members. In every trade, strikes in all the centres of population, confederations of the different branches of the order of labor, abetting each other in common warfare against the freedom of action of employers, have been met by concession in place of firm resistance. The Legislature and Government have, by Factory Acts, restrictions in the hours, the sex, and age of laborers, the entire removal of combination laws, and introduction of the principal of the liability of masters for injuries sustained by their men, aggravated difficulties already sufficiently formidable. In the absence of all protection from without it has become apparent that "captains of industry," if they would recover their position must assert their own rights, and stand by one another, not merely as a trade, but as a class. The adverse conditions, which have overtaken so many commercial and manufacturing establishments have been assigned to various causes—a civil war in America, which sacrificed the lives of two millions of souls, wasted a thousand millions of money and ruined the South, coupled

with an expenditure of twelve hundred millions on nearly eighty thousand miles of railway, of which a large portion is in the hands of Receivers, are said sufficiently to account for the serious predicament of the chief customer of England and her largest debtor. The Franco-German war, which dissipated in the business of mutual destruction the money, and men that might have largely helped her business by their employment and industry, may also count for not a little in the reckoning. A banking system which in this single year has opened 107 new companies or branches has unduly multiplied paper credit, lent out those vast deposits of all kinds of speculators, which should have been invested only in securities immediately convertible, has illegitimately interfered with her trade and manufactures by disturbing the normal price of commodities, while it has so stimulated the demand for labor as to raise wages to a point that has left no fair share of profits to the employer. Her exports, the index of profits and production, have been reduced to £200,000,000; while her imports, the sign of consumption, and the excess of wages, have increased to £375,000,000. Nor is it unworthy of special note that it is not in the quantity of those exports that the decrement has occurred, but in the value, which is the measure of profits, and consequently that the demand for labor has been sustained at the expense of the employers, as remarkably evinced by the steady diminution during the last four years in the number of paupers seeking relief the most unfailing indicator of the high condition of the working classes. While the wages, as well as the taxes of her foreign competitors, are greatly below those which have prevailed in this country, their hours and even days of work are practically unrestricted, either by Factory Acts or the nine-hours movements. Other States also are everywhere redressing the balance of adverse trade by diminishing imports. When to these sources of commercial embarrassments has to be added a waste from fermented liquors and tobacco estimated at £153,000,000, and bad harvests, which have exhausted the resources of the farming interest, it has appeared to employers of labor that the time has arrived when the superfluous wages which have been dissipated in unproductive consumption must be retrenched, and when the idle hours which have been unprofitably thrown away, must be reclaimed by industry and profit being redirected to reproductive work. The iron trade has felt the full effect of the prevailing depression. A general movement throughout the country has been initiated for the reduction of wages, and a very prevalent demand has transpired for a resumption of those working hours which were wrested from masters by the nine hours movement. The time which philanthropy hoped would be employed in mental improvement and wholesome rest has too often been perverted to hufeful uses and London employers especially have seen their trade drawn away to other localities, where the cost of production was less and the efficiency of labor greater. It has been resolved by a large majority of the members of the Iron Trades Employers' Association, supported by a general agreement among other employers, to give notice in their workshop that the hours of labor shall be increased to the number prevailing before the adoption of the nine-hours limit.

## ALPHA.

Two boys recently found in the gem district of Ceylon a blue sapphire weighing no less than two pounds in the rough, and valued at \$50,000.

An American locomotive, burning American anthracite coal, is running on the railroads in Switzerland, and her success, it is thought, may lead to the purchase in Europe of many American locomotives, which are claimed to be more economical and powerful especially for use in mountainous countries, than their European competitors.

The people of the United Kingdom have commenced to realize the importance of the live stock and dead meat importations from Canada and the United States. The prohibition placed on American cattle importation cannot fail to cause higher prices to be charged for meat, which will prove a severe hardship to the poorer classes. Increased shipments of dead meat from Canada could not fail, not only to prove remunerative to the exporters, but a blessing to the Mother Country. Speaking of the cattle trade, in its issue of the 17th inst., the Manchester Guardian says:—"It is not the interest of Englishmen to say anything that might discourage the Canadians in this enterprise. With the exception of Denmark and one or two other comparatively unimportant States, the whole of Europe has been practically placed under interdict by the Privy Council; and it is of the utmost importance to us that the graziers of British North America and the United States should have every inducement offered them to extend their transactions with us."

## NORTH MARIPOSA FARMERS' CLUB

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. President absent, Donald Grant in the chair.

Address given by Messrs. J. J. Fee, J. Campbell, Jr., W. Reid, P. Campbell, P. Anderson, C. G. Cody, of the Post, J. Currie Jr., Rev. Mr. Young, and closing address by the acting President.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, a judicious rotation of crops, which includes the growing of more roots, clover, and coarse grains, feeding the same to stock on our farms and in summer following to turn under green crops, is the best means of enriching worn out soil. Unanimously Carried. Subject for next meeting. "Which is the best preparation of the land for root crops?" Moved by J. J. Fee, seconded by P. Campbell that we meet every Tuesday at 7 o'clock.

## KIRKFIELD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FIRE.—Early on the night of the 31st ult., our usually quiet village was disturbed by the cry of "fire!" which started in the garret of the dwelling house occupied by Mr. E. Ellis. The flames had penetrated through the roof and for a time looked formidable enough but through the energy and activity of our citizens it was soon put under control without doing very serious injury.

## BEAVERTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ROBBERY.—On Thursday of last week, Mr. James Glover was robbed of two hundred and twenty-five dollars. He notified Constable Ducette, and gave him a description of the person that he suspected. The constable arrested a young man named McAllen, a harness-maker, who came from Oakwood, on the 2.55 train, and searched him. There was found on his person about ninety cents and a pack of cards. McAllen was locked up for the night, and next morning on being brought before C. H. Robinson, J. P., pleaded "not guilty." Mr. Glover swore that the prisoner was the only person in the shop from the time he handled the money until he missed it. A little girl also swore that she saw the prisoner going under the bridge, where, on search being made, the money was found. The footmarks were examined and corresponded with the prisoners boots. McAllen was committed to Whitty jail to stand his trial at the Spring Assizes.

## SANDRINGHAM.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A meeting was held in the School House, at Sandringham, on Friday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Farmer's Club in that section. The meeting was not as large as would have been hoped for, but quite a pleasant time was spent discussing some of the advantages and disadvantages of farming. Mr. Joseph Scourrah was elected President, and Mr. D. McDougall, Secretary pro tem. The next meeting was appointed for Friday next, 7th inst., at the same place, commencing at 7 o'clock p.m., when we expect a much largely attendance. Would it not be well if a few of our leading farmers meet at some central place and adopt a few general rules for the guidance of such meetings, the particular ones being left to each club or Society to form as may suit themselves best.

FIRE.—About 12.30 on the morning of the 22nd ult., a fire was discovered in the dwelling owned by Mr. Delamere in Anson township, and occupied by a Mr. Quigley. The fire was got under, to all appearance, but it seems to have made its way between the partitions, which fell in all at once, and the whole house was a mass of flames in a minute. None of the household effects were saved. No insurance. The fire is attributed to hot ashes having been left in a wooden vessel near the premises.

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