

## Agents for the Grey Review.

Matherford, Dundalk.  
H. Middleton, Maxwell.  
Archibald Thom, Frederic.  
Thos. Nichol.



## THE REVIEW

Durham, June 27, 1878.

The County Council of Grey has decided by a majority of ten to submit a bill to the ratepayers for the repeal of the Dunkin Act. The voting will take place in October.

—Senator Macpherson is at present making a tour through the county of Bruce, for the purpose of rousing the faithful and distributing his famous pamphlet on the national policy.

—The Quebec Ministry has submitted its policy to the House of Assembly, and in so doing has proposed a comprehensive scheme of economy and retrenchment in all the departments of the Government as one means of extricating the Province from its present financial embarrassments. The Tory Opposition is pursuing the ordinary policy of that party in endeavoring by a policy of obstruction to delay public business.

—In proof of the injurious effect of a protective tariff on American manufacturers, we quote the following from Martineau and Smith's *Hardware Circular*, of Birmingham: "One of the principal sewing machine makers in our town has had an order from a house in the same business in America for one thousand of his machines, as the buyers were unable to make anything so good at the price on the other side of the water."

—The European Congress at Berlin is about bringing its labours to a close for the present. A basis of agreement has been decided upon, to which all the Powers have assented. Complete civil and religious liberty will be granted to the Turkish provinces, and no change in existing commercial legislation affecting them will be made without the consent of the Great Powers being previously obtained. It is said that a second congress for the ratification of treaties will meet in September.

—The Grange Societies of Elgin and Norfolk did themselves the pleasure of making an excursion to the Model Farm at Guelph. The affair took place on the 17th inst., when ladies and gentlemen to the number of 300 took advantage of the day and the occasion, suitable arrangements having been made with the Great Western Railway Company. The party arrived early in the day at Guelph, where carriages had been provided to convey all those who did not prefer walking to the Farm, where they were graciously received by the Principal, Mr. Johnston. After visiting the various departments in doors and out doors, the excursionists wended their way to the Station, having spent an agreeable and profitable day, and learned still more to appreciate the advantages offered to our young farmers by the Agricultural College and Model Farm.

### SQUARING THE CIRCLE.

The theory of Toryism is one thing. The theory of Tories is quite another. The former is cast iron, the latter is the most elastic of rubber. Tories in office sail mildly along under the gentlest of trade winds. Out of office the breezes blow from all parts of the compass, and Toryism becomes elastic. If a Liberal Government proposes reform the Tories are prepared to do it. If reformers in power display economy, Tories out of office call it extravagance. If reformers purchase steel rails cheap, Tories in opposition could buy them almost for nothing. A Pacific scandal was possible with Tories in power, but Tories in opposition have clean hands.

It is a grand thing in politics to have an opposition, and the country may congratulate itself on having such an opposition as the present. Set a thief to catch a thief. Thieves have sometimes made the best detectives, but then it was clearly amongst thieves they had to work. The Tories know well their own practices, while in power, and imagining their successors practice to be similar, they are continually finding little mare's nests which only operate against themselves by bringing invariably up in some curious and unexpected way, some of their own former peccadilloes. The Tories being naturally so well adapted for detectives, and having squared the circle of all the various modes of making themselves free and easy in office are decidedly peculiarly qualified to find out and expose any scandal that may be permitted by the present occupants of office. Their failure to do so during the past five years is perhaps the best proof that could exist of the honesty, economy and general excellence of our Reform administration. Now, however our friends, the Tories are nearly frozen to death with being out in the cold so long. By hook or by crook, they must have office. They are desperate men, and desperate men often take desperate measures. By fixing figures in certain positions they try to make some show of want of economy, &c. But knowing perfectly well themselves the fallacy of this they fall back in the main on dull times, the general business depression and the consequent necessity of a general Protection and national Policy. This national Policy cry is only a high sounding term which nobody understands and which is only intended to mystify ignorant people who are more easily impressed by sound, than by sense. The Tories when in power did not dare to go for Protection, and would not now. We have all the Protection we want and a little more. Additional Protection of trade means additional restriction. The more you protect, the more you restrict. Protection means putting into the pockets of the few, and taking out of the pockets of the many. The leading Tories know this perfectly well. It is only a pity that they should be able to mystify any of their people are only political mountebanks.

followers. The more clear headed amongst them must however see the fallacy of this cry about Protection. Without entering further into the matter at present, it should be known by every one, and marked in red letters on the book of the mind of every voter that the nation that puts on Protectional duties has to pay these duties itself and not only so, but the loss of trade by protection can only be computed as the United States are computing it now after the evil is done, and when as in one instance, their mercantile marine, has for many years past, (and for many years to come) gone almost to the dogs. But it seems to be inherent in the Tory system, that however mildly they may sail along when in office, they must be blown about by wind of doctrine when in opposition, and while they are but indifferent hands at popularly boxing the compass, no one will deny that when in opposition, their politics are very elastic and capable under manipulation of effectively squaring the circle.

### THE WOOL QUESTION.

A leader writer in the columns of our contemporary who—if he distinguishes himself in any way does so in the way of misrepresentation—while commenting on the fact that Canadian wool sells at Toronto for 24 cents and at Boston for 38 cents, asks the extraordinary question, "Who pays the duty?" that is the 12 cents specific and ad valorem charged by the United States Government on every pound of wool exported from Canada. He then proceeds to answer this profound question by adding that "in order to get a pound of his wool into the United States market, a Canadian farmer must first pay the duty of ten cents specific, and two and a half cents ad valorem." Now this is a most misleading way of stating the case. If the Canadian farmer takes his wool to Boston himself he will of course be obliged to pay the U. S. duty of ten cents and two and a half cents ad valorem per pound upon his wool, but when he sells his wool to the American manufacturer in the Boston market, this sum is repaid him, plus the cost of carriage, in addition to the price which he would receive at Toronto. Other things being equal, the Canadian farmer is neither richer nor poorer by taking his wool personally to the United States. The true answer to the question then is that the consumer of the wool, the United States manufacturers in the first place, and finally the citizens of the U. S., the wearers of the cloth, are those who pay the protective duty of 12 cents on Canadian wool. The wool trade of Canada with the United States is of considerable importance. In the three years, 1875-76-77 we imported \$331,084 lbs. of wool at a cost of \$1,507,355, and during the same time we exported 5,185,168 lbs. for which we paid \$1,701,290, that is to say we sold our wool which is used by United States manufacturers in the manufacture of coarse woollen goods at 33 cents to the people of the United States, while at the same time our people who were enjoying the blessings of comparative free trade were able to purchase a finer article of wool at 18 cents per lb. That it is the United States consumers and not the Canadian wool growers who are oppressed by the protective policy of the United States will easily be seen from the above facts as well as by comparing the prices received when a high protective duty was in force. It will then be seen that during eleven years of free trade, that is, from 1854 to 1865, the average price received for Canadian wool was 29 cents, whereas, during the eleven years of protection from 1865 to 1876, the average price was 85 cents per lb. The Americans have not only been obliged to pay us a higher price for our wool, but during the period of protection they have also had to pay a duty of 12 cents as well, thus adding to the distress and discontent of the United States consumer. Were the United States our only market the position of things might be slightly different, but it must be remembered that the English market is that which determines not only the price of wool, but of nearly every other commodity which we have to sell. The case is precisely similar in regard to cereals. From an able speech delivered the other day by Mr. Charlton, and from which we give an extract in another column, it will be seen that while we import large quantities of wheat, oats and corn, we export still more, than the home surplus together with what we import. Thus our millers, sailors, railways and steamboats are employed and an impetus is given generally to the business of the country. By the protective policy of the United States their mercantile marine is almost destroyed, whereas, Canada, by its revenue tariff, has a marine nine times the tonnage of the American, and with only a population of something over four millions of people is become the sixth maritime nation in the world. In face of these facts it does seem strange how our contemporaries can descend to such childish nonsense as to venture the opinion that it is any other than the consumer who, in reality, pays the duty. But in the simplicity of his heart he gives us the explanation. In the article to which we have referred, our contemporary says that "the wool question is easily comprehended by the ordinary farmer's intellect." That is not sufficiently acute to detect the puerile absurdities with which Tory editors and Tory politicians try to distort and misrepresent the truth, and pull the wool over the farmers' eyes. This is the reason, then, that we have all this hubbub about the benefits of protection reiterated again and again in the press and from the platform. The Tories when in power did not dare to go for Protection, and would not now. We have all the Protection we want and a little more. Additional Protection of trade means additional restriction. The more you protect, the more you restrict. Protection means putting into the pockets of the few, and taking out of the pockets of the many. The leading Tories know this perfectly well. It is only a pity that they should be able to mystify any of their people are only political mountebanks.

### THE RAILWAY.

The By-Law submitted to the ratepayers of the township of Egremont on the 26th inst., for the purpose of granting a bonus of \$60,000 to the Wellington & Georgian Bay R. R. Co., was carried by a majority of 157, the poll being

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The successful issue of this By-law is a very important matter to the future of the Company, and an encouragement to other municipalities which are equally interested as Egremont in the completion of this line of railway to aid the scheme liberally. Too much praise cannot be given to Messrs. G. McKechnie and Henry Parker for their ability and energy with which they have prosecuted the railway campaign, and we rejoice in congratulating them upon the success with which their labours have been rewarded.

DOMINION DAY.

Monday next being the 1st of July, will be generally observed as a public holiday.

The day in Durham will probably pass away quietly, as the only event to take place in this town will be a festival in the Town Hall in the evening, prepared by the ladies of Trinity Church. In other places extensive preparations have been made to celebrate the day. Picnics will be held in Normanby, Bentinck and Glenelg. In Piceville the celebration will be on an extensive scale, as he has been noticed elsewhere. At Flesherston Temperance Convention will be held, commencing in the morning. Also games and sports will be indulged in. In Shelburne a Temperance Convention will also be held. The Manager of the T. G. & B. Rail Co. has, with his usual liberality, authorized the issue of excursion tickets to and from any station on the line on Dominion Day at one fare for the double journey.

### Local and Other Items.

A new Episcopal Methodist Church is to be built in Shelburne. The edifice will be of red brick, and is to cost about \$1,400.

DIVINE service will be conducted in the Presbyterian Church at the usual hours. We are happy to learn that the Rev. Mr. Park's health is improving, though slowly.

Mr. E. Humphries, of Shelburne, while endeavoring to stop a runaway team, on Friday, was knocked down and severely injured by the horses and wagon passing over him.

A lad named Thos. Black, of Normanby, aged 8 years, died one day last week from the effects of overdrinking. It seems he and another boy were trying to see who could drink the largest quantity of water.

A young men's Reform Club has been organized at Meaford—Alex. Moffat, President; M. Arthur, Vice-President; A. H. Watson, Secretary; W. A. Milne, Treasurer; J. Agar, S. Hamley, J. N. Blomfield and A. Bond, Committee.

The Masonic fraternity of Owen Sound gave their annual excursion on Thursday last, on board the steamer "Frances Smith" to McGregor's Harbour. Over 700 persons availed themselves of the trip, a number coming from this town.

A young men's Reform Club has been organized at Irish Lake, Glenelg, 4 miles north of Piceville, on Dominion Day, has been postponed till the 10th July, in consequence of the inability of Sir John A. Macdonald and other prominent speakers, who were expected to speak, but during the period of protection they have also had to pay a duty of 12 cents as well, thus adding to the distress and discontent of the United States consumer. Were the United States our only market the position of things might be slightly different, but it must be remembered that the English market is that which determines not only the price of wool, but of nearly every other commodity which we have to sell. The case is precisely similar in regard to cereals. From an able speech delivered the other day by Mr. Charlton, and from which we give an extract in another column, it will be seen that while we import large quantities of wheat, oats and corn, we export still more, than the home surplus together with what we import. Thus our millers, sailors, railways and steamboats are employed and an impetus is given generally to the business of the country. By the protective policy of the United States their mercantile marine is almost destroyed, whereas, Canada, by its revenue tariff, has a marine nine times the tonnage of the American, and with only a population of something over four millions of people is become the sixth maritime nation in the world. In face of these facts it does seem strange how our contemporaries can descend to such childish nonsense as to venture the opinion that it is any other than the consumer who, in reality, pays the duty. But in the simplicity of his heart he gives us the explanation. In the article to which we have referred, our contemporary says that "the wool question is easily comprehended by the ordinary farmer's intellect." That is not sufficiently acute to detect the puerile absurdities with which Tory editors and Tory politicians try to distort and misrepresent the truth, and pull the wool over the farmers' eyes. This is the reason, then, that we have all this hubbub about the benefits of protection reiterated again and again in the press and from the platform. The Tories when in power did not dare to go for Protection, and would not now. We have all the Protection we want and a little more. Additional Protection of trade means additional restriction. The more you protect, the more you restrict. Protection means putting into the pockets of the few, and taking out of the pockets of the many. The leading Tories know this perfectly well. It is only a pity that they should be able to mystify any of their people are only political mountebanks.

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THE CELEBRATION OF DOMINION DAY IN PRINCETON.—The log barn, stable and sheds on lot 22, Con. 19, Princeton, were burned on Saturday, June 15th. The lot is owned by Mr. John Stevenson and occupied by Mr. Robert Withers. It is not known how the fire originated. There is some insurance on the buildings in the Victoria Mutual.

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THE JULY EXAMINATIONS.—IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.—W. Ferguson, Esq., P. S. I. for South Grey, has received the following notice from the Department of Education:

"Toronto, June 19, 1878.

"None can be admitted to examinations who are not of the prescribed age at least.

Mr. George Horner,  
Deputy Minister of Education."

A new Orange Lodge was opened at Shelburne on the 18th inst.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.—On Sabbath June 30th, sermons will be preached in Mr. Carson's Grove, 2nd Con., Normanby, at 2 p.m., and 6 p.m., in aid of the Sabbath School at Barber's Corner, Garafraza Road. On Monday, July 1st, a Sciree will be held in the same grove, commencing at 1 p.m., for the same object. Address 157, the poll being

For the By-law 311  
Against 154

Majority for 167

The successful issue of this By-law is a very important matter to the future of the Company, and an encouragement to other municipalities which are equally interested as Egremont in the completion of this line of railway to aid the scheme liberally. Too much praise cannot be given to Messrs. G. McKechnie and Henry Parker for their ability and energy with which they have prosecuted the railway campaign, and we rejoice in congratulating them upon the success with which their labours have been rewarded.

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