

"THE HERALD,"
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
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THE HERALD will contain all matters of local importance, articles and comments on the political events of the day, the latest news 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:

One	Two	Three	Six	One
Month	Months	Months	Months	Year
Column	300	600	900	3000
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Two inches	20	40	60	200
One inch	10	20	30	100

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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. KEEFLEK,
 Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.

THE HERALD.
 RICHMOND HILL, NOV. 3d, 1876.

THE DECADENCE OF THE GRIT PARTY.

Perhaps there is nothing more remarkable in the political history of Canada, than the rapid decadence of the Grit party since their accession to power three years since, and in the consideration of the present political situation, it is necessary to examine carefully the causation of this, in order to estimate correctly the results of the next general election. No party ever attained power under more favorable auspices; the country had for so long a period been under Conservative rule, that the natural desire of mankind for change had gained strength, and it is well for the safety of the commonwealth that this phase of feeling works as an inexorable rule, for it is well for the country that changes of party in the administration of its affairs should be reasonably frequent. The tendency of all parties in an over long retention of power, is to abuse it, more or less. The holding of power by the party led by Sir John Macdonald, for so long a period, was a great measure owing to the many and extreme difficulties constantly cropping up between Upper and Lower Canada, under the old union, and to the exceptional talent and tact possessed by this statesman. While in the arrangement of Confederation there was no choice but that the enormous interests involved should be in a great measure committed to his charge, as we possessed no other statesman adequate to the task. So as if by a consensus of feeling, on Confederation being accomplished, the confidence of the first Parliament of Canada fell as naturally into his hands. But all this time the old party leaven was still working. The Grit leaders, though forced to stand by and see Sir John Macdonald inaugurate and perfect Confederation, confident only in their own inability to work out the problem, were only biding their time, and very soon the old policy of slander and detraction was pursued with renewed vigor. The Conservative party having been charged for twenty years, through a powerful and unscrupulous press, with extravagance, incapacity, corruption, and indeed every crime in the political decalogue, the people at length began to believe that there must be some foundation for this continuous attack, and that a change might be advantageous. Then came the Pacific Scandal, and by practices which we need not discuss here, the Grit party were enabled to work it up to such advantage, that the Ministry of Sir John Macdonald was ousted, and they were enabled to carry the country in the ensuing election, by a large majority. The feeling of the people was with them, the country was flourishing, and they had no record of past misdeeds to rise up and confront them, their previous record was one of profession solely, and surely no tribunes of the people, since the days of old Rome, ever professed a nobler or more unselfish purpose, than McKenzie and his allies. Yet now, and only three short years spent, how marked and strong is the inclination of public opinion against these men; from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, one universal feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust of the present Government prevails. The cause of this wide spread feeling may be found in their incapacity, rapacity, and hypocrisy, the like of which has never before been seen in Canada, and we trust may never be seen again; and they are perhaps losing caste in the country more through their shameless hypocrisy, than from any other fault. In the case of the Premier himself for instance, the uncouthness of his appearance and the ruggedness of his address, were supposed to indicate a sort of rough and careless honesty, disdaining the very semblance of refinement. This

the country would have willingly put up with, had the simulated integrity been really there; but as they began to discover that this bluntness of speech and roughness of demeanour was only the thin cloak of a coarse dishonesty, and most utter unscrupulousness of purpose, their contempt and dislike has grown up with the greater strength through the accompanying conviction of the hypocritical fraud put upon them. While the disfavor in which he is now held is enhanced by his disregard of all those ordinary decencies which should be observed by a man in his position. As head of the Government, in his place in Parliament, he does not hesitate to avail himself of an untruth to cover up any little matter of jobbery he may have lent himself to, as witness his assertions in the Lachine Canal and Steel Rail jobs; in both of which disgraceful transactions, he has been convicted of falsehood out of his own mouth. Any Ministry must very soon sink into evil repute, when its chief so far loses his sense of self respect, as to resort to trickery and falsehood for defence; for to the public this seems almost worse than the nepotism and jobbery he seeks to conceal. But it is not in matters like this alone, that Mr. McKenzie shows his lack of a proper appreciation of the ordinary decencies which should attach to his position. He is the Apostle of Purity, loudly vaunting his own virtues, the one man who was going to elevate the standard of public morality, whose skirts might not be even touched by one who had been guilty of dishonorable or questionable acts, when he goes in state, by special train, to enlighten not only his own constituents, but the electorate of Canada at the monster meeting at Watford, by whom is he supported? Who does he associate with him, to give weight to the occasion? Not even the Philosopher Mills, with his wallet full of yankee nostrums, for the cure of Canadian ills. Not even the unctuous Pardee, redolent with the savor of empty oil wells, disposed of to luckless strangers at fabulous prices; no he has none of these, nor any half as honest. But with him, on the special train, to support the Premier on either hand, go David Glass of London, about the most mercenary soulless renegade that ever disgraced the Conservative cause, until he betrayed it and carried his wares to a better market; a man without one solitary redeeming trait, in his political character; and Major Walker also of London, also a renegade, also a betrayer of his friends and his party, but whose iniquity stands on a higher pedestal, for it is he who with Maddiver, and other kindred spirits, sought to elevate the standard in London, with untold gold, and also in the election trial which followed, was virtually found guilty of perjury by the court, and disqualified for eight years. Yet these are the men who the First Minister selects as his bosom friends, these are the men whose support and countenance he seeks, when about making a great political demonstration—good enough perhaps our readers will say, for the man who makes a political bed-fellow of Cauchon. It is said that a man is known by the company he keeps; verily if Mr. McKenzie is to be subjected to this test, Lord Dufferin must be more careful, ere he again vouches for his honor and good faith. Maddiver, Glass and Walker, would be satisfied with a very different rule of right, than the code of the Governor General contains. It is not wonderful we say, with such glaring evidence before them, of the hypocrisy of the present Government, that a bitter feeling of distrust and contempt is growing up towards them, in the minds of the people of Canada. We have not space now to treat of the same detestable feature, in the political characters of Messrs Blake and Brown, but may take occasion to do so hereafter.

(Reprinted from last week, owing to errors.)
THE YORK MEMBERS.
 NO. III.

We have already given sketches of the political characters of the Members for East and West York, so that now our readers only need that of the member for the North Riding to complete the series. Very little is known of Mr. Dymond previous to his arriving in this country a few years since, when he at once became one of the writers on the *Globe* staff. If his own story be true his most important vocation in the mother land was the dissemination of principles and views more or less subversive of the British Constitution, to this was added the congenial task of seeking to alleviate the punishment of murderers. The furtherance of these aims did not, however, prove lucrative or nourishing, and this apostle of liberty in thought and action sought our younger shores as affording a wider arena for expansive thought. Such having been the

tastes and labors of this gentleman in England, he must be congratulated in so speedily finding, in the *Globe* office, occupation so much in harmony with his past traditions, as the main object of his present master seems to be the driving of our people into annexation, while Mr. Dymond's position, as Member of Parliament, enables him to air his own peculiar views without let or hindrance, while fighting his master's battles at the same time. Were he content with this, but little harm would be done, as his abstract platitudes in the exposition of exploded theories fall dead on the ear of the House, not more from the innate brassiness of his matter than from the coarse repuliveness of his manner; while on political questions his known and complete subservience to Mr. Brown robs his utterances of any importance; but representing, as he does, an agricultural constituency, and one of the finest in the Dominion, Mr. Dymond was pleased to take the farming community especially under his wing, and on the occasion of their interests being under discussion, with his wonted self sufficiency informed the House that the interests of the farmer needed neither consideration nor protection. We wonder how, in the light of recent events, he regards this matter now, does he still hold that agricultural interests are unworthy of care? Not, however, that any alterations in his convictions, if he ever held any, would benefit his constituents or anyone else, as it is unlikely that Mr. Brown would permit the utterance, by one of his mercenary scribes, of opinions antagonistic to those advocated in the *Globe*; and this paper, to our misfortune be it spoken, seems bent on sacrificing our interests to those of the United States. The Grits of North York, therefore, have the pleasant reflection that their member represents not them, but the Hon. George Brown, and that they materially assist that gentleman in paying Mr. Dymond's salary. Of the three Ridings then, North York is probably the worst represented of any. The members for the other Ridings are not very brilliant lights it is true, but they reflect as far as possible, we suppose, the views of their constituents, while the real constituency of Mr. Dymond is the Hon. George Brown. On the whole, however, it is perhaps fortunate that the Member for North York is controlled by some one, as were this not the case he would probably exhibit in a still more offensive light the qualities of a blatant and empty egotist; as it is he has already earned the dislike and contempt of both parties in the Commons. We do not suppose that in all Canada there is so marked an example of what cheek and impudence will accomplish, for we fancy that up to the time he appeared among them as claimant for their suffrages, not fifty of the electors had even heard his name; and surely there are but few men who would present in their persons so many objections as a representative; he was and is a man completely unknown, except through his connection with the *Globe* office, of very doubtful political antecedents, having no property or business interest either in North York or anywhere else, not a tie of interest or connection to bind him among us, no means by which he may be influenced, a mere needy, unknown adventurer from another land, owing allegiance to none, save the man from whom he receives his daily wage. These things being so, the electors of North York need feel no surprise that a marked difference of opinion exists between them and their representative on many material and important questions. Still they have the substantial consolation of knowing that their member is, at all events, in the closest accord with Mr. Brown and the *Globe*. Whether the influence of this gentleman and his paper is beneficial to Canada just now is a mooted point with many people; but if North York is satisfied we have nothing more to say, unless it be that we hold it a sorry thing for Canada that Mr. Brown should have the power to foist such a man as this on any constituency.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS.

Considerable discussion has been going on in several of our Exchanges, in reference to the nomination and election of candidates for municipal honors, for the next year, and as we have copied from our Exchanges in reference to this matter, which information we have reason to believe is not correct. We therefore place before our readers who may be interested in this subject, the following clauses of the election law. Sec. 20, Cap. 7, 39 Vic. it is enacted: "When the last Monday in December happens to be Christmas day, the nomination of Candidates for the office of Mayor and Aldermen in cities, and of Mayor, Reeve, and Deputy Reeve and Councilors in other Municipalities shall take place on

the preceding Friday, at the time and places and in the manner prescribed by law." As regards the day of holding the election, it would and does appear that Tuesday the 2nd of January is the proper time as allowed by 38 Vic. Cap. 28 Sec. 37 which enacts, "In reckoning time for the purposes of the Act Sunday and any day set apart by any Act of lawful authority for a public holiday, fast or thanksgiving shall be excluded; and where anything is required by this Act, to be done on any day which falls on such days, such thing may be done next judicial day."

MR. MILLS AND THE 'GLOBE.'

Mr. Mills has been elevated to the Senate—we beg his pardon—to the Cabinet of the country. He has been offered and has accepted the port-folio vacant by the appointment of the Hon. David Laird as Lieutenant-Governor of the North west Territory.

The following character of Mr. Mills, as drawn by the *Globe*, on the 4th March last, may prove of interest to our readers:

"Mr. David Mills, the respected member for Bothwell is nothing if not critical and constitutional. Providence, in its wise distribution of gifts, has not seen fit to give him the tongue of the eloquent; and he is fain, therefore, to persuade himself that in compensation he has been privileged to be profound. The ground of this persuasion we shall not at present examine, and the *pros* and *cons* of the problem, whether or not it is correct, we shall neither state nor illustrate. Even the credit of being thought profound is sometimes a questionable privilege, for dullness is in danger of being associated as its twin excellence.

"Himself originally a teacher but meagerly educated, he has managed at last to be an inspector of schools and a respectable representative in the Dominion House of Commons. With all his kindness we say it, this is surely no such success, either intellectually, socially, or economically, as to justify the air of patronizing contempt with which Mr. Mills refers to the members of the Senate as wealthy merchants, retired bankers, and defeated politicians.

"It has been insinuated that some of the members are old, and others not peculiarly bright. But surely self-delusion can never go the length of believing that all who write M. P. after their names are either powerful in physique or intelligently formidable. It would take us little trouble to give the truthful but not over flattering intellectual diagnosis of a goodly number of those who lately voted for putting more 'mind' into the Senate, and making it actually a power in the realm. But though a goodly number of our representatives are feeble enough in all conscience, and though their utterances, when they have any, are the merest spasms of weakness, it does not follow that the Senate would be justified in introducing a measure for securing, if possible, a more respectable Lower House, or saying that the weakness of some vitiated the deliberations and decisions of the whole.

"If this is statesmanship, it is statesmanship in a very small compass, and of a very Lilliputian description.

"Our Constitution is of yesterday, and attempts at change before time has been allowed to discover its practical deficiencies savour of weakness, not of power, and tell unmistakably that all the deficiency of intellect and statesmanship is certainly not confined to the present nominated Senate at Ottawa."

It appears that notwithstanding the recent elections in Prince Edward Island, gave a majority to those in favor of non-sectarian schools; that a coalition government has been formed whereby both sides of the question will be represented, those in favor of free and denominational schools. So much for principle when it comes in contact with the holding of place and power.

FARMERS
 Should have in mind the Canadian Farmer's Manual of 1876. It is a thoroughly practical work, and contains a vast amount of information. It is now in its second edition, and has been revised and enlarged. It is a most valuable work for every farmer. It is sold by all the leading booksellers and stationers. Price 25 cents.

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 Flour and Feed constantly on hand. Crockery, Glassware and Tinware.
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SOMETHING NEW, STOCK'S EXTRA MACHINE OIL.
 Which will be sold at the lowest rates.
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NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,
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An Immense New Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
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GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER
 In Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
 Cloths, Tweeds, Gents' Furnishings, Readymade Clothing, Etc.
ALL THE NEWEST STYLES
 In Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings etc.
 Dress Goods in all materials and shades, extra value.
 Specialties—Ladies' and Gents' Kid and Cloth Gloves and Mitts; Mens', Youths' and Boys' Felt Hats, Cloth and Fur Caps
 Clothing made to order
 On the premises and a Good Fit guaranteed. Under Clothing in great variety.
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Just Opened Out at Falconbridge's
 12 doz Ladies' Ties, Bows, Collars, etc. 100 doz Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, etc., Winceys, Prints—the celebrated Rosedale—Black Lustres, Black Silks, Crape Cloths, Cobourgs, etc., and other
Mourning Goods.
 All wool Damask and Harness and Leno Window Curtains with Cord and Tassels, and everything in the HOUSE FURNISHING LINE.
 12 doz Men's Felt Hats, 10 doz Men's Gloves, 6 doz Men's Scarfs, 17 doz assorted white and colored shirts and undershirts, 20 doz Merino, Cotton and woolen socks.
 A splendid assortment of New Styles Woolen Shawls, Clouds, etc.
 IN READY-MADE CLOTHING, a first-rate stock; Coats from \$3.50 to \$15.50; Suits from \$6.00 to \$16.00. The first instalment of

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 To hand, bought direct from the manufacturers; new patterns, good material, low in price.
Stock of Groceries Ample and Cheap.
 China, Glass and Granite Goods; Handsome Lamps with Marble and Bronze Pedestals, Superior Hall Lamps.
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 THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY, And will be sold at corresponding prices.
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 P. S.—Clothing made to order in the best style.
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Kills the Ticks: Enriches the Quantity and Quality of the Wool, and improves the condition of the sheep.
ITS USE COSTS LESS THAN TWO CENTS PER SHEEP.
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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
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SUITS MADE TO ORDER.
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 In order to banish any doubt in regard to my responsibility, I have given you the names and occupations of a few of the many persons who have tendered me their names as reference. I could add many more, but it is unnecessary, and in conclusion will say you can refer to any of them, and I will not designate any particular one.
 Money refunded upon return of instrument, and freight charges paid by me both ways if in any way unsatisfactory after five days test trial. Best offer ever given now ready.
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 Is made in all sizes suitable for Ladies and Gents, both in gold and silver. But the accompanying cut represents in proper proportions
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 In sterling silver case and gold points, full jewelled, warranted for five years— together with a gold-plated Albert chain—which will be sent to any part of Canada on receipt of \$25, or C. O. D., per express.
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