

THE HURON SIGNAL

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FRIDAY, JUNE 9th, 1882.

OUR TICKET.

FOR PREMIER.—HON. E. BLAKE. WEST HURON.—M. C. CAMERON; EAST HURON.—DR. SLOAN; SOUTH HURON.—J. McMILLAN.

OUR MOTTO: "Ontario's Rights we will maintain."

AN ACCIDENTAL CANDIDATE.

When Huron was gerrymandered for the third and last time, there was great joy exhibited by the knot of Goderich Tories who aided in the wire-pulling which brought about that bit of political trickery.

Mr. Platt very properly considered himself the fortunate one, and made no secret of his ability and intention of carrying the riding by something in the shade, I have faced heavy majorities, I have twice led a forlorn hope, reasoned the "salt king," and now Providence and the Gerryman have put the prize within easy reach.

Mr. Johnston, a young and very ambitious politician, and a duly accredited candidate in the Tory interest for the Local House, had turned an envious eye upon the newly carved constituency for the Commons, which he considered some 130 better than for the Local, and he longed for it with a great longing.

Mr. Johnston's time to show his tact. The word could have been given his supporters to wheel around for Platt, and plump at least 15 votes for the Goderich man.

Porter 37, Platt 34, Johnston 21.

But the third man has no second choice. His motto is "Johnston first, and Johnston always," and in the third ballot, when his name is withdrawn, so little does he care for his fellow townsman that no word in his favor has been given to his supporters, and they make a break.

52 out of 92 delegates, and the outsider from South Perth, through Mr. Johnston's silly ambition, beats Mr. Platt, of Goderich, who one week earlier was assured of the nomination as any loyal Conservative could be.

Why do we give this bit of history? Well, just to show that Mr. Porter is the accidental candidate of the Conservative party of West Huron, and that the people of this town at least might know how a Goderich man lost the nomination through the treachery of a whilom friend.

Among the Christmas cards last year we noticed a comical one representing a cat and dog quarrelling over a plateful of food, while a sly duck is surreptitiously emptying the plate. It is a capital allegory of the condition of affairs at Smith's Hill on the occasion of the recent Tory nomination.

Mr. W. J. SHANNON, of McKillop, is one of the best men in the Tory ranks in Huron. But his cause is a bad one, his opponent is a good man, and the Liberal majority against him is fully 400.

EVERY MAN who votes for the Government candidate and the non-ratification of the Boundary Award, is a traitor to Ontario. The value of the timber privileges alone in the territory awarded was placed at \$125,000,000, or about \$65 for every man woman and child in Ontario.

ONE must go from home to hear the news. The sapient editor of the Montreal Gazette, in alluding to the prospect of the Tory candidate of West Huron, says: "This is the riding which Sir Richard Cartwright represented in the late Parliament."

THE REVENUE to be derived from the timber privileges alone of the disputed territory amounts to enough to pay all the expenses of the Province of Ontario for about 40 years. The value of the minerals, land, &c., is also very great.

MR. CAMERON is continually gaining friends; and the reckless abuse and innuendoes made by the party hacks are doing him no injury. His election was long ago assured; it is now only a matter of majority. The Liberal vote is a unit for him, and scores of old time Conservatives are pledged to help him in his fight against monopoly and corruption, and in his plucky stand for Ontario's Rights.

THE Government organs in this county last week each received \$50 worth of advertisements, tenders for public works extending from one end of the country to the other. This accounts for the vile abuse levelled at the Liberals in the last issues of these venacious sheets.

In giving Manitoba enlarged borders the Dominion Government has endeavored to rob Ontario of a big slice of territory comprising a large portion of the "Thunder Bay" region. The Provincial Government has paid for colonization roads through that country, aided schools, administered justice, and has had a representative in the Legislature send the votes of the people of the district. The people of Ontario will resent this robbing our territory by voting for the Liberal candidates, and Ontario's Rights.

MR. JOHN McMILLAN, the Reform candidate for South Huron, has for the past seven years been Reeve of Hullett. So highly respected is he by his Hullett neighbors, that for six years he has been elected by acclamation. He is also greatly esteemed by the members of the County Council for his quality of head and heart.

"When I tap you on the shoulder, yell like hell," said the Conservative candidate for the Local House, as he entered the Town Hall at Mr. Cameron's Smith's Hill meeting on Wednesday, and took his seat next to a young Goderich "lamb" a number of Reformers who were near by overheard the remark, and kept the youngster quiet during the evening.

CLINTON News Era: We hear the most encouraging reports of the success Mr. Cameron is meeting with in his canvass. Many who had formerly been against him pledging their support, and the assurance of his being returned by a good majority increase every day.

SINCE Mr. Blake has plainly declared that he believes the boundary award to be a legal one (and he never held otherwise), there is consternation in the camp of the enemies of Ontario. This was the last of a series of weak excuses for the non-ratification of the award. What plea Tory ingenuity will next invent remains to be seen.

IN referring to the South Huron Reform convention nomination, the Star last week said: "The successful candidate was required to bind himself in writing to an agreement that, in the event of the defeat of either Mr. Macdonald, Sir Richard Cartwright, M. C. Cameron or Mr. Patterson, he would resign his seat and allow the defeated to occupy it."

JEALOUSY of Mr. Cameron's popularity amongst the Irish Catholics, the Tories have originated a silly slander about that gentleman or a friend of his boasting about buying the Irish vote. Mr. Cameron does not need to buy that vote. The Irish Catholics look upon him as an old and steady friend, who is not towed around by an Orange County Master, and will poll a solid vote for him, not for money, but from esteem and regard.

THE Tory leaders are still unsettled on the coal question. Tilley says the Americans who send coal into Canada pay half the duty imposed. Tupper says that the producers pay all the duty. He tells the Nova Scotians that the duty is giving them the Ontario market at reasonable figures, and also tells the Ontario people that the duty is making coal cheaper! How the Nova Scotians can get the Ontario coal market on account of American coal being kept out, while the Ontario consumers get cheaper coal, and all the time the Americans are paying the duty, is a conundrum that deserves a chrome.

SPEAKING at London on Tuesday, Hon. John Carling said: "Returning officers have great powers, for they appoint the deputies, who can examine the ballots, and if not disposed to act fairly, might cause an unfair division of the votes."

HOW sweetly innocent! Registrars and Sheriffs appointed by a Liberal Government are not to be trusted with the ballot box, while pets selected from out of the most violent partisans, and willing to do the Government a turn for further favors, are to be above suspicion. Does Mr. Carling, or his friends, seriously think that the people will swallow such rubbish?

THE fight in East Huron goes bravely on, and every indication points toward the election of Dr. Sloan in that riding. The Ontario's Rights men are settling down to their work and good reports come from every municipality. An amusing incident recently occurred, which goes to prove that "coming events cast their shadows before." Mrs. Morley, (the postmistress of Belgrave through the recommendation of Mr. Farrow), was in town a few weeks ago, and while here wished to purchase a suitable wedding present for her patron. After looking around for some time, she finally dropped in to one of our furniture establishments and bought an easy chair and a rocking chair, the one for Mr. Farrow and the other for his spouse. The choice of an easy chair at the present time is a happy appreciation of the necessity of the case. Since 1872 Mr. Farrow has had an easy seat in Parliament, and now as his chances of again occupying it have become beautifully less, Mrs. Morley deserves great credit for conceiving the idea of presenting him with an easy chair, to rest his weary bones during his enforced retirement from Parliament. No one but a woman could have thought out so happy an idea, as the substitute of an easy chair for a Parliamentary seat to a defeated politician.

How to Vote. Electors, who go to vote on the 20th inst., should be very careful that they do not spoil their ballots, and in order that their vote may be on the right side should mark their ballot as follows:—

- 1. CAMERON, Malcolm Colin Cameron of the Town of Goderich, barrister.
2. PORTER, Robert Porter, of the township of Uxbridge, yeoman.

Be sure and put a cross after the first name as in the above form, without striking the outside lines.

As for Mr. O'Donohue's attack upon Mr. Edward Blake on account of his speech on the Irish resolutions, it is unworthy of him. An Irishman himself, he should be the last man to sneer at any friend of Ireland who lifts up his voice in behalf of that unhappy country.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Reports from over the County.

Particulars of the Meetings—Feeling the Pulse on the Platform—Getting Ready for the Polls.

BELFAST.

The announcement that Mr. M. C. Cameron would address the electors of this vicinity on Friday evening last, and that Mr. Porter was invited to be present brought a very large number of the electors together on that evening. The meeting was held in the school-house, but it did not afford even standing-room for those present, so that a great many had to remain outside and listen through the open windows. Owing to sickness, Mr. Cameron was unable to be present, but he was ably represented in the person of Mr. M. Ross, M. P. P. Mr. Robert Morrison, of Ashfield, was called to the chair, and made a few remarks, and asked for a fair hearing for all the speakers who might address the meeting. He then called on Mr. Ross, who in a very able speech, showed the injurious conduct of the Dominion Government with regard to the Gerry-mandering Bill, the Boundary Award and the Streams Bill, and closed with a brilliant peroration on Mr. Blake. Mr. Porter was then called and spent a short time in endeavoring to justify the Government in the course which they took with regard to the Streams Bill and Boundary Award. He even attempted to defend the Gerry-mandering Bill, but the defence was lame indeed. He then glided to the N. P. and spent the remainder of his speech in dilating upon the benefits which he alleged resulted from that policy. He claimed that the farmers here got better prices for their horses and cattle, and manufacturers in Ontario better prices for their implements, owing to the North West Market, but he failed to tell his audience, that if that benefited Ontario, it was an injury to the people of Manitoba and the North West as the tariff prevented them from buying where they could buy cheapest. He seemed to imagine that he was advocating a policy for Ontario, instead of the whole Dominion. Mr. Somerville, of Lucknow, then addressed the meeting and dealt heavily with Mr. Porter's arguments for the Streams Bill and the National Policy, after which the meeting was brought to a close.

OLIVER'S SCHOOLHOUSE.

A well attended meeting of the electors of West Wawanosh was held at Oliver's school house on the evening of Tuesday last, in the interest of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Ross. Mead was called to the chair and introduced Mr. Porter, who immediately took the platform and opened the discussion. He regretted that his opponent, Mr. Cameron was hindered from being present, owing to loss of voice, caused by the contraction of the throat, and that he himself was suffering to a certain extent physically from the arduous work of conducting a spirited campaign, and did not feel like holding a lengthy meeting this evening. He would therefore not elaborate on all the questions at issue, but would devote himself more particularly to the National Policy which was the great issue in 1878. He then proceeded to give the N. P. arguments which are familiar to our readers, and many of which did service in 1878. The old horse story was revamped, and brought forward and expounded to the satisfaction of the audience. The shutting out of the American grain was referred to, and the keeping out of foreign freight from transit by our canals and railways upheld; the prosperity of the country was enlarged upon, and attributed to the benign influence of the N. P.; the lowering of interest was owing, so the orator said, to the N. P.; the sale of old horses to Manitoba was another outcome of the N. P.; in fact all the good, or what was believed to be good, had been developed by the N. P., and the increased price on certain articles of wear and consumption was owing to circumstances entirely outside of the wonderful panacea. He quoted figures from the Trade and Navigation Returns, in his usual careless style, and although it is said figures won't lie, he endeavored to make them bolster up his argument. He then wrestled, in fear and trembling, with the boundary award, which seemed to him to be a matter of little moment. He found fault with Mr. Blake for not presenting the matter to Parliament instead of Mr. Mills. He claimed that Mr. Mills had prepared the award for both Ontario and the Dominion, and had done wrong by so doing; Sir John had stated that the award was illegal and Mr. Blake had not denied the statement. It was only now dragged in as a side issue to help the Grits. He alluded to the disallowance of the Streams Bill, but had not time to go into a discussion of it. It was sufficient to state that the Bill interfered with the vested rights of Mr. McLaren, and the rights of British subjects should not be interfered with. He understood a representative was present in the interest of Mr. Cameron, and having spoken an hour and twenty minutes, he would now allow that gentleman an equal time. He reserved to himself the right of reply for ten minutes, but did not know that it would be necessary for him to avail himself of his right. If they believed what he advocated to be correct he hoped to get their support on the 20th of June. He resumed his seat amidst loud cheers from his friends.

Mr. D. McGillicuddy, of Goderich, was then introduced by the chairman and was heartily received on coming forward. He appeared on behalf of Mr. Cameron, as that gentleman was incapacitated from being present, owing to the severe hoarseness. Mr. Cameron was in every other respect in good physical health and was ready and willing to fight the battle of Reform and duty on the flag on to victory, as in days gone by, when he captured South Huron and held it firm in the Liberal interest. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cameron would be in Wawanosh before the campaign got through, and would be able to give a good account of himself when he appeared. Mr. Porter had in his address dealt, to a great extent, with the N. P., and would have the electors believe that it was the great issue upon which the coming election would be fought. Such was not the case. The N. P. was the issue in 1878; and by the potent influence of a verdict had been snatched from the country, but such a thing would not occur again. It had been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Mr. Porter had asserted that the farmers were benefited by the N. P. but had failed to show where in trade, had been enhanced in value. (Hear, hear.) He had also spoken of the prosperity throughout Canada caused by the N. P. It was contended by that gentleman that the manufacturers were fairly enamored of it, and it was doing them great good. This was a fallacy. Harris, Son & Co., the implement maker at Brantford, Dixon, the carriage builder of Toronto, Chase, the carriage maker of Guelph, and hundreds of others testified that the tax on raw material, was an injury to the manufacturer. Again, it was claimed that Toronto and the other large cities at a distance were being built up by the working of the N. P. This was true to a certain extent, but Toronto had been built up at the expense of the smaller cities and towns, such as Guelph and Bowmanville. From the former Ingles & Hunter's engine works had been removed to Toronto, and from Bowmanville the Massey Manufacturing Co. had been taken. Other cases of a similar nature could be cited did time permit, but enough was here shown that good trumpets were given to the great central city and a bad hand dealt to the smaller cities. (Laughter.) And the biggest joke of all was that Sir Leonard Tilley, in his bogus list, claimed that the imported factories to Toronto were new industries established. (Hear, hear.) The N. P. advocates believed, so far as industries were concerned, in verifying that portion of Scripture which said, "To him that hath shall be given, and to him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." (Laughter.) The old horse story had once more been brought to the front by Mr. Porter, and that gentleman had endeavored to make the farmers believe that the price of horses had been increased by keeping out the American horses through the N. P. If Mr. Porter understood the horse question or had carefully studied the Trade and Navigation Returns he would not talk such arrant nonsense. Of horses we were exporters, not importers, except in a few instances. We only imported horses for breeding purposes, and breeding stock was free of duty. In 1878, before the N. P., we only imported 159 horses upon which duty was paid under the United States; but in 1881, by the Trade and Navigation Returns, to which Mr. Porter referred, it would be seen that the importation had increased to 242. The figures showed, first, that the number of horses in either year was absolutely small to be a factor in regulating the price of the horse market; second, that 159 horses glutted the market and caused prices to fall in 1878, and 242 in 1881 must have been a greater glut; and third, that Mr. Porter did not understand the horse question or he would have let it severely alone, and would have let the old \$80 horse, which was to have been made worth \$100 by the Reform party, remain in the grave to which it was consigned by every intelligent person in 1878. (Hear, hear and laughter.) It was not necessary to deal any further with the so-called N. P., for its absurdities were too well known, further than to say that no revolutionary measures on the tariff question should be taken by the Reform party should they attain power on the 20th of June, as he believed they would. (Hear, hear.) The Reformers were not free traders in the strict sense of the term—they were revenue tariff men. What was wanted was to have a tariff sufficient for the governmental expenditures, and to have the fiscal policy so adjusted that justice would be meted out impartially to the humble toiler as well as to the great sugar king. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Porter had called Messrs. Cartwright and Mackenzie, "flies on the wheel," but the Sir John Government could now with justice be known by the newly coined appellation, "The skippers in the cheese." The Tories, like the skippers, got in by the negligence of the makers and being in, imagined, and it was only imagination, that they had a divine right to stay there. But a day of reckoning was coming and we would have a better cheese after the 20th of June. (Hear, hear.) The speaker next referred to the Boundary Award which he discussed at considerable length, proving that a gross injustice was being done to Ontario by the non-ratification of the Boundary Award. The Disallowance was next gone into briefly, and the iniquitous and partisan conduct of the Ottawa Government demonstrated. At this stage Mr. Porter informed the speaker that he had spoken within ten minutes of his time.

Mr. Johnston—I meant politically. Mr. McGillicuddy—I don't care whether you meant politically, socially or physically, the sentiment is an atrocious one, and you, if you were a decent man, would not endorse it. (Loud applause.) Continuing the speaker called upon the electors to turn out on the 20th of June and poll their votes for M. C. Cameron, a man of tried ability and an experienced legislator. (Applause.) Mr. Porter replied for over half an hour. He defended the gerrymandering bill, and contended that the Grits were as bad as the Tories. For his own part he would like to see legislation which would hinder Sir John and the little Mr. Mowat from carving the constituencies. (Hear, hear.) He then started to ridicule Mr. McGillicuddy and sneer at Mr. Cameron, the latter of whom he stigmatized as the arch-briber. He resumed his seat after a very witty exhibition of spleen, without any reply to controvert the statements advanced by Mr. Cameron's representative.

SMITH'S HILL. Mr. Cameron's meeting at Smith's Hill was very largely attended on Wednesday evening. In addition to the residents of the section, a number of the County councillors and others attended, while a phalanx of "lambs" from Goderich and Salford at the beck of Mr. P. W. Johnston, the Warden, tried to make things lively.

On motion, Reev & Young, of Colborne was called to the chair, and he immediately called upon Mr. M. C. Cameron, who although suffering from a severe hoarseness, addressed the meeting. He opened by stating that he was, owing to an infirmity of throat, unable to do justice to himself or the subjects. But he was willing to do his best, and more could not be expected from him. One of the most important questions before the country at the present time was the settlement and development of the great North-west, and the building of a great trans-continental railway to link the eastern portion of the Dominion with the west. The Reform party was in favor of developing the North-west and building the railway, but they decidedly objected to the acts of the present Government in the matter. A giant monopoly had been created in the C. P. R., and the country had been practically handed over to the tender mercies of a Yankee syndicate. Alternate blocks had been given to the company, and this fact, if no other would have a tendency to retard settlement, as the railway alternate lots were exempt from taxation, and the burden of making roads building bridges and other improvements would have to be borne by the settlers who were sandwiched in between. If, in the townships of Colborne, every second lot was exempt from taxation, what would the gentlemen who lived on the taxed lots think when they were forced to build the roads and make the improvements. That inquiry on a much larger scale was one of the things the electors were asked to endorse on the 20th June. Then there was the system of disposing of the public domain in the North West at present adopted by the Government. Colonization schemes innumerable had been formed by speculators, and now immense tracts of land were being disposed of to wealthy old countrymen like the Duke of Manchester and Mr. Brassey, which would look up millions more of the acres of the North West. Whether this should be tolerated or not, by the electors of Ontario was to be tested on the 20th of June, and he was willing to leave in the hands of the electors the disposal of the question whether they were willing that in the years to come their children, and their children's children should have inherited from them a grinding monopoly and landlordism second only to that found in Ireland at the present time. (Hear, hear.) Another question was the Boundary award. He discussed this at some length and referred to the spoliation of Ontario which was contemplated by Sir John at the bidding of the Tories. The exodus and the N. P. were then taken hold of, and the balance of trade shown to be against the Dominion, and that fact, previous to 1878 was counted a most serious matter by the N. P. advocates. He then touched upon the gerrymandering and showed that it was brought forth so as to be used for partisan purposes, and not so that the constituencies could be equalized according to representation by population. He condemned the action of Sir John in this matter, and used it as another reason what Hon. Edward Blake's party should be returned to power. He concluded by calling on his friends and all honest-minded Conservatives to support him at the ensuing election.

Mr. Porter was then introduced, and stated that he, too, was laboring under physical difficulties. The campaign thus far had been conducted continuously, and there was a lot of hard work and little rest in it. Moreover, the same questions had to be discussed every night, and however satisfactory it might be to the listeners in the different places, it certainly was monotonous to the speaker. He then proceeded to give the same speech which he gave at Kingsbridge, with slight variations, and as a condensed report of the former has already appeared in these columns a repetition will not be necessary. During his speech he was enthusiastically cheered by Warden Johnston and the "lambs," and so ardent was Freddy in shouting, that it was feared the top of his head would fall off, owing to the opening of his mouth so wide. He is a sweet pet!

Mr. Garrow, owing to the weak state of Mr. Cameron's voice, was called upon to close the meeting, and although the Warden Johnston party sought to annoy him in various ways, successful in upsetting Mr. Porter's theories on the N. P. and the boundary award. The disallowance was also dealt with in a convincing manner, and a high and patriotic sentiment expressed with reference to the maintenance thereof. Mr. Garrow's remarks were well appreciated by all present save Johnston's "hoodlums," and the lung power of that little compact was far stronger than the vetting power. The meeting was closed with thanks to the chairman and the usual cheers.

Mr. Wm. McArthur gave subscriptions to give receipts the streets of our were enveloped by last week. Mr. M. C. Cameron was in Martin's in Mr. Campbell's was also present, very good hearing his case to the eleventh hour.

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