Huron Signal.

"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

VOL. XXX. NO. 27. GODERICH, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1877. WHOLE NO. 1587.

The Huron Signal,

(ESTABLISHED 1848,)

One of the Largest Papers published in Canada, issued and published at Goderich, Ontario, every

WEDNESDAY MORNING,

at the Office, Montreal Street, adjoining the Market Square, by

THE SIGNAL PRINTING Co.

Terms $1 00 per annum strictly in advance; $1.10 if paid within three months; $1.20 if paid within six months; $1.25 if not paid within six months. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Eight cents per line for the first insertion, and two cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Local Notices ten cents per line for first insertion.

Business Cards not exceeding 8 lines, $4 per annum, from 8 to 10 lines $5.

The number of lines to be reckoned by the space occupied measured by a scale of solid Nonpareil.

Advertisements without specific directions, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Special contracts for definite terms can be made at very low rates.

The above rates will in all cases be strictly adhered to.

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office by noon on Tuesday.

The large circulation of the SIGNAL makes it an unsurpassed advertising medium.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS

Executed with neatness and despatch. Bills printed while you wait. Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Business Directory.

T. NICHOLSON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office and residence, West Street, three doors below Bank of Montreal, Goderich. 1311-1y

A. C. Shannon M.D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., Goderich Ont., will visit patients any hour, night or day. 1246-1y

DR. McLEAN.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c., office and residence on Bruce Street second door west of Victoria Street. 1372-1-yr.

Dr. Cassady.
McGill College
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, and residence corner South and Elgin Streets, Goderich, Ontario. 1530

ALEX. TAYLOR, M. B.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, &c., Office and residence, two doors West of the Catholic Church.
Goderich, April 11th; 1877, 1573-1y.

Cameron, Holt & Cameron.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Market Square. Goderich.
M. C. CAMERON, Q.C. F. HOLT, H. O. CAMERON.

R. L. DOYLE,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich and Seaforth, Ont. 1357

G. ELLIOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR, IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Crabb's Block, Goderich. MONEY TO LEND. 1372

Seager, Wade & Morton
BARRISTERS, &c., &c., Goderich & Wingham.
C. Seager Jr. E. L. Wade, Goderich.
J. A. Morton, Wingham.

Squier & McColl
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SOLICITORS in Chancery. Notaries Public, &c. Goderich and Brussels, Ont.

Garrow, Meyers & Radenhurst
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c. Offices—Square adjoining Commercial and Hamilton Street, Wingham.
J. F. GARROW. G. A. RADENHURST
H. W. C. MEYER Wingham.

GUAMERAIGNE
LAW CHANCERY AND CONVEYANCING Office—Hartley Corner, Exclusive store, adjoining Market Square, Goderich. 1.93

E. CAMPION,
(LATE OF E. L. DOYLE'S OFFICE)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Over Let or's store, Market square, Goderich, Ont. 1365-1f.

S. Malcomson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. &c., Clinton, Ont. w35
MONEY TO LEND.

REV. C. FLEICHER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Office, West side of St. Andrew's Street, Goderich 1442-1y

Buchanan, Lawson & Robinson
HAVE on hand all kinds of Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, and Dressed Lumber, at the Goderich Planing Mill. 1309.

J. T. DUNCAN, V. S.
GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. OFFICE, STABLES & RESIDENCE, St. Andrew's Street, back of D. Ferguson's Store, and directly opposite the residence of Horace Horton, Esq., M.P.
V. S.—Horses examined as to soundness. 1313

PARFITT BROS.,
ARCHITECTS—OFFICE 105 FULTON STREET, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn N. Y.
Plans and specifications furnished by sending us sketch of ground and aspect, in any part of Canada with rates for Churches, Asylums, Dwellings, Churches, Public or private buildings &c.
Address care "The Signal" Office, Goderich. 1548-1yr.

PATENTS
For inventors expeditiously and properly secured in Canada, the United States and Europe.
A PATENT guaranteed or no charge. Send for print, with instructions. Agency in operation ten years.
HENRY GRIST,
Ottawa, Canada,
Mechanical Engineer, Solicitor of Patents and Draughtsman,
Feb 11th 1871. w-1

E. WOODCOCK,
Land Broker,
CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL AGENT,
MONEY TO LEND
At Lowest Rates,
OFFICE—Jackson's Block, West Street over the Post Office, Goderich, Ont.

E. R. WATSON,
HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painter. Parlor Decorating made a specialty.
GRAINING GILDING
Near North Street opposite the Registry Office, Goderich. 1494-1

JAS. M. ATKIN, ROBT. BATES.
ATKIN & BATES,
GODERICH, ONT.,
Builders and Contractors.
MASON WORK AND PLASTERING MADE A specialty. Estimates furnished upon buildings, &c., on application. Apply at Union Hotel. 1572 3 mos.

Tremendous Fall in Harness,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
NO COMBINATION PRICE.
C. F. Straubel

WOULD invite his customers and others to come and examine his stock and be convinced that all is made up by men capable of turning out work second to none in style and durability of single and double Harness.

Made to Order on Short Notice, and repairing done neatly and promptly.

Centennial Trunks Valises and Satchels always kept on hand and sold at prices to suit the times. A few children's carriages of every description at Cost Price. Parties wishing to be supplied with wood for bentwork lumber, or giving short notice, can have their orders filled.

Remember the Old Stand Ontario Street, opposite Wasson's.

C. F. STRAUBEL.

Goderich, July 12, 1876. 1534tf

NEW DOMINION BAKERY,
on the corner of
NORTH STREET,
OPPOSITE DETLOR'S STORE.
If you want to get first class
BREAD, CAKES, PIES, BISCUIT
AND CONFECTIONERY
go to the
NEW DOMINION BAKERY.
For Oranges, Lemons, and all kinds of Fruits in season. Oysters prepared in every style. Parties supplied on short notice. Wedding cakes made to order

WM. DOCHERTY.

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO LEND.

PRIVATE FUNDS ON REAL ESTATE: Moderate and reasonable charges. Interest from eight to ten per cent according to security.
J. T. GARROW
January 27th, 1876, Solicitor &c. 1511-tf

Money to Lend.

ON FARM property at 8 per cent. Private funds, no Loan Society's, to suit borrowers. No delay if title satisfactory.
BEAGER, WADE & MORTON,
Goderich & Wingham.
1551 1 yr.

MONEY TO LEND
At Greatly reduced Rates of Interest

THE undersigned has any amount of money to loan from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest and favourable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments; rate of expense will defy competition.

TRACE HORTON
Approaches the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society of Toronto.

INSURANCE CARD
The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies:
IMPERIAL of London, England
HARTFORD of Hartford.
PROVINCIAL of Toronto.
BRITISH AMERICA, of Toronto.
Fire & Marine business done at the lowest possible rates.
HORACE HORTON
Office Market Square, Goderich.
Oct. 29th 1870. 726-1y.

Money to Loan

THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY, TORONTO.

JOHN LAING BLAKIE, ESQ., President.
MONEY is lent by this Company to individuals upon the same system as to municipalities. Send for Circulars.
HUGH HAMILTON,
1495 1y C. L. Agent, Goderich.

$75,000.00 TO LEND, —ON— REAL ESTATE
Terms Favourable.
APPLY TO B. L. DOYLE, GODERICH

$20,000.

PRIVATE FUNDS to loan on Farm and Town property at lowest rates of interest. No bonus required, and no delay if title and conveyancing be unexceptionable.
N. B.—Borrowers can obtain money in one day if title satisfactory.
DAVISON & JOHNSON,
Barristers, &c
Goderich
1441-1y

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON And Globe Insurance Company.
Available Assets, $27,000,000
Losses paid in the course of Thirty-five years exceed
FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!
Claims by CHICAGO FIRE estimated at nearly $8,000,000, are being liquidated as fast as adjusted without deterror. Prompt Payment, and Liberality in adjustment of its losses are the prominent features of this wealthy company.
FIRE and LIFE POLICIES issued with very liberal conditions.
Head Office, Canada Branch, Montreal.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich

GODERICH AGENCY
OF THE
Trust & Loan Company of Canada,
Incorporated by Royal Charter
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.
Funds for Investment.
LOANS made on the Security of approved Farm & City or Town Property for periods of Five years or upwards, with the privilege to borrowers, either repayable at expiry of time or by annual instalments. Payments in reduction of loans will be accepted at any time on favorable terms.
Approved Mortgages purchased.
G. M. TRUEMAN,
Agent
1317 Market Square, Goderich

Insurance!
Insurance!
Insurance!
THE STADACONA
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
is one of the strongest home institutions, having a
Capital of $5,000,000.
and a deposit with the Dominion Government of
$150,000
The terms on which this First Class Company does business are of the most liberal nature and the prompt and equitable manner in which it settles all its claims are sufficient reasons to warrant its foremost position with the public in its line of business. The undersigned has also been appointed Agent for the
OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL FIRE
Insurance Company,
for the County of Huron. This Company has a
CAPITAL OF $1,000,000,
and a deposit with the Dominion Government of
$50,000.
The class of risk taken by this Company is all non-hazardous, only taking that of farm property and private dwellings, thereby offering the public the very best security at the very lowest rates possible to take this class of risk at.
The subscriber would give a cordial invitation to all who need insurance of whatever nature, either to call at his residence, on Nelson street, or by letter, as all applications by letter will receive his most prompt attention.
N. B.—Money to loan on the most liberal terms.
HUGH MacMATH,
1568-6m Insurance Agent.

SOMETHING NEW.
ROTARY SUCTION PUMP.
A Purifier of Water,
THE BEST WATER-DRAWER EVER PUT IN A WELL OR CISTERN.
Thousands in Daily Use.

THIS INVENTION is an atmospheric or Suction Pump with three Elastic Rubber Buckets or valves working air-tight and round going to the bottom of the well to the top in a wooden tube, and so connected by a chain as to keep one always in the tube, and throwing an uninterrupted stream of water. It uses a cranked Reel for power.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS PUMP.
1st. Their ease of work.
2nd. Throws a constant stream.
3rd. Purifies the water.
4th. No expense for repairs.
5th. Warranted not to freeze.
6th. No stationary valve in the well to get out of order.
7th. A larger quantity of water drawn in proportion to the size of Cylinder than any other pump, and with less power.
WM. DICKSON, Agent
Box 47
Goderich, Ont.

The Clinton Demonstration.

(CONTINUED.)

MR. HUNTINGTON'S SPEECH.

Hon. L. S. Huntington was the next speaker. When he came to the front of the platform he was greeted with a good round of cheering. He said it gave him unqualified pleasure to address the electors of Huron assembled in a body so vast and so respectable. He was reminded of an incident which happened once before he was steaming out of Quebec on a steamer, among whose passengers were a number of army officers and a bridal party. As they passed along the shipping on the shores was all decorated with bunting and the sailors came out and gave a lusty cheer as the vessel passed. The officers thought the cheering was intended for them and expressed themselves well pleased with the loyalty of the people they were passing. But the laugh was turned against them when they found that the father of the bride was a great ship-master and the sailors were cheering his pretty daughter as she sailed down the river on her wedding tour. Except for the remembrance of this incident he might have felt disposed to appropriate to himself some of the cheering intended for the chief of the party present and the principles to which they were allied. He had heard something of a reaction against Mr. Mackenzie and his Government, and he came up to Ontario where they were making any amount of noise to see some of that reactionary movement for himself. He had been along the lines of railway from Kingston west and had seen great assemblages of people gather from the Reform counties of the Province to do honor to the leader of the Reform party and the principles he represents, and everywhere the same evidences of reaction he had met with as those he saw before him to day.—(Cheering.) He was sure Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues could desire no greater honor conferred upon them than these evidences of confidence and good-will, and they would accept it at its true value. No one could make light of the fact that the public man who is worthy of the confidence of those who support him must be sensitive to the appreciation of his friends. To serve a people who do not appreciate, must make even the honest man falter, but to see such evidences of confidence as this, must be an encouragement to the public man to go on and labor earnestly and faithfully for a continuance of that confidence and the honorable reward he saw they had in store for him. (Cheers.) He nor they were ignorant of the necessity of Reform party, nor of what had been done in days past by the Reformers of the noble old county of Huron, who fought nobly in the great constitutional battles of the last forty years. Everywhere when anything has been accomplished in the interests of the people, where effort had been made for the purpose of fairly distributing power unfairly held by a few autocratic men, that work had been done by Reformers. He would be sorry to say anything distasteful to any present who had come to listen, but he had to deal with facts, and facts were stubborn things and sometimes could not be modified. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Tupper the other day significantly designated Sir John A. Macdonald "a great and good man," and pointed with pride to the record of this great legislator as an evidence of his earnest devotion to the principles which underlay the legislation of this country. It is said he intends to run in some constituency and take the lead in the "amelioration" of the country. Dr. Tupper might have told of some of the errors of Sir John and his party in the past; that Sir John had been a violent opponent of the secularization of the clergy reserves; that for years, against the wishes of the people and their interests, he had stubbornly opposed reform in this direction, declaring that it should not be carried into effect until he found himself compelled to retire to private life from being put out of power. (Hear, hear.) In this as in several other instances he was permitted to reverse his engine, in other words to turn tail upon all his previous professions for the sake of office. (Cheers.) Representation by population was another great reform which met with the opposition of Sir John and his party until through fear of the Grits once he finally yielded. Sometimes he (Sir John) is called "the Father of Confederation." Why, Sir John was an opponent of Confederation until he saw his power slipping away. (Hear, hear.) These Conservatives have struck out in the new line lately. They take no credit for what they are going to do in the future, but looking back over the old record they speak as though they were as great Reformers as William Lyon Mackenzie and J. L. Papineau.—(Cheers.) We now hear for the first time that the matter of Sir John Macdonald must fall upon Dr. Tupper,—There is a little of "you scratch me and I'll scratch you" in this matter, but he (Huntington) didn't know but Dr. Tupper deserved the reward. (Laughter.) He called attention with some pleasure to a Conservative this prospect. When Mr. Langevin was returned to Parliament some of the members of the party were afraid to touch him for fear of having their fingers covered with pitch, but at a public dinner a little later on Sir John gave him all the excellencies that he could have bestowed upon St. Peter or Paul had they been present, and declared unmistakeably that he was to be leader for Lower Canada. Many had supposed that Sir George E. Cartier was to occupy that position, and that prospect didn't make the Reformers of Quebec feel good, but they took a crumb of comfort of this new leadership.—(Laughter.) Their feeling was very similar to that of the Frenchman who waiting for a stage at a hotel was very much disturbed at first by the snoring of others in the same room. After awhile he heard a gurgling in the throat of one of the sleepers which presently wound up with a snort, and he exclaimed, as he turned over to rest, "Tank God, one ees dead!" (Laughter.) It was with some such feeling as this Frenchman's that the party of Lower Canada first learned of the disqualification of the distinguished member for Charlevoix. He referred to the method Dr. Tupper and his party adopted in extolling the virtues of Sir John A. Macdonald, and said he had heard nothing more fulsome nor extravagant in the sense of eulogy.—They had made great speeches—there was no doubt of their greatness—(laughter)—but what were the great principles around which they asked the Conservative party to rally? They tell us there is an election coming on, and a reaction is to take place, and the Mackenzie Government is to be thrown out of power. But is there no object in this struggle but to restore Sir John A. to a position at the head of the Government—no principle to sustain, no doctrine to promulgate? He failed to see one, except it be Protection or Free Trade, on which both parties are divided. He failed to see a single plank in their platform.—(Hear, hear.) When Sir John fell from power, under circumstances it was not necessary to recite, he declared in private, and he now reiterates the same sentiment in public, that he will make the people of Canada reverse that verdict. It is to bring about this reversal that Dr. Tupper declares that the taking of Sir Hugh Allan's money by Sir John for the purpose of putting down the dangerous Grits was the performance of a patriotic duty. It was no wonder he thought under such circumstances as these that the people were departing from Sir John and flocking to do honor to the honest old chieftain (Mr. Mackenzie) by his side. (Cheers.) In reply to a query about steel rails, Mr. Huntington took occasion to refer to the multitude of slanders poured out over the country, which he said had but the one object, that of bringing about the reversion of the verdict pronounced in 1874. They had the effect of demoralizing the whole Conservative party; and though the better class regretted the events which brought their party into disgrace in '74, the constant repetition of these slanders led them to look upon Reformers as no better men than their own leaders. He alluded to the state of affairs in the country when Mr. Mackenzie came into power. The seeds of dissension and discontent had been sown in some of the Provinces, all the burning questions of the time were affected by political agitation, but with that cool generous, patriotic statesmanship which has characterized his whole political career the chief of the party had dealt with those troublesome matters. (Cheers.) The Manitoba muddle, and the British Columbia difficulty were defined and explained, and Mr. Huntington showed the narrowness of the escape the country had from falling into the control of a great commercial ring by the transaction of Sir John Macdonald with Sir Hugh Allan, who had no other interest at stake than that of his own commercial enterprises.

At this stage a voice called out "post office."

Mr. Huntington in reply, volunteered the information that "the post office was organized for the transmission of intelligence for the benefit of gentlemen who can read and write," amid roars of mirth.

Mr. Huntington continued, and referred to the Reformers of his own Province. The country was not in some respects as well favored as Ontario, but the Liberals of that Province were no less devoted to those principles which the party for than those of this Province. (Hear, hear.) They stood identified with all the great reforms of the past forty years, and there were men among them who had made as great sacrifices and run as great risks as those whose names were more familiar to Upper Canadians. (Cheers.) These men had all been maligned by their opponents, and he laid it down as an infallible rule that when the Tories began to blacken the character of anyone in the party opposed to them, that man was one they greatly feared. He referred to the selection by Mr. Mackenzie of Hon. Mr. Dorion as Chief Justice of Quebec, and said that he believed that to be a very wise choice. But Mr. Dorion had come in for a full share of abuse; it was enough for John A. to know that he was a dangerous opponent, and therefore, he must lie his character down so that they might start even when the election comes round. (Cheers and laughter.) As a further instance of this plan of moulding public opinion, he touched upon the case of Hon. Mr. Laframe, who was accused of corruption in a sale of land in connection with the Lachine Canal. He showed that this matter was brought into the Courts and the case dismissed on all the points excepting that of the legality of a "by-bidder," on which the court was not agreed. In conclusion, he said that he always had a warm spot in his heart for the Reformers of Huron, and he felt greatly encouraged by the cheering reception that had been given them to-day. Such honors he felt to be sufficient reward for all the traducing and villifying of their enemies. (Loud cheers.)

MR. MOWAT'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Mowat was next introduced amid enthusiastic applause. Having expressed his great gratifications at being present at so immense a gathering of the electors, and complimenting Hon. Mr. Huntington on the brilliant oration he had delivered, and on his ability as an administrator, the speaker announced that he would confine his remarks to matters chiefly concerning affairs of the Local Government. He called the attention of the audience to the great political crime which led to the rejection of the Conservative leaders. At first there was such universal indignation at the discovery of their unworthiness, so strongly indignant were the better class of Conservatives at the disgrace of their leaders that it seemed as if they would never again place confidence in their old leaders. It became part of the policy of the party leaders then to get possession of the Local Government, as a stepping stone to the recovery of their lost power in the Dominion. They argued that as the fall of the Local Government in Ontario into the hands of the Reformers was followed by the fall of the Dominion Government into their hands, so would the possession of the Local Government by the Conservatives be followed by their return to power at Ottawa. A great effort was therefore made to win a victory at the polls, and every means, fair and foul, was used to destroy the Reform Government. That effort was a vain one. The people when appealed to at the polls at the general election showed that they had continued confidence in his administration, and the schemes of the Conservative leaders proved abortive. New tactics were necessary, and the almost hopeless task of regaining the confidence of the people and obtaining a fresh lease of power, led to the introduction of Conservative picnics. There was a great cry of "reaction," and it was the aim of the Conservatives to make out that the people of Ontario had ceased to regard the Pacific Scandal with that indignation which led to the defeat of their party in Parliament and at the polls. But the magnificent demonstrations at Kingston, at Forest, in Lambton, in the County of York, and here in the heart of the County of Huron, had given an answer to the foul slander that they could forgive the Conservative leaders after what had been proved against them and were ready to restore them to power. (Cheers.) Huron had in this demonstration outdone what any other constituency had done. (Cheers.) It is a proof that reaction has not and cannot take place. (Cheers.) He pointed out that the systems of Government under which the people were now ruled were the result of agitation on the part of the Reform party for separate control of Provincial affairs. The system had been tried under Conservative and Reform administrations and the general testimony is that Confederation is a great success. In spite of all the evils which had attended the administration of public affairs since its adoption, all would admit that we have arrived at a political condition free from the evils which attended our previous union. We have our own Local Government and our own Legislature, and it is for the people to enquire and know how the large powers conferred upon the Legislature have been executed. He was able to say that there was no part of his duty as a legislator which he had shrunk from exercising since he accepted office. He had given the public everything in the way of good laws and good government that they had demanded, everything that the judgment of himself and his colleagues and their friends could suggest or demand. And he did so with such deliberation and care, and attention to the wishes of the constituencies, as to have been able to obtain approval not only from his friends but from a large section of his opponents. (Hear, hear.)—His government had placed on the statute book laws larger in number and superior both in quantity and quality to those placed there by their predecessors; and every measure they introduced was regarded as a reform upon those that preceded it. He had looked in the speeches of the Opposition leaders to see what points were made or exceptions taken to his administration. But he could find none worth the time it would take to refute them. They were all frivolous, and aimed chiefly at matters of expenditure. His colleague, Mr. Pardee, had referred to some which he effectually disposed of, but there were one or two more that originated with Mr. Macdougall which might claim a little attention. Mr. Macdougall blamed the Reform Government for changing the law governing the issue of licenses and the authority to enforce that law. He (Macdougall) disapproved of taking the power out of the hands of the municipalities and placing it in the hands of the Government, and said it was taking the matter out of the hands of the people's representatives. But are not the members of the Government and the members of the Legislature who give them power as much the representatives of the people, and do they not derive their authority from the same source as the municipal council? (Hear, hear.)—They (the Government) took the matter of licenses into their own hands very reluctantly, and only after being urgently requested to remove it from the municipalities by the temperance men and the innkeepers. Deputations representing both classes waited upon the Government and urged the change and they yielded to their request. Both parties recognized the evils of intemperance and each expressed the greatest desire to see legislation perfected; that would have a tendency to abolish the foul evils of drunkenness and its attendant vices. When they found extremes meeting on that point that did not feel at liberty to shrink from the unpleasant task of grappling with the subject. They saw that there was danger in discharging their duty fearlessly; that it would not bring polularity to the Government, but they did not hesitate. They relied upon the good sense of the people, which in the long run would be sure to do them justice, and though they might be inclined at first to think less favorably of their acts, in the end they would be with them. (Cheers.) Relying upon that they undertook the task of dealing with the license system, and, notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary, he was satisfied that it was now on a better footing than ever before. (Applause.) Mr. Macdougall's next complaint was that the Common Law and Chancery Courts were not united. He wanted the Chancery Court abolished and wished to introduce the English system. But the fact is that we had been enjoying the benefits of a fusion of the law and equity court here before the English system had been put in force. (Hear, hear.) And the only difference now between the two systems is that in England they call it the Chancery Division while we call it the Chancery Court. But stronger still is the fact that Mr. Macdougall is the only one of his party who favors even so slight a change as the balance the Government for not introducing. The Conservative party was in power over twenty years; they had the power during all that time, and the opportunity to deal with the subject, but they never touched it, while his administration, though only a few years in office, had anticipated the English Act. (Hear, hear.) With the exception of these trifling complaints and a plentiful supply of abuse for the Minister of Crown Lands, Mr. Pardee, Mr. Macdougall had nothing to say against the Reform Government. Latterly, however, the leader of the Opposition, Mr. M. C. Cameron, appeared at a small gathering and pointed out what he thought the Ontario Government had been doing wrong, but there was not one charge brought up by Mr. Cameron that had not been dealt with at the last general election and pronounced upon by the people at the polls, and those against whom they were individually levelled were re-elected by their constituents.—(Cheers.) They all referred to matters of money. They did not assert that we passed bad laws or neglected to introduce good ones; it was to the money question alone he gave his attention.—He charged that the Government had increased the expenditure. Well, suppose they had. They employed the public funds in a way that would be beneficial to the people and would increase the efficiency of the public service. (Hear, hear.) The people were little concerned to know how much they spent, if they had it to spend and spent it wisely. (Hear, hear.) What was the money for? Not to be hoarded, but to use for the benefit of the public.—(Cheers.) Do you consider the three millions divided among the municipalities to public improvements and in education, money improperly spent?—(Cheers.) Is it because three millions were given to encourage railroad enterprises that Mr. Cameron complained? An outlay that resulted in causing the expenditure of ten times as much of private capital, the benefit of which the country enjoyed and to which a large part of the prosperity experienced throughout the Province was due.—(Cheers.) A large portion of our present wealth is due to the expenditures for railways in our midst, to the increased value of property occasioned by their introduction and to the commercial enterprises which they encouraged.—(Cheers.) Referring to comparisons made by Mr. Cameron of the cost of civil governments, legislation and the administration of justice, under the Sandfield Macdonald administration and the present one, Mr. Mowat pointed out that the revenue of the Province, derived from all sources, amounted to $2,500,000. The cost of civil government, legislation and the administration of justice amounted only to $600,000, leaving the balance to be expended on other objects. It was for the people's representatives to consider how they should expend this sum; how best to employ this large surplus. On education they spent annually nearly $500,000; on institutions for the care of the lunatic, the idiotic, the deaf and dumb and the blind there was spent a large and annually increasing amount, reaching last year to $415,000; on agriculture they spent $75,000; hospitals and charities, $80,000; public buildings and works, including colonization roads, $140,000. All these were necessary, and if the expenditure was large enough to admit of the expenditure the money could not be applied to more useful or beneficial purposes. (Hear, hear.) There was no part of the public expenditure to which exception was taken by Mr. Cameron except that for civil government and legislation, and to make his point appear all the stronger he resorted to the unfair expedient of comparing the gross expenditure of four years under Mr. Sandfield Macdonald with five sessions under Reform auspices, and he found that there was $102,000 more spent in five sessions than there was in four. Compare four of ours with four of theirs and it reduces the excess to about $36,000, and Mr. Cameron himself was responsible for that increase. (Hear, hear and cheers.) The people were not perhaps aware that the increased cost of legislation attributed to the Reform Government arose from the act of Mr. Cameron himself. During the first session in 1873 members on both sides the House, including Mr. Cameron, combined to get the Government to consent to an increase of $150 in their sessional allowance. They gave good arguments for the increase and they prevailed upon the Government to agree to it. That additional $150 amounted to $12,300 per annum, which for the three years since it was introduced, was equal to $36,900, or a trifle more than the increase charged against the extravagance of the present Administration; so that our expenditure was somewhat less than theirs. (Cheers.) What do you think of the leader of the Opposition, who was as responsible as any other member of the House for the increase of salary, and who drew his money too, as regularly as any one, making the matter a subject of complaint against the Government? (Cheers.) He will have to find some greater grievance than that to complain of before he can get Reformers to withhold their support from the administration. A comparison of expenses of civil government during the first four years under Sandfield Macdonald and the next four years under a Reform Government showed that there was an increase during the last years four of about one-third. Mr. Mowat produced statistics showing that the increase in expenses was occasioned by increased business. If the expenses had been increased by one-third the business transacted had been increased by far more than one-third. The Treasurer had increased his expenditures in four years to nine millions. During Sandfield's time the amount was five millions. How could they expect that the expense of running a department that expended nine millions annually would be as low as when it spent but five millions? Take the Crown Lands Department. The increase there arose from the same cause. The department was managed by Mr. Pardee, a gentleman full of energy in the discharge of his duty, who gets through an enormous amount of work and with an expense in no way corresponding to the business done. He went on to show how in various ways the work of the department was increased, greater proportionally than the increased cost of management which Mr. Cameron charged the Government with. In the matter of the issue of patents alone there was a large amount of extra work done. During 1870 and 1871—the last years of the Sandfield Macdonald Government—the average issue of patents was 1,767. During the four years under Messrs. Pardee and Scott the average issue was nearly 3,000. So that it was plain to be seen that the business of the department had been managed so economically and at the same time maintained in such a high state of efficiency that the increased cost was far less, proportionably, than the increased business transactions. There were some small sums of $1,500 and $600 which Mr. Cameron also complained of, but without going into details he would assure his hearers that they could be as readily disposed of as the much larger amounts to which had just engaged their attention, and quite as satisfactorily. In conclusion Mr. Mowat again expressed the gratification he felt in addressing so vast an assemblage of the people of Huron. He did not expect to have the privilege of having ten thousand people within sound of his voice, but the fact that fully that number had gathered to hear the party leaders address them showed that the Reformers were still loyal to the good old cause. (Cheers.) He warned them not to be deluded by false cries and false statements which Conservative leaders and the Conservative press were spreading throughout the country, but to take care and satisfy themselves what the truth actually was. He urged them to find out and rouse up the different ones and strengthen the weak, and to bestow a little of their spare energies in converting their Conservative friends. (Applause.) He was sorry to see so many who believed it was a small matter for Sir John Macdonald to take Sir Hugh Allan's money, and he hoped his Reform friends would do their best to prevent them from again being in a position to repeat that great crime. They should go on strengthening the hands of those who are endeavoring to do what is best for the country. It is a grand country, with a great future. (Cheers.) It had entered into competition at Philadelphia with its powerful neighbor and with all the countries of the world and came out well. Many of its products stood first. It is a country extensive enough to equal the United States in population, and it is important to see that the Government and the people do their duty in laying broad and deep those sound principles of Government recognized and advocated by the party to which they belong, and by doing their best for the advancement of not one half, but of the whole people. (Cheers.)

EAST WAWANOSH.

FATAL ACCIDENT. — From a St. Joseph's, Mo., paper we clip the following in paragraph. The person mentioned was born in Galloway, Scotland, and settled in East Wawanosh 25 years ago. About nine years ago he removed to near St. Joseph. He was much respected in East Wawanosh and widely known: "On the morning of the 14th June, Mr. Alexander Parker left his home, near Mount Zion church in this county, coming to the city with a load of wood. On his return in the afternoon, when about two miles from the city, his wagon wheels dropped into a hole in the road, and he, losing his balance, fell from the seat forward on one of the horses, which frightened the team and they, starting to run, Mr. Parker fell off on the tongue and hanging to it he was dragged some distance, receiving injuries which eventually proved fatal. Mr. Young, one of his neighbors, took the unfortunate man in his wagon to the house of Mr. Snyder, the nearest neighbor, where he remained until Saturday morning when he died. He was entirely unconscious from the time of the accident. His devoted wife and eight children were with him until the last. His body was taken to the home of the family and was buried in King Hill Cemetery last Sunday. Mr. Parker was a highly respected and useful citizen, and his sudden and painful death is greatly regretted by his neighbors and friends. The family is left in comfortable circumstances, pecuniarily.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

ABOUT TOWN.

COAL.—Wm. Stitt last week received 60 tons blacksmith's coal by schr. Blake, from Cleveland. The entire lot was reshipped eastward

SALT NOTES.—The shipments last week were: Wm. Campbell, 50 bbls; W. Lee, 100 bbls; S. Platt, 70 bbls; International Co., 400 tons to Chicago by prop. Canada.

COUNTERFEITS.—Well executed counterfeits of the $4 bills of the Dominion Bank are in circulation here. The only way to detect them is by the fact that the signatures are lithographed instead of written.

HARBOR MILLS.—The shipments last week were: one car shorts, one car bran and 3780 bags of flour. A cargo of 17,500 bushels of grain was received on Saturday by schr. Lake Forest, from Milwaukee.

FISH.—The shipments of fresh fish for the last two weeks were: John Clark, 2025 lbs; Jas. Clark, 3900 lbs; M. McPherson, 900 lbs; small lots, 300 lbs. Mr. A. Adam shipped a quantity of smoked fish to Stratford. The catches have been very poor lately.

GENERAL FREIGHT.—Among the shipments from the station last week were: 166 lbs. wool by G. Meadel; 570 lbs. butter and a case of eggs by John Varcoe; 218 pieces artificial stone by Jas. Thomson; 25 head cattle by H. Y. Attill. The latter were milch cows, which had belonged to the now suspended Ridgewood dairy.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—At the last regular meeting of Huron Encampment No. 28, I. O. O. F., the following officers were installed by D. D. G. M., I. F. Toms, viz:

C. P., C. W. Andrews.
H. P., Jos. Beck.
S. W., Jas Robinson,
J. W., C. A. Nairn,
Scribe, I. F. Toms,
Treasurer, H. S. Holmes,
G., E. R. Watson,
1st W., N. Campbell.
2d W., W. B. Mathews.
3d W., W. Reid.
4th W., A. Kirby,
I. S., H. Bolton,
1st G. of T., D. E. Moore,
2d G. of T., W. Lasham.
Representative to Grand Encampment Neil Campbell.

INSTALLATION.—On Thursday evening last, D. D. G. M. Bro. Campbell, assisted by P. G's. Warner, Toms, N. Campbell, Beck and F. W. Johnston, installed the following officers of Huron Lodge No. 62, I. O. O. F., elected for the present term:

Bro. A. Kirkbride, N. G.
" C. B. Johnston, V. G.
" H. W. Ball, R. Secy.
" J. Nairn, P. Secy.
" R. J. Whitely, Treas.
" R. Mills, Warden.
" John Wilson, Conductor.
" Rev. J. Sieveright, Chaplain.
" N. Campbell, R. S. N. G.
" J. Roberts, L. S. N. G.
" E. E. Wade, R. S. V. G.
" E. R. Watson, L. S. V. G.
" W. Knight, R. S. S.
" P. McFarlane, L. S. S.
" R. Given, I. G.
" H. Bolton, O. G.

Representatives to Grand Lodge, Bros. W. B. Mathews and C. W. Andrews. A donation of $80 was made to the St. John sufferers.

Lumber Notes.

SHIPMENTS—Williams & Murray, 9 cars; Secord, Cozzens & Co., 27 cars.

RECEIPTS—Secord, Cozzens & Co., 240,000 lath, 100,000 shingles and 638, 900 ft lumber by schrs. Tecumseh and Sarah Jane and barge Mary Robertson.

Wm. Stitt shipped 60 cords tan bark to Detroit by Schr. Anna M. Foster.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

BASE BALL.—The Northern Lights and the Huron Wild Cats played against the Fireflys and the Springfields a friendly game of base ball at Holmesville, on Saturday. The Fireflys beat the Northern Lights 14 runs, and the Wild Cats beat the Springfields 3 runs, and had one innings to spare. It is only justice to say that two of the latter's best players were absent. There was a strawberry festival in connection.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

—A young Lucknow man stole a box of cigars from the bar of Wadsworth's hotel, Zetland, on Dominion day; but it cost him $8 to settle.

—Bro. Brussels Jones has entered on his fifth year, and is thriving well. Long may it wave.

—Mary Miller and Matthew Parker were each fined $1 and costs, on the 28th ult., in Brussels, for selling liquor without license.

—A lady named Green, 82 years old weighing 195 lbs., a resident of Blyth, recently walked four and a half miles in one hour and fifteen minutes.

—On the 24 inst., Mr. David Grant of the 14th con. of Grey, picked a stalk of spring wheat which measured 4 feet 4 inches.

—At Bluevale, a few days ago, two stallions got fighting, when one of them had its thigh broken by a kick. It had to be killed.

—Mr. E. Halpenny, lot 17, con. 14, Grey, has a ten acre field of flax, which averages 3 feet 6 inches in length. A large number of stalks reach 4 feet and over.

—Hickson's jewelry store and Duncan & Duncan's dry goods store, Seaforth, were entered by burglars on Wednesday night last, and a few articles of little value carried off.

—Wilson's mill and lumber yard in Blyth, were in danger of being destroyed by fire a few days ago. The flames were extinguished, after hard work, and the danger averted.

—At the last meeting of the North Huron District Lodge U. A. T. A. the following officers were appointed:—President, F. Buchanan, Wingham; Vice-President, C. Mathews, Lucknow; Secretary, T. G. Agnew, Lucknow; Treasurer, John Ritchie, Wingham; Senior Conn., Wm. Jones, Nile; Junior, A. Jackson, Wingham; Chaplain, A. McWilliams, Lucknow; Marshall, J. Coutts, Wingham