

The HURON SIGNAL

DEVOTED TO COUNTY NEWS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1885.

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THE HURON SIGNAL
FRIDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1885.

ALL your prayers and fasting during Lent will avail you nothing if you still neglect to pay for the home newspaper. This is a sin of omission, and a very serious one. Square up with the editor, and face the wicked world with an eased conscience.

We are proud to see that Canadian pluck exists in the breasts of the old members of the Goderich company. Several former members living at distant points, have written Captain Miller offering to serve in the ranks if the company is called out for active service. The men who have thus volunteered their services are strong young fellows, and would make good campaigners.

We heartily second the following proposition of the *Hamilton Times*:—"Having settled with the half-breeds, it would be a good idea for the troops to run out the whole pack of land speculating officials and timber limit grabbers in the Northwest. Such a service to the country would be second only in importance to the crushing of the rebellion."

READING between the lines of the *Mail* and other Government organs, we see that the Dominion Government is going to give way to the half-breeds, after all their bluster. Then the Government organs will pooh-pooh the uprising, and call it a petty riot, etc., while all along since the massacre of Crozier's men the *Mail* and its satellites have been using the biggest headlines to describe the rebellion, and the various murders.

The *Hamilton Times* points out the following phase of the Northwest middle:—"An index of what we may expect is found in a report which we have from Ottawa. No sooner were the Hudson Bay Company's stores at Duck Lake seized than the agent of the company telegraphed to the authorities at Ottawa that he held the Government responsible for the loss. Rebellion loss claims will be plentiful from this out, and we may expect to be asked to foot big bills for traders and farmers. The cost of suppressing the insurrection is only a portion of the reckoning."

There are Canadians enough within five miles of the Chicago *Herald* office to put down the Riel rebellion, and what's more they would do it, too, if their services were required.—[*Hamilton Spectator*]

Our Tory confederate has given itself away badly. If things are so prosperous in Canada since the N. P., and there has been no exodus, how is it that there are so many Canadians in and around Chicago. The *Spectator* cannot deny that the American cities are swarming with Canadian young men who could not find employment in the Dominion under the Tory high tariff policy.

The Government cannot excuse itself by saying it had no warning of this uprising. Two months before hostilities broke out the following item appeared in the paper below credited to—

"We are informed that Louis Riel and others are engaged in drafting a petition to the Dominion Government demanding certain concessions which they say have been promised to the half-breeds of the Northwest Territories, as it is the expressed intention of the half-breeds of the Saskatchewan district that if these concessions are not granted, which are asked for, to resort to arms to force a compliance with their demands. Mr. Vankoughnet's statements to the contrary notwithstanding."—[*Qu'Appelle Vidette*, Jan. 22nd, 1885.]

JOSEPH ROYAL, M. P., who has been sent up by the Government to placate the half-breeds and Indians, is supposed to have Government authority, although Sir John Macdonald declared in the House that such was not the case. Royal was Riel's successor in Parliament, and has much influence in the Northwest. He has his eye on a good position, if the following despatch is to be credited to—"It is hinted here (Ottawa) that Mr. Royal, M. P., received assurances that he would be appointed to succeed Lieut. Governor Dewdney before he would consent to proceed on his diplomatic mission to the half-breeds. Attention has also been directed to the fact that it was Mr. Royal and Mr. Chapleau, the present Secretary of State, who defended Lepine when the latter was tried for the murder of Scott. It was also Riel, Royal and Lepine who scoured the election of Sir George Cartier by defeat in Provencher after his secession in Montreal in 1872."

IT LOOKS LIKE WAR.
News has been received of a conflict between outposts on the Afghan frontier, and it is probable that war will be the result. The withdrawal of troops from the Sudan will simply mean a transfer to Afghanistan, to fight Cossacks instead of Arabs.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.
Had it been possible to proceed in open court against the "bribery brood" for the offence of bribery, the most of them would now have been in a felon's cell.

The law, it would appear, does not touch the offence of bribing a member of parliament, and a charge of conspiracy to corruptly influence members of the Legislature to vote had to be entered.

While it would have been easy to have proved the charges of bribery or attempted bribery against any of the Tory quartette who are forever branded with the offence by public opinion, the difficulty of proving a conspiracy to do so on the part of all or any two of the offenders was manifestly difficult. Judge Wilson pointed this out when he said:

A conspiracy must consist of more than one person, of two at least. Here there were four charged in the evidence. If the evidence included only three, they could convict those three and discharge the fourth, or if two they might convict two, and acquit two, but unless more than one were included in the evidence, a conviction would not be possible.

It would seem that the vile assaults made upon the character of the witnesses for the prosecution by the Tory press had affected the minds of the jury in the cases, as while they held that the evidence sustains the second count, owing to the questionable character of some of the evidence they give the prisoners the benefit of the doubt. This merciful act on the part of the jury shows they were in the line of instructions from the judge, who said:

Juries were always told if there were any reasonable doubt existing in their minds, that the accused person should get the benefit. He did not want them to conjure up such a doubt, but where the evidence was so evenly balanced that it was hard to say which way it ought to go, the benefit should go to the accused.

The verdict of the jury, which is also where given, is in effect:—"We believe the evidence proves the prisoners to be guilty, but as all the witnesses for the prosecution are not themselves perfect, we will give the accused the benefit of any doubt and acquit them."

The Tories themselves believed their champions to be guilty. For the past year none of the party but the fanatics or the fools believed anything else. And they still believe the quartette to be morally guilty. Yet it was a sight to see and hear the Tories whoop it up over the narrow escape of the bribers. They seem to forget that the question of bribery has been settled by the judges who sat on the case, and that the Legislature must take action in punishing the offenders for their crime.

The narrow escape of the gang on the charge of conspiracy is apparent to all but minds blinded by partisan bigotry. The Chief Justice felt forced to say:—"In this case there were many facts which appeared to be well vouched for bearing hard against the defendants. A person falling into a trap laid by another was guilty, even though led into it. The story of these witnesses did seem to be very strongly corroborated in some respects, and there were strong grounds outside this corroborator for believing it."

As to "Big Push," the agent of the Dominion Government in this case, an affair, Judge Wilson was unmistakable in pronouncing upon his guilt. But as the charge was one of conspiracy, and not of bribery, Wilkinson, however guilty of wrong-doing the judge or jury might consider him, could not be counted legally guilty of conspiracy unless one or more others were clearly and without the slightest doubt implicated. Hence the accused's escape for the present. However, Chief Justice Wilson felt constrained to put this on record:—"The Chief Justice said he need not say a great deal regarding Wilkinson. The evidence against him was very strong. With reference to the reputation of McKim there was nothing in the evidence before them to affect his general reputation for credibility or honesty."

He also said that "As Mr. Blake had ably pointed out, there were numerous cases in which McKim's evidence was confirmed by other events and stood firm."

The public have now taken the measure of the conspirators, and they stand morally convicted of everything charged against them.

IT LOOKS LIKE WAR.
News has been received of a conflict between outposts on the Afghan frontier, and it is probable that war will be the result. The withdrawal of troops from the Sudan will simply mean a transfer to Afghanistan, to fight Cossacks instead of Arabs.

NORTH-WEST LAND SHARKS.
The rebellion along the North Saskatchewan has been caused among other things by the land grabbing of the Tory members of the House of Commons, among whom our Thomas Farrow figures as a land shark.

The race for fat lots by these patriotic Tories was keen. Among the others who joined Farrow in this big land grab was that loud-mouth apostle of Orangism and loyalty (and government land grants) John White. Bro. White was clamoring for the Orange Bill about four years ago, but was silenced by some mysterious agency. The following letter written by this patriot will show how the game of grab was worked in the Northwest:—

CALGARY, N. W. T.,
Dec. 21st, 1883.

A. M. Burgess, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Interior.
Dear Sir,—I want you to enter the names of David Gilmour, Trenton, and John White for two timber limits adjoining A. M. Farrow's on the North Saskatchewan. Enter my name for the first and Mr. Gilmour for second, in place of the limit I hold on Smoky Lake, and the one that Mr. Outmour holds on the North Saskatchewan, as I want to exchange them, judging from all I can hear. I will telegraph you from here on my return from Rocky Mountain House. Make the entries so that others cannot get ahead, and oblige yours truly,
JOHN WHITE.

Can we wonder, then, that the half-breeds and white settlers of the great Northwest feel dissatisfied at the granting of land wholesale by the Government to absentees of the Farrow and White stripe. Mr. Farrow's timber limit is held in his son's name, but that does not improve the matter. It only aggravates the offence.

The Macphersons, the Dewdneyes, the Farrow's and the Whites have been reaping a rich harvest out of the Northwest, because of their "loyalty."

MR. DAVIES, M. P., the eloquent Prince Edward Island Liberal, speaking at Brampton on Monday, compared the two leaders, and claimed that the best that could be said of Sir John was that he was with a clever lawyer, and all his schemes were for the interests of his party; while the policy of Mr. Blake was always grounded on justice. After showing the erroneous policy of the Government with regard to the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial Railways, he took up the question of the rebellion in the Northwest. His attack on the Tory camp was vigorous. He contended that they had well nigh ruined the country for their political convicts. He dealt in a masterly way with the fisheries question, and showed how protection had affected trade in the part of the Dominion whence he came.

A MEETING of the general committee of the County of Huron Scott Act Association will be held in the temperance hall, Clinton, on Tuesday, April 14th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. The object of the meeting is to consider the steps to be taken toward securing the enforcement of the Scott Act in the county after the 1st of May next. There is need of a full attendance of representative temperance men, and we feel assured that any supporter of the Scott Act will be well received by the committee on Clinton on Tuesday. There is need of prompt and vigorous action on the part of the temperance people of Huron, if the Scott Act is not to be made a tool of in the interest of a certain whisky ring.

"Know-Nothing" Officials.

On the 23rd ult., the very day Sir John A. Macdonald ordered out a battery of artillery, although he denied, in the House, that there was any rebellion or any ground for the reports, the Montreal *Witness* reports Mr. Rufus Stephenson, Inspector of Colonization Companies, as saying:—"Mr. Rufus Stephenson said he had spent some time in that district, and that there are sufficient whites there to put down any rising which Riel and the fellows he had might attempt. There were no wild Indians in the place, all being civilized. The Indians had no antagonism against the whites. In his opinion there was no trouble."

Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, also said that he "had not received any information of any kind from Prince Albert, and did not believe there was any truth in the statement of an uprising there." Were these public officers ignorant of the facts reported days before? If so what a pitiable display of incompetence! If they were aware of them why cause delay and difficulty by such wanton falsehood?—[*Onitama Banner*]

ON THE WING.
Breaking Up of the Roads in the Back Townships—Navigation Opened on the Gravel Roads.

Its more slushy than ever in this section of the great moral vineyard. The snow is rapidly rotting, and water is fast accumulating everywhere. Travel by vehicle is becoming a delusion and a snare, and pedestrianism is for the time being, a lost art. I speak from experience in this respect: In the language of the poet, or somebody else, "I've bin thar." During the week, in the pursuit of profit—(which my innate love of truth compels me to admit parenthetically is a hopeless task at this particular season of the year of grace one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five,) I have been along the highways, down the byways, and through the unfamiliar paths, and consequently speak by the card when I say that the signs of the times and the character of the present "break up" of winter prognosticate evil to bridges, mills and mill-dams in the near future. The river Maitland is rising rapidly, and a warm rain will cause heavy floods in almost every section of the county, from which nothing but miraculous interposition can avert disastrous results. Monday last, I had occasion to drive THROUGH A SIDE LINE,

between two concessions in line, with one of the best Jehus of the section—the redoubtable Finlay S. Scott. The line had evidently not been travelled during the entire winter, and we saw at once that we were likely to endure hard trials and tribulations, to use the chaste language of the ancients, if we attempted to drive on it. Finally Fin. decided that as it would save us three miles and three quarters, he would take the chances and drive up the line; which he did. We were sorry for the rash decision before we had gone many rods, for there was little or no footing for man or beast. In some places the horse had to travel with only a portion of its body visible to the naked eye, the legs being entirely placed beyond view by the slushy snow. But Fin. kept firmly to business, and the horse held steadily to work, until we reached about three quarters of a mile and then fortunately we came to an entrance to a farm, which we gladly availed ourselves of. We were hospitably entertained and showed a route through the fields by which the farmer and his teams usually went in winter time to the concession line to which we were journeying. No damage was sustained save the knocking off of a shoe from one of the horse's forefeet, which was occasioned by the feet striking when plunging, but when finally reached the gravel. On this trip we

CROSSED THE RIVER MAITLAND at two points. The river is rapidly rising, and if no abatement of the waters be had destruction is in store for some of the mill dams and bridges. The quantity of water in the swamps is large, and the bulk of snow still thawing to water is great. Some of the wooden bridges in this section were condemned last year, and a heavy flood will float them toward the mouth of the Maitland, beyond all question. In such an event the assembled wisdom of the county council may likely be compelled to hold a special session to critically examine once more the subject of the mechanism of iron bridge work. The outlook seems gloomy at present, and it is to be hoped matters will improve, but at the time of writing a season of unrest is the portion of nearly all the men owning mill property driven by water power. They will have to depend largely upon the strength of their big, big dams to withstand the heavy rush of waters. At this juncture a heavy well-placed dam is a barrier and a shield in the time of danger. For the present

THE CONDITION OF THE ROADS has caused the troubles in the Northwest to be lost sight of, and even the old "bums" who drop in and occupy chairs in the bar-room, and patiently wait for some old acquaintance to come in and ask them to "take a drink," can't find anything else to talk about. You would almost imagine they were afraid of getting too much water in their whiskey if they drank some. A parley of this kind is a common one:

"Hello, Bob, is that you?"
"Course it's me. Who'd you think it was if wasn't me?"
"Why nobody; for there ain't nobody of the section that's sich a lookin' critter as you then."

All kinds of stock do well in this

pense of the chap who wanted to be sharp at the start. This galls him a little, and he gathers himself and remarks to his opponent:

"People wots party allus talks about good looks."
This sally gives the sports sitting around a chance to laugh with the old "bum" instead of at him, for his competitor is reputed to be the homeliest looking man in the district. The homely man joins in the laugh at his own expense, for like all homely-looking men he is full of good nature (I speak from experience on this point,) and at once says:

"The old un's got meagin. Come up bys an' take a drink."
And the boys "take."
Then the old "bum" sets down his glass, wipes his grizzly moustache and beard, and remarks:

"The roads is bad, I s'pose. Hez navygashun open'd?"
"Well, not 'zactly, but it's purty near, what d'ye ask for?"

"Wall, I thought it was damp outside, 'cos it's bin so all-fired dry inside here. You're the fust that's treated this fo'noon, an' full a dozen on 'em has drapped in."

This "send off" lays out the whole party, and they drop like skittles when a "strike" is made.

After a little chaffing among themselves, one gets up and orders the flowing bowl for his friends, including the "old bum," and he is followed by another and yet another, and in a short time the old fellow has half a dozen drinks concealed beneath his vest.

If he hadn't been an "old bum," he might have been a Premier of a Dominion. He understands human nature, and knows how to humbug his fellows.
D. McG.

NORTH-WEST LETTER.

A Correspondent Who Talks only of Agriculture and Commerce.

The following letter was written a short time before the Riel rebellion, and there is no reference in it to the dictator's doings. The writer, Mr. A. E. Potter, appears to have much hope in the future of that section of the North West in which he resides:

MONTGOMERY, N. W. T.
SIR,—Once more I write you a few lines from this far away portion of the Dominion of Canada.

THE WEATHER.
I really think it is about time that the Ontario papers, and the American journals, found something else to write about than the following which appeared in an eastern paper:—"It is now time for the Manitoba residents to visit their friends in Ontario. They are easily known by their fur coats, beaver caps, pulled down over their ears." Now I will venture to say that there has been less grumbling with cold here than in Ontario, as the cold is steady, and the people prefer comfort with a good fur cap, to pride with a little felt hat stuck on the top of the head. The American papers describe Manitoba weather 5° below zero. Now in this part only one this winter did it go below 49°—New Year's day—44° with a clear sky and people going in all directions. Mr. Warner, a man living in this township, who spent about 40 years in Huron, prefers this winter his first in this country (which is called a cold one by old settlers) to the average Ontario winter. The Rev. Mr. Robertson, who has lately been in Ontario, among other places visited being Goderich, speaking in Winnipeg the other day he stated that he preferred the dry atmosphere and light snow fall of this country to the moist atmosphere and snow blockades in many parts of Ontario.

CAMPING OUT AT 25° BELOW ZERO.
A young lady of this part came 45 miles across country without houses, and camped for dinner in a small piece of bush without suffering with the cold.

EMIGRATION.
No country will welcome the emigrant more than this, if he is of the right sort, being those wishing to farm and with enough money to support him till he can raise a crop, as the amount of laboring hands wanted will be somewhat limited. Near this place in Range 2 West, 2nd Meridian, is the Crofters settlement, they being supplied with \$500 by Lady Cathcart, the meat of whom are doing well and no doubt will make good settlers. Also some 32 families of Russian Jews in Township 12, Range 2, but it will take some time to make farmers out of pawn-brokers and peddlers.

While few can equal and none surpass this country for growing grain, it would be well for all to go more into mixed farming, as the continuous growing of crops would wear out the best of land. Besides it would pay better, particularly to those a long distance from the railroad. A good deal of the country is lying almost idle for the want of a railroad to the coast. The C. P. R. not being able to build branch lines, nor willing to let any one else

STOCK.
All kinds of stock do well in this

country. Those at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, having run out all winter and being in good condition, while those in this eastern part of the country having been stabled and fed on prairie hay are in fine condition.

THE TARIFF AND RAILROADS.
Towns are springing up all along the railroad and every body is in good spirits, and considers that in the near future this will be one of the most important parts of the Dominion. All this country wants is the doir, away with the tariff so that we can sell and buy in the cheap markets and not be obliged to spend thousands of dollars annually to build up a few eastern manufacturers. Also the right to charter railroads any where in the provinces, where it would be only the question of a few years till we had a road to Hudson Bay, and be in good reaching distance of the markets of the world.
A. B. P.

GOOD FRIDAY.

How the Day Was Spent in Goderich.
Good Friday was a cold, winter-like day this year.

Services were held in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, and many there attended to their devotions. Others went shooting at balls near the harbor, or at game in the woods. But it was a cold day for most of the sportsmen.

The volunteers paraded about thirty strong in the forenoon, and headed by the band, marched from the armory to the harbor flats, where they fired several volleys and returned. Although several recruits were in the ranks, the company marched well. There was a military landing in the air all forenoon, and the boys in the red coats stopped boldly out the admirer of all admirers.

The new town land made their debut on Good Friday. After escorting the troops to and from the harbor, they serenaded several of our leading citizens, and were well received. The boys give promise of becoming an efficient band, and the members are a respectable lot of young fellows. There are one or two more of the old band that we would like to see in it. The band turned out in the evening, and were regaled with a sumptuous supper at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Acheson.

A most creditable fact worthy of note, was the absence of persons in an intoxicated condition on the streets during the day.

HAIRY HEADS. BALD HEADS.
The last curling match of the season was played on Good Friday. The billiard ball crowned led at first, but the men with the heavy capillary substance on top caught up to the baldies, and led at the close, as will be seen by the following score:—

HAIRY HEADS. BALD HEADS.
Walsh, Barry
Dickson, Adamson
Strachan, Allan
Humber, skip—23. Dancy, skip—22.

SHOOTING MATCH.
An interesting match between members of the Goderich gun club took place on Good Friday on the harbor flats. The captains were Messrs. Geo. Grant and C. Seager. Each man in the team fired 15 rounds at composition balls, with the following result:—

Grant..... 3 Seager..... 8
Watson..... 14 Ellars..... 8
Chambers..... 3 Henderson..... 4
Campion..... 4 Rutson..... 4
Pretty..... 0 Natel..... 4

With one or two exceptions this was the first practice for the members of the club at balls. With a fair amount of practice the Goderich gun club will be able in a very short time to assist in keeping up the high reputation that Goderich has gained as a sporting town. The regular meeting of the club was held on Tuesday evening.

THAT COLD SNAP.

Weather Report for February and March, 1885.

FEBRUARY.
It snowed on 15 days; amount of snowfall, 22 1/2 inches.
It rained on 1 day, the 29th; amount of rainfall, 0.5 cubic inches.
Greatest velocity of wind during 24 hours on the 20th, 987 miles, or 41 miles per hour; wind, west with snow hurries.
Least velocity of wind during 24 hours on the 23rd; wind, S. W. weather cloudy; 100 miles, or 4 miles per hour.
No. of frosty nights, 23.
No. of clear nights, 6.
No. of cloudy nights, 22.
Prevailing winds, S. W. to W.

MARCH.
It snowed on 18 days; amount of snowfall, 23 inches.
It rained on 2 days; amount of rainfall, 5.5 cubic inches.
Greatest velocity of wind during 24 hours on the 9th; wind, N. W.; snowing; 728 miles, or 30 miles per hour.
Least velocity of wind on the 22nd; wind, south; weather clear; 98 miles, or 4 miles per hour.
Prevailing winds, W. to N. W.
The sun crossed the equator at 5 a. m. on the 20th; wind, N. W.
Crown lunars on the nights of the 23rd and 27th.
No. of cloudy nights, 10.
No. of frosty nights, 21.
No. of clear nights, 29.
G. N. McDONALD, Observer.
Goderich, April 2nd, 1885.

NT.
I have selected with
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cannot be surpassed for
ESIGN.
devoted to wearing light,
as well as suitable for
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red Mus-
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with the selection which
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Articles, with prices to suit
GANNON.
at Duggan's, under the
RVIN,
Horse Square, Goderich.
CLEAN
IL DEALER IN
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S, Etc.,
k, Sausage, Spiced
d delivered.
LEAN.
The Square, Goderich.
Legat.
LEWIS, BARRISTERS,
J. A. MORTON,
1897.
ES, SOLICITOR &c.,
near the square and West
of the Bank's bookstore,
lowest rates of interest.
& PROUDFOOT, BAR-
Attorneys, Solicitors, etc.
Garrow, W. Peasfoot, 175
HOLT & CAMERON,
Solicitors in Chancery, etc.
J. A. Morten, Goderich, W. B.
and Insurance.
LENDING MONEY AT
r cent, Private Funds,
SBAKER & LEWIS,
rch 9th, 1885.
LOAN, APPLY TO
HOLT & CAMERON,
1885.
O LEND—A LARGE
Private Funds for investment
at low rates of interest. Also agents
for the purchase of real estate.
IVATE FUNDS TO LEND
Town Property at lowest in-
terest rates. Also agents for
the purchase of real estate.
IFFE FIRE, MARINE,
Accident Insurance Agent,
Goderich, Ontario.
LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.,
in any way to suit the borrower.
STAIRS' KAR'S book Goderich
RIVATE FUNDS
rn and town property, at low
interest rates. Also agents for
the purchase of real estate.
TO LOAN AT 6 PER
CENT.
TO GENERAL TRUSTS, PAY
ment of money as per copy,
y, on
O SUIT BORROWERS,
in-class farm security.
ON, HOLT & CAMERON,
Solicitors, Goderich, Ontario.
Toronto General Trusts Co.,
Solicitors, Toronto, Ontario.
S. A. 1885.
OR CARD.
W. F. FOOT,
Marine Insurance Agent,
Goderich,
Prosperity Hotel,
"established 1822."
"the only Company
to insure plate glass, in the
all first-class and old estab-
lishments."
of lowest rates.
No. 24th, 1885.
OR CARD.
S. COY, Toronto—Established
S. COY, of London (England),
in the above first-class Office at
INS. COY. of HARTFORD Conn
shed 1818.
in the above first-class Office at
BY HORACE HORTON,
Solicitor, Goderich, Ontario.
R. LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.,
an on first-class security, from
—Charges moderate.
BY HORACE HORTON,
No. 19 1885.
money than at anything else by
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out. Borrowers succeed grand-
one full Terms free, HALLEY
rland, Maine, 1874