

THE HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
Is sent by mail or other conveyance when so desired for ONE DOLLAR per annum in advance.

THE HERALD will contain all matters of local importance, articles and comments on the political events of the day, the latest home and foreign news carefully summarized, trustworthy market reports, agricultural matters and general family reading.

Advertisements for space on the second, third or fourth pages, for a specified time, will be charged, payable quarterly, as follows:

Table with 5 columns: One Month, Two Months, Three Months, Six Months, One Year. Rows include Column, Half Column, Quarter Column, Three inches, Two inches, One inch.

Changes allowed in contract advertisements twelve times a year; each change over twelve lines will be charged extra, at the following rate: column, 21; half column, 10; quarter column and under, 5c.

The copy for changes of advertisements appearing on the second or third pages must reach the office on Monday to secure attention the same week.

All lengthy correspondence and advertisements must be received at the office not later than Wednesday noon, to secure insertion the current week, but short items of local news and advertisements will be received up to ten o'clock on Thursday morning.

M. H. KEEFLER, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.

THE HERALD

RICHMOND HILL, JULY 7, 1876.

OUR MEMBER.

Our Member, who claims to be in favor of protection, was, during the late contest, in South Ontario, aiding and assisting his friend, Mr. Edgar, in that riding; he "claimed that being a supporter of the present Government he could more readily get at the ear of Mr. Mackenzie than if the riding returned one opposed to the Government.

Mr. Edgar expressed himself at one time a strong free-trader, it suited him in South Ontario to turn his back on his principles, and try and make the people in that riding believe he was the opposite; and to give more effect to his words he takes Mr. Blain with him to say his little say in his behalf.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

The question of certain property being exempt from taxation is beginning to attract more attention. The question has been lately mooted in the City Council, and a committee has been appointed to enquire into the nature and extent of these exemptions, with a view of petitioning the Ontario Legislature to abolish the same.

Our acknowledgement no state church in Canada, but this is practically set aside when we enact laws exempting church property from taxation. Again, why should some men who walk in the higher ranks of life be exempt from income tax when mechanics and others have to pay their share?

THAT BY-LAW.

Some fourteen months ago the rate-payers of Yorkville voted upon a law granting authority to raise the sum of forty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of supplying of water, the erection of a fireman's hall, and the purchase of one or more steam fire engines, which sum, as was stated at the time (by those who questioned the judiciousness of the movement) is now found to be too small, and a further by-law asking for the sum of thirty-thousand dollars is to be voted upon by the electors on Monday the 17th inst., and the probability is that next year that there will be a series of by-laws asking the village to grant another \$30,000, as some of the principal streets in the village do not appear to be provided for in the by-law about to be submitted; as for instance Davenport Road. In any case one would have thought that a statement, showing how far the present experiment has succeeded, what interest

the outlay pays, with the cost of running water works, and any other information that the self-appointed Water Commissioners may, in their wisdom, deem it necessary to grant to the people, would have been forthcoming. The Yorkville water works, whilst understood as being made by a company, have been paid for by the corporation, even to the tune of a good round sum for the charter, which was so cleverly worked through Parliament.

In a natural course of events the Village of Yorkville must be annexed to the city, and it might be sound wisdom of the voters to refuse to invest any further sum in experimenting upon a water works of their own.

It has been asked, time and again, what advantage would it be to consent to annex with the city? We answer, in one sense, there is a great advantage, and that is the very fact of being called a city would increase the value of property two fold. At the present time lots in the city that are as far away from the City Hall as any part of Yorkville, sell for double the price that land in Yorkville is worth.

A public meeting of the ratepayers of Vaughan was held at the town hall, Vellore, on the 28th ult., to take into consideration the necessity of issuing debentures for the raising of money to improve the roads and bridges. About seventy-five of the ratepayers attended the meeting. It is suggested that the Council take a part of the township money invested in debentures and apply it to the purpose of improving the roads, bridges and hills throughout the township. Certainly no money could be better spent than in improvements made in this way, and every one should give his countenance to the furtherance of so good an object.

We have been promised by a first-class practical farmer some articles on rotation of crops. It is needless for us to say it will give us the greatest pleasure to give publicity to any articles from our farmer friends, and we take this opportunity to return our sincere thanks for the kindness extended to us when visiting the farm of the promised correspondent a few days since.

Communications.

THE LICENSE ACT.

Sir,—The present License Act has served a subject of discussion to many, also to the ends of political remuneration instead of social benefit. The Act appears to tend towards the enrichment of a few, destroying or rather reducing opposition, and by some strange chance licenses are chiefly held by men who support the Reform Government, and though we are told it is only chance and not favor, yet our minds being unprepared for such coincidences we continue in our unenlightenment, imagining that it might have been one way of rewarding political services.

We must all join in admiration of such a Government. We must bow before their ponderous wisdom, and praise the men who, in their kindness, shower favors upon their political slaves; accept their ruling from a distance, and what may seem strange to us, we must not enquire into their acts, we must accept them as being above our comprehension. Their actions cannot be understood by us; we who are as far below them (in their estimation) as Hades is below earth, and therefore what they say we must accept as gospel truth.

A case appeared in our city (one perhaps of many) in which a liquor dealer (a man of the party) lost a large portion of his business, when the small saloons which he had been supplying had their licenses cancelled. The Dominion Government acting on the principles of non-interference with local matters, and with that kindness and sympathy which has ever marked their career with such brilliancy, took pity upon a worthy man in distress and appointed him Post Office Inspector in a division where the duty had previously been performed by one person, two being now thought necessary. Of course no one suspects political favor, therefore the only reason which we can ascribe for this double expense is a very sudden increase in population.—another strange coincidence at a most opportune moment. But we do not mind these things, "for Brutus is an honorable man," and the Reform (?) a most honorable Government.

Yours, etc., J. N. AMI. Toronto, July 3.

Agricultural.

DID IT PAY?

Thirty-three years ago two farmers settled side by side, with about equal advantages as to soil, markets, etc. One of them subscribed for the American Agriculturist, and occasionally bought a book or two about his business, the whole costing him only \$6 a year. His boys read and thought about their work, became interested in and respected it, and were happy in their toil, because they had something to think about. They grew up intelligent, and settled as good prosperous farmers, respected and influential. The other farmer "couldn't afford papers and books," (he could afford six cents a day, or twenty dollars a year, for tobacco, beer, etc.) His boys worked sulkily by day and "skylarked" at night, they despised and hated work, which for them was only exercising brute force, with little mind applied. When old enough to escape parental restraint, they quit the farm, one for this, and another for that, and none of them ever amounted to anything. Six dollars a year, or even one dollar a year, would have made a wonderful difference—would have changed their whole course of life. Would it have paid? Please show this item to some of your neighbors, who have perhaps not thought of this matter, and invite them to try this or some other good journal for the present year. You may do them a positive good by such a hint.—American Agriculturist.

The finest and softest wool is always found on the shoulders of a sheep. But not one person in ten thousand is aware of this fact. Let us watch an expert when he is about to pass judgment on a sheep concerning the value of the animal for producing wool, and it will be seen that he always looks at the shoulders first. A writer of extensive experience in rearing fine woolled sheep and in handling wool communicates the following suggestions for selecting a good-wooled sheep: "Always assuming that the wool to be inspected is really a fine wool, we must examine the shoulders at the part where the finest and best wool is usually found. This we take as the standard, and compare it with the wool from the ribs, the thigh, the rump, and the shoulder parts, and the nearer the wool from the various portions of the animal approaches the standard the better. First, we scrutinize the fineness, and if the result is satisfactory, we pronounce the fleece in respect of fineness very 'even.' Next we inquire into the length of the staple, and if we find that the wool on the ribs, thigh and back approximates reasonably in length to our standard, we again declare the sheep as regards length of staple, true and even, we next desire to satisfy ourselves of the density of the fleece, and if we do this by closing the hand upon a portion of the rump, and of the loin wool, the fleece at these points being usually the thinnest and most faulty, and if this again gives satisfaction, we signify the fact of designating the wool 'even' as respects density. Now to summarize these separate examinations. If you find the fleece of nearly equal fineness from the shoulder to the thigh, of nearly equal length on shoulder, rib, thigh and back, and density on shoulder and across the loins, you conclude that it is a perfect sheep for producing valuable wool." Selecting sheep for valuable feeders is quite another thing.—Trade Journal.

The commutation of the death sentence on Christopher Ward, for the cruel and brutal murder of his wife, last April, to imprisonment for life, has given the utmost dissatisfaction throughout the length and breadth of the province. The press condemns, in most emphatic terms, the minister of justice, Mr. E. Blake, for recommending the intervention of the Royal clemency in this instance, nor are we surprised that, irrespective of party predilections, it should be so. The murder in all its details, was most brutal and revolting, and the commutation of the death penalty is, under the circumstances, justly regarded as defeating the ends of justice, and defrauding the gallows of its due. If an inhuman wretch like Ward is permitted to go "unwhipped of justice," where, it may be well asked, is the boasted security of our laws? Either capital punishment for murder ought to be abolished altogether, or the law be allowed to take its course, at least in such cases as that of Ward, where no extenuating circumstances could be pointed out, or reasonable plea be advanced in mitigation of the sentence.—Orangeville Sun.

The public museums and galleries in France are open on Sundays. But you look for the working people there in vain. They are at work in the factories whose chimneys are smoking as usual, or they are building houses, or working in the fields, or they are engaged in the various departments of labor. The Government works all go on as usual on Sundays. The railway trains run precisely as on week days. In short, the Sunday is secularized, or regarded as a partial holiday. As you pass through the country on Sundays you see the people toiling in the fields. Their continuous devotion to bodily labor, without a seventh day rest, cannot fail to exercise a deteriorating effect upon their physical as well as their moral condition; and this, we believe, it is which gives to the men, and especially to the women of the country, the look of a prematurely old and over-worked race.

A clergyman, says Vanity Fair, was "turned down" at a fashionable spelling-bee for spelling drunkenness with one n. Shortly afterwards he returned to his parish, and found himself very coldly received by his parishioners. He sent for the parish clerk and asked him what was the cause; "Well, sir," replied the man, "a report has come down here that you were turned out of a great lady's house in London for drunkenness."

British and Foreign.

Sunday was observed as a day of rest for the first time in Japan on the 9th April. As a result of Messrs. Moody & Sankey's services in Dublin eighteen months ago an effort is being made by evangelical Christians of all denominations in that city to erect a hall which may be made the centre of united effort in the evangelization of Ireland.

Father O'Keefe, the Irish priest who for some time has been at war with Cardinal Cullen, having instituted suits at law against the Cardinal, and also against the Bishop of Ossory, has begged forgiveness. He will not be restored to a pastoral charge, but may yet receive an annuity.

Dr. Schmidt, of the Athens, (Greece,) Observatory, having completed his lunar map, it will shortly be issued by the Prussian Government. This work is the result of not less than thirty years of assiduous labor, and contains 34,000 craters and hills, besides over three hundred and fifty rills and other objects.

Within five years 4,600 out of 6,000 square miles of Palestine have been surveyed by English surveyors; nearly 4,000 heights have been measured; the position of three-fourths of the Biblical towns has been set at rest; and the true sites of the graves of Abudulrahman and the scene of baptism of the Jordan have been ascertained.

The Times remarks that the hall of calumny which lingers in the memory in the United States on the eve of a Presidential election, is something almost passing the comprehension of Englishmen. No position is so high, no character so established, as to be secure from imputations of the grossest kind.

The Registrar General of Scotland reports the estimated population of the eight principal towns in the middle of the year 1876 to be as follows: Glasgow, 545,144; Edinburgh, 215,146; Dundee, 139,125; Aberdeen, 95,439; Greenock, 70,132; Perth, 26,535. The total is 1,194,239, or more by about 18,000 than a third of the population of Scotland.

It is not generally known that Britain has had so far back as A.D. 270 an Empress, and her name was Victoria. In a work called "The Kings of Europe Past and Present," it is said: In 270 there reigned in Britain the wife of Bonosus, Victoria. She was contemporary with Zenobia, Empress of the East, and was called the Empress of the West."

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