

The Huronian

DEVOTED TO COUNTY NEWS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1885.

THE HURON SIGNAL

Is published every Friday Morning, by Mc Gillicuddy Bros., at their Office, North St., GODERICH, ONTARIO.

And is despatched to all parts of the surrounding country by the earliest mails and trains. By general admission it has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in this part of the country. It is one of the most accurate and most reliable journals in Ontario possessing, next to the *Standard*, the largest circulation and being in addition to the above, a first-class family and trade paper—it is therefore a most desirable advertising medium.

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FRIDAY, SEPT. 4th, 1885.

WE ENTER ANOTHER YEAR.

THE SIGNAL the week enters its sixth year under its present management. The paper is over thirty-seven years old, but there is still young blood in it.

THE WAGES OF REFORM.

Some of our Reform contemporaries find fault with the Tory Government for granting the extra seasonal allowance. The granting of the increased indemnity was a piece of political thieving, beyond doubt, but as the Reform members in the House allowed the measure to pass without dividing upon the question, their mouths, and the mouths of their friends, should be stopped.

The Reform members who held their peace when a division should have been called and held to the money now that it is granted, are equally guilty with the Tories who proposed it.

Those who were not in the House when the vote was carried, should do as Hon. Alex. Macdonald did—return the money. Those who were afraid to ask for a division, and remained dumb in their seats, should hand the money in a lump to public interests in their own constituencies. Those who hang on to the \$500 should, Grit or Tory, be made to walk the plank at the next election.

We have not yet seen one Tory paper which has had the courage to denounce this infamous public steal.

Our candid opinion is that if there was less "rotious living" down at Ottawa \$1,000,000 mileage would keep any member in comfort at the Dominion capital for six months. Some of them keep their families at home for a whole year upon less than that.

RIEL AND MACDONALD.

In the speech delivered by him at his recent trial, Riel made a clean breast of the dicker made with Sir John A. Macdonald in 1872. His words should be carefully read by all who desire to get at the actual facts of that rascally deal. Riel spoke as follows:

"He was governor of the country from the 25th of June to the 24th of August, 1869. How was he rewarded? By being outlawed. The glorious General Wolsey said he had taken flight. If Wolsey wanted he could have easily got him, as when the General entered one gate of Fort Garry he went out the other. He kept within three hundred yards of the General, who saw him distinctly. His friends, Hon. Mr. Blake, offered \$5,000 for his arrest, while Sir John Macdonald was endeavoring to get him to leave the country. While he came to help the Government with 200 men \$6,000 was being offered for his head. He was hiding in the woods, and Judge Dubuc being anxious to communicate with him gave him the name of David so that others could not find him. This was why he called himself David. This was in 1872, and the elections were coming on. For that reason Sir John wanted him out of the country all the more, and accordingly Sir John offered him £400, and £400 if he would go across the line for ten months. As he had worked for the Government he said he would take the money on account of what was due him. The money was paid him by Archbishop Tache in the church of St. Vital, and in presence of Judge Dubuc. When the sack of gold was laid on the table he said 'if he had the one who was treating with him (Sir John) he would throw the sack of gold through his head.' His election in Provencher was a certainty, but as Sir George Cartier was defeated in Montreal he resigned in his favor, being requested to do so. 'Was Riel the murderer of Thomas Scott?'

A voice—'Yes.'

Riel—When Riel took money from Archbishop Tache was it corruption money? Did he pillage on the Saskatchewan? Was he a fugitive from justice? When he was hiding in the woods in 1872, Sir John sent word to him by a priest that he (Sir John) would give \$35,000 if he would leave the country and never return. If this was not sufficient he could take a trip around the world. He thought the \$35,000 was still a security in the mind of Sir John."

ROYAL MARRIAGE GRANTS.

Some time since we pointed out that Queen Victoria was the wealthiest woman in Europe, and could, if she so desired, endow her children with marriage portions without the aid of parliament. Our contemporary, the *Star*, with the assistance of the "little chap next door," rushed to the rescue, and endeavors to prop up the royal question, and cites the statute of Queen Anne, amended in the reign of one of the Georges, as proof that the pensioning of children of the Queen, who marry impetuous foreigners or others, is right and proper, so far as the tax-payers of Britain are concerned. With reference to the statute of Queen Anne, we believe it ought to be declared null and void in this age of progress, just the same as many other statutes of that period, which were found to be clogs on the wheels of progress, or barbarous in the extreme, have been relegated to the dark age in which they were formulated. In the days of Queen Anne, and away down to the time of the later Georges, there was a statute that a man could be hanged for sheep stealing, and that the taking of any sum over 2s. and 6d. would subject a man to the death penalty—that statute has been wiped off. Even during the reign of Queen Victoria there were enactments by statute against men holding places in parliament because of their conscientious convictions; they also have been removed. An arbitrary statute in 1775 caused the secession of the United States, and lost half of the American continent to the British realm,—that statute is now obsolete. The shipping statute in the reign of Charles I. largely contributed to that unfortunate gentleman losing his head and crown both;—said shipping bill is now *ultra vires*. We could go on ad infinitum, and quote blue-moulded statutes like the "marriage portion enactment" of Queen Anne, which were conceived in sin and born in iniquity, but think it unnecessary to use further space on the subject, as our readers will at once see that because a wrong can be traced back to a heinous old iniquitous statute it does not follow that it is right.

THE SIGNAL doesn't believe in the "divine right of Kings," or of Queens, or of their sons or daughters, their men servants or their maid servants, their oxen and simply—first, last and all the time. We don't believe in the system of parliamentary grants to persons who have no right to receive them, and all the musty old statutes, and all the lip-loyalists, and all the feeders at the public crib (who talk for bread and butter), and all the place-hunters in the land, cannot change our opinion—nor can they change the opinion of the teeming millions of toilers upon whom the aristocratic dross lives and grow fat.

YOUNG LIBERALS.

The Young Men's Liberal convention which will meet in Toronto on the 10th instant, will, we understand, formulate a policy, and as a consequence, the journals on both sides of politics are busily engaged building planks for the platform. We beg leave to suggest one plank, and hope the young men will duly consider it. It is this: That hereafter when a vacancy occurs in a position within the gift of Government, care be made in the selection of the appointee, and that the fact of being a worsted politician be not the all in all so far as qualification is concerned. Because a man has served two or three terms in parliament, and "rotted straight" with his party is no reason why he should be shelved as soon as a fat vacancy occurs in his district. As a rule, the members are paid a larger amount for the time given to the public than they could possibly earn in a similar length of time at private business. The members of parliament have usually the nomination of official appointees in their respective districts, and the spectacle of a man nominating himself for an office when there are many others more deserving of the position, is, to say the least, not edifying. This place-hunting on the part of parliamentarians is not confined to the Tory party. We have a lot of specimen bricks amongst Reformers. The appointment to office of old members has been the weakest part of the policy of the Mowat administration. It should be frowned down, and the young men at the Liberal convention can, if they like to do so, knock the system on the head. Let merit secure promotion; that is the only true test.

HURON'S YOUNG EDITORS.

It may be of interest, in the light of the attention now directed toward the forthcoming convention of Young Liberals, to know that a majority of the editors of Reform papers in the county of Huron are young men, while none can be called old. In fact the "Young Liberals" are as well represented on the press of this county as the most jealous Y. L. could desire.

Robert Holmes, of the *Clinton News Era*, is about thirty-three years of age. He is a practical printer, an advanced Liberal, and a good type of the enterprising and unpurchasable county journalist.

W. H. Kerr, of the *Brussels Post*, is perhaps a little under that age, and at one time studied for the ministry. He is rather careful in his political utterances, but is secretary of the East Huron Liberals.

Steve Calbraith, of the *Wingham Times*, is a sound Reformer, notwithstanding his five year's sojourn in Michigan, and his connection with the notorious *Vidette*. He is not over thirty. He served his time at the case.

George Moir, of the *Exeter Reflector*, is hovering about forty, and doubtless feels a "young man" yet. He was a school teacher for many years. He is celebrated as the only Liberal editor in Huron who wrote and worked for the liquor party last year. He is a straight out Grit on every point but the temperance issue.

M. Y. McLean, of the *Seaforth Examiner*, is the only Liberal editor in the county who has leaped into the forties, although he has not gone very far over the dividing line. He is a Reformer, with conservative instincts, cautious and steady, and his paper is a tower of strength to the Liberals in South and Centre Huron. Neither McLean's friends nor his opponents will call him an old man. He is a practical printer.

J. D. McGillicuddy, of THE SIGNAL, is thirty-five. He knows how to sling type, as well as how to sling ink, and has stumped in several counties and ridings on behalf of his party. He is an out and out Liberal. He builds up his health and his bank account by occasionally travelling on life insurance business.

Thos. McGillicuddy, of this paper, is just thirty, and his college was the type box. He is a Radical in politics, believing among other things in a democracy, manhood suffrage, and voting by unmarried women who conduct business affairs or pay taxes, and so assume commercial and political responsibilities.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

About three weeks ago P. Kelly, Warden of the county, sent the following letter to the Reeves of the various municipalities forming the council:—

BLVTE, August 14th, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to request you, as soon as possible, to kindly give me your opinion upon the advisability of forwarding the memorial for the appointment of a Police Magistrate to the Government at the present time, or defer it for a few months for the advice of the council at the December meeting. I have grave doubts about my authority to forward the memorial to the Government under the resolution of the council. It instructs me to await the action of the House of Commons upon the Senate's amendments to the Scott Act. The House has prorogued without taking any action on the proposed amendments, and the question remains in the same position as it was when I was instructed by the council to await the action of the House of Commons before forwarding the memorial to the Government. Under these circumstances I am unwilling to forward to the Government—unless a majority of the council still wish me to do so—for the appointment of a Government officer at a large expense to the county, and one of whom the council will have no control after he is appointed. If his services should not be required the county council could not dispense with them without probably being called on by the Government to indemnify him in the sum of \$7,000 or \$10,000 for the loss of his office—in case the council wished him removed—as has been done heretofore by the county before the Government would remove its officer. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. KELLY.

Mr. D. D. Wilson, Reeve of Seaforth.

and President of the Scott Act Association, has addressed the following circular to the Reeves and deputies, as a reply to the circular of Mr. Kelly:—

The resolution passed by the County Council for the guidance of the Warden and Clerk as to forwarding the memorial to the Government, is very explicit. It reads as follows:—

"That the Warden and Clerk wait the action of the House of Commons on the Senate's amendment to the Scott Act, and postpone without doing so, hence the Scott Act remains in force as it has been. Can any sane person take any other meaning out of the County Council's resolution, under the circumstances, than that it is the duty of the Warden and Clerk to forward the memorial to the Government immediately, or as soon as the House of Commons has been prorogued. Under these circumstances, I hope you will see it to be your duty to advise the Warden and Clerk to forward the memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor immediately."

D. D. WILSON.

Mr. Kelly's contention that the House prorogued "without taking any action on the proposed amendments" is the veriest twaddle—the silliest sort of a lie. The proposed amendments were defeated in the House of Commons—one by a majority of 8, and the other was lost without a division. To say that is not a rejection is absurd. It is as if the suitor for a girl's hand who had been refused point blank by the fair one, and kicked out of doors by the girl's relatives, was still of opinion that the adorable one had not yet pronounced on his case.

However, we have this to say on the matter of the appointment of a police magistrate in the present condition of affairs. The Local Government should appoint one, and do so early, whether officially notified by Mr. Kelly or not; but such an official should be appointed provisionally, and hold his office on condition that the Scott Act or similar prohibitory legislation continues to prevail in the county. Should the Act be repealed, the office should be abolished. This is the only way such an appointment should be made under the present condition of affairs. It would satisfy the most ardent temperance men, and would also give a certain degree of satisfaction to moderate opponents of the Scott Act, who believe in seeing the law, now that we have it, as well administered as it can be.

The price of wheat this week is from 72 to 75 cents a bushel, prices having fallen since the new crop began to come in. The yield of fall wheat has been good, but spring wheat is a failure in the Province this year. With low prices, and rust in the wheat, the farmers, should see the folly of any attempt to better the condition of the agricultural interests of the country by a high tariff. Those who voted for the so-called "National Policy" under the idea that it would keep up the price of grain (and many voted for it on that ground) will see how rotten were the promises made by the Tories.

THE TOWER OF PISA.

Pisa, Italy, Aug. 31.—A terrible thunder storm visited the city yesterday. The lightning was awful and caused great destruction. It struck and shattered the tower of the church of St. Cecilia and that of the church of San Quiseppe. The former was so badly split that it is expected to fall any moment. Although subjected to the hardest storm in Pisa during the present generation, the leaning tower remains uninjured.

Halibut Ten Inches in Circumference.

Wheeling, W. Va., August 31.—A terrific hail storm passed over Belmont county, Ohio, last evening. The path of the storm was two miles wide, and travelled from north-west to south-east. The storm only lasted five minutes, but was blown down. One-third of the corn crop was destroyed and fruit was much injured. The tobacco crop suffered severely, many fields being completely ruined. Halibuts were of unusual size, being over six inches in circumference and a few measuring ten inches.

The German Government has resolved to make suitable provision for the widows of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The Berlin Tagblatt says that her son, who is a German, will probably assume a political role in relation to the future of East Africa.

When the Muskoka election trial came on last week it was found that the Tories had abandoned the case. Mr. Dill, the sitting member, was complimented by the judge on his triumphant vindication. The Reformers have now reason to be proud of Muskoka.

RODDY FRINGLE, the Tory election canvasser, and horse contractor for the Government, has bloomed out as a philanthropist. He was "running with the machine" in the East Durham election, and made a speech in front of the jubilation meeting in honor of the return of the Tory candidate. He took pains to inform his hearers that he had never bribed any man. He never gave money to anybody for a vote. He would not stoop to such a thing. "Dot," said Roddy, as he struck a modest attitude, "you all know I am very good to the poor." Roddy evidently believes that in election matters, as in spiritual affairs, charity is more potent than faith or hope.

LESSONS IN THE SCHOOL OF ADVERTISING.

From the Hamilton Times.

Mr. Ward, the Tory candidate, was elected in East Durham by a large majority. Mr. White, the Tory candidate, was elected in Cardwell by a still larger majority. The Tory newspapers jeer at the Reformers. They take delight in "rubbing it in." Let them study the rubbing operation will prove useful. It should make the Reformers ask why Tories can be elected by such immense majorities. Of course, Tories bribe voters with money filched from the public chest, with promises of office, with lands and mines and timber limits, but they will always do that if they get the chance. There must be some influence on the Reform side powerful enough to overcome all these aids to Tory victory, if Canada is ever to be governed in the interests of the masses. What shall that influence be?

We are of opinion that the Liberal party (so called) has not shown itself sufficiently radical. The leaders have not got right down to hard pan and have not shown the people the benefits that would accrue from a change of Government. They have talked against high and unnecessary taxation, but they have not promised to make a wholesale reduction in the taxes on commodities. They have talked against railway monopoly and land monopoly, but they have not made it plain that they were ready to go the whole length to put an end to both those evils. They have denounced protection, but they have not hoisted the banner of free trade. Through fear of offending some members of the Liberal party, who had strong leanings toward Toryism, the Liberal leaders have been too tame. The reverses they have suffered in the by-elections ought to impress them with the conviction that it is best to be candid. Let them study the science of politics. Let them know what they want to accomplish. Let them decide upon the means to be used to attain the desired end. Then let the whole programme be proclaimed from the housetops. Nothing is gained by secrecy. Ambiguity is damaging. The end of the Liberal policy is that every citizen shall be absolutely free—that he shall own himself and all he produces. Under the existing form of government and mode of taxation, some men have to earn more than they are permitted to consume in order that other men may luxuriate in idleness, consuming what they do not earn. When the Liberal leaders go to work with the determination to change all this—to so remodel the system of taxation and the system of land tenure that each citizen shall have what by right belongs to him and no more—the petty bribes and empty promises of Tory politicians will not long avail. The people, seeing something ahead worth striving for, will take action on their own behalf.

THE NEW TRACTION ENGINES.

From the Ontario Reformer, Aug. 28th.

The New Traction Engine mentioned in a late issue, arrived in town early Monday morning in a dreizzling rain which continued until three p.m. The roads were very muddy and many thought the New Traction could not come up town through the mud; but about half past three steam was let on and the little iron horse started for the town. Some loads of coal had been brought from the lake and met the engine on Simco Street. The horses were taken from the waggon and connection made to the engine by chains, until a load of eleven tons was made up of coal, waggon, and boys and men, and yet only 40 lbs. of steam pressure, the load was taken to the gate of the J. H. Hall Machine Works. No difficulty was experienced in turning the corner at the town hall. The following day four horses were dug in in the foundry yard, 1 1/2 feet deep, and the engine steamed into them and stopped, when steam was let on again, it passed out both forward and backward without any difficulty. This seemed a very severe test, but Mr. Galloway then directed that a hard wood scantling eight inches square be laid in front of the holes, and the engine again steamed into them and stopped, started again and passed over the scantling. Still not satisfied, Mr. Galloway directed that the engine be backed over the scantling into and out of the holes. These very severe tests were gone through with twenty times or more, and were easily effected. The Governor Belt was then taken off and the engine driven at the rate of seven miles per hour. Two New Model Thrashers and a Dingo Horse Power were then chained together and hitched behind the engine and tender, and started for the G. T. R. Station. On its way it turned three right angles and steamed its load up under the crane at the station, uncoupled, turned around and returned to the Hall Works as readily as a team of horses. Yesterday loads of coal, pig iron, a thrasher, and an ordinary portable engine were coupled together, making 21 tons 700 lbs. Thirty boys climbed into the waggon, making a load of twenty-three tons, not counting the engine. Steam was let on and in a moment the train was in motion. Mr. Galloway assures us that he could readily have drawn 30 tons to the station had the coal and water tender been strong enough to have chained the load to, so that a constant supply of water could have been pumped into the boiler, and that with less than one fourth of a ton of coal he could have hauled it to the lake, with only a ten horse power engine. Mr. Galloway, the mechanical superintendent of the Hall Works, deserves great credit for the manner in which he conducted all the various experiments. Although he had not handled a Traction Engine for nearly fifteen years, he brought it up from the station, through the mud, drawing eleven tons, without an accident of any kind. He showed perfect control of the engine and good judgment in testing its capacity. While familiar with the developments in Traction Engines in Great Britain and the United States, he assures us that this engine is infinitely in advance of any he has ever seen or heard of. From our standpoint this engine marks an important era in the use of steam power, hardly second to the Railway Engine.

It has more than fulfilled the claims we set forth in a late issue. The proprietors of the J. H. Hall Machine Works have the exclusive control of the patent for Canada for fifteen years.

We learn that a second engine has been purchased of Messrs. Wood, Taber & Moore, and is now on the way here for the exhibition at London and other places, and the one here will be shown at Toronto.

THIS TROLLY WONDROUS MOTIVE POWER GIVES TO THE HALL WORKS THE VERY BEST POSITION IN THE DOMINION AS SUPPLIERS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY. The New Model Thrasher, the Hall Thrasher, the Collins Patent Clover Thrasher, the Pitt's Patent, California, and Dingo Horse Powers (mounted and down) the Ottawa Engine, the Rubicon Traction Engine, the Walsala Patent Steam Burning Engine, with and without traction attachment, Reapers, Mowers, Seeders, Grain Drills, Coal and Water Tenders, &c., all of the very best models, make a list that no other establishment in the Dominion of Canada, or even in the United States, can offer to the farmer. To Ottawa it means more than we have space in this issue to foretell.

Just as we are going to press the little steam horse has started with its coal and water tender and a New Model Thrasher, for the top of the high hill north of Whitty town.

THE NEW TRACTION ENGINE.

As we were going to press the New Traction Engine started with a Thrasher for the town of Whitty, thence north towards Brocklin. It returned a short time since, having made 14 miles without any delay or accident. The long and heavy hill north of Whitty had been newly gravelled, but offered no impediment to the working of the engine. As an engine for drawing a threshing machine it has been clearly demonstrated that it has no rival on this continent.—[Ontario Reformer, August 28th.]

FRED STURDY, OF GUELPH.

Fred Sturdy, of Guelph, who abducted Miss Carr from Guelph eight years ago, has been released from Penitentiary having served his full term, less reduction by good conduct.

OWN I
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CRABBS
East Side Market Square,
Goderich, Ont., 1885.

Standard Nails,
KEG OF 100 Lbs.
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TEAS
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CRABBS