THE
LISTOWEL STANDARD
—is published—
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
in time for the early mails, at the office,
MARTIN'S BLOCK, MAIN ST., LISTOWEL,
—by—
A. ST. GEORGE HAWKINS.

TERMS:
If paid strictly in advance, $1.00 per annum; otherwise, $1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.
First insertion, per line.....8c.
Each subsequent insertion.....3c.

Contract advertisements inserted at the following rates:

	1 year.	6 months.	3 months.
One column,...	$60 00	....$35 00	...$20 00
Half "	35 00	.... 20 00	.... 12 00
Quarter "	20 00	.... 12 00	.... 7 00
Eighth "	12 00	.... 7 00	.... 4 00

Business cards, not exceeding 8 lines, $4 per annum; over 8 and under 12 lines, $5.

Advertisements of farms for sale, cattle estray, and other small advertisements, $1 for first month, and 50c. per month thereafter.

Special notices, 10c. per line each insertion. Any special notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual, company or society, to be considered an advertisement, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements measured by a scale of Nonpareil—12 lines to the inch. Advertisements without specified directions will be inserted till forbid. Instructions to change or discontinue an advertisement must be left at the office by noon on Monday, and the copy for changes must be handed in not later than 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

JOB PRINTING.

We have a first-class jobbing department in connection—Wharfedale and Gordon presses, and the latest designs in printing material—enabling us to execute all descriptions of job printing on shortest notice, and in style second to no city office.

Our terms for job work, casual advertisements and special notices are cash. Contract advertisements payable quarterly.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CHRIST CHURCH (ANGLICAN)—Main St., Rev. G. B. Taylor, Incumbent. Morning Service at 11; Evening Service at 7.00 o'clock. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.

KNOX CHURCH.—Inkerman St., Rev. J. W. Bell, M. A., Pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2 30 p.m. Congregational prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Bible class Thursday evening at 7.30.

CANADA METHODIST CHURCH.—Elma St., Rev. Dr. Fowler, Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Inkerman St., Rev. A. Cooper, Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2 p. m.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—William St., Rev. R. L. Ockley, Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7.30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Raglan St., Rev. W. F. Clarke, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Bible class at 3 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services held in the Town Hall every other Sunday, at 10 30 a. m. Rev. Dr. Al. Sommer, Pastor. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p. m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—St., Rev. G. M. Graff, Pastor. Service every other Sunday at 3 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 p. m.

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

LISTOWEL—First Friday in each month.
GUELPH—First Wednesday in each month.
CLIFFORD—Thursday before the Guelph fair.
TEVIOTDALE—Friday before the Guelph fair.
HARRISTON—Friday before the Guelph fair.
BOSWORTH—Saturday before Guelph.
DRAYTON—Saturday before Guelph.
MOOREFIELD—Monday before Guelph.
ELORA—The day before Guelph.
NEW HAMBURG—First Tuesday in each month.
BERLIN—First Thursday in each month.
ELMIRA—Second Monday in each month.
WATERLOO—Second Tuesday in each month.
MOUNT FOREST—Third Wednesday in each month.
GALT—Wednesday after the second Tuesday.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF W. G. & B. RY.)

Trains leave Listowel Station daily as under:

For Kincardine and intermediate points—Mixed, 7.40 a.m.; Express 1.52 p. m.; Express 8.13 p.m.

For Palmerston— Express at 6.29 a. m.; Express 1.08 p.m.; Mixed, 9.30 p.m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

Trains leave Listowel station daily as under:

GOING SOUTH.
Express, 8.00 a.m.; Express, 1.05 p.m.; Mixed, 4.45 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
Mixed, 9.45 a.m.; Express, 1.12 p.m.; Express, 9.00 p.m.

DINGMAN & DARLING, BARRISTERS, Solicitors in the High Court. Offices, over Scott's Banking House, Listowel.
D. B. DINGMAN. J. L. DARLING.

FENNELL & GEARING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Solicitors for Bank of Hamilton. Offices—over Roy & McDonald's store, Main Street Listowel.

W. J. FERGUSON, B.A., ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c. Office—Campbell's Block Main street Listowel. ☞ Money to lend on farm security at low rates.

J. H. MICHENER, M. D., PHYSICIAN Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office at his drug store, next door to Thompson Bros., Main street. Residence, opp. old Post Office Main st.

WM. BRUCE, SURGEON DENTIST, late of Toronto. Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. Office—Over Dr. Michener's store, Main street, Listowel. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of nitrous-oxide gas.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MAIN ST., Listowel. The undersigned having leased this Hotel for a term of years, invites the patronage of the public. The bar will be constantly supplied with the best liquors and cigars. Excellent accommodation for guests. Special attention will be given to farmers' trade. Good stabling and driving sheds, and an attentive hostler can always be relied upon. Charges very moderate.
18 JAS. STEWART.

AMERICAN HOTEL WALLACE ST., Listowel, J. W. KREUGER, Proprietor. Under the new management this house will be kept in first-class style throughout. Excellent accommodation for guests. Bar supplied with the best liquors and cigars. Good stabling, etc Prime lager a specialty.

D. D. CAMPBELL, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the County of Perth. Sales of all kinds conducted on reasonable terms Orders left at the STANDARD office will receive prompt attention.

THOMAS. E. HAY, AUCTIONEER for County of Perth, also the Townships of Grey and Howick, in the County of Huron. Sales attended on reasonable terms. Orders left at the STANDARD office, promptly attended to. Money to loan.

THOMAS. FULLARTON, NEWRY Ont., Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner in B. R. Deeds, mortgages, leases and all conveyancing done on reasonable terms. Money to lend.

COUNTY OF PERTH.—THE WARDEN will be in attendance at the Clerk's Office on the first and third Tuesday in each month, from 10 to 3 o'clock. The Clerk will be in attendance at his office on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, from 1 to 3 o'clock. The Treasurer will be in attendance at his office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, during same hours.
WM. DAVIDSON, County Clerk.
County Clerk's office, Stratford.

MARBLE WORKS!

MITCHELL & SMITH,
Dealer in American and Foreign Marble.
Granite Monuments, English & American Grave Stones.
Table tops Mantel pieces, Fire Grates, window and door sills, etc.
STAND—Opposite Commercial hotel, Main street, Listowel.
W. MITCHELL. A. SMITH.

LIVERY, HACK & BUS BUSINESS.

R. & W. WOODS,
having purchased the Livery and Hack business from Jas. Pelton, wish to inform the public that they are prepared to supply
Rigs of Every Kind on Shortest Notice, and at Reasonable Rates.
They will also run
A BUS AND HACK,
to and from all trains. Good rigs and gentle horses at all hours.
STABLES—Mill street, opposite Town Hall Listowel.

FARM FOR SALE.

The North-east 50 acres in the 7th con. of Wallace. The land is in a good state of cultivation; all cleared but 8 acres, and fit for a reaper to run on it. A good frame barn 36x52 frame house 18x26, well finished; barn and house new; good well and pump at door, and a never failing spring creek on the place. Terms, $700 down; the balance can run for a term of years at 7 per cent. Also 60 acres will be rented along with the 50 for a term of ten years. The land is first-class; within 3 miles of the town of Palmerston. For particulars apply to the proprietor,
JAMES LITTLE,
Rothsay Ont.

Listowel Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 23. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, JUNE 16, 1882. A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, $1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, - - $100,000.

DIRECTORS,

JOHN STUART, Esq., PRESIDENT.
JAS. TURNER, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT.
HON. D. McINNES, Esq., E. GURNEY, Esq., D. MOORE, Esq., GEORGE ROACH, Esq., JOHN PROCTOR, Esq.

LISTOWEL AGENCY.

Interest allowed on deposit.

H. H. O'REILLY, AGENT.
13.

J. W. SCOTT, Banker,
LISTOWEL, ONTARIO.
ESTABLISHED 1873
Does a General Banking Business.
Special attention given to collections at a moderate charge. Interest allowed on deposit at the rate of
FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM
can be drawn at any time.
Money advanced in small or large amount at all times, on good endorsed notes on collateral security.
J. W. SCOTT, Manager and Proprietor

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
A. McDONALD & CO.,
MAIN STREET, LISTOWEL, ONT.
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved notes, short or long dates. Sale notes bought on reasonable terms.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Money received on deposit in large or small sums; interest allowed at the rate of
FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Money remitted by draft to any part of Canada or the United States.
Collections attended to promptly; terms reasonable.
REFERENCE—Merchants Bank of Canada.
Office Hours from 9 a. m., to 4 p. m.
A. McDONALD & D. ROY, Proprietors.
9.

MONEY TO LOAN.
A LARGE AMOUNT OF
PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN.
—AT—
LOWEST RATES OF INEEREST.
The best privileges given for paying off loans.
DINGMAN & DARLING,
11. Over Scott's Banking House, Listowel.

MONEY TO LEND.
FOR FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, on Farm and Town property; also private funds at 6 per cent. The borrower can have privilege of paying off principal at any time. Conveyancing done, issuer of Marriage Licenses, &c.
ADAM HUNT, Commissioner.
GOING SOUTH. Teviotdale P. O.
Residence, con. 12, Wallace.

MONEY TO LOAM
AT 6½ PER CENT.
Persons wanting money on Mortgage can have the same at 6½ per cent., interest to be paid at the end of each year, with the best privileges of paying a part or the whole loan on a month's notice.
Apply to
R. MARTIN.
For sale, lot 15 in the 10th con. of Wallace, 100 acres, about 70 acres cleared. Bank barn, 38 x 60, and frame house, 32 x 24. Two good wells and a good bearing orchard. This farm joins the corporation of the town of Palmerston, affording all the advantages of that growing town.
Apply to
R. MARTIN.
100 acres for sale in the Township of Grey, Lot No. 19, in the 5 Con., with about 60 acres cleared, frame barn 40x60 and a good Dwelling House, and bearing orchard. For further particulars apply to
R. MARTIN.
Listowel P. O.

MONEY TO LOAN.
AT 6 PER CENT.
—ON—
Farm & Town Property.
THE BEST OF
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT
AND GUARANTEE COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
Office—Montreal Telegraph Office, Main St. Listowel.
S. M. SMITH.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

IN NEW PREMISES!
WM. McKEEVER,
Has pleasure in announcing that he has fitted up a
First-Class Butcher Stall
in his new Brick Block on west side of Wallace street, opposite the old stand, where the
Choicest Meats of the Seasor
can be had at times, and at moderate rates.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!
to Hotels and Boarding Houses.
Will not be Undersold.
Listowel, 1881 WM. McKEEVER.
46.

THE BEST VALUE IN
STAPLE GROCERIES!
—AT—
JAS. ARMSTRONG'S
next to McDonald's Bank, Main St.
SPECIAL VALUE IN TEAS.
Large stock of
CROCKERY, CUTLERY & GLASSWARE
will be sold very cheap for one month.
Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat lour, &c., constantly on hand.
Farmers, bring your Butter and Eggs, and dried meat this way. Highest market price allowed in exchange for goods.
8.

10,000 ROLLS
WALL PAPER
RECEIVED AT
DR. MICHENER'S.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN TOWN
All the latest patterns in English and Canadian Wall Papers.
FROM 5C. UP.
also heavy stock of
WINDOW BLINDS.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
EXPRESS WAGONS,
WILLOW and PALM BASKETS.
WALKING STICKS
RUBBER BALLS, &C.
VERY CHEAP.
Large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, School Books and Stationery always on hand.
J. H. MICHENER, M. D.
Main Street, Listowel. 14.

PHOTOGRAPHS
in the
BEST STYLE OF THE ART.
Having refitted and re-furnished my Photograph Gallery, and having secured a
First-Class Artist,
I am prepared to execute
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS
in a style equal to the productions of the
BEST CITY GALLERIES.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COPYING, ENLARGING, AND FRAMING PICTURES.
—CHARGES VERY MODERATE—
Gallery in rear of Montreal Telegraph Office. Main Street, Listowel.
29. S. M. SMITH.

NEW ARRIVALS!
SPRING STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES!
—AT—
KARGES BROS.,
Having purchased largely for this season's trade, we are now prepared to supply the citizens of Listowel and vicinity with all classes of Boots & Shoes. Excellent assortment of
Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and, Children's Wear
IN ORDERED WORK!
None can surpass us, as we employ only first-class workmen and use the very best material.
In SEWED WORK we defy competition. Our prices are as low as the lowest, Give us a call.
First door north of Royal hotel, Wallace St.
14 KARGES BROS.

W. E. BINNING,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR,
LISTOWEL.
Contracts taken for all classes of buildings, Plans and specifications prepared, and estimates furnished.
SHOP—Part of Milne's Factory. 14.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me

TO THE PUBLIC.
Having leased Mr. Jas. Green's
BLACKSMITH SHOP
for a term of years, I am prepared to do all kinds of
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
as well as getting up
ALL KINDS OF NEW WORK.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Particular attention paid to
HORSESHOEING.
WAGON SHOP IN CONNECTION,
managed by Simon Squires.
PETER BENDER.
Listowel, April 4, 1882. 13.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER
when well put together, by
J. P. NEWMAN.
To be convinced of that, call and see J. P. Newman's
SPLENDID STOCK
—of—
BOOTS & SHOES,
Part of which has just arrived, and more coming.
LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES.
He would direct special attention to his
CUSTOM WORK.
SEWED WORK A SPECIALTY.
Having just received sets of latest styles of American Lasts, he can guarantee a new Boot as easy as an old Shoe, and fit like an old stocking.
REPAIRING Promptly attended to. A Liberal discount for Cash.
J. P. NEWMAN.

A WARNING.

"We will strive to elevate the standard, &c."
"Come along John, and put down corruption;
we've lots of money."
"We must make a big push."
—*Moral Maxims.*

Remember how loudly Mackenzie averred
He would carry Reform into action;
The promise so often repeated we heard
We knew every point to a fraction.

He posed as a saint, and the "pairty" was pure,
Sir John was the essence of evil;
The Grits would the people's best interests secure,
The Tories would drive to the d——.

No Pharisee rolled up the whites of his eyes
And prayed with more arrogant unction
Than Aleck, it therefore caused no one surprise
That jobbery ne'er gave him compunction.

He came into office, with power at his back
Which left no excuse for shortcoming,
But courage and principle both did he lack,
And thus our quinquennial summing.

A following swayed by no nobler desire
Than to gorge upon ill-gotten winnings,
Who never to patriot motives aspire,
Results from his shameful beginnings.

The members suborned in the Commons we saw
By gold of the Government minting,
Who chaffered, defiant of honor or law,
In supplies, manipulation and printing.

There were scandalous jobs from the East to the West,
Where men high in place were chief actors;
Corruptions, whose current no check could arrest;
A Parliament packed with contractors.

A suffering people, whose interests betrayed
Were perishing, rotting and starving;
While fortunes on fortunes dishonestly made,
Demanded fresh slices for carving.

Invaders unchallenged, who made us their spoil,
And Canada's rulers had taught her.
She could not protect her own children of toil,
Or keep her own markets from slaughter.

Rust-covered the idle machinery stood,
We found no employment for labor;
Misgoverned by theories shallow and crude,
We fall 'neath the power of our neighbor.

Again shall a prospering county endure
The return of a pestilent faction?
Of plough, loom, mine, furnace the rights to secure,
Needs instant and resolute action.

Then rally! Once more is their doom-day at hand,
If true to ourselves we will meet them;
They will riot while labor is starved in the land,
And labor must die or defeat them.

SIR JOHN AT GUELPH.

A HUGE OUT-DOOR DEMONSTRATION.

A Large Number of Reform Supporters of the N.P. Present—Sir John Macdonald's Address—Addresses by the Candidate, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Plumb.

GUELPH, June 9.—Sir John Macdonald and party arrived here shortly after five o'clock, and were received by a large crowd, comprising the leading Conservatives in the riding as well as many Reformers who support the N. P. candidate, Mr. Goldie. The right hon. gentleman on alighting from the car was loudly cheered, which was renewed again and again as the improvised procession passed through the streets. It was arranged that the meeting should take place in the City hall, but so numerous was the crowd that the idea was forthwith abandoned, and the gathering was transformed into a gigantic out door demonstration on the market square, where no less than five thousand people were assembled.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, introduced Mr. James Goldie, the Conservative candidate, who has been selected as the standard-bearer.

Mr. GOLDIE, who was received with hearty cheers, said he came forward as an advocate of a protective policy, which meant not only protection for the manufacturers, but also for the farmers, and for the purpose of developing interprovincial trade. With respect to "gerrymandering" that had been done by the Local Government, and he hoped, that if elected, he would have the pleasure of supporting some measure by which "gerrymandering" would no longer be possible, but the work be entrusted to a commission. So long as the Dominion Government advocated protection he would support them, but if they departed from that policy he would be the first to turn against them. He would support all good measures, but reserved to himself the right to judge respecting them.

Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON was loudly cheered on coming forward to address the audience. He hoped the riding would return Mr. Goldie, although it did not return a Government supporter at the last election. Many years ago he visited Guelph, and if all the population had then been gathered together it would not have equalled half those now assembled. Proceeding to deal with the financial position of the country, he said the expenditure of the present Government had been very much misrepresented in the public prints. The present Administration had in every way studied economy, and their financial exhibit would compare most favourably with that of their predecessors. Under the present Government the surpluses had reached $16,143,453, while the deficits, due mainly to their predecessor, amounted to $8,070,285. The rate of taxation per head in 1873-74 was $5.30; in 1877-78 it was $4.86, and last year it was $4.58. The amount of interest paid per head was, for 1873-74, $1.49; for 1877-78, $1.61. Taking all these items together the controllable expenditure in 1879-80 was $1,112,737 less than in 1873-74. The net increase of debt had been only 79¾ millions. With respect to the Cartwright loans, it should be remembered that while that hon. gentleman was Minister he borrowed £6,500,000 sterling at 4 per cent., but instead of bringing back one hundred cents on the dollar, he only brought back 87½ cents, while the country had to pay interest on 100 cents. Sir Richard Cartwright had never told the country or the party what he did with the other 12½ cents. (Cheers.) The deposits in the Government savings banks had increased since 1878 by twelve millions. The deposits in other banks had increased from sixty-two millions, to eighty-seven millions, while the discounts had risen from 117 millions to nearly 130 millions. That gave a better idea of the prosperity of the country than any other test that could be applied. (Cheers.)

Mr. PLUMB, who was received with a round of cheers, said they came there with the hope that this riding would reconsider the verdict it gave in 1878, and return a candidate to support the Government, which had so well managed the public affairs since 1878 when Sir John came into power, in consequence of the overthrow of the then Government, which owed its wreck more than anything else to Sir Richard Cartwright, who as a last resort was now running in Centre Wellington. He would not now refer to financial questions, because tomorrow he would meet Sir Richard. (Loud cheers.) There was a strong feeling among the Reformer of the riding in favour of the N. P., and he asked them not to be blind to the prosperity of the city in which they live, but at least to admit that the Government had made an honest attempt to rescue Canada from the slough of despond in which they found her in 1878. The success of the N. P. depended entirely upon the verdict of the people at the polls in June. Whatever had been done was simply the commencement of what would be done in the future. Canada had a grand future if her sons would be true to her. They would not allow themselves to be chained with the bonds of Bastiat. Sir Richard Cartwright said that all men should become farmers; but we could not all be farmers, and it was absurd to suppose that those who were not so adapted should be compelled to leave the country. Canada is competent to take care of herself, and is no longer the slaughter market of the United States. A few years ago the balance of trade against us was 25 millions, which we paid in wheat and other cereals, on which they levied duties, and also in gold. We took from the Americans in free goods all the agricultural produce we paid them, that which cost them least and which cost us most. Hon. Mr. Blake told the people of the Maritime Provinces that they should deal with the United States, and in seeking to secure Canada for Canadians Sir John Macdonald was entitled to the thanks of the people. The Opposition had set province against province with a view to secure a party advantage. It was constantly charged that there was a jealousy between Ontario and Quebec, and that at the instance of the latter injustice was done to the former. The leader of the Government had 64 followers from Ontario. The hon. gentleman was fully true to the province in which he had been born and bred, and as regards the boundary question, the members from Quebec never referred to it. The realissue in the contest was whether Canadians should remain hewers of wood and drawers of water, or whether they should continue to develop their industries. (Cheers.) With respect to the coal tax, no sympathy was needed for the "bloated manufacturer," and the consumption by those on whom it might bear would not exceed five or six tons a year, the increased price of which would be covered by an increase of wages amounting to one cent per day. The duties on wool were to shut out American wool, and compel manufacturers to use Canadian wool. (Cheers.) Adverting to the leader of the Opposition, he dwelt on Mr. Blake's speech last session on window glass, in which he proved to his own satisfaction that no duties could prevent the importation of Belgian glass. But Belgium was perhaps the most strongly protectionist country in Europe. He compared the Opposition to a donkey galloping after an ear of corn in front of it, but they would be as far from it on election day as they were now.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S ADDRESS.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD was received with rounds of cheers on coming forward to address the meeting. He said:—

Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen—I visit again Guelph—the city of Guelph I think it is now—with singular feelings of regret and pleasure; of regret, because on my previous visit I received the warm and hearty welcome of many a man who is now no more, and of pleasure because I find instead of the village which I saw when I first came here, a city; instead of a county town a large manufacturing and commercial centre. I have come here for the purpose of asking you, the electors of the riding, to support Mr. Goldie. (Loud cheers.) It is well known that for years he has been a member of the Liberal party. It is known that he had no political affinities with those with whom I have acted since I first entered political life, but he is only known as a man of industry and enterprise, anxious to promote the interests of Canada, and of course, Scotchman as he is, like myself, to promote his own interest. (Laughter and cheers.) It is true, however, that the interests of individuals are connected with the interests of the whole country. (Cheers.) It is the pride of a politician to know that his policy has been successful. I might have expected that those who belonged to the old Conservative party would have stood by me, but I had no right to expect that the Liberal or Reform party—I believe the Liberal Conservative is the true reform party, as it is the party of progress—would have supported me; but it will be a matter of pride that at the close of my career, when I may retire from political life, those principles and that policy will have been supported not only by the Conservatives, but by those who are Canadians before they are party men. (Cheers.) It is a great pride to me to know that under the influence of patriotic motives men like Mr. Goldie, Mr. Barber, Mr. Haggert, and others, who had been Liberals, should have decided to support that policy which we believe will be the means of saving this country and making it the happy home of millions of British subjects. The idea of protection to Canada's manufacturing industries is not a new one. Years and years ago it was the policy of the party to which I belong. By an unfortunate circumstance Mr. Mackenzie went to England when free trade was rampant there; he was captured by the Cobdenites and made a member of the Cobden Club, and he returned saturated with the idea of free trade. As an obstinate Scotchman he would have sacrificed the prosperity of the country rather than have acknowledged that the principle of his policy and the practice of it were wrong. But there was balm in Gilead. (Laughter.) There was the Liberal-Conservative party, there was a body of Baldwin Reformers, or Grits if you will, who were men of common sense, who said, "While we are ready to fight the battle of our party we are not prepared to sacrifice the interests of the Dominion." (Cheers.) It is a matter of great pride and satisfaction, and it will be my solace when I retire from public life, to know the policy of protection was supported not only by my political friends, but by a large body of Reformers who have united in the view that Canada must be kept for Canadians. Years and years ago we heard that we were a colony of England, and that we therefore must adopt free trade. That does not at all follow. England was at one time in its infancy as a manufacturing nation. During the days of the Henrys and the Edwards its goods were mainly imported from the Continent; and it was under a protective policy that the manufacturers of England were established on a permanent basis. (Cheers.) It was only when the manufacturers had excluded foreign goods from the home market that they advocated free trade, because they felt that they could then become manufacturers for the world, and if they could get the rest of the world to agree to free trade. We are willing to open our markets to them if they open their markets to us, and England was surprised because the rest of the nations would not agree to it. She was much surprised because the United States said, "You have become a great manufacturing nation because of protection; we will follow the example of Grandmother England, and will protect our own manufactures." When in Opposition I saw that Canada was being made a slaughter market, and that goods from all parts of the world were being sent here. It was with that view that I introduced the National Policy which has proved so eminently successful. The right hon. gentleman then quoted the opinions of Mr. Mackenzie and Sir Richard Cartwright, that protection was a national folly, a national crime, and legalized robbery, and said if such were true he had been guilty of the crime. But the people on the 20th of June would be participants. He expected to have Mr. Goldie in the House to support him in upholding the National Policy. Passing on to speak of the acquisition of the North-West Territory for £300,000 sterling, he pronounced it to be the cheapest purchase ever made, and pointed out the great market it afforded for Ontario manufactures. The right hon. gentleman next reviewed the boundary award question, establishing the absolute necessity that existed for its reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Touching briefly on the Redistribution of Seats bill, he carried home the conviction that no hardship had been done to the Opposition, and that the Government had endeavored to carry out the principles of representation by population. After reciting the circumstances connected with the disallowance of the Streams bill, the right hon. gentleman closed by expressing his conviction that the electors would pronounce in favour of fair trade and prosperity rather than of free trade and depression.

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously voted to Sir John and the other speakers, and the meeting was brought to a close.

THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND.

Sir John Receives an Address of Welcome from the Hamilton Workingmen.

HAMILTON, June 8.—The reception of Sir John A. Macdonald to-day by the citizens of Hamilton rose to the magnitude of a grand ovation, rivalling that accorded to the Governors-General of the Dominion when they have visited the so-called Ambitious City. A large representative body of Hamilton manufacturers accompanied the chieftain here by train, and when he arrived at the depot loud cheers, again and again renewed, given by the vast crowds throughout the platform and the streets in the vicinity testified to Sir John Macdonald's popularity and the success of the N. P. The streets were thronged as on a public holiday, and assured supporters of the Opposition, as well as those of the Government, were out to join in the welcome given to Canada's distinguished statesman. At the depot a procession was formed, the carriages being occupied by Sir John and Lady Macdonald, Mr. Plumb, the local members, and the leading members of the Liberal-Conservative party. Headed by a brass band and torch-bearers, it wended its way through the principal streets, and thence to Dundurn, the residence of Senator McInnes, which had been thrown open for the occasion. In the grounds at least ten thousand people were assembled in the vicinity of the platform during the speeches. The best of order was preserved without difficulty and the closest attention was given to the speeches. Although at one time rain threatened to mar this magnificent open air demonstration, only a few drops fell, and the evening proved fair and fine. The platform was occupied by the leading men of this city, and a list is needless. The chair was occupied by Mr. John H. Killey, a well known manufacturer.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE WORKINGMEN.

The proceedings having been formally opened.

Mr. JOHN STONEMAN, in company with a deputation of workingmen, stepped forward and presented an address to Sir John Macdonald, which ran as follows:

"The workingmen of Hamilton who support your Government desire through the deputation now before you to bid you a very hearty welcome to the city.

Ten years ago a deputation of our body waited upon you, and formally thanked you for the prompt and just legislation which saved a number of our fellow workingmen in Toronto from unmerited persecution and the cells of prison; five years ago we met you again in the city, under circumstances which are recalled with mingled feelings of pain and pleasure. Prosperity had fled from the country, our industries were languishing employment was scarce, the outlook was gloomy, and in this land of abounding natural resources there was poverty and the suffering which it brings. On that occasion you spoke words of hope and cheer, and propounded a policy calculated to bring back the prosperity which had departed. Against that Policy your political opponents brought the charge that it was wrong, and would be ruinous to the interests of the country it adopted. Against yourself they brought the charge that you were insincere in your advocacy of it, and would never carry it out even if you secured the confidence of the country and were entrusted with the administration of its affairs. Thanks to the good sense of the people, thanks to your wise and courageous statesmanship, it has been shown that they were mistaken upon both points. You have been unswervingly faithful to the pledges which you made to the people in the campaign preceding the elections of 1878. The National Policy which your Administration speedily adopted, has in its operation amply vindicated the foresight and statesmanship of yourself and your able colleagues. It is owing to that policy that we are able to-night to bid you welcome to a prosperous city, whose industrial energies are no longer benumbed by depression, whose factories are constantly increasing in number and expanding in productive capacity, and which furnish abundant employment for the working population. The outlook is no longer gloomy, but radiant with the hope of continued and ever-increasing prosperity. Among the many triumphs which have adorned your long and honorable career, we venture to express the opinion that none will shine with greater lustre in Canadian history than your adoption of the National Policy. We seek to do you honor for no other reasons than those already mentioned. Your vigorous measures for the opening up of the great North West Territory, and for the construction of the great national railway to the Pacific Ocean, are entitled to the highest praise of a people whose interests they will so admirably serve, and whose national importance and strength they will do so much to promote. We cannot for a moment doubt that the electoral contest now going on will end in an emphatic expression of renewed confidence in your Government by the people whose confidence you have done nothing to forfeit but everything to deserve. At all events the workingmen whom this delegation represents will continue to regard you with the feelings due from an appreciative people to an able and faithful ruler."

SIR JOHN'S REPLY.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD was received with lusty cheers on stepping to the front of the platform to acknowledge the address. He said:—

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—I would indeed be ungrateful if I did not feel deeply affected by the kind and too flattering address that has been presented to me. As you have said in the address, I visited Hamilton before, but under very different circumstances from the present. The first time the workingmen addressed me they spoke of an act of oppression by bringing into force an old and obsolete law of England passed a century ago, by which workingmen were unable to combine together to protect their own interests, by which they were made liable to be dragged to prison as criminals because they vindicated the rights of labor. And we must remember on this occasion that the party who put in force this old and iniquitous law was not that of the Liberal-Conservatives. The moment that came to my knowledge I, as Minister of Justice, responsible for the administration of the law and the improvement of the law, took immediate steps to wipe off the statute book that iniquitous law, and by the repeal of that law, and by subsequent legislation, the workingman stands free to make his own contract; he can sell his labor or refuse to sell it if he pleases. It is pleasing to have that circumstance recalled to my mind. On the other subjects I shall have an opportunity of speaking later. (Cheers.) I thank you, workingmen, for this address. I am glad to see you in such good spirits, to find you full of hope for the future, to find you casting aside the despair which formerly hung over you; and if I have in any way been instrumental in driving away the cloud that hung over Canada I am fully repaid, and if I wanted payment I would have it in the magnificent demonstration with which you have honored me to-day. (Loud cheers.)

FACTS FOR THE ELECTORS.

While Grit organs in Ontario rail at the sugar refiners, calling them public robbers, Grit candidates in Montreal, Halifax and other places where these refineries flourish, give assurance that no fear need be felt that they will be interfered with if the Grits get back to power.

The Brighton *Ensign* (Grit) comes out squarely and boldly for the National Policy. "Business before pleasure or expediency" is his motto from henceforth: "therefore we go in for the N. P." Ten to one he will be read out of the "pairty," as Erastus Jackson, of Newmarket, has been.

Halifax *Herald*:—The price of the "poor man's" blanket is now about $2. They are made in Nova Scotia, from Nova Scotia wool, by Nova Scotia workmen, and the money is kept in Nova Scotia. We have it on the authority of the Toronto *Globe* that blankets are cheaper in Canada to-day than ever before in the history of the country. How, therefore, can the "poor man" be paying a tax of 110 per cent?

Previous to 1878 a Monctonian invented a lock—the Peters' Combination Lock—and was about starting a lock factory in Connecticut,—a state cursed by protection. Sixty-three thousand dollars of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick capital was invested in the concern. The adoption of the N. P. induced the proprietors to leave Connecticut and establish their factory in Moncton. This establishment now employs eighty-five hands and pays $2,000 monthly in wages alone, besides circulating thousands of dollars indirectly.

A Grit contemporary says, in reference to the manufacturers' meeting in Toronto:—"He (Sir John) hasn't called a conference of his supporters among the farmers to discover from them their opinions of the tariff. He shrewdly suspects what the opinion of the farmers is already, and don't care to hear it from themselves." What nonsense this is, in view of the results of the Agricultural Commission in Parliament. The principal farmers of the country gave evidence there, rendering any further general conference unnecessary. The farmers and the Government understand each other.

Instead of bands of destitute men besieging the Government for work or bread, as in the days of Mackenzie's rule, there is a scarcity of hands all over the province. Said the *Globe* in a late edition, "The Mayor (of Toronto) is receiving applications for immigrant labour from all parts of the Province." They are wanted, it appears, to fill the void. Never was such a lack of desirable mind and muscle for the work to be done, as there is at this time. Yet the Grits tell us that the bringing of immigrants in is bad for the country. They are not very serious in this, however, for Mowat's emigration agent in England, in carrying out his instructions last year, gave every inducement to mechanics and laborers to take up their homes in Canada. In his report on this point he says:—"To such as were possessed of some little capital, the result of steadiness and thrift, I gave the strongest encouragement."

In his speech at Ottawa, the Finance Minister made a calculation which none of the Grit organs have ever dared to contradict, and it bore directly on this very question of reducing the Finance Minister was providing for the reduction of the debt, the reduction of the rate of interest, and the prompt payment of the $25,000,000 of the Pacific railway subsidy. The figures are as follows:—

First estimate of surplus for 1881-82	$ 4,500,000
Present estimate	5,500,000
Add proceeds of sales of public lands	2,000,000
Actual surplus	$ 7,500,000
Estimated surplus 1882-83	$ 3,500,000
Surplus of three years	$14,000,000
Debt at 6 and 5 per cent. to be redeemed in 1884-85 and put at 4 per cent	40,000,000
Annual saving on this	400,000
Equivalent to a permanent reduction of debt of	10,000,000
Recapitulation.	
Reduction of public debt	10,000,000
Surplus	14,000,000
Result by 1884-85 equal to payment of the whole Pacific railway subsidy	$24,000,000

That is a problem bearing on the "lightening of the taxes" which our Grit friends do not care to face. But it *must* be faced on the 20th June.

Guttenburg invented printing, but who is the genius who will rise up and invent a proof-reader?

If Catarrh has destroyed your sense of smell and hearing, Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure you. 75 cents per bottle. Druggists sell it. Sold by J. A. Hacking.

Sleep knits up the ravelled sleeve of care, but she lets the worn-out seat of poverty's pants take care of itself.

Nervous debility is a result of indiscretion in the mode of living. Heed nature's unerring laws and take Burdock Blood Bitters, the Great System Renovator and Blood, Liver and