

THE HURON SIGNAL

DEVOTED TO COUNTY NEWS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1885.

THE HURON SIGNAL
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FRIDAY, AUG. 21st, 1885.

A POLICE magistrate is needed, and needed at once, to see that the provisions of the Scott Act are properly carried out in this county. True, the quantity of liquor disposed of by vendors has been greatly reduced; still there are a number of disreputable places in the county where the law is defied, and where illicit selling yet prevails. The working of the act and the prosecution of the offenders lies in the hands of certain men, who are called inspectors, and whose duty it should be to see to the keeping of the law; but these persons seem to be satisfied with the labor of drawing their salaries, and the law is allowed to be violated under their very noses without their hindrance. We will be told that they are not able to catch the law-breakers in the act, and consequently are unable to successfully prosecute. If they are not able to perform the duties for which they are paid, they should at once resign. Two of the so-called inspectors are pronounced anti-Scott sympathisers, and one is a blatant apologist for the law-breakers on every possible occasion. Hence the unsuccessful working of the act in Huron. There are no greater difficulties in the way of successfully working the Scott Act than there were against the carrying out of the Crook's Act, when it first became law. Yet the inspectors under the Crook's Act were not long in effecting a radical change. The reason was, they were men chosen for their integrity to act, and their ability to perform the work allotted them. In the present case, the inspectors are selected in many instances from the party "wheelers," many are strong whisky sympathisers, and few of them have any inclination to make the law a success. In some of the outside villages the hotel proprietors have actually placed their beer-pumps once more on the bars, and sell ales and porters openly, and without fear of consequences. Nothing of this kind would obtain if honest inspectors were appointed. A police magistrate and a county prosecutor, to act independently of the present inspectors, are absolutely required in Huron.

ONE of the *Star's* outside editorial writers grows frothy on the royalty question in its last issue. He knows all about the statutes of Queen Anne and amendments thereto, and, after talking a lot of rubbish, tells us that "not one dollar of these grants (annuities to foreigners marrying sons or daughters of the Queen) is taken from the taxpayer." If that is the case, why, when a German son-in-law of the Queen is pensioned upon the English public, is it necessary to ask the parliament for a grant? Why does the newly made pensioner not get his funds directly from the consolidated fund? One of these days an intelligent, democratic parliament will hold the purse strings in Britain, and when a new applicant for a royal pension makes his appearance, he will find that the statute of Queen Anne, amended in the reign of King George, will have lost its saving power; and when that day comes the British taxpayer will be the gainer, notwithstanding the contention of the super-loyal outside editor of our contemporary.

This Marquis of Lorne hit the nail squarely on the head when, in an article in an English magazine, he expressed the following opinion upon the Northwest rebellion and its causes:—"Riel should have been shot for the murder of Scott in the first insurrection. He decided to murder more; and many lives would have been saved if justice had then been executed. That misdirected leniency was due in great part to the feeling of the French in Quebec, who had in Sir George Cartier the best exponent of their views."

"BIG PUSH" WILKINSON, the Tory briber, is now a debt-collector in Toronto. He has borrowed the Chicago idea of having a white-topped buggy with flaming advertisements of his business displayed thereon. Then he drives up to the residence of the debtor, and ties the rig to the hitching-post until "something breaks," as the saying is "Big Push" has a great nerve.

Our old friend Tom Cowan, of Ga't, is orating in East Durham. Tom is a jolly good fellow personally, but politically, the least said the better. He is a National Policy Tory—one of the breeches pocket out-only that, and nothing more. He and Charlie Mackintosh of Ottawa have a penchant for bye-elections,—and generally "get left." Tom and Charlie are both in East Durham, and if the Tory candidate's 400 majority is not wiped off the slate by W. T. R. Preston, it will be because their efforts have not borne their usual fruit.

The Tory Government is anxious to give Mr. Ward a fair chance for election in East Durham. Mr. Ward's principal claim for the position rests on the fact that he is cousin to the late member. The Government has appointed young Mr. Ward's father returning officer, and if the young chap doesn't get fair play at the ballot-box it won't be the fault of the old man or the Government. Old Mr. Ward ought to appoint his other boys and their uncles and cousins, &c., to fill the positions of deputy-returning officers, and then send for Jim Stevens, of Bothwell, to coach him at the finish.

The central prison investigation drags its weary way along, but thus far nothing has come up in evidence to show that the examination was really called for. Of course, it has been shown that the prisoners have not the same treatment that they would have had were they at large, but most people will agree that the fact of their being criminals is a good and sufficient reason for that. So long as no undue harshness is used, they have a right to submit to the discipline of the institution, and if the discipline is considered a hardship by them, the best thing for the criminal class to do is to deport themselves that they will not be placed under restraint. So far Warden Massie seems to have not used unnecessary severity.

The Tory papers and the so-called "independent" press are busily engaged building platforms for the Young Men's Liberal convention, to be held in Toronto in September. For the information of the Tory and "independent" press we would mildly remark that if the Young Liberals can't "run their own wheelbarrow" they had better not hold a convention at all. We all know how the Tory press is being consumed with an intense desire to see the Liberals out Sir John Macdonald. Oh! yes. And we all know that the "independent" press is rather a tortious leader at best. Under these circumstances we would advise the Young Liberals to take up stock in the planks that are being offered them by the Tory press and their "independent" go-as-you-please allies. Furnish your own timber, boys; boss your own job; run your own show.

It now transpires that warden Kelly, of Huron, who is an out-and-out opponent of the Scott Act, has determined not to submit the opinion of the county council, asking for the appointment of a police magistrate, to the Local Government. He says he intends to write to the different Reeves, and if they are still of the opinion they were last session, he will make the application. Warden Kelly, is the mouthpiece of the county council. He has been requested to ask for the appointment of a police magistrate for Huron, and he should do the bidding of the county council. Mr. Kelly is the accidental warden of Huron, but still he has no right to let his private beliefs override public opinion. Warden Kelly is evidently afraid that if a police magistrate were appointed, John Kelly (warden Kelly's son) would perhaps be compelled to work for his salary as license inspector. Warden Kelly has a great head, and is mighty at "figgerin'."

Henri Rochefort, writing in the *Intransigent* on the murder of Oliver Pain, urges that if the French Government fail to exact satisfaction from England for the murder, the friends of Pain should watch for the coming of the Prince of Wales to France, to avenge upon him the death of Pain.

A SHORTHAND MEET.

Deft Pencil Pushers and Machine Manipulators.

The Annual Convention of the Canadian Shorthand Association at Toronto.

The growth of shorthand writing in Canada has been remarkable during the past decade or two. Twenty years ago the writer of any system of shorthand capable of verbatim work could be counted upon one's fingers; while now an army of certain a regiment—numbering several hundred can be found, who in the courts, in parliament, or at the desks of mercantile houses are busy with their flying pencils practicing the "winged art" for a livelihood.

It is little wonder, then, that the fourth annual convention of the Canadian Shorthand Association, held at Toronto on Monday, drew together about a hundred men and women, some grown up in the practice of their profession, and others green amateurs, just beginning to earn their first year's salary. The meetings were held in the Educational Department building.

Among the writers present whose names are well-known in Canada were to be seen Thos. Bengough, the energetic president of the Association, whose face aglow with enthusiasm, beamed upon the assembly with a bright effulgence. Frank Veigh, the active secretary of the society, busy as a tailor, keeping track of men and things. E. E. Horton, and Dr. Tyron, the well-known court reporters; A. Horton, of the *Huron* staff; S. T. Batsted, the private secretary of the Attorney-General; F. W. Wodell, the singing phonographer, of Hamilton; T. Pinkney, who catches the *Wild* sayings of the Bond street pastor as they fly; Dr. Wild himself, who writes phonography; Rev. E. Barker, who teaches shorthand as well as moral truths; W. Houston, the well known parliamentary librarian and literary man; and the fact is that the shorthand phonographers are Miss May Bengough, Miss Rogers, Miss Sneath, and others. Then there was a young "brother in black," an intelligent-looking young negro, the first of his race in Canada to take a seat in a shorthand convention.

There was a bright galaxy of visitors from the United States present. There, with his countenance wreathed in smiles, was Major Wyckoff, the Nestor of the New York State Association, and the head of the firm that handles the Ramington typewriter. There was A. P. Little, of Rochester, president of his State Association, full of dry humor and shrewd common sense. S. C. Rodgers, of Troy, the shorthand historian, with his well-shaven chin and characteristic manner. Thos. G. Rose, of Elmira, N. Y., with the merriest of twinkles in his blue-grey eyes all the long day. B. W. Readshaw, of Buffalo, with his long-trimmed beard and nicely fitting long-tailed frock coat, and his nose full of eyes under closely knitted brows, inventor of that ingenious little reporting machine, the stenograph. There were many other well-known stenographers present, whose names need not occur at this present time. The morning session was filled up chiefly with routine work, the sitting of committees, etc. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—

Thos. Bengough, Hon. President; G. C. Bullard, Ottawa, President; F. W. Hamilton, Hamilton; Thos. McGillicuddy, Goderich; R. Tyson and Frank Veigh, Toronto; Vice Presidents; George H. Smith, Sec.; S. T. Batsted, Treas.; H. J. Wickham, Solicitor; Miss Mary Bengough, Librarian; W. E. Butcher, Wm. H. Orr, A. H. Crawford, Rev. E. Barker, T. W. Gibson, Wm. Thompson, of Toronto; J. A. Albright, of Winnipeg; and F. Burrows, Napanee, Council.

In the afternoon the convention buckled down to practical work. B. W. Readshaw, of Buffalo, read an interesting paper on "Type Writing and Reporting Machines." He described some of the proposed new machines, and described his method of "Fonoscoping," or type writing by omitting silent letters, and using figures and simple letters as arbitrary signs for words. His reference to the "Stenograph," drew out a mild protest from the inventor, Mr. Bartholemew, who forthwith gave an interesting and successful exhibit of his "Jestie machine" as a recorder of speech. A court scene was improvised, and by deftly tapping the keys the operator by a series of dashes imprinted on a winding paper ribbon, took down the proceedings, and "read his notes" in a sufficiently good style to show the capabilities of the stenograph.

Just here we would point to the fact that the trend of discussion in the shorthand world seems to be in the direction of reporting by machinery. All over the world busy brains appear to be bent on the discovery of some handy instrument that will supersede the pencil and note book. However, we are of opinion

that no matter what mechanical arrangement may be devised to record speech, the Man with the Pencil will still be found, well clad and well housed, and in receipt of a good salary.

Frank Veigh, private secretary to Hon. A. S. Hardy, read a well prepared paper on "Employment." He described the various kinds of men who use amanuenses, and the grin that lit up the faces of some of the ready writers present, as the essayist read his paper, showed that the pictures were true to life. This paper drew forth a very interesting discussion on the condition of shorthand clerking in Canada.

The "Question Box" was a happy thought. A number of queries on points of great interest to phonographers, young and old, were propounded, and the replies to these queries were instructive and interesting, and amusing at times.

About 6:30 p.m. the tables in the Art Room were surrounded by merry phonographers and their friends, where an excellent collation was served. Speeches, songs and recitations were given by several present, Mr. Wodell's rendition of "Rule Britannia" and "The Star Spangled Banner," being rapturously received. During the evening attention was called to the fact that 1887 would be the semi-centenary of the introduction of phonography; Isaac Pitman having published his first book on "Sound Hand" in 1837. Dr. Wild, pastor of Bond street church, paid a high compliment to reporters generally, and claimed to be one of the oldest phonographers in Canada.

An excellent concert was given in the theatre of the Normal School later in the evening by popular city vocalists, the various numbers on the programme being well given. An address of welcome was tendered the American delegates by the Minister of Education, during his admirable speech Hon. Mr. Rogers said:—

It afforded him great pleasure to apply the welcome to the members of the Canadian Association of Shorthanders, but also their American brethren. Since it had been his lot to preside over the educational interests of the Province he had had the honor of receiving many associations in that little hall, and he was glad to see that no association which asked for the use of the buildings to whom it was granted with more freedom than it was granted to the Canadian Association of Shorthanders. He could bear testimony to the great extent to which a public man was indebted to the shorthand writer. Very often, through the judicious manipulation of the reporter, the speech was presented to the public in much better form than it had been given by the speaker. He had often admired the patience with which the reporters sat throughout the long speeches, when everybody was tired but themselves, and picked out the little golden threads among the chaos. He referred to the benefits rendered the businessman by his amanuenses, and to the valuable services of the shorthand writers in the courts. He was also glad to welcome them for their own sakes, for shorthand reporters as a class were gentlemen who had the entire to the best society in the country. He hoped the day of shorthand would be universally recognized in the schools of Ontario. He referred to the advancement and energy shown by Americans in the art of shorthand writing, and the good-natured feeling which should exist between the nationalities in the pursuit of this and kindred arts and sciences.

A. P. Little, the President of the New York State Association, made a most felicitous reply, and later in the evening Prof. Dan Brown gave a general invitation to the Canadians to attend the American conventions on the two following days.

The gathering was pre-eminently a happy one, and the thorough harmonizing of nationalities was apparent to all. There was not a wrangle about "systems," either. The wheels and journals of the convention machine appear to have been well lubricated with the oil of liberal feeling.

On Tuesday morning a number of Canadians left for their American friends for the conventions at Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

Calming the Sea.
NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The steamer Polyneia, now in port, was struck by a cyclone on the 10th inst., about 900 miles from Sandy Hook. Her captain says he never saw such terrific waves. The steamer's decks were swept, and one or two seamen injured. There was danger at one time that the vessel would go down with all on board. She carried 250 steerage passengers. The captain concluded to try the effects of oil. A tank of paint oil was placed on the starboard side and allowed to leak out. The effect was marvellous. The oil spread for a considerable space around the ship, and the waves quieted right down. The cyclone lasted eight hours.

Adrift on Lake Michigan.
CHARLEVOIX, Aug. 17.—Two men were found in an open fish-boat, about fifteen miles from Charlevoix this morning, and brought here by the tug *Seak*. The boat had swamped, and the men were lashed to it, both dead. They were identified as Wm. Gibson and Ed. Gallagher, of Beaver Island. Captain Miller, of the life-saving station, arrived today in search of the men, and will take them to the Island. Another boat swamped at the same time Thursday afternoon, but drifted ashore at Beaver Island, and the occupants were saved.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

What is Going on in Political Circles Around Us.

The Duke of Cambridge makes it cost the British taxpayers \$200 to convey him across the channel from Dover to Calais, when he could make the trip for \$5 if he paid it out of his own pocket.

The Governor-General on Tuesday conveyed to the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, the pleasing intelligence that the Queen had conferred on him the title of knight commander of St. Michael and St. George, for services rendered in connection with the Northwest rebellion.

It is hinted that should Sir Charles Tupper decide to re-enter the Cabinet, he will ask the Conservative party to find an Ontario constituency for him, and if Mr. Speaker Kirkpatrick made a Senator, Sir Charles may stand for Frontenac. This is with the view of promoting his chances for the Tory leadership, which he thinks could be improved if he could only pose as an Ontario man.

Owing to the extraordinary expense incurred in the late war the government of Guatemala has suspended payment of interest on foreign and interior debt for one year, commencing August 10, in order to pay off all arrears in the army and civil service accounts.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—At the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Chansy Sunday, a significant incident occurred. During the ceremony Baron Fredericks, a military attaché of the Russian embassy at Paris, appeared in the full uniform of a Russian colonel and received an ovation, the crowd cheering him and shouting "Vive La Russie."

The nomination in Cardwell took place on Thursday, and the election will be a week later. There is much discussion in the riding with the prospect of the new Minister of the Interior and with that of the men he supports, and there is a probability that notwithstanding the fact that hitherto Cardwell has been a Tory stronghold, Mr. White will meet with opposition. It is reported that Dr. Samuel Allison, of Caledon East, will oppose the Minister as an independent candidate.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

The Sarcasms of the Brethren—Wise and Otherwise—Placed on Record.

Nine-tenths of the Canadian people are satisfied that had for the incompetency of the late Minister of the Interior, and the stupid determination of Lieut. Governor Dewdney to rule as a despot, this rebellion could not have happened.

[Catholic Record.]

That Ontario is more prosperous than the other Provinces of the Confederation may readily be conceded. In this connection, however, it may be noted that the affairs of this Province have been years administered by a Reform Government under Mr. Morat.—[Barrie Examiner.]

Mr. White has been very frequently asked "the member for Cardwell by way of Montreal." This has been said in jest, but many a true word has been said in joke, and there is, as we take it, a great deal of truth and force in the one before us. It is, in our opinion, a great injustice to Cardwell that the representatives in the House of Commons should have his permanent abode not only in another county but in another Province, and at a point very far distant even there.—[Irish Canadian.]

We commend our friends, the reverend wheelmen, for exercising their muscles in Canada instead of lying in idleness and fretfulness, and with sluggish intellects, watching their thermometers. They are laying in a stock of health against the demands of next winter, when, we hope, they will the more zealously and successfully enter upon the place of prophet, and claim the mantle of genuine Christianity and winning men to see and obey them as the best and highest truths given to men. Blow, bugle! Advance, reverend wheelmen!—[N. Y. Sun.]

THE GANG DISPERSED.

The Toronto Contingent Wipe Out a Number of Infamous Buns.

The Toronto police has arrived home from Bacoctania, having accomplished the work set out for them. Four hundred gallons of liquor have been destroyed during the week, and sellers mulcted to the tune of six hundred and fifty dollars. The three prostitutes were each fined \$25 and two months in jail, though one having taken leg-bail, she is not yet again arrested, but her whereabouts is known; and the four men have been committed for trial on the charge of assaulting the constabulary. Three-fourths of the "dens" have been demolished, the others escaped, as the charges against them were, as the Scotch say, "not proved," though no doubt of their complicity exists. The only thing to grieve about is the escape of the ring-leaders, but we hardly think they will ever show up the place again. The plundering fiends who have long infested the construction of the C.P.R. have received a lesson which will not be forgotten, and will know hereafter that they cannot "rule the roost," even away from civilization.

The force employed under Detective Rogers deserves great praise, as they have worked night and day, most of the seizures in fact being made in the wee sma' hours.

RIEL AND HIS FRIENDS.

A Document Said to Have Been Found in Riel's Cell.

REGINA, N. W. T., Aug. 15.—Riel's expectations as to what is going to become of him may be judged by the following scrawl found in his cell since his conviction:—"Being the prophet of the New World, it is natural that I should know something of my future. My mission is not yet fulfilled. Lepine was condemned to death, but he is alive and active to-day. I see that the Government at Ottawa are anxious about me. It is fitting that they should be. There are two parties contending—the one demanding my execution, while the other is struggling to save me. Between these two Sir John Macdonald and his Ministers stand perplexed, willing to take whichever course may best serve their own interests. They care very little whether I am hanged or saved, but they care for the votes of my friends. Those who cry for vengeance also have votes and influence. They must also be appeased. I see that Joseph Royal, whose friend I was, who helped me to secure the election of Sir George Cartier in Provencher, is denying me, though he writes to me and my friends, pretending that he is still faithful. Royal built himself up on the result of my work in Manitoba. He is not grateful, but he will live to regret his course. I see that the Ministers are consulting anxiously about my fate. They are anxious to postpone, to gain time, in the hope of quelling the excitement. Sir John Macdonald thinks that the safest course for him is to say that I am insane. That is what they will try to prove, though the jury and the Crown counsel at the trial have said it is false. Doctors will be sent up to examine me, and to declare that I am insane. That will be complete without a pardon for Riel. I will get out of prison, and will get into Parliament. I will be recognized as the true successor of Sir George Cartier, for whom I gave up my seat, and those who fought under me at Fish Creek and Batoche will no longer be spoken of as rebels. They will be patriots, and their children will point with pride to the bravery of their fathers. The Metis will be better treated than they have been. Dumont and Dumas are in Montana. They would be glad to help me to escape, and the Government at Ottawa would also be glad. But Riel's mission is not yet fulfilled. Dumont and Dumas will return to Canada, and their assistance will be sought by Sir John Macdonald. They will be no more rebels than Cartier and Papineau were. Time flies fast. Those who live will see Riel's prophecy fulfilled. He is not insane."

BATOCHÉ.

General Middleton Tells the True Story of the Fight.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—At the banquet given last night by the citizens of Ottawa to the volunteers who served in the Northwest, General Middleton, in response to the toast of Our Guests, said during the course of his remarks that he believed this opportunity a fitting one to tell the public the true story of the battle of Batoche. He said that many discrepancies in various accounts were more apparent than real. His description of the fight was in substance as follows:—On the afternoon of Aug. 12 he took Co. Strabensius, his second in command, that he must make an advance movement. The Midlans were sent on the left, and next came the Grenadiers with the Ninetieth a little in reserve. The Midlans had to form the outer part of the circle, and therefore were pushed, as it were, a little forward, circling around. The lay of the land was such that it was impossible not only for one regiment to see the other, but almost for one man to see the another. It was not what he would really call a charge. These regiments were forcing the enemy back by rushes in low degrees out of their pits. The Midlans were circling around the rifle pits and the Grenadiers were pushing through. He (General Middleton) was then bringing up the Ninetieth and mounted troops, who had dismounted, and was thus completing the half circle of fire in which he was enclosing Batoche. During the movement the men were obeying the orders given them by their officers and the officers were all in their places, leading the men as British officers always do. In that position they gradually forced their way from bluffs or woods until they came into the plains, where there was a general rush made, with a cheer that put quicklier into the legs of the half-breeds and Indians. It was the general advance in which each man vied with his neighbor. As to the fact of one regiment being before another, they were all only in their proper positions and simply doing gallantly as ordered. There was no hanging back, every man doing his duty; and, although each regiment might appear as if they alone were driving the enemy, such was not the case.

An hotelkeeper of Waterloo was fined \$20 and costs, a few days ago, for selling liquor after hours, and the parties who received it were fined each \$2, and costs. The law works both ways now-a-days.