Agents for the Grey Review.

G. B. Middleton,	Dundalk.
Archibald Thom,	Maxwell.
Thos. Nichol,	Priceville.
Colin C. McFayden,	Glenelg.
Daniel Keith,	Holstein.

THE REVIEW.

Durham, March 20, 1879.

—The marriage of the Duke of Connaught, son of the Queen, and the Princess Louisa Margaret, daughter of Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia was celebrated, on the 13th inst., in St. George's Church, London, England. The service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the presence of a large assemblage of distinguished persons. The bride was given away by her father.

—Professor Fawcett has been discussing the question of socialism in a late number of the *Fortnightly Review*, and says that its programme includes the following principles:—1. The abolition of private property, the abolition of the right of inheritance, and the literal enforcement of the ordinance that every one is to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Every man is to be a working man, a laborer in the common acceptation of that term; for Socialism does not recognise anything as labor but physical exertion, the labors of the hand. 2. "The nationalization of the land," all of which, with all the instruments of production, as capital and machinery—"in fact everything that constitutes the industrial plant of the country," is to belong to the State, in order that every industry may be carried on by it. This indeed is Socialism—Socialism in its highest development: but believing that there is no immediate prospect of the realization of this perfect ideal all at once, wiser leaders in the movement are willing to accept the following as an instalment of what they hope to realize in the future: "1. The establishment of co-operative, agricultural and manufacturing associations supported by the State. 2. Universal, compulsory, and free education. 3. A progressive income tax, and the abolition of indirect taxation. 4. The limitation by the State of the day's work. 5. The sanitary inspection of mines, factories and workmen's dwellings. 6. The State should find work for the unemployed by constructing public work, the necessary funds being supplied by by an unlimited issue of paper money." "These objects," Mr. Fawcett tells us, "are regarded as not only desirable in themselves, but are looked upon as facilitating the complete realization of the Socialistic ideal."

THE NEW TARIFF.

The National Policy has at last made its appearance. The speech in which it was introduced to the House of Commons on Friday evening by the Finance Minister, was a very plausible one, but the most cursory examination of it will convince the candid reader, that this new financial departure, is the most disastrous piece of legislation that has ever been thrust upon the country. It is not only that it is retrogressive in its character; that it is opposed to the intelligence of the world and diverts capital out of its natural channels, but even those industries for whose advantage it has specially been constructed, with one or two exceptions, are now, on the very threshold of its application, put in a worse position than they were in, under the old Tariff. While there is an increased duty placed upon manufactured articles, the advance upon material, used in their manufacture, completely nullifies the gain obtained by shutting out foreign competition. Thus a duty of 35 per cent is placed upon imported furniture, 25 per cent on agricultural implements, 25 p. c. on carriages, 25 p. c. on stoves &c., but at the same time the duty on all edged tools is increased to 30 p. c. Iron castings to 20 p. c. Spikes and nails to 50 p. c. Glue to 20 p. c. Varnish to 30 p. c. Turpentine to 20 p. c. Pig iron $2 per ton. Coal 50 cents per ton &c. However two industries would seem to form an exception. These are cotton and woollen manufactures. Cotton goods will now pay a duty of 40 to 60 p. c. and woollen 40 to 50 p. c., and not only are these really protected—for in the case of these goods the tariff is almost a prohibitory one—but the machinery used in the mills are admitted free while all other articles of a similar character are heavily taxed.

Independent of all the other objections which may be brought against the new policy, it presents two features which are particularly objectionable. The first is, that it is a piece of class legislation. The tariff has evidently been readjusted in the interests of the manufacturers, so far as that could be done. It is their good that has been considered, while the changes which have been introduced, press most heavily upon the great body of the people. The consumers in the towns and on the farm are treated as so many beasts of burden. When an election was pending their wishes received great attention at the hands of Conservative politicians, but when the readjustment of the tariff comes to be considered, their interests are rudely thrust aside. It is true that wheat is taxed 15 cents per bushel, and flour 50 cents per barrel, but of what use is that tax to the farmer or to the tradesman. In years of scarcity, such as in 1876, it will increase the price of bread stuffs, and so far be oppressive, and in ordinary years it can have no effect on the price of grain, for the very plain reason that we export across the Atlantic just as the Americans do. But one effect this piece of taxation may have, and that is, to destroy the carrying trade of our railways and canals and consequently throw out of employment a small army of working men. On the other hand the necessaries of life are increased in price. The consumer will now pay 60 p. c. on his cotton goods, 50 p. c. on his coats and pants, 40 p. c. on his blankets, 50 p. c. on his sugar, 30 p. c. on his tea, 60 p. c. on his nails, 35 p. c. on his bolts and screws, 30 p. c. on his horse shoes and nails, 50 p. c. on his flannels, 40 p. c. on his hosiery and so on with all the articles which enter into the necessaries of life.

Another feature of the National Policy which is very objectionable is the drawback, or, properly, bounty system on all exported goods. This is a most vicious principle. It is a premium to dishonesty on the part of the manufacturer, it necessitates the employment of an army of officials along the frontier, and still further increases the prices of goods to the consumer. The sugar trade in France affords an illustration of the effect of this bounty system. Raw sugar is imported into France, and the refiners are paid a bounty upon every pound they export. The immediate effect was to close the sugar refineries on the Clyde and the Bristol channel, and the ulterior effect was to increase the price of sugar in France and to cheapen it in Great Britain; so that the whole French people are taxed to provide cheap sugar for the British people. Similar effects will result in Canada. Manufacturers, generally, will, for a short time grow richer, and the mass of the people will grow poorer, but the cause of their present wealth will ultimately be their ruin. In a very short time the Canadian market will be glutted, and then will come the crash, just as has happened within the last few years in the United States. However the Government has done the best they could do for their supporters, in the circumstances. The tariff although not absolutely a protective one, is a particularly well tinkered one, and, if Sir John A. Macdonald has failed to satisfy the desires of all his friends in its readjustment, he at least has well established his claim to be known henceforth as the, "political adventurer" *par excellece*, among Canadian politicians.

Local and other Items.

SOUTH GREY Agricultural Society will hold its Spring Show in Durham on the 15th of April.

An Entertainment will be held in the hall of the I.O.G.T., Dromore, to-morrow (Friday) evening. Refreshments served at 7 o'clock. Admission 15c.

A PUBLIC School meeting will be held on Wednesday the 26th inst., in the Town Hall, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing a Trustee in room of D. C. Macdonell, Esq., deceased.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Parties forwarding Riddles to the REVIEW must also forward the answer at the same time. No communication will be inserted unless the name of the writer is given to the office.

The attendance at the Fair on Tuesday was not so good as on former occasions. Milch cows sold at $15 to $24. Fat cattle sold well. A large number of people were in town, of whom not a not a few seemed to have imbibed too freely.

An open meeting will be held in the Orange Hall, Durham, by the United Temperance Association on Tuesday evening next, commencing at half-past seven o'clock p.m. An excellent programme has been prepared. The public are cordially invited. Admission free.

WM. FERGUSON, Esq., I. S. G., has received the books for the library of the South Grey Teachers Association. The works selected are of an excellent character and will no doubt be of much benefit to the Association. The next meeting will be at Priceville on the 29 and 30 of May next, when a number of papers on different subjects will be read.

THE SURVEY.—We understand that the men engaged locating the line of the G.B. & W. Railway Company have met with very good success so far. It is expected that by to-night they will reach half way between Palmerston and here, and will after to-day make Mt. Forest their headquarters. The line as far as located is said to be an easy one.—*Confederate.*

WE understand that the first quarterly review exercises in the Public school will take place during the next week. These exercises — which will extend over the whole week—will consist of both oral and written examinations, but Friday will be specially set apart for oral examinations. It is expected that many will take take the opportunity of visiting the school on some day during the week, although the exercises on Friday will perhaps afford the most interest generally.

PRESBYTERIAN SOIREE.—The soiree in the Presbyterian Church, last evening was not so well attended as the soirees in this Church usually are, but the church was nearly filled. The eatables were of the richest kind and provided in great abundance. After tea the Rev. Mr. Park took the chair and after a short address called upon the Choir, which gave a number of pieces in excellent style during the evening. Stirring addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Godfrey, Wray, Stewart and Grant, and J. H. Hunter, Esq.

SUICIDE.—A young man named George Long, a resident of the Township of Sydenham, procured some strychnine from Lang Bros., on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of killing foxes. He stopped over night at Cobean's hotel, and the party sleeping in the same room aroused the inmates about one o'clock in the morning, by saying Long had a fit. Before assistance could be obtained he died, having, it appears, taken the strychnine himself instead of using it for the purpose alleged. An inquest was held on Thursday afternoon —*Owen Sound Times.*

Johnston's Tannery, Fergus, was burnt down on Sunday morning. Insurance between $6,000 and $7,000.

The spring term of the summer session of the Ontario School of Agriculture will commence on the 16th of April.

T. W. Cooper, P.L.S., Guelph, was run over on Saturday night while crawling under a train, and died on Sunday.

On Wednesday Mr. Wm. Wilkinson, a butcher living on Jane street, Guelph, fell through a loft in a barn on Mr. Walter West's farm, Guelph Township, and alighting on his side across a fanning mill broke three of his ribs close to the spinal column.

Holstein.

From our own Correspondent.

Mr. Editor, I have thought that a few notes from our stirring village might be of some interest to your many readers. I do no know whether it is in anticipation of the railroad, or the National Policy, perhaps, both, but building operations have commenced very early. Mr. Vance is refitting his large waggon shop turning it into a store, to be occupied Geo. Gilroy, Esq. of Mount Forest. It is Mr. Vance's intention, we understand, to rough cast it outside. The front presents a very handsome appearance.

At the time when Mr. Rutherford was so unfortunate as to be burned out, Mr. Wm. Seaman was occupying part of the building as a tinshop. There was no place in the village suitable for him to rent so with his usual push and energy he is at work putting up a new shop for himself. The building is twenty feet by thirty, fourteen feet high. We sincerely hope he will have that success in his business which he deserves.

A very interesting affair came of on Monday evening, the 10th inst., a number of the neighbors gathered together and proceeded to Mr. Dickson, store-keeper, to present two young ladies with a very handsome pocket-bible each, moracco bound, for the very commendable manner in which they worked at the late fire. The recipients were Miss Sarah B. Dickson and Miss Jessie Hamilton. The presentation was made by our worthy teacher Mr. D. Allen, prefaced by a few well chosen remarks. The Rev. H. Crazier replied in his usual happy manner on behalf of the two ladies. Mrs. Dickson with her well-known hospitality entertained the friends to an excellent repast, after which the company spent a very pleasant evening with carpet balls and other amusements.

Revival services are being held in the basement of the new church, and the people of God are having a very blessed time. The church is crowded every night. The members of the church have been greatly blessed and many others have been made happy.

Dundalk.

Our cattle fair was held on Thursday the 11th. There was a number of buyers, and cattle in good order sold readily. There was good demand for working cattle and several sales were made, ranging from $90 to $110 per yoke.

The friend we spoke about in your last issue who received the "castigation" at Caswell's Hotel, has dissappeared via Meaford, for Jerusalem. We hope he will take hint and not take "too much" again.

The revival meetings are still going on, and from appearance doing good work. Some two or three who were a terror to everything that could not fly—have found peace. Large numbers of other seekers are anxious. The hall is crowded to excess at some of the meeting. I hope they may continue.

We are sorry to see by Saturday's *Globe* that our esteemed friend, John Fee, Esq., of Proton has lost heavily by Rimmer & Co., of Toronto who have absconded — leaving Mr. Fee as security for a large amount. John has proved himself to be a "square" man in his transactions here. He has bought large quantities of oats, butter, poultry, eggs, &c., for several years in this neighborhood. It is too bad.

It is stated by a prominent wood dealer that there is enough green cord wood on the T.G. & B.R. now, to reach from Owen Sound to Toronto, piled four feet high — 118 miles.

It will be very easy soon to convince some political orators "who pays the duty." It will be a very convincing argument when the pocket is touched.

Some "gent" from here has written to the Markdale *Expositor* relating a sleigh ride he had with his "gal" Jennie. How k——d her on the way, and how his moustache got froze to her, &c. It is a pity the calves could not get a chance at him for a while, he would be a cabbage head no more.

Mr. F. F. Teeple has got to work again after a long spell of sickness.

ZERO.

Skating Carnival at Priceville.

The Carnival, as advertised, took place at the Priceville Skating Rink, on Wednesday evening last. The attendance was very good, and the masqueraders were nearly all elegantly dressed and all appeared to enjoy themselves to their hearts content. The following is the list of characters represented, as far as we can learn:—

Chinaman—Alex. McDonald, 1st prize as the most comical.

Colored Gent—Allan McKinnon, 1st prize as best dress.

Imitation—Miss E. Wright, 1st prize as most comical.

Knight—Miss Janet Nichol, 1st prize as best costume for lady.

Base Ball player—B. Ghent, (boy), 1st prize, best costume.

Circassian girl—Miss Jemima Wright (girl), 1st best costume.

Summer—Ida Ghent.

Cemical old lady—T. McKinnon.

Highlander—T. Nichol.

Colored Gent—Robert McArthur.

Indian Chief—W. Griffith.

Orangeman—W. Tryon.

Twin Sisters—Misses Annie Wright and Hatie McDowell.

Star of the Night—Emma McDowell, the best dressed on the rink, but did not enter for prize.

Wolf—Dr. Ghent.

Priceville Items.

The fair held here on Monday was well attended. Prices were good, ranging from $22 to $28.

To the Review.

DEAR SIR,—I would like to ask the hon. School Inspector, Mr. Ferguson, through your columns to explain to the ratepayers of S.S. No. 1, Glenelg, the reasons for asking the trustees to wall up the two windows towards the north, Respectfully,

G. G.

Glenelg, March 18, 1879.

A terrible gale passed over Orangeville, on Sunday evening, March 8. The spire of the new Presbyterian church was blown down and completely destroyed. The loss will be about $500. H. Haley, the contractor, will be the principal loser, as the spire was not completed.

Town Council.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of Council was held in the Council Chambers last evening to take into consideration the agreement between the G.B. & W. R. and the Town of Durham, and to hand over the Debentures. All the members present except Mr. McIntyre; the Mayor in the chair.

Moved by Mr. R. Bull, seconded by Mr. H. Storey, That J. H. Brown, Rich. Horn, James Burnet and the mover be and are hereby appointed a committee to examine the Bond or Agreement served upon the Mayor of the municipality by the solicitor of the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway Company and that said committee be instructed to report forthwith.

The committee appointed to examine the Bond or Agreement of the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway Company report as follows:—

"Your committee beg to report that they have examined said Bond and find that the conditions contained therein are in accordance with the conditions contained in the By-Law granting a bonus of $25,000 to the said Railway Company, your committee would therefore recommend that the Mayor and Treasurer of this municipality be and are hereby authorized to execute and deliver to Trustees as provided by statute, debentures in favour of the said Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway Company for the sum of $25,000, being the amount of aid granted under said By-Law, all of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed), ROBT. B. BULL, Chairman."

Moved by Mr. W. A. Anderson, seconded by Mr. R. McFarlane, That the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Bond or Agreement served on the Mayor of this municipality by the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway Company be adopted and engrossed in the minutes.—Carried.

JOHN MOODIE, Clerk.

On motion council adjourned.

Glenelg Council.

Council met at the "Revere House" Markdale on the 10th inst. All the members present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Dunsmoor, That the account of G.J.Blyth, for printing amounting to $18.87 be paid.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Niel, That $6 be paid to John Wilson for coffin and box for the late widow Black.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. McMillan, That the collector for Ward No. 3, be authorized to accept $5 as payment of taxes against Lot 20, Con. 13, for 1878.—Carried.

An agreement executed by the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway Company, in accordance with By-Law No. 171, granting aid to said company, was laid before the council.

Moved by Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. McMillan, That the agreement executed by the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway Comapny be accepted, and that the Reeve issue debentures to the extent of $20,000 in terms of By-law No. 171 granting aid to said Railway Company, and that said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the municipality, signed by the Reeve and countersigned by the treas., and delivered by the Reeve to the Trustees appointed under the statutes.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McMillan, seconded by Mr. Neil, That the Township Hall be built on the north-east corner of Lot 10, on the 4th con N.D.R., provided a clear title will be given for the quantity of land required.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Davis in amendment, seconded by Mr. Dunsmoor, That the Township Hall be built on the south part of Lot 10, con. 7, provided a clear deed can be procured.—Lost.

Moved by Mr. McMillan, seconded by Mr. Neil, That the clerk be authorized to advertise for tenders to erect a Township Hall, Stable and Shed, and that a committee consisting of Messrs. Davis and the mover be appointed to procure plans and specifications for the same.—Carried.

Council adjourned to meet at Ryan's Hotel when called by the Reeve.

Saugeen Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Saugeen met in St. Andrew's Church, in Mt. Forest, on Tuesday, March 11 h, at 2 o'clock p.m.; the Moderator, Rev. S. Stewart, of Arthur, in the chair. The minutes of former meeting were read and sustained. The various deputations reported regarding missionary meetings. Leave was granted to mortgage the manse property of Knox Church, Harriston. It was resolved that delegates appointed to the General Assembly pay their own expenses. The following delegates were then chosen, viz.: Ministers, Messrs. Park and A. C. Stewart by rotation, and Messrs. Young and Fraser by ballot; Elders, by ballot, Messrs. D. Macmillan, Jas. Allen, J. Nesbitt, J. Starrat. Leave was granted to the Moderator of the session of Ayton and East Normanby to moderate in a call to a minister when they are ready. Similar leave was asked by the congregation of Waldemar, Little Toronto and South Luther, and granted.

A call was produced and read from the congregation of Cotswold in favor of Rev. Chas. Cameron, of Roxboro, in the Presbytery of Glengarry, formerly of Priceville. Said call was not sustained on account of irregularity, but an adjourned meeting was appointed to be held in Guthrie Church, Harriston, on the second Tuesday in April, at 3 p.m., to consider all the circumstances connected with the case, and the parties interested were ordered to be notified to appear for their interests.

It was resolved to petition the General Assembly to receive Mr. Gilbert Smith as a minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Prof. Maclaren, of Toronto, was nominated as Moderator of the next General Assembly.

Next ordinary meeting will be held (D. V.) at Durham, on the second Tuesday in July, at 2 p.m.—*Mount Forest Confederate.*

Boston clergymen of all denominations have united in asking for legislation against church lottries.

Proton Council.

Council met as per adjournment at Hepeville, on Wednesday, March 12th, 1879. Members of the council all present, J. J. Middleton, Esq. presiding. The minutes of previous meeting, general and special, were read and confirmed.

Several petitions received and read—For dividing the Township into Wards—For assistance to the Nasson family—For S. Sec., No. 12, to sustain the present or make a new By-law to increase the section—Mr. Kirby in attendance desirous of information in respect to Toronto Hospital for an invalid child—Mr. J. Traynor in attendance with Audit—Trustees of S. Sec. No. 12, in attendance, also Trustees of S. Section, No. 3.

Moved by Mr. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Agnew, That the clerk be requested to ascertain the terms on which invalids are admissable to the Toronto Hospital and all information regarding the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Agnew, seconded by Mr. Fleming, That the Trustees of S. Sec. No. 1 be allowed to borrow the sinking fund of S. Sec. No. 1, collected in 1878.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Black, That the Reeve issue an order in favor of Peter Smith for the amount of $3, the same being statute labour money paid on lot 28, con. 9, and performed by the aforesaid Peter Smith.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Agnew, That the taxes of widow Gillies, lot 7, con. 14, widow McDonald, lot 38, con. 13, and widow McEachern of lot 3, con. 4, be exempt, and that the collector be notified accordingly.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Agnew, That the Petition of the Trustees of S. Sec. No. 12 be received and that the Clerk give the necessary notice to Sections Nos. 7 and 12, in respect to the alteration of the boundaries therof at the April meeting of council.—Lost.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Fleming, That the Petition of the trustees of S. Sec. No. 12, be not granted as the objections raised by the arbitration to the By-Law formerly forming the section as now asked for are not unproved.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Agnew, seconded by Mr. Black, That lots, 2 and 3, con. 6, the property of William Rogers assessed on the Non. Res. Roll, against David and Wm. Pryde, and a bond taken to perform the work this year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Agnew, That this council take the bond of Samuel McLean and Wm. McMurdo to open the 17th side-road between the 15th and 16th cons., the said bond to be given for the purpose of setting aside the objection of the arbitration on the By-Law which was passed in the year 1878, altering the boundaries between S. Sec. Nos. 7 and 12—Lost.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Fleming, That in the opinion of this Council it is useless to take the bond of Samuel McLean and William McMurdo to open the 17th side-road between the 15th and 16th cons., as it does not remove the objections raised to the late By-Law, the award applying to the roads of the section.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Black, That the Auditor's Report be received, and that the clerk be instructed to have 100 copies printed immediately for distribution.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Fleming, That the Auditors receive the amount of $6 each for auditing the accounts of 1878 and that Mr. Traynor receive the sum of $3 for the accounts of 1879 up to the change of Treasurership, and Mr. Buckley $1 for the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Agnew, seconded by Mr. Fleming, That a grant of $10 be given to the Nason family as they are in comparative want, and that the said amount be entrusted to Mr. Burnett to make the necessary purchases.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Agnew, That the amount of $4 be paid to Thos. Hanbury for use of Orange Hall for Division Court and Sch. Arbitration.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Agnew, seconded by Mr. Fleming, That Thos. Johnston receive the sum of $3.50 for distributing Ballot Boxes during snow blocade last municipal election, also $1 for cutting and removing timber off the 32nd side-road and that the Reeve issue an order for the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Agnew, That Peter Whittle be paid the sum of $2 for mending Township Seal and that the Reeve do issue order for same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Black, That Thos. Allan, senior, be allowed to perform work under the Councillor of Division No. 5, for the amount of his taxes the same to be refunded out of the moneys coming to the Division of the Treasury.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Fleming, That the Reeve issue an order in favor of Thos. Johnston for the sum of $2 for work, repairing the 12th con. the time of past snow-storm.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Agnew, seconded by Mr. Abbott, That Hector McQuarrie receive the sum of $1, being disbursement for mending Road Scraper, and that the Reeve do issue order for the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Agnew, That the first assessment of Wm. Armstrong, lot No. 14, Con. 13 be $1150, being the first assessment, and James Armstrong, lot No. 15, con. 13, be $310, being the first assessment.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Fleming, That the Reeve issue an order in favor of Wm. Dunn, ex-Treasurer for two months pay for services rendered in the year 1879, the sum being $6,66 and 45 cents for postage, in all $7.11.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Agnew, That the Reeve issue an order in favour of Wm. Armstrong of $2.79 being over-paid taxes.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Agnew, That the Reeve issue an order to cash of the councillors for their pay up to date.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Fleming, That a By-law be passed preventing Pathmasters from performing statute labor for non-residents or any other person or drawing from the council any statute labor paid in cash, their duty being to let any work so collected by public competition and certify the same to the council, and further, that Pathmasters be required to have the statute labor in their respective Divisions performed not later than the time fixed by statute, and to return the work undone where the parties reside in the municipality.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Fleming, That this council do now adjourn to meet at Dundalk on the second Wednesday in April next.—Carried.

JOHN VERT, Tp. Clerk.

11th March, 1879.

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, 12th March.

After a number of returns were brought down and the papers relative to the appointment of Mr. Patterson, editor of the *Mail* as Postmaster at Toronto the debate in reference to Mr. Letellier was resumed, and continued until the House adjourned.

14th March.

The House was occupied with the discussion of the Letellier motion, the speeches of Messrs. Mackenzie Mills and Anglin being said to have been exceptionally good and in point of talent far ahead of those delivered on the other side.

On moving the House into Committee of Ways and Means, the Hon. Mr. Tilley, Minister of Finance, said that before laying the new Tariff before the House he would refer to the state of the country, which he said was suffering from depression of trade That the people naturally looked forward to the National Policy of the Government, and that the cause of delay in bringing it forward was the difficulty of framing a new tariff, and further that the Government were under the necessity of providing funds to meet claims maturing against the Dominion. Mr. Tilley then went into a full explanation of the estimates. It will be borne in mind, that the estimates submitted last year with reference to the expenditure of the present year, that the estimate of income exceeded slightly the estimate of expenditure, the latter in round numbers being $23,600,000. It will be found that the expenditure of this year will exceed $24,000,000. He estimated the deficiency for the current year at $2,400,000.

We found that it was important to encourage the export of our manufactures to foreign countries, and we are prepared now to say that the policy of the Government is to give to every manufacturer in the Dominion of Canada a drawback upon the duties he may pay upon goods used in manufactures in the Dominion exported out of it.

In explaining the new tariff Mr. Tilley said:—The principle the Government have adopted with reference to many of these articles is this: That where there are certain classes of articles of manufactures, for instance, certain grades of descriptions, such as under the schedule of cotton goods the policy of the Government is this: To select for a high rate of duty those that are manufactured and can be manufactured in the country, and to leave those that are not made in the country, or are not likely to be made in the country, such as in the case of printed cotton goods, at a low rate of duty. One of the great difficulties that was pointed out to the Government by every delegation that approached them was the undervaluation of imported goods; and I may state here that although it will cost some money and we will require to ask you in the supplementary estimates for a vote to carry it out, the Government are determined, and will also ask Parliament for power and authority, such as the United States Government have, and such as they exercise to-day, to fix themselves, through their officers, the value of the goods in the country from which they are imported. (cheers.) The great difficulty that we have everywhere had, and it has been stated on all hands that it makes but little difference what rate of duty we impose unless we prevent undervaluation. Now we propose to appoint experts, men whose special business it will be to ascertain in the different countries what are the values of the goods which we import from them, and on these values to impose the duty and collect it. Notwithstanding that there will be a difficulty, and to obviate that difficulty and reach a certain class of goods, we propose a specific and *ad valorem* duty.

The Hon. gentleman then explained the duty of fifty cents a ton on coal, the duties on imported books, periodicals, carriages, furniture and wooden ware, iron and iron manufactures. As to watches and jewelry, he said:—These are articles which are luxuries, like silk, and might fairly and the public and the House will say, bear the same duty as we put on silk, but the fact is, that even 17½ per cent., the duty last year, which was comparatively small, the inducement is so great for smuggling that the Government propose to leave watches and jewellry in the non-enumerated list at 20 per cent. In the case of wool and woollen goods the Government have so arranged the proposed rate of duty as to encourage the manufacture of the coarser description of woollens and blankets in the Dominion of Canada. We have at the present a large product of wool shut practically out of the American market, or sent there at a very low price, in consequence of the high rate of duty imposed. The Government felt that if they could give to the agricultural interest a good market for this important article of produce, they were bound to do it, and they ask the House to sustain them in the proposition. After reading the increased duties on spirits, Mr. Tilley reminded the House that one argument used against him in the Lower Provinces was that he was in favor of cheap rum for the poor man. He asked the hon. gentlemen to look at the schedule and see how far that allegation was true. He explained also that brandy would be charged $1.45 as against $1.32½ for other spirits. The proposition which the Government will submit for the consideration of the House with respect to excise duties is an increase of 10 cents per gallon on excise on spirits, leaving the duty on tobacco as at present, except that on Canadian twist made from Canadian leaf, the duty is reduced from 10c. to 4c. per lb. A resolution will be submitted to reduce the malt tax from 2c. to 1c.. It is estimated that the increased 10cts. per gallon on spirits will give over and above what we will lose on the malt duty, $100,000 additional excise duty, and looking at the question from a moral point of view the Government consider it wise and proper, if stimulants are to be used at all, that they should be malt liquors in preference to spirits. The rest of the speech referred at length to the tariff as regards ships, the sugar duties, and the lumber interest. He concluded by saying:—I have no doubt, as the discussion is followed up and as we come to it in committee, hon. members will say, "What do you expect to receive from this?" but we expect as the increase from the application of the new tariff the receipt of $2,200,000 in excess. As to the result of the change in the proposed tariff the Government has been exceedingly anxious heavy as is the imposition of some of the taxes, that for the future, at any rate, we shall have no more deficits, if we possibly can avoid it, and I believe in carrying out that object the people will justify and say "collect as much revenue as will meet the expenditure of the Dominion."

Mr. Cartwright followed, and in the course of his speech, claimed that the future result of the proposed tariff would be to provoke retaliation on the part of the United States, and that its result would be most disastrous to Canada. He claimed that the policy was bad financially, socially and politically, and that the longer it was enforced the more difficult would it be to repair the damage it would work. Money would be taken out of the pockets of the many and put into those of the few. Socialism would be encouraged and we would soon be suffering worse dangers than many European nations through this scheme of legalized robbery, which would prove a sham, a delusion and a snare. Hitherto our political system and financial policy had been vastly superior to that of the United States; now it was getting as near it as possible and the natural sequence was annexation.

Hon. Mr. Tupper referred to the great change which had taken place in public sentiment, and to the fact that the present tariff was in accord with the general feeling of the country, and that in bringing it down the Government were fulfilling the pledges they had made to the people. He reviewed the policy of the late Administration, referred to their continued deficits, and delivered a scathing series of criticisms on Mr. Cartwright, whom he charged with charging to the Consolidated Fund half a million dollars against the advice, in black and white, of one of the best officers in the Finance Department.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie following in a lengthy speech in which he said it was a most humiliating spectacle to find such a majority of the representatives of the people rejoicing at the prospect of an immediate and large increase to the taxation of the country, and so large a body of intelligent men as are now assembled, representing Canada, take up and wear the cast-off clothes of older nations, in assuming a policy which has ruined other countries, and in rejecting a policy which has made the Mother Country great and glorious and prosperous beyond all precedent; and it is amazing that such an exhibition could be found at the present day in an intelligent country, in a position of observing as we are the results of protection in a neighboring country. He then went into a full review of the tariff, and exposed its weak points. He claimed that it was not a revenue tariff—it was a protective one. He summed up by saying:—I have only to say that it is bad enough to have a protective policy which will have the effect of degrading the working classes in this country, of enriching a few manufacturers, and if continued for a few years ruining the manufacturers themselves, after they have accomplished the ruin of the working classes; but it is infinitely worse when the tariff is so framed that the increased taxation will fall most heavily upon those who are least able to pay, and who have the most need of the fostering care of this Legislature. I want this policy to be consistent. Why, Sir, the Minister of Finance proposes to tax everybody. He said he had considered all interests, and had taken care that they should all be taxed alike. No system of protection is just unless it protects all classes alike, and if every one is taxed alike we are just so much worse off by the amount we are taxed. (Hear, Hear.) But the hon. gentleman knows that it is not possible to give protection to all. He knows that the great mass of the population of this country is composed of labourers in the fields, on the sea, in our fisheries, and in our mines. It is they who make the riches of the country. The merchant who sells goods is not the producer. We have thousands of of men who could well be spared from commercial life in order to assume the labour of the farm. These men make no money, but the man who produces from his land a number of bushels of wheat makes a country richer by the wheat. He is the man we should protect. But how can you protect him unless you exclude all foreign labour from the country?

Answers to Riddles.

Tangled Threads No. 3.

David McNicol, Reeve of Bentinck.

THOMAS SPEARS, Durham.

Correct answers sent by L. McKenzie, Durham, and Lorinda Vert, Proton.

Riddle No. 1.

I am composed of seven letters,
My first in dark but not in light,
My second is in us but not in them,
My third is in no but not in yes,
My fourth is in day but not in night,
My fifth is in all but not in none,
My sixth is in large but not in small,
My seventh is in king but not in queen,
My whole is the name of a village in the county of Grey.

E. M. J.

Riddle No. 2.

I am composed of seven letters,
My first is in King but not in Queen,
My second is in river but not in stream,
My third is in little but not in big,
My fourth is in soft but not in hard,
My fifth is in you but not in me,
My sixth is in boot but not in shoe,
My seventh is in south but not in west,
My whole is the name of a town in the county of Grey.

DOUGALD MORRISON, Latona.

PERHAPS any of the readers of the REVIEW can answer the following question, however I will give it for what it is worth.

I had $20, for which I bought 20 bushels of grain, composed of wheat, pease and oats. I paid 4 dollars per bushel for the wheat, 50 cents per bushel for the peas and 25 cents per bushel for the oats. How many bushels of each kind of grain did I get.

N.B.—No odd pounds, all even bushels.

THOMAS GRAY, Glenelg.

HANLAN IN ENGLAND.— Edward Hanlan commenced his regular training last week, and is in good hands preparing for the match. Hanlan will proceed to Newcastle in a fortnight. Hanlan's boat arrived on Saturday in good condition. Hanlan has quite recovered from his sea-sickness, and is in first-class health. The prospects are in every way satisfactory.

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