Guelph Evening

Mercury.

VOL. VIII. NO. 58

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 1874.

PRICE TWO CENTS

Business Cards.

R. W. H. LOWRY,

GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN,

Guelph, March 1,1871. W. H. CUTTE

A. H. MACDONALD,

Guelph, June 3, 1874. EMON, PETERSON & McLEAN,

A. LEMON, H. W. PETERSON, K. MACLEAN, County Grown Att

DUNBAR, MERRITT & BISCOE, Barristors and Attorneys at Law Solicitors in Chancery, etc. Office-Over Harvoy's Drug Store. A. DUNBAR, W. M. MERRITT, F. BISCOE, Guelph, Oct. 7, 1873 dw OLIVER & McKINNON,

Office—Corner of Wyndham and Quebe streets, Guelph, Ont.

R. OLIVER. dw A. M. MCRINNON.

House, Sign, & Ornamental Painter

Shop next to the Weilington Hotel, Wynd ham street, Guelpit. DANIELS & BUCHAN,

Carpenters and Builders,

CROWE'S PRON WORKS. Norfolk Street, Guelph.

JOHN CROWE, Proprieto

Guns, Fistols, and Sporting Materials atways on hand. Repairing as usual.

FREDERICK BISCOE,

N.B.—Money to loan in sums to suit borowers.





New Advertisements.

SALESMAN of several years experience in the Clothing and Gent

WOOD FOR SALE.—Parties wishing

WANTED.—By the 22nd of October, a good cook who can wash and iron. Also a housemaid. Must have references.

MRS. WATT.

CASH BOY WANTED.

Apply at the Guelph Cloth Hall.
SHAW & MURTON.
Guelph, Oct. 9, 1874.

TOR SALE-CHEAP.-A small set of pigeon holes, suitable for office des Apply at CHAPMAN'S BINDERY, Guelph, 09-32t St. George's Square

WANTED to rent by the 1st or mid-

Dr. Clarke will remain at the office every Vednesday and Saturday, and Dr. Harkii very Monday and Friday, for consultation Office—Quebec St. Guelph. *06-'74-dwy.

WEW CAB.

NEW Roughcast HOUSE

Guelph, Oct. 12, 1874. HART & SPEIRS.

MPROVED FARMS AND WILD LANDS

Tuelph Evening Mercury

MONDAY EV'NG, OCT. 12, 1874.

Great Retorm Demonstration at Harriston.

HON. MR. MOWAT'S SPEECH

were without a shadow of foundation (Cheers). Between the amount they had in the banks bearing interest, and the amount lying to their credit over expenditure, they had upwards of \$5,000,000 of a surplus (Cheers). Mr. Mowat went over the items in detail which constituted this amount, and which was made up of stocks and Dominion lands, special deposits in the banks, eash to their credit in the banks, money lent to assist in draining lands, and other sources. He cound they had also under estimated the amount to be realized from dobentures handed over to the Government by the Municipalities, and when on this subject, took cecasion fo explain why the Government want to get these debentures out of their hands, in order to remove all chance in the future of the Municipalities trying to evade or delay payment. He repeated that the surplus he had already stated actually existed, and represented the true state of the fluances of the Province in January, 1874, when the last statement was given. He then referred to the expenditure, and replied to the charge made against his Government of extravagance. The expenditure was largest in 1873, and in that year they did ask the House for a larger sun, because they had the money, and because it could be better and more profitably employed than lying in the bank. For what objects did the Government require money? For eivil purposes, for defraying the cost of Legisland, and for the administration of instice. These were the three great items, the expenses for which must be met. Our revenue was about two and a half million specify large margin here. Then in the same year there were expended \$138,492 for surveys of new terrinory, and otherwise opening up and settling new tracts appetity large margin here. Then in the same year there were expended \$138,492 for surveys of new terrinory, and otherwise opening up and settling new tracts appetity large margin here. Then in the same year there were expended \$138,492 for surveys of new terrinory, and otherwise opening up and settling new tra

it was the Government House. They all know about the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. The estimated cost of these was \$900,000 and up to 1864 the amount actually paid was \$2,337,734. (Hear, hear.) And it will take more than \$700,000 to complete them. Such being the past record of the Liberal Conservatives, he did not think the Province would be in any way beriefitted by turning out the Reform Government, and giving the power into the hands of the Quartette. He had endeavored to give them facts as they are, to exaggerate nothing. He felt it to be his duty not to mislead, and after what he had said he thought they would see that the Government were doing then year of the Reform party, and that they had not for other their duty to the country. (Cheers.) There need be no alarm at the financial prospect. It had been said that the cost of the departments had increased. Certainly they had, but had not the work increased? In his own departments the increase was proportionate. In conclusion he said that the had but run hastily run over the various subjects, and he challenged any one to dispute his statements. They had faithfully done their duty in the past, thoy were resolved to do it faithfully in the future, and on these grounds he asked the continued confidence of the Reformers of this County, and purity in the future, and continued confidence of the Reformers of this County, and purity in the future, and on these grounds he asked the continued confidence of the Reformers of this County, and purity in the future, and on these remains the increase was proportionate. In conclusion he said that he had but run hastily run over the various subjects, and he challenged any one to dispute his statements. They had faithfully done their duty in the past, thoy were resolved to do it faithfully in the future, and on these grounds he asked the continued confidence of the Reformers of this County, and purity of the confidence of the Reformers of this County, and purity of the continued confidence of the Reform cause of this demonst

A gentleman in the audience here asked Mr. Mowat who were the heads of the Orange body, and also for some information about the Oeneral Act of Incorpora-

Orange body, and also for some information about the Oeneral Act of Incorporation.

Hon. Mr. Mowat explained, as he did before, the provisions of this Act, and how under it Orange Societies could be incorporated. As to the leaders he did not know how many there were. Mr. John Hillyard Cameron was reputed to be one, and Mr. D'Ary Boulton chaimed to be another. Mr. Robinson, of Kingston, was a very prominent member of the Order, but he repudiated the action of the leaders in this mat er, and he would be delighted if the whole body of Orangemen followed his example.

The charman then introduced Mr. H. Taylor, from England, whom they would be glad to hear about immigration. Mr. Taylor was received with cheers, and said he was happy to be in the midst of a thinking people. He did not belong to any party in Canada, but he was glad to meet with such an intelligent body of men as were before him. Reformers in his country had initiated every movement for the amelioration of the masses in spite of the lords and bishops, and if the former would withdraw and the lattes drop politics they (the people) would cease their agitation. But so long as they tried to keep the labourer starving atten shillings a week, they could not be blamed if they meddled in politics too. He was secretary of an Association in which were 70,600 members, who belonged to the Liberal party, because that party was in sympathy with them, while the Tory agitators had done all they could to plunge them deeper in poverty and distress. (Hear, hear.) He could tell them that these men were beginning to realize a new life—that the spirit of life and libority was doing its work, and that that spirit which now animated their bressts could never be annihiliated. (Cheers.) Our enemes say that the poor labourer is getting to be dangerous at home, but they are only daugerous in this way, that education is being diffused among them, and that soon they will be able to stand alone. He did not come in the cheer and the stand alone. He did not come in the cheer and the s

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ment, whose character stood as migh, and congratulated them on the success of this meeting.

Mr. J. P. MacMillan, of Guelph, was also introduced. He was pleased to be present on this occasion. After the able speech of the Premier, they might well feel that the Government was in safe shands. The verdict given by the Government at the Dominion elections last January was a memorable one, and the next Local elections would be no less favourable for the Reform party.

Mr. McKim followed in a few remarks, in which he referred to the benefits Minto had, derived from the Gover, ment policy. For himself he thanked them for past favours and past support, and would never forget their kindness to him.

On motion of Mr. Jas. Connell, se conded by Mr. Thomas Thompson, a vote of thanks was given to Hon. Mr. Mowat and the other speakers.

Mr. Jas. Massie moved a vote of thanks to the cha'rman for the able manner 'n which he had presided over the meeting. He had often been among them at election times, and hoped yet to be able to assist them in fighting their battles.

Mr. D. Yeomans seconded the motion,

North Wellington Fall Show.

North Wellington Fall Show.

The Annual Exhibition of the North Riding of Wellington Agnicultural Society was held at Drayton on Filday, the 9th inst. The weather was all that could be desired, the only in convenience being—the muddy state of the roads consequent upon the heavy rains that have fallen during the past few days. In Drayton such a scene of bustle and activity has never before been witnessed. The people from the section of adjoining country for miles around had gravitated towards this common centre of attraction, for the purpo e of viewing the display of productions and manufactures which the farmers and mechanics of North Wellington were about to exhibit, and certainly no one could go away and say that the show in every department was not of the most creditable order, for a finer di-play at a county show it has seldom if ever fallen to curlot to witness. The only thing with which tault could be found was the rather unsatisfactory manner—in which things were managed. Entries having been taken in until about two o'clock on the afternoon of the show, (a practice which cannot be at all commended,) it was consequently about three o'clock before hings were arranged so that the judges could enter upon their duties, and 'it was not until long after dark that the judging in some of the departments was finished, while some of the roots were never judged at all. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs and far from encouraging to those who had gone to both troutle and temporate in proparing articles for exhibition, that of the horses is the finest. The heavy draught mares and colts although not soek in another year to perform a work in one day which in order to carry out successfully would keep them busy for two days.

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