THE SCOTT ACT.

The Police-Magistrate Debate in the County Council.

A Pretty Full and Very Fair Report of the Speeches Made.

At the last session of the Huron county council, when the question of asking the Provincial Government to appoint a paid police magistrate came up, the following brief debate occurred :—

Mr. Wilson, reeve of Seaforth, said he made the motion with the distinct impression upon his mind that it was a step in the right direction, and in the interest of the whole county. Looking at it even from the point of those who were opposed to the working of the Scott Act, it was in a direction which they ought to support. And for this reason : Since the previous sessions they had an estimate laid before them of the amount that would be required by the commissioners and inspectors of East Huron. It would be in the interest of economy to appoint a police magistrate, as the present mode of trying cases would bring little or nothing into the funds of the county. If a police magistrate was not appointed two-thirds of the expense of enforcing the law will still fall upon the county, perhaps in unsuccessful cases. With a police magistrate there would be some fines, and those would go toward paying the expenses of that official. It is in the interest even of those who do not favor the Scott Act. The complaint of those who do favor the Act is that they had not up to the present time had the proper machinery to enforce the law. The temperance people expected machinery in full running order to be given to them. If a police magistrate were given, and the Scott Act still found to be unworkable, then the temperance people themselves would admit that it was right and proper that the Act should be swept from the statute book. That would be the way to settle the matter. The Scott Act was the law of the land and the county, and it was the duty of the council as the representatives of the people to do what lay in their power to enforce that Act. They had no right to shirk the responsibly, even if they didn't work or vote for the Act. Those who voted for the Scott Act have no more responsibility resting upon them to enforce the law than any other person in the county. Every legitimate means should be used for enforcing the Act. Owing to the lateness of the hour he would not speak at any further length.

Mr. Kelly, reeve of Blyth, said, taking the arguments in the speech of the reeve of Seaforth, he certainly thought the first part not very material. He attempted to make us believe that the appointment of a salaried police-magistrate would lessen the expense of the people of this county. Any sensible man seeing and believing the report given in from the East riding of Huron would see it was going to cost a good deal already, and yet the council was expected to add to that expense. It was a question in his mind if the solicitors' opinion had been given in this matter ; and he didn't think Mr. Wilson to be a specialist on the constitutionality of the Act. They had read the items in that account, and never thought they would be saddled with a debt of that kind. A police-magistrate would add to that debt $9,000, and would still increase the burden. Mr. Wilson's argument in that case falls short. No man should hope for making money for the county funds out of the breaking of the law by persons who were residents of this county. No man should wish that our pockets should be loaded with money from any case arising from criminal matters. The cry that magistrates could not be had to try cases under the Scott Act was all buncombe ; he was not afraid to take any case arising in Blyth, Morris or Wawanosh. (Uproarious laughter and applause.) The people who made the experiment of the Scott Act should pay for the working of it. The temperance people have found fault with the commissioners and inspectors ; they have had inspectors, and have had also what might to called an "informer." Surely they didn't expect the police-magistrate to go into the shebeens. "Blimey," argued the reeve of Blyth, "we should be very careful of appointing a police-magistrate. If you appoint a police-magistrate here tonight, you will only be entering the thin edge of the wedge ; for the same people will come again before two years and ask for one for each riding. This is coming, and you have got be very careful." The speaker thought there was sufficient machinery now in the magistrates of the county to enforce the Scott Act. On the question of appeal he said that if there was anything he detested it was a cast iron rule. There should always be an opportunity of appeal. A fair trial with the defendant getting the benefit of the doubt in every case was British law and constitution. If any magistrate would not work, it was the duty of the temperance people to ask that such a man be struck off the list.

Mr. Campbell, reeve of Stanley, did not think it worth while to go over Mr. Kelly's arguments, which had so often been disproved in the council. The law was passed by the people of the county, and passed to be enforced, and it was the duty of the council to assist in having it enforced. The county council had already said a police-magistrate would be an effective instrument, and they could not well go back on it. He then moved an amendment, which he afterwards withdrew, to the effect that the council had not changed its mind on the question of the necessity of a police-magistrate being appointed.

Mr. McMillan, reeve of Hullett, said the reason for lack of success of the Scott Act in this county was that the machinery was not in proper order. He believed that the Act should be carried out, and so did a majority of the people. The hotelkeepers themselves were at first anxious to keep the law, but they found that the machinery was imperfect, and so its violation became more general. The people of the county by a majority of 1,600 had put it on record that they wanted the Scott Act, and they wanted it enforced. The police-magistrate was not expected to run up and down the county hunting cases ; but there were now a number of cases waiting for prosecution just as soon as a police-magistrate was appointed to try them. In this province there was a Licensed Victuallers' Association to fight cases. If costs were to be saved to the county a police-magistrate should be appointed ; otherwise there would be no fines, and the trials would go on at great cost without any money coming in to pay for the enforcement of the law. In the county of Wellington the Act was not being violated much, because the law was being enforced from the first. The Scott Act was the law of the county of Huron, and it should be given a fair chance. If the Act was fairly administered, and then didn't stand on its own feet he for one would go back on it ; but he could not do so unless it got a fair trial. Having found that a police-magistrate could not be had without salary, if they were true to themselves and to the people they would ask the Provincial Government to give them a police-magistrate with a salary for the full enforcement of the law.

Mr. Beacom, deputy reeve of Goderich township, spoke at length, and his remarks were to the following effect :—The gentlemen who now asked for a police-magistrate had before claimed that a great benefit would accrue to the county if they had one without a salary. The temperance people never admitted before the Act passed that it would cost anything to the people to have it administered. They never told the electors that the county would be called upon to pay the expenses of administing the law.

Mr. Cook, deputy reeve of Howick, said he would explain why he would change from the position he had taken on this question in the past. He would first say that the remarks of some who had recently spoken were almost calculated to keep him from changing his position. He asked : "If I believe after twelve months that I would be doing wrong to take the course I took before, is it right for me to follow it out just because I do not desire to be counted inconsistent ? I blame no man for making a change in the position he once occupied. I cannot support the measure to-night, as I have done before for the appointment of a police-magistrate." The Scott Act party had now asked the county council to request the Ontario Government to appoint a magistrate with salary ; but he claimed that when it was considered that nine-tenths of the Scott Act cases had been unsuccessful and costs were being heaped up for the people, the appointment of a salaried police magistrate would not mend the matter. The position he took was this : He had heretofore voted for a police-magistrate with salary and without salary, and now he would quit humbugging and vote against the appointment of a police-magistrate. (Hear, hear, and applause from the Anti-Scott councillors.)

The vote on the question resulted as follows :—

For the police-magistrate—Beattie, Scott, Smilie, Horney, A. McMurchie, Strachan, Black, McMillan, Currie, Strathers, Wilson, Torrance, Corbett.—13.

Against the police-magistrate :—Walker, Anderson, Hays, Britton, Manley, Oliver, Bryans, McPherson, Saunders, Girvin, Campbell, Griffin, Hewe, Wray, Kalbfleish, Rannie, Eason, Johnston, Beck, Kelly, Clegg, Cameron, Eilber, Rollins, Cook, Kay, Durnin, Allen, Elliott, Rogers, Beacom, Bisset, Kaine, Jacques, D. McMurchie.—35.

FLOWER SUNDAY.

An Interesting Service at Knox Church.

A Sermon to the Children of the Sunday School by Rev. R. Ure, D.D.

On Sunday morning last a large congregation of young and old assembled at Knox church, to assist in the special service. In most of the Presbyterian churches of America the day was made the occasion of a special service for the young, called "Flower Sunday," from the fact that flowers were to play a prominent part in the decorations of the day. The platform was covered with flowers and plants of gorgeous hues, and presented a magnificent sight. The boys and girls of the Sunday School, who occupied the centre rows, wore handsome bouquets.

Rev. Dr Ure, the pastor, conducted the service. He took for his text 1 Kings, 14:13 :

"And all Israel shall mourn for him, and shall bury him ; for he only of Jeroboam shall come to the grave, because there is in him found some good thing toward the Lord God of Israel, in the house of Jeroboam."

In a clear and interesting manner the preacher gave the history of the lad Abijah and his line, the children listening with rapt attention and with the best possible behavior.

The name Abijah occurred often in the Bible. There were four noted persons of that name. One was a priest, another a judge, a third a king (the son of Rehoboam), and the fourth was the subject of the text, son of King Jeroboam, a mere boy. This lad took sick, and God took him away because it was better that he should be taken away than to live. The journey of the queen to the blind prophet, Ahijah, was then told in an interesting manner, and the result of the visit vividly described. The boy was to be the only member of that royal line who would die a natural death. It was a good thing, not a bad thing for that lad to die ; he was taken away in love and mercy from the fate of his relatives, because God had found "some good thing" in him. The preacher then asked :—

1. What was the "good thing" that was found in Abijah ?
2. Who put it into him ?
3. Who found it in him ?
4. What good did it do him ?

He then proceeded to answer these questions to the following effect:

1. What was the "good thing ?" Was it good looks, fine clothes, royal descent, a stately home, or anything of that sort ? It was nothing *about* him at all ; it was something *in* him. It was not fine talents or great natural ability or cleverness. It was something better than all these, good as they are in their place. We may, perhaps, find it in the boy's name. Abijah means, "My Father, Jehovah." The name did not always describe the character, as the same name had been given to the son of Rehoboam, of whom God said, "He walked in all he sins of his father." But it gives us a sort of key to this lad's character. His filial love to his heavenly Father was doubtless the "good thing." The fear of the Lord spoken of in the Bible is really a form of love—a fear to do wrong because the wrong is displeasing to one we love, and one who loves us, too. The love of Jesus for us was above any other—father, mother, sister or brother.

2. How did it get there ? Abijah was not born with it ; nor are any of us born with the love of God in our hearts. Who put it there ? The Holy Spirit. This lad probably read the Bible or had it explained to him, and he loved God as revealed in that book. He loved the true worship of God. He, doubtless, loved to be in God's house. The preacher then expressed a wish that hereafter he would see more children at the regular services of the Sabbath.

3. Who found it in him ? He found it himself. He might not be able to say, "I know I am all that I should be ;" he might sometimes wonder if it would carry him to heaven, but he could say, "I know it is there, and that I love God." It is likely his friends around him would say : "This is a pious boy ; he doesn't swear, nor break the Sabbath, he loves his parents ; he is a good boy. This "good thing" spoken of in the scriptures cannot be found in any disobedient boy, or in any lad that swears or neglects to pray to God. If this "good thing" is in anyone, it will be seen by those who know them. God also found this good thing in him. That is the most important of all. God looked upon it with great pleasure, because it was just his own image reflected in the child. "I love them that love me, and they that seek me early shall find me."

4. This is called a "good thing," and a good thing will make us happy. Riches are good if kept in their place. Honor is good. But "riches and honor, yea, durable riches and honor," are for those who love God. This "good thing" spoken of in the text will lead to a crown and a place with Jesus forever and ever.

When God looked down on the flowers and other works of his hands in this fair world, he pronounced them to be good, because they were all beautiful ; and God has made us to love the flowers, because he planted in our hearts a sense of the beautiful. The strangers who visited Goderich a short time ago said the place was looking just perfectly lovely. It doesn't matter where you cast your eye ; on the lake, the gardens, the woods or anywhere else, it all appears beautiful. The flowers on your breasts today, children, look beautiful, said the Dr., but there is something yet more beautiful, and that is the "good thing" spoken of in the text. It is a good thing because it brings us into good company ; into the company of God's children now and hereafter. It brings you also into the company of Christ, even here. The flowers are beautiful, but they will perish before the week goes by, and so with all other good and beautiful things of a temporal kind here below. But the "good things" Abijah had thousands of years ago he still has and will have forever. He is full of joy now, and will grow in holiness and joy and beauty forever. Choose this good thing today. You little children are not too young to be happy ; none can be truly happy without this "good thing," and all can be happy with it. This boy found the "good thing" because he asked for it. Ask for it, that you may be happy now and happy for all time.

The collection taken was for the benefit of the organ fund of the Sunday school.

COMMUNICATIONS.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents. Contributers to this department must confine themselves to public questions, and be brief.

Swimming Inside the Limits.

To the Editor of The Signal.

SIR,—This is the season of the year that our young ladies wish to take a little recreation boating on our river in the evenings, but they are prevented from this healthy and enjoyable pastime by boys and others who consider themselves "men," who swim around in the most public parts of the River. Would it not be well for our Mayor to put constable Yule on their track, and make them go to bathing places at less frequented points. DECENCY.

All that is necessary to abate the nuisance is for the names of delinquents to be given to constable Yule. There is a bylaw governing the case.—[ED. SIGNAL.

New Advertisements This Week

Saginaw Valley—Wm. Lee.
4 lbs. of Sugar—Marshall Bros.
Tenders Wanted—Peter Adamson.
Closing Out Business—W. H. Ridley.
Coming to Goderich—Pullman's Circus.

Goderich Markets

[Reported by Telephone from Harbor Mills.]
GODERICH, June 17, 1886.

Wheat, (Fall) ℔ bush	$0 75 @ $0 77
Wheat, (red winter) ℔ bush	0 00 @ 0 00
Wheat, (Spring) ℔ bush	0 00 @ 0 00
Wheat, (goose) ℔ bush	0 00 @ 0 00
Flour, (fall) ℔ cwt.	1 95 @ 1 95
Flour, (mixed) ℔ cwt	2 10 @ 2 10
Flour, (strong bakers, ℔ cwt	2 20 @ 2 20
Flour, (patent) per cwt	2 50 @ 2 50
Oats, ℔ bush	0 30 @ 0 32
Peas, ℔ bush	0 50 @ 0 60
Barley, ℔ bush	0 50 @ 0 52
Potatoes, ℔ bush	0 35 @ 0 40
Hay, ℔ ton	7 00 @ 8 00
Butter, ℔ lb	0 12 @ 0 15
Eggs, (unpacked) ℔ doz	0 09 @ 0 10
Cheese	0 12 @ 0 12
Shorts, ℔ cwt	0 70 @ 0 70
Bran, ℔ cwt	0 60 @ 0 60
Chopped Stuff, ℔ cwt	1 00 " 1 00
Screenings, ℔ cwt	0 80 " 0 80
Pork, ℔ cwt	5 50 " 5 30
Wood	3 00 " 3 30
Hides	5 50 " 6 55
Sheepskins	0 40 " 0 50

To the Farmer and Others.

We have on hand and can offer at greatly REDUCED PRICES:

2 New Beatty Reapers.
1 Massey Reaper, second-hand.
1 Water Tank, for supplying water to steam threshing engines.
2 Good Buggies.
1 Truck.

Also a number of the CHILLED PLOWS with the improved Solid Wrought Beams.

C. A. HUMBER,
Goderich Foundry.
Goderich, June 3rd, 1886. 2050-1f

1886 1886

Saginaw, Bay City, Goderich, Detroit and Cleveland.

SEASON ARRANGEMENTS.

The Elegant and Commodious Steamer,

"Saginaw Valley"

WM. ROACH, Master.

Will run during the Season of Navigation, as follows:

Leaves Goderich every Thursday, at 1 o'clock p.m., for Bay City and Saginaw, calling at Sand Beach, Port Hope and Tawas, making connections with West Shore Boats at Sand Beach for Roger City, Cheboygan, Mackinac Island and St. Ignace, and at Bay City with steamers for Harrisville, Oscoda and Alpena, returning to Goderich on Sunday.

Leaves Goderich every Sunday, at 12 o'clock noon, for Port Huron, Detroit and Cleveland, returning to Goderich on Thursday.

This route will be continued during the season of navigation.

TICKETS

for the whole ROUND TRIP (continuous will be issued for

$12.00,

occupying 8 days, meals and berths included.

For rates of freight and passage, and all other information, apply to

WM. LEE,
Agent at Goderich.

Notice must be given by parties wanting Thursday Excursions.

June 17th, 1886. 2051

Coming to Goderich

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

NO SOONER! NO LATER!!

THE PRESS-CROWNED

KING OF WONDERLAND!

PULLMAN

& Co's

FAMOUS

Railroad Combination

OF

Museum, Arenic

AND

Trained Animal

MARVELS

UNDER SEPARATE STUPENDOUS TENTS!

WILL EXHIBIT AT

GODERICH,

ON

Monday, June 22

Single Prodigies Alone Worth Ten Times the Price of Addmission to All.

The World's Most Famous

Mid-Air, Arenic and Athletic Artists!

Double Troupe of the Noblest,

MOST INTELLIGENT HORSES

Of Any Period. The Supremely Marvelous

HUMAN LEOPARD FAMILY

The Miraculous

Electric Lady.

The Biggest and Best Trained

COMPANY OF DOGS

On Earth.

ONLY TROUPE OF ACTING GOATS

A Host of Rarest Sights and Sensations.

A Grand

CARNIVAL OF FREE SHOWS

Daring Open-Air Ascensions

Master Public Musical Jubilees!

THINK OF IT! REMEMBER IT!

Admission to All, Only 25c

Two Full and Complete Exhibitions Daily.

CORD WOOD.

Persons wishing good cord wood at the lowest rates can have the same promptly supplied by leaving their orders at

GEO. OLD'S STORE.

Our agent will call at the store daily for orders. Also on hand, a lot of cheap wood such as short slabs, edgings, etc. All the wood can be bought at the mill or delivered, as the buyer desires. Promptness guaranteed.

XAVIER BAECHLER,
Falls Reserve Mills.
June 3rd, 1886. 2050-1y

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAMERS EVERY SATURDAY from NEW YORK to GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

Rates of Passage to or from New York, Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry or Belfast, CABINS, $45 and $55. SECOND CLASS, $30.

Atlantic Express Service.

LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.

Steamship "CITY OF ROME" from New York, WEDNESDAY, June 23, July 21, August 18, Sept. 15.

Saloon Passage, $60 and upwards. Second Class, $35. Steerage outward or prepaid, either Service, $20.

For Books of Tours, Tickets, or other information, apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, New York, or A. DICKSON, Post Office, Goderich.

Goderich, May 20, 1886. 2046-3m

FINE TAILORING

GREAT SUCCESS.

Notwithstanding the hard times and keen competition, I have taken orders, since I commenced on the 24th March, to the amount of $1,000, and increasing rapidly.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING WEEKLY

AND

Sold at the Closest Living Profit.

ALL GOODS BOUGHT BY THE YARD CUT FREE OF CHARGE.

B. MacCormac.

Goderich, May 28th, 1886. 2040-

Closing Out Business

THE WHOLE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Tweeds, &c

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF FRESH

GROCERIES

WILL BE DISPOSED OF

AT A BIG SACRIFICE

AS I AM ABOUT TO REMOVE FROM GODERICH.

Parties Who Wish Bargains Must Call Early

W. H. RIDLEY,

The People's Store, Goderich.

N.B.—Parties indebted to me must call at once and close account, as all open accounts will be placed in Court.
W. H. R.

Goderich, June 17th, 1886. 2051-

MARSHALL BROS.,

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS & COFFEES

GODERICH, ONT.

4 LBS. OF SUGAR 4

GIVEN AWAY

WITH EVERY POUND OF 50c. TEA.

We are also dealing in the Celebrated

ELECTRIC SOAP.

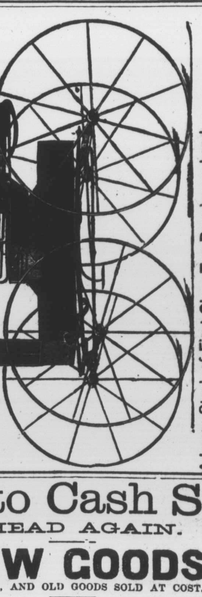
3 BARS FOR 20c.
4 BARS FOR 25c.

Eggs taken in Exchange for Goods.

MARSHALL BROS.

Goderich, June 17th, 1886. 2051

DOMINION CARRIAGE WORKS
GODERICH, ONT.
ALEX. MORTON,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES!



A Large Stock of First-Class Top Buggies on hand.
Canopy-Top Phaetons, the Best in the Market.
Double-Seated Carriages of all Styles.
REPAIRING A SPECIALITY.
All Work Warranted, and nothing but FIRST-CLASS WORK Made.
Call and Examine Stock. Opposite Colborne Hotel.

Toronto Cash Store

AHEAD AGAIN.

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING, AND OLD GOODS SOLD AT COST.

Call and see our Stock of

THE NEWEST STYLES AND PATTERNS,

AND AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Remember the stand :—THE TORONTO CASH STORE.

P. O'DEA, Manager.

Goderich, Feb. 4th, 1886. 2021-3m