

## Law in Regard to Newspapers.

Any person who receives a paper regularly from the post office, whether it is delivered in his name or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for its contents.

If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send the paper until payment is made, and then collect the same, and then the paper is taken from the office or not.

The court has power that refusing to take service of process from the post office, or removing and leaving them unsafe, is or prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

**Agents for the Grey Review.**

G. H. Middleton,  
Archibald Thom,  
Theo. Nichol,  
Colin C. McFayden.



## THE REVIEW.

Durham, January 23, 1879.

—Robinson Crusoe has been printed in Bengali, and has gone through more than one edition.

An English lady, Mrs. Anderson, has lately completed an extraordinaryfeat in pedestrianism. She has succeeded in walking 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours. During part of her rounds, she fell so fast asleep as to require the support of her escort.

—Dean Stanley has given his impressions of America to the British public, in the pages of Macmillan's Magazine. He likens the American people to the Falls of Niagara in respect of buoyancy and elasticity, its far-reaching history, and that ultimately the voice of reason prevails over the roar of the ignorant and fanatical rabble.

—His Excellency the Governor General and the Princess Louise are spending a few days at the Niagara Falls. The magical forms of the ice scenery, the racing and tumbling of the angry waters, the grotesque appearance of the ice bridge as well as the walks along the river have afforded great and ever increasing pleasure to the Vice-Regal party.

—With the recent cold weather, and the large number of pot-hunting sportsmen who at present overrun the Western States, all kinds of game it is feared will be very soon destroyed. So much indeed is this dread that the matter is to be brought before the State Legislatures. It seems that unprecedented numbers of quails and wild turkeys are brought to Chicago, packed in barrels and shipped to the Seaboard. Rabbits are slaughtered in droves and sold by the cord at railway stations, while in Michigan the slaughter of deer has been very great. It is said that the trade which has thus sprung up has reached the extraordinary sum of \$50,000 per week.

—Sir James Matheson, Baronet, of the Island of Lewis, died suddenly on the first day of the year, at Mentone. The deceased was born at Slinness, Sutherlandshire, in 1796. At an early age he went abroad to push his fortune, carried on a very successful business in India and China, and returned to Scotland in 1843. Shortly afterwards, he purchased the Island of Lewis, containing a population of 25,000 inhabitants, and also obtained possession of Ullapool and Achainy in Sutherland. He was created Baronet by Lord Russell in 1850, in consideration of his liberality in relieving the poor. The deceased spent large sums on improvements on the island and was well known as a liberal proprietor who always took a kindly interest in his tenantry.

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## PROTECTION VS. A MODERATE TARIFF.

During the late electoral campaign it was argued by the Liberal Press that in the United States, where everything was protected—baring the working man—and that excessively, the commercial failures were in proportion enormously in excess of those in Canada, where a moderate protective system was in force. It is interesting to receive proof of the contention they put forward, furnished by an independent party, and not only so, but vigorously commanded by a Conservative organ, the London Free Press. Dan, Wiman & Co. have issued their annual statement of failures in the United States and Canada during the past year, from which it appears that in the United States there were 10,478 failures with liabilities amounting to \$234,000,000, as against \$8,782 failures in 1877 with liabilities amounting to \$103,000,000. On the other hand in Canada the number of failures in 1877 was 1,892 with \$25,523,700 of liabilities, while in 1878 the failures are calculated at a small number of 740 while the amount of liabilities only reach \$12,134,472. It thus appears that under a high protective policy, bankruptcies increase, while under a free trade policy they diminish. Our contemporary says as regards Canada "the world is over and that with returning confidence, and the introduction of a better fiscal policy, which is looked for at Ottawa, better things may be in store"—ignoring entirely the fact that this healthy state of things has existed in Canada under comparative free trade while the policy of his

friends which is in force in the neighbouring Republic has proved, as he admits, disastrous to trade. However, we hope that the dream of our contemporary although purely Utopian may be realized.

## THE OPPOSITION AND THE INDEMNITY.

In the course of the debate on the address, in the Legislative Assembly Mr. Bethune reminded the House of the three qualifications that had been laid down by Lord Coke as necessary for a member of Parliament, viz:—"First, that he hath no gall; secondly, that he is inflexible, and cannot bow; and thirdly, that he hath a perfect and right memory." The debate which has just closed, has abundantly shown that the gentlemen who occupy the Opposition benches can lay no claim to the possession of either of these qualifications. Soon after the House met the policy of the Opposition became apparent. Knowing that there existed great differences of opinion in the House, as well as in the country, on the amount of indemnity paid to members, they determined to test the strength of the Government on this question. This was a most unprecedented course. If Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Opposition, had been moved by a sincere desire to econome in the work of legislation, he would have chosen a more suitable time for the discussion of the question of indemnity. But bringing it up as an amendment to the address, it could be regarded in no other light than as a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and must be dealt with accordingly. When the increase of the indemnity was before the House in the session of 1875, had the Opposition then objected to any increase or even suggested any other course in reference to it, their present action might admit of some excuse. But it is remembered that the now famous round robin originated with the Opposition, and that originated with the Government praying that their services be valued at the sum of \$800 per session, and not only so, but that the worst part of the business—the closing of the doors of the House while this scene was being enacted was moved by a leading member of the Opposition, Mr. McDonald, it will be apparent what a dishonourable piece of party tactics has been attempted by Mr. Meredith and his followers. The increased indemnity has again and again been approved by the Opposition. Their late leader Mr. Cameron said that \$800 was not more than adequate to compensate them (the members) for their labour and attendance, and in many cases it was too little." The Hon. William McDonald said, that unless his constituents considered that his services were worth \$800, they might get somebody else, and the redoubtable member for Etobicoke concurred in these observations. We find also that the present leader of the Opposition, Mr. Meredith, who is now attempting to make a little political capital on the eve of a general election, wrote the following letter to Mr. Clarke:—

"Toronto, Jan. 29, 1876.

—MY DEAR Sir,—With regard to the proposed increase of the member's indemnity, my idea is that \$600 is a sufficient sum. But I have a mind to stand by the members of the House if necessary.

Under no circumstances, however, should the proposal, whether acted on or not, be made use of outside of the House for political purposes. Mr. Launder takes the same view of the matter as I have expressed.

Yours truly,  
W. R. MEREDITH."

And in the Session of 1877, when Mr. Crooks moved that the indemnity be reduced to \$600 his resolution was voted down by a majority of the members of the Opposition. How contemptible these men must now appear in the eyes of their fellow men. They have in this case exhibited a wonderful flexibility of conscience and entire absence of moral sense for which the *pro-tory* politician has always been remarkable. But the day of reckoning is near at hand, when a discerning public will teach these political mountebanks that "honesty is the best policy."

## TEXT BOOKS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There has been considerable ado lately in reference to the introduction of new text books into our Public Schools, and as is too often the case, the dissatisfaction has arisen from a misapprehension of the facts bearing upon the matter in question. We need scarcely point out how common is the disposition to jump at conclusions without a proper investigation of the facts of the case, nor how much mischief might be avoided by the exercise of care and patience as to the premises on which conclusions are based. In the House of Assembly the other day, Mr. Crooks, the Minister of Education, in replying to the member for Lennox, said that it had been expressly provided that no new text book should take the place of an old one unless upon the advice of the Inspector, and with the consent of the Board of School Trustees, and further, "that the Government had endeavoured to throw every safeguard into their power about the question of expense in the introduction of new text books, but that it was difficult to prevent their efforts from being thwarted by publishers who forced the sale of newly authorised books." This is certainly very explicit. And in the new compendium of the School Law, which should be in the hands of every Board of Trustees, the general regulation in regard to text books, which will be found on page 187 states "that where a text book formerly authorized has already been introduced into a school, and is in use, the teacher should not substitute therefor any other authorized text book, unless and until he shall have obtained the sanction of the Trustees and the Inspector to such change." It is quite evident from this, that however desirable the introduction of new text books may be, this cannot be effected without the consent and approval of the Inspector and Trustees. It may be the case, and we have no doubt it is that publishers in their own self-interest, may endeavour to push the sale of books newly authorized, and perchance may be aided in their enterprise by booksellers and other persons who may be more or less interested in a change.

## DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

—Last Wednesday evening, the White Star Dramatic Company of Walkerton gave one of their excellent entertainments in the Town Hall, Durham, to a full house. The celebrated Irish Drama, "Kathleen Mavourneen," was fully represented, and all the characters well sustained. Miss Rice, (for the first time), in the character of "Kathleen" was the star of the evening, and displayed brilliant talent as an actress. The entertainment elicited the warmest applause, and the gentlemanly conduct of all concerned, from the Managers—Messrs. Lillie and Clarke, has created a good deal of interest in the entertainment. The Mechanics' Band of Walkerton, under the able leadership of Mr. Jerome Moyers, played a number of fine airs in town during the evening, and Mr. Collett and Konold, with their usual ability assisted the Orchestra.

But with this the experiment of Education have nothing whatever to do. However it should be observed that uniformity of text books is an essential condition to successful teaching, and that in the selection of text books, those should be chosen which are considered by competent authorities to be the most suitable in the work of education. It is therefore much to be desired that in all our schools when new text books are required, teachers and trustees will have regard to these two items. We may be allowed to add with all deference to the profession that in Public Schools text books are to be regarded more as a convenience than as a necessity.

Nearly all the subjects can be taught to fair advantage orally with aid of chalk and some apparatus by poring over text books. This is preeminently so as regards Arithmetic, Algebra and Geography, and holds good as well of almost every subject in the programme with the exception perhaps of History and Reading.

## Local and other Items.

SOURCE County L. O. L will meet on the Orange Hall, Mount Forest, on the first Tuesday in February, commencing at one o'clock p.m.

The Rev. Mr. Edge, son of Mr. Elias Edge of Glenelg, preached an eloquent sermon in the Methodist Church, Durham, on Sunday Morning.

We understand that Father O'Connell, of Mount Forest, will conduct Divine Service in St. Andrew's Hall, Durham, on Sabbath next, the 26th inst., at 10:30 a.m.

The Rev. Mr. Wray preached Missionary sermons in Trinity Church, Durharn, on Sabbath last, and on Tuesday evening the annual meeting was held and the audience addressed by the Rev. J. Chance of Paisley.

HONEYWOOD.—The old Council for Murchison—the old Council for Murchison, re-elected for this year: The Reeve and Deputy-Reeve by acclamation. The storm and drifting still continues. Several roads are impassable. Foxes are very plentiful in this section. There is considerable traffic to Creemore and Airlie Station on the Hamilton and N. W. R.R.

On New Year's Day, a little child of Mr. John Bell, 15th com., Proton, heard a disturbance in the hen-house, and going to discover the cause, saw what he supposed a large dog devouring the poultry. The young one shut the door, and alarmed her father, who soon put a load of buckshot into the unscrupulous intruder—a large lynx, 6 feet from head to tip of tail.

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## THE CANADIAN CATTLE EXPORTS.

Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, reports that 1233 horses, 32,115 head of fat cattle, 52,461 sheep, and 1796 pigs have been exported from Canada to Great Britain, via Canadian and United States ports, during the year 1878. The imports in 1877 were 6412 cattle, 6225 sheep, 373 pigs, and 298 horses; and in 1876, 2767 cattle, 2607 sheep, and 352 horses.

INSTALLATIONS.—At the regular meeting of the Dufferin Lodge, No. 180, I.O.O.F. Flusher, on Tuesday evening, January 7th, the following officers were duly installed in their respective offices by the installing officers: Bro. H. Hooper, —W. H. Fleischner, N.G.; A. G. Campbell, V.G.; N. Campbell, R.S.; D. E. Wright, P.S.; J. Campbell, Treas.; J. Sullivan, Warde, W. Trimble, J.S.G.; R. J. Sprout, O.S.G.; W. Bradley, R.S.N.G.; A. Beatty, R.S.V.G.; A. Smith, L.S.V.G.; A. Purdy, R.S.S.; T. Flewier, L.S.S.

HORN SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The following is a list of the successful students at December Examinations for Second-class and Intermediate. Over forty tried their examinations; fourteen have passed.

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