

## THE HURON SIGNAL

Published every Friday Morning, by McMillan & Co., at their Office, North St. of the Square.

## GODERICH, ONTARIO.

And is dispatched 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. It is one of the oldest, newest, and most reliable journals in Ontario.

Advertisements.—Eight cents per line for first insertion; three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Yearly, half-yearly and quarterly contracts at reduced rates.

Subscription.—We have also a first-class jobbing department in connection, and possessing the most complete stock of stationery, and of business in that line at prices that cannot be beaten, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.—Terms Cash.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1884.

## PERSONAL.

As we are going to make a thorough revision of our subscription list after the 1st prox., it is necessary that all subscriptions should be paid up before that date.

The sum of \$1.50 may not be much to the individual, but one hundred such accounts makes \$150 for the publisher.

All in arrears on subscription or other account will please pay up at once, as we have to put costs upon our accounts.

If you owe us, don't delay settlement.

If you appreciate THE SIGNAL, show that you do so by paying up all arrears.

## THE C. P. R. TO GODERICH.

Goderich wants another railway. The above is the sentiment of every resident who has the good of the town at heart.

How are we to get the competing lines?

Not by sitting down, with fingers in mouth, waiting, Micawber-like, for "something to turn up."

A capital opportunity exists at the present time for bringing a second line of railway to Goderich, and our public men should not let it slip.

The C. P. R. Co. owns the T. G. & B., and the T. G. & B. is within 30 or 35 miles of Goderich, and must have a lake outlet.

Goderich is acknowledged to be the best harbor on this coast of Lake Huron, and would be the most suitable terminus for the T. G. & B. branch of the C. P. R.

By coming to Goderich the T. G. & B. would prove a formidable competitor to the G. T. & R., as it would tap the trade of the W. G. & B., the L. H. & B., and the B. & L. H.—feeders of the G. T. R.

The people of Wingham are bestirring themselves in the matter, and before the close of this year will have a C. P. R. station in their lively little town.

If our people are wise they will not let the line stop at Wingham, but will endeavor to bring it on to the lake at Goderich.

A railway committee was appointed last year, but so far little or nothing has been done.

The reason for this inaction is that men have been placed on that committee who are hinderers rather than helpers.

If good work is to be done, a new committee should be struck, and none but progressive men placed thereon.

Then let the town council make an appropriation for legitimate expenses in working up a railway scheme, and earnest work will do the rest.

This is the only method by which a competing line can be brought to Goderich.

## EAST HURON.

As we anticipated, the petition against the return of Mr. Gibson, M.P.P., for East Huron, has been withdrawn. For about a year the Tories of East Huron were loud in boasting that they had it in their power to unseat Mr. Gibson, but their bragging has vanished into thin air, their courage has oozed out, and the petition has been withdrawn.

The friends of Mr. Hays knew a trick worth two of bringing the conduct of the two candidates into court, for had such been done nothing could have saved the Tory candidate from disqualification.

Of course our Tory friends will say that no crookedness existed that could be brought home to Mr. Hays, but we state in reply that the topsy-turvying of the township of McKillop could not have been accomplished had not illegitimate means been resorted to by the candidate or his friends.

McKillop, be it remembered, gave, at the election of 1882, a Reform majority of 7, when Mr. Shannon, a resident of the township, ran against Mr. McKillop. The township is conceded, by all who know its political complexion, to be nearly equally divided, yet when Mr. Hays contested East Huron in February, 1883, McKillop—this well-behaved township—gave a Tory majority of 137! And still we are to believe "no tricks of deceit and ways that are vain" were resorted to.

Mr. Hays and his friends can tell that yarn to the marines, but we will stick to our own opinion regarding the manner in which the majority in McKillop was raised.

## A LATER "TOM PEPPER."

For an impudent liar, the Toronto Mail takes first place. Some years ago Sir Richard Cartwright, when a member of the Government of Mr. Mackenzie, instructed his secretary to make a list of the abusive adjectives and substantives hurled against him by the Tory press.

The list was prepared, and stowed away by Sir Richard until it would be required for use. Last December Sir Richard was nominated as the Reform candidate for South Huron, in room of Mr. John McMillan, resigned, and in his nomination speech gave the list of epithets, so that the people of Huron might know to what straits the Tory press was reduced, and what blackguards the Tory editors were.

The list was given that it might prove useful to the Mail, and save it the trouble of hunting up old terms of abuse or coining new ones:

He had been described as:  
Unfair  
Outrageous  
Churlish  
Ungracious  
Silly  
Weak  
Unprincipled  
Ignorant  
Unkind  
Changeable  
Ungrateful  
Vexatious  
Ill-mannered  
Impertinent  
Brutal  
Reckless  
Braggart  
Implacable  
Despicable  
Indecent  
Revolting  
Foul mouthed  
Idiot  
Brawling  
Malevolent  
Disrespectful  
Ignorant  
Contemptible  
Obstinate  
Cruel  
Cantankerous  
Conceited  
Presuming  
Brazen faced  
Sophistical  
Deceitful  
Cunning  
Affected  
Pedantic  
Vulgar  
Slandereous  
Artful

## ADJECTIVES.

He had also been compared to a:  
Negro  
Caligula  
Micawber  
Herod  
Pontius Pilate  
Judas  
Legree  
Belial  
Beelzebub  
Jonah  
General starvation  
Moloch  
Machiavelli  
Junius  
Wilkes  
Judge Jeffreys  
Mastodon  
Hannibal  
Jaibird  
Ostrich  
Misanthrope  
Pre Adamite  
Tory

## SUBSTANTIVES.

It had been further recommended that the next time Sir Richard appeared before a public audience he should be received with a few brickbats. That he should be battered and feathered. That he should be tossed in a blanket. That he should be made to run the gauntlet.

The list of epithets crossed the Atlantic and in due time appeared in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* with an editorial reference thereto which stated that Sir Richard had called his opponents the approbrious terms therein given.

A short time since the Tory papers copied the list and comment from the *Pall Mall Budget*, and strove to prove therefrom that Sir Richard was foul of speech. Hon. Mr. McLellan, (who in years past alluded to Sir Charles Tupper as "the high priest of corruption,") endeavored lately to make capital against the member for South Huron in the House of Commons by reading the extract from the *Pall Mall Budget*. Sir Richard Cartwright in reply, stated that the item in the English newspaper was erroneous, inasmuch as the epithets had been cast at him by his opponents, instead of, as was alleged by the *Budget*, being used by him against them.

There are hundreds of men in Huron who heard Sir Richard read off the list of epithets at Seaford, and remember the facts of the case, but even that does not hinder the Mail from coming forward in a brazen manner, and claiming that the list was one compiled by its editor from speeches made by Sir Richard Cartwright. Tradition has it that a gentleman named Tom Pepper who was a consummate liar, died and went to that place which was prepared for liars and the father of lies. So great a falsifier was Pepper, however, that Beelzebub kicked him out of his domains rather than have the remainder of his subjects contaminated. When the editor of the Mail leaves this mundane sphere history will likely repeat itself in the realms of woe.

Grip had a cartoon last week representing the return of "Hard Times," in the guise of a tough-looking old tramp. The Toronto World has taken exception to the cartoon, and claims that the times are not hard, and that the country is in a prosperous condition. The lines of the editor who denies the existence of hard times at present must be cast in pleasant places. In Huron county, we regret to state, times never were more stringent, and from what we read in our exchanges about other sections, we are constrained to believe they are no better off. We won't say the World is stating what it knows to be untrue, but we will say that it has been given us to know on good authority that there are some who, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not.

Mr. Pat. Kelly has been thrown a sop by the Dominion Government, in the appointing of his son, "Johnny," to be a sub-inspector of licenses in Huron. It's no wonder Pat is Pat-riot-ic at election time.

The correspondent of the Toronto News on Tuesday sent the following bit of gossip:—"Blake is beginning to develop social qualities. To-night he was seen passing around among the members making jocular remarks, and even going so far as to slap some of them familiarly on the back, a la Sir John. He has not yet, however, gone so far as to ask any of his supporters to come downstairs and have something."

The McCarthy Act is meeting with strong opposition in the province of Quebec. Hon. T. J. Loran, one of the most eminent jurists in Canada, has written an open letter to the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, in which he gives expression to the opinion that the province have the exclusive right to legislate concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors. *Le Canadien*, one of the leading Tory journals in the province of Quebec, in referring to the matter, expresses a hope that Quebec will not remain behind the other provinces, but will take a rational and logical position concerning the McCarthy Act.

Hon. O. Mowat's majority is still increasing. On Tuesday the question of early sittings for the remainder of the session came up. Mr. Mowat moved to have two sittings a day, commencing at 11, to take in Saturday as well as other days, and to take up government business on Mondays after private business.

The opposition objected to the proposal on the ground that it would interfere with the work of the public accounts committee, but the motion was carried on a division by a majority of 16. Mr. Neelon voted with the opposition, and Messrs. Hart, Cooke and Lees with the government.

The Toronto Evening Canadian is after the Mail on the Costigan question. It takes pretty plainly about the matter, and it would seem as if the feeling is growing that "Griffin must go."

"The secret of the cowardly attack on the Hon. John Costigan by the editor of the Mail leaked out in a letter published in our columns yesterday. It seems the editor, after all, wanted the post of Librarian of parliament, and because Mr. Costigan, for good reasons we may be assured, refused to assist him to the position, he published the article which reflected so severely on Mr. Costigan's motives for resigning. It is about time that the editor in question was shelved somewhere, or the whole Conservative party will become so disgusted with the Mail that a new organ will be found necessary."

The Orange Sentinel denies that it is a political party paper. The Sentinel may continue to deny the soft impeachment until the cows come home, but the denials will not affect the facts of the case. The Sentinel is Tory first, last and always. It dared not be anything else, or the large majority of the brethren would drop it like a hot potato.

The editor of the "trooly loil" journal has just been down to Ottawa, ostensibly to watch the progress of the Orange Bill, but in reality to look after the interests of the editor of the Orange Sentinel. The Orange bill has not yet been passed, but the editor has got his gruel in the shape of an appointment as Dominion license inspector. The Orange bill will now be allowed to stagger from Ottawa to Toronto, and will be made to do service again as a Provincial issue; the brethren will pocket the affront put upon them by Sir John, and the editor of the Orange Sentinel will pocket his salary as Dominion inspector.

O, God! that bread should be so dear And flesh and blood so cheap.—Hoon.

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the bakers of Goderich are charging far more for their bread than the price of flour warrants them in doing. Times are hard and money is scarce, and under the circumstances no extortion should be made by those who have the furnishing of the staff of life. So great a disparity exists between the price of bread in Goderich and that of Clinton that several of our townsmen are in the habit of obtaining their bread from the latter town. There is, we are informed, a difference of two cents on a small loaf between the two places. Now, we are sufficiently free traders in our notions to allow our neighbors to get their bread or any other commodity wherever they can get it best and cheapest, but knowing that our mills are as good as those in Clinton, and that Clinton always boasts of paying more for wheat, we are really anxious to know how it comes that one can get twenty small loaves for a dollar in Clinton, when we can only get fifteen in Goderich. Unless the difference is in the weight he would like to have the problem solved by some of our dispensers of bread. Down in the cities the plumbers are supposed to realize the largest fortunes by industriously plying their trade, but if matters are as they are represented to be, the bakers take the cake in Goderich.

All doubt as to the position of G. A. Cook, the newly elected member for South Oxford, was set aside on Friday evening, when he was introduced into the Local Legislature by Hon. A. S. Hardy and the Liberal whip, Mr. Freeman, and took his seat on the Ministerial side. The Reformers cheered, but the Opposition were silent.

Here are facts that are well worth considering: One effect of the cheapening of letter postage in the United States has been the reduction in the number of postal cards used, the falling off since July 1st being over three million and a half. The increase in stamps used during the same period has been 18 per cent., and of stamped envelopes 25 per cent. The loss on the reduction will probably be merely temporary. It is not to the credit of Canada that we still keep up the three-cent rate while our neighbors are enjoying the advantages of two-cent postage.

Dime novels and other such trashy literature have been bringing forth evil fruits in Philadelphia, where a "James gang," composed of lads from ten to fifteen years of age, were discovered in the public school. The youngsters were armed with revolvers, and had been sworn to secrecy. At Franklin, Pa., another band of would-be cowboys has been broken up by the spanking process. The boys intended to poison their mothers and go west. It is believed the plot would have been carried out had not a servant girl heard the boys discussing their plans.

The debate on the Williams-Luard case was before the House of Commons on Monday last, and amongst those who advocated the cause of General Luard was Mr. O'Brien, the Tory M. P. for Muskoka. Referring to an article from the Mail, quoted by Mr. Alonzo Wright against the General, he would merely say that he had "always looked upon the Mail as the mouthpiece of the Conservative party, but if the writer of that article used no more veracity when writing political articles against members of the Opposition, there was very little confidence to be placed in it." It will be now in order for the Mail to refer to the member for Muskoka as "O'Brien, the Slugger."

The United States House of Representatives seem willing to encourage the owners of American vessels trading with Canada. A Washington special says: The House select committee on American shipping yesterday took action of great interest to every owner of vessels or boats doing business with Canada. Sometime ago Congressman Burleigh, of New York, introduced a bill to abolish tonnage dues and taxes upon steamboats, to boats, tugs and canal boats trading with the Dominion of Canada. This morning Mr. Burleigh appeared before the shipping committee to argue for favorable consideration of his bill, and succeeded in securing a unanimous report adopting the substantial features of the same as a new section of the Dingley bill, regulating American shipping.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

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

## Wide Wagon Tires.

To the Editors of The Huron Signal. I am glad to see that Mr. Snider has introduced a bill in the Provincial Parliament to regulate the width of wagon tires. To the majority of the people of Ontario this may seem to be a trifling matter, but to those interested in using the public highways and to all ratepayers it is a matter of considerable magnitude. It is a well known fact that if all lumber wagons, and this embraces all farmers' wagons, were using four inch tires instead of from one and a quarter to two inches, as at present, our roads would not be cut up into such deep, disagreeable ruts every fall and spring as they are now. An ordinary team would move a much heavier load with ease than is at present drawn. And the municipalities would be saved a large portion of the present outlay in repairing roads and highways, as wide tires would tend more to pack the road material. Our present sharp, narrow tires have a tendency to cut into the road bed. Take a fair load of, say 5,000 lbs., and examine the surface of the wheels in contact with the road, and it will be found that a 12 inch tire, that there is a direct pressure of over 100 lbs. to the square inch; whereas, if the tire is 4 inches wide the pressure will be reduced to about 37 lbs. to the square inch. Now, is it any wonder that our roads are continually swallowing up large sums of money, and yet are never in good order. While Mr. Snider is about it, he should also include sleighs, as our narrow road sleighs are perfect pitch-hole manufacturers; besides they are built too narrow between the runners. This is a matter which can only be dealt with by the legislature, so as to secure uniformity of action as at present. Many persons know the utility of having wider tires, but it would be useless for a few to adopt wide tires, as they could not follow in the narrow ruts cut in the roads by the present style of wagon or sleigh. I think the heads of the municipal corporations are at present, Mr. Snider, getting a good, comprehensive measure enacted, as there is a crying need of a change in the direction indicated by Mr. Snider's bill. HIGHWAYMAN.

"Eustace, the Outcast" gives promise of being the best story which has yet appeared in THE SIGNAL. It will get THE SIGNAL for the remainder of 1884.

## ADDENDA'S ARTICLES

No. 2.

In the last issue of THE SIGNAL I took upon me the task of introducing myself to the public, because I do not believe in being introduced in a patronizing style by the gentleman who for the nonce occupies the position of editor of the journal in question, or any other newspaper, in which I feel moved to give vent to my reflections on men and things.

But the editor, evidently, does not understand me, and not knowing that I disdain custom or ceremony of all kinds, he must needs introduce me to his readers after a fashion the most approved of, I presume. For his kindly intentions he has my thanks; for his adhering to custom I thank him not. My mission is to show that the customs which obtain and the methods that rule are not in accordance with the eternal fitness of things; and yet, 'tis sooth, he would hamper me at the outset by introducing me to my friends, the public, just as he would do were I a stickler for the customs that are 'now become common.

Verily, he would place me in a strange position had he the power—which I would have my readers thoroughly understand he has not. In his introduction, with that thorough Mileasian love of blunder through hereditage, he first alludes to certain "oddfish" who, he would have you believe, are little better than what our American cousins would call "cranks," and states that after having been badgered by "several" of them, he has finally consented to allow a column or so of THE SIGNAL to be taken up by the opinions of these "oddfish,"—a said column to be under the editorial charge of Addenda, "a representative specimen of this genus literati." So I am one of the "oddfish," the editor would have you to believe. Well, perhaps I am; yet when I look abroad I see many far more odd than I, without the candor to admit the fact. In his closing remarks the editor perpetrates the Hibernianism to which I have before alluded, by stating that the specimen "oddfish" who is to edit the column which has been devoted to "cranks"—his acquaintance, Addenda—is "a man of wisdom, integrity and ripe literary parts." Even editors don't always look before they leap.

By the way, Somnus has been in to see me. Somnus is a wide-awake man in every particular excepting one, and that one consists in the fact that he will sleep during the long opening prayer in church. Forgive me, his acquaintances, have bestowed upon him the appellation of Somnus. He is a good-natured fellow, however, and has thus far net taken exception to his new name.

In fact, I rather think he likes it. Whether he is pleased with the cognomen or not, he certainly defends the practice of sleeping in church during long prayers. I'll endeavor to give a few of his views on the subject. Says he: Now, look here, Addenda, old boy, I've seen you asleep yourself during a long prayer, and you know it. Yes, I have, and you needn't try to hide your blushes, for this grand-jury fetches in a true bill against you in the premises. I sleep during a long prayer because I know the preacher hasn't given any previous thought to the mercies which he asks from the Most High, and I don't want to be a witness against him for dereliction of duty on the final day. Long prayers are a bane to the churches. There are daily wants and special favors to be asked for from above, but why any intelligent man in this portion of the nineteenth century will stand up in a pulpit and tell the Lord all that He has done for Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joshua, and the other faithful servants of former days, is something I cannot comprehend. Why, Addenda, when I hear one of these long prayers I am always sure that a poor sermon is in its wake. And I'll challenge you to state that you ever heard a good sermon preached with a long, labored, meaningless prayer. Everytime I stay awake long enough to hear one of these long dreary prayers out I am reminded of the story of the old darkey, who, shortly after the late American civil war, was called upon by a tourist who could find no other shelter for the night than the old negro's cabin. The stranger was kindly received, and a palatable meal was soon prepared. The dusky host, however, was of a pious turn of mind, and asked the tourist to read a chapter, after which he (the old darkey) would give prayer, previous to partaking of the repast. The chapter was read, all knelt reverently down, and a flood of prayer flowed from old Pompey's lips. From an uneducated negro the language was wonderful, and the knowledge of sacred things truly marvellous. A half-hour passed, and the venerable colored man continued on, and the meal remained untouched;—three-quarters of an hour went by, and Chloë, and the son, Sambo, had dropped asleep, but there was no abatement in the volume of Pompey's petition. Abel, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph were all remembered kindly by the aged African, and there appeared to be no prospect of cessation in the prayer. Finally the hungry traveller, though a pious man, was constrained to wake up Sam, and to ask him, "How much longer will your father's prayer last?" The little darkey rubbed his eyes, and said in reply, "Has he got to de place whar 'Lijah goes up in de fiery chariot, an' draps his cloak on de 'Lijah'—case when he gits thar he's half froon." As the old man went not yet reached that point, Sam went off into another sleep, and the hungry traveller endeavored to reconcile himself to his fate. So you see, Addenda, (continued Somnus) there is an analogy between the story of the old darkey, the traveller and Sam, and the actual behavior of you, me and a long-praying preacher: You may be hungering for spiritual food, and you have to wait till the old man gets through; I know what I have to expect, and go to sleep until the affliction is over. And after hearing Somnus thus explain himself, I, Addenda, although much attached to the "sweet incense of prayer," actually forgave him in my heart for sleeping in the sanctuary. ADDENDA.

Hawkins' "Mulla Bona." How about Mr. J. J. Hawkins? The courts have adjudged that party all the costs. But Mr. Hawkins is happy, he is in that happy position that an execution against him would score a desirable asset and pay. Hawkins will not indemnify Mr. Mills for the expense he has been put to, unless the Tories are honorable enough to raise the amount and have it forthcoming when execution issues. If there is a spark of honor among the people who are responsible for the whole trouble, the amount will be raised a good deal quicker than the gold watch subscription to be given to Jim Stephens.—[Strathroy Age.]

As a Swine Course. The persistent attacks made upon Mr. Blake by the Mail are at once unjust and unreasonable. To charge that gentleman with being a political failure because the Pacific loan has been carried through, and Sir Leonard Tilley has safely delivered himself of his budget speech, avows of the ridiculous. To further charge Mr. Blake with want of political capacity by reason of the fact that he is not buying himself while in Opposition with the introduction of special theories of legislation is not alone absurd but absolutely nonsensical. As leader of the Opposition Mr. Blake has his industry and abilities sufficiently occupied in looking after the Government and its measures. Beyond this it is safe to say that no former Opposition leader has taken a more active part in the discussion and improvement of all measures brought before parliament, whether by the Government or by private members. To have followed the guerrilla system of warfare in the matter of the Pacific loan, as was done by the original agreement was before parliament, would apparently have been the proper conduct for Mr. Blake, according to the organ, but there is the strongest assurance that it would have been most objectionable to the country. The leader of the Opposition is creditably performing his part in public life, and when his turn comes to lead a government there is no reason to believe that he will be lacking in the required statesmanship and sagacity. There is clearly nothing to be gained by this senseless hostility to Mr. Blake, which the Mail has adopted to its own discredit and the disadvantage of many of its own political friends.—[Toronto Telegram (Ind.)]

The New Baseball Rules. The League and American associations have held their March meeting, and now nothing remains to be done before the opening games but to put the grounds in order and engage in practice. It is to be regretted that the associations have neglected to amend the rules governing the pitching and batting so that the work of attack and defence might be more equal. Under the present rules of the league, though the pitchers' list of unfair balls has been reduced from seven to six, he has received greater latitude in delivery by his being permitted to use the overhand throw. This will not increase his speed much, but it will enable him to throw the ball in with greater accuracy in direction, and also enable him to give the down shoot with greater facility. The batsman, however, is left to do as best he can against the increased facilities given the pitcher, while he has but three fair balls to strike at before he is put out.

One result will be more chance hitting, and smaller batting scores will be made, and the game be made more of a contest between two competing batteries than between the two nines as a whole.

In the American association the pitcher is limited to the underhand throw below the shoulder, and he is allowed to pitch seven unfair balls, the batsman being permitted but three fair balls to strike at.

The league has made batting even more difficult than before. Those who advocated a change in the batting rules as to give the batsman greater freedom in hitting, argue that by allowing the batsman six fair balls to strike at instead of three, and calling every other fair ball only a strike, instead of every fair ball as now, the batsman would be able to punish the swift pitching without difficulty, and the pitchers would have to resort more to strategy for success rather than to more speed as now, and in consequence, lively batting would be added to the holding attractions of the game. As it is now, however, the probability is that we shall see more than ever those rather tedious trials of speed in the game between the two swift pitchers of the competing teams.—[New York Sun.]

Barrie, March 10.—John Wanibosh, an Indian mail courier, employed in conveying the mail between Barry Sound and Little Current, along the north shore of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, was recently arrested by direction of Mr. Sweetman, postoffice inspector, of Toronto, for tampering with the mail, and was placed in the Barrie jail. Wanibosh was tried to-day before Judge Archibald. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor in the Kingston penitentiary.

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