Guelph Evening Mercury.

VOL. VI. NO. 1 GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1872. PRICE ONE PENNY

Business Cards.

FREDERICK BISCOE, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Guelph. Office, corner of Wyndham and Quebec Streets. dw

AUSTIN C. CHADWICK, Barrister at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Market Place, Guelph. Office entrance—next door to the Queen's Hotel. dw

STEPHEN BOULT, Architect, Contractor and Builder. Planing Mill, and every kind of Joiner's Work prepared for the rade and the public. The Factory is on Quebec street, Guelph. dw

OLIVER, MACDONALD & OSLER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c. Office—Corner of Wyndham and Quebec Streets, up stairs, Guelph, Ont. (dw

WILLIAM J. PATERSON,
Official Assignee for the County of Wellington.
Office—Opposite Town Hall, Guelph. dw

THORP'S HOTEL, GUELPH, remodelled and newly furnished. Good accommodation for commercial travellers. Free omnibus to and from all trains. First-class Livery in connection.
May 14 dwtf JAS. A. THORP, Proprietor.

DRS. KEATING & WORSFOLD,
Physicians, Surgeons, &c.
Office—the late Dr. Howitt's, Essex street, Guelph. dwy

CARVER & HATHERLY, Contractors, Well Sinkers and General Jobbers. Excavations of all kinds undertaken by the day or job. dw

DR. BROCK,
RESIDENCE
Directly opposite Chalmer's Church,
QUEBEC STREET. d

JOHN KIRKHAM,
Silver Plater and Brass Finisher.
All orders promptly attended to.
Shop—opposite Chalmer's Church, Quebec Street, Guelph. dwy

GUELPH ACADEMY
Re-opens Monday, August 12th.
Particular attention devoted to the English and Commercial Branches.
Terms on application.
JNO. MARTIN,
Guelph, Aug. 1, 1872 dwlm

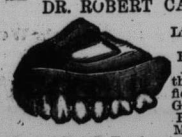
GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN,
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,
Solicitors in Chancery,
GUELPH, ONTARIO.
GUTHRIE, J WATT, W H CUTTEN.
Guelph, March 1, 1871 dwy

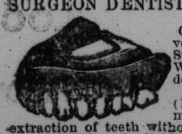
F. STURDY,
House, Sign, & Ornamental Painter
GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER.
Shop next to the Wellington Hotel, Wyndham Street, Guelph. f27-dwly

DRESS MAKING.
Miss Craven
Late from Montreal is prepared to undertake Dressmaking, Cutting and Fitting in all its branches. All kinds of patterns for ladies and children for sale. Sandilands-st., over Mr. Kennedy's Feed Store.
Guelph, July 2. 1872 d

CASH FOR WOOL, HIDES, SHEEPSKINS, CALF SKINS, and WOOL PICKINGS.
The highest market price paid for the above at No. 4, Gordon Street, Day's Ol Block, Guelph.
Plasterers Hair constantly on hand for sale
MOULTON & BISH,
Guelph, April 19, 1872. dwy

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
Organist and Teacher of Music,
is now prepared, and will be happy to receive pupils for instruction in Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, Piano, Organ, Harmonium, Violin, also in Harmony and Composition. References kindly permitted to the Rev. Canon Brent, Newcastle; Samuel Wilmot, Esq., Newcastle, and Mrs. Judge Boucher, Cobourg. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Heathfield, Norfolk Street, opposite the New Baptist Church. d

PRIZE DENTISTRY.
DR. ROBERT CAMPBELL,

Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
Established 1864.
Office next door to the "Advertiser" Office, Wyndham-st., Guelph.
Residence opposite Mr. Boult's Factory Quebec Street. Teeth extracted without pain.
References, Drs. Clarke, Tuck, McGuire, Herod, McGregor, and Cowan, Guelph. Drs. Buchanan and Phillips, Toronto Drs. Elliot, & Meyers, Dentists, Toronto. dw

W. M. FOSTER, L. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, GUELPH.

Office over E. Harvey & Co's Drug Store, Corner of Wyndham and Macdonnell-sts. Guelph.
☞ Nitrous Oxide (laughing gas) administered for the extraction of teeth without pain, which is perfectly safe and reliable.
References kindly permitted to Drs. Herod, Clarke, Tuck, McGuire, Keating, Cowan and McGregor, Guelph; W. K. Graham, Dentist, Brampton. dw

SODEN'S PUBLIC CAB.
The subscriber having purchased Mr. D. Coffee's splendid Cab, begs to inform the public that it will be at their service at all times, either by the hour, the day, or any other way, at the most moderate charges.
It will attend all the regular trains, also Concert and Balls, and can be engaged for Marriages or Funerals on the shortest notice.
Order slates kindly permitted at Mr. Harvey's DrugStore, Parker's Hotel, and Hewer's Western Hotel.
A careful and steady driver always with the Cab. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
Orders may also be left at the Owner's Grocery Store, Upper Wyndham Street.
Oct. 19, 1871. dtf R. SODEN.

DUIGNAN'S PUBLIC CAB.
The Subscriber begs to inform the people of Guelph that he has purchased a handsome and commodious Cab, which will always be at their service.
He will be at the Railway Stations on the arrival of all trains.
Parties wishing to hire by the hour or otherwise will be charged the most reasonable rates.
As he will make it his study to see to the comfort of all passengers he hopes to receive share of public patronage.
Orders left at the Express Office, Mr. Hugh Walker's, and at the Post Office will be promptly attended to.
Sept. 4, 1871. do JOHN DUIGNAN

New Advertisements.

PRINTERS WANTED.
Wanted a good printer, and a boy accustomed to set type. Apply at the MERCURY Office at once.

WANTED three vice hands—good wages given for good hands.
Guelph, Aug. 7-d3. INGLIS & HUNTER.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper, by a widow lately out from England. Good references. Apply to Mrs. Chester, care of Mr. James Walker, Doon P. O. 6td

BOARD WANTED — In a respectable private family (Protestant) by a young man. Address, stating terms, T. M. W., Guelph. 1

AGENTS WANTED in every Township in Wellington. Residents of Township preferred. Good inducements to active men. Address T. M. Wood, Guelph. 1

TO BE LET—In the Village of Elora, the Blacksmith and Waggon Shops lately occupied by G. & J. Steele. Apply to Mr. Kerr, Penitentiary Boot and Shoe Store, Elora. a7wtf

ROOMS. — A lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with private rooms, with or without board, by applying at Miss Card's, Mr. Hogg's new terrace, George Street. 2-d6

BOARDING HOUSE REMOVAL. — Duncan Bailey has removed to the new house on Yarmouth street, recently erected by Mr. John Hogg (nearly opposite Mr. Raymond's factory). Gentlemen can be accommodated with or without lodgings. d6

MOULDERS. — Ten stove-plate and two hollow ware Moulders wanted immediately. Must be steady and competent men. J. STEWART & Co.
3d Macnab street Foundry, Hamilton.

NOTICE.—The Members of Victoria Lodge, No. 138, B. A. O. of G. T., are requested to be present at the Good Templar's Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, as business of importance is to be transacted. d2 D. A. KRIBS, Secretary.

GUELPH RIFLE COMPANY.
The above Company will parade in the Drill Shed on THURSDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7.30. A full attendance is requested. By order. GEO. BRUCE,
Guelph, Aug. 3. d3 Capt. Com. No. 1.

TWO GOOD HOUSES FOR SALE IN THE WEST WARD. — One stone house on Norwich Street, 11 rooms. One roughcast cottage on Charles Street, 5 rooms. Houses contain every convenience.
Apply to James Davidson, proprietor, or to Hart & Speirs. a6dw3w

FARM FOR SALE. — An excellent Farm of 75 acres for sale in the Paisley Block, 60 acres cleared, about four miles from the Town of Guelph. To any person wanting a small farm of really superior quality, this offers a capital opportunity. Terms easy. Apply to Hart & Speirs, 4 Day's Block, Guelph. au6d6w4t

LOTS FOR SALE.—For sale twenty-four lots in Jackson's Survey, near Mr. John Horsman's residence. Twenty-three of the lots are a quarter of an acre each, more or less. Terms, one-fifth of the purchase money down, the balance in five years, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply to John Jackson, tanner, Guelph. my30-3md

COW LOST—Colour roanish red, with small white spots, white belly, about 7 or 8 years old, drovers mark, half of the hair on bottom of tail cut off; near calving lost since Saturday night, Aug. 3rd. might be returning to Durham, where bought. Information as to her whereabouts, or restoration of the cow to the undersigned, will be suitably rewarded. Information may also be left at Parker's Hotel. WM. PATTERSON,
Lots 4 and 5, 1st con. Div. G.
Aug. 7, 1872-w2 Guelph Township.

FARM FOR SALE, five miles from Guelph on the York Road, 2½ miles from Rockwood Station G. T. R., containing about 125 acres, 90 cleared, well fenced, and plenty of cedar on the premises, a comfortable residence of eleven rooms, 2 barns, 2 large stables, and other outhouses, 2 wells, 2 rain water tanks, good orchard. Churches, school and telegraph office within a radius of a mile and a quarter. For further particulars, apply on the premises, Lot 4, Concession 2, Eramosa, or by letter to H. H. Swinford, box 77, Guelph. a7w4t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, as General Insurance, Land and Loan Agents, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to William Corbet, and all claims against the said partnership will be paid by the said Wm. Corbet.
Dated at Guelph this first day of August, 1872.
GEO. W. JESSOP,
WM. CORBET,
Witness—David Martin. d3w1

VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE IN ERAMOSA.—The subscribers offer for sale on very favorable terms the east half of lot 32, 7th con., 100 acres, more or less, about 60 of which are under cultivation, the remainder being good-timbered land, with about 10 acres of cedar. The buildings consist of a log house, large frame bank barn, stables and other outbuildings. A large orchard, and a constant supply of water on the place. Possession given immediately
THOMPSON & JACKSON,
Land, Loan & General Agents.
Guelph, July 31st, 1872. 6td-3tw.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of THOMAS & DUDGEON, Boiler Makers, Insolvents.
The Insolvents have made an assignment of their Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, in Guelph, on the 14th day of August, at 10 o'clock, a.m., to receive statements of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.
WILLIAM J. PATERSON,
2wd Official Assignee.
Dated at Guelph this 25th day of July, 1872.

NOTICE.
Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, July 25th, 1872.
Under an Order in Council passed the 29th ultimo, respecting the Timber on patented, sold, and unsold lands on the North Shore of Lake Superior, the absolute right to the Pine trees growing or being on said lands may be acquired on payment being made to the Department of Crown Lands, at the rate of fifty cents per acre, in addition to the price, one dollar per acre paid, or to be paid, for such lands.
Owners of patented lands, and purchasers of lands (the sales of which are now being carried out) who are desirous of acquiring the right to the pine timber thereon, are required to apply for such right and make payment as above, within six months from date of this notice.
Applicants to purchase lands after date of this notice are required to apply for the right to the pine trees thereon at the time of application to purchase the lands, and to pay for such right at the time of application fifty cents per acre as above specified, in addition to the one dollar per acre payable for the lands.
Should the owners of patented lands, or purchasers of lands (the sales of which are being carried out), fail to apply for and acquire the right to the pine trees on such lands within six months from the date of this notice; or purchasers of lands after this date decline at the time of application to purchase to apply for and acquire the right to the pine trees on the lands applied for, the pine trees on such lands will be disposed of by the Department of Crown Lands to persons making application therefor at the above mentioned rate of fifty cents per acre; but should there be more than one applicant for any space, or locality, the right to the pine trees on the same shall be awarded to the applicant tendering, and paying the highest amount per acre over and above fifty cents.
R. W. SCOTT,
Stawlm Commissioner.

Guelph Evening Mercury

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 7, 1872

Local and Other Items.

BUTTER.—We are informed that the first shipment of butter for this season, direct from Guelph to Britain, takes place to-morrow. The consignment consists of 300 packages, and we hope to hear that it has realized a profitable investment for the consignor.

NIGHT PATROL.—Mr. J. C. Cox intends, after this week, discontinuing night patrolling till the 1st of November, in order to recruit his health; and, in the meantime, purposes having a substitute to attend to the duties hitherto performed by him.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Teachers' Association of Ontario was opened at Toronto on Tuesday afternoon, in the theatre of the Normal School, there being present about sixty teachers from all parts of the Province, among whom were a few ladies.

PIC-NIC.—The Young Men's Christian Association intend giving a pic nic to the children of the Association Mission School, in Mr. Gow's bush, on Thursday first. Parties contributing provisions will kindly leave them at the Rooms between 12 and 1 o'clock on that day.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.—The *Reformer* is informed that the grasshoppers are making a clean sweep of everything green, except peas, in some farms on the borders of Waterloo and Wilmot. One farmer has lost nearly his whole crop, and others in his locality complain that they have suffered nearly as seriously.

CENTRAL EXHIBITION, GUELPH.—We remind our readers that the office of the Secretary of this Exhibition is now open in the old place, in the large room above the MERCURY office, where Prize Lists, Forms of Entry, &c., whether for the Guelph, London, or Provincial Exhibitions, can be obtained.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The annual meeting of the Ontario Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows takes place to-day (Wednesday) at Windsor. There will probably be about 150 representatives of the various Canadian lodges present, together with a large number of leading men of the Order from the United States. Mr. G. W. Jessop represents Guelph on the occasion.

SAD DEATH OF A GUELPH MAN.—The Sanilac *Jeffersonian* says:—A painful accident occurred at Davisville on Wednesday last. The head sawyer on the large circular in the mill of Moss, Mills & Gaige was engaged in rolling a log, having in his hand a lever. As he lifted on the lever it slipped, striking the feed lever, starting the carriage, throwing him in front of the saw and severing his head from his body instantly. The saw struck him on the back of the neck and passed through his mouth. The head fell through with the sawdust into the wheelbarrow below, and the body fell down alongside the saw. The man's name was Ralph Hewitt, of Guelph, Canada, and had been in the employ of the company only about two days at the time of the accident that deprived him of his life.

POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders, Esq., P. M.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.

Edward Tanner was charged by his wife with assault and battery. Fined $10 and costs, or 6 weeks in jail, and to find surety to keep the peace.

Deliberate Attempt at Murder.

ORILLIA, Aug. 6.

One of the most cold-blooded attempts at murder ever heard of took place a few miles from here to day. It appears that some time last winter a man named Peter McArthur, living a few miles from here, was having a sale of his stock. His son-in-law named John Turner, living near Barrie, wishing to dispose of some of his cattle at the same time, agreed to drive them up to McArthur's, and sell them with his. After the sale McArthur refused to settle with Turner, and they have not lived on friendly terms since. This morning Turner left his home boasting that he would either have a settlement or kill both McArthur and his wife. On approaching McArthur's house he met Mrs. McArthur outside, and without any provocation whatever, drew his revolver and shot at her breast, but as she was standing with her arms folded, the ball passed through her arm near the elbow, thus saving her life. Turner is still at large.

The Elections in Toronto.

It was reported on Tuesday morning that Shanly's Committees have virtually given up the contest in Centre Toronto, as they find they have not the slightest chance of success, and Shanly himself has gone off to Hoosac Tunnel.

A requisition has been largely signed to Professor McLennan, asking him to become a candidate for West Toronto in the Reform interest. If he should consent to run he will poll a large vote.

Mr. O'Donohue's prospects are improving in East Toronto.

August Fair.

As was to be expected the Fair held to-day was a very meagre one, either as to quantity or quality of Stock and buoyancy of prices for same. The long continued drought in this district has made itself very manifest in the condition of the cattle, many of whom were mere skeletons. By far the greater proportion of the animals on the ground were Canadian milch cows, and the market for which was of the most limited discription; prices asked varying from $20 to $30 and but little doing. Cattle for butchering and shipping fetched from 3½c to 4½c per lb., but there were scarcely more than half a dozen animals present that would readily fetch the latter figure. Buyers from a distance were with one or two exceptions conspicuous by their absence. We append a few sales:—

Mr. P. Little 1 yoke of oxen $95, and 2 heifers for $50; John Boles 1 cow for $29; Robt Matthews cow and calf $30; Mr. E. Passmore bought 4 head (for feeding) at $11 each; W. Howard (Brantford) sold 12 head at $37 per head; Walter West sold 1 fat heifer for $50 and 3 head for $100; Gilbert Amos bought 8 head from Chris. Quarry for $362 and 2 from Mr. Fitzcharles for $70.

Centre Riding of Wellington.

NOMINATION AT FERGUS.

The nomination for the Centre Riding of Wellington was held at Tuesday at one o'clock. The nomination was held on the hustings adjoining Mr. Mathew Anderson's waggon shop, and by the hour named there were upwards of 600 people present. The Returning Officer, John Beattie, Esq., having read the writ and other documents connected with the election, announced that he was ready for nominations.

Mr. S. M. McKittrick came forward and nominated Mr. Jas. Ross. He was a gentleman with whom they were all well acquainted. He had long been a representative in this section, and had faithfully and honestly stood by his principles. He was not a man who would vote as if by proxy for another, but could justify and give a reason for every vote he had given. He was a very different man from Wm. McDougall, whose defeat was a matter for congratulation and a warning to all traitors. (Cheers).

Mr. John Harcourt seconded the nomination. Mr. Ross was a farmer like most of those before him. His interests and theirs were identical. He had represented them faithfully in the old Parliament and also since the Dominion was formed, and had given great satisfaction for his straightforward and consistent course. He could safely appeal to the Reformers to appear in force on Tuesday next, and to record such a majority for him as would silence all tricksters in future. (Cheers).

Mr. A. F. Sherratt said he had great pleasure in nominating the worthy Doctor of Fergus as the representative, and he hoped the ladies would use their influence with their husbands and brothers to get him votes. (Laughter and Cheers.) He was one of the oldest residents in the Riding, and would not have come forward to oppose his friend Mr. Ross but the Doctor was a younger man, and he thought he would be satisfactory to the constituency at large. He hoped they would all go to the polls, and that the ladies would do all they could to get votes for Orton.

Mr. McManus seconded the nomination. Dr. Orton had had considerable experience in the Village and County Councils, and no fault had been found with him while acting in these capacities. He hoped they would do all they could to return him at the head of the poll.

Mr. J. Craig nominated Mr. Jas. Young of Galt.

Mr. John Dobbin seconded the nomination.

Mr. R. F. Rudd nominated Mr. James Fahey.

Mr. James Cross seconded the nomination.

Mr. Wm. Robertson nominated Mr. D. Guthrie.

Mr. D. Wallace seconded the nomination.

Mr. W. H. Hunter nominated Mr. F. J. Chadwick. Mr. James Clark seconded the nomination.

This closed the nominations, and a poll being demanded on behalf of the two candidates first nominated, the Returning Officer declared the formal proceedings at an end. At the same time he intimated that the electors would adjourn to the Drill Shed, where the candidates would address them. Accordingly an adjournment was made to this place, when Mr. Beattie was appointed chairman, and discharged his duties with great ability and strict impartiality. The understanding was that Mr. Ross and Dr. Orton should be allowed an hour each, and the other candidates half an hour each. The chairman then introduced

Mr. Ross, who was received with cheers. He said they were met for the performance of an important duty, which would have an influence for weal or woe on the future of this great Dominion. They were all aware that there were two great parties now in the field—the Ministerialist and Opposition, or, in other words, the Conservatives and Reformers. It would be his task to point out the difference between them, and to give his reasons why he espoused the side of the Opposition, and thereby they might be able to arrive at a just and proper estimate of the men now in power, and the legislation for which they were responsible. They would remember that John A. Macdonald had said in his speech at Peterboro' that he and his followers had regard to the interests of the country more than those of party. He on the other hand held that the Opposition were the true friends of the country, and put its interests before those of party. In proof of this he might refer to the Re distribution Bill, in which alterations were made in the then existing constituencies, not for the purpose of equalizing them, not on the representation by population basis, but simply in order that they might be cut and carved to suit the Government, and make more sure the return of members who would help to keep them in power. Had the Government been at all anxious to deal even-handed justice to the constituencies, why did they leave Niagara and Cornwall, and other counties, as they were? These were all much smaller in point of population than any of the Ridings in this County, and yet they remained untouched. They had not far to seek for the cause, and as far as this County was concerned, the rearrangement was made solely for the purposes of securing as many seats as possible for the Government. Do we find in this that the interests of country predominated over those of party.—(Cheers.) The Government had no other purpose than this in giving increased representation to Ottawa and Hamilton. His opponents had represented him as lamenting the loss of Erin and Eramosa, and the Scotch Reformers in these townships. He would tell Dr. Orton and his friends that if these two townships had still been in the Riding, we would have seen no election now. (Hear, hear.) But as it was he was not afraid. He believed the Centre Riding to be thoroughly Reform, and he had full faith that the Reformers would return him by a large majority. (Cheers.) The Government again did not show much regard for the interests of the country in bringing the elections on at such a busy time of the year, when they might have done it earlier, or put them over till after harvest. He referred to the new names which the Tories had assumed. They were ashamed of the old ones, and now they wanted to be called Liberal Conservatives, or Moderate Reformers—the party of union and progress—anything in fact to disguise their true character. (Laughter and cheers) He did not all agree with them in this new baptism, they were unworthy the names they arrogated to themselves, for they had done more to injure the country and retard its progress than they had ever done to advance it. (Cheers.) He then referred to the side issues which their opponents had introduced during the contest, in order to draw the attention of the electors from those more important ones which were now the legitimate subject of discussion. But they forgot when magnifying such affairs as the Proton case that there was such an outrage as the Double Shuffle, the Tupper-McNab scandal, the attempt to defraud the people of this country of their constitutional rights, the bribe to Nova Scotia, Hincks and his Grand Trunk jobbery, and his Toronto debenture frauds. This Tory party would require a great deal of washing before they were pure. (Cheers). He then reviewed the legislation of the last five years, on which as reflecting men they should form their opinions. He explained at length the outrage on the constitution by the settlement of the Nova Scotia difficulty, when Howe and McLellan were bought up. This opened the way for all abuses of a similar character, and the consequence was we had now New Brunswick asking for better terms, and Manitoba threatening to do the same. All these things threatened the safety of the Union. He also instanced the case of the North-West, and the miserable blundering and unconstitutional course of the Government in regard to that Province. Nor was their conduct any better in legislating for the admission of British Columbia. In connection with that he went into detail on the subject of the Pacific Railway, the high-handed course of the Government in assuming the entire control of the construction of the road and the expenditure of the money, in pledging the country to build it in ten years, in the opportunity given for the formation of Legislative rings, which being interested in contracts on the road, would in consideration of these favours do all they could to keep the Government in power. In the language of the *Trade Review* this was the one great danger ahead, and will have a most injurious effect on the future of the country. He then adverted to the Intercolonial Railway, and pointed out where the Government had done wrong in carrying out this enterprise. Dr. Orton during the canvass had adverted several times to the so-called national policy. The Government had no reason to be proud of this policy, for they introduced it one session, changed it the next, gave notice of its re-imposition the next session, but on the evening of the same day informed the House that after all they thought it better for the interests of the country not to do so.—(Laughter and cheers.) He argued that a duty on flour, wheat, &c., brought in from the States did not and could not materially affect the price of grain here, and showed that if any party helped to carry the present policy it was the Conservatives themselves. (Laughter.) The statement made by the Doctor that wheat fell 20 cents per bushel in Canada when the duty of 4 cents was taken off, was too ridiculous to be believed. Such complaints were never heard of before, and we would not have heard of them now but as an electioneering cry. He charged the Government as being inimical to reciprocity, for in 1871, when the Americans were willing to take the duty off fish, salt and lumber going from Canada, the offer stood for about a month, and was not accepted. Their opponents attempted to charge them with forming coalitions, but they appear to forget that they make coalitions to suit themselves. We have for instance the Conservatives in Fergus forming a coalition with Mr. Shaw, of the *Express*, and the *Herald*, of Guelph, forming one with Mr. Fahey. (Laughter.) He defended the course which the Ontario Government had pursued, and held that there was no ground for the charges preferred against them. In conclusion, he said he came before them as a consistent Reformer. The future of the Dominion was in their hands. From his past record he could safely appeal to them to trust thim in the future, and he had full faith that they would return him as their representative to the second Dominion Parliament. (Great Cheering.)

Dr. Orton on coming forward was greeted with cheers. He was glad to see so many present to-day, altnough this was such a busy time of the year. The interest they took in public affairs was a good guarantee that the country was safe. He would briefly review the legislation of the past five years, and go over a few of the benefits which would result from the course of the Government. He referred to the unpleasant state of affairs before Confederation, when Upper Canada was arrayed against Lower Canada, spoke of the way in which Confederation was accomplished, and then went on to defend the action of the Government in settling the Nova Scotia difficulty. He held that if that difficulty had not been settled at the time, and in the way it was done, the Union would ultimately have been broken up. We ought, therefore, to be thankful and grateful that this question was settled, and that that Province was now satisfied and living in harmony with us. While Mr. Ross was objecting to this arrangement, he forget to tell them that Mr. Mackenzie was willing to pay Nova Scotia the price of its public buildings. (Cheers.) He was sorry he could not give the Government the same credit for the way they had managed matters in Manitoba. They had committed serious errors (hear, hear), but they had atoned for these in their subsequent legislation, and that Province was now in a prosperous state. With regard to British Columbia, it was a wise and proper step to bring her into the Union. He congratulated them on the present financial condition of the country. When a country had three and a half millions of surplus, and had paid off half a million of her debt she must be in a pretty prosperous condition, and the finances must have been well managed. He claimed great credit for the Government in taking the duties off tea and coffee, and in the fact that the banking capital had increased to twelve millions, the deposits to sixty four millions, and that our exports were thirty four millions. Those were subtantial evidences of our prosperity. The postal revenue had greatly increased. The civil service was reformed, the militia service was very effective, in fact there was no serious grounds for disatisfaction. (Cheers.) When Mr Ross was making such complaints about the course of the Government, why did he not point out a better way, why did he not tell them what was the policy of the Opposition on these questions. He regarded the Washington Treaty as a masterpiece of statesmanship, and considered it the best for this country and for the empire, and for which we ought to be thankful. Canada had made a noble sacrifice in the interests of the empire. He pictured what would have been the consequences if the Treaty had not been carried, that the Americans might have made war on us and that Canada would have been gobbled up. He then referred to the national policy as regards duties, and charged the Opposition for endeavoring to injure the interests of the farmers by the removal of the duties on wheat and flour. With regard to the Pacific Railway, the Government had adopted the only course they could take. There were tracts of rich land along the route, which would yet be the homes of millions. During the building of the road the farmers of Ontario would profit largely by it, and there was no danger that commercial depression would ensue when it was finished. They were bound to build the road. (Cheers.) He charged the *Globe* and the Opposition with inconsistency in at one time favoring its construction and now opposing it. With regard to Mr. Ross's remarks about Coalitions, the Conservatives never said that Coalitions were bad. He had been charged with trying to raise the national cry, but this was false. He esteemed his Scottish fellow subjects as highly as those of any other nationality, and counted many of them among his supporters and friends. He charged Mr. Ross with taking the duty off wheat and flour (Oh, and cheers) when they ought to have had a higher duty imposed. At the same time he was an advocate of free trade between the United States and Canada (laughter), but so long as they put duties on our goods then we ought to do it on theirs, and force their Government to give us free trade. We had the whip hand of them and should force them to open their markets to us. He defended the Government on the Distribution of Seats Bill, and said that Stirton and Parker managed things so that in the election of 1867 they made the South Riding a pocket borough and framed the Centre Riding so as to secure it for Parker. The Doctor's time being up he closed rather abruptly by asking them to elect him as their representative, and retired amid cheers.

Mr. James Young was then introduced and was received with cheers. He congratulated them on the glorious privilege they enjoyed of discussing public questions, and though they disagreed in their views on these they could still be friends, and discuss them without acerbity of feeling. He had came to-day at the request of friends to briefly speak to them on these questions, and he would do so without introducing anything of a personal character. Looking at the interests of the country he had no hesitation in saying that the Dominion Government was most extravagant and corrupt and unworthy the confidence of a free people. (Hear, hear.) He would appeal to Conservatives as well as Reformers, if it was not their duty to defend and uphold the constitution, and if it was not the duty of the electors of this Riding to maintain this constitution by electing a man who would give his every effort to do so. We were told the Government ought to be maintained, but on what ground? Did they not take in their arms the rebel Howe, and in the pacification of Nova Scotia struck at the constitution. The effects of this are already apparent in the claims of British Columbia and Manitoba which are even now looming up. Quebec too has given warning that she too will demand more money. Thus the old abuses of which we complained will be re-inacted in an intensified form. He charged the Government with a frightful waste of money. Dr. Orton took good care to say nothing about that when speaking of the Intercolonial Railway. He took good care not to tell them that in the selection of the long route they had wasted eight millions of money, which might as well have been thrown into the sea. He was glad to find that Dr. Orton admitted the blunders of the Government about Manitoba, a Province which by the wire pulling of Cartier had been dwarfed in its dimensions, where rebels had been exalted to places of honor and power, and loyal men treated with contumely and contempt. (Cheers.) We had seen not long ago, that the three Governments concerned had refused to take the first steps to bring the murderer of a loyal man to justice. Were they prepared to support a Gov't which insulted loyalty and rewarded treason. (Cries of never.) He was proud to say that the country was prosperous, but it was not the Government's doings. The country was prosperous in spite of the Government. The next thing he supposed they would claim credit for would be the rain and sunshine. (Laughter.) They had the fact before them that the ordinary expenditure of the country had increased from $12,700,000 in 1867 to $19,700,000 in 1872, or about one and a-half millions increase per annum. No country could show such an instance of reckless extravagance. The Treaty of Washington had been extolled to the skies by Dr. Orton, but he forgot to tell them that Sir John A. Macdonald, only a short time before it was carried, in his despatch to the Home Government, said that by its terms they would have to cede valuable territorial rights, for which they would receive no adequate return. And yet he and his Government, and the Conservatives and their press, turned round in a day and praised it as one of the blessings of the 19th century. As a loyal Canadian he was bound to say that he believed that Treaty would tend to weaken the ties between us and Britain, and push us into the arms of the United States. We had given up our fisheries, for which we had received no adequate consideration. Dr. Orton had tried to raise the bugaboo about war with the United States, but such silly talk was beneath contempt. He combatted the arguments raised by Dr. Orton as to the effect of taking off the duties on wheat and flour, and made great fun of the so-called national policy. He reviewed the policy of the Government on the Pacific Railway Act, and concluded an able speech by advising them to rally to the polls on the 13th, and return Mr. Ross at the head of the poll.

Mr. James Fahey was then introduced, and was loudly cheered by a few individuals in the Hall. He occupied his half hour by giving a very rambling speech, in which he vaunted his loyalty at a great rate, tried to make some jokes about Mr. Young, Mr. Guthrie, and Coalitions, demolished the Opposition, in his opinion, by telling them that Mr. Holton voted for the Washington Treaty, and after shouting himself hoarse in praise of Dr. Orton, John A. and the Tories, retired amid the renewed cheers of the scattered few aforesaid.

Mr. Guthrie next came forward, and was received with cheers. He made an able and effective speech, which told well on the audience. He said they had been pleasantly tickled with the funny things