Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION

GEO. JOX & ABRAHAM SMITH, Proprietors. "The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number." JAMES YOUNG, Editor.

$1.00 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE, $1.00 AT END OF YEAR. GODERICH, ONTARIO, D.C., THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1870. VOL. XXIII.—NO 41.

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall

WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m. every day. Will visit clients at any hour afterwards, night or day w49

G. C. Shannon M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. &c., GODERICH, C. W. 13:40-1y

DR. McLEAN.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER. &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School. 49

G. M. McMICKING, M. D.

LICENTIATE COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, C. E. Residence, the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. F. C. Haldan, Elgin Street.

DR. CASSADY,

(of McGill College)

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, over his Drug store, Goderich, Ontario. sw102

Medical.

RICHARD MOORE, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND Accoucheur, Manchester, C. W. February 7th, 1867. w3vr

M. NICHOLSON,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Rooms over the Post Office, West Street, Goderich.

August 14th, 1870 w30tf

Ira Lewis.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND Solicitor in Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office in Court House. v14n40

M. C Cameron,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston st., Goderich, Ont. w49

Cameron & Garrow.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Kingston street, Goderich.

M. C. CAMERON. w52 J. T. GARROW.

John B. Gordon,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Ont., Office, on the south side of West Street, third door from Court-House Square. w49

Isaac F. Toms,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich, Ontario. Office—Cobb's block Kingston street sw77

Doyle & Squier,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS in Chancery, &c. Goderich, Ont.

B. L. DOYLE. sw5 W. R. SQUIER, B. A.

Grays & Elwood,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS in Chancery & Insolvency, Conveyancers, &c. Money to Lend. OFFICE: Crabb's Block, over Mr. Reihdal's Store. sw37.

William R. Bain, B. A.

CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE. CRABB'S NEW Block, Kingston Street Goderich.

N. B.—Conveyancing. Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate quieted. Goderich Aug. 14 1869. w30

P. F. WALKER, Attorney-at-Law Solicitor-in-Chancery Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Court House, Goderich Ontario sw94

CIFFORD ELLIOT.

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.

BINGHAM, ONT.

Money to lend. Disputed Titles quieted. Crown Land Patents obtained cheaply.

July 25th, 1870. w27-1y

T. H. Stokes,

AGENT FOR STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL works. (Joseph Sharman, proprietor). Residence, Bayfield Road w11-1y-8p

S. Malcomson,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., &c. Clinton, Ont.

MONEY TO LEND. w35

Strong & Squier.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS. NO. 8, Arcade Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Patent Agents, Attorney-at-Law. H. R. SQUIER. Aug 13th 1870. w30

D. McDougall

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales village or country punctually attended to. w9-1yr8

L. B. Hamlin,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine. 1

W. G. WILSON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses,

Insurance & Real Estate Agent

COMMISSIONER IN B. R.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.,

DRAWN AND EXECUTED,

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 per cent.

Oct. 18th, 1870. sw17-1y ZURICH, Ont.

Auction & Commission.

GODERICH & CLINTON

Established 1852.

SALES of Miscellaneous Property in Goderich every Saturday, and in Clinton every Wednesday.

Money advanced on Property for immediate sale and prompt returns made.

Farm Stock and other Sales punctually attended to throughout the County.

G. M. TRUEMAN'S Auction Mart, w61 Market Square, Goderich

FREDERICK ARMSTRONG,

LAND AGENT, VALUER, &c.

WEST ST., GODERICH.

MONEY TO LEND,

Agent for the Canada Landed Credit Co., and the Imperial Building, Savings and Investment

Farms for Sale

Crown Land Patents taken out & Collected.

Goderich Aug 15, 1870 sw1

MILLINERY & DRESS-MAKING

MISSES STEWART

BEG TO INTIMATE THAT THEY HAVE Re-opened the Store on the Market Square, next door to Mack's Confectionery Store, where they are prepared to execute all orders for millinery and dress-making.

The Newest Styles and with Despatch

N. B. Several apprentices wanted immediately. Goderich 12 Sept. 1870. sw7-6m

PAINTING

BRADEN AND CLUCAS.

House, Sign & Ornamental Painters,

PAPER Hangers and Imitators of Woods and Marble KINGSTON Street.

GODERICH.

Agents for Jackson's universal 'Map and Wringer.'

Opposite Saunders Hardware Store.)

Goderich, Aug 17th, 1870. 1yw31

NEW CABINET

AND

UPHOLSTERING SHOP,

WEST STREET

OPPOSITE BANK OF MONTREAL,

GODERICH.

ERIC McKAY,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANnounce that he has opened a new shop in the above line, on West Street, opposite the Bank of Montreal, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.

Having on hand an assortment of Upholstering material, he will be prepared to fill promptly all orders in that line.

☞ A quantity of Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings on hand.

Picture Framing to Order.

☞ He trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870 30-1y

Business Directory.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

F. R. MANN,

House Sign & Carriage Painter

DESIRES TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC THAT he has fitted up a shop on North street next to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, with varnish room attached where he is prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at reasonable prices. Thankful for the patronage of the last 7 years solicits a continuance of the same.

Now is the time to Paint your Cutters, Sleighs, and Carriages.

☞ Orders from country Carriage shops attended to with dispatch.

Sign Painting, Gilding, Graining, Glazing, Paperhanging, &c., &c

F. R. MANN.

Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870 sw1

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell, C. W

JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on Shortest Notice 14-y

B. McCORMICK, TAILOR, &c.

(McLEANS OLD STAND, EAST ST.)

PREVIOUSLY CUTTER TO J. C. DETLOR, & Co

TESTIMONIAL:

GODERICH 19TH, SEPT. 1869. Mr. McCORMICK has been in our employment as Cutter for over 1 year. He is capable of cutting for any first class establishment. We bestow for him the confidence of any who may employ him.

JOHN C. DETLOR & Co

PHOTOGRAPHS

$1.00 Per Dozen.

HALF DOZEN FROM BACK NEGATIVE 51 cents, postage free. One dozen from back negative 87 cents, postage free, to any address

☞ Particular Attention paid to Copying old Ambrotypes.

For either large or small photographs. The subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, would just say that he has made such improvements in his gallery as will merit a continuance of the same.

☞ A Great Reduction on Large Photographs.

E. L. JOHNSON.

Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870. w30

Extensive New Premises

AND

SPLENDID NEW STOCK

C. Barry & Bro.,

Cabinet Makers, Undertakers & Wood Turners,

HAMILTON ST

Have removed across the street to the store next door to Wm. Anderson's Harness Shop, where will be found

A GOOD ASSORTMENT!

of Kitchen, Bedroom, Diningroom, and Parlor Furniture, such as

TABLES, CHAIRS (hair, cane and wood seated.) CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS, WASH STANDS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, SOFAS

WHATNOTS, LOOKING GLASSES,

GILT FRAMING.

☞ C. B. & B. are prepared to sell everything in their line

Cheap for Cash.

N. B. A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire; all on reasonable terms.

A CALL SOLICITED.

Goderich, 15th Aug. 1870 w30-tf

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

THE undersigned having purchased the Planing Mill and Sash Factory owned, and occupied by Donald Cumming, are now prepared to carry on the business of manufacturing

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding,

and all kinds of

CIRCLE WORK,

such as Circle and Gothic Sash and Frames. They think from their experience in Factory Work, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

N. B.—A liberal discount to the trade.

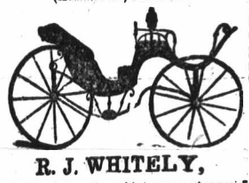
20,000 feet of Dry inch and a quarter Flooring on hand.

JAS BUCHANAN,
DAVID LAWSON,
WM ROBINSON.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

Ontario Carriage Shop,

(Hamilton St, Goderich.



R. J. WHITELY,

IS still in full operation, and is turning out superior

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons

of all kinds, SLEIGHS CUTTERS &c.

A number of first class Buggies on hand, and for sale cheap for cash. Prices of all articles in the line that will compare favorably with any in the County

☞ All work warranted

Particular attention paid to Wagon and Carriage Repairing

R. J WHITELY.

Goderich, Aug 16, 1870 w30

Business Directory.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

CRABB'S BLOCK KINGSTON STREET,

Prices to Suit the Times!

Photographs reduced to $1.00 per Doz., OR 75cts. PER HALF DOZEN.

Large Photograph Reduced in Proportion.

Also will make the largest Photographs made in Goderich, very cheap. Porcelain pictures from one dollar upwards at

D. CAMPBELL'S

Photograph Gallery.

Goderich, Aug. 15th, 1870. w30

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THE

Oldest Establishment in Town.

MARTIN AMANN

BEGS TO INFORM HIS OLD CUSTOMERS that he is still able to sell for cash, at the lowest rates,

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,

At his shop on Kingston Street, opposite the Huron Hotel, Goderich. Give him a call.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

NEW

Waggon and Carriage

FACTORY.

BATES & ELLIOTT

HAVE pleasure in intimating to the public of town and country that they have opened a Waggon and Carriage Shop on **St. David's st.** (Lewis Elliott's old stand,) immediately adjoining the Western Hotel. B. & E. attend personally to all the work entrusted to them, and are prepared to turn out

Waggons, Buggies, Cutters, Sleighs,

and everything in their line, of the very best material and workmanship and at the very lowest remunerative rates.

JOBBING

Promptly attended to.

ON HAND, a large assortment of

SLEIGHS

which will be sold Cheap for **Cash or Cordwood.**

Goderich, Aug 1 1870. w30

NEW BOOKS,

WALLPAPER

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

AT BUTLER'S.

A Beautiful Assortment

OF

JEWELLERY OF ALL KINDS

JUST RECEIVED,

and to be sold

CHEAP AT BUTLER'S.

Fishing Tackles,

OF ALL KINDS, CONSISTING OF REELS, BASKETS, BAITS HOOKS, and LINES of a superior kind

AND

SELLING AT COST

AT BUTLER'S.

Goderich, 19th Aug., 1870. sw104

GODERICH

WAGON & CARRIAGE

Manufactory

THE Subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce, that he is now manufacturing first-class

Carriages, Waggons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c.,

which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

JOHN PARMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

DESIRABLE PRIVATE BOARD.

COMFORTABLE BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY may be had on reasonable terms. For particulars Apply at the "Signal" office.

Goderich, May 13, 1870. w26-6m

Money to Loan on Real Estate,

APPRAISER to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

G M TRUEMAN,
Market Square Goderich

Land Office,

REGISTER of Improved Farms and Wild Land for Sale,

G M TRUEMAN,

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

GODERICH

CABINET FURNISHING WAREHOUSE!

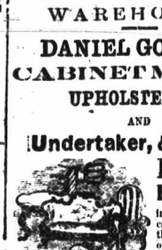
DANIEL GORDON,

CABINET MAKER

UPHOLSTERER,

AND

Undertaker, &c., &c.,



HAS now on hand a large stock of

FURNITURE

in every variety, which cannot fail to command the favor of all in want of furniture who may favor him with a visit, whether in style or price, such as

Bureaus,	Wood Chairs,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Sofas,	Lounges,
Tables,	Bookcases,	Cupboards,
Extension Tables,	Easy Chairs,	Rocking Chairs
Wardrobes,	Side boards,	Chiffoneers
Wash Stands,	Kitchen Tables,	Stands.
Sea Grass Mattresses,	Wool do,	Moss do
Hair do, and 4 or 5 different kinds Spring Mattresses		

N. B.—Keeps always on hand a large assortment of Washable gilt and Rosewood Moulding-frames, square or oval, made on the shortest notice.

Having made arrangements with JACQUES & HAY, Toronto, can furnish anything here or at their Warerooms in Toronto.

☞ Has always a complete assortment of

Coffins & Shrouds in the Latest Style.

Also, HEARSES to hire.

Cheap FOR Cash

Goderich, Aug 14, 1870 sw1

THE

MARKET GROCERY

IS FAMOUS FOR ITS

CONVENIENT SITUATION

RELIABLE STOCK

MODERATE PRICES AND CONSTANT CIVILITY.

The Large Business done by the firm secures a supply

OF

GROCERIES ALWAYS FRESH.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF CROCKERY

Lamps and Glassware on hand of all patterns, styles and prices. The largest stock in town to choose from of

FRUIT JARS

GLASS, STONE & EARTHENWARE.

PROVISIONS, Flour and Feed delivered at any address in town.

N. B. Produce taken in Exchange for goods at Cash Value.

BUY THE $2. WASHING MACHINE.

☞ COME AND TRY US

ROBINSON & HOWELL.

Goderich Aug. 30th 1870 sw3-tf

SIGN OF THE BIG PADLOCK,

Best Hardware and all kinds. Cheapest

Mason Fruit Jars $2.37½ per doz

CUT NAILS

White Lead, Oils and Varnish

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

Cooper's Tools.

H. GARDINER & Co.,

Market Square, Goderich.

Aug. 26th, 1870.

HURON HOTEL,

ZURICH, CO. HURON.

JOHN PRANG, - - Proprietor.

This house is fitted up with every convenience for the travelling public.

☞ Good Stabling and prompt attendance.

Aug 15, 1.70. w15-tf

REFORM DEMONSTRATION.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN LONDON.

2000 PERSONS PRESENT.

MACKENZIE, BLAKE AND MCKELLAR SPEAK THE MIND OF ONTARIO.

(Condensed from the Globe.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

A grand mass meeting of the Reformers of this city, and the surrounding districts, was held to-night in the City Hall, which was crammed to overflowing. The chair was taken by E W Hyman, a prominent citizen, supported by the leading Reformers of the Province. Among those on the platform were:—Mr A Mackenzie, M. P., Mr E Blake, M.P., Mr McKellar, M.P.P., Mr Oliver, M. P., Mr Bodwell, M. P., Mr D Mills, M. P., Mr Evans, M. P. P, Hon E Leonard; Messrs. D McFie, W H Mills, I P Lawless, G G Magee, — Graham, A Kennedy, — McMahon, J Atkinson, Wm Mills, John Wheton, John Wright, Ald Campbell, Reid, and other prominent and influential Reformers.

Long before the time of commencing large humbers began to assemble, and at half past seven o'clock the splendid hall was one dense mass of persons, the audience increasing and encroaching on the platform. The extending galleries were also crowded, and there could not have been less than 2,000 persons present. The demonstration was a magnificent success, and unparalleled in the history of the city.

The Chairman said he felt highly honoured in being called to the chair by this highly important meeting, and it was hardly necessary for him to explain its object, as they were all perfectly well aware of it. They had three or four gentlemen here who were perfectly conversant with the political questions of the country. They had come here for the purpose of letting the citizens of London know how matters stood in the political world, as far as Canada was concerned. (Loud applause.) He requested for them a fair hearing, for this was a free and enlightened country and every man had a right to express his opinions. (Applause.)

MR. MACKENZIE, who was received with loud cheers, rose and said that he regretted exceedingly that he did not feel as well able to address this magnificent assemblage as he could have desired; still his health happened to be in such a state that he hoped to be able to get through a considerable part of what he intended to address to the meeting. (Applause.) It was to him a very great privilege to be able to appear for the first time in the city of London before a magnificent audience like this. He rejoiced to re-echo the Chairman's words that this country was preeminently a free country, and he rejoiced that in every assemblage of gentlemen throughout the land, its utterances of opinion, however conflicting, were sure to find a fair and impartial hearing. (Applause.) He did not intend to deal in anything like personal vituperation, or say anything against any man who was not present that he would fear to say in his presence, or give utterance to any sentiment he would not advocate fearlessly in his place in Parliament. He would not hesitate to state before this audience what he believed to be the real position of the highest personages in this country; of those who wielded the Government of the country, and wielded it—as he believed, and as a large majority of the people of Ontario believed—to the great injury of the country; and with regard to these personages, he would not hesitate to adopt strong terms if he thought them necessary. It would be recollected what took place at the last election of 1867—the first election held under our Confederate system—when there was a very great difference of opinion existing among leading men as to the Government then called into existence. They all knew the circumstances connected with the Coalition of 1864, and he would only say it was a coalition entered into for a specific purpose and a limited time. When that coalition had done its work of Confederation it had accomplished its mission. He had the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario on that point At the time when the election was held in 1867 the country had to deal with a new government a new coalition—a coalition that had for its object, not the accomplishment of any specific or of any political consideration, but its purpose of keeping in office a set of men whose time had elapsed. The Reformers were told it was necessary for the Confederation of the Provinces that the Ministers who had been in power should so remain until it was accomplished. He was told by Mr. McDougall and Mr. Howland at the Toronto Convention so near was this object to being accomplished that Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland were about to enter the Union, and that it was not a question of months, but weeks, and that when Parliament assembled it could be shown how essential was a Coalition; but when Parliament met it was not shown that a single step had been taken to bring these Provinces into Confederation. In fact, until this day there was not a scrap before the public to show that anything whatever had been done in this direction. One year after that it was found that Mr. Howland had assumed the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario, and that Mr. Blair had died, and from that time the Ontario Coalition was practically at an end, for Sir John A. Macdonald determined that the Coalition should only exist to produce beneficial results to his own party. Now we were told at the present time that there should be no parties, but how could there be political existence in a nation without political parties? If there be a Government, and if they had no party, then it followed that they had no policy or principles. In no instance had any one belonging to the Reform party done what John Sandfield Macdonald had done, when he declared from his seat in the House that he would never vote for any measure brought in either by Sir John A. Macdonald or Sir George E. Cartier, whether the measure were good, bad or indifferent. This was the man, who, the other day, was preaching against party spirit. (Renewed laughter.) This same gentleman was the only one whom he (Mr. Mackenzie) knew that was determined to carry party spirit to its legitimate conclusion. He (Mr. Mackenzie) never did that. The present Government had received assistance from the Opposition, in every measure that was for the benefit of the country. (Applause.) The London *Free Press* had been asking the Reformers to declare their policy. A little modesty on the part of that journal might induce it to see that no matter what might be the policy of the Reformers, it was the policy of that journal to hold its tongue. (Laughter.) He believe in telling the country what was the policy of the Reform party. If the London *Free Press* would call to memory the events that took place ten years ago, when he and it took sweet counsel politically; if it went back seven years ago, when it was clothed in the garb of Mercury, it might recollect that it contained articles written in praise of himself. (Cheers and laughter.) That paper had changed; but from the time he had first entered political life he had never changed.—(Cheers.) He issued an address in 1863. His policy would be found there. The policy of Sir John A Macdonald was like that celebrated statesman in the reign of the Georges. He based his claims to power and his whole political ambition on buying men from the opposite ranks. (Cheers.) He depended for his office on a body of paid Janissaries and political renegades. (Cheers) He had referred already to the resolution formed with the three members of the Reform party. Mr. McDougall was by far the ablest of the three, and was one of those who first suffered what he (Mr. Mackenzie) in the election contest had repeatedly told him he would suffer. His office was filled, and he was sent into the desert with all the sins of the Administration on his head. (Laughter) Like the scapegoat in the time of the children of Israel. (roars of laughter) they took good care he should go into the desert and never get out of it. Matters were so arranged when he got to the Promised Land that its gates were barred by the orders of those who sent him. Then Mr. Howland received the Lieutenant-Governorship. He (Mr. Mackenzie) would follow the text which said, "Thou shalt not speak again the rulers of the people;" but he would leave that gentleman to answer to his own conscience. The Reformers were told that there was a Conservative party, but it would be remembered that before the elections it was said there was no partyism. However, on the death of Blair the Reform party were told that the Conservatives had a majority, and were entitled to more representatives in the Cabinet than the others. The Government insisted that the third office should be filled with a Conservative, in violation of the compact of 1867, made with Howland, Macdougall and Blair. The arguments against such occupation of this office were so strong that John A. Macdonald did not dare to fill it, but it was ultimately filled by Morris, one of the most devoted Conservatives Canada ever produced. The three vacant offices were filled by Morris, Aikins, and Hincks. John A. Macdonald never exhibited so gross an instance of disregarding his own words and public opinion as when he took into the Cabinet of the Dominion the same man whom he denounced in 1854 as "steeped to the lips in corruption." By harping on that phrase John A. ejected Hincks and his party from power. John A. had the same opinion now of Hincks as he had in 1854, or he had not. Hincks debased himself when he accepted office under a man that give him such a character. He (Mr. Mackenzie) considered it almost an insult to every public man in Canada, that a man who was absent for fifteen years and who could not get a constituency until that miserable man, Rankin, was bought out, should be called into the Government. (Applause.) The Reformers did not know but that Aikins was acting as a consistent member of the Liberal party, but it was found out afterwards that he had got an offer of office, and had it under consideration, and came to West York to gain the election for the Government. ("Shame.") Aikins may have reconciled this conduct with the conduct of an honourable man, but he (Mackenzie) could not do so (Cheers.) even if Aikins pleaded that he had received advice from that astute politican, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, to accept the situation. (Applause.) There was a curious item in the returns for last year. It was:—"To compensation to parties having share and labour on the roads in the County of York." (Laughter.) On inquiry, it was found that others had done work for Beaty, and that when the roads were taken out of his hands by Government, Beaty said the Government got the benefit of all this labour, though the accounts were taken as extracted from the books of the Company, of which Beaty was not only the head but also the tail. (Roars of laughter.) The result of the whole was that $1,171 were paid over on account of the York Roads, the sum being taken out of the fund for unforeseen expenses

There was another strange item brought to light; it was the payment of $200 to E Sproat, for horses killed at drill. The Opposition found that he had got paid for two horses killed taking men to drill, though the Minister of Militia reported against it. But then how could the majority be kept up if these things were not done? Then there was Chantry Island bought in order to accomplish a purpose; and again there was Mr Simpson, a member of Parliament, made a guide to the North-West; and Rankin bought out, body and soul, to make room for Hincks (Applause.) Another member was contractor for the Ottawa buildings, he signed over the contract to his brother, and managed to secure a seat. Was it likely this man would oppose the Government? The contractor sent in a bill for $56,000. The officers of the Board of Works valued the work done to the buildings at only $13,000 ("Shame.") The officers of the Board of Works found among the items charged for such things as broken ploughs and wheelbarrows, the latter reminding one of Burns' line—"As leg and baith trams were broken.' (Roars of laughter.) But the award of the officer of the Board of Works went for nothing; for Cowan was appointed one of the Dominion Arbitrators to give McGreevy $9,090 more than the Board of Works had allowed. (Shame.) Was it likely that McGreevy would vote against the Government? Then there was the member for West Middlesex, Macdonald, who was announced as one of the contractors for the Intercolonial; but a week afterwards it was stated that it was his boy, not himself, who was the contractor. (Loud laughter.) He (Mr Mackenzie) did not know the young gentleman, but he must be a precocious boy. (Renewed laughter.) He had now gone over the list of members who had received appointments, or who were directly under the influence of the Government; they were thirty-one in number, and they, with eight members of the Government, made thirty nine votes. Now, counting thirty-nine out of a House of 181 members, all voting one way, who could expect independent voting? (Cheers) The Reform party wanted to put it out of the power of any Government to wield an influence of this kind. When the Government was first formed in '67-'68, the offices were filled with a great army of employees, but notwithstanding, the entire expenses of the Civil Government, including the Governor-General's salary and those of the Lieutenant-Governors, were $594,445 82. What was it now? The very same items now reached the sum of $661,475 82—an increase of nearly $70,000 in two years. A Coalition was one of those systems that produced this state of things as its natural fruit; in fact, one might as well expect pure water from a foul spring as anything better than our present political condition from a Coalition The effects of our system were seen not only in the amplification of officers, but in the inefficiency of the officers. Who could imagine that after the Receiver Gen. had got a department to himself, such scandalous frauds as those of Reiffenstein could have been perpetrated? He (Mr McKenzie) would like to give those present an honest and fair statement of the increase of our public debt, but he would tell them frankly that it was impossible for any man to take up the public accounts and ascertain the amount of that debt. Our debentures of all kinds amounted to nearly 91 millions, afloat; but the government, knowing that there was an annual deficit—knowing that if they put on taxation to the extent necessary to meet the public requirements they would be called to account—sought to hide our indebtedness. So the Insurance Bill was passed, requiring every Company to deposit $50,000 in cash before doing business. Under this system, the government had received, up to the last statement, $4,460,429 from the Insurance Companies. The whole of this amount had been invested by the Receiver General in Dominion stock; therefore, the increase in the public debt to the extent of this amount was not seen at all in the list of debentures he had just spoken of. Then there were the Post Office deposits Those deposits, according to the last statement, made in March, amounted to $2,387,650. 29. Thus we had another item placed to our indebtedness The Opposition found great fault with the Government for borrowing ten millions for the Intercolonial Railway before they required to use the money. But, although it was stipulated the money should be used exclusively for the railway, they used seven and a half millions to pay off the floating debt and then issued exchequer bills as equivalents, and thrust them into a trunk in the corner of the office. (Cheers and laughter.) No wonder the Governor General received a hurried despatch to refuse his assent to the giving of any of this Intercolonial money for any other than its original purpose.—But the despatch came too late. The stable was locked after the steed had been stolen. (Cheers.) There was now in a trunk in a departmental office paper representing $6,575,410.50, of the money that was destined to be used in building the Intercolonial. (Applause.) There was still another transaction which showed the character of the Government. The Great Western borrowed the sum of $2,810,000 from the Government. That sum they received when the road was built. When Confederation took place, the Government resolved, because the Great Western was able to raise the money, that they should call it in. After some difficulty they took a certain amount, and with the interest on it realized a little over three and a quarter millions. This money ought to have been applied to the reduction of our debt, but it was all applied to make good deficits; and so it was but a fair and reasonable conclusion that by this act of the Government the debt of the country was increased by three and a quarter millions. The position of the Government was thus like that of a farmer who had sold off all his stock, and left nothing to pay the first execution. (Cheers and laughter) He ventured to say, and he knew he would be able to prove the assertion when Parliament met, that if we were called on to pay all our debts since 1867, we would have to impose a rate of five per cent, additional to our present taxation. Whatever Government came into power there was serious financial difficulty before them, be they what they may. (Cheers.) He said that Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon Mr. Howland, Hon. Mr. McDougall and Hon Mr. Tilley had been in favour of building a short road to Woodstock, but Cartier put down his foot and told them that if they did so he would turn them all out. Though he (Mr. Mackenzie) was not formally elected leader of the Opposition, he went to these gentlemen and said—'Don't be afraid of any adverse vote on the part of the Opposition, for on this question you will have every one of their votes to support you.' (Cheers.) He received an assurance from two of those gentlemen that sooner than submit to so outrageous a fraud on the people of Upper Canada, they would step out and break up the Government. But the question came on, and these gentlemen stood firm in the phalanx of Ministerial supporters. ("Shame.") These men care forsooth for the rights of Upper Canada when their personal concerns were at stake! Reverting again to the subject of the Intercolonial, he said that there was only one stretch of good land in the 150 miles between Bathurst and Moncton, and the original intention was that the railway should run through this portion of country. But a Cabinet Minister had the honor to reside at a place called Newcastle; his name was Peter Mitchell. In order to bring the road into Newcastle, the track was taken away from the only route in which there was decent land, and it was carried along a barren ridge where there never could be any settlement, and was made to traverse 74 to 75 miles in order to come right to Peter Mitchell's property. ("Shame.") No house could be hired for the engineers but the same Peter Mitchell's house; in fact, this whole section was made to serve him. It was further to be observed that this new road had absolutely a grade of 58 feet to the mile, and in some places there would have to be rock excavations of fifteen feet in depth. This was no mere hearsay, for he (Mr. Mackenzie) was there, saw the road, and examined it. (Cheers.) On these 150 miles there had been nearly three years of ministerial incubation on the Intercolonial egg—[laughter]—and the result was that the whole force employed in the work of construction amounted to four horses, forty-four men and twelve engineers. [Renewed laughter] He would like to call the attention of the audience to the Fortification Bill. That Bill gave us absolute authority to borrow six millions in order to fortify Montreal; Kingston, Hamilton, and all the rest of the country, to be left without any fortifications. We must, in this great western country—the garden of Canada,—be left to take care of ourselves, or leave ourselves open to incursions. [Cheers.] More than half of the amount was to be spent in Lower Canada and at St. John. When he [Mr. Mackenzie] asked a Lower Canada member how could he support such an unjust measure, the answer was—"You know that in Quebec we will not pay one-third of the taxation this bill will cause; we will have half of the sum spent among us, and would I not be a great idiot to refuse my assent?" (Applause.) For this he gave Mr. Macdougall every credit as a man who, when in the Government, did his duty faithfully, as far as regarded the Red River. Mr Macdougall was not entitled to much consideration at his (Mr Mackenzie's) hands if he looked at the contest of 1867; but he had found the truth of his (Mr Mackenzie's) statements, and, when the Government had done with him they kicked him out with as little reluctance as one would throw an old shoe into the street. (Laughter.) Mr Mackenzie went on to refer to the circumstances connected with the rebellion in the North West, the mission of Howe, the conduct of the latter to Dr. Schultz with respect to the British flag—'Take down that rag' and the meeting of Howe with Mr. Macdougall on the prairies. He (Mr Mackenzie) believed that the money should have been paid over to keep terms with the Imperial Government, and the Queen's proclamation should have been read. They were told that if this had been done we would have forfeited the right we had that the Imperial Government should take part in the matter. But the Imperial Government did nothing of the sort. They said, 'It is true there is a rebellion, but it is your own fault;' and they only sent 400 men, we sending two battalions and paying three-fourths of the expenses. (Cheers) The consequences of the blundering of the Administration in not pursuing an open, straightforward course, and their policy towards Macdougall and the territory, had increased the expenses to an amount five times greater than would have sufficed originally to have compelled respect to British authority. (Cheers.) We were all aware of the intrigues of the head of the Government with the highest men who represented the party in rebellion. He (Mr Mackenzie) recollected that when he challenged John A. Macdonald, and asked him 'Do you mean to receive these men as delegates who were merely elected in Fort Garry by the influence of Riel?—when he asked him the same question in private, the answer was 'No; we will hear what they have to say as individuals, but not as delegates.' He (Mr Mackenzie) had no objection to that—no objection if they came with their hands unstained with blood. But these men came as the delegates of miserable, small rebel clique, while the loyal inhabitants, French and English, who sent their friends privately to represent the true state of affairs, could with the greatest difficulty obtain a hearing. ('Shame') When he (Mr Mackenzie) found the Western boundary of the settlement set down at 98 degrees 13 minutes, he could not conceive what was the use in quartering a degree in that territory; for with 11,000 square miles he thought they could easily share another 1,000. He had a pair of compasses in his desk, and measured the map; and afterwards inquired of some of the delegates what it could mean. He told these delegates that the measurement included the French speaking portion of the population, but excluded the English. A delegate replied that Father Richot had been speaking on the subject the same day. It afterwards came out that Richot went to the Ministers and got the bill framed on the measurement of the map, the object being to control the first election, and to secure the expulsion of certain parties from the territory. He would say that he had never seen, since he had been in public life, any business so grossly mismanaged as the Red River business. There had been the sum of $250,000 voted for a road; but we found that our troops had to hew their way and blaze their tracks at the cost of a prodigious sum of money, which we would all have to pay as soon as Parliament assembled. He affirmed that if the Government tried to do anything to prevent the settlement of the great North-West, and to bar upits gateway, they could not have done better than they did in order to accomplish that evil purpose. [Applause.] He believed the future of this Province depended very greatly on the settlement of the North-West. If we did our duty in Ontario we would inaugurate a generous system of immigration, pouring into the North-West a constant stream of our countrymen, and by so doing we would make ourselves capable of being what we were able to become—one of the first nations that exist on the face of the earth. [Loud cheers.] This was another part of the policy of the Reformers. [Renewed cheers.] He did not believe we were destined to fall into the hands of the United States. [Loud applause.] He did not believe that a wretched independence, with Canada, noble Canada, under the protection of the United States and Great Britain, was a thing we should look for. [Applause.] We were able with our right arms to defend ourselves. If we had noble aspirations we were able to build up in this northern clime a country and people not contemptible in the eyes of our mighty neighbours. [Cheers.] Our duty here was to give Canada something of a standing that would enable us to hold up our heads proudly in the face of the most defiant people on the earth.—(Cheers.) If he thought the people of Canada would do as some would recommend them, he would scorn to live in their midst. Our Government was devoting its whole energies not to the advancement of our interests or our national grandeur, but to a miserable party squabble to keep office, buying a miserable wretch here and there on the Opposition benches (Applause).—While this was the policy of the Government, how could we expect anything noble to flourish so long as it was continued?—Let the people of the West be united as one man, and the present Government would be able to stand but a very short time. In the Maritime Provinces, this summer, he did not meet one man in New Brunswick who would defend the policy of the present Administration. The men who supported the Government in Parliament found when they went home that the only part of their conduct which was approved of was their opposition. In Nova Scotia it was found that bribing people was not statesmanship. The Opposition proposed, with regard to Nova Scotia, to appoint a committee to investigate the claims of those people, expressing the intention, if they had suffered wrong, to redress it. He was sure that the people of Nova