## uth Waterloo Election.

ers, and every has a small majority. Dum-tot and Waterloo return him ities. Preston the stronghold in South Waterloo gave Mr. ism in South waterior gave in a heavy vote. So also did Hespe-these were the only two places eturned majorities for him. Below the complete returns at the close cell on Saturday night. Messra, and Clemens, and the Reformera erloo, may well be proud of ge majorities. In the last contests in this Riding the en pretty evenly balanced, ection of 1863 Mr. Cowan's as very small. The figures below afford the best possible at the Reformers of South Waterconfidence in the present Mr. Cowan how little faith they a man who could basely try to s, and that such an ignomidefeat as we chronicle to day is later reserved for those who vious paths of expediency. complete returns are as follows:-

	YOUNG	COWA	CLEMB	CROMI
lt	285	227	229	281
mfries	422	159	421	154
lmot	316	213	306	225
aterloo Tp	245	101	247	94
eston	31	154	32	152
speler	23	75	22	76
w Hamburg.	52	28	51	32
	1324	957	1308	964
jority for You	nø			367.
jority for Cle	mone	,		344.

sh Columbia and Confederation.

Vancouver Island correspondent is to a Montreal contemporary, he following remarks on the suboff intercolonial communication: am glad to observe that the smen of Canada fully recognize in the subment of Canada fully recognize in the subment of Confederation, and at out the union would be incomThe only difficulty likely to will be on the subject of the su

Everybody knows that nine tenths of the bribery practised at election times is done on the second day of polling. During the first day there does not exist that comparative certainty of how many votes remain unpolled, and how many must be purchased to secure a certain result, which is necessary to make the business either safe or systematic. We grant that in towns and cities, where the whole state of the poll can be known every half hour, a well organized Committee might do a good deal for their candidate during the last two or three hours of polling. Even after all, however, they would be terribly paralyzed by uncertainty, and could never be sure whether they were laying out "the funds," with decisive effect, or merely throwing them away. This uncertainty would very much restrict their operations, and would have a wonderful effect in cutting down the figures on their subscription list. Few men, even the most ardent in any cause, would risk much where suchuncertainty prevailed. Even the candidate himself, supposing him to have the means would hesitate. So much for the towns and cities; but in the country one-day law would bid fair to put a stop to bribery altogether. The numerous and distant polling places would render accurate information and concerted action within the limits of the day, all but impossible. If a one-day law would in the country constituencies paralyze almost the whole body. Everybody admits this, or something like it, and everybody admits, besides, that it is desirable to put a stop to bribery and corruption, as far as possible, Why not, then, adopt a one-day law? Let those who insist on continuing the two days polling answer. Sir John A. Macdonald gave his most strenuous opposition to the clause in Mr. Dorion's bill providing for only one day's voting; and he will oppose the proposition again if brought forward. Is anybody at a loss to guess the reason why he is opposed to it? We fancy not. In the face of what they manage to do on the other side, when the vote of the whole country for Presid

where we have a care likely to be affected may that the roops of the Free Press have for time past had an eye on the jobte making strenuous exertions to it; but what claims that joura over any other supporting the it government, we are at a loss ow. The most satisfactory plan pt would be to dispose of it by Let there be no jobbery in xion with the work."

So even this most approved type old fossil Tory admits there is streamed artial John A. Macdonald at its d, may backslide so far as to inge in a "little jobbery." People at the truth by mistake sometimes remature fears that their own instance in eight part of propagate would be to defice the money in the contract of the propagate and the provided for it! In this way they prove that they, under similar circumstances, would not be a flected may would be to government own in er, with the inflexibly upright and artial John A. Macdonald at its d, may backslide so far as to inge in a "little jobbery." People at the truth by mistake sometimes remature fears that their own instances are likely to be affected may would not be practicable is absurd.

The Huron Signal speaking on this then thing would not be practicable is absurd.

The Huron Signal speaking on this then thing would not be practicable is absurd.

The Huron Signal speaking on this there with our public men who have, during past years, endeavored, 'many of them, by their public acts to prove that extreme selfishness is not dishoncurable. The main fault however, is with the people themselves. In twenty may be found a class of men who care little for the public weat, and whose consciences are of such a pliable nature that they can receive a bribe even when the point of the hook is barely hidden, and a general election is sure to reveal its extent and ramifications. Just so long, then, as people, who should know better, hold themselves open to a bid for the reflection is sure to reveal its extent and ramifications. Just so long the hear of the hook is barely hidden, and a general election is sure to reveal its

the perfold of those who maligned him worked like mad"—and nobody the stand their work, especially for vernment, will go unrewarded,—our aggrieved contemporary reber that John A. has "had it all with him," but the Free Press at leaves," A convert to Toryism at leaves at leaves, "A convert to Toryism eated like the prodigal returned as McColumbia and Confederation, and the prodigal returned as McColumbia and Confederation, and the prodigal returned as McColumbia and Confederation, and the prodigal returned as Columbia and Confederation, and the prodigal returned as the Columbia and Confederation, and the prodigal returned as the Columbia and Confederation, and the prodigal returned as the confederation, and the prodigal returned as the Columbia and Confederation, and the prodigal returned as the columbia and Confederation, and correspondent in their great resources, and the solid produce of the great causes of the debt having increased to its present amount, was increased to its present amount, w

at least a million and a half of the public money in that abominable transaction, the Public Buildings at Ottawa, or the no less infamous manœuvres in connection with the Grand Trunk, and such other nefarious transactions as have sunk the Province under such a mountain of debt as only the most rigid economy and the most burdensome taxation can save her from bankruptcy and inevitable ruin; we say whoever lent his assistance by vote or tacitly by silence is equally guilty with the most active perpetrators of these frauds, and ought to be driven from any constituency in which he may present himself."

The Press of Paris.

Prof. J. H. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Ohio facts about the management of the press, of which perhaps a large majority of the people on this continent are ignorant.— It appears' that there is an advertising association in Paris, that has the exclu sive control of the advertising of ten of the leading journals of the city. They pay the Siecle 500,000 francs, and other papers downwards in proportion to their circulation. The association charge one and a half to ten francs a line. editing is said to be done in this manner

"One man attends to colonial affairs another to foreign affairs, another to the Church, a fourth deals with questions o national finance, a fifth with matters eth nographical, a sixth with matters eth nographical, a sixth with literature, and others with music, the theatre, art, and miscellaneous subjects. Every man it each of these departments is known to the public. For all that he writes he is personally responsible to the Government, and he is obliged to print over his own name. There is, therefore, no mysterious impersonality hovering over a Paris journal, such as there is in England or America. As a consequence, each writer here enjoys a reputation for ability or stupidity which there is carefully entrenched behind an incognitio. No such mysterious influence can gather about the Siede or La Libertie as about the London Times or Tolegraph. It is the misfortune of French journalism and the necessary result of Napoleonic censor ship."

Such is the way "they manage the matters in France," as Sterne said; that they "manage them better" would be the affirmative. Some of the Paris news Petite Journal—the people's favourite-prints 240,000 copies daily, and the Siecle nal, goes out to the number of 42,000 .-We may envy the circulation, but the press of Paris is perfectly welcome to un dergo the government restrictions.

The Wrong Excuse.

The editor of the North Wellingto. Times is a pleasant man, in fact a most facetious man. He was obliged to copy the report of the speeches made by Messrs Beattle and McKim, on the day of their nomination, from the Advertiser and he gives his reason for so doing in this wise: "Being ill for some time pre the truth by mistake sometimes all sacrifice in endeavoring to propage the truth by mistake sometimes all sacrifice in endeavoring to propage them.

We saw years ago, that money would be the governing influence in Canada—that the length of a man's purse and not intrinsic merit, would decide in his favor at the polls, and the elections held throughout Canada—elyte to Conservatism coming in favors that would be more fitting onferred on an old believer. But the see can it expect? It lauds an A. as a politician, and it must be elected merely because they are rich brewers, &c., we would ask, how as the people be properly represented? How can a man who may be talented, but comparatively poor, expect to raise himself to the important postion of a legislator? How can be shimself to the important postion of a legislator? How can are nour legislative bodies command the staken the wind out of the Protor is sails on the Union question; it

Who Increased the Public Debt?

The Free Press taken the Wind out of the Protor is sails on the Union question; it

The Free Press taken the Wind out of the Protor is sails on the Union question; it

The Free Press taken the Wind out of the Protor is sails on the Union question; it

The Free Press taken the Wind out of the Protor is sails on the Union question; it vious with a severe cold, we were obliged to leave the platform, and did not worked like mad"—and nobody
Who Increased the Public Debt? when, as he said his back was turned, that their work, especially for Mr. McDougall answers this guestion, found it con-

small interest their debt bore. One of the great causes of the debt having increased to its present amount, was the violation of principle asserted in Mr. Dorion's resolution," viz: Excentive advances without the authority of Parliament. In Mr. McDougall's present position he is powerless to present the recurrence of a greater national calamity, in the further increase of the public debt, should Sir John through his influence and that of the other quasi Reformers in the Cabinet bring to the Federal Premier that accession of strength which he anticipates to carry his administration through the next five years. Add another seventy millions to our public liabilities, and at the expiration of another electoral term, John A. will have proved to the satisfaction of every fogy at least, the correctness of the Tory dogma, that a national debt is a great blessing, and certes the larger the debt, the greater the blessing.

Typhold fever has broken out among the troops at Malta, and proved fatal in many instance.

FRESH OVSTERS

Wholesale and Retail, at the

FRUIT DEPOT

HUGH WALKER lph, 16th Sept., 1867.

CARD OF THANKS. SRS. ARMSTRONG, McCRAE & CO lesire to return their thanks to the Fire d citizens through whose timely aid the

FARM FOR SALE.

rith a good stone house and other building. For full particulars apply to

BLAIR & GUTHRIE,
bler 10, 1867. Solicitors, Guel

NOTICE

L Creditors of the Estate of Wil rows, formerly of Eden Mills, are d to send in their accounts, with office of Messrs. Blair & Guthrie, ie 21st of September, 1867. CHARLES ADSETT, ASSIGNE

THE TORONTO SCHOOL of MEDICINE

University of Toronto. 25th SESSION--1867-1868.

THE Lectures will commence on the 1st of October, and continue six months.

FACULTY.

arrett, M. A., M. D., Emeritus Le

eph Workman, M. D., Superink ent of Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Clin Lecturer of Psychological Medicine. M. Hodder, M. D., F. R. C. S., Eng

tal, Surge W. T. Aikins, M. D., Surgeon to the To ronto General Hospital, Lecturer on Prin

J. H. Richardson, M.D., M. R. C.S. England, Surgeon to the Gaol. Lecture

Uzziel Ogden, M.D., Physi

Physician to the Toronto Lying-in-Hop Leather on Institutes of Medicine

James Rowell, M. D., Surgeon to the To ronto General Hospital, Lecturer on Surgi

CLINICAL LECTURES be given to the pupils of this School, at the General Hospital by Drs. Hodder, Aikins, Wright and Rowell.

HENRY H. CROFT, D. C. L., F. L. S., Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy at University College. WILLIAM HINCKS, F. L. S., Profe &c., University College.

W. T. AIKINS, M. D., President H. H. WRIGHT, M. D., Secretary

Wool, Hide and Leather DEPOT,

No. 4, Day's Old Block, Gordon Street.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks for past favors, and hopes by prompt attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a continuanct of public confidence. Coffins on hand or made to order, and funerals attended. All orders will receive prompt attention. A Hearse for hire.

Guelph, 25th April, 1806. 653

## SMITH & BOTSFORD

Have now the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

FALL and WINTER

## Overcoats, Sacks and Frocks

ALSO, A SPLENDID LINE OF

Black, Brown and Blue ELYSIANS, ranging in price from \$6.50 to \$16.

TIP-TOP PEA JACKETS

They would also beg to call attention to their HUDSON BAY AND RED RIVER OVERCOAT, UNDERGOATS SACKS AND SACKTEES, in Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, Doeskins, McHons and Satarras, from 8.50 to 810.2

IN PANTS AND VESTS

A large assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING always on hand. To S & B. dely competion.

SMITH & BOTSFORD.

H. HOGG'S FLOHR AND FRED STORE

Opposite the Market Shed.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, all kinds of Mil Feed, Chopped Peas, Middlings, Shorts, Bran

Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Flour!

NEW

PAINT SHOP.

W. NOBLE

Painting in Every Branch

With Cheapness, Neatness and Despatch. & Shop on Douglass Street, first def Coffee's Victoria Hotel.

Guelph, 24th Aug., 1867.

DOMINION BITTERS

R. HOPKINS & CO.

The Bominion Bitters

-Purchasers will not confound the "Do Bitters" with the "New" or "Old" Do Bitters.

elph, July 23, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE. FOR sale, a first-class farm, being the North east half of Lot No. 10, 2nd Con. of the Township of Filkington, containing one lus acres, with about 80 acres under cultivation watered, and good buildings thereon, moderate. For further particulars apply to WM. RENNIE, Fergus, Or Fergus, 6th Aug., 1867.

FARM FOR SALE.

JAMES BROTCHIE.

AUCTION SALE LEICESTER SHEEP.

On Monday, the 30th Sept.

BEES. BEES.

AND THE PARTY OF T

HE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has on hand and FOR SALE until Winter, assortment of Common Bees. Common Hive, 86 each; moveable Comb do., 88 each. 1shall also have, late in the Fall, a limited number of Hallan Bices, for sale at \$15 in moveable comb Hives. The Hallans were bred from stock unported from Quinby, one of the best and most xitensive Apirams in Assesses.

JOHN NOLE, Reen Mills.

Eden Mills, September 3, 1867. 723-wif

MOLASSES! Standard Syrup. Golden Syrup, Amber or Honey do.

AT JOHN A. WOOD'S.

Guelph, 3rd September, 1867.

CAUTION.

JOHN COCKBURN.

**Business Education!** 

complaints deducation young men are degrature as requisites to suggests. The business detection the British American Commercial College of Toronto impartion and it is a source of pride to the properties that their graduates are at the present that felling positions of honor and responsibility is some of the highest Mercantile Houses are of the highest Mercantile Houses and the contract of the thoroughness of the highest Mercantile House are the thoroughness of the highest Mercantile House and the strength of the highest Mercantile House and the highest Mercantile House and the highest Mercantile House are the highest Mercantile House and the highest Mercantile House and the highest Mercantile House Mercantile H

sheartedness of the second experience of your system from nersonal experiency for the second experience of the firms I belong to three your owere educated at your establishing you every success in you enterprise.

I remain, dear Sirs, yours, do., I remain, dear Sirs, yours, do., the second experience of the second exper

LOT FOR SALE.

POR sale, a valuable lot on the main street in the village of Hanover, on the Durham Road, with a Blackennth's Shop, \$8 + 86 ft., and a Dwelling House attached 18 × 24 ft. Will be sold cheap, and on reasonable terms. The owner being a wag, commaker would like to sell to a good blacksmith. For particulars apply (post-paid) to

JAMES C. CLARK,
July 18th, 1867. (3m) Hanover P. O.

COW STRAYED.