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NORTH HURON.

Reformers Organizing to "Wheel the Third Huron Into Line."

A Thorough Organization Initiated - Vigorous Speeches From Prominent Reformers - The Reform Heart of North Huron Aroused.

From our own Reporter. On Monday last, a large and enthusiastic convention of the Reformers of North Huron met in the Town Hall here. The hall was full, and every municipality in the Riding was represented, from Brussels on the east to Ashfield on the west, and from Howick on the north to Blyth on the south.

At 2 p. m. the meeting was opened, and fully 150 delegates took their seats in the hall. There was a goodly sprinkling of members of Parliament present, among whom were M. C. Cameron, M. P. for South Huron, Col. Ross, M. P. for West Huron, and T. Gibson, M. P. for East Huron, also Dr. Sloan, of Blyth, who contested North Huron at the last election. The press was represented by W. D. Wiley, of the Wingham Times, and D. M. Gillicuddy, of The Signal, Goderich.

The officers of the North Huron Reform Association were then elected for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Dr. McDonald, Wingham; 1st Vice President, Geo. Fortuna, Wroxeter; 2nd Vice President, Wm. Malloy, Duncannon; Secretary, J. A. Morton, Wingham; Treas., John Noble, Wingham. The officers of the municipalities were also duly organized, and a thorough system of organization initiated.

After the election of officers had been concluded, the following resolution was moved by Mr. D. M. Gillicuddy, seconded by Mr. J. Gemmill: "That this meeting do hereby approve of the action of the Liberal party while in opposition, and especially as they satisfied with the leadership of Hon. Edward Blake; and we hereby pledge ourselves to use every legitimate effort to send a supporter of the Reform party to represent North Huron at the next general election."

In speaking to the resolution, Mr. Gillicuddy paid a high tribute to the personal and political qualities of Hon. Mr. Blake, and predicted a Reform victory at the next election in North Huron, and throughout Ontario. He had seen Hon. Mr. Blake, ably assisted by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and the Liberal phalanx in the Local House in 1871, wipe out the Coalition majority and establish a Reform Government which had obtained in Ontario ever since, and he hoped to see history repeat itself, so far as Mr. Blake and the Reform party were concerned, at Ottawa in 1883. True, in North Huron the Reformers had not been successful in 1872, 1874, and 1878, but it was gratifying to know that the majorities had been decreased greatly, year by year, and if the decrease was proportionate next election, North Huron would be reconquered and "wheeled into line" with Centre and South Huron.

for organization, and without organization nothing could be accomplished. He was glad to learn from Dr. Sloan that Mr. Blake was hopeful of the result of the coming contest, for Mr. Blake was not a too sanguine temperament, and when he was hopeful there must be good grounds for his belief. In 1871 Mr. Blake had relinquished a large portion of his legal income so that he could give the greater part of his time to the service of Ontario, and now he had voluntarily relinquished the whole income from his immense legal business in the interest of the Dominion, and to redeem our country from the thralldom of Sir John Macdonald. (Cheers.) The Reform party in Ontario were more full of determination to win now than they were in 1871, for although we had a good form of Government in Canada, Sir John Macdonald, after his own fashion, was a greater tyrant than Bismarck. (Hear, hear.) He instanced the N. P. deception, and the first and second Pacific scandal. The disallowance of the boundary award, was, however, the great question of moment to the people of Ontario, for by it the Tories had attempted to rob this province of 100,000 square miles of territory. This territory was rich in minerals and Col. Dennis, the agent of the Dominion Government, had estimated that the lumber contained thereon amounted to 26,000,000,000 of feet of lumber. The lumber alone, at the rate of 75¢ per 1,000 feet, which the Ontario Government received, would amount to \$19,500,000, and of this, and the land, and the minerals, Sir John sought to defraud our Province. The gentlemen who gave the award were Sir Francis Hincks, Chief Justice Harrison and Sir Edward Thornton—the former two Conservatives, and the latter then British Ambassador to Washington. Sir Francis had raised his voice and written a pamphlet against the high-handed action of Sir John in this matter; Chief Justice Harrison was dead when he uttered his colleague's opinion, and he (the speaker) was pleased to learn that Sir Edward Thornton proposed, at an early date, to defend his course in the matter of the arbitration. The speaker could understand the craving action of the servile majority obeying Sir John's behest, and acquiescing to the Syndicate bargain, but he could not understand how the Tory members from Ontario could bring themselves to vote for the giving up of their patrimony.

The debate recently held in the Local House had opened the eyes of some honest-minded Conservatives—for there were some honest-minded men even amongst the Conservatives—(laughter)—and the good seed sown was already working toward fruition. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion he called upon the members of the North Huron Reform Association to look around and endeavor to find the man who possessed the necessary qualities to successfully carry the Riding, and when they had found him, to concentrate upon him, and not cease to work until the victory was won. (Loud applause.)

Col. Ross, M. P. P., on coming forward, was well received. He was greatly obliged to the gentlemen who had mentioned his name in connection with the candidature of the North Riding, but under existing circumstances he could not possibly be a candidate for the position. His business connections would not allow of his running for the Ottawa House, and even if they did, the success of the Liberal party in the Local House was of as much importance to Ontario as was the success of the Liberal party at Ottawa. (Hear, hear.) Ontario was the Liberal citadel of the Dominion, and we must always seek to render it impregnable against the Conservatives. (Applause.) At no period in our history was it more necessary for us to be firm and steadfast in Ontario, for the action of Sir John Macdonald on the boundary award must be battled against by this Province until our rights have been thoroughly secured. (Hear, hear.) No one can estimate the value of the territory now under contention, for it is well known to be rich in minerals and in lumber. What was the value of the North-west ten or twelve years ago. Why some thought a had bargain was made when \$300,000 were given to the Hudson Bay Company. But look at it today, and we find a scene of activity in land sales and money-making such as has never before been seen in any country. Sir John's high-handed authority would receive a check at the next election, for Ontario would go true to her principles that occasion. In 1878 various circumstances had contributed to the defeat of the Liberal party. In the first place it had been lured into a state of false security owing to the very large majority which had been obtained by Mr. Mackenzie in 1874, and secondly, a wave of unparalleled depression had struck the commercial interests of Canada and the United States between the years mentioned, and had given an opportunity to Sir John Macdonald to promulgate his N. P. doctrine to catch the financially affected and financially unsuccessful. These two causes had in a measure contributed to the downfall of the Liberal Government in 1878, but neither, he believed, would prove barriers to the progress of Reform at the next election. The Local election in Ontario had shown that Ontario was true to Reform principles, and was once again sound to the core, and the action of Sir John and his followers on the boundary award question would have a tendency to set this Province yet more firmly against Conservatism. Why, as one of the speakers had already remarked, the sending of a Conservative majority from Ontario to Ottawa had been the means of attempting to steal from this Province one-half of her territory, and if a majority were elected to the Legislature they would steal the whole Province. (laughter.) For it was well known that Sir John was anxious to do away with our present Provincial system and inaugurate a Legislative Union, by which he would be able to hold Ontario subservient to the other Provinces, as he had done in days gone by. After referring to the old Tory regime under the Family Compact, and the struggles by which our present Provincial rights were gained, the speaker counselled the men of North Huron to be loyal to themselves and loyal to their Province, and to vote and work in such a manner at the next election so that Ontario's autonomy would not be subserved by the unpatriotic action of Sir

John and the Tory party. (Loud applause.) Mr. M. C. Cameron, M. P. for South Huron, on being called to the platform, was warmly greeted. He complimented Col. Ross and Mr. Gibson on the able manner in which the Reformers in the Local House, under the leadership of Hon. Oliver Mowat, had battled for Ontario's rights in the matter of the boundary of the Ottawa Government in the past. He then referred to the acrimony of the Ottawa Government in the matter, and stigmatized it as unpatriotic, disloyal and subversive of the principles of responsible government. If there were a question which was of a suicidal nature to the party that pressed it, it was the attempt to steal a half a Province from a people like the inhabitants of Ontario, and he believed that when the day of election came, the people of this Province would rise in their might and sweep the transgressors from place and power, not forgetting the gentleman who had for the past ten years sat for North Huron. (Hear, hear and applause.) He knew by the men before him to-day that he was addressing the representative honest and intelligent of North Huron, and he felt sure that they had the strength and the knowledge to throw off the Tory yoke when the day came. (Hear, hear.) He was much pleased his friends had mentioned his name for the candidature of North Huron, for after South Huron, North Huron would be his choice. (Hear, hear.) But if he consented to be elected for the North—as he assuredly would, if he contested the Riding—he felt sure that he would fall into the hands of the Tories, and he had made up his mind, as long as he lived South Huron would never become a Tory constituency. (Cheers.) For these reasons it was obvious that another must be chosen to represent the North Riding of Huron in the Reform interest, and if the right man were selected, there was no fear but that the constituency would be redeemed. (Applause.) When he would be nominated for North Huron in 1872, he went into the fight to stay, and he won, and the riding had stayed won ever since, and would continue to stay won. (Hear, hear.) Sir John—that aly, shrewd, cunning old fox,—(laughter)—had said in his manifesto that the Tory banquet, "Never let a Grit constituency go by acclamation," and cited the case of Glenagry where a Reform majority of 800 had been reduced to a minority, and what the Tories had done in Glenagry. The Tories had done in Glenagry what they'll never be able to do again in this riding: there is no reason to doubt the Reformers can do it in North Huron. (Loud applause.) It did not rest so much with the candidates to be elected, as it did with the fidelity and zeal with which his friends stuck to him and worked in his interest, and he felt sure that the men present to-day would be faithful and true to the Reform nominees in the coming election. Dr. Sloan, the defeated candidate, was in better plume to-day than he was when he received the nomination in 1878. Then he was dejected, now he appeared to have more ardor. An old friend of the speaker's used to have a saying, "Never sell a hen on a rainy day," and convention day, 1878, was evidently a rainy day for the doctor; but he had gained courage since then, he was not a bit dispirited despite the defeat, and it would not require a prophet to predict that the Reform candidate for North Huron would not be a "wet hen" in the coming contest, but would be a lusty, crowing, gamecock at the close of the poll on election day. (Hear, hear and cheers.) There was now a turn in the popular tide, and he had every reason to believe that so great a flood of indignation would sweep over the country at the next election, that a Tory's nose would appear above high water mark, and the present member for North Huron would sink to rise no more. (Hear, hear and laughter.) As to the prospective candidate for North Huron, he believed Dr. Sloan had fought a good fight at the last election. Abe Lincoln used to say, "Never swap horses crossing a stream." They were now about to cross the Rubicon, and he certainly declined to adhere to the old saying unless a better candidate could be found. If such an one were obtainable, then Dr. Sloan was in duty bound to step aside in the interest of the party, and the Reformers of North Huron should join heartily to increase their 'late minority to a large majority. It did not surprise him, although it had surprised Mr. Gibson, that Sir John had made his address at Toronto; and he believed Sir John's action on the Ontario boundary award. The Tories were always servile to their chief, notwithstanding the well-known fact that Sir John would not hesitate to sacrifice every friend he had so that his own selfish ends would be gratified. He was living to-day by the suffrage of Quebec, and for twenty-five years had managed to hold his position by setting Ontario and Quebec at variance, and Sir John, although an Ontario man, always leaned toward Quebec. The subservient of the Tory party was apparent to every one who read the pamphlets. They had condoned the racialities of the first Pacific Scandal; they were willing to barter their birthright, by despoiling Ontario of 100,000 miles of lands, wealthy with minerals and lumber; and they had betrayed Canada by endorsing the second Pacific Scandal—the Syndicate Bargain. The speaker went exhaustively into the minute of the Syndicate monopoly, and stated that fully \$43,000,000 were lost to Canada by letting the contract to Angus, Stephen and McIntyre instead of to the second Syndicate; and that the present Syndicate was getting about \$216,000,000 for performing work which Mr. Sanders Fleming, who, as Chief Government Engineer, had estimated could be done for \$84,000,000. Why was the offer of the second Syndicate rejected? Simply because the Angus-Stephen Syndicate had the Government under their thumb. Ministers of the Crown had gone to Britain, and statement after statement had been sent out of the success of the negotiations with European bankers for constructing the road. Even when the Ministers returned home they still kept up the story of their success at the gold marts in obtaining the necessary offer to build the road. Sir John in his first public utterance after his return—the address to the Club Cartier—stated that the arrangements were completed, and hoped that, in the time to come, when he was called away to that higher and better sphere, he would

be able to look down on a completed road through Canadian territory, and the members of the Club Cartier bowing along from the Atlantic to the Pacific behind the iron horse of the C. P. R. (Laughter.) But the bargain was not made with a European firm, and Sir John and Sir Tupper had to seek the aid of Angus, Stephen and McIntyre, so that the false statements they had previously made might be given the sound of truth. He (the speaker) could well understand the result of the meeting to regulate the details of the bargain, and fancied that the cool, cunning, shrewd "Yankee" Scotchmen knowing they had the inside track, would insist upon having their "pound of flesh," and even more. Canada had been betrayed by the custodians of her honor, and her heritage bartered away; 25,000,000 of the best land of the North-west was now in the hands of the Syndicate; and the C. P. R. company had exemptions that placed settlers at a disadvantage; it had monopolies that enabled it to throttle all other railway companies, and "boycot" any town or village that did not meet its dictation. The Syndicate had asked concessions at Brandon, from McVicar, the founder of the place, which that gentleman had refused to concede to, and the consequence was the station was located on the opposite side of the river. Morris, another town, had been asked to bleed, and refused. For so doing, the station was placed four miles from the town. Even Winnipeg, the great city of the Northwest, had submitted like a craven to the dictates of the Syndicate, under threat of being made a way-station. After further discussing the Syndicate bargain, the speaker contrasted the extravagant conduct of the Departments at Ottawa under the present Administration as against the economy that was exercised when a Reform Premier was at the helm. Departmental expenditures of all kinds had been greatly increased, numbers of messengers, pages and messengers had been added so that needy sycophants might be provided for and reckless expenditure was everywhere visible. He concluded a powerful and telling speech by appealing to the Reformers present to go into the fight in North Huron determined to win, to concentrate on a man possessing the necessary parts to carry the Riding, to stand shoulder to shoulder with determination, and the days of Mr. Tom Farver, as member for North Huron were numbered. (Cheers and long-continued applause.)

It was then moved by Robt. Currie of East Wawanosh, seconded by J. A. McEwen, of Morris, and unanimously carried: "That this meeting views with disapprobation the course pursued by Sir John Macdonald and his followers in the Dominion House in the matter of the disallowance of the Streams Bill, and in the non-ratification of the arbitration on the Boundary Award, as well as the subservient action of Mr. Meredith and his followers in the Local House; and approve most heartily of the manner in which Hon. Mr. Mowat and his supporters have battled for the rights of responsible government; and further, that he heartily endorses the course pursued by our members in the Local House, Col. Ross, M. P. for West Huron, and Thos. Gibson, M. P. for East Huron."

The motion was carried by the meeting rising as one man and responding with three hearty cheers. Cheers were then given for "Hon. Edward Blake," "Hon. Alex. Mackenzie," "Mr. M. C. Cameron, M. P.," and "the Queen;" and one of the most successful organization meetings ever held by the Reformers of North Huron was brought to a close.

THE EVENING MEETING. A very enthusiastic meeting took place again in the evening, composed of both Conservatives and Reformers. The hall being literally packed to the very doors. The first speaker to take the platform was Col. A. M. Ross, who said the meeting had been called to discuss the political questions of the day, and divided his address into two parts viz: The Power of Disallowance, and the Boundary Award, and said that these were questions of such a nature as should interest all who wish that the rights of the Dominion should be maintained. He made a long reference to the Streams Bill, and other subjects closely allied to the Reform interests, in a plain, practical manner. Next followed the chief speaker of the occasion.

Mr. G. W. Ross, M. P., for West Middlesex, who reviewed the vacillating policy of the present Dominion Government in its several departments, showing that its chief object was to keep itself in power. He charged the present Administration with extravagance, and showed plainly that they were rapidly increasing the national debt. He next attacked the trade policy of the present Government, dealing it some heavy blows, and explained how the people had been deluded by the arguments of Sir Chas. Tupper and others prior to the general election of 1878. He said that the present tariff enabled the manufacturers to form rings and monopolies, and to impose upon the people prices to suit themselves, and clearly showed that the farmer had neither gained a better home market nor higher prices for his produce. He next attacked the N. P., said the burden was laid heavily upon the farmer and working man, and that fair play was not given to the consumers of this country; and explained that the object of the Liberal party was to equalize all necessary burdens. Then the speaker went on to criticize the Canada Pacific Railway Syndicate agreement, pointing out the already apparent effects of this monopoly upon the country, and the serious danger ahead. Touring on the Ontario Boundary Award, he asked the people of Ontario, both Conservatives and Reformers, to stand up for their Provincial rights, and if the present Dominion Government would not give Ontario her just rights in this matter, they should be made to give way to an Administration that would. Mr. Ross's remarks were frequently applauded, and at the close he was tendered three hearty cheers. Three cheers for "The Queen," and three cheers for Hon. Edward Blake were also given.

Mr. Gibson was then called to the platform, and said he considered Mr. G. W. Ross, had cleared everything up

so minutely that he did not think it right to detain the meeting longer at such a late hour. The meeting broke up about midnight.

West Wawanosh.

Council met according to Statute, 16th January, 1882, members all present, subscribed to their declarations of office and qualification. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. Alex. Pentland and J. H. Taylor appointed auditors; Wm. Durbin, Treasurer; and Hugh McCrosbie, assessor, at same salaries as last year. The clerk to notify Mr. Ramage that N. J. 22,000, 10, still remains in No. 12 School Section. That as J. McPhos has failed to give the necessary security for completion of drain in Colborne township, that the whole work be given to McKee. A letter from Jas. Murray, applying for the office of township clerk, read and filed. Mr. Springour signed an agreement to remove his rail fence opposite S. J. 25, con. 4, from off the road allowance to its proper place by the 1st of May next. The following accounts, were paid L. O. L., Duncannon, for use of hall for Division Courts, \$18; J. Sherriff, repairing bridge, \$3; McLean Bros., order book, \$2.75; clerk's election expenses, \$25.50; Chas. Wilson, dog, \$1; assessor selecting jury, \$2; R. Carrick, cutting hill, \$7.75; Juno Juynt, on E. B., \$20. Council adjourned till 11th Feb'y, 1882.—R. MURRAY, Clerk.

Meteorological Report.

State of the weather for the week ending Jan. 31st, 1882: Jan. 25th—Wind at 10 p. m. S. E., fresh, cloudy. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 535. Began to rain at 3 p. m. 26th—Wind at 10 p. m. S. W., brisk gale, partly clear. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 617. Ceased raining at 9 p. m., amount of rainfall 7.5 cubic inches. 27th—Wind at 10 p. m. East, light hazy, frost. Corona lunar. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 543. 28th—Wind at 10 p. m. N. W., brisk gale, cloudy, frost. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 728. 29th—Wind at 10 p. m. S. W., brisk gale, partly clear, frost. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 1072. 30th—Wind at 10 p. m. South, fresh, clear, frost. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 978. 31st—Wind at 10 p. m. S. W., clear, light air. Corona lunar—frost. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 262.

It rained on 5 days during the month, amount of rain 9.6 cubic inches. It snowed on 14 days, amount of snowfall 22 inches. Heaviest snowfall during the month on the 23rd—10 inches. Coldest night, the 23rd, 16° below zero. G. N. Macdonald, Observer. Goderich, Feb. 1st, 1882.

A Countryman from New Hampshire, who had never heard of a bicycle, came to Boston, and when he beheld a youth whirling along upon one of those airy vehicles he broke out into colloquy thus: "Ar'n't that queer? Who'd ever 'spected to see a man ridin' a hoop skirt."

J. C. Currie's Sale List.

Mortgage sale of livery stable with residence adjoining, in the town of Goderich, on Saturday, the 18th of February, 1882. Sale takes place at the mart at twelve o'clock sharp.

Sale of Farm Stock, &c., on lot 22, Lake Range, township of Ashfield, on Wednesday, 8th February, sale to commence at 1 p. m., John McGregor proprietor.

Goderich Markets.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Rows include: Wheat (Fall) 41¢, Flour (Spring) 1.25, Oats 41¢, Peas 70¢, Barley 70¢, Potatoes 13.00, Hay 9.00, Eggs 18.00, Cheese 1.11, Butter 1.10, Bran 1.00, Chop 1.40, Wood 3.00, Hides 7.00, Sheepskin 1.40, Dressed Hogs 7.50, Beef 4.50.

Travelling Guide.

Table with columns: Route, Time, Price. Rows include: Goderich-Lv. 7.00am, Stratford-Lv. 8.00am, Clinton going north, Stratford going south, Lusknoton Stage, Kincardine, Bannville.

Banking.

BANK OF MONTREAL. CAPITAL \$10,000,000. SURPLUS \$5,000,000. Goderich Branch. C. R. DUNSFORD, Manager. Allows interest on deposits. Drafts, letter of credit and circular notes issued, payable in all parts of the world.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$1,400,000. President, HON. W.M. McMASTER. General Manager, W. D. McMASTER.

Goderich Branch. A. M. ROSS, Manager. Interest allowed on deposits. Drafts on the principal Towns and Cities in Canada Great Britain and the United States, bought and sold. Advances on Farmers on Notes, with one or more endorsers, without mortgage. 1753

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THIRTY WHOL... M NI... CAME... CAME... CAME... FOR S... HOU... MONE... \$75,000... \$50,000... MONE... LOANS... 6 PER... \$20,000... R. BA... D. R... G. J... D. R... H. G... D. R... J. AIB...