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Independent Electors Free and

West Durham.

GENELEMEN. -

The Government, which but a brief space since was craving a longer trial be-fore judgment, has prematurely dissolved parliament and precipitated a general

For what reason? Because it felt that it would be weaker next year than it is to day, and that its only chance of victory lay in a surprise! But it has not ventured to appeal to the constituency of 1878. It has packed the jury.

By an iniquitous measure is has concentrated in a few districts large numbers of liberal voters, in order to weaken the offective Reform strength in many ridings, to impair the prospects of elec-tion of leading Liberals, and, if possible, to turn a minority of the people into a majority in parliament.

For these purposes it has disregarded the county bounds, disturbed the electral districts, and violated long-standing associations of friendship, business, and convenience throughout the greater part of Ontario.

But even that was not enough ! Repealing the law which makes sheriffs and registrars the returning-officers, it has taken power to appoint where it has taken power to appoint where it pleases its own nominees to do its work, and to re-enact the scenes of ten years age, when men defeated at the polls in Muskoka and West Peterboro were made into members of parliament by the will of these officials. will of these officials.

Such acts are subversive of those principles of justice, equality, and fair play on which our constitution rests, and which give a moral sanction to the

They show that Government, notwithstanding all it boasts, feels itself beat-en in a fair fight; and so attempts foul

play.

We are appealing to all good men, without distinction of party, to rebuke this gross abuse of power; and to show its authors that although they may exchange townships and cut up counties as they like, the votes of the electors on whom the supporters of iniquities like

We are calling not only for an enthusiastic, vigorous, and organized effort on the part of Reformers, but also for the support of many, heretofore indifferent or hostile, who will yet yet decline to become accomplices in this transction. And our call is answered! Such a spirit has been aroused among the people at large as I have not seen before—such a spirit as warrant the belief that the attempt will fail of its base purpose, and will recoil with just severity on the heads of the concectors and supporters of the

On what do the Government ask a renewal of your confidence?

On a record of broken pledges and of added burdens.

They promised that they would not increase the rate of taxation; they have enormously increased it.

They denounced the former scale of

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which were made to the public charge in rule, and left by them as legacies to their successors in 1873. They have greatly added to that charge; and have, as far tem. as in them lay, ensured the recurrence of a period of severe financial and dis-

They boast of an increased revenue; the admitted evils. due, so far as they are concerned, to increased taxation only.

They boast of an enlarged prosperity;

of trade throughout the world, to large lation. products at home, and high prices abroad.

They pride themselves on their Paci- why. fic railway contract. I condenn that bargain as improper, being made in section of the chief jewels of our constitution; and on bargain as improper, being made in secret, without public tender, contrary to the existing policy of the people and of parliament, and opposed to the provisions of the law. I condemn it as extravagant since the enterprise will be prosperity and the prosperit us sixty million dollars and twenty-five right of effective local legislation on million acres of the choicest lands, while local affairs. the road is to belong to the company which will realize the cost of its part of ed by the disallowance of the streams act, which dealt with a subject purely act act.

I condemn it as outrageous, in con- Dominion interests. ferring on the country a practical monopoly, for twenty years, of the trade of

I condemn it as indefensible, being consummated in the face of a tender to perform the same obligations for three million dollars less money, for three million acres less land, without the monopoly of trade, without the exemptions from taxation, and on other conditions much more favorable than those of the contract.

railways through the prairie, and by se-curing the early development and set-tlement of the Northwest to give value to our lands and a traffic for the road before contracting for the completion of the eastern and western ends.

The progress of the Northwest is due to the work we did and propose to do.

The difficulties and drawback which exist, very serious now and far more serious in the future, are due to the ob-

ty of deciding on the question. We have now to ask the popular judgment on the men who refused that opportunion the men who refused that contract.

of needless restrictions on our liberty of exchanging what we have for what we want, and do not see that any substantial application of the restrictive principle has been or can be, made in favor of shall be repudiated or respected. You know well that I do not approve limits of our province.

the great interests of the mechanic, the laborer, the farmer, the lumberman, the shipbuilder, or the fisherman. But you know also that I have fully recognized the fact that we are obliged to raise yearly a great sum, made greater by the obligations imposed on us by this Government; and that we must continue to provide this yearly sum mainly by improvide this yearly sum mainly by import duties, laid to a great extent on goods similar to those on which can be manufactured here; and that it results as necessary incident of our settled fiscal

defective and unjust.

I believe it to be in some important

respects defective and unjust.
We expressed our views last session in four motions, which declare that articles of such prime necessity as fuel and breadstuffs should be free; that the sugar duties should be so adjusted as to re-lieve the consumer from some part of the enormous extra price he is now liable to pay to a few renners; that the exorbitant and unequal duties on the lower grades of cottons and woollens should be so changed as to make them fairer to the masses, who now pay on the cheap-est goods taxes about twice as great in whom it is a raw material, to produce a chesper article, for the benefit of his

home consumer, and the encouragement of his foreign trade. I believe that by changes of the character I have indicated monopoly and ex-travagant prices would be checked, a greater measure of fair play and justice to all classes would be secured, and the burden of taxation would be better adjusted to the capacity of the people who

are to pay. Depend upon it, a day will come when by sharp and bitter experience we shall learn the truth; and many who even now applaud will then condemn these particular incidents of the tariff.

But I believe that one brief experience has already convinced many former supporters of the need of amend ment; and that a majority of the intelligent electors are in favor of such modifications in the direction I have pointed out as many be made with a due regard to the legitimate interests of all con-

I challenge the Northwest land policy of the government, which has in various forms given facilities for speculation, whereby great areas of the choicest lands are falling into the hands of middlemen, who will hold them till they exact from the immigrant large profits, thus at once retarding the development of the country and lessening the prosperity of the

Our motto is, "The land for the settler, the price for the public ! The report of the civil service com

mission shows that the existing system expenditure; they have largely raised it.

They declaimed against the additions officers, the discouragement of many deorder to carry out a policy and engagements settled under their own former public. It shows that the true remedy is the abolition of political patronage, the substitution of appointments by merit, and the reorganization of the sys-

> coeds on other lines, will not remedy Provision is needed to prevent improper practices in connection with ten-ders and contracts for public works; but

due not them, but to the general revival the Government has thwarted such legis-Those who have not forgotten the

events of 1872 will know the reason

our Northwest territories, and large privileges and exemptions very valuable precedent, and asserts a power destruc-The majority of the late parliament sanctioned, while we denounced that

years ago submitted the boundary question to the judgment of a commission of remedies compounded, Magnetic Medical and inspection in the second of the property of the contract.

I condemn it as premature, since the fact was communicated to and discussed in the second of the property of the true policy was to provide for the rapid completion of the line from Thunder Bay for the immediate construction of without dissent voted the money neces-

sary to carry on the reference, and thus adopted the policy,

It was the received epinion that the natural, reasenable, and customary mode of settling an international question by arbitration would not be thereafter

questioned. The award was made in 1878; the pre serious in the future, are due to the obnoxious terms of the contract.

One short year has vindicated our pelicy. Who can doubt that, had it been adopted, we could to-day make a bargain for the undertaking infinitely better than those to which we are new committee? The Government and parlies old settlements in the neighborhood of sent government in 1879 declined to mitted? The Government and parlia-old settlements in the neighborhood of Fort William; and at length, in 1882, it

I think this plan defective, and out of

manufactured here; and that it results as necessary incident of our settled fiscal system that there must be a large, and, as I believe, in the view of moderate pretectionists, an ample advantage to the home manufaturer.

Our adversaries wish to present to you an issue as between the present tariffiand absolute free trade.

This is not the true issue!

Free trade is, as I have repeatedly explained, for us impossible; and the issue is whether the present tariff is perfect or defective and unjust.

as I believe, in the view of moderate protectionists, an ample advantage to the other provinces are differently circumstanced from Ontario; and that the senate was established as a part of the federal system in the professed interest of the smaller provinces.

I do not propose that the provinces should be deprived of the right, which many value, of federal representation, in the present proportions, in a chamber; but I would advocate the reduction of its numbers and the election by the peo-

its numbers and the election by the people of its members. Our ewn experience in Old Canada gives proof of the

wisdom of this plan. I am in favor of a true national policy and of every measure tending to the real progress of our country and the fulfilment of its great destiny.

The other day I gave my heart and voice for the assertion of our right, as members of the empire, to express our views on the subject of Ireland, a truly Imperial question, beyond our legislation. tive competence indeed, but in which, notwithstanding, we have from many points of view a most substantial interest; and I congratulate you on the action to which parliament agreed

trade and treer access to the markets of the world.

Our efforts in this direction have hitherto been abortive. I believe that a fuller freedom to

manage for ourselves this part of our own affairs would give a better prospect of success; and as advocates of a truly nat-ional policy, we have recorded these views in a motion, which was defeated in parliament, but for which I ask a verdict at the polls. Gentlemen, the occasion is a grave

To the people is now remitted the epportunity of judging of the conduct of its rulers and of settling the lines on which public affairs shall be conducted, for five years at any rate, and mayhap

for a much longer time.

I hope to be able, before the close of the election, to explain at greater length my opinion on public affairs; but I have thought it right, at the earliest moment, to state frankly my views on some important questions as fully as it compatble with the limits of an address. I cannot expect every one, even of my

own supporters, to concur entirely in every sentiment I express.

Men's minds are not so constituted that one can hope to secure such absolute and complete assent.

It is on a large, general, and compre hensive view that we must act. If in the main you differ from me, it is your duty to reject me as unsuited for your service; and I shall accept your decision with unfeigned respect and unabated friendship.

But if in the main you value the prin ciples and approve the policy I have an-nounced; if you are prepared to condemn the fraud which would cheat our people of a fair representation, the wrong which would deprive us of our provincial rights, the injustice which would repudiate an international award, the crime which has placed our future in the North-West in the hands of a great monopoly; the additions, in breach of solemn pledge, to taxation, expenditure, and public charge; the schemes which substitute for the good of the masses and for fair taxation, the aggrandizement of a few and the rich and the oppression of the many and the poor; if you are prepared to give your voice for freedom and justice, for retrenchment and reform, for fair play and equal rights, for real progress and true national development -then I ask for your support, and will do what in me lies to justify your decision.

And in the hope and belief that such I am, Gentlemen, Your faithful servant, EDWARD BLAKE.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM when act, which dealt with a subject purely properly passed into the blood, brain local, and in no wise conflicted with and nerves produces the most wonderful effects. We are told that these elements Its disallowance on the ground that in the opinion of the federal cabinet it was known as Mack's Magnectic Medicine are perfectly blended in the medicine precedent, and asserts a power destruc-tive of the autonomy of the province.

disallowance.

It is now for the people to decide whether they will abandon or regain their threatened liberties.

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by the public. One of our druggists in-forms us that he has sold more than double the amount of Renewer than of other hair preparations combined and when a person once uses it, he will use no other; that it is not enly bought by the young peopls as a dressing, but by older persons for removing dandruff, preserving and increasing the grewth of the hair and restoring its natural color Another druggist says that he sells three or four times as much of Hall's, as of all others.—[Hempshire Express, Amherst,

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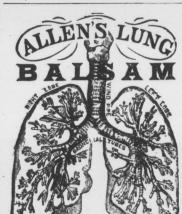
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THE WAY IT WILL AFFECT XOU.

It excites expectoration and causes the lungs secretions and parifies the blood; heals the irritated paris; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole systems. Such is the limit of the whole system of the strength to the whole system of the strength to the whole system of the strength to the whole system is the strength to the whole system of the strength to the whole system of the strength of the strengt

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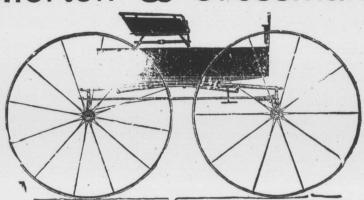
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