

THE HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1880.

THE EXODUS.

One of the principal points made by Sir Richard Cartwright in his recent great speech at Goderich, was that in reference to the enormous emigration from Canada to the United States during the past year. For the year ending 1st July, 1880, no less than 75,373 Canadians registered at Port Huron, and over 15,000 are shown by the returns to have entered at other points on the American side. During the three months ending October 1st, of the present year, over 37,000 left Canada, rather than wait and experience the beneficial effects of the N. P. When this number is placed against the 25,000 alleged to have been "expatriated" from Canada during the last year of the Mackenzie Government, the inference is obvious. We do not say that the entire 125,000 who left Canada during the past nine months were driven from home by the maladministration of the present Government; but our Conservative friends, prior to Sept. 1878, stoutly contended that the Government of the day was solely responsible for an exodus from the country over which it ruled. Would they like to measure the harvest of the past fifteen months in their own bushel?

LAST week a most unwarrantable and cowardly attack was made on Mr. Dickson, the County Gaoler, by our "semi-occasional" contemporary. On Tuesday, Oct. 5th, Mr. Dickson called at the office of THE SIGNAL, and left a copy of certain gaol statistics which were inserted in the issue of Friday, Oct. 8th. On the same afternoon, Mr. Dickson called at the office of the "semi-occasional," and left a duplicate of the gaol report. It was inserted in the issue of our contemporary which shone on Wednesday, Oct. 16th. Next week our neighbor clipped the item out of THE SIGNAL, seemingly oblivious of the fact that it had previously published it, and berated the unfortunate Gaoler, for what it was pleased to term, his "discourtesy and partiality." The attack on Mr. Dickson was entirely uncalculated for, and unjustifiable, and we look for the *amende honorable* from our erratic neighbor this week—if such a thing can be expected from it.

THERE is one gentleman residing in Goderich who, had he been present at the Reform meeting in Crabb's Hall, on Monday evening, would have been able to demur to the sweeping statement made by Sir Richard Cartwright that no person in this vicinity had been benefited by increase of business since the inauguration of the N. P. That gentleman is Mr. Gaoler Dickson, who, as shown by the statistics of the past year (published a couple of weeks ago in these columns), has given accommodation to thirty-five more boarders than on the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that the population of Goderich and Huron County generally had greatly decreased during the same period.

WITH the advent of the cold weather, municipal politics comes to the fore again. Mr. C. Crabb has declared his willingness to run for Mayor, if his friends desire him, and doubtless another candidate or two will turn up before nomination day. Very little can be said at this early date about the Council, although we expect to see fully as large a number of aspirants in the field as usual.

THE local editor of the Brussels Post evidently was not pleased with our appearance on a recent visit, for he wrote the following bit of candid criticism: "To the male mind, nothing that a woman can do to herself, short of lopping off her nose or ears, would be more disgusting than the arrangement of her hair in plastered curls upon her forehead. Why a respectable woman ever consents to make herself hideous in such a fashion is an impenetrable mystery. She wears it plain now, and he is happy."

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT will return to Goderich on Saturday next, and will meet his friends at the Reform Association rooms, North st., on the evening of that day at 8:30 o'clock. Every Reformer is cordially invited to be present.

The day may come when weather-wise sailors will read the newspapers and learn from "Old Probabilities" the weather prospects twenty-four hours ahead. When that time comes, and when there is less anxiety among vessel-owners to make money than to preserve the lives of their men and save their well-insured property, the list of casualties on the lakes in the fall months will be materially shortened. The storm which has caused so much disaster on Lake Michigan was foretold in the probabilities published on Friday morning; but that did not deter nearly all of the vessels which are reported to have met with disaster on that lake from leaving ports of safety on that day. Assurance, founded on scientific fact, is better than a "weather eye" now-a-days, as the many unfortunate sailors who now lie at the bottom of Lake Michigan could have testified had they surveyed the effects of the recent terrible storm. —[Hamilton Times.]

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

The coal oil ring, with the assistance of the Dominion Government, is fleecing the people of Canada at a rate that almost takes away our breath. —[Ottawa Free Press.]

We are now able to estimate with some degree of accuracy our wheat harvest for this year. It will probably be about 460,000,000 bushels. Allowing, say, 200,000,000 bushels for home use, that would give us 260,000,000 bushels for export, against 185,000,000 bushels exported in 1879. —[N. Y. Sun.]

No Reformer ever attempted to say that a 40 per cent. tariff would not raise more revenue than a 17 1/2 one, but they said and maintained that it is highly improper to impose a heavy tax on the people for other than revenue purposes, as was done by the present Government. —[Warkerton Telescope.]

According to Secretary Chapleau's idea of morality it is quite right for a man to take a bribe to rob his employer of \$241,000, or any other sum, provided he does it "after office hours." How many individuals, firms or corporations, would like to have in their employ a person known to hold such principles. —[Sarnia Observer.]

How do our "N. P." friends take the increase in the price of coal oil? Can be honest, gentlemen, and own to the truth on this. You think it is a fraud, don't you? On the other side of the line a better quality of coal oil can be bought twenty cents a gallon cheaper than in Canada. And the sole cause is the chance given by the present Government to dishonest capitalists to form rings. —[St. Marys Argus.]

Call it "good nature," call it infatuation, call it imbecility, or what you will, the practice still continues, and seems destined to continue, of people lending their names for business purposes to friends or mere acquaintances. The embarrassment or ruin of some estimable people results from this wretched practice. We have just heard of a very respectable farmer and real estate agent, in the township of Luther, whose endorsements of friends have brought him into financial trouble. —[Monetary Times.]

The doleful prophet has again swept down upon us with the most terrible of predictions. Prof. Grimmer is aptly named, for a grimmer outlook one could not fancy than that held out by this product of the neighboring republic. He says that from 1880 to 1887 there will be a universal mortality. Asia will be depopulated, Europe will become a desert, and 15,000,000 people on this continent, in addition to the ordinary mortality, will succumb to dire disasters. There will be tremendous inundations and floods. It is to be hoped that Grimmer is a lunatic or an agent for some new kind of flying machine or balloon, which he hopes to float as the result of an attempt by terrified people to leave a sphere he has painted so uninviting. At all events, it will do no harm to any of us if we adopt the advice of the showman, wait till we "see what we shall see." —[Hamilton Times.]

Donnybrook.

CHURCH OPENING.—The new church erected by the Methodists of Donnybrook, West Wawanosh, was opened for Divine worship on Sunday last. The Rev. Dr. Williams preached in the morning at 10.30, and in the evening at 6.30, the Rev. W. Birks in the afternoon. Although the day was rough and stormy, the congregations filled the house at all the services. On Monday evening a tea meeting was held in the church, which was largely attended. After an address from Dr. Williams, the Rev. Mr. Davy, the pastor of the congregation, made a statement of the cost of the building, and the amount of subscription already secured—when the congregation readily responded to the appeal made by Dr. Williams and subscribed sufficient to meet all demands. The proceeds of the opening services were \$106, exclusive of \$190 in subscription.

Blyth.

REMOVING.—Our village is to lose an old resident in the person of Mr. T. White, who removes to Morpeth shortly. We wish Mr. White every success in his new home.

ACCIDENT.—A very painful accident happened to Mr. H. McQuarrie, blacksmith, of this village, on Tuesday. He had the misfortune to be kicked in the head by a horse belonging to Messrs. Belfry & Gosman. The accident almost prevented Mr. M. from performing his duties as Secretary of the Morris Branch Agricultural Society at the late fall fair, a duty which he has performed faithfully for a number of years. One of his eyes was entirely closed and one side of his face greatly swollen thereby. Not Sober.—In our last issue we stated that Mr. J. Wilson had sold his farm situated adjacent to the village to Mr. E. Watson, of Clinton, for the sum of \$3,500, and that he had purchased Mr. Jos. Campbell's farm for \$4,200. Mr. Wilson still retains his own farm, he having purchased Combs' on condition that he sell his, as the deed to Combs' farm would only admit of him holding seven-eighths of a title Mr. Wilson did not buy. The price of Mr. Wilson's farm should have read \$4,000 instead of \$3,500 as we stated in our issue of the 8th. —[Record.]

Rob Roy and Tam O'Shanter hats are still the rage.

CENTRE HURON.

Sir Richard Cartwright Before his Constituents.

The Effects of the N. P.—The Present Financial Situation of the Dominion.—The Land Policy in the North-West.—Sir John's Canada Pacific Embragto.

Sir Richard Cartwright, who is now making his annual trip through his constituency, arrived in Goderich on Saturday evening last by the 9:45 train. He was met at the station by a number of Reformers, conducted to a carriage, and driven to the residence of Mr. M. C. Cameron, M. P., of whom he was the guest until Tuesday noon, when he proceeded to Lontesboro', to hold his second gathering.

The meeting on Monday evening at Crabb's Hall, was very largely attended, and a pleasing feature was the presence of a large number of ladies, who with one solitary exception, seemed to take a decided interest in the proceedings throughout. Many of the prominent residents of the town were present, of both shades of politics, and among them we noticed Dr. McMicken, Captain Dancy, Dr. McLean, D. Ferguson, James Saunders, John Passmore, George Swanson, William Young, Reeve of Colborne; J. C. Currie W. Kay, Elijah Martin, President Reform Association, Centre Huron; Henry Horton, G. S. McDougall, Samuel Malcolmson, Robert Walker, John Smith, H. M. McCarthy, Peter Green of Colborne; Wm. Jones, C. Crabb, D. McDonald, D. Doty, William Campbell, Chairman of the Liberal-Conservative Association; W. K. Atkinson, A. Bremner, Advertiser, A. C. Campbell, Globe, James Campbell, F. J. Gissing, James Thomson, M. C. Cameron, M. P., South Huron; A. B. McWilliams, Harry Smith S. Platt, C. Nairn, D. McDonald, W. Strong, J. Colborne, J. Thompson, Capt. Gibson, and many others.

The only formal proceeding was the reading of the following address to the speaker of the evening, which was done by the chairman.

To the Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, K. C. M. G. Sir,—We, your constituents residing in Goderich and vicinity, welcome you on this your third visit to our town with unfeigned pleasure. Your actions which your undoubted abilities qualify you so ably to perform, in our most sincere desire. Thanking you for your presence to-night, and hoping to meet you on many similar occasions, I have the honor to be, Yours very truly

HORACE HORTON.

On behalf of the Reform Association of Goderich.

As he advanced to reply, Sir Richard was most heartily received. Acknowledging the reception given him, and expressing his feeling towards his Centre Huron friends, and particularly to the Chairman, Mr. Horace Horton, the ex-member for Centre Huron, he proceeded to deliver a speech that was at once clear, convincing and connected. He subdivided his discourse into three separate and distinct heads, and under each adduced masterly arguments. His titles were (1).—What have been the effects, so far as we can trace them, of the great change in the fiscal policy inaugurated by the present Government? (2).—What is the present financial condition and burdens of the Dominion? (3).—The policy of the Government in respect to the lands in the North-west Territory and the measures for the promotion of the Pacific Railway.

Sir Richard said that it was idle to say that time enough had not elapsed to the judgment of the Department of the Interior inaugurated by the present Government. Goderich is a town that should have been benefited. It possesses good railway facilities, has one of the best harbors on the shores of Lake Huron, and is the market place of a rich agricultural district, peopled by intelligent men and women. It has immense resources under foot in the shape of salt, and is a healthy location. Now, are there in Goderich any factories that owe their existence to the N. P.? Has the population increased, and do the workmen receive better wages? The answer to these questions must be in the negative. It will not do to say that Goderich is a solitary exception, or, as was said when it was shown that there were 320 vacant houses in Kingston, that this was a special mark of the displeasure of Providence for neglecting the author of the N. P., for Goderich had been among the towns that gave that policy a majority. Turning from the town to the country, Sir Richard asked if the farmers had experienced the numerous advantages that were promised to them two years ago. They were to receive higher prices for their produce, and the value of all farm land was to be greatly enhanced. These increases are not seen. The only increases are in the taxes and in the price of everything the farmer needs—his coal oil, cotton, sugar and hardware. But, said Sir Richard, the crowning triumph of the National Policy was to be that it would keep Canada for the Canadians. This, like the other claims in its behalf, has not been fulfilled. The emigration to the United States is greater now than ever. During the last year of Mr. Mackenzie's term of office the number of Canadians leaving for the United States was 25,029. Last year the number reached 90,000, of which about 75,000 crossed at Port Huron alone. This large number promises to be even greater in the current year, for in the first three months \$7,777,777 more goods are going to the United States than in the first three months of the year 1879. In order that one might better grasp the meaning of the figures, it may be said that at the taking of the last census Huron and Bruce had a population of 114,080 souls, so that the emigration of Canadians to the United States in the past fifteen months would have been sufficient to depopulate these two counties; or, to make another comparison, the exodus was greater than the entire population of Essex, Lambton, Bothwell, Kent and West Elgin, as given in the last census returns. He would not say that the whole of this was due to the N. P., but well-informed gentlemen in the Maritime Provinces had impressed upon him that that fiscal measure is fast driving the people into exile. What would be the result if every farm in the Dominion was mortgaged for \$1,000? He held Free Trade can avert bad times. A fiscal policy might mitigate or increase the effect of bad times, but it cannot avert depression or check the revival that naturally succeeds the depression. The N. P. has been a success only in fostering the interests of monopolists. The returns for the past as published in the *Canada Gazette* show that during the fiscal year of 1879-80 the people of Canada have paid \$539,000 for the sole purpose of keeping in operation one sugar refinery in Montreal that gives employment to but a few hundred hands. Later on in the evening Sir Richard referred to this point, and said that in Ontario the average family would use from 250 to 300 pounds of sugar each year. Under the present tariff the average tax on this would amount to \$7.50 or \$9, the week's wages of an average working man in fair employ. He did not say that was absolutely impossible for the country to get on a prosper, even in spite of this heavy load of taxation, but this single fact was sufficient to cause the artisans to demand a more equitable system of taxation. As to the assumption that the N. P. was to build up factories as had been the case in the past, Parliament proof that twelve factories have been started, employing an aggregate of 1,200 hands, that could by any stretch of the imagination be attributed to the N. P. Why, if every article that we import were to be made in Canada, employment would be given for 1,000,000 people, and when we reflect that the policy that was to enable us to become our own manufacturers had been the means of sending out 125,000, it will be seen how slight is the prospect of its ever being the means of obtaining "Canada for the Canadians."

utilizing because imports are increasing, as that will give us a revenue. In that case it must decrease employment here, and if it increases employment it must increase the revenue. Sir Richard closed the second part of his speech by quoting an old English author, who held that the masters of a nation were like the servants. If the masters were dishonest, so also were the servants. He did not want to believe that the people of Canada were on the same moral plane with Chapleau, the civil servant, who held that he had a perfect right to receive a bribe after office hours. If so, we have reached low water mark.

THE NORTH WEST AND THE RAILWAY. Starting with the proposition that our future greatness as a nation depends on our development of the North-west Territories, Sir Richard went on to say that he held a very high opinion of that section of the country and hoped it would be the home of many a settler. But the administration of affairs in the North-west has been marred by several egregiously bad blunders. With trenchant sarcasm he remarked that he did not know whether Hon. Mr. Macdougall's trouble there arose, as he himself alleged, from the imbecility of his political friends, or from the imbecility of his political friends. Free Trade can avert bad times. A fiscal policy might mitigate or increase the effect of bad times, but it cannot avert depression or check the revival that naturally succeeds the depression. The N. P. has been a success only in fostering the interests of monopolists. The returns for the past as published in the *Canada Gazette* show that during the fiscal year of 1879-80 the people of Canada have paid \$539,000 for the sole purpose of keeping in operation one sugar refinery in Montreal that gives employment to but a few hundred hands. Later on in the evening Sir Richard referred to this point, and said that in Ontario the average family would use from 250 to 300 pounds of sugar each year. Under the present tariff the average tax on this would amount to \$7.50 or \$9, the week's wages of an average working man in fair employ. He did not say that was absolutely impossible for the country to get on a prosper, even in spite of this heavy load of taxation, but this single fact was sufficient to cause the artisans to demand a more equitable system of taxation. As to the assumption that the N. P. was to build up factories as had been the case in the past, Parliament proof that twelve factories have been started, employing an aggregate of 1,200 hands, that could by any stretch of the imagination be attributed to the N. P. Why, if every article that we import were to be made in Canada, employment would be given for 1,000,000 people, and when we reflect that the policy that was to enable us to become our own manufacturers had been the means of sending out 125,000, it will be seen how slight is the prospect of its ever being the means of obtaining "Canada for the Canadians."

OUR FINANCIAL POSITION.

Sir Richard then took up the financial condition of Canada, and discussed it in all its bearings on the citizen. He showed the extravagance of the Conservative party by quoting the fact that Sir John and his ministry had in the years from 1868 to 1874 increased the expenditures from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and that in the years from 1874 to 1878 they had increased the expenditures to \$25,000,000. He said that Sir John had been only about a year and a half in office, he has increased the expenditures by \$1,600,000. To show the effect of this expenditure on the individual, let it be remembered that the net expenditure of Canada is about \$20,000,000. Of this sum by the way, Ontario pays about three fifths, or \$12,000,000. Taking this as the average in each family, it will be seen each head of a family is taxed \$30 yearly for the purposes of the Dominion Government. This is a bad enough showing, but it must be borne in mind that this is not all, for the taxation is largely in excess of the amount that finds its way into the treasury of the Government. The tariff has been so framed that the greatest burden falls upon those with incomes of \$600 or less. A man on a salary of \$600 per year has to devote at least one month's wages to the payment of taxes irrespective of his municipality. The present land and fiscal policies of the Dominion intensify these to the utmost.

One was concerning his hopes of translation to a higher and better sphere, and the other was concerning his extraordinary success in England. As to the first, Sir Richard said he preferred to discourage his aspirations, and he knew of no one in greater need than that direction. Apropos, Sir Richard told an amusing anecdote of the celebrated freebooter, Rob Roy. He lay upon what he supposed was his death-bed, and he instructed his servants that on their next exodus to the Lowlands they must "lift" a preacher. The preacher was brought, and Rob asked if there was any one here. The clergyman shook his head doubtfully. Rob called to mind the story of the thief on the Cross, and suggested that as he had been pardoned there might yet be hope. "Well, Rob," says the clergyman, "I don't want to discourage you. You know there is only one such case mentioned. Now, that one case is enough to keep you from despair, but it is not enough to let you presume." (The entire audience shook with laughter.) Sir Richard next referred to the large purchase of land made by Mr. Brassey, and said it was a scheme that should never have been initiated till the consent of Parliament had been gained. Thousands of wealthy people in the United States and Canada could be found who would be willing to purchase such tracts. One hundred acres of land in an area equal to the whole cultivated area of Ontario. What the effect of such transactions will be we could judge from the experience of the Prince Edward Island land speculators and the Canada Company.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY BARGAIN.

As to the Pacific Railway bargain, opinion must be reserved. But when we are asked to believe in advance that it is advantageous, the past record of the Government rises up before us and compels to refuse confidence. We do not believe their statements, the blame and the shame rests upon themselves, for they destroyed confidence by their acts of seven years ago in the same matter. The best policy he believed would be to place 50,000 or 100,000 settlers in the valleys of the Red and Saskatchewan Rivers, but the bargain with British Columbia stood as a stumbling block in the way. Sir Richard expressed his disbelief in many of the fabulous stories that are told concerning the vast area of fertile land in the North-west, which he believed to be greatly over-estimated, and then referred to the large purchase made by himself. He did not admit the justice of the criticism that because he disapproved of the land regulations he should not buy land if he so desired. It would be as reasonable to say that he should not buy coal if he did not want to see it taxed. These were the reasons why he believed that all the land he had purchased he got from a private party, and the Government had nothing to do with it. The speaker closed with a brilliant peroration in which he set forth the reasons why the Reform party was against the present order of things. The N. P., which the present Government had inaugurated, threatened to disintegrate Confederation; the action of the Cabinet members had been to demoralize contractors and civil servants; a policy of plunder was the order of the day; Tupper, and Chapleau and Macintoshes were now in the hands of the present Government but the old Pacific Scandal Cabinet rehabilitated; men who had proved false once would prove false again; in the future, given similar circumstances and the iniquities of the past would be repeated. These were the reasons why Reformers did not work in harmony with the party now in power, and good and sufficient cause they were.

The close of the speech was greeted with rounds of applause, after which cheers were given for Sir Richard Cartwright and "The Queen," and a most successful meeting was brought to a close.

THE MEETING AT LONDESBOROUGH.

Sir Richard Cartwright addressed his constituents at Lontesboro' on Wednesday evening. Mr. W. C. Searle, of Clinton, occupied the chair. A most telling speech was delivered by Sir Richard, and at the close a hearty endorsement was tendered by the meeting to the speaker. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

SIR JOHN'S INCOMPETENCY.

Sir Richard then went on to criticize Sir John as an administrator, taking his cue from the Department of the Interior as a theme. His abilities as a politician are in his makefish. His motto is never to do to-day what he can put off till to-morrow. The head of the Department of the Interior should be a man of practical knowledge. But the state of the present chief in that Department is masterly inactivity, and this is a synonym for mischievous intermeddling on the part of subordinates. Sir John committed a great error when he took the office, and he committed a greater one when he went over to Edgland to sell the country he had never seen. With the exception of the Hon. Mr. O'Connor, Sir Richard did not believe there was another Minister so profoundly ignorant of the details of his department. Last session the report of the Minister of the Interior was brought before the House. Mr. Mills moved that it be read. Sir John voted that motion down. In doing so, Sir John lost the only chance he could have for another twelve months of learning what had been done in his own department. (Laughter) Sir Richard went on to give practical illustration of Sir John's ignorance, citing the cases wherein he interfered the navigation of the St. Lawrence to the United States for the privilege of navigating a couple of rivers in Alaska—a privilege we possessed before—and other cases. And he is about to inflict a greater injury on Canada in the matter now under consideration between himself and certain capitalists at Ottawa. We know he has failed to interest any English capitalist of money in his scheme. Those whom he is now negotiating with made him an offer before he went to England. He refused it, believing he could make a better terms. He failed, and now those people have him fast in a position into which he got solely by his own boasting. His speech at Montreal contained two remarkable statements.

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AUCTION SALE OF FRESH GROCERIES, SHOP FIXTURES, &c. I am favored with instructions from MRS. A. D. MRS. To offer for sale by Public Auction, at her store opposite the Market House, Goderich, on Saturday, October 23rd, 1880, commanding sharp at one o'clock P. M., the balance of her stock of Groceries and Shop Fixtures, consisting of Pure Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Barley, Pickles, Canned Salmon, Lobsters, Pickled Corn, Crockery, Glassware, Groceries, Wagon, Coffee Mill, Counter Scales, Measures, Lamps, &c. Terms Cash. Positively no Reserve. J. C. CURRIE, Auctioneer.

THREES GOLD MEALS, BEST QUALITY, SPECIALLY BLENDED. We are now prepared to fill and ship orders for Trees, &c. for Fall Planting. Descriptive Price Catalogue FREE to applicants. GEO. LESLIE & SON. MRS. WARNOCK. Falls to inform the ladies of Goderich and vicinity that she has just returned from selecting her Fall Stock of MILLINERY, WOOLS AND FANCY GOODS. and is prepared to state that she has never before had such a fine assortment of goods. INSPECTION INVITED. 1753. MRS. WARNOCK.

The rotten Epi horses. Rip in the field. The alarmi several. Pete pit at I was bu John Saturd was 25. Ther Mounta tion, an India Victori serve. reusing. A wo tampted of the D bouring. A stc Friday, Montas days, th The w eloped u bold, a I recently. A dow that by the 18th 500,000 perished. Clande smith, names, a five man Irish tow gan's Co. DERRA votes call way by-l Guelph, office on and by a maj. STRAW since the straw by hand. nity of St purchase cal purp. "Maui good this queen of "Miss "Pilot" j last name and was t tucky. An Irish was shot county, I daylight. was shot on the I tinting t Orange Panell's. The sev vicinity o turday s trains e e a Rail deep. R The stea lost. Th immense. A desp states the turned f shortly r authority of the Du Canada. h low much ation to t. A large day, lard at Boloci William, Railway. Been chat stuff to it the crew return pa. ATTAC ton, empl establish bitten by mal had I knife, wh loved his mouth of his wrist. number o his arm. to his ho. THE B being circ praying fr prisoners der. The tomcy-Ge the recent prisoners of their fa under the tial-bonds for their s. It will be a day or t. "How f ly-arrived citizen of Bonavent quasi) was a convers learned th Scotland, Canada. you to sel tion!" the pool dwin some steer Canadian quckle fin came from Guel up my mi Guelph as phasia) th must be a tie in.