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WEST HURON.

The Reform Convention at Dungannon.

A Thorough Organization Effected – The Riding Sound to the Core—The Speeches on the Occasion—Resolutions Favoring the Liberal Platform.

Reported for THE SIGNAL.

On Saturday last a convention of the Reformers of West Huron was held at Dungannon, for the purpose of perfecting the present system of organization that exists in the West Riding of Huron. The number of delegates present was large, and every section of the Riding was represented.

At 2 o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. Charles Girvin, Reeve of West Wawanosh, and President of the West Huron Reform Association, and the election of officers for the current year was proceeded with, the following being the result:

President — Chas. Girvin, Reeve of West Wawanosh.

1st Vice-President—Wm. Mallough, Ashfield.

2nd Vice-President—Humphrey Snell, Hullett.

Secretary—Robert Harrison, Ashfield.

Treasurer — Wm. Young, Reeve of Colborne.

The organization of the Riding by municipalities and polling sub-divisions was then proceeded with, after which

Mr. Humphrey Snell, seconded by Mr. Wm. Young, moved the following resolution:

"That the Reformers of West Huron in convention assembled take this opportunity of expressing their entire confidence in the able leadership of the Hon. Edward Blake and our disapproval of the action of the Dominion Government in handing over the destinies of our great North-West into the hands of the Syndicate monopoly. We therefore pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means and efforts to send to parliament men who will support Mr. Blake in his patriotic efforts to protect the best interests of our Dominion."

Dr. Sloan, of Blyth, was the first speaker. He thought Col. Ross, the member for West Huron, should be highly pleased at so large and enthusiastic a gathering of his friends here to-day. Col. Ross had acquitted himself well, as representative in the Local House, and even the *Mail* was constrained to yield him high praise for his able speech on the boundary award. Referring to Dominion matters, the speaker said that in '78 when the Reformers were defeated all along the line, Huron had stood firm, and even in North Huron a victory had been virtually won, in the decrease of the Tory majority. If we were thoroughly organized in North Huron there was no doubt that the proper man could carry the Riding in the Reform interest. It was first necessary to thoroughly organize, and then what was needed was to get the vote polled. Hear hear.) In Howick in 1878 there were 52 Reform votes not polled, which came out for Mr Gibson in 1879. In Ashfield Mr. Ross had increased the Reform majority by 44, and had the speaker been able to take the same majority that Col. Ross took, the Riding would have been redeemed. North Huron should be swept in the Reform interest, and he saw gentlemen here to-day any of whom, he thought, could carry the Riding. Mr. M. C. Cameron would carry North Huron, if he could see his way clear to leave the South; Col. Ross, if he wished to step up from the Local, could redeem North Huron; and his young friend, Mr. McGillicuddy, who had long been a resident of the Riding, who had done good service for Reform, and who possessed the requisites for a successful candidate, was also here to-day. (Hear, hear.) He hoped to see either of these gentlemen throw themselves into the breach and capture the constituency. For himself, he had been through the fight, and had not been successful, Mr. Somerville and Mr. Leckie had also sustained defeat, and they were not anxious to come forward, as candidates except their services were claimed by the Reform element of the constituency. The Conservatives had been successful in North Huron owing to the financial depression which prevailed in 1878, and Mr. Farrow's promise of prosperity should the Tory party succeed to power. But it should be remembered that the financial depression existed in the United States, in Europe, and even in Australia. The United States in 1878 was the most "protected" country in the world, and its tariff did not save it from the commercial panic. To-day a revival of trade was observable all over the world, and "protected" United States and Canada, shared financial prosperity with "free trade" England. The other day he had read a report of a speech delivered by Mr. Dalton McCarthy up in Simcoe, and that gentleman had talked of the beneficent working of the N. P., by keeping out American grain from Canada, to the extent of some 6,000,000 bushels. What was the result, our export trade was lessened from 24,000,000 bushels to 17,000,000 bushels, and our carrying trade lost the benefit of the 6,000,000 bushels of American wheat we had previously handled. It would have taken 6,000 cars or 160 boats to carry the American grain through our country to the seaport for export. By keeping out the American grain our forwarders lost the handling, and our railways and boats the shipments to that extent, while no good accrued to the farmers by enhanced prices, for Liverpool and the other British markets ruled the prices of the breadstuffs of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Conservatives said that Great Britain's greatness had departed, and that her progress was retarded by her free trade policy, but no greater evidence of England's commercial greatness could be had, as compared with the United States, than the fact that of the 51 full-rigged vessels that draped their colors, in the harbor of New York, on the day of the President's death, 47 floated the "Union Jack," and only 1 the "Stars and Stripes." But Mr. Dalton McCarthy was in favor of keeping down Canadian shipping, and the Tories who attended the Simcoe meeting actually cheered his utterances on the occasion. The speaker then referred to the surplus, and showed the absurdity of raising more from the people than was necessary to run the working expenses of the country. If school trustees in the rural districts attempted to raise a surplus in their sections, and then boasted of what they had done, they would hardly be elected to office again. (Hear, hear.) He then adverted to the extravagance of the present Dominion Government in increasing the public debt to $156,000,000, and in raising the annual expenditure from $22,500,000 to over $26,000,000 during their term of office, and closed an effective speech amid loud applause.

Mr. Cameron, M. P., for South Huron, on coming forward was enthusiastically received. He said the meeting to-day augured well for the success of the Liberal cause in Huron. When he looked upon the sturdy representatives here to-day, he felt no fear for the success of Mr Ross. Even some of the Tories had come to this meeting to-day to get information, and he hoped they would turn over in their minds the sentiments uttered, and make the application in every instance, He had no fear for North Huron, if the proper man were selected, and took hold of the work earnestly. (Hear, hear). A successful general never felt despondent, and a reverse or two did not make him give up to despair. No county was given completely over to its idols, and what Sir John had said in reference to Glengarry could be applied with far more force to North Huron. (Applause). He did not propose to give a lengthy speech here to-day. He had just come out to show them that he was with them in their work for the holding of West Huron, and the redemption of North Huron. (Hear, hear). The Syndicate bargain, the extravagance of the Government at Ottawa, and the fallacy of N. P., were questions which would all admit of lengthy discussion, but the time allowed him at this meeting would not permit of his entering upon them to any great extent. Besides the majority of those present were Reformers—thinking men—who had given both time and thought to the questions mentioned, and needed no detailed statement of the enormities perpetrated by Sir John and his Government. (Hear, hear). The principal object to attain was a thorough organization. By organization he had turned a majority of nearly 200 against him in South Huron in 1872 to nearly 200 in his favor in 1878. (Applause). He had been ably assisted by the Reformers of his Riding, for each individual felt that the work of redeeming the Riding devolved upon him. If the Reformers of West Huron wished to keep the Riding, or if the Liberals of North Huron were anxious to redeem the constituency, they must work and aid the candidate until the last vote was polled on election day. (Hear, hear.) Select the best man, to contest the constituency, and then stick to him until the fight was won. He could not leave South Huron to contest North Huron, but there was no dearth of good material for a member for North Huron, and he felt convinced if the right man were chosen, his election was assured, if the Reformers of North Huron did their duty by him. (Hear, hear) Don't be caught by the claptrap that the Tory Government causes the sun to shine, the rains to fall, the earth to bring forth her increase, and the Liverpool markets to keep up the prices of grain. (Laughter and cheers.) Pious as Sir John is, don't be led to believe that he is a special agent of Providence, for he is as fallible as the rest of humanity, and possibly a little more so. (Renewed laughter.) He cannot raise the price of grain in Liverpool nor the value of beef in the English markets. If you see a Tory who believes these things, don't bother with him—let him alone; he is joined to his idols, and nothing, but a special dispensation of Providence will ever enlighten his ignorance. But if you know a liberal-minded Conservative don't fail to give him solid argument for the faith that is in you. The speaker cited the financial depression in the United States, and the dull times in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the manufacturing centres, in 1878, to show that the greatest protection possible was not a panacea against a great commercial crisis. Good times now obtained in the United States under their old tariff; comparatively good times prevailed in Canada with a protective tariff; and the greatest prosperity that ever England had was at the present time with its free trade system and a Liberal Government. (Cheers.) Sir John had not made the times good in the States or in Britain; neither was he responsible for the good times in Canada. (Hear, hear.) The Ottawa Government had endeavored to interfere with our Provincial rights, by refusing to ratify the boundary award. They had thus endeavored to steal our territory from us, and raised the cry that we were traitors because we refused to be despoiled. Who were the traitors in Canada? Who burned the Parliament buildings in olden times? Who rotten-egged the Queen's representative, Lord Elgin—one of the best Governors Canada ever had? Who hoisted the black flag at Brockville and again at Sandwich? The Tories, gentlemen, the Tories! (Hear, hear and cheers.) Who signed the annexation manifesto in 1848? Sir A. T. Galt and his Tory friends. A Tory was always loyal as long as he got his own way; when he failed to dip into the public treasury, or was deprived of a chance for a fat office, his loyalty disappeared with celerity. (Laughter.) The speaker then quoted figures to show that England with 35,000,000 of a population and free trade had ten times the amount of trade possessed by the United States with a protective system. In Canada, instead of modelling our trade after the system of the Mother Land, the super loyal Tories wanted to imitate the tariff of our Republican neighbors. At the present time we were taxed from the time we got up in the morning until we went to bed at night; we were taxed from one week's end to the other; we were taxed from the cradle to the grave; we were taxed on what we ate, what we drank, and what we wore; and all for the purpose of raising a big surplus for Sir Leonard Tilley to boast of. (Hear, hear). The Syndicate bargain was then discussed at some length, and unsparingly denounced. The increase in the civil service employees was also gone into and the extravagance of the Government exposed. The abolition of the Senate, an incubus and a useless institution, which cost the country fully $150,000.00 a year was also advocated. The speaker did not look upon the Senate as being of any practical value as a check upon legislation, but as an asylum for worn out and decrepit politicians. It was not even equal to the present Cabinet in ability, and a greater museum of curiosities it would be difficult to find from O'Connor to Bowell. There were all kinds in the Cabinet—alive and stuffed—most of them stuffed. (Laughter and cheers). He concluded by advising all present to organize, for by thorough organization the next election would be won. The Reform party had a leader in whom they had confidence—an upright man, a good man, an able man, a conscientious man, a Christian man — Edward Blake. (Cheers and loud applause.) Mr. Blake had given up his profession so that he could devote his energies to the service of his country, and the Reformers of the Dominion should be willing to give their influence in his favor. (Hear, hear.) Work from now until election day; work on election day from early morn until the last vote is polled at eve; work earnestly, for your cause is a just one, and the result will be that success will crown the efforts of the Liberal party. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. D. McGillicuddy, Goderich, seconded by Mr. Wm. Mallough, of Ashfield:

"That this convention disapproves of the highhanded and aggressive action of Sir John Macdonald, in his effort to rob Ontario of a large part of its territory, by his adverse action in the matter of the Boundary Award; that we earnestly endorse the patriotic course which Hon. O. Mowat, and his surporters have pursued in relation to the Boundary question. We pledge ourselves, one and all, to work so that our Provincial autonomy will be kept intact, that our territory will not be despoiled, and that our lawful rights shall not be infringed upon; and to this end will unitedly work at the next election for the return of a faithful supporter of Hon. Mr. Mowat, such as our present member has always been."

Mr. McGillicuddy, in moving the resolution, said that it was not necessary for him to speak at any great length to the motion. The resolution spoke for itself. The rights of Ontario were in jeopardy, and it behooved every resident of the Province who was loyal to its interests to stand firm, and prevent Ontario from being despoiled. The Tories had again raised the loyalty howl, because the people would not bow down and worship the high-priest of Toryism—Sir John. It did not lay in the Tory month to prate about loyalty, for Tories, except when enjoying the spoils of office were always disloyal, and many instances of disloyalty, could be brought to their door even when they held office. (Hear, hear). Mr. Cameron had asked who rotten-egged Lord Elgin? who burnt the Parliament buildings? who hoisted the black flag at Brockville and at Sandwich? who signed the annexation manifesto in '48? But the story of Tory treason didn't end there. He would give a few other specimens, culled from hundreds within the knowledge of those present. Who attempted to barter the rights of the Dominion to Sir Hugh Allan and obtained $360,000 blood money? Sir John Macdonald, the would-be deity of the Tory Party. Who deceived Lord Dufferin and the Parliament of Canada, by denying collusion with Sir Hugh Allan, and said, "These hands are clean," when they were reeking with the pollution of that "other $10,000," the last instalment for selling his country. (Applause). Who paid Riel a large sum of money from the public chest, so that he might flee the country, and then after aiding and abetting the traitor to get free of justice, held up his hands at Peterborough, at a public meeting, and said, "I wish to God I could catch him?" (Hear, hear). Who bartered the North-West to the Syndicate monopolists, so that the falsehoods of himself and his colleagues concerning the European aid to the C. P. R. might be blotted out? Who wished to steal half her heritage from Ontario, so that the premier Province of Confederation would be shackled in the interest of the dominant Tory majority of Quebec Province? Sir John Macdonald, the great exalted one of the Tory party had done all these traitorous acts, and hundreds of others. What did Mr. Arkell the Tory member for Elgin say when it was pointed out to him that the N. P. would have a tendency to weaken the connection between Canada and the Mother Country? He replied, "I don't give a d——n for British connection." Even the *Mail*, from which the Tory party drew its inspiration, denounced what it termed "the sentimental drivel about the old flag," meaning the "Union Jack," which is now flaunted so broadly by the super-loyal Tories; and then the great Lib-Con. organ went on to state that if the Canadian N. P. was likely to prove "inimical to British connection, then so much the worse for British connection." And these are the people, who now prate about loyalty. They were shams and humbugs, and loyalty or truth was not in them. Sir Tupper was not a George Washington, and Sir John's statements were not always the best testimony. (Laughter.) At the present time Sir John claimed three different birthplaces. The *Parliamentary Companion* stated that he was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland; Sir John at a banquet in Kingston, claimed that he was born in the Limestone city; while later on, at a political gathering at Adolphustown, he had pointed from the platform to an old log building, and said he was really a neighbor of those who were listening to him, for he was born in that house. (Laughter.) A Canadian journalist had undertaken to solve the mystery, but had come no closer to the solution than to say that Sir John was triplets, and that he was born in Sutherlandshire, in Kingston, and in Adolphustown. (Loud laughter.)

In 1837 the Tories hanged the patriots and called them rebels, because they had the courage to fight for their rights and privileges against the iniquitous Family Compact. Many of the patriots had sealed their convictions with their blood and to-day we were enjoying the privileges for which they fought, and bled and died. (Applause.) Should we, then, relinquish one jot or tittle of Ontario's rights under existing circumstances? He hoped not; he believed not. With regard to the candidancy of North Huron, his friend Dr. Sloan had kindly mentioned his name as a fit and proper person. It was true he had resided in the Riding for many years, and had worked in the Reform interest ever since he entered it, and years before. He had fought Toryism from the day of his coming into the county, and would continue to do so until he went out or was carried out, (applause) because he believed the Tory system was a narrow-guage institution, and had curtailed freedom from time immemorial. If the Lib.-Cons. could be converted, well and good; if not, we had to battle in the future as we had done in the past. At the present time, however, he was not an aspirant for North Huron, but if in the time to come the Reform party wanted a standard-bearer to redeem North Huron and his friends, Dr. Sloan, and Messrs Somerville and Leckie did not wish to enter the contest, he would deem it his duty to carry the North Riding, with the aid and assistance of the gentlemen now before him, and the united influence of the Reformers of North Huron—for North Huron could be carried, if properly organized and worked. (Applause.)

Col. A. M. Ross, M. P. P., was the next speaker, and stated that he would be brief, as the hour was getting late, and besides he had contracted a cold and was suffering from hoarseness. However, he was glad to see the Reformers of West Huron out in such numbers to-day. Their presence showed that they took an interest in the political issues before the country. They had reason to be proud of Hon. Mr. Mowat and his Government. Now, at the third meeting of the third session of a Reform Government in Ontario, what was the policy of the Opposition? They had not made a single charge of commission or omission against the Government, and were acting almost entirely on the defensive. Even in the matter of the boundary award they were merely acting as the agents of Sir John Macdonald in his attempt to despoil Ontario (Hear, hear.) The Conservatives talked of disloyalty—they, themselves, were the disloyal ones, for they were disloyal to their own Province at the beck of Sir John. (Applause). Ontario had entered Confederation with the distinct understanding that her autonomy should be assured. The B. N. A. Act was the basis of Confederation, and in it our rights and privileges were defined. But Sir John Macdonald was always opposed to a Federal union, and would use every endeavor to deprive the Provincial Legislatures of influence, so that the desire of his heart, a Legislative union, might be brought about. Such a state of things must not be allowed, for province would then clash with province, and the internal working of each would be at the mercy of all the others. Ontario had once experienced the hardships of a Legislative Union—when the Quebec majority ruled in Ontario—and it was to be hoped a recurrence to the system would never be had. The speaker then entered into the discussion of the streams bill, caused by the litigation between Messrs. McLaren and Caldwell, and showed conclusively that the disallowance of Provincial legislation was a wrong act on the part of Sir John Macdonald. The conduct of Sir John in this matter was very inconsistent, for in 1871, when adverse legislation was initiated in New Brunswick, in the matter of separate schools, and an injustice was perpetrated upon the Roman Catholics, he, although acknowledging the injustice to the Catholics declined to disallow the bill, on the ground that it would interfere with Provincial rights. If Sir John was right in 1871, he is wrong now; and if he is in the right now, he did a gross injury to the Roman Catholics in New Brunswick in 1871. (Hear, hear.) The boundary question was then gone into at some length and the fallacy of the contention of the Opposition in the Local House fully shown. The speaker concluded a vigorous and incisive speech by calling upon the Reformers and loyal Conservatives to stand side by side and battle for the best interests of Ontario, to organize for the next election; and to put their organization into effect on election day. (Loud applause and cheers.)

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. C. Seager, of Goderich, seconded by Mr. D. A. Purvis, of Goderich township, in a suitable manner.

"That this convention strongly disapproves of the course pursued by the Ottawa Government, in the matter of the disallowance of the Local legislation, and of the unpatriotic course of Mr. Meredith and his followers in respect to this matter, and we heartily approve of the spirited manner in which Mr. Mowat and his supporters are now battling in parliament for the rights of this province, and self government in regard to its own local affairs.

Cheers were then given for Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. Oliver Mowat, Col. Ross, M. C. Cameron and the "Queen," and a most successful meeting was brought to a close.

Political Primer.

The *Free Press* gets off the following: This is a Winnipeg Tory. A Tory is not good to eat. Some say he is not good for anything. This is a mistake. He is good to vote and eat crow. Perhaps this Tory will eat some crow. Crow is not nice. Grits never eat crow. What is the Tory doing? Does he feel poorly? He does. That thing in front of him is a pie. There is a crow in the pie. It is called "disallowance" pie. What makes the Tory look so sick? Doesn't he like the pie? He does not. But he will eat it. Who gave him the pie? A wicked man in Ottawa gave him the pie. The Tory will eat the pie. It will make him sick. But he will eat it. He would eat a barrel of soap if the wicked man in Ottawa told him to. Perhaps the wicked man will eat crow some day, too. Only bad boys become Tories. We will never be a Tory.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett has left at St. Petersburg with General Ignatieh sufficient funds to defray the expenses for a renewal of the search for Lieut. De Long and the crew of the Jeannette.

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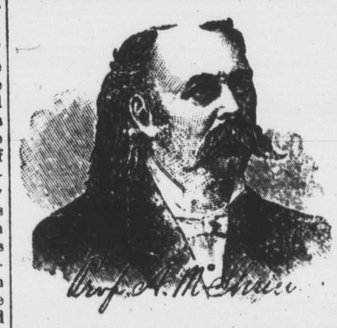

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Travelling Guide.

GRAND TRUNK.

EAST.

	Pass.	Exp's.	Mix'd.	Mix'd.
Goderich. Lv	7.30am	12.05pm	3.15pm	9.00am
Seaforth	7.50 "	1.10 "	4.45 "	10.50 "
Stratford. Ar	8.45am	2.15pm	6.30pm	1.00 "

WEST.

	Pass.	Exp's.	Mix'd.	Mix'd.
Stratford. Lv	1.20am	7.50pm	7.00am	3.45pm
Seaforth	2.17 "	8.55 "	9.15 "	5.40 "
Goderich. Ar	3.15pm	9.50pm	11.00am	7.15pm

GREAT WESTERN.

	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.
Clinton going north	9.39am	4.23pm	8.25pm
" going south	3.54pm	8.02am	7.24 "

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Public School Inspectors, Trustees
AND
TEACHERS.

It is again my duty to call your attention to the provisions of the Public School Law with respect to the use of Text Books. Public School Inspectors are required to see that no unauthorized books are used in the Public Schools. Trustees who permit such will lose their share of the Public School Grant, and Teachers substituting any such book for an Authorized Text Book are liable to be convicted and fined for such offence. W. F. Gage & Co's. "New Series of Readers for use in Canadian Schools" **is Unauthorized in the Province of Ontario**, and therefore subject to the above provisions of the Law. (Signed)

ADAM CROOKS,
Toronto, Jan. 5. Minister of Education.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HURON, } By virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT: } Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Chancery, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of JOHN WINTER, (Defendant,) at the suit of JANE WINTER, (Plaintiff,) I have seized and taken in Execution, all the Right, Title, and Interest, and equity of Redemption, of the above named Defendant, in and to Lots number 15 and 16, Fowler's Survey, in the Village of Harpurhey, in the County of Huron, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale, at my office, in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on FRIDAY, THE 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1882, at the hour of 12 of the clock.

ROBERT GIBBONS,
Sheriff of Huron

Sheriff's Office, Goderich,
November 9th, 1881. 1812

This sale is postponed until MONDAY, the 27th day of FEBRUARY, 1882, same hour and place.

ROBT. GIBBONS,
Sheriff of Huron

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