

The HURON SIGNAL

DEVOTED TO COUNTY NEWS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1886.

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THE HURON SIGNAL
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FRIDAY, NOV. 5th, 1886.

Our Ticket.

For Dominion Premier,
HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

For Ontario Premier,
HON. OLIVER MOWAT.

West Huron in the Commons,
M. C. CAMERON, Q.C.

Huron in the Legislature,
HON. A. M. ROSS.

"The Boodle Brigade Must Go."

ACCORDING to Donald A. Smith, of the C. P. R., Hon. Thos. White believes that a lie is all right if political exigencies demand it. We now know what is meant by a White lie.

THE Star is still brutal in its reference to Mr. Cameron. The editor of the Star, however, supports and follows Hon. T. White, whom the C. P. R. magnates, Smith and Stephens, say had confessed his falsehood to them.

REV. DR. BURNS, of Hamilton, is spoken of as a coming candidate for parliamentary honors in Hamilton. If the Doctor would only consent to allow his name to be submitted to the people, his election would be assured by a large majority.

THE Hamilton Times says: "No man has done the country greater service in exposing Governmental wrong doing and the recalcitancy tolerated under the present regime at Ottawa than Mr. M. C. Cameron, the respected member for West Huron."

IT is not strange that, if the Rieli question was the only issue in the Quebec elections, and Dr. Cameron, of Huntington, and Hon. Mr. Joy, of Lotbiniere, were opposed to that issue, that both of these gentlemen are loyally supporting Mr. Mercier at the present juncture.

THE Presbyterian congregation of Duncannon, the heart of West Huron, rebuked the slanders of the Star and other Tory journals by asking M. C. Cameron, M.P., to lay the foundation stones of their new church. That is what Mr. Cameron is thought of by the Presbyterians of West Huron.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE was nominated by the Liberals of West Durham, on Monday last, to contest that riding in the Reform interest at the next election. It will be in order now for the Conservative party to put up Sir Charles Tupper or Christopher Bunting to be knocked down on polling day.

IT is on the card to have Sir John and one or more of his colleagues make a pilgrimage to Huron, and address the electors in Goderich and Duncannon. It will be in order for the Tory chief to explain why, when he gerrymandered the Province in 1882, he found it necessary to subject Huron to a double canvassing process, and finally wiped Centre Huron out of existence as a factor in politics.

A POLICE MAGISTRATE has been appointed, without salary, for each of the ridings of East and South Huron. We think the position cannot be satisfactorily filled by any unalarmed man. We are not in favor of having one appointed for West Huron. It is the plain duty of the county council to have appointed a paid police magistrate. However, we are anxious to see the unalarmed men prove the wisdom of their appointment.

M. C. CAMERON, M.P. for West Huron, said that it cost the country annually \$1,125,000 to keep our red men. The London Free Press made him say \$112,500. The Hamilton Times, commenting upon this characteristic dodge of the Free Press, says: "It will be observed that the London Tory organ, solely for the purpose of doing its little best to injure the worthy member for West Huron, grossly misrepresents his published utterances. It is a shameful method of warfare." That's the Tory style, and the Free Press is an adept at it.

THE other day the London Free Press had an article favoring the immediate bringing on of the elections, and yet the London Tory organ claims that Hon. Mr. Blake should express no opinion on the subject.

WE beg to offer congratulations to Josiah Blackburn, of the London Free Press who, within the past week entered the Benedictine ranks. We are now expecting to see a change of tone in the London Tory paper on the question of Home Rule.

IN this week's issue will be found a portion of the eloquent and patriotic address delivered by Rev. Alex. Burns, D.D., LL.D., Principal of the Ladies' Wesleyan College, Hamilton, in Acheson's hall, on Friday evening. The address has the ring of true loyalty in it, and is full of deep thought and broad principle. It will well repay perusal by Home-rulers and anti-Home-rulers, especially the latter. We offer no apology for devoting so much of our space to the lecture—the subject and the speaker are both deserving.

THE Tories of West Huron will meet in convention at Smith's Hill on Wednesday, November 24th, to talk over the situation, and endeavor to place a candidate in the field. We would suggest that a new gerrymander of the county be advocated, with Goderich township, Howick, Blyth, and Exeter for the basis, so that at any rate one Tory constituency could be selected in Huron in the coming contest. The above mentioned places are all that can be calculated on to go Tory out of Huron's twenty-five municipalities. And even if they were grouped for electoral purposes, M. C. Cameron might take the notion into the constituency and capture it for the Reformers.

IT is somewhat surprising that the Reformers of South Huron should have discarded Sir Richard Cartwright for Mr. McMillan, a gentleman who, although a good citizen, has not the ability of the sitting member. There are many things in Sir Richard's favor. He may be mistaken in his views on public questions, but he is, nevertheless, one of the most brilliant men in Parliament. His vote against his party on the Rieli question, shows that he has independence of mind. Mr. McMillan should make way for Sir Richard—Exeter Times.

THE Times is just where we want it to be. Sir Richard is brilliant, and is a man of independence of mind. He is just the man who ought to be the next Finance Minister, for poor McLellan is not brilliant, nor has he the slightest independence of mind. He is as putty in the hands of his leader. We have yet to learn that the Reformers of South Huron have discarded Sir Richard. The Tory press need not worry over Sir Richard Cartwright or South Huron. He will have his choice of three or four seats; and if he prefers South Huron, he will be elected there.

WE have been told by some of our Tory subscribers that they don't like our political articles, and if it were not for the fact that we turn out a lively local newspaper, our straightforward Grit utterances would induce them to retire their names from our subscription list. Now our Tory subscribers have our sympathy in their present dire straits, but we would beg to remind them that THE SIGNAL never did, and does not now, profess to be a Tory organ. This town wouldn't support two Tory papers, and THE SIGNAL couldn't get down low enough to be a Tory paper if it tried. If our friends of the opposite party like a little Tory politics mixed with their badly mixed though it may be—we cordially recommend them to try the editorial columns of our local contemporary; but if they want local news, got up in a readable style, they will have to stick to THE SIGNAL's subscription list. When anyone subscribes for THE SIGNAL we do not make the covenant binding upon him or her to read our political articles, local news, literary and miscellaneous matter or poetry. They pay their money and can take their choice; and if anyone will insist upon reading the columns that raise his political bile, we will sympathize with his affliction even if we do not endorse his good judgment. The above is given for the benefit of subscribers whose label shows that they have paid their subscriptions in advance. The fellows on either side of the political fence who are in arrears have no right to find fault with the contents of our columns. We were going to refer to the fellows who borrow the paper from their neighbors, and then offer comment, but, for the present, we will dismiss them with—well, no matter.

THE TORIES HAVE A POLICY.

SOME of our Tory contemporaries profess to have been vainly endeavoring to discover the policy of the Liberal party for some time past. The Liberal press can not adduce a *tu quoque* argument on this score. The Tory party has a policy, and we hasten to give a few of the planks of the platform.

THERE is but one Tory idea—Boodle—and Sir John is the great dispenser. There should be but one Party, and that the Liberal-Conservative party.

THE Chief of the party and the Party must be kept in power by fair or foul means—especially the latter.

TO this end the constituencies must be gerrymandered as occasion requires to stifle the voice of the people.

NO public contract shall be awarded to any individual or firm who will not bind themselves to subscribe liberally to a Tory electoral corruption fund.

WHEN the people of a constituency are not for sale, every effort must be put forth to purchase the sitting member.

IF the representative in parliament be unapproachable, he must be hoodned out of public life, to make room for a friend of the Lib-Con party or an opponent possessed of a pliant conscience.

EVERY relative of a Cabinet Minister must be fed at the public crib.

THE Independence of Parliament Act is to apply only to the members of the Reform party.

EVERY Tory candidate must worship Boodle, or he will not be deemed in accord with the traditions of the party.

Blind shares, timber limits, coal areas, and railway charters are the possession of those who faithfully serve Sir John Macdonald.

IN every instance these must be "Something for the Boys."

The sacredness of religion must cease to be respected, when the Lib-Con party is in danger. And the sects are to be incited to forget the injunction of "peace and good-will," and to seize each other by the throat.

Cabinet Ministers are to continue to be the recipients, either personally or by relatives, of testimonials from departmental employees, contractors with grievances, railway and other monopolists, as such testimonials can have no possible influence on their public dealings with said employees, contractors or monopolists.

THAT, in brief, the Policy of the Lib-Con Party is summed up in the three P's—Pap, Perquisites and Plunder.

West Huron.

From the Wingham Times.

The nomination of M. C. Cameron, M.P., for the Commons, and of Hon. A. M. Ross for the Legislature, by the Reformers of West Huron, once more places in the field two of the most popular and able politicians in the Province. The Reformers of the Riding have every reason to feel proud of their candidates; their choice is eminently creditable to them, and there is every prospect that the result of the contest near at hand will prove most satisfactory to them. For nineteen years Mr. Cameron has served in Parliament and has shown himself to be a earnest, honest advocate of the principles of the party to which he belongs. As a public speaker he is unsurpassed, and as such he has earned for himself more than a national reputation. His recent positions of the corruption of the present Administration have given the public a glimpse behind the scenes which they have never before had, and exposed the depravity of the Government in such a manner as to be anything but relished by its supporters. Ever on the aggressive, seldom on the defensive, he gives the Government supporters a thorough warming up, and he says exactly what he means, and calls a spade a spade every time. Hence it is that he is so heartily despised and abhorred by the opposite party, and hence it is that no effort will be spared by the Government in order to secure his defeat and keep such a formidable opponent out of the House. The electors of West Huron, however have confidence in their man; they are proud of him, and, notwithstanding the Franchise Act and the revising barrister, there is scarcely the shadow of a doubt that they will once more return him to Parliament and thus secure a Cabinet Minister in the to-be Reform Government. There is even less doubt as to the chances of the Hon. A. M. Ross. Personally known, as he is, to almost every man, woman and child in the Riding, his superior qualities as a legislator, an orator and a private individual are too well recognized to permit of their dispensing with his valuable services in the Legislature. No charge of extravagance or misconduct can or can be made against the Ontario Government; its affairs are skillfully and economically managed; its members, individually and collectively, are upright and honest men, and aside from his personal popularity, among Conservatives as well as Reformers, there is no valid reason why Mr. Ross should not be re-elected to represent West Huron.

THE WATERWORKS.

What the Hydraulic Engineer has to say.

The Lake Scheme out of the Question—The Cemetery Spring Inadequate—The Artesian Well the Last Resort.

Last Thursday R. E. Williams, of Jackson, Mich., a hydraulic engineer, connected with the firm of Moffet, Hodgson & Clarke, of Waterbury, N. Y., arrived in town to examine into the feasibility of a waterworks scheme for Goderich. He was at once taken in hand by the mayor and members of the committee, and was kept busily engaged in getting up data for his report during his stay here. Monday last a meeting was arranged for the engineer and committee in the clerk's office at 10 a. m. to receive a verbal report from the former. All the members of the committee were present except M. G. Cameron.

The mayor, in opening the meeting, said Mr. Williams had been looking around so as to get as full information as possible upon the subject of projecting waterworks for Goderich. The engineer was not in a position to give exact figures at present, but would offer a few suggestions to, and accept suggestions from the committee.

Mr. Williams said, as the mayor had stated he had no formed report to make, still he could offer suggestions to the committee and was willing to take suggestions from that body. He would premise that if there were a swamp in the heart of the town, no effort would be spared to remove it; and if the well water of the town was detrimental to the health of the inhabitants means should be taken to improve the water system. In Goderich there was a bed of gravel, resting upon a bottom of clay or "hard pan," and the water after it reached the latter trickled by a slow grade to the lake. The water thus obtained from the wells was not poisonous in the sense that strychnine was, and would not kill outright, but it was detrimental to health, all kinds of ailments, such as cholera, doctors' bills for which no other cause could be assigned. Some years ago in the town where he lived diphtheria and typhoid fever broke out, and nine-tenths of the original cases were traced to the consumption of well water. In talking to some of the town physicians he learned that the water was bad, and for that reason, if for no other, there was a need for a system of pure water. The necessity of improved fire protection, the lessening of insurance rates, and the use of water for domestic and manufacturing purposes and public fountains were then referred to by the speaker, who also at this point, read extracts from the report of Mr. Rice, of Boston, in reference to the Lowell, Mass. waterworks. The cost of six miles of pipe, properly constructed, would be about \$20,000; probably a system costing \$30,000 or \$35,000, and extending four or five and a half miles, would suit the requirements of Goderich. If you are raising \$22,000 a year, the additional tax would be about \$3,000, or an increase of one-quarter of a cent on the dollar. In this respect, it might be well to state that the Croton Aqueduct Board of New York had placed on record that the reduction on the insurance rates in that city more than compensated for the additional taxation caused by the construction of the waterworks. In Goderich some half-dozen sources of supply were talked of—the Leveing, Mass. pipe from the lake. This would involve the construction of a crib, and the placing of a long range of flexible pipes, and the expense would be out of all proportion to the size of the town. The filtering in connection could also be an expensive piece of business. (2) Then there was the obtaining of the water supply from the river. This would involve artificial filtration, and as the river ran in a limestone bed, he could not recommend that plan owing to the expense that would be necessary for bleaching and other purposes. Besides, from what he had learned, after the water had been filtered it would still be too hard for domestic use. Besides the foregoing, there were three other sources of supply that were emphatically spoken of: (1) Porter's brook, (2) cemetery spring, (3) the artesian well. If the town had a population of 10,000, he would spend some time in investigating into the feasibility of the first named, but at the very start the distance of the source of supply, and the cost of putting in the mains required, would prove insuperable barriers in the case of a town of the size of Goderich. The cemetery spring was only running at the rate of about 25,000 or 30,000 gallons a day, which would be insufficient for the town's service. In both of the brooks mentioned he believed good water could be obtained, as trout lived in them, and where trout lived the water was not inimical to human beings. This brought them down to the artesian well scheme. Assuming that the water was fit to drink and to wash in, it went without saying that would put out fire. It might, however, be too hard for cooking owing to the possession of carbonate properties, and he was not in a position to say how it could be used for railroad purposes until it had been thoroughly analyzed.

Mr. Rice, of the North American Chemical Works, said the water which had been analyzed by him contained a large amount of solid matter.

Mr. Williams, continuing, said, assum-

ing that the water would suit, and that it would have to be lifted 150 feet, he would prefer to have the pumps at the bottom of the well, with suction of 8 or 10 feet, and then drive the water upward. That, however, was not practicable in this instance. A suggestion had been made to work the raising of the water similar to that pursued in salt wells, viz., to pump the water over into a great tank; a second suggestion had been made to pump the water directly into the mains. The quantity of water required would be in round numbers about 25 gallons per head per day, or an average of about 125,000 gallons each day. But an average is one thing and a maximum another. In case of fire the draw upon the supply for some hours might run away up, and it would not be safe to calculate upon a less daily service than 750,000 or 1,000,000 gallons. He thought the following quantity of mains would at least be required: 1,500 feet of 10-inch pipe, 3,500 feet of 8-inch pipe, 5,000 feet of 6-inch pipe, and a balance 4-inch pipe. Two, three, four or six miles could be easily figured upon, but he would not advise them to start with more than four or five miles of pipe. If the force main was large enough it would be an easy matter to make further extension as occasion required. The growth of a town and the direction in which business moved were considerations in this regard. He believed that the pumping of the water into a large tank was feasible, and another way was to lift it from a pumping well into a reservoir and force it by the aid of a Worthington, Blake, Gardner & Maxwell or Dean pump. He left the question of the mode of construction and operation open to the committee. After a few questions by members of the committee Mr. Rice gave an analysis of the water from the artesian well, and showed the constituents of which it was composed. Although it was what is commonly known as "hard," he claimed that it was far more pure than the well water which the large majority of the townspeople were forced to drink.

After some further discussion on the quality of the water, Mr. Joseph Williams suggested that a specimen of the water be sent to the firm for analysis, and Mr. Rice approved of the suggestion. Mr. Humber did not think it was necessary to discuss the chemical properties of the water at present. What the committee wanted to know, in the event of the artesian well being used, was the best system to adopt, the best method of supply, the cost, &c. He was in favor of pumping with an ordinary engine in a tank from which it could be forced through the mains by pressure. The mayor stated that the information given by the engineer was purely informal. Later on that gentleman would furnish a written report. When the committee reached a certain stage it would be necessary to submit a by-law to the ratepayers and then every information possible would have to be obtained.

Mr. Campion—One thing had been clearly demonstrated, and that was the supply obtained from the cemetery spring was inadequate.

Mr. Humber corroborated the statement made by Mr. Williams in this regard, and then asked the engineer if any pump was known which could act as a force and lifting pump both.

Mr. Williams had no knowledge of such an engine. He then discussed the gravity system, the direct pressure system and the combined system of waterworks, and described the method of obtaining a watershed under the combined system in towns and cities similarly situated to Goderich.

These explanations brought the meeting to a close.

Literary Notices.

"Gladstone—Parnell, and the Great Irish Struggle."

The book bearing the above title is now being delivered by R. N. Brett, agent. The work is beautifully printed in large, clear type, and is illustrated with portraits of the leaders of the movement for Home Rule. It gives a clear insight into the condition of affairs in Ireland, and should be in the hands of every lover of Ireland. It contains an introduction by Dr. Burns, who lectured in Goderich last week. Mr. Brett is now delivering his book in Ashfield, but will be pleased to fill new orders. His address is Goderich P. O.

The Canadian Methodist Magazine for Nov., 1886. Price \$2.00 per year; \$1 for six months; 25 cents per number.

The illustrated articles in this number are: A graphical account of "Jamaica and its People," by Rev. John Manly; "Through the Carolinas; 'Pictures in Brazil,' a historic sketch of the late revolt in the North-West, and an admirable and scholarly paper of John Wallace, B. D. The engravings are numerous, excellent, and well printed. The powerfully-written story of Jan Velder's wife is brought to a close. Another story by the same author is promised for the next volume. A very eloquent paper by the late Dr. Guard on "John Wesley and his Helpers" will attract much attention. A discussion of the Gospel and the Failure of the New Theology will also repay careful reading.

The Editor gives his impressions of a recent visit to the Pacific coast, and discusses briefly the Educational outlook, missionary superintendence in the North-West, Sam Jones and his work, &c.

The Exeter Reflector has suspended. The cause was obvious.

WHAT'S UP?

Things That Are Happening Around Us.

A Word or Two about the Home-Rule Meeting—Hallowe'en Celebrations in the Sweet Loag Ago.

Well, as I predicted last week, there was a good turnout of the Sons of Erin at Dr. Burns lecture on Friday evening. There were others besides Irishmen there, too, but I have no doubt they all had a warm corner in their hearts for the little Green Isle. I noticed that old old Home Rule advocate, M. C. Cameron, on the platform, and I could see his eyes snap with delight every time the talented orator drove a point home, as he did many a time during the evening. And Judge Doyle was there alongside of M. C. C., and he, too, enjoyed the patriotic utterances of the transatlantic divine, and moved a vote of thanks at the close in a few heartfelt words. And Wm. Campbell acted as chief mourner on the occasion, and when, from the platform and the audience alike broke forth hearty applause at various times, he listened in deep thought and solemn silence to the warm words from the speaker's lips. William Campbell was the exception to the rule at the Home Rule lecture. The clergymen of the different denominations on the platform all appeared to enjoy the earnest address of the rev. speaker, and the manner in which the Ven. Archdeacon seconded the vote of thanks showed conclusively that his heart was in the right place. I tell you, boys, it was a great day for Ireland. And there was representation from Colborne, Kintail, Kingsbridge, Auburn, Donnybrook and points east, and every one felt that he had got the worth of his money and the right change back. "Erin go bragh."

—So Hallowe'en is past and gone, and barring the lifting of a few gates, and the transposing of a few fence boards by the youngster, little damage was done. When I wore knickerbockers the boys gave themselves up more to fun and less to mischief than they do nowadays, and Hallowe'en was eagerly looked for by all as a night for sport and enjoyment. There was the diving for apples, and the crossed sticks with a little tallow candle and a rosy-cheeked apple in antipodal relations, and when they were spun around and you widened your mouth and reached for the apple you were sure to get a mouthful of hot tallow instead. And the cabbage stalk parade was in order, and the illuminated pumpkin was gorgeous and grotesque in its outlines. And after the tallow candles had burned low, and the big diving tubs had been removed, and the pumpkin illuminations had ceased, and the damp pinfires, frocks and jackets had been removed, we'd gather round the fire, and, after heaping fuel upon the fire, we'd sit and listen to the oldest inhabitant tell stories of the fairies—or the "good people" or "little people," as they were called—who were alleged to have carte blanche to disport themselves to great excess on the evening of Hallowe'en. And the stories were not confined to fairies, but to ghouls, hobgoblins, and other suppositions airy residents came in for graphic description by the raconteur. And we'd gather closer together as the embers in the fireplace burned lower, anxious for the weird stories, yet fearful of the details, and dreading that every gust of wind that swept around the gables would bring before us ocular demonstration of what we knew were impossibilities, but what the earnest tones of the story-teller invested with almost the charm of realities. And the stories of the long ago Hallowe'en dwell still in our minds, and although decades have passed since then many of us have found to our sorrow that ghouls and hobgoblins stand in the path of the children of men, not only on Hallowe'en, but day by day throughout the year, and year by year in the march of time. I do not mean to be undeterred as saying that ghouls, hobgoblins and evil spirits are verities, but I do say, and I challenge contradiction that, in the old stories of the long ago can be seen allegories of what we have known in intervening years. Who of us can not look back upon the ghosts of lost hopes and unworked opportunities upon the path of the children of men, not only on Hallowe'en, but let each story contain a moral, and let the moral be actual and the plausible suppositions. (Esop's fables are not believed to be true by anybody, yet the moral of each contains more than a peck of solid sense.

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