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## THE HURON BATT.

Short Sketches of the Officers in Command.

Now the 33rd Battalion was organized—Mon. A. M. Ross the first Colonel—Col. Coleman his Successor—Some of the other Officers.

The Stratford Beacon has been giving a series of sketches of the different battalions in camp on McPerson's heights in that city, and has the following concerning some of the officers of the 33rd (Huron) Battalion:

When the counties of Huron and Bruce were separated the existing battalion of volunteers also was divided, and Capt. Ross (now Hon. A. M. Ross, Provincial Treasurer) undertook the organization of a new battalion for Huron, which became the 33rd. This was in 1866. Mr. Ross was at this time captain of the Goderich Brigade of Artillery which, under his active management, had at that time a high state of efficiency. He was promoted to the Lieut-Colonelcy of the newly formed 33rd Battalion, and set to work with painstaking earnestness to make it worthy of the fine county of Huron. For years he continued at its head, the active, enthusiastic and popular officer, until two years ago, when owing to his arduous duties as Provincial Treasurer and head of the Department of Agriculture he resigned. Col. Ross has since visited the camp every year, and when he dropped in on Friday unexpectedly, he met with a hearty and enthusiastic reception. The head of the battalion now is

Lieut. Col. T. Coleman, gentleman well known in the Huron District as a citizen of great enterprise and public spirit. Dr. Coleman of Seaford (that is the name by which he is best known) enrolled in the Canadian militia in 1862, and organized a company during the Trent excitement. His first service was in the Fenian Raid in 1866 at Paris. In the camp at Thorold, under Col. Walsley, his company which was attached to the Simcoe Batt., under Col. Stephens, did yeoman service. Col. Coleman is now one of the senior Colonels of the west. He still retains the bulletins of the Fenian Raid, and he has the roster of the Fenian Raid also in his possession. Col. Coleman takes great interest in his men and is a very popular officer.

MAJOR MALLOUGH, acting senior major, joined the service in 1863. He formed No. 9 company of the 33rd Batt., and has kept his company in first class order ever since. He has not been on "active service" but was at all times ready to respond to the call of duty, as all who know him well understand. He is engaged in real estate and money loaning when not on duty.

CAPT. WILSON, acting adjutant, joined the force in 1865. In 1866 he was out in camp in Thorold and has been in every camp since in which the battalion took part. He was born in the town of Seaford in 1849, and is engaged in farming and mercantile business. Captain Wilson's father was a major in the old Militia Reserve Force. He comes of good military stock. One brother holds the brevet rank of major of the 33rd, and was with Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Northwest in 1870. Another brother is Staff Sergeant of the 33rd, and is now in the Wimbledon team for the fourth time. He won the Governor-General's prize in 1882.

CAPT. KAINE, acting junior major, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1834. He emigrated to Canada in 1851. In 1864 he settled in Howick. In 1868 he organized No. 8 Company, and has been in command ever since. For fourteen years he has represented the township of Howick as reeve, and served as warden in 1883. Captain Kaine is a man of wealth and influence. He conducts a private bank in Gorrie, and carries on farming on an extensive scale. He has at present three sons in the 33rd, one a captain, one a sergeant, and one a private.

QUARTERMASTER BECK. This gallant officer was born near Belfast, Ireland. Came out to Canada with his parents who settled in Picton, Prince Edward County. He removed to the township of Colborne, near Goderich in 1853 and joined the militia in 1865, under the late Major Hayes, of the Huron Rifles. He served on the frontier at Sarnia and Goderich; was in the first camp at Thorold and has been in every camp since. He was made ensign in 1868, lieutenant in 1880, quartermaster in 1883, with the honorary rank of captain. Quartermaster Beck has been a member of the Colborne township council for 8 years, three of which he has been reeve.

PAYMASTER JORDAN was born in Devonshire, England, and emigrated to this country in 1851. He joined the forces in 1862 as a private in the Goderich artillery. He was in active service with his company in 1866. On the 33rd Batt. he was organized he was gazetted as quartermaster and in 1881 paymaster.

CAPT. CROCKETT, of No. 1 Company, Goderich joined the 13th Batt. of Hamilton in July 1862. He was on active service at Prescott in 1865, after the St. Albans' raid. He was present with his regiment at the skirmish at Lime Ridge on June 2nd,

## THE DARK HORSE.

Sketch of the Republican's Choice for the Presidency.

The Hoosier Comes to the Front in the Eight Ballot—Blaine Cables His Withdrawal—Harrison a Church Deacon and a Strategist.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The convention was called to order yesterday at 10.18. Bessie of Maine read despatches from Blaine, dated Edinburgh, earnestly requesting his friends to withdraw his name from the Convention. This announcement killed the Blaine boom, and the Convention went on with the balloting. It was not long before they selected their candidate in the person of ex-Senator Benjamin Harrison of Indiana. The details of the eight ballot are as follows:

Harrison..... 84  
Sherman..... 15  
Greenback..... 29

The announcement of the vote was followed by great confusion in the hall, the delegates rising to their feet and cheering and the bands playing.

Foraker of Ohio moved to make the nomination unanimous. Hoar seconded the motion. The motion carried amid loud cheering.

GEN. HARRISON'S CAREER.

Of Gen. Harrison, the Republican nominee for the Presidency, a newspaper representative at the Convention the other day wrote:

Ex-Senator Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was born in Ohio. Here we see a public man who is not only a deacon in the Presbyterian church, but Sunday school teacher besides. He is by all odds the most popular Republican in Indiana, and has been the leader of the party there ever since the death of Oliver P. Morton. Strange as it may appear, he is not an elegant man, nor is he that is termed magnetic. He is a present to hear him, and great is the enthusiasm when once he begins. He is sure of the loyal support of every Republican in the State when he is a candidate for office, and of the independent voters also. The secret of his popularity is that he is a master of details, not only in politics, but in law and everything else. For many years he has been one of the most conspicuous men before the bar of Indiana, and while his clients by the way, have been numerous, he is still in moderate circumstances. His mental grasp is one of the wonders of those who know him, and his capacity for organization is his strongest quality. When he is conducting a case in court he displays supreme skill in managing his case and is remarkably effective in cross examinations.

In his political campaigns he displays the same genius that distinguishes his legal battles, and he is usually successful in all that he undertakes. Blunt as a soldier, cold as John Sherman is alleged to be, a Christian gentleman and a scholar, he leads in Indiana, while bright orators and hail fellows well met are glad to follow wherever he goes. Short and stocky, with light hair and a colorless face, he is not a handsome man by any means. However, in his case, as in all others, handsome is as handsome does. He is 55 years old. He was born on the old home of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, which is a near North Bend on the Ohio River. His education and his wife were secured at Miami University, Oxford, O., from which he graduated when he was 18. He has about \$300 in his pocket and a fifty on his hand, and he is in the city of Indianapolis, and a few days after his arrival there his law office was opened and he was prepared to do business with neatness and despatch. His hair was very white, his legs very short, and his head rather large for his body. But he went to work, and even if he had lived for years in three plain rooms, he would be successful and not ashamed of his poverty. When he became better known he was elected reporter of the Supreme Court of the State, and was enjoying the benefits of the office when Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers. Commissioner of a second lieutenant by Governor Morton, young Harrison married away, leaving behind his wife and two small children. At the close of the war he returned to Indianapolis a brigadier-general, and almost immediately was re-elected to his old position in the Supreme Court, which had been occupied by a Democrat while he was fighting other Democrats in the South. In 1870, when Tilden and Hendricks were making Indiana very lively with red fire and long processions, Godlove Orth, the Republican nominee for Governor, withdrew from the ticket, and the State Central committee put Harrison on in his stead. The General was in the pine forests of Michigan at the time, and did not hear of the changes until he returned home. He told his friends he would be defeated, but he made a vigorous struggle nevertheless, only to meet the fate he had predicted. In 1880 he succeeded

Joseph E. McDonald in the Senate and served with honor until 1885, when he in turn was succeeded by David Turpie, a Democrat.

A BITTER ATTACK.

At the evening session Mr. Moore of Tennessee, who had been placed in nomination for the Vice-Presidency, withdrew his name saying he wanted no office but desired to see that political inebriety removed from the White House, to have that great Junco, that clumsy keelson of Bourbon Democracy, who occupied the place of power at Washington, abolished from that high station. The Convention then proceeded to ballot which resulted in the nomination of Levi P. Morton of New York by this vote: Morton 291, Phelps 119, Bradley 103, B. K. Bruce 11, W. F. Thomas 11. The Convention adjourned at 8.52 without date.

NILA.

James Girvin has raised his barn and the masons are putting the stone foundation under it.

Nile Methodists and their friends made a bee last Wednesday and Thursday to erect a drive barn and fences at the new parsonage. A fine 20x30 barn was placed on the grounds before the bee was completed. It and the side fence of woven wire compare well with the parsonage building. For energy, enterprise and great liberality, Nile people have few peers.

Rev. Thos. Gee, of Auburn, preached in the Methodist church, Sunday, 17th. His services were very acceptable. On Monday evening, 18th, a tea meeting was held. The women served in the Orange hall; after which all repaired to the church where an excellent program was given. Revs. T. Gee and I. B. Wallin were expected to speak, but to the disappointment of many, both failed to keep their engagements. The audience was delighted with Miss Ida Wilkinson's singing. Her kind, genial manner, as well as her rare vocal powers, are making her a great favorite at Nile. Steven Butt's choir did us grand service, and aid in the great obligation. "Hope Beyond," brought them a well-deserved encore. Miss Ada Morris and Miss Smith gave us enough good recitations to lengthen out the program. The sum netted is about \$43.

Time to Call a Halt.

DEAR SIR—Will you kindly allow me space in your paper to say a few words, what seems to be a growing nuisance in this community, i. e. that some of the Goderich Star's correspondents are carrying their gossip a little too far.

Now, on the commencement, let me keep their names out of the paper. In connection with the correspondents referred to, at which I am very much surprised, and they are, that any person, who sets himself up as a respectable citizen, would stoop to such dastardly means as to try to injure the character of his fellow citizens to such an extent. And, that the editor of the Star would allow his paper to be used for any such purpose. He must be very hard up for something to fill up his paper or else—well, I will not say what I was going to say, because I respect people's feelings too much to say anything out of the way.

Come! Mr. Long Division and Editor of the Star and let us reason together as gentlemen and fellow citizens. Now, "Mr. L. D." what is your object in a paper as you have of late, by writing those items of correspondence? Do you expect to make any friends by it? Is it improving your social standing in the community? Is it raising the moral standing of the community? Or is it that the Demon of Jealousy has such a hold on your moral nature that you are willing to do his bidding in this respect? And you, Mr. Editor, what can be your object in allowing such trash a place in your paper. Do you expect to do anything in your paper in the estimation of intelligent and thoughtful readers? Do you do you publish it just to tickle the fancy of a few loose readers who take a delight in such trash?

Now it seems to me that anything that is written or published should have a tendency to benefit people in some way, socially, intellectually or morally, but I fail to see anything in the said article to do this. So I think they should not find a place in any paper that claims to be a paper. A word about the parties who are referred to in the article of last week. They are persons of sterling honesty and unimpeachable character, and are respected citizens in the community in which they live.

Now, "Mr. L. D." I do not think that any of them ever said that any of these persons were "unprincipled libertines." They think too much of themselves for that. But this must have had its origin in your own immature brain. My friend, if you ever want to make any success in journalism do not stoop to such a low journalistic talk, but try and find something more ennobling and inspiring and then develop into a manhood with more of the principle of a true gentleman. Do not blame any of these parties for writing this, for (positively) none of them knew about it being written. I have written it because I like to have peace and good will in the community. Take this gentle hint and keep clear of all such unbecoming, silly gossip again.

## FROM THE CAPITAL.

Latest Political and General News from Ottawa.

About the Postal Department—Lord Stanley's Carriage—Manitoba's New Lieut-Governor—The Cabinet—Capital Chat.

From our Regular Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 29. The Postmaster-General has been asked to reduce the rate of postage from three to two cents, but has declined; first because the change would seriously impair the postal revenue, and secondly while there is a two cent rate in the United States the lower rate did not justify the number of letters which however was the experience of the States, Canada should at least rise the limit of weight to an ounce, as there is more annoyance over the uncertainty whether your letter is overweight than there is over the cost of stamp. The American limit is one ounce. The P.O. revenue is about \$2,500,000 a year.

LORD STANLEY'S CARRIAGE.

The Governor-General has brought a carriage with him which is a great curiosity to the natives. The bottom of the carriage rests on leather straps which are suspended from four high springs attached to the axles. The seat for the coachman in front is up about five feet but the seat for the footman away up behind is even higher in the air. The trappings of the carriage are gorgeous. The massive wheels have silver plated caps for the hubs and the boxes are embellished with the coat of arms of the ancient house of Stanley.

THE OLDEST SERVANT.

The oldest civil servant in the Dominion in Mr. W. H. Griffin, the Deputy Postmaster General, who has served Canada for 57 years and is 75 years of age. He began in 1831 clerical work and is steadily promoted. His successor will probably be Lieut. Col. White the present Secretary of the P. O. Department, who is thoroughly up to the work. Mr. W. D. Le Sueur the young *titular* who is now Supt. of the Savings Bank will likely take Col. White's position.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Prince Roland Napoleon Bonaparte, whose grandfather was a brother of the great Napoleon, was here a few days ago and was entertained by Hon. Messrs. Chapeau and Caron.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

The Government statistics of the railways of Canada have been prepared up to 31st December, 1887. Thirteen new lines are in existence, and many of the older lines have added to the mileage under traffic. Iron rails are being replaced by steel. The increase in traffic over 1886 is represented by \$5,000,000. Of track laid there are 12,332 miles of which 11,691 are in operation. The earnings were \$38,842,010. Working expenses \$27,624,683 so that the net earnings were over eleven millions. Out of 10,698,638 passengers carried only 10 were killed and 49 injured. Up to date the Federal Government have aided railways to the extent of \$129,000,000. The Ontario Government has given \$6,000,000 and Quebec over \$7,000,000, New Brunswick \$4,000,000, Nova Scotia \$1,653,000, Manitoba \$1,383,000. The municipalities gave over \$12,000,000. Counting other sources, the capital given by the people of Canada to railways amounts to the enormous sum of \$683,000,000 or \$55,447 for every mile. This record will compare with any other in existence.

MANITOBA'S SON.

On the 1st July, the twenty-first anniversary of Confederation, Senator Schultz will take office as Lieut-Governor of Manitoba, in whose affairs he has all his lifetime been deeply interested. He was born in 1840, at Amherstburg in the county of Essex, and graduated in medicine at the Kingston college in 1861. He has been in Parliament since 1871 when Manitoba was made a Province, and is married to a lady who has his devoted nurse all through his recent illness, an illness so severe as to leave him only the wreck of what he once was physically. Dr. Schultz was once a very handsome man and is still of impressive presence. He endured many dangers and hardships during the first North-west rebellion when he was leader of the Canadian forces. During the last two sessions he has been the means of bringing to the knowledge of Parliament the resources of the McKenzie district.

THE CABINET.

The report that Mr. Weldon, M.P., for Albert N. B. is to be taken into the Cabinet in place of Mr. Costigan, is regarded here as a very likely event. The change would give the Premier an able colleague in place of an incapable one. Mr. Weldon is inexperienced but he is a promising member of the House. The purchase by Mr. Dewdney of a house in Ottawa, combined with the report that he will become Minister of the Interior, Mr. McLelan will leave the Postmaster Generalship for the gubernatorial residence of Nova Scotia early in July. Hon. C. H. Tupper will reach here this

week to assume his new office as Minister of Marine. The Premier arrived this morning in Toronto, where he went, the Grits say, to reconcile his followers to Mr. Dewdney's appointment. According to Judge McGuire of the Northwest, Mr. Dewdney is an eminently proper representative. He will, it is believed, seek a constituency in British Columbia.

ANOTHER LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Hon. Joseph Royal, a French Canadian lawyer, will be sworn as Lieut. Governor of the Northwest Territories on Dominion Day. He was associated with Hon. J. A. Chapeau in the defence of Lepine and Naud charged with the death of Thomas Scott. He wrote for the press until 1871, when he went to Manitoba, and was styled the leader of the French of that Province. He was a member of the first ministry in Manitoba. He was returned for Frobencher in 1879 to the House of Commons, and now vacates the seat by accepting an office under the Crown. He is Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manitoba and made his way mainly by the influence of Archbishop Tache's whose protégé he was. He is 61 years old.

CAPITAL CHAT.

There are now five seats vacant in the Commons:—Cardwell, Nicolet, Provencher, Cumberland and Colchester. They all returned Conservatives at the general election.

Mr. Hayter Reed has been appointed Indian Commissioner, vice Mr. Dewdney.

General Middleton will inspect the Royal Military College at Kingston before it closes on the 28th. Sir John Macdonald has promised to present the prizes if possible.

The Montreal Temperance Convention.

The Dominion Prohibition Convention, to be held at Montreal on July 3rd, 4th and 5th, will be a gathering of remarkable interest. It will be the first national Canadian conference of delegates Prohibitionists. The great meeting at Montreal in 1875, out of which came the Dominion Alliance and the Scott Act, was simply a mass convention of active temperance workers. In the coming meeting every delegate will represent a constituency of Prohibitionists, and by waiting the decision of their leaders and the call to arms for further conflict. The convention has been called by the Dominion Alliance, but it will be thoroughly independent when it meets, and will organize and control itself. Every local Temperance organization, Every Lodge, Division, Council, Union, Club, Church Society, or any such institution is invited to send a delegate for each fifty of its membership, any number not being a complete fifty to count as fifty for the purpose of representation. Every Provincial Temperance organization is invited to send its Executive Committee or any equal number of representatives. Every Provincial Branch of the Alliance is to send ten, and every County Alliance or Scott Act Association is entitled to five.

The principal railway and steamboat lines are acting very liberally towards the convention. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways and Richelieu Steamboat Company will issue return tickets to Montreal, for a single fare, to all persons applying. Tickets will be issued on this plan from Saturday, June 30th, up to Tuesday, July 3rd, and will be good for return passage up to Saturday, July 7th. The Intercolonial Railway will sell single fare tickets to Montreal at usual rates, and will issue at Montreal return ticket rates, on presentation of a certificate signed by the secretary of the convention. It will be seen that all who attend the convention (which will be open to the public), whether delegates or not, may avail themselves of these reduced fares.

The meetings of the convention proper will be held in the Victoria Rifles Arsenal on Cathcart Street. On Sunday evening, July 1st, there will be held a great Grapes of Temperance meeting at some central point; on Monday, 2nd, there will be an excursion to Mytic, and a Prohibition picnic there; on Tuesday evening, 3rd a monster Prohibition mass meeting will be held. All these gatherings will be addressed by the foremost moral reform workers of Canada.

Already there is being manifested everywhere a deep interest in this Convention. Its doings and sayings will be carefully studied by the Temperance party, the liquor party and the politicians. It will make history. The Prohibitionists are in earnest. The policy they are advocating must speedily receive the careful attention of statesmen and voters. It is being pressed into active politics with a persistence that will not be daunted. It has behind it some of the best brain-power in the land, it has been warmly endorsed by different branches of the Christian Church, and it influences the vote of an important and growing section of the electorate. The Montreal meeting will be a gathering of men conscientiously and determinedly in earnest. We trust that in its deliberations wise counsels will prevail, and that its results will be for the welfare of our country and the advancement of temperance, which every friend of humanity desires to promote.

Expert Testimony.

Mr. A. Blue, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, says if no unfavorable conditions appear during the next two weeks all reasonable fear of a failure of crops will be over. The recent rains was fully general, and there must have been millions in it for the country.

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