Agents for the Grey Review.

G. H. Middleton,	Dundalk.
Archibald Thom,	Maxwell.
Thos. Nichol,	Priceville.
Colin C. McFayden,	Glenelg.
Daniel Keith,	Holstein.
Alexander Taylor,	Dromore.

THE REVIEW.

Durham, March 27, 1879.

—The Legislative Council of Nova Scotia has decided, by a vote of thirteen to seven against the Bill to abolish the council. An amendment, however, was passed to reduce the number of its members to thirteen, and to reduce the sessional allowance and all official salaries twenty-five per cent.

—Ocean telegraphy like other departments of practical science is undergoing great improvements. Twenty-five years ago there was not an ocean cable in the world. A few short lines had been laid across the English channel, but all were in shallow water. Now there are over 70,000 miles of cable crossing seas and oceans, and lately an invention has been announced whereby at least ten messages of twenty words each can be sent to any distance over a single wire in one minute, while it is claimed that in half-an-hour messages equal in variety and extent to a copy of the largest newspaper published in America can be sent around the globe. This invention which has become the property of the American Cable Company, it is expected will reduce to three cents a word for night messages and five cents a word for telegrams sent during the day.

—An examination of the tariff shows that while pine lumber and timber used in the construction of dwellings, &c., are charged twenty per cent *ad valorem*, lumber of boxwood, cherry, walnut, chestnut, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandal wood, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, &c., not manufactured are admitted *free*. Verily Mr. Hay, furniture maker at Toronto, has looked out for number one in supporting the Government of Sir John Macdonald. The hardwoods mentioned are grown in Canada, and if the readjustment of the tariff had been equitable, a duty should have been placed upon them, so as to shut out American woods, and thereby increase the profits of the Canadian farmer. But then Mr. Hay stood in the way. Last fall he sold himself to Sir John A. Macdonald, the *quid pro quo* being a heavy duty on imported furniture and no duty on woods used by Mr. Hay in the manufacture of furniture.

—The question of "Who pays the duty?" which was very much discussed during the late elections, and was very forcibly illustrated the other day. It appears that Mr. Elliot, M.P.P., for Peel, a strong National Policy man, had ordered a quantity of American oats a few weeks ago, which he expected to have passed passed through the Custom House before the new tarriff came in force. However, on account of the ice jam at Detroit the oats were not sent over before Friday week the day on which the new tariff came into force, and in consequence Mr. Elliott countermanded the order. On being asked by Mr. Rymal, the witty member for Wentworth, why he did so, he readily replied, "I was not going to pay the increased duty." "What duty" asked Mr. Rymal, "you maintain that the producer and not the consumer pays the duty." Mr. Elliott's confusion may be more readily imagined than described.

DR. LANG ON REVIVALS.

In the *Catholic Presbyterian* for February, the Rev. Dr. Lang discusses the question of Revival and Revivalism. Dr. Lang, is a gentleman of some note in the church, and as the successor of Dr. Norman McLeod as pastor of the Barony Church in the city of Glasgow, is entitled to be heard on any subject bearing upon the work of the Christian church. Moreover, Dr. Lang has great sympathy with the Revival movement as manifested in our day. It is not only that he has been a sympathetic onlooker, but while many others stood aloof, he threw himself into the current of revivalism, took an active part in revival meetings, and defended the revival movement from the platform and in the press. It is very difficult to form a correct judgment on the good and evil in any public agitation while events are in progress, but now that several years have elapsed, since the wave of revivalism in which Mr. Moodie played so prominent a part, and in which Dr. Lang took a very lively interest, passed over Scotland, and now that the heat and excitement of the time has disappeared, it is to be expected that a calm and dispassionate judgment may be arrived at. In the article to which we have referred, the rev. gentleman discusses the question in a very candid spirit. After pointing out the fact that revivals had a place in the Old Testament Church, as well as in all systems of belief which have influenced men, that in the religious revival movement we may behold the "Spirit poured from on high," and that the revival in its nature is not outside of church order but on the other hand may be a powerful instrument in furthering the work of the church, he goes on to discuss at some length the nature and results of the revival movement of 1874 in Great Britain, and the causes of the opposition shown by many towards it. In summing up the whole question, while admitting that great good may have been done, he says that Committees, Unions, &c., acting independently of church authority, outside the lines of recognised church influence represent a serious danger, and points to the example of the Free Church, which provides that licenses may be given to approved men who are fitted for evangelistic work. It will be within the recollection of many of our readers that during the discussion in our columns on the work of the so-called Salt Evangelists, this was one of the points contended for by "Old Paths" and others. It was urged that those who go forth to preach should have the *imprimatur* of the church, otherwise great mischief might result to the cause of true religion. This is the conclusion to which Dr. Lang, a strong friend of revivals, has come after considerable experience and several years reflection upon the subject. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive how a different opinion can be formed by any candid observer. Every one will admit the necessity of organization and a central authority in carrying forward any work, secular or religious. And it is to be regretted that the spirit of modern revivalism would seem to impel the leaders of the movement, not only to place themselves outside of church organization, but above it, as we have witnessed in this town and neighborhood; and thereby, not only frustrating the cause which they profess to serve, but as Dr. Lang says, "with infinite harm to themselves, and the risk of doing hurt to religion by crude and often foolish expositions of Divine things."

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

The more the Policy of the Government is examined the more disappointing and vexatious it will appear to be. Instead of being protective, in the sense of protecting everything and everybody, it is a most cunningly devised scheme for the enrichment of a very few and the impoverishment of the many. But of all classes of the comunity, there is none upon whom the new tariff will tell, first and last, with more oppressive force than farmers and labourers — the bone and sinew of the country. It is an old adage that the farmer was an ass who carried most of the burden and ate least of the hay, and verily the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald has estimated the patient endurance of the farmer to be very great indeed when it set about the construction of the National Policy. It is not only that the duties on those articles which are necessities in every household are very much increased, but this increase of duty raises the price from ten to twenty-five per cent to the consumer over and above the amount of duty. Thus as Mr. Charlton stated in the House of Commons if a duty of 20 per cent. was imposed on an article, the wholesale merchant who purchased it, put on his profit of say 10 per cent on the original cost and the duty, and the retailer of it imposed his duty of say 25 per cent on the original cost, including the duty. It will then be found that upon articles carrying a duty of 25 per cent the actual rise to the consumer will be 34 per cent. If the duty is 40 per cent, the rise will be 55 per cent; if the duty is 50 p.c. the actual rise will be 68 p.c.; if 75 p.c., 100 p.c., and so on. Thus crockery, which bears a duty of 25 per cent, will be charged at least 34 p.c. over cost to the consumer. Woollen cloths, tweeds, shawls, &c., which pay a duty of 40 per cent, will be charged at least 55 p.c. over cost, and cotton goods, flannels, blankets, &c., which pay 50 p.c. duty will cost the consumer nearly 70 per cent over the original price of the goods. It will thus be seen what a gross blunder was committed by the electors in allowing themselves to be deluded as they have been, and all for what purpose? To enrich a few manufacturers at the expense of the whole community. But says Mr. Tilley, we want reciprocal trade, and will compel the Americans to come to terms by enacting against them a reciprocal tariff. Nothing could be more fallacious. It is not by a policy of retaliation that wrong can righted, any more between governments than between individuals. And in a country like ours with a population of four millions and a frontier of over three thousand miles, to attempt a war of tariffs with the United States is as absurd as Mr. Partington's mop and pail attempts against the Atlantic. The probability is that the feeble attempts at retaliation on the part of the Government, will have the effect of exasperating the American people, and that within a very short time such a tariff will be enacted by Congress as will effectually exclude the products of our farms and forests from the American markets. Such a course has already been indicated by the American press, and should it be carried into execution our people will have one more illustration of the blessings of the National Policy.

Local and other Items.

Sleighing is going.

Cricket.—A meeting of those interested in the getting up of a Cricket Club, for the season of 1879, will be held at the British Hotel, on Wednesday evening, the 2nd of April, at 8 p.m.

On Dit.—Lord Mitchellson, and *suite*, who are at present making a tour of Canada, have arrived in town, and are putting up at the International. We understand that in the course of their rambles in the neighborhood, they visited Mr. Christopher Firth of Glenelg.

We have decided to put the "Riddles" and "questions in Arithmetic" on the fourth page where they will be found in future. We received correct ans. to "grain question" from John D. Leith, Dromore, and J. R. Marshall, Dundalk To No. 1 and 2, J. R. Marshall, and Robert Webster, Priceville.

Death of Mr. Cushnie.—We regret to announce that after an illness of a few weeks Mr. John Cushnie, died at his residence in Mount Forest, on Wednesday morning. The deceased gentleman held the position of teacher of the public school here and was well known and much respected by all who knew him. He also taught at Holstein for some years, and at the beginning of the present year was appointed Assistant Master of the High School of Mount Forest. Finding the duties too arduous for his failing health he resigned the charge. About a month ago he had a stroke of paralysis, after which he gradually sank, passing peacefully away as above stated. The deceased gentleman was much esteemed by his Mount Forest friends, and leaves a wife and three children who have in their bereavement the deep sympathy of the whole community.

Fire.—Early Sunday morning, March 16th, Mr. Johnston Smith's steam saw mill at Elmwood was totally destroyed by fire. Loss about $4,000; insured for $1,800. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Fire.—On Monday morning about two o'clock, a fire broke out in a baker's shop owned by Mr. E. A. Goodeve, Hanover, and the fire crossed the road and burned another store which was formerly occupied by the firm of McDonald & Yost. There was not any insurance in either case.

Lynx.—Mr. Turner, living near Eugenia, crawled under his barn one night about two weeks ago, being attracked thither by his dog, and pulled out a large lynx or wild cat. Pretty daring work—a lantern in one hand and a club in the other. He did not know what kind of 'varmant' it was until he showed it to his neighbors.—*Ex.*

The funeral of the late Mr. Richardson, V. S., of Flesherton, and well known in East Grey, took place on Tuesday last. The deceased, who was brother of Mr. M. Richardson, of Flesherton, it is said while dissecting a diseased carcas received some of the poison into his system, from the effect of which he died. The body was brought to Flesherton for interment.

Leg Broken. — Mr. John Osborn of Orchardville, passed through Clifford on Wednesday, with a load of hoop timber. When near the village of Lakelet the load upset, and he was thrown to the ground, by which his leg was broken just above the knee. He immediately turned in a sleigh to Clifford, and went to the office of Dr. Mackie, by whom he was promptly attended to.

Social.—On Thursday evening a Social was held in the Presbyterian Church, Durham, after the Tea-meeting of the previous night. All the scholars belonging to the Sabbath School were admitted free and enjoyed the treat as Sunday School Scholars know how to do. There were several amusing speeches delivered by local men. The Sunday School supplied the singing which was of a superior kind.

A meeting of the Junior Reform Association was held in St. Andrew's Hall, over Mr. Hunter's store, on the evening of Friday last, when a debate on "Which is the mightier, the Pen or the Sword?" was brought up and discussed. Meetings of this Association are held in St. Andrew's Hall every Friday at 7.30 p.m., when debates, &c., are brought before the meeting and an hour or two spent both enjoyably and profitably. All young men of Liberal principles cordially invited. Mr. J. H. Hunter, M.P.P., is to deliver a speech at next meeting.

High School.—Harriston is entitled to a High School, and a meeting of the ratepayers of that town was held last week to say whether they were in favor of the school or not. It was moved by Dr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Kerr, "That this meeting is of opinion that a High Sahool would be a great advantage and benefit to the town of Harriston, and would hereby request the Council to take the necessray step towards establishing said school, in time to commence operations on 1st January, 1880." The motion was carried unanimously. Why not Durham follow suit?

G. B. & W. R.—The contract for Railway Ties from Palmerston to Durham has been awarded to the enterprising firm of Messrs. Elliot, Rogers & Co. A meeting of the Board of the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway Company will be held at Mount Forest on Friday, when arrangements on the Tie question will be executed between the company and the contracting parties. We understand that Messrs. E. R. & Co. have now gone to work with a will and are determined to get out all the Ties they possibly can during the remaining part of the sleighing season. We congratulate the company on the success that has attended their scheme.

Stabbing Affray. — A stabbing affray took place at McIntyre's corner, Southampton, on Monday the 19th inst., between two parties named Hector McLean and Donald McPhail. It appears on Saturday evening last the two got into an altercation about some small matter, when high words ensued, and ended in a challenge to fight on Monday morning, accordingly the two parties met on Monday, when McLean struck at McPhail. Then McPhail stabbed him once in the stomach, once in the head and in other parts of the body with a jack-knife. McPhail made good his escape. A warrant has been issued for his arrest, but so far he has not been captured. McLean lies in a very critical condition with small hopes of his recovery.

Open Meeting.—The open meeting which took place in the Orange Hall, in this Town, on Tuesday evening last, under the auspices of the United Temperance Association Lodge, was quite a success, as far as securing a large attendance was concerned, and no doubt will result in more interest being taken in the Temperance cause. After singing the opening Ode, Rev. Mr. Grant, of Durham, led in prayer. J. Townsend occupied the chair, and after a short address on the state of the Lodge, was followed by able addresses from Rev. Messrs. Grant and Godfrey, and Mr. John Forsyth, on the Temperance question. Excellent readings were given by Messrs. Caldwell and Forsyth, a dialogue by Misses Burnett and Mathews, and a recitation by Miss Burnett. Odes of the Lodge were sung at intervals. A number of those present signed a total abstinance pledge. It is expected that other public meetings will be held at intervals, and no doubt but, judging from the success of the first, they will be well attended.

To the Review.

Sir,—in the Minutes of Bentinck Council published in the Review of March 6th, one of the resolutions of Council is as follows: —"That the award of the arbitrators in the matter between Mr. Pearson and the Council be not accepted," because as they say (that is the Council) in their opinion the arbitrators have exceeded their powers, none knew better than the Council that the arbitrators did not exceed their powers as no instructions were given, or limit set to their powers in that matter. If there is blame let it rest on the proper shoulders. I am &c.,

Arbitrator.

Dromore.

Anniversary Social.—The members of Dromore Lodge, No. 549, I. O. of G. T., gave an entertainment in their Lodge Room, near Dromore, on Friday evening last, this being their fifth anniversary. The Hall was crowded to excess, and after partaking of tea and cakes, etc., Bro. James Renwick, W. C. T., took the chair, which he worthily occupied. Some excellent pieces of music were sung by a choir of young people. Mr. John Hastie gave a recitation of his own composing. Mrs. Robert Renwick sang a piece entitled "Grandfather's Clock," which was loudly applauded and deservedly so. Addresses were delivered by Mr. James Geddess, of Egremont, and J. Townsend of the "Review." Two dialogues caused much merriment, the rendering of which was well done, and some of the characters very grotesque. Receipts about $25.

The Rev. Mr. Fraser lectured in the Presbyterian Church at Dromore, on Wednesday evening last week. The subject of the lecture was "Ancient Chaldeic Records," and was very interesting to those who heard it. The attendance was not very large.

Mr. A. Taylor has laid in a large stock of goods in anticipation of the new Tariff, and a large amount of business is done at Dromore, both in the store, waggon and blacksmith shop and saw-mill. The new Church in the Wilder settlement is being built.

Dundalk.

Mr. Joshua Modeland, ex-Deputy Reeve of Proton, has leased an hotel at Mono Mills and would have been absent from here but for unforseen delays.

The veritable Dr. Sproule's tongue has begun to wag at Ottawa. He bids fair to be as great a nuisance to the General Parliament, as the M.P.P. of the Local for North Grey. He has intimated his desire for the removal of the Postmaster at Dundalk—He appeared on several platforms against him—serious offense this! The Postmaster at Markdale accompanied this biding statesman during most of the canvass—he's safe. Another P.M. not remote from Proton not only "stumped" him but treated profusely—Well done good and faithful public officers! Country postmasters should be taught if they vote at all it should be Tory. May be they will superannuate our Dundalk man.

A lad named Wood, of Melancthon, was arraigned before J. J. Middleton, Esq. J.P., on the 20th, charged with an attempt to outrage a girl of the naume of Elizabeth Hope. He was committed.

Mr. John Agnew, formerly of Proton, appeared in our midst a few days ago—no excitement.

Mr. James Hanna, constable, contemplates leaving for the North-West soon. Once there if "Sitting Bull" or Reil commences any of their "capers," "Jim" will hand-cuff them.

The N.P. arrived here yesterday in the shape of "Fred" Armstrong, Bailiff — he raised the tariff slightly—on some people, especially on such coarse grains "such as corn and hogs" to use the language of the celebrated M.P. of South Victoria. Mr. A. McQuade.

Sad Accident.—A sad accident happened about two miles from here on the 19th. It appears four men at Taylor's shanty went out to the bush, two to chop, two to saw the logs. They had fallen several trees, the choppers always warning the sawyers to keep out of the way. It appears the choppers neglected this time to warn the men sawing, who were in the way of the last tree which fell on one Wm. Haddon, killing him instantaneously. An inquest was held by Dr. Christoe, of Flesherton, and returned a verdict of accidental death. Haddon was a quiet inoffensive man, and formerly resided near Millbrook Co. Durham. His brother Captain Thos. Hadden came after the remains on Thursday. It should be a warning to all paties engaged in the bush.

Zero.

Dundalk, March 24, 1879.

Facing one way and the Vision Contracted at that.

The member of the House of Commons for East Grey has taken up his political microscope and brought this pocket borough under view. "Boot" all he could see was the "Ponderous Postmaster of Dundalk" "one of the most active opponents of the Conservative Party in the county," and this reminded him how the Postmaster of Dundalk cut up that carefully compiled speech of his "on almost every platform" "during the late campaign."

When he delivered that speech the other evening in the House no doubt he did so under a sensible feeling of relief, for he could not expect the Postmaster of Dundalk to go all the way to Ottawa and under the very nose of Sir John cut up that speech and so far whatever he gave of it remains whole; "boot" it is to be noticed that he forgot to change the price of oats which are now double the price they were "during the campaign." Though there was so much cutting in the "campaign" no blood was to be seen, that was no doubt due to a covering of a peculiar yellow metal of a compound nature with which the member is at all times protected.

Likely, though not reported, he would tell the House when he took the floor to deliver the speech, that "in this campaign I invariably allow my opponents the same privileges with myself and I shall grant them the same time to expound their views as I take to myself." Now Mr. Postmaster of Dundalk you have had a first warning "and you are reminded that the Local Election will soon be on hand, and that will still further remind you of a certain "Ponderous Lawyer from Toronto." Now Sir! will you dare, while under the microscopic glance of the member for East Grey, attend another Reform Convention, appear on another platform or open your mouth in opposition to the Conservative Party? I say! will you dare do all that before resigning your office or before the member for East Grey has convinced the Government "of the propriety of passing a measure so that officials like you may understand your duty"?

"Boot" say? were you the only postmaster of East Gray that attended a convention or appeared on a public platform during the campaign'? Did not other postmasters attend conventions and appear on political platforms? Most certainly! "Boot" then they were— Ah! I see! It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored. They were *defending* while you were *goring* the ox.

Our postmasters whether Reform or Conservative are a class of men who in comparison with any other class are as respectable, as influential and as worthy of public confidence (and they have it) as any class in the whole Dominion without exception, and are 5000 such men to be disfranchised and made political ciphers because the postmaster of Dundalk opposed the member for East Grey.

I understood the member for East Grey when in the "campaign" to say that if he were elected he would treat his "opponents equally well with his friends" and being a young member it was to be hoped that he would take a broad and comprehensive view of political matters and rise to influence and position, and be held in esteem by men of all parties. "Boot" he has chosen to act differently. He has assailed the rights of his opponents with vindictiveness. Now when a member of Parliament prostitutes his position as he has done he is a disgrace to any country and should not occupy a position in the civil service, "Boot" "the same class of men are invariably found committing the same acts whether under Dominion or Provincial Governments."

Pons Asinorum.

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, Mar. 19.

A number of returns were laid on the table by the Ministers of Public Works and Customs.

The Minister of Public Works, in reply to a question by Mr. Trow, said that he expected the contract for Section B of the Canada Pacific Railway would be signed that afternoon, and the whole of the papers would immediately afterwards be brought down.

The Premier, in reply to the same member, said that the Government did not intend at present abolishing the postage on newspapers in the county or city of publication.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Keeler's motion in relation to the alleged removal from the Post-office Department of a certain letter marked "private and confidential," which had been placed on file there, and asking for correspondence on the same was resumed.

Mr. Huntington and the Premier both contended, on information supplied by the Department, that no such letter as that described was ever on file. As there was no objection to correspondence being brought down, and as Mr. Huntington courted the fullest investigation, the motion was carried.

A debate rose on a motion by Mr. Huntington asking for papers, &c., respecting the dismissal of Mr. Regis Cardinal, heretofore an employee of the Inland Revenue Department, in which, while the Opposition denounced the introduction of the American system of dismissals in the Civil Service, several members of the Ministerial supporters boldly announced themselves as advocates of the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils.

The debate was adjourned at six o'clock.

March 20.

After routine the debate was resumed on Mr. Huntington's motion with reference to the dismissal of Regis Cardinal. Charges and counter charges were freely made with reference to dismissals from office for political reasons. The most important circumstance consisted in the vigorous general reply of Mr. Huntington with reference to such accusations, as related to his administration of the Post-office Department. He declared that the charges were false and defied the Ministerialists to appoint a Committee and prove that their allegations were well grounded.

Mr. McDonald (Pieton) had the bad judgement at eleven o'clock, after the discussion had dragged through two days, to make a violent and general attack on the late Government.

Mr. Mills made an effective reply, in the course of which he brought the Minister of Finance to his feet to deny that he had ever sat in the House and voted with the commission as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick in his pocket. Mr. Mills pointed to the date of the Order in Council appointing the hon. gentleman as October 27.

Mr. Tilley replied that when he found that this recommendation was made he had informed the Governor-General that he had no intention of accepting the appointment, and called upon the Premier to state that when the Order in Council was passed he knew nothing about it, and was out of the country, as he wished this matter settled.

Sir John A. Macdonald complied, and Mr. Mills then pointed out that the Premier was guilty of great impropriety in allowing a gentleman holding the commission of Lieut.-Governor to sit in the House and vote.

The debate was continued for some time afterwards, and it was remarkable that the members who spoke on the Government side availed themselves of the opportunity to press on the consideration of the Government their claims for the dismissal of certain officials in their respective localities. The charges made against the officials were of the most vague and general character, and were indeed only so many hints to the Government for their dismissal. It is, however, remarkable that not a single Ministerial supporter demanded a Committee of Investigation, while the Opposition members requested the appointment of a Committee. The motion was carried.

Before the adjournment it was agreed to resume the tariff debate to-morrow.

The House adjourned at 12:30 a.m.

March 21.

In the House of Commons yesterday, after routine, the Minister of Public Works introduced three Bills relating to Government railways and among the number was one proposing, with certain modifications, to ratify an agreement for the running of trains over the Pembina Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway, similar to that proposed by Mr. Mackenzie last year.

Mr. Huntington rose to a question of privilege, and mentioned that the *Courrier du Canada* announced in a recent issue the retraction of the reference he had previously made to Mr. Joly as the Protestant Premier of Quebec. This new charge bolstered up that made in *Le Canadien*. The House knew that he had not made the statement, therefore he could not have retracted it. He expressed regret that a member of the House, who was editor of the *Courrier du Canada*, had so far abused his position as to slander a fellow-member.

A brief discussion ensued, in which Hon. Mr. Anglin, as a Roman Catholic, said that during his whole presence in the House he had not heard a single offensive word against the Roman Catholic religion uttered by the hon. member for Shefford, and the charges against him were vile slanders.

The debate on the tariff was resumed, and Mr. Cartwright requested the Finance Minister to complete his financial statement, but that gentleman declined to do so till Wednesday next.

Mr. Robertson, the junior member for Hamilton, addressed the House in favour of the tariff, and he read letters from woollen and tool manufacturers to prove that the tariff gave satisfaction to manufacturers as a whole. It is strange that the hon. gentleman should have selected iron industries, which are enormously protected, and which bear no relation to the large mass of discontented manufacturers. Judging from his speech, which was remarkable for the prevalence of the personal pronoun "I" in every sentence, he claims the honour of being father to the much-fathered National Policy.

Mr. Sproule addressed the House till recess in favour of the tariff, and after recess Dr. Strange continued in the same strain.

Mr. G. W. Ross (Middlesex), in possibly his most brilliant speech, ably criticised the tariff, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of the unprejudiced its oppressive character and anomalies. His argument was clear, forcible, and convincing, and his facts carefully and painstakingly collated. He described the tariff, exposing its anomalies to the scrutiny of the House, and in the concluding portion of his speech condemned the Government's class legislation, and foretold the evil consequences as the result of the system of bribery to the various Provinces, as well as manufacturing industries, initiated by it.

In striking contrast were the speeches of Messrs. Bannerman and Patterson (Essex), who followed. The first mentioned member's address appeared to mainly consist of a historical disquisition on the protectionist proclivities of the eighteenth century; while the member for North Essex was much troubled with remembrances of the 17th of September, which remembrance appeared to trouble him more than it did the Opposition benches. A most remarkable fact in connection with the Government's supporters on the back benches is, that when they essay to address the House the burden of their song is "the 17th of September," as if there were no political Waterloo in the beginning of 1874.

Mr. Cockburn (Muskoka) pointed out the depressing influences which the tariff would have on the already depressed lumbering industry, and he supported his position by quoting a number of valuable statistics relative to its importance.

The debate was adjourned, and the House rose at eleven o'clock.

The American Press on the Tariff.

(Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.)

We predict that our neighbors will be greatly disappointed at the result of this experiment, for the reason that Americans forwarded enough stuff before the tariff was announced to supply the Canadian market for months, and another year the Macdonald Government will lose the farming element, which holds the balance of power, as their products cannot possibly be benefited by the change.

(Boston Advertiser.)

But to make one scale of duties for goods received from European countries, and a higher scale for goods from the United States, for the sake of punishing us for past offences of the kind mentioned, is childish and like such outbreaks usually, will be found to have a double edge. Within three years the present tariff, if it survives this bold experiment, will be modified in the interest of Canada herself so as to place the United States at least on an equality with other nations who trade with her.

(Boston Post.)

The Dominion to the north of us is apparently starting out to set up housekeeping for itself. Undismayed by the covert warning contained in the motion of enquiry made by a Government official in the House of Commons, the Finance Minister has pushed on and come out with a tariff scheme that is all but equivalent to a threat of independence. If Canada can shut out British manufactures on the plea of protecting her own industries, we do not see any great distance which she has yet to make on the road to complete independence. The report of Mr. Tilley introducing and recommending the new concoction named a tariff contains a multitude of confessions that certify to Canada's pitiful condition. * * * It is a singular condition of affairs, following as it does so close upon the heels of what was represented as a plethora of money and a glut of prosperity. The way out of this lamentable situation, the people of the Dominion are told is through a protective tariff alone. Such a unique conglomerate, too, of specific and *ad valorem* duties as the Minister's headlong inventiveness has helped him to stir into its present consistency of inconsistency! An analysis of it would baffle any one who was wedded to the high protection system. It looks at this distance as if Canada were about to take up what we hope and believe this country is ready to throw away as a rubbish of error and monopoly selfishness. With the adoption of a measure like this, she defies the United States on the one side and England on the other. There are double duties imposed according to this scheme which increase the cost of articles forty per cent. The average increase is from seventeen to thirty-five per cent. If a measure like this should have the effect to dissolve the existing relations with Great Britain, it never would promote the prospects of annexation to the United States.

Rev. Mr. McDonald, of Elora, has accepted a call to Seaforth, and the Rev. J. F. Dickie, of Berlin, to the Central Presbyterian Church, Detroit. Rev. Mr. McInnes has resigned his charge at Erin, and Rev. Mr. McDiarmid that of West Puslinch, Rev. Mr. Bentley of Galt also desires to resign.

The London "Times" on the Tariff.

The *Times*, in an editorial discussing Mr. Bright's question, says it raises issues of the greatest importance and interest, and one cannot be surprised that he has put the question. The facts disclosed by the new tariff are a painful disappointment to Mr. Bright's hopes. With a Constitution like the Canadian everything ought to go well, yet things are not going well. The follies of protection are revived in the Dominion Parliament, to the great scandal of the true doctrine of free trade, the injury of Canadian interests, and the irritation of the citizens of the United States, who will retaliate tariff with tariff. The action of the Canadian Government is very pitable. The *Times* cannot approve of the tariff. It thinks it unwise, and is thoroughly convinced that it will disappoint the Canadians, proving an injury instead of a benefit to them. The conduct of the Canadian Government is like that of a man who, unable to do all the work he wishes with both hands and legs free, thinks he can increase the fruits of his labors by fastening up one leg and tying one hand behind his back. But when this is all said, what then? We may send Lord Lorne lecture after lecture to be read to his advisers, but we shall do no more. We cannot recede from the freedom of action we have conceded to our Canadian fellow-subjects; but we are not debarred from the liberty of criticism on their policy. The tariff is as unwise as possible. The admission that the Government has fulfilled its pledge is the amplest condemnation of the tariff. There is no branch of industry that will not be crippled by it. The agriculturists will get a less return for the commodities they produce, and will have no recompense for the loss of trade with the United States. The duties on teas and sugars will involve an enormous cost in collection, and in the necessity of smuggling along so extensive a frontier. Since the Canadians wish to have this tariff they must have it and go their own way; but the result is none the less deplorable.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The newspaper publishers of Simcoe County are forming an Association.

From the Great Western Railway authorities it is learned that in the district lying between Guelph and London and north of that Company's main line, arrangements have already been made for the transport of some eight hundred emigrants to Manitoba.

A few years ago Dr. Tupper denounced a 17½ per cent. tariff as the thin edge of the protection wedge, and declared that such a high tariff would prove ruinous to Canada. Now he advocates a tariff of 60 per cent. on some articles. Dr. Tupper is always a consistent politician!

Rumour has it that a manufacturer of implements in Stratford "lit out" the other day, leaving a number of sorrowing creditors behind him. The liabilities are estimated at from $18,000 to $20,000. This party but a few years ago sold a good farm and went into business, but from all indications he was no more successful than many others who have done the same time.

The Kingston *Whig* announces the demise of Rev. John McDonald, of Lancaster, the oldest priest in the Diocese of Kingston, familiarly known as "Father John," from earth on Sunday, aged 98 years, for nearly seventy of which he was a priest, having been one of the church's pioneers when few, if any, of the present priests of the Diocese were born. He lived for a long time at St. Raphel, and many years ago laboured in Kingston.

Col. Pearson's position is becoming very critical, as the Zulus have destroyed the road from Tugela to Ekowe, and relief cannot be sent to him before the arrival at the Cape of the English reinforcements.

A Pilot Boat Run Down.—A despatch from Southampton, Eng., March 15, says, The royal mail steamer "Severn," from Hamburg for this port, ran down, off Dungeness, a pilot cutter having on board twelve pilots and a crew of eight persons. Ten of the pilots and five of the crew were drowned. The "Severn arrived at Southampton last evening with the survivors—two pilots and three of the crew—whom she saved.—*Times.*

A Nine Years' Job.—Thomas Nevilles the Cleveland man arrested in Brussels some time ago, on the charge of attempted murder of Lieut Simmons, of the Cleveland Police Force, was convicted before Judge McMath, at that city, on Saturday last, and sentenced to a term of nine years in Columbus State Prison. Nevilles took his sentence with composure, rather evincing a feeling of hatred for the law and its officers than sorrow for the commission of his crime.

The match between Ross and Emmett for £200 was decided on Monday the 10th of March, over the The Thames championship course from Putney to Mortlake. Ross won easily. Hanlan has been practising all the week on the Tyne, and has become accustomed to the course. *Bell's Life* says:—"Hanlan makes his boat travel at a rare pace, and never permits her to get out of hand. His style is easy, and graceful, and he works up to 32 and 33 strokes per minute without much effort. He is in the very best health."

It is a long time since anything stuck in the Yankee craw, like being forced to see a British gunboat protecting Alaska. This is how a republican neighbor feels about it:—"There is something the reverse of inspiring to the English heart in the way the British drum beat makes its rattling circle round the world just now. An empire which is so much convulsed by scattered rebellions as that John Bull has to take care of, must be a great deal of anxiety. So long, however, as we depend on a British gunboat, despite the troubles that perplex England in every quarter of the globe, to take care of our Alaska territory, we ought not to doubt that England is amply able to look after ... ...

The Power of Reason among Animals

The power of reasoning varies among the different genera of [illegible]. One genus far exceeds another in power of reasoning, and in [illegible] of the same genus stand out before others by their marked superior power of reasoning. It is often [illegible] determine where instinct ends and reason begins. The one seems to blend into the other in a sort of twilight — We [illegible] the manifestation of instinct in every animal with the habit of [illegible] have any familiarity. As soon as a lamb, or a colt is born, instinct [illegible] it to rise up and take nourishment [illegible] the udder. Nearly all animals are [illegible] with the powerful instinct of self-protection. A hunted and hard-pressed [illegible] been known to plunge into a [illegible] cover itself with weeds and [illegible] nose out of the water, so that it [illegible] to breathe. Another fox was [illegible] hunted from a certain cover, [illegible] good-humoured as always but at a [illegible] close-clipped hedge. Casts were [illegible] hounds in every direction, but [illegible] could never be taken up. At last [illegible] sportsmen one day looked up at [illegible] best in the top of a high tree [illegible] in the hedge, and saw the end [illegible] tail protruding from it. The animal on the day in question [illegible] ed to curl his tail sufficiently [illegible] this led to the discovery of its retreat which he was speedily driven out, and [illegible] short run he was killed. Some [illegible] and even some insects will [illegible] semblance of death when their life is in danger. The common rake will [illegible] on some occasions. Others have so horrible a stench that no one [illegible] inclined to molest him. The [illegible] rolls himself up and remains [illegible] still when molested. When the danger is over, he unrolls himself [illegible] grees and looks about, and if all safe he runs to a sure retreat. [illegible] mon wood louse will do the same [illegible] glum curculio will "play dead" as he perceives that any person or [illegible] likely to molest him.

From such a line of thought, as [illegible] sued, we have yet to ascertain [illegible] Do the animals exhibit untaught [illegible] funate knowledge? May not the [illegible] examples of instinct be after all [illegible] results of rapid learning and [illegible]

There are some animals that [illegible] but by instinct; but there are other [illegible] mals that act by reason as well [illegible] stinct or under the guidance of [illegible] bined. Let us set this before you [illegible] various aspects in a series of [illegible] but congruous facts.

1.—The power of deductive [illegible] This stands out with clearness in [illegible] furnished us by the personal know[illegible] a near relative:

"I will relate an anecdote that [illegible] under my observation, which is [illegible] interesting in several respects. [illegible] who was deaf and dumb, lived several [illegible] in companionship with a young deaf [illegible] dumb girl. Their sitting-room [illegible] out on a corridor, which terminated [illegible] the case in most German houses [illegible] entrance from the staircase. The [illegible] ladies were always accustomed to [illegible] door shut, for they were living quite [illegible] About ten years ago they received [illegible] short haired dog. When Pointo was [illegible] installed with them, he naturally [illegible] whenever he heard anyone ringing [illegible] entrance bell, or coming up the [illegible] but soon perceiving that the ringing [illegible] barking produced no effect on his [illegible] dumb mistresses, who heard neither [illegible] one nor the other, he, whenever he [illegible] rang, seized their dresses with his [illegible] and so drew them towards the door [illegible] found that it was necessary to put [illegible] lady's skirt to have the door [illegible] Every time I had paid them a visit [illegible] space of two years whenever intimate [illegible] visitors arrived, I had always heard [illegible] bark; but it soon altogether ceased [illegible] seven years he neither barked nor [illegible] any other demonstrative sound. He [illegible] that it was of no use to do so, when [illegible] the room or in the street, whenever [illegible] well-known visitor called on his mistresses [illegible] and so he remained dumb until his [illegible] His attention was however, habitually [illegible] on the expression of their faces and [illegible] movement of their hands."

This is beyond doubt a singular instance of deductive reasoning. Similar [illegible] case of a dog at Duluth, owned by [illegible] Stewart, who was drowned in [illegible] Superior. His owner was employed [illegible] the Northern Pacific Road to [illegible] timber delivered by contractors. The [illegible] would take the end of the tape line [illegible] to the end of a log, sixty or seventy [illegible] long, and hold at the end while his [illegible] would hold it at the other, and so the [illegible] day, or until the timber was measured. [illegible] master would send him to the post [illegible] simply saying to him: "Go up-town [illegible] ters;" the dog would go to the post [illegible] and go around to one of the clerks [illegible] at him, wag his tail, and was so well [illegible] the clerk would give him the letters [illegible] he would carry back to his master, [illegible] the same way would carry letters [illegible] his master had written to the office [illegible] mailed. His scent was very acute. [illegible] ing home from the woods one day [illegible] was met on the road by a company [illegible] young people who had been at a [illegible] about half a mile away. One of the [illegible] ladies had left her parasol on the [illegible] Stewart called his dog and pointing [illegible] path said: "Go find and bring here" [illegible] dog was gone about fifteen or [illegible] minutes and returned with the parasol [illegible] pile of lumber put in Stewart's [illegible] being stolen. Stewart called his [illegible] took him to the pile and said: "[illegible] and see who takes it." Two or [illegible] afterward the dog came to him [illegible] ing, and, by signs familiar to [illegible] told him to follow him. Stewart [illegible] policeman with him and told the dog [illegible] on, and he led them about a quarter [illegible] mile to a shanty occupied by a Swede [illegible] the bank of a lake. They looked [illegible] the shanty and saw a large pile of [illegible] The Swede was arrested, taken before [illegible] Justice, and Stewart told the Justice [illegible]

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