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The HURON SIGNAL
DEVOTED TO COUNTY NEWS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. WHOLE NUMBER 2018.

GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1885.

McGILLICUDDY BROS. PUBLISHERS $1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE HURON SIGNAL

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GODERICH, ONTARIO

And is despatched to all parts of the surrounding country by the earliest mails and trains.

By general admission it has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in this part of the country, and is one of the raciest, newsiest and most reliable journals in Ontario possessing, as it does, the fore-going essentials and being in addition to the above, a first-class family and fireside paper—it is therefore a most *desirable advertising medium.*

TERMS.—$1.50 in advance, postage pre-paid by publishers; $1.75, if paid before six months $2.00 if not so paid. This rule will be strictly enforced.

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FRIDAY, OCT. 23RD, 1885.

GET VACCINATED.

It is important that every person in town should be vaccinated. There is no knowing when the disease may reach the western towns, and to be prepared for it in advance is the best way to fight it. We understand that the town will furnish vaccine free, and that the doctors have agreed to give one day, to be yet fixed, when they will vaccinate the public without charge. We hope that the offer of the town authorities and the medical men will meet with a hearty response.

MACDONALD AND RIEL.

IT is quite possible that the visit of Sir John Macdonald to the old country may have at the bottom of it the settlement of the Riel difficulty, so far as he is concerned. The tricky Premier is now in a peculiar position—the *Bleus* want Riel pardoned, and a certain faction of our Ontario Tories think hanging is too good for him. Under these circumstances if the responsibility could be shifted from the Dominion Government to the Imperial, and if executive clemency were extended by the Queen, it would relieve Sir John and his coleagues and get them out of the tightest fix they were ever in. For this reason, it would not surprise us to learn that Sir John when in England, would represent to the Marquis of Salisbury that the rebellion in the Northwest was a case of treason against the authority of the Queen, and as such became and act which came within Imperial jurisdiction. If the Imperial Government accepted the situation there would be no question as to the commutation of Riel's sentence, for he could not be treated any more rigorously than William Smith O'Brien, Gavin Duffy, and others who have been convicted of treason-felony during the reign of her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria. They Sir John could come back and say to his followers of all complexions, "These hands are clean!" To the *Bleus* he could say, "Well, Riel wasn't hanged, after all," and to the Orangemen he might state that the matter was taken out of his hands by the Imperial authorities, and might close his remarks by the familiar quotation, "I was not the hangman; if was I would have hanged him." This Sir John of ours is a queer old fish, and the water is very shallow when he gets beached.

THE speech delivered by Sir Richard Cartwright at Lucknow on Friday last was a masterly effort, and proved conclusively that the financial critic of the lopal Opposition was a man who could on the platform give satisfactory reasons for the faith that was in him. His exposures of the fraudulent pretensions of the so-called National Policy were withering in the extreme, and his denunciations of the methods by which the Tories has despoiled the country of population and wealth were incontrovertible. The debauching of political sentiment in the country was also animadverted upon, and the grouping constituencies for electoral purposes was put forward as a possible antidote for existing evils. The question of obtaining a fairer and better expression of popular opinion at the polls in one that should prove of interest to honest men of all stripes in politics, and it is satisfactory to know that leading statesmen, like Sir Richard, are bending their minds to the practical solution of the problem.

THE temperance convention at Clinton last week spoke out with no uncertain sound as to the character of the work performed by the government license inspectors in this county. The motion was moved and seconded by Conservatives, so there was no "party politics" in the condemnation. There are many sound Conservatives who would make good inspectors.

BLOWING HIS OWN HORN.

MR. EMBURY'S four column lucubration is a curiosity. It is ingeniously written on the whole, but he presumes too much upon the simplicity of the people of the town when he thinks he can gull them by setting his *ipse dixit* against the joint opinion of H. I. Strang, B.A., and J. E. Miller, P. S. I. But Mr. Embury always seems anxious to run atauck against those who do not acknowledge him to be the teacher *par excellence*. We have now, regarding the quality of work done by Mr. Embury as compared with that done by his predecessor, the statement of *both* examiners against that of this boastful, self-praising teacher. The latter never read the papers written by the pupils of his predecessor, while the examiners have read, and have had an opportunity of comparing, all the papers. The examiners, who certainly ought to known, say that the work done by the average candidate who comes from Mr. Embury is not up to the standard of the average pupil sent up by Mr. W. E. Miller. Mr. Embury, who was pursuing his stormy career down east at the time Mr. Miller's pupils wrote, challenges the truth of this statement. Who ought to know best, the old and tried examiners or the teacher? The judges are expected to have a better idea of the merits of an article than the man whose work is on trial. From this one point, the character of the defence made by Mr. Embury can be gauged. Mr. Crabb's sensible and plucky motion to throw open the position of Principal of Goderich public school to new applicants was a commendable one. Mr. Embury's long letter of self-glorification can be boiled down to these lines:—

"I know more about teaching, and am a smarter man, than the Principal of the High School and the P. S. I. put together."

His innuendoes against Mr. Strang will not hurt that gentleman in the estimation of the teachers of Huron. His character is too well known to suffer anything at the hands of such a man as his traducer.

THE Tories won St. John, N. B., by a majority of 400 on Tuesday. The constituency was unrepresented for eight months, and during the session.

DOWN in Antigonish some time ago the Government bought up the sitting member with county judgship. On Friday they bought up the constituency for a cabinet minister. And now they are hurraying about the great victory. Whoop la!

JUDGE TOMS has been appointed revising barrister for South Huron and Judge Doyle for East and West Hurons. The Exeter *Times* and the *Star* were a little out in setting our own Fred W. Johnston as the r. b. for the South. We would not have found fault with Mr. Johnston if he had got *South* Huron, as he could do but little harm in that hive, and he has earned a "soft snap." Judge Toms has already won a name for himself as a "square" reviser of voters' lists; we will not be able to pronounce judgment on his colleague until we have scrutinized his work, which is a new field to him.

NOTHING would so much please the Tory press and public as the retirement from political life of Hon. Edward Blake. The *Mail* last week showed its hand in this matter when it intimated that at the convention of West Durham Reformers it was understood that Mr. Blake would place his resignation as member before the meeting. The absurdity of the proposition was demonstrated when the gathering was held, but the placing of the falsehood in circulation showed conclusively that the wish was father to the thought. Every now and then we hear from the Tory prints something concerning Mr. Blake's failure as a leader, and suggestion that a change for the better could be made by substituting some other man. Fortunately Reformers are not in habit of taking advice from Tory sources, and hence Blake continues to be the trusted and honored leader of the Liberal party. And despite the hopes of our Tory friends to the contrary he will continue to lead until he places his party on the treasury benches at Ottawa as he did in Toronto in 1871. The cry, "Mowat must go" proved of no power in Ontario, and Tory efforts to lessen the influence of Edward Blake with the party that loves his integrity and trusts in his wisdom will be equally futile with the great heart of the Dominion

THE Privy Council yesterday refused to grant an appeal in the Riel case Now watch Macdonald

HURON AND BRUCE.

A Rousing Gathering of Liberals at Lucknow.

An Admirable Speech by Sir Richard Cartwright — Timely Talk on Canadian Affairs.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.—A large and enthusiastic gathering was held here today, in the Caledonian Hall, to listen to addresses from Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. A. M. Ross, M. C. Cameron, M. P., James Somerville, M.P. for Brant, H. P. O'Conner, M.P.P. for South Bruce, Jas. Somerville, M.P. for West Bruce, and A. H. Manning, of Clinton, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Young Men's Liberal Association. In the audience were many of the prominent men of this section of country.

The chair was taken by Mr. Charles Girvin, reeve of West Wawanosh, president of the West Huron Reform Association, who explained the object of the gathering and called upon the speakers to address the meeting.

Mr. James Somerville, M. P. for West Bruce, referred to the financial position of the country, and especially to growing expenditure on Rideau Hall, which now amounted to $100,000 annually. He told the audience they would hear Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. M. C. Cameron, who were two of those who had led the party in the fight against the Franchise Bill and who deserved thanks of the people. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. P. O'Connor, M. PP., was the next speaker. He said that the South Bruce of to-day was not what it was when he first went into politics. Eighteen years ago it was a Conservative constituency. But from that day to this the Reform banner had been held up until now South Bruce gave a Reform majority of 595. The Local Legislature like the Dominion Parliament had passed a Franchise Bill, but the local Bill was not open to the same critisism as that which was passed at Ottawa It was a Bill which met with general approval, and which gave a vote to every man who deserved the suffrage. There must be some standard for the selection of voters, and he thonght that the Legislative Assembly had gauged that standard pretty well. Conservatives pretended to be in favour of manhood suffrage, yet their friends in Ottawa had voted against it. (Cheers.)

A. H Manning, of Clinton, was the next speaker, and gave an eloquent and earnest speech on the results of the recent Young Men's Liberal Convention in Toronto. Matters of importance to the future welfare of this country had been discussed at the convention, and the future would show the results of the good seed sown. Amongst the questions of importance that had come up were: The future relations of this country with the mother land; the abolition of superannuations in the civil service; the doing away with assisted immigration; the power to make our own commercial treaties; the appointment of Provincial judges by the Local Government; the abolition or reconstruction of the Senate; and other like steps in the way of progress. The speaker was loudly applauded as he closed his remarks.

Sir Richard Cartwright was received with loud cheers. It was quite true, he said, that he could not claim that he had been born and bred in the Reform faith, as could some of those who surrounded him, but he had come in even if it was at the eleventh hour; and we had it on good authority that there was more joy ever one sinner that repented than over ninety and nine just persons who needed no repentance. (Loud laughter.) Sir John Macdonald and his friends never tired of referring to him (Sir Richard) as a Tory—a pre-Adamite Tory—and he had been a Tory before the fall—(laughter)—which occurred in 1873, but the disclosures that led to the fall were such that no honest man could find a place to rest his foot with the Tory party, and hence he had left them never to return. The present situation called for serious consideration from all who took an interest in the welfare of the country. It would be said by the Conservatives that what he now said was inimical to the interests of the country, but the Tories ought to be the last people in the world to raise such a cry, for had they not prior to 1878 decried the country in every way and shape, and attributed every calamity that occurred during the five years that preceeded that period to the maladministration of the Mackenzie Government? Of course, their wrong doing was no excuse for us, but when they falsified the record in past years it certainly was not wrong for us to tell the plain, unvarnished truth in the present instance. (Hear, hear.) At the present time the earnest consideration of the country was wanted, and to get that consideration it was necessary that the true facts should be made known to the people. For this reason it had devolved upon him and others to say unpalatable truths on the floor of Parliament. Their opponents contended that the charges made on the floor of Parliament and elsewhere were false. If this were so, all who made the charges were deserving of censure but when it was known that public statements often found their way outside the bounds of Canada, it could be easily seen that speakers had to be guarded in making their charges, and had also to get their data from the best possible authorities If they were wrong they were willing to be put right. What were the charges made against the present Administration? 1st. Looking at our great natural resources, the progress of our country since Confederation has been alarmingly slow. 2nd. The debt had increased out of all proportion to our population. 3rd. No proper value had been received for the large amount of money which had been expended since 1867. Since Confederation opportunities had been given our rulers which had not been turned to the advantage of the people of our country, owing to the maladministration of Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues in office. He (Sir Richard) would ask no credence without proof, and he was prepared to prove charges which he made by Parliamentary documents, reports of the Government's Census Commissioners, from the Bureau of Statistics, British Parliamentary records, United States official papers and facts which were patent to all who had traveled through the country and in the Northwest. If these were not sufficient evidence, what better could be had? Well, in 1867, our annual expenditure was $13,500,000, and in 1873 it had increased to $23,316,000 under Tory rule. In 1874 it was $23,300,000, and when Mr. Mackenzie left office in 1878 it had only increased to $23,486,000. In 1884 it had swelled to $31,107,000, and this year it had reached $34,000,000 or $35,000,000. The gross debt was $93,000,000 in 1867, and today it has reached the enormous figure of $290,000,000. Compare our position in 1867 with that of the neighboring Republic, and then contrast it today. The United States are our rivals in the matters of commerce and immigration. In Canada in 1867 the population was 3,375,000, the taxes $11,000,000 and the debt $93,000,000; in 1885 the population had increased to 4,400,000, the taxation to $27,000,000, and the public debt to $290,000,000. In the States, in 1867, the population was 36,000,000, debt $2,773,000,000, and the taxation $400,000,000; in 1885, the population had increased to 56,000,000, the debt had been decreased to $1,400,000,000, and the taxation was only $316,000,000—of which $100,000,000 was applied to the reduction of the public debt In 1867 Canada had a debt per head of $28 and a tax of $3; in 1885, it had per head a debt of $70, and a nominal tax of $9, but an actual tax of about $9. In the United States they had in 1865 a debt per head of $80, now it is only $28; and in the same year they had a tax of $16 per head; now the tax is only $5, which all goes to show that the United States has steadily advanced, while we have retrograded—that our position now after twelve years of Sir John Macdonald's rule is fully as bad as was that of the United States after the expense of a great war that desolated that country for four years. (Hear, hear.) If there was nothing else, that should be enough to satisfy every honest man of the incompetency of Sir John Macdonald to govern this great country, for the increases in the expenditure and debt all took place during his administration. (Cheers.) The Tories were fond of saying, "Look to broad results" Now, there is a very broad result indeed—(laughter)—and I leave it to you and the people of this country to study, ponder and inwardly digest. No country can be progressive unless it can retain and employ its natural increase of population, and how had Canada been affected in this respect? In Ontario we had managed to make some little increase, but not to the extent that should have been, and the Maritime Provinces were far behind Ontario. In Prince Edward Island, out of 9 constituencis, not 1 had increased in population; in Nova Scotia, not 2 out of 26; in New Brunswick, not 3 out of 16; in Quebec, only 11 out of 65. In Ontario, the most progressive Province, only 28 out of 88 constituencies had succeeded in maintaining the natural increase. There had also been a heavy drop in the price of farm lands and produce, and this year showed a decrease of $30,000,000 in the value of land, although it gave him pleasure to state that there had been a gratifying increase in the value of stock and implements. All of which went to show the prosperity of this country under the benign influence of the so-called National Policy. (Loud laughter.) Before 1878 we heard a great deal from the Tory press and platform about the balance of trade, and all admitted that a large export trade was a sign of prosperity in any country. Well, our export trade had not advanced correspondingly with the slow progress of the country, for in 1873 we exported $80,384,000, while in 1884, notwithstanding that Prince Edward Island and Manitoba had come into Confederation, it only amounted to $82,017,000—certainly not an abnormal increase. (Laughter.) Another fact was that the price of produce was greater in 1883 than in 1884, and was certainly not higher today than in 1884. (A voice—It's lower.) To practically illustrate this question he would give the number of horses exported during the past three years, and show by the customs returns that although the number of animals had become gradually less the values had grown considerably more. In mercantile houses there is a system called "marking down" goods, but in the Dominion Customs Department they evidently had some smart fellow who had succeeded in marking up the value of exports. In 1883 we exported 12,635 horses, which were valued at $1,595,000, and in 1884 we sent out 11,595 at an aggregate value of $1,600,000. In 1881 we exported 22,000 horses, and the value of the lot was only $2,000,000, or about $95 each, whereas last year the average price of each horse exported was, according to the blue book, $140. This was a very satisfactory showing if true, but it did not tally with the prices that farmers had been getting from buyers for the past two years. (A voice—Neither it does; the prices are much lower) Well, the "marked-up" figures in the trade and navigation returns showed that the people were getting richer although they did not know it. (Loud laughter.) And as with horses, so it was also with cattle and sheep, where similar results were observable. He would like to have an explanation from the Government and their supporters on these points. Now, what was our position? Our population has not shown even the natural increase, notwithstanding an immigration of 100,000 yearly; our annual expenditure had grown $22,000,000 greater, and our taxes had increased 150 per cent. The Conservatives disputed the population figures, but they could make no substantial denial. During the Mackenzie regime municipal returns showed that Ontario had increased 140,000; while from 1878 to 1883 the same authorities showed that only 36,438 had been added to the population of the Province; which all went to show that, in spite of the cry that had been raised about the exodus when the Reform Government was in power, the population grew four times faster than during the much vaunted reign of Sir John Alexander Macdonald. (Loud cheers.) Either the statement of the Tories prior to 1878 were false, or the loss to the country from the present exodus must be enormous. They can take which horn of the dilemma they choose. (Hear, hear.) Concerning the increase of $200,000,000 in our public debt, we had got no adequate value, and fully $125,000,000 had been wasted. It was necessary to have an Intercolonial Railway, and to open up the Northwest Territory, but the C. P. R. as at present constituted was not needful at this juncture. Great opportunities had been thrown away and millions of money had been worse than wasted. The speaker here went into the circumstances that led to Confederation, and stated that a blunder was made when the childish vanity of Sir John Macdonald induced him to make the absurd bargain with British Columbia, when it became a member, so that he could boast that he had consummated the joining together of all the British Provinces between the Atlantic and Pacific. But Sir John had another reason for briuging in British Columbia. It was that he could get six supporters from that Province, although there were only 12,000 of a white population, and thus be able to swamp the Liberal voice of Ontario by giving 12,000 British Columbians as large a representation on the floor of Parliament as the population of the populous counties of Huron and Bruce. Contrast our progress since Confederation with that of the United States, and it will be seen that we have sadly fallen behind. Here we have had two rebellions in the Northwest, millions of money and hundreds of lives spent to settle the troubles, and millions added permanently to our annual expenditure; there the Federal Government does not interfere with the internal economy of States, population is rapidly increasing, the debt is lessening year by year, and the taxation per head is being greatly reduced. The loss of life and treasure in the Northwest was wholly due to the incompetency and neglect of Sir John Macdonald, and it was hardly to be wondered at that the Tory party was now beginning to defend the construction of the C. P. R. by pleading that it was a military necessity. (Laughter.) Sir John first built the road, and then goaded the people to rebellion so that he might have an opportunity to use it for military purposes. The plea, though an impudent one, was very ingenious. (Renewed laughter.) He charged that the present Government was personally corrupt. Whenever the public debt increased out of all propertion to the population. except in time of war, the honesty of a Government should be questioned. By this test the three political periods since 1867 should stand, and the Mackenzie term could be examined side by side with the two terms of Macdonald. Not only was the present Administration corrupt as a body, but five of the members—Hon. John Henry Pope, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. John Costigan and Hon. Thos. White, all honorable men (laughter)—were personally corrupt, and were bought with railway subsidies, contractors' subscriptions or printing contracts. (Hear, hear.) The rank and file of the Tory party at Ottawa were also bought up in nearly every instance by timber limits, coal areas or other perquisites, and it was for this reason they proved impervious to argument on the floor of the House. Fifty-five members from Ontario were dummies to nod at the back of Sir John Macdonald, and until 55 men true to their Province—whether Reformers or Tories—were sent by the people of Ontario to guard the interests of Ontario, we would continue to have our rights trampled upon. It was contended by the Tories that the downfall of Mackenzie was a proof that an honest Government could not stand in Canada, and if that were true, Confederation was anything but a blessing to the country. A wave of righteous indignation went over the land in 1873, but the fact that in 1878 the great corruptionist was returned showed that the wave must have spent itself in one great effort, and that the people had once more lapsed into sympathy with corruption misrule. How to purify elections and get true and honest expression of popular sentiment was a question which had been pondered upon by many statesmen and political thinkers, but thus far no satisfactory plan had been tested. To his mind the grouping of constituencies on the principle set forth by John Stuart Mill and Bastict was that which was best calculated to ensure permanent results. The speaker then paid a high tribute to the young Liberals of Ontario, and said that he was in accord with them on the reconstruction of the Senate, revision of the constitution, the making of treaties, Provincial rights and kindred topics. He closed by a ringing appeal to all present to stand by the Reform party and place themselves under the leadership of Hon. Edward Blake, who was destined in the near the near future to guide the destinies of this country as its Premier. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Short speeches were made by Mr. Jas. Somerville, M P. for Brant, Hon. A. M. Ross, and M. C. Cameron, M.P. for West Huron.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, M.P., said that Reform members of Parliament were sometimes asked, "If the Government is as bad as you make out, how is it that you haven't turned these fellows out long ago?" The answer was easy. The Conservative members of the House replied to all their arguments with "Call in the members," and so all the proposals of the Reformers were voted down. The Reformers were voted down. The Reformers always beat their opponents on the discussion. Sir John himself had once admitted that the Reformers had the best of argument, "but you know," he added, "I had the best of the vote. (Laughter.) He ventured to say that there were not twenty men on the Government side who could give a free vote—everyone had a ranch, or a coal mine, or a timber limit. The remedy was in the hands of the people, not of the members of Parliament.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered the speakers, and cheers were given for the Liberal leaders and the Queen.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

THE Ontario Government is taking an interest in the matter of the appointment of the Police Magistrate. The following letter of the Provincial Secretary, addressed to the County Council, explains itself:—

TORONTO, Oct. 19, 1885.

SIR,—I understand that there is some apprehension that if a salaried Police Magistrate is appointed for the county, the appointment may be continued though the occasion for it may pass away. In order that the question may be disposed of by the council without reference to unnecessary considerations, I beg to state on behalf of the Government that in case the council sees fit to approve of an appointment being made, the appointment of a salaried magistrate will be discontinued by order in council in case of the Scott Act ceasing to operate in the county, if the county should then desire the discontinuance of the appointment. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR S. HARDY, Secretary.

THE objection to a salaried police magistrate has been wiped away by the willingness of Mr. Beatty to accept the office without salary. There is need for a police magistrate who will honor the liquor law. Mr. Beatty's respect for the Scott Act instead of being a barrier to his getting the office, should commend him. We want honest judges to try thieves; truthful judges to try perjurers; law abiding magistrates to try rowdies, and sober men who honor the liquor law to enforce it.

Distance Lends Enchantment to the View.

The members of the Goderich School Board are again fighting like Kilkenny cats, and the Inspector and Principal of the school are pelting each other with five column letters in the local papers. The people should sit on the whole brood, and the papers should shut off the wordy war or the school will be ruined.—[Seaforth Expositor.

The *Expositor* doesn't know who is controlling the board, or it would join Mr. Crabb in his solution of the difficulty. A new man is needed as principal. There has been nothing but trouble and dissatisfaction since the present one came.

Shaming the "Inspectors."

A case of violation of the Scott Act was tried at Blyth on Monday, before Messrs. Drummond and Young, J. Ps., against Robert Mullin, of Belgrave, done on the 9th inst. Chief Davis was the prosecutor. The defendant did not put in an appearance. There were fourteen witnesses for the prosecution. The case was tried under three different charges. The first charge was not proven. He was fined $50 and cost each, in the other two. Mr. Scott of Clinton was there on behalf of the prosecution.

In Peterboro a very effectual scheme has been adopted to make the school teachers attentive to their duties. The board has decided to charge teachers of the High and Public Schools $5 and $3 per day, respectively, for being absent from their duties without the written consent of the Chairman of the Board This sum will be deducted from the teacher's salary.