



# The Advocate.

"Pro Bono Publico."

WOODVILLE, MARCH 6, 1879.

## EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

The Montreal Herald of Thursday last published a long table showing the shipments of live stock from Montreal and names of the vessels carrying the same during the period of navigation in 1878, and also shipments made from Quebec. The following condensation is along with a comparison with the preceding years will show the strides which the trade has taken:

	1877.	1878.	1879.
Headed Cattle,.....	2,850	6,940	18,655
Sheep,.....	2,683	9,509	41,250
Hogs,.....	430	2,078	24,936
Horses,.....	355	351	690

To arrive at the exact value of the stock exported is a difficult matter, taking horned cattle at an average of \$80 per head, sheep at \$7.50, hogs \$12, and horses at \$120, the following result would be arrived at:—

Cattle, 18,655, at \$80.....	\$1,492,400
Sheep, 41,250, at \$7.50.....	309,375
Hogs, 2,078, at \$12.....	24,936
Horses, 690, at \$120.....	82,800
Total,.....	\$1,939,511

The fact of the trade having already reached two millions of dollars shows that it is even now of very great value. If it should be carefully cultivated there can be no doubt that it may become a trade of first-rate importance. It is clear that if our farmers choose to attend to stock-raising there is nothing to hinder their success in it; and that will assist them materially in raising their wealth by furnishing the means of re-creating the land. The one thing essential is for them to remember that all, scraggy, underbred beasts, of which too many are yet to be seen, are not the kind that will pay them, but well-bred, (not necessarily thoroughbred) well-proportioned cattle will make a generous return for the care bestowed upon them, cost no more to feed, and will command remunerative prices either at home or in British markets when the best bred beast would be almost unsaleable.

## CHEESE FACTORY FOR WOODVILLE.

Some time ago we heard considerable talk among our merchants in reference to the establishment of a cheese factory at this village. Late'y we have heard nothing about it. Whether the project has been dropped or not we cannot say, but we are of opinion that were the institution once started it would undoubtedly prosper. We really cannot see why a cheese factory should not be established here. We have every facility for turning out a good article; plenty of water, and that of the purest kind, a good country from which to draw its milk and a good market for the product. When the subject was first broached many misgivings were manifested in reference to the assistance which would be extended to the factory by the farmers of the neighborhood, but we do not see any cause for apprehension on that score. If a number of well-known and responsible men head the movement it should be sufficient to inspire our farmers with confidence in their intentions. It is now approaching the time when operations should be commenced and if anything is going to be done in this matter, the sooner it is started the better. We have a building here, fitted with every necessary for the immediate commencement of work, and could arrangements be made with the owners, it could be set working at very little expense, and no delay would be necessary, but operations could be commenced with the opening of spring. We hope to hear more about the scheme.

## HARD TIMES.

There is no necessity for renewing the assertion that we are suffering intensely from hard times; everything in business life speaks plainly of the fact. Never before has Canada experienced such a low and unsatisfactory state of trade as at present, and never more we hope will this experience be renewed. Everybody is complaining, and not without cause. The very poor crops of last year, accompanied by low prices for grain, has had a depressing effect upon the people of this district; in fact numbers of them will have the utmost difficulty in making both ends meet, and should the next crop turn out a failure, it is not hard to predict the consequences. No better illustration of the scarcity of money can be furnished than the difficulty the Collectors have getting the taxes. Mr. Merry, the Collector for Eldon, informs us that at the village of Hartley, where last year he took \$1,450 taxes in one day, he this year took only \$240. This is a startling difference, but it is a true indication of the state of the people, and one that cannot be ignored. When the taxes are not paid it may be taken for granted that the people have no money. Already we begin to see the indications of forced retrenchment. The things generally considered as unnecessary, and many luxuries, have been abandoned. The newspapers, too, are being returned to the offices of publication with the simple remark "Too poor to continue it;" and a man must indeed be poor who cannot afford \$1 or \$1.50 for a local paper. This is a stern lesson and one which it is hoped will not be lost on our people. The prosperous condition of France to-day can be plainly traced to the economical habits of its people, and those habits to seasons of great national business depression, when economy was absolutely forced upon them. Political economy undoubtedly is a great point in the prosperity of a nation, but individual economy is the surest and best indication of the national wealth.

## ABOLITION OF THE WARD SYSTEM.

At the last meeting of the Eldon Township Council, Mr. Armstrong signified his intention of bringing in a motion at the next session of the Council for the abolition of the ward system in Eldon. This is a step in the right direction, and one which should have been taken long ago. We hardly expect the motion will receive much opposition, and the action of the Council in this matter will be watched with much interest. The wards as they at present exist, are a source of annoyance and inconvenience to voters and should have been done away with before. The electors will have an opportunity of seeing their candidates together and hearing their intentions, and candidates will also have a chance not open to them before, of discussing the Township affairs in public, and thus giving the electors an idea of how they will manage the Township business, or in case of re-election, give an account of their stewardship during the past. We shall notice with pleasure the passage of this motion.

## STATISTICS.

By the official returns for the Township of Eldon, for the year ending 31st December, 1878, we notice that the number of registrations were—Births, 48; Marriage, 21; Deaths, 30. The number of births registered has struck us as being very small considering the size of the Township and average number registered in previous years. Probably many are not aware that a penalty of twenty dollars is attached to the neglect of registering a birth, over 30 days after it takes place; but such is the case. We feel confident that many have neglected this duty during the past year, and we would urge upon the people the necessity of better attention to this important matter.

MAYOR BEAUDRY, of Montreal, has been defeated in his candidature for election by a large majority.

## OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Feb. 13th, 1879.

The crisis in France is over. Marshal MacMahon has resigned. M. Grevy has been elected President of the Republic, and the government of the country will go on as usual. France may congratulate herself on the peaceful and constitutional fashion in which this great change has been brought about. Time was when the resignation of Marshal MacMahon would have been fraught with considerable danger—that is to say, there might have been terrible disturbances in Paris and all over France. In the early days, indeed of the Marshal's Presidency, his friends were accustomed to talk of his resigning as if it would involve disastrous consequences, and it was more than once threatened, as though France would never survive it. Now, however, Marshal MacMahon has really gone, the Elysee knows him no more, and yet France is perfectly tranquil.—Thus, then, she may be congratulated on the mere fact that this change has taken place without any disturbance; and the Republic will gain in popular estimation, now that it is seen to work by constitutional methods.

The history of the Marshal's resignation is simple enough. As President of the Republic he was simply the mouthpiece of the Cabinet, and after the recent electoral victories it was inevitable that strong measures would be taken to put Republicans into the high commands of the army, and not leave them, as has been the case, in the hands of men notoriously opposed to the existing regime. It is easy to understand how supremely distasteful it must have been to the Marshal to be asked to sign decrees superseding old commands, more especially as his own personal sympathies are by no means with the Republic, however fairly he may have discharged his duties as President. The reasons for his resignation are put plainly and succinctly in the letter which he addressed to the Chambers. In that communication the Marshal says:—"The Cabinet, in the belief of responding to the opinion of the majority in the two Chambers, now proposes to me as regards the great commands general measures which I deem contrary to the interests of the army, and consequently to those of the country. I cannot subscribe to them. In view of this refusal the Cabinet resigns. Any other Cabinet taken from the majority of the Chambers would impose the same conditions on me." Therefore, he goes on, he resigns the Presidency of the Republic. There is a soldierly directness and honesty about these sentences which will receive due recognition from France; and, indeed, it may fairly be said that nothing the Marshal has done during his tenure of office is so much to his credit as his resignation. He has always been a drag on the Republican wheel, and he has not lacked advisers who desired him to oppose the will of the Chambers even more actively than was the case, so that his resignation is a clear gain to the Republic in every way. It is also fortunate for the Marshal that he should have resigned at this juncture, for he would certainly have had to do so sooner or later, and he now retires amid the good wishes of those who can respect the feelings of the soldier, however much they may deplore the views of the politician.—Moreover, all Frenchmen who desire peace and tranquillity for their country must rejoice that the chief commands in the army will now be bestowed upon men concerning whose loyalty to the Republic there can be no question. You may not understand in America, why any fears should exist as to the attitude of the army in a constitutional crisis; but Frenchmen have had too bitter an experience in the past of what a man can do with the army on his side against the people, to desire any repetition of it in the future.

As to the new President, M. Grevy, he is admitted on all hands to be a singularly able and upright man. He is a sound Republican, and as President of the Chamber he once well defined its task to be the proof that the Republic was the Government of order, liberty, and progress. Marshal MacMahon called him the most honest man he knew and there can be no question but that he will discharge the duties of the Presidency with admirable fidelity and circumspection.

Second in importance to M. Grevy's election is the appointment of M. Gambetta as President of the Chamber of Deputies. This is not a "kick up stairs," as sometimes occurs when a Commoner is raised to the peerage. In his new sphere, Gambetta is still a power for the Republic, as he can communicate some of his marvellous energy and business qualities to legislative affairs. His tact and resolution will out short the attempts of all those who imagine they can turn the Chamber into a beer garden. The Republic being

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founded, he will ensure that it be respected. Even Paul de Cassagnac, wilfully intemperate though he may be, knows very well that a vote of the Chamber can silence him for a session, while not depriving him of his vote, to say nothing of expulsion, with the disqualification for re-election. Gambetta has resigned journalism, save the dividends from his paper—not the least pleasing part of editorial duty; he is now occupied in furnishing his official residence on the Quai d'Orsay.

AUGUST.

MADAME ROLLAND, of Montreal, on Sunday gave birth to four children, two girls and two boys. The mother and infants are doing well.

PRESIDENT HAYES has vetoed the Anti-Chinese Bill, and sent it back for the reconsideration of Congress. In the House the requisite two-thirds vote in favor of the Bill could not be obtained, so that the measure is thrown out.

JUDGMENT was given by Mr. Justice Armour, at Osgoode Hall, on Wednesday, 26th ult., in the North Ontario Election trial, against the respondent, with costs. The election was declared voided and Mr. Wheeler disqualified.—An appeal to the Supreme Court will be entered.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Gen. Biddulph's rear guard was attacked at Kushii Nokhud by 2,000 Alizai Turanis. The enemy was repulsed with a loss of 150 men and pursued till nightfall. The British lost a Major and five natives killed, and a Colonel and eleven natives wounded.

Excellent Advice.—We find the following excellent advice in an Exchange—"Whenever you see a pedlar coming into the country, claiming to discount the prices of our merchants and other business men, set him down as a fraud and a swindler, and that before you have done with him, if you give him an order, he will beat you in some way or other."

THE DUNKIN ACT IN ONTARIO.—The voting for the repeal of the Dunkin Act took place in the neighboring County of Ontario, on Thursday last, and resulted in the carrying of the repeal by a large majority. We cannot say that we are sorry, under the circumstances, that the vote should have resulted as it did. The law was a dead letter, and a worse state of affairs never existed in the County. We believe an attempt will be made shortly to introduce the Scott Act in the County.

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