The Guelph Herald.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1878.

MR. McLAGAN'S WORK.

"A Lie Nailed.—On Saturday the Herald stated that Mr. McLagan had circulated the report that Mr. Goldie was about to retire. Mr. McLagan said nothing of the kind, and when challenged to bring forward their proof, the Herald was unable to do so. In fact the Herald is at present in that position as to listen to every story that it hears."—Daily Mercury, Sept. 9.

This is just what was anticipated in Monday's Herald. Of course Mr. McLagan would deny it. But the Herald repeats now what it said on Saturday, that Mr. McLagan did make the statement, and the person to whom he made it is Mr. Fortune, of Mr. Horsman's hardware establishment. There is the proof that convicts Mr. McLagan of deliberate falsification.

THE WELLINGTONS.

Just six days have to elapse before the verdict will be rendered and the question decided whether Canada is to have a fiscal policy arranged for the benefit of its own people, or to continue sinking further into the commercial slough in which it is now foundering. The time for discussion is nearly over, work is what is now wanted, and if the patriotic people of the country only do their duty, victory is with them.

There is no reason to doubt that the three Wellingtons will return men pledged to vote for fair play to Canadian interests. Dr. Orton is certain of a larger majority that he ever secured before; Mr. Drew's friends are confident of election, and Mr. Guthrie is already anticipating defeat in the south.

It is of course difficult to foretell the result of any election, but the prospects were never brighter for the true friends of Canada than they are to.day.

AFRAID TO COMMENT.

"The Herald wants to get from the Mercury some comments on Mr. Burrows' Orange speech at London, on the 12th of July. We do not think it is at all necessary. The speech speaks for itself, and would be spoiled by any comments."

"The speech of the editor of the Herald at London seems to have caused no little consternation in the Tory camp. The Herald has tried to explain it away, but without effect. There it stands in its naked deformity, and the public are at liberty to put what construction they can on it. We leave it to them to form their own conclusions."—Daily Mercury, September 7, 1878.

The electors are not asked to take the Herald's opinion on this matter, but to form their own conclusions, after a calm consideration of the whole question. It has already been shown that Mr. Guthrie's friends expect to gain something by the continued republication of the address referred to, and the Herald has therefore challenged his organ to comment on the speech. As a public journal it is its duty to point out to which portion it takes exception, and its failure to do so is proof positive that it has some good reason for remaining quiet. What that reason is, is well understood. If the Mercury criticised the address, it would have to either take one side or the other, which it is afraid to do. Its arrant cowardice in this respect is producing a very different effect from what it anticipated.

NORTH WELLINGTON.

Lt.-Col. Higinbotham's friends, and his Guelph organ, are boasting a good deal about his brilliant prospects up north. In a riding where for two elections the votes polled by each candidate have been nearly equal, 6 and 3 being the two last majorities, the result might as a general rule be looked on as uncertain. But in the present instance the Herald does not think there is any uncertainty about the matter. It has before referred to the causes which led to Mr. Drew's defeat in 1872, 1874, and 1875. These causes have been removed, the issue on which he goes to the electors now, is very different from what it was on those occasions, and the people have now before them Lt.-Col. Higinbotham's parliamentary record for a much longer period than they had when he was last elected. With that record, there is every reason to believe they are dissatisfied. His votes have all been given with the sole object of keeping Mr. Mackenzie in power, the interests of his constituents and the prosperity of the country being evidently minor considerations. Mr. Drew, on the other hand, has the advantage of a five years' parliamentary record, during which he gave several important votes on the tariff, all of which thoroughly agree with the policy he is now advocating, although the question of a tariff readjustment, in its broad sense, was not then before the country. With a continuation, until the close of the polls, of the hard work which the opponents of the government have recently been doing in the riding, there is every reason to believe Mr. Drew will have a handsome majority.

MONDAY'S MEETING.

The great mass meeting is over, the manufacturer and employee have spoken, an imported lawyer has had his say, and the result is anything but satisfactory to Mr. Guthrie and his friends. The most desperate attempts were made to secure a monster rally of Mr. Guthrie's supporters in the town hall, Monday, and as a result it was well filled, but the cheering which greeted the several speakers showed unmistakably that the meeting was largely in favor of Mr. Goldie. Considerable interest was manifested in the desire to hear Mr. Raymond explain the causes which led to his sudden conversion and to listen to his explanation of how he became an opponent of the national policy, but in this the audience was disappointed, Mr. Raymond studiously avoiding these branches of the subject. The Herald is but expressing the very general opinion when it says that his effort was an entire disappointment to his new found friends, and that it was one of the strongest arguments in favor of a national policy that has yet been advanced on a Guelph platform. Mr. Raymond started badly, by contending that a national policy would place an increased duty on everything, that he would have to pay more for his machinery, more for his raw material, and that the cost of his machines would be advanced in consequence. This may be Mr. Raymond's idea of a national policy, but it is not the opinion of the people generally, who know that a readjustment means an advance in customs duties on articles that can be produced in Canada, the free admission of tea and other necessaries which cannot be produced here, and the placing on the free list of all raw material to be used in manufacture. Messrs. Wilkie and Cowan very clearly pointed out that nearly all the machinery required could be obtained in Canada, and the Herald has no hesitation in saying that in a general readjustment, provision would be made for the free admission of such machinery as might be required to be used in factories and which cannot be made here. Mr. Raymond went on to argue on the assumption that the duties on raw material would be advanced. Does he not know that in nearly every speech delivered in the house on the tariff question, the opposition took the ground that raw material must be placed on the free list? In this connection it is somewhat strange that he did not tell the audience something about his recent correspondence with the government and his ineffectual efforts to get them to place needles, etc, on the free list, or to allow a drawback when they are again exported. Mr. Wilkie so effectually answered Mr. Raymond that it is not necessary for the Herald to do more than point out one extraordinary contradiction and ask for an explanation. He said that it was necessary to take his machines into the world's markets and that in order to do this successfully he must make the best article at the lowest possible price, which he could not do under the national policy. But in almost the next breath he asserted that sewing machines could be made in United States cheaper than in Canada. How in the name of common sense, if the latter assertion is correct, could a national policy advance the cost of manufacture in Canada? With this conundrum the Herald closes its reference to Mr. Raymond's speech, thanks him for the service he has done to the national policy and for showing how impossible it is for an honest man to successfully argue against his own convictions. Mr. Fyfe, speaking from the workingman's point of view, failed to convince those to whom he more especially directed his remarks, that a national policy would not benefit them and it is unnecessary to refer to any of his arguments. Mr. Cowan made a number of good points. Mr. Crearar is done justice to in another column, and Mr. McCrae's old, old story really requires no attention.

MR. GOLDIE AND THE HOSPITAL.

From Daily Herald September 10.

After two days consideration the Mercury has published the letter from Messrs. T. A. Heffernan and A. B. Petrie, in which they refer to their visit to St. Joseph's Hospital, and to the declaration of the lady superior and the sisters, to the effect that Mr. M. J. Doran's statement that Mr. Goldie had refused to contribute to the hospital when asked to do so was false. The Mercury's remarks appended to the letter are exceedingly weak, consisting mainly of a denial that in 1876 Mr. Guthrie or his committees used the sisters names in the canvass. Whether they used the names or not matters little. But one thing is certain, Mr. Doran then circulated the same report that he has been circulating now. He knew it to be false, and when, on Saturday last, he said in the presence of several witnesses that he had the sisters authority to make the statement he committed an injustice of the basest nature. The Mercury is not surprised at Mr. T. A. Heffernan having felt it his duty to expose the miserable deception practiced, but it can't see why Mr. Petrie wanted to connect himself with the exposure. Mr. Petrie, as an elector in the riding, desiring to see fair play, had a perfect right to take the matter up, and the only thing that annoys the Mercury is that the little game by which Messrs. Guthrie, Doran and others expected to gain a few votes, has been so thoroughly exposed, and Mr. Doran placed in the unenviable position of bringing into a political discussion the names of ladies whose lives are devoted to works of charity, and for whom Mr. Doran should have too much respect to treat them as he has.

Jas. Keough, Waterloo road, requests the Herald to contradict the statement that he is supporting Mr. Guthrie. He intends voting for Mr. Goldie.

Mr. Canavan, the second Conservative candidate in West Toronto, has retired, the fight now being between Hon. J. B. Robinson and Mr. Thos. Hodgins.

Premier Mackenzie left Kincardine, Saturday morning, proceeding to Wingham, where he was presented with an address, to which he replied. After proceeding to Strathroy and replying to other addresses, he went on to Sarnia.

If It was true as Mr. Fyfe said at the town hall, Monday, that Canada produced more breadstuffs than she consumed, how comes it that the trade and navigation returns show that we imported over 4,000,000 bushels of wheat last year?

The Mercury is terribly annoyed because a vote of confidence in Mr. Goldie was not moved at one of his recent Puslinch meetings. Will it kindly explain why a vote in favor of Mr. Guthrie was not moved at Monday's town hall meeting?

The Globe publishes this telegram:—"Hollin, Sep. 7.—Col. Higinbotham, the Reform candidate for North Wellington, addressed a small meeting here last night. Mr. Dunbar, Guelph, and Mr. McKim, Peel, also spoke at some length." No doubt it was a small meeting. And the enthusiasm is pretty small too.

Regarding the letter of Messrs. Heffernan and Petrie, the Mercury says:—"The gentlemen whose names are attached to the letter were informed by the Mother that she was not here at the time and knew nothing about the matter." That is quite true; but it is also true that the Mother then called the Sister who had solicited assistance for the hospital from Mr. Goldie, and this Sister said that the statement that Mr. Goldie had refused was false in every particular.

A Double faced game can't last long, and so it is with Mr. Guthrie's chief stock in trade, one tale in the country, another in the town. All along the farmers have had the terrible bogy of avaricious manufacturers held up to them, and yet Mr. Guthrie took Mr. Raymond down to the town hall to say that manufacturers did not want protection, that it would do them no good, and that its only result would be to increase the price of wheat, flour and other articles townspeople have to buy.

Mr. Guthrie's organ is nothing if not impertinent. It now finds fault because Mr. Goldie prevented a resolution of confidence in him being passed at the Aberfoyle meeting. The facts are these: The meeting was undoubtedly in Mr. Goldie's favor, and the resolution would have been carried by a large majority, but Mr. Goldie knows full well that mere resolutions are of no importance, and he very fairly told the audience that he did not wish to commit them to anything until they had given the whole matter calm consideration after the excitement of the meeting had subsided. Under similar circumstances, Mr. Guthrie would not have hesitated to take a catch vote.

A Circular, headed "Editor of the Herald on Roman Catholics," and containing Mr. Burrows' London address, has been issued from the Mercury office, an edition of several thousand having, it is said, been printed, the avowed object being to place one in the hands of each Catholic voter in the county. Mr. Guthrie and the other friends of the government must feel their position to be a desperate one when they have to resort to such disgraceful tactics in the hope of arousing sectarian prejudice and securing a few votes which they would not otherwise obtain. The Herald very much mistakes the feeling of the Catholic electors, if they are to be caught by such a transparent and unprincipled appeal.

At his Guelph meeting Mr. Goldie said he understood a revenue tariff to be one in which every article paid the same duty; and that, according to his idea, the tariff of the present Government was a protective one. At Saturday's meeting in Puslinch he repeated this. Whereupon the veracious Registrar Massie said that Mr Goldie said that he (Mr. G) was in favor of taxing everything alike. Mr. Goldie promptly denied the outrageous assertion, and John C. McLagan said that the Registrar was right for he had it down in short-hand! When the Guthrieites get down to miserable little quibbles like this, they are evidently hard up, and the new stenographer—McLagan—will find that he and his friends will be rather too "short-handed" on polling day.

M. J. Doran is an industrious and persistent man, in the cause of Guthrie. He has done enough dirty work for the pairty to ensure him the appointment to the first vacancy in the ranks of the pound keepers. M. J. Doran was of opinion that he it was who was referred to in a communication, signed by Thos. A. Heffernan and A. B. Petrie, and published in Saturday's Herald. Mr. Doran was correct; he was the person referred to, and the denial, coming from the quarter it did, ought to make him ashamed of the duplicity his zeal for Guthrie has made him guilty of. But Mr. Doran is seemingly past shame, and is evidently ready to say and do anything, no matter how false may be the assertion, nor how dirty the transaction, if he thinks he can aid the cause of Guthrie. Saturday evening, in presence of Matthew Sweetnam, Samuel Heffernan, John Rice, Timothy O'Connor and J. R. Cameron, M. J. Doran said he had the permission of the Sisters to use their name in canvassing certain people in favor of Mr. Guthrie. This barefaced statement needs no contradiction; it is so palpably false to every one who knows anything whatever of the character of the ladies indicated, and of the objects and aims of the body to which they belong. And what shall be said or thought of the man who thus, in his partisan zeal, drags their name into a party political contest! Out upon such tactics, and out upon the cause which makes it necessary for M. J. Doran to thus falsify the position of a body of charitable ladies who know nothing of politics, and who never, under any circumstances, have aught to do with such matters. Verily the cause of Guthrie is getting low indeed.

Like Master like man applies particularly well to the state of affairs in a certain Dominion government department in town. The Herald recently referred to the unjustifiable conduct of a certain official, who has been aiding the government's cause by every means in his power, and it has to-day to refer to the part taken by one of his subordinates, Mr. Carrol, deputy inspector of weights and measures. This gentleman has been exceedingly active in his canvass for Mr. Guthrie, in fact he has attended to it much better than to the duties for which he is paid by the public, and persons having business at his office have had to wait while this political official has been absent assisting to elevate the standard of public morality. The Herald has no desire to have to continually refer to these breaches of the rules of the civil service, and it hopes the person referred to will take the hint and devote his time to his official duties in future.

Another instance of the want of protection to home industries is now being made patent to Guelph carriage builders. Williams, a Chicago carriage builder, has been prospecting about Guelph for some days, and has decided that, in case the present government and their convenient policy are sustained, he will open a business place here. He proposes to make his carriages in Chicago—cheap ones which take the eye and the loose money of the loose purchaser—he will bring them here in pieces, to save freight and duty; he will set them up here, and sell a carriage or buggy, that looks as good as a better one, for about half the money. It is reasonable to suppose that this sort of thing will militate against our carriage makers, who make honest work, and who expect, and ought to have, an honest price for their work. Any person who wants to know further particulars about Williams can have them, in full, on applying at this office.

Mr. Massie is at his old tricks again. Only a few days ago, reference was made in the government organ here to a so called successful tour of his in Minto. Of the nature of that tour the Herald has satisfactory evidence and it now states that so desperately hard is Lt.-Col. Higinbotham driven by Mr. Drew that his agents have again resorted to bribery. After the election of 1874, Mr. Massie was subpœnaed to tell what he knew of the corruption practiced up north, and so afraid was he of the result that in connection with others he prevailed on Lt.-Col. Higinbotham to throw up the sponge and prevent the exposure that would otherwise have been made. As Mr. Massie may deny that he is now trying to repeat his dodges of 1874, the Herald puts the matter squarely by saying that he recently offered A. Darroch, of Minto, $5 to vote for the Colonel. Other cases will probably come to light.

John C. McLagan was extremely wroth when the Herald, Saturday, accused him of having circulated a false report to the effect that Mr. Goldie would resign. Mr. McLagan was terribly angry—he had his back up higher than that of a dromedery. To Mr. McLagan it seems to make a great deal of difference whence the accusation comes. In Saturday's Mercury is this sentence: "Manufacturers would form rings, as the coal oil dealers did, to rob the consumers." On one occasion, in the town hall, Mr. McLagan acknowledged having been a member of one of these rings. And now he permits the Mercury to call him a "robber" without making the mildest protest. He is evidently prepared to suffer any ignominy for the good of the pairty; or he is of the opinion that the Mercury's assertions carry no weight? Those who are canvassed by John C. McLagan should remember that the leaders of his pairty consider him a "robber."

This Crerar is an important individual. He is the most self satisfied, egotistical, pompous, overbearing man the Guthrieites have put forward on the Wellington platform. He sneers at people who earn an honest livelihood; he instructs a Guelph audience in its duty in the matter of applause; he dictates to the chairman the duty of that official; he patronisingly says that "Tom White is rather a clever fellow;" he is the most conceited little jackanapes in the platform business. He does not come here to talk to the "Tories," and if it wasn't for the managers of the show, a few gritty hangers on of the pairty, and some people who remained to hear him falsify and see him strut and gymnasticise, just for the fun of the thing, he wouldn't have talked to anybody. He evidently has an exalted opinion of his wealth and social position, and proceeds to instruct the "workingmen" as if the latter were his own property, and dare not think differently from him. He is an able exponent of Mr. Guthrie's ideas, for he is a lawyer himself.

Another Example of the big push which Mr. Guthrie's canvassers find it necessary to make, is afforded by the circulation of the false statement to the effect that Mr. Goldie refused to contribute to St. Joseph's Hospital. Messrs. T. A. Heffernan and A. B. Petrie called at the hospital, Friday, and were informed by the lady superior and sisters that the report was entirely without foundation. Letters to this effect were handed in at the Herald and Mercury offices in good time on Saturday morning. The Herald published the letter; the Mercury had plenty of time and space to do so, but chose to hold the letter over, and inserted this paragraph:

"We have received a letter signed by Thomas A. Heffernan and A. B. Petrie, in reference to Mr. Goldie's attitude towards the sisters of charity, which will be attended to on Monday."

This simply means that the publication was delayed for a purpose. The letter speaks for itself, and should have been published at once, but it was held back in order to delay the seeing of the contradiction by some of the Mercury readers.

Once upon a time there was a general election in the Dominion of Canada, and Colonel Higinbotham was a candidate for North Wellington. John C McLagan, of Guelph, worked assiduously and, as it appeared, with a sad disregard for the law, for his partner. Result: an investigation before a court, at which John C. was not present, owing to his having had business out of town, and his having left the G. W. R. station, on a train, fifty-five seconds before a subpœna arrived there for him. In his absence the energetic John C. was adjudged guilty of bribery, and was deprived of the franchise, by the court, for five years. All this goes to show that John C. is energetic and unscrupulous in matters appertaining unto elections; and it is a matter of no wonderment when his friends hear of him having attempted to break up a Goldie meeting in Puslinch, Saturday evening. Mr. Goldie's friends have been accused, by the Mercury, of rowdyism, but it now seems that Mr. Guthrie's friends are able to double discount any others in the matter of pure unadulterated rowdyism and bullying at political meetings.

Saturday's Daily Herald mentioned that Mr. J. C. McLagan had made a statement to the effect that Mr. Goldie had retired from the contest in South Wellington. Mr. McLagan is an old newspaper man, and should therefore know how to act if he wants to correct any statement which may have found its way into print; but instead of profiting by experience, he rushed into the business office of the Herald, shortly after Saturday's daily was issued, and in language more expressive than choice, declared it to be "a lie, and a d——d lie." The Herald will not publish the rest of his remarks, out of pity to him. Socially he is rather a nice sort of fellow, and is a good man of business, and it will not therefore disgrace him by publishing the conclusion of his conversation. People generally get maddest when the shoe of truth pinches them, and this was what was the matter with Mr. McLagan. The Herald is not in the habit of making statements which it cannot prove, and it now repeats what it said before, that Mr. McLagan did circulate the false report of Mr. Goldie's resignation, and that one of the persons to whom he mentioned it is Mr. Fortune, of Mr. Horsman's hardware establishment. The Herald has now given the name, and people can verify its statement if they wish to do so.

O'DONOHOE AND DODDS.

Discuss the Situation from Catholic and Protection Standpoints.

There was a meeting at the town hall, Tuesday evening. You may have heard of the fact. It was a meeting called by a few friends of E. King Dodds. They wanted to hear Dodds once more on the subject of protection.

John O'Donohoe, of Toronto, chanced to be passing on his way west, and was induced to drop off and say a few words to his fellow churchmen and com-patriots.

The meeting was a very large one. Both halls were crowded, and the stage was packed. There might have been 1200 people present, and it was the largest, most intelligent, most orderly, and generally excellent meeting ever held in this good town of Guelph.

Both speakers were listened to with the most wrapt attention, and the applause was frequent, spontaneous and general.

On motion of F. J. Chadwick and John Harris, A. H. Goodeve was appointed chairman.

The first speaker introduced, John O'Donohoe, who was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering, said that he had stopped over, on his way westward, at the request of a number of personal friends, who were anxious that he should give his views on the issues before the country. Sometimes a jealousy existed towards a stranger interfering in a contest in a constituency in which he was not a voter, but he claimed this to be wrong, as in a general election every one who had a vote in any constituency was deeply interested in the result in any other constituency. For 25 years he had fought the battles of reform and had been allied with the reform party. He was still with them as far as the Ontario government was concerned, for he believed Mr. Mowat's administration to be reform in reality as well as in name. But he had to take exception to many of the acts of the Dominion government. He had not veered from his principles, but Mr. Mackenzie had, and for that reason he felt it his duty to oppose the election of any one who announced himself as an out and out supporter of the Mackenzie administration. It was no excuse to say that the government had done no worse than their predecessors. They should have done better; when he assisted to put the reform party in power, he believed that they would remedy the defects in the policy of their predecessors, but they had failed to do so, and on that ground he felt compelled to oppose the present leaders. He dealt at length with the subject of coalitions and the expenditures of the two governments.] He had stood with George Brown and Alexander Mackenzie, in Toronto, when he was the only Roman Catholic that did so. He stood with them believing that he would see this country governed under reform principles proper, but he had been greviously disappointed. He had found that the government he had assisted into power had utterly ignored the Roman Catholics. He had had the warm assurance of George Brown and Mackenzie that, helping to give them the reins of power, the Roman Catholics would be placed in a position of equality with them in the administration of affairs. Irish and Scotch, white and black, a man's birthright is to feel that he is free and equal, and has a voice in the management of the public affairs of his country. These pledges were made: the Reformers promised that the ills of which the Irish Roman Catholic people complained would be remedied; but we see out of the 88 constituencies represented in the province not one Irish Catholic had a seat in the House. This is a humiliating position for the Irish Catholics to find themselves in, and they now stand waiting as when Mackenzie took the reins of government and made his promises. The Irish Catholics are not content, and will not be until such time as they are placed on an equality with the other people of the country. They came together at Toronto, from all parts of the country, to confer with each other, to ask themselves why they were called upon to take the brunt and battle of the fight when the elections were on, only to be afterwards ignored and unrepresented. They found that they were excluded from the House expressly on account of their religion; and this under the flag of the Dominion, which was claimed as being the insignia of civil and religious liberty. We have it as a positive fact that the votes given since the introduction of the ballot, show, in reform constituencies, that they did not vote as they did when the vote was open, and every man knew how every other man voted. If the present government are turned out of power they have only themselves to blame; they have only their own narrowness of disposition to blame. There is nothing better, in a country like this, where we have a free platform and a free press, to say our say; it is infinitely better than brooding over it. Let us have free discussion and it will set us right. There is a great bugbear on the other side—on the Tory side. The Orangemen are on that side, and we are told that we must vote against them. But at the last election the Tories sent more representatives of the Roman Catholic creed to the House than did the Reformers. He was glad to learn that Orangemen and Catholics were coming closer together in political matters, and it would not be long ere they would be together as one endeavoring to secure good government and fair representation for all classes. He had nothing to say about Mr Goldie or Mr. Guthrie; he knew they were both from the other side of the Tweed. We Irishmen ought to take a lesson out of the Scotchman's book; we find no less than 45 of them in the House; wherever there is anything good to be got you find the Scotchman there. With regard to his own position, he would say that he was with the reform party; he was sticking by the true principles of reform; he was for the reform platform, but Hon. Alexander Mackenzie had left it. He was prepared in every constituency in which he had a voice to urge his people to take the proper view of the situation, and if there was only one vote it should be cast against the candidates of that government which had refused representation to the Irish Roman Catholics.

E. King Dodds began by reading an editorial in a late issue of the Globe, in which the workingman was villified, and the moral character of the laborer set down as naught. He remembered when he and one other man had stood up with the working printers of Toronto when they made a stand on the 9 hour movement; and when the Hon. Geo. Brown hunted up an old law and thrust those workingmen in jail for daring to ask for their rights. He had a little memorandum from the works of J. B. Armstrong. In the matter of rake teeth: these have never been made in Canada until made by these works. A manufacturer of agricultural implements, protected by their patents, bid defiance to the American manufacturers, and here is a chance for them to encourage a Canadian industry. These teeth have proved to the whole civilised world, at Philadelphia, that Canadian artisans are able to compete with any. Then there were axles, springs, etc., etc. With a very suitable protection these works in Guelph would be able to employ 50 men more than now. He proceeded to show the great benefit which would accrue to the town from even this small addition to its population. He related, for the benefit of Mr. O'Donohoe, the history of the purchase of a certain Amoskeag fire engine. Regarding sewing machines, he alluded to a speech made the evening before by Charles Raymond. As the Mercury had intimated that his figures were wrong he preferred taking the report of Mr. Raymond's speech from the Mercury. Mr. Raymond had said that an additional duty of 17½ per cent on sewing machines would close up his shop. But who, to-day, is Raymond's strongest competitor in the markets of the world? Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and those machine makers in this highly protected country, the United States. Raymond had assumed that the only steam hammer in Canada was used by himself. This was hardly so, but so long as people do as Mr. Raymond does, and patronize the United States for their machinery, there is very little inducement for people to manufacture steam hammers or anything else in Canada. Mr. Raymond had said he couldn't use Canadian lumber—another proof that we Canadians couldn't do anything. He was, previously, under the impression that Canada was a pretty good lumber country. He had seen some very good Canadian wood, but perhaps it hadn't the Yankee polish on it. It was scarcely to be wondered at that Mr. Raymond had a predilection for Yankee machinery and Yankee lumber, for he was thoroughly Yankee in everything. He alluded to the absurdity of Mr. Raymond's statement that board cost $18 a week in Rochester, and to that gentleman's having said it was far better for men to remain in Canada and work for less wages. He trusted that Mr. Raymond did not contemplate a reduction from his present scale of wages. His Lordship Mr. Raymond had sneered at small manufacturers of steam hammers, needles, etc.; but Mr. Raymond should remember that he started in a small way himself. All honor to him for the energy and perseverance which made him so successful, but he should have the Christian charity to let other small manufacturers become able to build palatial mansions. And when they had them finished their residences, he thought they ought to be allowed to furnish them with Canadian furniture. He trusted Mr. Raymond would employ a little Canadian furniture; he would find he could sleep just as soundly surrounded by Canadian wood, as he could were it from Yankee land.

Mr. Dodds' speech was very lengthy, and he held the large audience until the last word was uttered.

CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

The Fight Goes Bravely on.

North Wellington.—A meeting was held at Laurel, Township of Amaranth, Sep. 2, in the interest of G. A. Drew, Q. C. The audience was chiefly Conservative. Mr. Drew first addressed the meeting, and invited anyone to speak on behalf of Col. Higinbotham. A Mr. Bailey was rash enough to accept the invitation, and deservedly incurred an unmerciful castigation, administered to him by Major Allen, of Orangeville. This latter gentleman spoke for over an hour, and having made a careful study of the National Policy question, was enabled to point out in a clear and eloquent manner the advantages that it would present to the country, North Wellington is safe to be redeemed. Amaranth Township alone will contribute nearly 200 majority to that end.

Erin.—Mr. Guthrie had a meeting at McLaughlin's school house, Erin, Thursday evening. John Young was chairman. During Mr. Guthrie's speech he accused Mr. Wright, who was present, of being in the employ of the manufacturers' league. Mr. Wright replied, and Mr. Guthrie was forced to apologise for his rash assertion. The Guthrie resolutions were carried by a majority imported from Hillsburg and Erin village, for this express purpose.

Morriston.—Everybody knows that Morriston is Mr. Guthrie's stronghold par excellence. Everybody knows that it has been Mr. Guthrie's boast that that neighborhood gave him a larger majority than any other at last election. Mr. Goldie held a meeting there, Thursday evening. The hall was fairly filled, and James Anderson was chairman. Mr. Goldie defined his position, and Messrs. John Mackenzie and Maddock, for Goldie, and Melvin, Mahon and D. McCrae, for Guthrie, made short speeches. Thos. Cowan made the speech of the evening. At the close of the speaking Messrs. Mahon and Captain Nichol moved a motion of confidence in Mr. Guthrie, and Messrs. M. P. Doyle and Martin Casin moved in amendment, that this meeting, having heard the views of Mr. Goldie on the subject of a national policy for this country, will use every effort to carry it with effect by the election of Mr. Goldie for the house of commons. There were a large number of boys from 12 to 16 years of age in the room, and these voted against the amendment, which was lost by 27 to 38. A great number had previously left the room. The result of the meeting is regarded as extremely encouraging by Mr. Goldie's friends, showing, as it does, that there has been considerable "re-action" in the neighborhood of Morriston.

According to advertisement, Mr. Goldie met the electors of Erin, at Hillsburg, Friday night. In a plain, straightforward, convincing manner he laid his principle before the meeting, and the hearty enthusiasm displayed, showed conclusively that he had the sympathy and support of almost the entire audience. He was followed by Mr. Jas. Laidlaw for Mr. Guthrie, who was replied to by Dr. McNaughton, of Erin Village, in a neat speech. Mr. H. Milloy, of Erin, followed. He made a good deal of noise, but evidently felt that he had a bad case. Mr. Thos. Cowan, of Galt, replied in a masterly style, showing most convincingly that a change in our fiscal policy is of the greatest importance for every industry in the country. At the close a vote expressive of confidence in Mr. Goldie, and pledging him the votes and influence of the meeting was put, and carried without a dissenting voice or hand held up against it. It may, however, be said that that meeting having been found to be a very uncomfortable place for Mr. Guthrie's four friends from Erin Village, they had left the meeting before Mr. Cowan closed his address. Although this meeting was Mr. Goldie's in every sense of the term, his treatment of Mr. Guthrie's friends was a very marked contrast to the manner Mr. Guthrie's supporters treat Mr. Goldie or his friends when they have a chance to dictate. Last night Mr. Guthrie's friends were allowed every alternate speech, all the time they apparently desired. But Mr. Guthrie cannot afford such generosity, whereas a full and free discussion is what Mr. Goldie courts. After Mr. Goldie's address last night, two important questions were put to Mr. Goldie, and were answered in a way that no doubt caused Mr. Guthrie's friend to regret that he put them. One was, did Mr. Goldie wish a duty on flour only, or on both wheat and flour? Mr. Goldie replied that he would advocate duty on wheat equal to the duty on flour. The other question was, would Mr. Goldie support a motion of want of confidence in the present government? to which he replied that should a vote of want of confidence be moved, and he to be aware from the government that they would not change their present fiscal policy, he would vote against them. The electors should note these straightforward replies, as they have been led to believe that Mr. Goldie's views were very different.

Hollin.—Col. Higinbotham, candidate, addressed a meeting in the temperance hall here, Friday. About seventy were present, partly boys, non-voters, and about twenty good votes. His speech did not amount to much, and towards the close of it, Mr. Dunbar, of Guelph, wandered in and followed the Colonel in a speech, chiefly attacking Sir John Macdonald, reading extracts from the Globe, and so on. The boys laughed at his organ story, and by the time he was half done, thirty four persons were in the hall, some sleeping, which told that they were tired out by his false arguments. Mr. McKim wound up, but singular to say, this being the Grit stronghold in the township, the speakers did not receive a cheer, neither did they give a cheer for her majesty. What loyalty prevails among them.—[Communicated.]

Erin.—At Guthrie's meeting, at Leslie's school house, Erin, Saturday evening, Mr. Guthrie apologized for the government for an hour. Wm. Wilkie and Wm. Bathgate spoke in favor of a national policy. Mr. Guthrie closed, and the meeting ceased at 11.45. Guthrie's stereotyped resolutions were put, and declared carried in the stereotyped style. Those resolutions will be the death of Guthrie, some day.

Puslinch.—Mr. Goldie held a meeting at school section 11, near Puslinch Lake, Saturday evening. The room was crowded, and many could not get in. James Anderson was chairman. Mr. Goldie opened the meeting with a half hour's speech, in which he defined his position. Richard Fyfe, of Guelph, made a Chartist speech, which was extremely amusing, and in which he frequently professed his ability to "buck" wood. Mr. Doyle, of Puslinch, showed up the inconsistency between Guthrie's promises at last election and his actions since that time. P. Mahon, of Puslinch, wanted to have the privilege, for Mr. Guthrie's friends, of a reply to each of the Goldie speakers. Somebody asked when Guthrie had afforded this sort of chance to his opponents, and Registrar Massie had the hardihood to say to all those people, many of whom had attended Guthrie's meetings, that he (Guthrie) had always allowed this. Mr. Mahon spoke briefly. Registrar Massie then secured the registrarship by a speech reeking with false statements, and extraordinary—even for him—in its reckless absurdity. Thos. Cowan, of Galt, replied, and in a most able, convincing and lengthy speech, showed the unfortunate position Mr. Massie had put himself in by his misstatements. In respect of the Tory cry, Mr. Cowan said that it came with ill grace from the supporters of a government which had taken into its bosom such rank Tories as Scott, Smith, Cartwright, Burpee, Coffin, Christie, and even Cauchon, the man whose offense was rank and smelled to heaven. During Mr. Cowan's speech, a boy, near the door, amused himself by throwing peach stones and apple cores, a number of which struck the speaker. The chairman spoke to John C. McLagan, who was near the boy, and who saw articles thrown, and asked him (McL.) if he sanctioned that sort of thing. Mr. McLagan, who was inwardly chaffed by the fact that the meeting was about 3 to 1 in favor of Mr. Goldie, affected to feel insulted and enraged, and made a most strenuous effort to break up the meeting; but there was not enough of the Guthrie rowdy element to second him successfully. A motion of confidence in Mr. Goldie was made by Thomas Lamont and Charles Barrett; but Mr. Goldie explained that he did not believe in binding people by resolutions passed at excited meetings; he would prefer to have the resolution omitted, and that the electors should go home and calmly think over what had been said before making up their minds. The resolution was not put.

Ballinafad.—The largest meeting held at Ballinafad for some time was that held here by Mr. Goldie on Monday evening. Duncan McMillan made an excellent chairman. Mr. Goldie, in a speech of 40 minutes duration, entered into the trade question, and gave his reasons for becoming a candidate. He was listened to with all attention, and the marks of approval indicated that what he said was highly endorsed by those present. A Dunbar, of Guelph, replied for an hour, getting off his usual speech. Mr. Lukes ably responded on behalf of a national policy. It was moved by Messrs. Smith and Campbell that this meeting endorse the candidature of Mr. Goldie, and the motion was carried without a single dissenting voice.

Centre Inn.—Notwithstanding that it was nomination day, and that the weather was unfavorable, quite a large gathering assembled at Centre Inn to hear Mr. Goldie. The first speaker was Mr. Goldie, who concisely laid down his platform. He was followed by John Rea, Warden. Thomas Cowan made a brilliant speech, in which he carried the audience with him. The assembly was largely in favor of Mr. Goldie.

Adam Brown and J. Gibson, of Ingersoll, addressed a monster meeting at Hamilton amphitheatre, Saturday evening, in favor of a National policy.

HERALDRY.

Many Minor Matters Muchly Mixed.

—The London Herald has been burnt out.

—Dodds at Erin village, Thursday evening.

—The Grit beacon light—the Pacifics candle.

—G. T. R. station agent Clarke, Berlin, has resigned.

—Now we begin to find out that there is a vast difference between a Reformer and a Grit.

—Guy & Husband have received their fall woolens and cloths. They make a fine exhibit. Hats also.

—Somebody sent the editor of the Merky a pumpkin, and he exhibits what he knows about farming by saying: "There was laid on our table to-day an apple 13½ inches in diameter."

—Merky records the receipt of an apple "13½ inches in diameter," and says: "Any larger ones will be gladly noticed if brought in." Don't take any of your ordinary apples to the Merky for a notice.

—James Simpson's horse ran away with his butcher wagon, and a load of lambs, on the Elora road, Tuesday evening. James Brown drove his buggy in front of the runaway and stopped the procession at the expense of a broken reach.

—When the Merky undertakes to give a man a puff it don't stick at stretching a point. It says that R. S. King has a stock of apples "of various weights and sizes, scarcely any weighing less than a pound, or being less than a foot in diameter."

—A counterfeit 5, on the Bank of Commerce, is out all over the country. The paper is greasy, the engraving on the back bad, the signature of the cashier, "E. J. Smith," clumsy, and the ring is omitted from the finger in the portrait of Her Majesty. The number of one discovered in Guelph this morning is 231,296.

—A cablegram of the 10th says:—The Marquis of Lorne returned to London from the continent, where he and the Princess Louise have been paying farewell visits, on Saturday. The Colonial Secretary came up from Gloucester, yesterday, and, after a long interview with the new Governor-General, they both went and saw Lord Salisbury.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Division Court.—Sittings as follows:—Glenallen, September 12, Mount Forest 26, Palmerston 27, Arthur 24, Fergus 25, Guelph 27, Erin, Oct. 1, Orangeville 2.

Nominations.—The nominations in Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island were held Tuesday, but want of space prevents the Herald giving a complete list of candidates to-day. Six members were elected by acclamation, as follows: Scriver for Huntingdon; McGreevey Quebec West; Ouimet, for Laval, and Brooks, for Sherbrook:—Government—Anglin, for Gloucester; Haddow, Restigouche and Scriver, Huntingdon.

Horrible Accident.—Wednesday, Susannah, eldest daughter of Samuel Barber, Waterloo avenue, met with a most appalling accident which, apparently, cannot but result fatally. The young lady, who is nearly twenty-one years old, was working about the kitchen, this morning, and accidently upset a 10 gallon carboy of coal oil. The oil spread over the floor, and she attempted to keep it away from the stove by sweeping it back with a mat. Her clothing became saturated with the oil, and presently caught fire. She was completely enveloped in flames, and her screams were terrible. Before assistance could be rendered, her lower limbs and body, as far as the waist, were burned almost to a crisp. Her arms were burned in a most shocking manner, and the breast and the lower part of the face were dreadfully burned. Dr. Harkin, who was called, says he never saw any one live a moment after having received such fearful burns. That she will recover is quite hopeless. She is now suffering terrible agony, which will be intensified after a short time. It is a most appalling calamity, and the suffering girl and her friends have the sympathy of the entire to[illegible]

Another Tribute.—The [illegible] Farmer says:—"The sixth annual [illegible] of the North American St. George's union held last week at Guelph, was one of the most successful with regard to the number of societies represented ever yet held. The proceedings, which extended over three days, were brought to a successful close by a magnificent banquet comprising every delicacy in viands and wines at the Wellington hotel, at which excellent speeches were made. The procession to the exhibition grounds of the various societies, headed by the splendid band of the 13th battalion and the delegates following in carriages, was nearly half a mile in length. Flags from the public buildings and principal places and buildings were thrown to the breeze, and at night several stores were beautifully illuminated. The St. George's men of Guelph and the citizens generally, the mayor being most active, vied with each other in extending unbounded hospitality to the delegates and visitors, and the convention will long be remembered by all who had the good fortune to be present. Acton Burrows of the Guelph Herald and Caleb Chase, of the executive committee, were unwearied in their exertions to make every one feel at home.

SOUTH WELLINGTON ELECTION.

JAMES GOLDIE'S ADDRESS.

To the free and independent Electors of the South Riding of Wellington.

Fellow Electors—Having had a very numerously signed Requisition presented to me, and at the urgent solicitation of a great number of the electors of the Riding, I have consented to become a candidate for the representation of this Riding in the House of Commons, and solicit your votes, influence and support in the coming contest.

I regret that since the last contest in which I stood for your support the government have not seen fit to change their fiscal policy, and as present circumstances intensify the necessity for a change, the views I then expressed in my address I may now repeat as my unaltered opinions. Many indulged the hope that the gentleman then elected as your representative would have taken a more independent or decided action, for the readjustment of the tariff, but being disappointed, and believing as I do that a change in the tariff is necessary to restore confidence to trade, and give hope for returning prosperity, I am now reluctantly induced to oppose the election of your late representative.

I am now, as I always have been, a Reformer in politics, and will always act on what I believe to be reform principles; but I think that partyism controls the action of electors and representatives by far too much for the interests of the country, and that by a strictly independent course your representative in the House of Commons can best promote honest and beneficial legislation.

The readjustment of our customs tariff has for a considerable time past occupied public attention. On that I would say that to promote our agricultural interests, reciprocity with the United States, or the free exchange of our natural products would be beneficial to us, and my efforts will be to obtain such a treaty, but I do not think we are likely to obtain such while the Americans have free access to and all the advantages of our markets, while we are debarred from, or have to pay a heavy duty for the privilege of selling in theirs, I will therefore advocate the readjustment of our tariff on the natural products of the United States coming into Canada, as the requirements of revenue and the protection of our agricultural interests may warrant. While the American government tax us for the advantage of selling in their markets, I see no reason why they should not be asked to contribute to our revenue, if they wish the benefits of our markets.

As to our manufacturing industries, I am satisfied that a very great deal of our present depression has been caused by the over importation of foreign manufactured goods against our own producers, and although I do not go so far as to advocate protection in the broad sense of the word, while all are agreed that revenue must be raised by import duties, I think the tariff should be so framed that our manufacturing industries may have all the incidental protection that may be given under a revenue tariff, by increasing the duties on such goods as we can advantageously manufacture here, which would afford employment to our own population, instead of having our capital drained out of the country to pay for the product of foreign workshops. Such a readjustment of the present tariff will have my positive attention.

I may close this address by saying, that I will give the present government my support on all legislation that I may consider advantageous to the interests of these provinces, but will not support this or any other government on the present fiscal policy, but will follow a strictly independent course in the House unfettered by any party.

I have in the foregoing endeavored fully to lay my views before my fellow electors, and hope to have the support of all who approve of my principles. Committing myself into your hands.

I am,
Respectfully yours,
JAMES GOLDIE.

Guelph, August 26, 1878.

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