

POLITICAL POINTS.

Pithy Extracts from our Exchanges.

The Spirit of the Political Press of Ontario

Campaign Song. AIR—"Merryland." The traitor's hand is in thy throat, Ontario, Ontario! Strike down that traitor with thy sword, Ontario, Ontario! Avenge this outrage on the right, Stand forth with helmet shining bright, 'Tis for thy liberties we fight, Ontario, Ontario!

The desperate, reckless Tory crew, Ontario, Ontario! At bidding of the Quebec Elect, Ontario, Ontario! Would rob thee of thy rich domain; But all their plots shall be in vain, They'll never get thy votes again, Ontario, Ontario!

To tie thy hands behind thy back, Ontario, Ontario! They've passed the Gerrymander Act, Ontario, Ontario! But patriot hearts with insult stung, Shall burst that tyrant, coward throng; And they shall feel thy anger strong, Ontario, Ontario!

Then up and follow Edward Blake, Ontario, Ontario! His name makes miscreant Tories quake, Ontario, Ontario! We'll stand by Blake, and help him fight For Justice, Liberty, and Right; Let's ring the Tory knell to-night, Ontario, Ontario!

Mr. Blake's Opponent.

What chance Mr. Bunting will have in West Durham remains to be seen. He cannot expect to carry the constituency against Mr. Blake unless the electors are most extraordinary people. Perhaps he is acting on the principle laid down by the man who said that if he really had to be kicked down stairs he preferred to be kicked by a gentleman, to being kicked by a tramp.—[Telegram, (Ind.)]

Who Knows Best?

Mr. John Joseph Hawkins does not believe the Mail when it says that the producer pays the duty on coal. He thinks the duty is a good thing, as the railway companies have to pay this to the revenues of the country. Railway people will recollect the statement of Mr. Hickson, the General Manager of the Grand Trunk, that the duty on coal so increases the cost of working the road that the wages have to be kept down. High wages would be better for railway men than increased surplus in the Dominion treasury.

The Coming Man.

Blake's services in the present crisis are simply invaluable. The young men of both parties and of no party, rally round him with confidence and enthusiasm, and everybody recognises in him the next Premier of Canada. There is every probability that he will occupy that position in a few months, but whether then or later, should his health remain unimpaired, his advent to the Premiership is as certain as any future event can be.—[Stafford Beacon.]

Pretty Cool.

We admire the coolness of the journal which can tell the reader that the payment of \$209,255 too much on the Orderdonk railway contract effects a saving of \$1,000,000 to the country. It is like telling a man that when he spends \$1.30 for \$1 worth of cotton and \$1.55 for \$1 worth of sugar, he has more money left than he would have had if the same commodities had cost him only \$2. Toryism is peculiar, but the general election will straighten out some of its crookedness.—[Hamilton Times.]

The Agricultural Vote.

The Reform leaders are resting their hopes and basing their calculations on the agricultural vote. The majority of farmers vote the Liberal ticket, and if they stand by the party this time they will considerably reduce the Conservative majority. Last time there was a serious defection of farmers from the Liberal camp. This time it is said that the farmers will vote the Reform ticket. N. B. may have done for the industrial centres, farmers are very slow to admit that it has done anything for them, and we may be sure that the farmer is the last man in the world to throw up his hat for a measure that gives aid and encouragement to other classes of the community and not to him. It is quite likely that the Reform party will make great headway in those constituencies in which there is a large preponderance of agricultural votes.—[Telegram (Ind.)]

Cause of Bad Times.

The Tory press and leaders never tire of making the false and absurd charge that the depression existing between 1874 and 1878 was due to the policy of the Mackenzie Government. Had the depression been confined to Canada there would have been some color for the charge. But it originated in the United States and spread over the whole commercial world. No change in the policy of Canada that could injuriously affect our interests was made. The Government was economical; the expenditure for 1878, its last year, being only \$186,842 greater than the expenditure for 1874, its first year:

Table with columns: EXPENDITURE, MACKENZIE GOVERNMENT. Year ending June 30, 1874, \$23,316,316; 1875, 23,718,071; 1876, 24,488,372; 1877, 23,518,071; 1878, 25,519,301.

Table with columns: EXPENDITURE, MACDONALD GOVERNMENT. Year ending June 30, 1880, \$24,850,653; 1881, 25,502,554; 1882, 27,672,223; 1883, 27,999,485.

This shows an increase over the last year of the Mackenzie Administration as follows: For year ending June 30, 1879, \$ 652,223; 1880, 1,347,476; 1881, 1,984,580; 1882, 4,163,952; 1883, 4,487,184.

The supplemental estimates to May 31st, 1882, are included, but further estimates of large amount for 1883 will be brought down next session.

The only change made by the Mackenzie Government in the tariff under which Canada had prospered was an increase of 2 1/2 per cent., and other minor changes which all gave additional protection.

LEAVING THE SHIP.

Mr. William Macdonald Opposed to the Government.

In an interview with a correspondent at Ottawa, Mr. Macdonald made the following statement: "When I ran in Halton in 1878 I carried the election by the support of members of both political parties. I did not run as a partisan, but as a supporter of the particular fiscal policy then in issue. I believe that the formation of the Government and the policy of the Government have tended to detach from their support those politicians of the Liberal school who joined in 1878, and I did not feel that I could go back to that constituency and carry it, because I could not ask the support of the moderate Reformers of the country to the policy which the Government has now announced on other matters—I mean in regard to the Boundary Award and the railway and land questions. I do not believe that the Government has dealt with the boundary question as it should have been dealt with. They should have settled it in the first session of this Parliament, and it could have been settled then. I am also opposed to certain features of the policy of the Government relating to the railroad construction in the North-West. I am opposed to their land policy because I do not believe in locking up large tracts of land in the hands of companies for the purpose of mere speculation. Public lands should be held for the benefit of the settler, who should be able to secure lands at the lowest price and not made to pay the enhanced price which speculators may put upon it. I fought the Canada Company upon this ground, and when Crown Land Commissioner, endeavored to reduce the price of lands to the actual settler. I am opposed to the creation of large estates, believing that such a policy would be injurious to the country and retard settlement. My views on these questions prevented my again offering myself as a candidate in the Conservative interest in the county of Halton."

This election is less a fight between parties than a struggle of the people to free themselves from strangulation by monopoly. Hence the great accession to the Liberal ranks, and the deep, strong current of public opinion now sweeping through the land in favor of the Liberals.—[Ottawa Free Press.]

Our Expenditure.

The enormous rate at which this government have increased the public expenditure is shown by the annexed table, commencing at Confederation and coming down to the last estimates for 1883:

Table with columns: Year, Expenditure. 1867-8, \$13,486,082; 1868-9, 14,038,084; 1869-70, 14,345,509; 1870-71, 15,623,081; 1871-72, 17,589,468; 1872-3, 19,171,647; 1873-4, 23,718,071; 1874-5, 24,488,372; 1875-6, 25,519,301; 1876-7, 25,502,554; 1877-8, 24,455,381; 1878-9, 24,850,653; 1880-81, 25,502,554; 1881-82, 27,672,223; 1882-83 (Estimates), 27,999,485.

Curiosities of the Census.

According to the census of this Province for 1881, the largest number of the African race are to be found in Kent and Essex, more than half the entire number in the Province. The Chinese are nearly all found in Toronto and Barrie. The Dutch are found in nearly every county, but the largest number in Stormont and Monck; the township of Oanabruck, Stormont, is their headquarters, where they number over 2,000. The Icelanders are nearly all in Muskoka. The Indians are principally in Algoma, Brant, Middlesex, Bothwell. The Italians are scattered all over; the only places where they have congregated to any extent are Toronto and London. The Jews are confined almost entirely to the cities. The Russians and Poles are mainly in Gengarry, Cornwall and Renfrew, with some in Toronto. Muskoka has the greater proportion of the Scandinavians and of the Swiss, though the town of Berlin has a good sized colony of the latter. The Welsh are pretty well scattered, but are chiefly found in Western Ontario, especially in Middlesex and Elgin. The Germans are to be found in every county, but the greater proportion in Waterloo and Perth. The greater number of French are in Essex County, and in Ottawa city. The British are found all over.

Just at the Wrong Time.

Mr. Robert Wilson, of the City Surveyor's office, and Street Commissioner of the Eastern Division for the Board of Public Works, Toronto, Ont., who is very fond of shooting, says:—"To lose a duck hunt is a loss for which there is no adequate recompense. This misfortune lately overtook me. The boys got together recently and made arrangements for a good hunt. At the time the arrangements were entered into I was in good health generally; but, just as the shooting was to take place, my old enemy, the rheumatism, came back to stay with me awhile again, and I had to forego the pleasure. The rheumatism has been a source of great bother to me, and I had a great deal of doctoring for it, without much good. When this last attack came on me and crippled my hands so that they were drawn up, a friend of mine recommended St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy. I tried it, I am happy to say, and the result is that I am now cured and as well as ever. St. Jacobs Oil succeeded where more than a score of other liniments and medicines had failed."

Wm. Sweet, of Exeter, tried to poison himself the other day by taking a dose of Paris green. He succeeded in his design in twenty-four hours after taking the draught.

The Election Law.

16. The place fixed for the nomination of candidates shall be at the Court House, City or Town Hall, or other public or private building in the most central or most convenient place for the great body of the electors of each electoral district.

17. The time appointed for the nomination of candidates shall be from the hour of twelve at noon until the hour of two in the afternoon of the day fixed for that purpose.

18. Any twenty-five electors may nominate a candidate, or as many candidates as may be required to be elected for the electoral district for which the election is held, by producing to the returning officer at the time and place indicated in the proclamation a writing in the form of schedule F. under their hands, giving the names, residence, and addition or description of each person proposed, in such a manner as sufficiently to identify such candidate; each candidate shall be nominated by a separate nomination paper, but the same elector, or any of them, may subscribe as many nomination papers as there are members to be elected.

Such nomination papers may also be filed with the returning officer at any other place and at any time between the date of the proclamation and the day of nomination with the same effect as if produced at the time and place fixed for the nomination; and at the close of the time for nominating the candidates the Returning Officer shall deliver to every candidate applying for the same a duly certified list of the names of the several candidates who shall have been nominated. And any vote given at the election for any other candidate than those so nominated shall be null and void.

16. No nomination paper shall be valid and acted upon by the returning officer unless it be accompanied by the consent in writing of the person therein nominated, except in case such person be absent from the Province in which the election is to be held, when such absence shall be stated in the nomination paper.

Nor unless a sum of \$200 be deposited in the hands of the returning officer at the time the nomination paper shall be filed with him; and the receipt of the returning officer shall, in every case, be sufficient evidence of the production of the nomination paper, of the consent of the candidate, and of the payment herein mentioned.

The sum so deposited by any candidate shall be returned in the event of his being elected, or of his obtaining a number of votes at least equal to half the number of votes polled in favor of the candidate elected, otherwise it shall belong to Her Majesty for the public uses of Canada; and the sums so paid and not returned as herein provided shall be applied by the returning officer towards the payment of the election expenses, and on account thereof shall be rendered by him to the Auditor-General of Canada.

Schedule F. referred to in the above, reads as follows:—

Nomination Paper. We, the undersigned electors of the electoral district of—hereby nominate (names, residence and additions or descriptions of person or persons nominated) as a candidate at the election now about to be held, of a member to represent the said electoral district in the House of Commons of Canada.

Witness our hands at—in the said electoral district this day of 18—. Signed by the said—Signature and addresses of electors.

Model Women.

An American traveller, writing from Glasgow, Scotland, says:—"I saw that the girls, and women, too, for that matter, all had red cheeks, and that they walked just as though they knew nothing of tight lacing and tight shoes. I noticed also that all the women who were not the wives and daughters of the very wealthy, seemed to take it as a matter of course that they, as well as the men, were bound to work for their daily bread. The majority of the small shops (stores) were conducted exclusively by women. Young women acted as clerks in the hotels and in the large stores of all kinds, groceries, boot and shoe stores and, in fact, everywhere. They stand behind all the cigar stands and many of the drinking bars. One place where I stopped to buy some grapes (imported from America, a large confectionery store, I lingered and chatted with the proprietress, a comely, matronly, looking person of about 40 years. "Yes," said she, "I am married. My husband is in the coal and iron business—yes, it is his own business. We Scotch women you see, believe in helping our husbands, I'll tell you what I do. I get up every morning before my husband, make the fire, clean and blacken his boots, brush his clothes, cook his breakfast and then call him to eat it. After he has eaten and gone out to his business, I eat my breakfast, and then come down here to open up. Yes, most Scotch women who are wives and who have more money than we, do about the same. Why, you don't say that in your country a woman would let her husband clean his own boots! Come now! and make the fire in the morning! Oh, what lazy things!" I recommended the above portion of this letter to the attention of the suffering thousands of young married men who will read this paper. I advise them to show it to their wives—that is if they are not afraid of getting their hair pulled.

A Married Man's Fockets.

A young man from the agricultural districts was lately in a tailor's shop getting measured for a vest.

"Married, or unmarried?" queried the tailor.

"Unmarried," said the young man with a blush.

"Inside pocket on the left hand side then," observed the tailor, making a memorandum to that effect.

"What difference does my being married or unmarried make as to the inside pocket of the vest?"

"Ah, my dear sir," observed the tailor, with a bland smile, "all the difference possible. Being unmarried, you want the pocket on the left hand side, so as to bring the young lady's picture next your heart."

"But doesn't the married man also want his wife's picture next to his heart?" queried the anxious youth.

"Possibly there is an instance of that kind," said the tailor, "but I never heard of it."

The Way to Know People

The only way by which people can be thoroughly known is by living with them in the same house or travelling with them in the same carriage. The smooth surface which we can maintain with so much success for a short time gets broken up then by a thousand petty details of daily life, and tempers are tried and characters revealed to an extent which years of an ordinary drawing-room intercourse would not have allowed. Then the real man or woman comes out, and the human nature which has been suppressed reasserts itself, sometimes with startling sincerity, and almost always in unexpected places; for no one is what his casual acquaintances and superficial friends believe him to be, and the depths reveal secrets never so much as outlined in the shadow.

To the Medical Profession, and all whom it may concern.

Phosphate, or Nerve Food, a Phosphate Element based upon Scientific Facts. Formulated by Professor Austin, M. D. of Boston, Mass., cures Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Nervous Attacks, Vertigo and Neuralgia and all wasting diseases of the human system. Phosphate is not a Medicine, but a Nutrient, because it contains no Vegetable or Mineral Poisons, Opium, Narcotics, and no Stimulants, but simply the Phosphate and Glyceric Elements found in our daily food. A single bottle is sufficient to convince. All Druggists sell it. \$1.00 per bottle. LOWDEN & Co., sole agents for the Dominion, 55 Front Street East, Toronto.

Medicines taken into the Stomach in concentrated form such as Pills and Powders, are most injurious. The great substitute for these nauseous little Calomel pills is Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters. They cleanse the bowels, stimulate the Liver and Kidneys, and cure all stomach disorders, such as Dyspepsia and Indigestion. In large bottles at 50 cents. Geo. Rhynas, agent.

In the spring of the year almost every one requires a good Blood Purifier, more especially in the month of May. We would earnestly advise our readers to try Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters. A few doses will soon convince you that it is the best remedy known for affections of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. In large bottles at 50 cents. G. Rhynas, agent.

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At the Oldest Established Shoe Store in Town,

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Is now complete, and I take pleasure in informing my customers that at no previous time have I had such a

Large & Varied Stock

As at present. I have raised the Standard of Quality and Lowered the Price until it is a positive fact that no such value in foot wear can be got elsewhere.

CUSTOM WORK

of every grade still receives my prompt and careful attention, and will be made up in the most approved styles by first-class workmen, and of the very best material obtainable.

Ladies and Misses Boots Heel plated Free of charge,

At time of purchase if so desired.

E. DOWNING

Crabb's Block, Cor. East Street and the Square.

THE VARIETY STORE.

I have just received a large stock of WALL PAPER, GREEN WINDOW BLIND PAPER, CARPET FELT, ETC., ETC.

I have also on hand a large stock of all kinds of BRACKETS, SMALL TABLES, CHARIOT HORSES, EXPRESS WAGONS, and CROQUET SETTS.

All kinds of repairs done to Longges, Sofas, and Chairs. Chairs reupholstered and carpet put in. Carpet and oil-cloth laid, and picture framing at bottom prices.

G. C. ROBERTSON, Variety Store, East St.

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YOUR—KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS,

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DR. To Make another E of soliciting content. of the Hon adian by l country, th and enthus he sprang, patriot in Mr. Blake, address wa tions of th ion a few noe to th the people 1st. Tha -nent, La under Mr. exceeded million dol of a million Look at it I in 1881, 23 lion dollars n increase dollars in There may feed and th toba costs but these suring in is claimed on public share of th money spe last year, t which has navigation, large part twenty Platt for d by the imp said propo hundred do to have bo saved eight dollars, but suggest ite Platt put th who sent M examine it, perty was r improvements fore rejecte John sende Platt twent is called P ask any ma Platt woul had he not annoy Mes And if he he prepar ry out suc only a sam circumstance Further, Pacific Sy the Govern bargain ga land, twen tion of th exemption works, sh from taxat their land Northwest commerce years, as no ed to be Canadian work for th which diff ties like th million dol ference wo equal to th out any ex elevators, They offer average of of compet thus giving railway c large sum perform say, the G the more r the Syndi ous exem case, and lating the much lan but leavin than the accepted after war bill taki leaving O vince in h he took a tain, 400 and the t Dennis, 5 dred and that is \$6 and child the statu that count years to c all these in and now he has dot the North him. Further the arbit Ontario ar has acted Arbitrat tario and our bozne and it wa the award Three go hearing a case, and lating the much lan but leavin than the accepted after war bill taki leaving O vince in h he took a tain, 400 and the t Dennis, 5 dred and that is \$6 and child the statu that count years to c all these in and now he has dot the North him.