

THE HURON SIGNAL

OUR TICKET.

FOR PREMIER—HON. E. BLAKE.  
WEST HURON—M. C. CAMERON.  
EAST HURON—DR. SLOAN.  
SOUTH HURON—J. McMILLAN.

OUR MOTTO:  
"Ontario's Rights we will maintain."  
"UP AND AT THEM."

Electors, stand to your guns. Before another week has passed the battle will have been fought at the polls, and Canada's fate for the next five years will be decided. It, therefore, behooves every elector to be up and doing with voice and vote.

Are ye freemen or are ye slaves that the infidelities of the Macdonald administration are to be submitted to tamely.

You are freemen "whom the truth makes free," and your rights are in your own hands. See that you retain them.

An effort has been made to despoil Ontario at the bidding of the Quebec News, and Sir John Macdonald has made the effort.

Ontario's autonomy has been interfered with, and by the disallowance of our Provincial Legislature an attempt has been made to rob Ontario of that measure of Home Rule which our fair Province was guaranteed at Confederation.

The North-west has been placed under a grinding tyranny by the iniquitous bargain with the Pacific Railway Syndicate.

Your relatives in the Prairie Province and further west have had their privileges curtailed by the Governmental regulations, and the colonization schemes in the interest of speculators. The settler suffers that the speculator may gain.

The N. P.—that syren song which has lulled the people in 1878—has been tried and tested; it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The tall chimneys are not to be seen in Huron. Two blades of grass have not been made to grow where one had grown before. The laboring man and mechanic has not more work or better wages. The farmer does not receive a better price for his produce. Wealth by act of Parliament has not yet been the portion of the poor, and the monopolists alone have reaped benefit from the so-called National Policy.

An extravagant Government has held the reins of power for the past four years. A corrupt Government has endorsed the Onderdonk contract, the Carillon canal job, the M. C. Upper steel, and other iniquities of a similar nature. This corrupt Government would appeal to you that they should be maintained, but the appeal will be in vain, for "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin," is already written on the wall.

Let the work be done, and well done; smite the usurpers hip and thigh; save Canada from ruin, and Ontario from spoliation; and vote for your hearths and your homes.

If you are in favor of good Government, if you wish for a breaking up of monopoly of all kinds, if you favor a better and freer opportunity to settle the great North-west, if you wish our country to become what it ought to be, one of the grandest and most glorious under heaven's sun, vote for able men in our Legislative halls, vote for honest and upright men in the Cabinet of the Dominion, vote for men who will go to Parliament to strengthen the hands and forward the views of Ontario's noblest son—Hon. Edward Blake.

M. C. Cameron is Blake's lieutenant in West Huron. On the 20th of June endorse his candidature by your vote.

AN IMPORTED BLUSTERER.

Mr. Robert Porter will be long remembered after his defeat on the 20th of June next, for the cheeky manner in which he endeavored to prosecute the campaign. At almost every meeting held by Mr. Cameron he attempted to have the closing speech, while at nearly every meeting called by himself he endeavored to bulldoze Mr. Cameron's representatives. At Port Albert he tried to carry the appointment of a chairman, and wanted to close Mr. Cameron's meeting. Those who were present at Oliver's schoolhouse will remember that he avoided personalities in his opening remarks, and after Mr. Cameron's representative had spoken for the time allotted to him, Mr. Porter took nearly forty minutes to personally abuse the speaker and Mr. Cameron, in the latter gentleman's absence, knowing full well that Mr. McGillicuddy was debarréd from replying. At Donnybrook Mr. Porter took one hour and a half to address his own meeting and allowed Mr. McGillicuddy only an hour to reply, regardless of the fact that he had the privilege of closing his own meeting. At Donnybrook, however, the "spunk" was taken out of him, and he endeavored to act like a gentleman. At Benmiller Mr. Porter, at Mr. Cameron's meeting, disgraced

himself by personally abusing Mr. J. T. Garrow, after that gentleman had advocated the cause of Mr. Cameron. It is true Mr. Cameron, although suffering from a severe hoarseness, dressed the fellow down right smartly for his ungentlemanly conduct, but although soundly trounced, Mr. Porter was not the less a rowdy. After Mr. Cameron had closed the meeting, Mr. Porter again endeavored to speak, "only for five minutes," he said, but Mr. McGillicuddy, who was on the platform, reminded him that he had gotten fair play at all Mr. Cameron's meetings, and never gave fair play at his own. Mr. Porter did not again ask for five minutes, and the meeting closed. At Hoover's schoolhouse and at Mr. Cameron's meeting at Donnybrook, the same tactics were pursued by Mr. Porter, but without avail. At the nomination Mr. Porter again endeavored to manipulate the speaking to suit himself. He had arranged that his friend, Mr. F. W. Johnston, would speak first, then that Mr. Cameron's representative would address the electors, and after that Mr. Porter would deliver his address. The impudence of this offer was so apparent that Mr. Porter afterwards withdrew it, and the meeting was conducted on a more equitable basis. In his reply he alluded insultingly to Col. Ross, and indulged in personal reflections against that gentleman. We give the above resume to show that Mr. Porter does not believe in equity or fair play to an opponent. He has personally abused every man who has yet appeared on a platform against him, forgetful of the fact that at his first meeting in Goderich he deprecated the introduction of personal abuse into the contest, and contended that a "sneer was not an argument, a sarcasm a syllogism, or declamation positive proof." Besides, abuse is a two edged sword, and Mr. Porter's inconsistency and other delinquencies are just as open to attack as those of other people. We have let his personality alone, because we believe the present contest should be fought out on the square issues before the people, but it is high time to raise a protest against a man whose chief attributes on the platform with his own followers, are a loud voice, a brazen face, a seared conscience and an abusive tongue. What the people want now is argument and not loud-mouthed declamation or abuse.

QUESTIONS FOR WORKINGMEN.

1. Has work for the mechanic or laborer been more abundant in Goderich this year than under the Liberal Administration?
2. Are wages higher, unless in cases where hands are now scarce, on account of mechanics having been driven by lack of work to seek employment in Pennsylvania, Michigan or Dakota?
3. Have the hardworking men who depend upon the harbor trade for a living in summer had anything save an odd job to do this season?
4. Has not the Tilley tariff killed our carrying trade, and kept vessels from entering the harbor with corn, wheat, and other products?
5. Have you paid less money in taxes since 1878?
6. Is the population of Goderich larger than it was in 1878, or is it about 800 less?
7. Is the cost of living—of eating and clothing—cheaper than before?
8. Do you like to have to pay \$6 extra on a \$20 stove?
9. Have you been able to lay by much for a "rainy day" since the present extravagant Government came into power?
10. Do you not prefer M. C. Cameron, who lives in your midst, to an unknown outsider, who has no interest in the town, and never will have?

A "PRACTICAL" FARMER (?)

Mr. Porter, at Smith's Hill, said, with that sneer on his lip which is his chief attraction as a speaker to his Tory friends, that he was a farmer and Mr. Cameron was a lawyer; and putting it stronger, remarked, "I shear my sheep down in Uborne, and Mr. Cameron shears his sheep in the Court-House at Goderich." Of course Johnston and the lams "yelled" at this sally of wit, on the part of the ex-dominion from South Perth. But when Mr. Porter clinched the above remark, by stating that he deprecates his "entire support" from the product of his farm, he stated what was not true. He forgot to inform his hearers that he was at the present time a pensioner on the Ontario Government superannuation fund to teachers to the amount of \$123 a year; that, being under 60 years of age, he was not entitled to the superannuation, unless he made an affidavit every year that he was dependent on the pension for support, being unable to follow his vocation of teacher on account of infirmities of the flesh; that he has made the affidavit for some years past, although his friends and opponents admit that he is perhaps the most rugged politician in the County, so far as his age is concerned, and has thereby obtained the pension on what even his best friends would not scruple to admit was false pretences. If Mr. Porter is in such delicate health, as he makes affidavit to every year, and is unable to

teach the young idea how to shoot," on account of his frailty and invalid disposition, how in the wide world is he—this valitudinarian, by his own affirmation—likely to be able to teach the electors how to vote; and how could this poor, old, infirm pensioner on the bounty of Ontario be expected to advocate the claims of the people of Huron and fight for their rights during the arduous days and nights of a long Parliamentary session. We do not say that Mr. Porter is incapacitated from mental, literary or physical labor, but that the gentleman makes affidavit every year that he is incapacitated, and if he makes a false affidavit he is himself to blame, and his utterances on a platform should not carry weight in consequences. This is not all the pap Mr. Porter has received. Last year the Canadian census was taken, and Mr. Porter, with that patriotism for which he is so widely known, overlooked the applications of the office-seekers from the rank and file of the Co-operative party in South Huron, and had himself appointed enumerator-in-chief for that Riding. And yet this disinterested patriot has the hardihood to state to the electors that his "entire support" is from the product of his fifty acres in Uborne. It will be seen from the foregoing that Mr. Porter not only possesses a sheep-pen at Uborne and shears sheep for support, but he rejoices in a dairy as well, where, in addition to milking his own bovines, he systematically milks the Ontario and the Dominion cows. Yet he prates of his disinterested and patriotic motives for contesting the present election in West Huron.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Preparation for the Battle.

On Tuesday last the nomination of candidates to contest West Huron was held in Goderich, simultaneously with other nominations in the Eastern section of the Dominion. Mr. Ben Wilson, of Wingham, acted as returning officer for West Huron, and conducted the nomination according to law. The candidates duly nominated were Mr. M. C. Cameron, of Goderich, and Mr. Robert Porter, of Uborne. Shortly after two o'clock the speaking commenced, the electors taking up position in front of the band stand on the Court House Square. It was arranged that Mr. Porter would first address the meeting, after which Mr. Cameron who was incapacitated from speaking would be represented by Col. Ross, M. P., and Mr. Porter would have the privilege of reply for fifteen minutes.

Mayor Horton was elected to the chair, and introduced the speakers. Mr. Porter, who was pleased to see so large a gathering. Like Mr. Cameron he was somewhat out of his usual vigor, but he endeavored to place his case before the electors in the most convincing manner free men assembled to take actual part in giving opinion and deciding upon the Government of the day. (Hear, hear.) Few countries could boast of the privileges possessed by the people of Canada so far as the government of the country is concerned, having the right to elect their representatives, and the right to elect their representatives, and the right to elect their representatives, and the right to elect their representatives.

"Unfortunatly a depression still existed here, but it would eventually disappear," he hoped. Some people contended that the good times were caused by the great volume of exports during the past few years, but the credit was really due to the N. P. There was not a country in the world possessed of a protective tariff which was not prospering, and the United States, France, Belgium and other countries could be cited. We wanted to make Canada a nation second to none in the world. (Hear, hear.) He was certainly an outsider in Huron for electoral purposes, but for municipal purposes Uborne was still in West Huron. In the matter of the salt question Mr. Cameron deserved censure for not advocating that interest when it was attacked in the House by a Lower Province member. Honest old Tom Farrow was the only member from this section who had acted as champion for the salt industry. (Hear, hear.) The wool question was a matter of contention during the present contest, and few could understand why the price had gone down. He had been informed by Mr. Meyers, of St. Marys, a wool merchant, that the price had gone down because the fashions had changed and the coarser wools goods had gone out of fashion. ("Oh! oh! from the crowd.") But if the price was not raised the sellers of wool had now their own market. He then vent elaborately into the cotton and grain question, and in regard to the latter stated that even if the price of the grain was not as high on the average as during the Mackenzie regime, the farmers had now their home

markets, because American grain was excluded. Another benefit which occurred under the N. P. was that the rate of interest had fallen and money could now be got for 7 per cent. where formerly 10 and 12 per cent. per annum and sometimes 2 per cent. per month was paid. (Hear, hear.) England used to be a protected country, but had since 1846 free trade. She did not go in for free trade until she had laid a good foundation for herself and wanted to be the workshop of the world. But although England was free trade the other countries which had put on protective duties were marching on side by side with her in the way of progress.

Another question to come before the electors was the Boundary Award. It was claimed by the Reformers that Ontario was being despoiled by Sir John at the instance of Quebec. Placards were posted around the town by the Reformers bearing the words "Ontario's Rights." The Reformers had no business to monopolize the loyalty of this Province. He was as loyal as any of them. (Hear, hear.) The speaker delivered his regular version of the boundary question and disallowance, but advanced no reason why the award should not be ratified or the Provincial autonomy given up. (Hear, hear.) He invited the electors to vote for him on the 20th of June. (Loud Applause.)

Col. Ross, M. P., on coming forward, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. He commenced by stating that he was sorry Mr. Cameron the Reform candidate, was incapacitated by an affection of the throat from presenting his case to the electors to-day. However, they all knew it was from no lack of ability or from no lack of courage that Mr. Cameron did not appear. He was simply owing a physical disability. (Hear, hear.) He was here as Mr. Cameron's representative, and although he was not as capable of dealing with the great questions, as his chief would have had been he would be able to argue them in his own way, and he believed that he (Col. Ross) could present the issues in a way that would at once show that the opinions advanced and the conclusions drawn by Mr. Porter were erroneous, in almost every instance. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Porter boasted greatly of the times during the past four years, but it was a well-known fact that no evidence of prosperity had appeared anywhere in Canada to any very perceptible extent until within the past two years. The reasons for the improved state of affairs were, first, the crops had been good, and secondly, the country consequently more money was placed in circulation. This could be easily shown by referring to the trade and navigation returns of the past four years. The exports of the last four years were as follows:—In 1878, \$51,000,000; in 1879, \$49,000,000; in 1880, \$56,000,000; in 1881, \$67,500,000. The two first years were years of poor crops, and the two last, through the blessings of Divine Providence, which sent the sunshine and the rain to fructify the land, were years of plenty. (Hear, hear.) In 1878 the value of our exports was \$26,000,000 more than in 1877, and in 1881 more than in 1879, and it was the bringing in to Canada of this \$26,000,000 more of money for our exported produce, and not the influence of the Sir John Government which caused money to be more plenty, and prosperity to be more plentiful. (Hear, hear.) The money the farmer makes from the sale of his produce, the goods which the merchant sells for cash from his shelves and the price of the toil of the artisan and the laborer which they receive for the sweat of their brow is what makes them rich, and not the legislation of any government, and the desire of any premier. (Applause.) Mr. Porter had said that the putting on of the duty on American wheat had given the Canadian farmers the home market, and consequently they were in a position to have the regulating of the prices in their own hands. If Sir John's legislation was so efficacious in this direction why did it not pass an act of parliament making wheat \$2 a bushel. ("Oh! oh! oh!" from a Tory.) My Tory friend over there laughs at the absurdity of Sir John being able to increase the price of wheat by act of Parliament, and yet that is what Mr. Porter contended. (Hear, hear, and "You're hitting them on the raw.") The expenditures under the Mackenzie and Macdonald Administrations were then contrasted, and the economy of the former shown beside the extravagance of the latter. In 1878 Sir Leonard Tilley had stated that the annual expenditure of the Mackenzie Government, \$23,500,000 was too large, and said if he were Finance Minister he could keep the figures down to \$22,500,000. Had he done so? He had not. The expenditure now was over \$5,000,000 more than any year during the Mackenzie administration. (Hear, hear.) The present year was \$28,079,000, independent of supplementary, which would still further increase that enormous amount. (Applause.) The revenue is mainly raised by duties—which is taxation. The taxes levied by Mr. Mackenzie were in 1878 \$17,840,332. In 1880 Sir John had increased them to \$23,042,388, an increase of \$6,000,000. The tax per head in 1878 was \$4.32, in 1881 Sir John has raised it to \$5.50. What proportion of this does Huron pay? Huron has a population of 67,000, and her share of duties foot up \$371,442 every year. Here is taxation for you with a vengeance. Let us see what the town pays of this enormous taxation. Our population is 4130; Goderich, therefore, pays \$22,715 every year to support the Dominion Government. Then the Conservatives boast of a surplus of \$4,400,000, as if it was a thing to be proud of. What was the surplus, but an undue taxation. The county of Huron had contributed over \$62,000 to the surplus, and the town of Goderich \$3,920. And was Huron the gainer because that large amount had been exacted from the pockets of her people by unjust taxation and placed in the coffers of the Ottawa treasury? (Loud applause.) What would be thought of a municipal Council that would increase the rate by 50 on the dollar, when it was unnecessary, and then boast of a surplus at the end of the year, which had been wrung from the people. ("A voice 'We'd turn 'em out'") They would be turned down in the matter of the Dominion Government. (Cheers and "We'll do it.") Mr. Porter had censured Mr. Cameron for not making a speech on the salt interest when it was attacked at Ottawa, by a Lower Province member. It did not lie in the mouth of Mr. Porter to attack Mr. Cameron on the salt question. Who of all men in Goderich deserved the greatest credit for establishing the salt industry here? (A voice "Sam Platt.") No, it was not Mr. Platt, it was Mr. M. C. Cameron. The speaker did not wish to underrate what Mr. Platt had done, but Mr. Platt at that time was simply buying for a company, which paid him well for his labor. Had he bored through to the centre of the earth he would have lost nothing, but on the contrary have been the gainer. The man who stood the brunt and expended their means to establish the industry were M. C. Cameron, the late J. V. Detlor, and Geo. Rumball. (Loud

course wool, which we do not import, but of which we export 2,000,000 lbs. annually, and the fine wools which we did not produce in Canada to any great extent, and which were compelled to import to the amount of 8,000,000 lbs. annually, were allowed to come in duty free. The manufacturers forced the Government to perpetrate this iniquity so that they might be benefited, and the farmer's interests were enriched. (Hear, hear.) It might be a great advantage to have a home market for grain or wool, two great by-products of agriculture. Neither had any farming centres been created in the county of Huron so that agriculturists could dispose of their eggs, butter and other commodities. No tall chimneys had been created in the towns or villages of Huron, and no increased population could be shown in a single instance. The assessment roll showed a large falling off in the population between the years 1870-78, when there was no N. P., and the last two years when the N. P. had been in existence. Every town and village in the county except Seaford which had an increase of only 26, showed a large falling off. Clinton had lost 79; Wingham, 120; Wroctester, 82; Brussels, 94; Blyth, 37; Exeter, 15; Bayfield, 30; and yet the N. P. exponents claim that towns and villages were being built up under the N. P., and home markets created. (Loud applause.) Goderich, and he was sorry to say it, was no exception to the general depopulation. In 1876 it had 5,015, now the assessment roll showed only 4,130. Why was this? It was to a large extent due to the N. P. Grain had been imposed, and the large mill at the harbor could not obtain grain to run to anything like full capacity, although it was built at Goderich so that it would be convenient to the great Western grain markets of the United States, as well as of Western Ontario. In 1878 sixty-six vessels had come to Goderich with American corn in transit to Buffalo and other points, which had to be handled by our laborers at the docks. The quantity of grain brought by these vessels was 1,324,000 bushels, and as one man is estimated to be able to shovel 1000 bushels a day, this item alone meant 1324 days labor to the working men, which they did not now receive. In 1881 only 32 vessels arrived with 355,000 bushels, these were nearly all small coasting vessels from our own lake ports, while this year but one vessel had arrived with grain, 12,000 bush, from Port Elgin. Our harbor trade was literally wiped out by the N. P. ("A voice—The grain trade at the docks only lasted for a short time.") Col. Ross was willing to admit that the grain was handled during a few months of the year, but at the present time with employment scarce and business stagnant there were many of the laboring men of Goderich who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to work for even a month or two to gain sustenance for themselves, their wives and their families. (Cheers and loud applause.) At the present time there were six vessels lying idle in Goderich harbor owing to the fact that the N. P. had killed the carrying trade. (A number of voices—That so.) In addition to the alarming exhibit previously given, rents had gone down, real estate had depreciated in value, and the only thing that had kept up in Goderich was the tax on the raw. ("You're hitting them on the raw.") The expenditures under the Mackenzie and Macdonald Administrations were then contrasted, and the economy of the former shown beside the extravagance of the latter. In 1878 Sir Leonard Tilley had stated that the annual expenditure of the Mackenzie Government, \$23,500,000 was too large, and said if he were Finance Minister he could keep the figures down to \$22,500,000. Had he done so? He had not. The expenditure now was over \$5,000,000 more than any year during the Mackenzie administration. (Hear, hear.) 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and prolonged cheers.) As to Mr. Cameron not speaking in the House, the reason was this: The salt question came up for debate within two days of the close of the session; after Mr. Cameron had left. The Government had gerrymandered the constituencies and brought on the elections; Huron suffered as much by manipulation as any of the counties, and M. C. Cameron, in the interest of those whom he represented, had come home to endeavor, as best he could, to make Huron give a good account of itself when the day of reckoning came. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Another strange argument had been advanced by Mr. Porter, and that was that the rate of interest had been brought down by the great influence of the N. P. This plea was, to say the least of it, a posonous one, and proved conclusively that the gentleman who advanced it didn't know much about finance. (Laughter.) The N. P. did not put a duty upon money owing into Canada. (Renewed laughter.) He would give them a few facts on this point. In 1874, 6 per cent municipal debentures in Canada could not sell for more than 90, but during the succeeding years better rates were obtained. He had gone to England in 1876, as Treasurer of Huron, to negotiate the sale of County Council debentures and had placed them on the money market at the highest price ever offered up to that time, viz: 102 1/2. (Cheers.) This fact showed that during Mackenzie's regime Canadian securities had begun to look up. During the years that intervened, and until a couple of years ago, English companies had been found to bring money into Canada for investment, and as a matter of course, interest went down. With all some of the competition had withdrawn, and consequently the rate of interest had perceptibly increased. Mr. Porter had stated 8, 10, 12 per cent had been charged, and even 20 per cent per month had been extorted, in years gone by. He (Col. Ross) could inform Mr. Porter that there were to-day in Goderich "shaving shops" which would not scruple to take 2 per cent per month from any one who was so unfortunate as to get into their clutches. (Hear, hear, cheers and laughter.) And Sir John's Government could not be held responsible for it, either. (Renewed laughter.) One of the items taxed by the N. P., which interested Goderich, was coal. During 1881 on this item alone \$1,687 had been collected from the people of Goderich. The duty was put on in the interest of a few mine owners down in Nova Scotia. ("A voice—It keeps out Pennsylvania.") Somebody had remarked that the duty had kept out Pennsylvania. That was not the case. All the coal used in Goderich was American coal and not one pound of Nova Scotia coal ever came here. (Applause.) The speaker then dwelt briefly on the Boundary Award and disallowance of the Streams Bill, with which the readers of the SIGNAL are familiar. He contended that, after all was said and done, the last play shew would be the battle fought upon which this election should be fought. "Ontario's Rights" should be the first thought of the loyal Ontarian in the coming struggle. Let our Provincial rights and autonomy be kept intact, and to do this it was necessary that every Tory who loved his Province should bravely and fairly play should poll his vote for M. C. Cameron to follow the leadership of the Hon. Edward Blake in the next Parliament of Canada.

Ontario's Rights we will maintain.

Mr. Cameron, who had been anxiously awaiting the close of Col. Ross's remarks, then came forward, and first amused the assembly by saying that Col. Ross had not advanced any arguments on the questions of the day. He then proceeded to attempt to buffet some of the contentions made by Mr. Cameron's representative, and wound up by declaring that he hoped that on the 20th of June "Porter would be the man for Galway." An elector—And Cameron will be the man for West Huron. (Laughter.) Mr. Porter—That isn't witty.

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and after cheers for the candidate a better and more patriotic Queen the assemblage dispersed.

The elections by acclamation have given the Conservatives an apparent lead, but it is just as we expected. The Reformers make it a practice to spare the country the expense of a contest in such constituencies as they have no hope of capturing. On the other hand the Conservatives have instructions from headquarters to "allow no Grit to be returned by acclamation." No Reformer in a "Grit hive" has been returned by acclamation, although the election of all of these Liberal candidates is sure. In Ontario 2 Conservatives have been returned by acclamation, but a Reform majority is confidently expected on the 20th of June. Our Conservative friends who do not understand Quebec are laughing loudly just now; but "who laughs last, laughs best."

Do not fail to read Col. Ross's speech at the nomination. It is the ablest exposition of the failure of the N. P. to benefit Huron that has yet been given.

THE EXODUS HAS PREVAILED TO AN alarming extent in Huron during the past year. Thirteen townships have been heard from, eleven of which, according to the assessors' returns, have lost in proportion. Every town and incorporated village has also decreased in the number of its inhabitants. We give the populations of the township in the year 1882 and 1881, and advise the Tory candidate to peruse the list.

| Township      | 1882  | 1881  |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| Ashfield      | 1882  | 1881  |
| Colborne      | 1,792 | 1,675 |
| Goderich      | 2,686 | 2,652 |
| Gray          | 1,687 | 1,688 |
| Hay           | 2,306 | 2,395 |
| Hullville     | 2,126 | 2,378 |
| McMillan      | 3,185 | 3,623 |
| Morris        | 2,367 | 2,573 |
| Stanley       | 2,306 | 2,573 |
| Stephens      | 3,189 | 3,644 |
| Tuckersmith   | 3,056 | 3,317 |
| Wawanosh East | 2,245 | 2,288 |
| Wawanosh West | 2,245 | 2,313 |

Canada out of the Party spirit clear through boundaries of Hudson liberals, will tion times (from 1) It would vince about portance of province the Mr. Mills' award wou ponderance with the de We know I no political question a difficult to realize the their votes thus accuri to the marry see a major that justice provinces. Canada on the on the Li 1880 ago They were fear and should respect the divisi

One of the collection of province of On to be here the three Mr. Bl the dispute the provi ble and a reference a Sir Joh puditt' ground op tided to a the height drawn dow of the Onti declares t (100,000 sq not "one s land, or on that doci What is of Ontari portance? not clear; their provi dmember of her pos the duty hide-bound ment men v tions give f tice the fir men The W It would s be the que tario shou the dispute of the most dicated: 1. In the Lon's Bay ( the Northw donald adm inistratio sserted the country as river, if i 1868 they money in E the Woods to a compl the Hudso peria. Swi ton, with the "the gov' ment of t. Vol. 2. Ly t transferring; the Domin declared to plications act, and by clared that constituted da shall octario. 3. The a ssertion of the Governme Dominion, their hono rangement ment and provide for tion was ve aced in 11 placed in t 19 points; and the av of the prov Here w vining rea tions, Onti of the terri orations of specting an Why i s former has Si ed the awa One is p tention of that up to North-west Macdonald extended: The asseri which he e the first months of was forme The oth at the gre The Frenc on the awa give Onti confederat the organi will be as from artic son's moti social co arals vote (From 1) Howeve have been.) crossment the Domin Canadian L Mackenzie vices, and t patriotism; ment the of other prov have this a acted in the ture. (From 2) The Liber voted as on era within terests of L out of the Party spirit clear through boundaries of Hudson liberals, will tion times (from 1) It would vince about portance of province the Mr. Mills' award wou ponderance with the de We know I no political question a difficult to realize the their votes thus accuri to the marry see a major that justice provinces. Canada on the on the Li 1880 ago They were fear and should respect the divisi