

W. T. COX, Editor and Proprietor. \$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number. GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1867.

Business Directory. Malcom Nicholson, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, 120 Front Street West.

Business Directory. DENTISTRY. Dr. Phelps, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, 120 Front Street West.

THE CANADA Permanent Building & Savings Society. ADVANCES ON APPROVED REAL ESTATE! ON THE FOLLOWING FAVORABLE TERMS:

New Spring Goods AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE. Just opened a Large assortment of GENTS' and BOYS' FELT & STRAW HATS, and CLOTH CAPS.

The Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE COMPANY. Invested Funds, \$1,000,000. Insured in Canada, \$200,000.

FRINCE OF ORANGE HOTEL. DUNGANNON. A BLACK. Proprietor, Ample accommodations, choice liquors and good attendance.

GRAND CLEARING SALE FOR ONE MONTH, AT THE EMPORIUM! GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

ALSO—over 1200 pairs of BOOTS and SHOES. Latest Styles. CHEAP FOR CASH. AHEBSON & SMITH, 19 Goderich, March 26, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND ON IMPROVED FARMS. AT 8 PER CENT! Some to Invest in Town Property. J. E. GORDON, Barrister, &c., Goderich, Sept. 13, 1864.

G. BARRY & BRO., CABINET MAKERS, WOOD-TURNERS! AND UNDERTAKERS, Hamilton St., Goderich.

KEEP constantly on hand for sale all articles in their line, such as Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, &c.

AT JOHN HARRIS'S CHEAP CASH STORE! THERE HAS JUST ARRIVED a large and elegant assortment of CHOICE SPRING DRY GOODS!

W. M. SAVAGE, BUYER and Seller of New York, Greenback, National currency—State notes, and accurate money, at current rate of exchange.

ROYAL OAK HOTEL, LUCKNOW. JAMES CAMPBELL, Proprietor. BEST OF WINES & LIQUORS.

THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK WILL BE OFFERED AT MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES! CLOTHS AND TWEEDS AT COST. DRESS GOODS AT COST. SHAWLS AT COST. MANTLES AT COST. SKIRTING AT COST. HOOP SKIRTS AT COST!

Meetings in Goderich Township. Meetings were held, at the call of Messrs. Ritchie and Carling, at the Orange Hall, Bayfield line, on the 23rd, at Wilkinson's Corners on the evening of the same day, and at Holmerville on the 24th.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. CRAB'S BLOCK. ARCHIBALD'S STORE. D. CAMPBELL.

W. TUDSBURY Proprietor. The Establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of the guests.

Wishing to have our Stock greatly reduced before the arrival of our Spring Goods, we are now giving Decided Bargains. J. C. DETTOR & CO., GODERICH, February 15th, 1867.

COFFEE of various qualities. Currants, Raisins, Sugar, Tea, &c. &c.

THE HELIOGRAPHIC SYSTEM. THE BEST LITHOGRAPHIC SYSTEM. THE BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC SYSTEM.

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES COMPANY OF LONDON, ENGLAND. HAVE a large amount of MONEY TO LEND upon the Security of Improved Farms for Five years, upon the most favorable rates.

COLONIAL HOUSE. READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. CLOTHING STOCK in the Counties. The best quality of Goods at THE LOWEST PRICES IN TOWN!

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS. PRINCIPLE OF THE BUSINESS: Cash or Produce. The subscriber begs to acknowledge his thanks for the very flattering recognition received for the past, and hopes the conduct of the business for the future will be such as to merit continued favors.

W. M. TRUEMAN, Auctioneer. Money to Loan on Real Estate. A. FRASER, of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

WILLIAM DURNIN, Treasurer, Township Wawanosh, DUNGANNON, P. O. or to CHAS. WIDBOLD, Goderich.

THE MOST COMPLETE PRACTICAL BUSINESS COURSE AT THE LOWEST FIGURES. For Circular and Order of Exercises, please address with stamp, J. W. JONES, Principal London Commercial College, London, C. W.

TOBACCOES OF ALL GRADES! Field and Garden Seeds. PRINCIPLE OF THE BUSINESS: Cash or Produce.

WANTED by MR. NICHOLSON, a Young Man of good address, who is desirous of studying dentistry, apply by letter, or in person, at his rooms over the Post Office, West Street, Goderich, 15th March, 1867.

THE TOWN OF GODERICH. Lots Nos. 673 and 680, lying on the South side of Main Street, opposite the residence of James Watson, Esq., on this property there is a good dwelling house, stables and out-houses, all in good repair; also a splendid assortment of the choicest Fruit Trees, Currant bushes, in excellent order.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. They will continue to open out during the present month, a very complete assortment of Goods suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade.

JOHN HARRIS. GENT of the U. W. Farmers Mutual and A. Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.

THE BAYFIELD HOTEL. (formerly kept by Mr. Luby.) CONSTANTLY on hand, the best of Liquors, Cigars, &c., and an attentive waiter, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

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TO GET A First-Class Article of WINTER CLOTHING! GO TO Logan's Woolen Factory Store, Where you will find a large and varied stock of Faded Cloths and Satinets, Tweeds in great variety.

GEORGE FORBES. GENT of the U. W. Farmers Mutual and A. Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.

NOTICE. ALL those indebted to the late firm of R. & G. F. Stewart, either by note or book account, are requested to pay the same to G. F. Stewart at once, and save costs.

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White, Plain, Grey, Striped and Checked Winceys. A great variety of all wool home-made checked flannels, one yard wide; likewise WHITE, GREY, SCARLET & FANCY FLANNELS. A LOT OF FIRST-CLASS BLANKETS, EIGHT TO NINE POUNDS PER PAIR. Stocking Yarn. Fine Fingering Yarn, Fleecy and Berlin Wools, all in endless variety.

THOMAS LOGAN. Woolen Factory Store, East Street, 10th September, 1866.

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Among the early flowers that deck the beautiful and varied landscape of "Old Goderich," the common primrose (Prunella vulgaris) stands first and foremost.

Scarcely has winter with its chilling blasts passed away, and spring in her verdant beauty made her appearance, than in almost every dell; along every hedge-row; and on every bank along which glides the beautiful winding streamlet, may be seen this lovely and interesting, though by thousands unnoticed and unadmired, flower.

Not only this lovely flower to be found in Great Britain, but even on this vast continent (North America) it has been found in the most elevated spots of the mountains of the Rocky and snow-capped mountains of the North-western States.

The following lines on the "Mountain Primrose," found in a small volume entitled "Flowers and their Associations," by Anne Pratt, are we think beautiful and appropriate to the subject; and will be read with interest by those who love and admire the early flowers of spring, and especially the primrose.

And as I lately feeling came, I thought of the mountain's side, I thought of the mountain's side, I thought of the mountain's side, I thought of the mountain's side.

He knew that either voice or sound, Though echoed by the mountain's side, Would fall unheeded upon the ground.

It was not just the modest hue, Of that which in his native dale, He loved to see in early spring, Of spring and pleasant days would tell; But a wild primrose was it all, Smiling upon that dreary hill.

And to his fancy, in that hour, As if a messenger from home, And its sweet fragrance and power, As if the blue sea it had come, To tell for him of waters there, The words of love, the voice of prayer.

Companions he might meet, Who were as true as the loved spot, Who, in or sorrow, or in glad, Never their parted one forgot; He knew that when the wild flowers blew, They sighed for him who loved them too.

For he in other times had strayed To seek this blossom on the road, Or with his faithful sister played, In haunts of loveliest solitude, And reached for her the pious prayer, Or placed it in her garden there.

Oh, who that'er in mournful hour Has seemed to see it bloom, Has never hailed with joy, a flower, That gave to happier feelings birth, And won his spirit to the land of love, To hope and love—to friends and home!

Goderich, April 15th, 1867. Meetings in Goderich Township. Meetings were held, at the call of Messrs. Ritchie and Carling, at the Orange Hall, Bayfield line, on the 23rd, at Wilkinson's Corners on the evening of the same day, and at Holmerville on the 24th.

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Common Teachers' Association. REPORT UPON SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE. The Committee appointed to consider the propriety of introducing the elements of Scientific Agriculture into the Common Schools of this County, beg leave to report as follows:

In the consideration of this matter, your Committee propose to answer these two questions, viz:— 1st. Should the elements of Scientific Agriculture be taught in the Common Schools?

2nd. If so, how and to what extent should it be done? The education of all young persons ought to be the same up to a certain point, and your Committee think that our Common Schools should, as a general rule, be confined to imparting instruction up to that point.

When it is necessary to branch out into special studies for particular trades or professions, it is time that the pupil should be allowed to select his own course of study, and that the elements of these various sciences should be taught in the Common Schools. There are, however, two special departments, which from an early age should be introduced into the curriculum of these schools.

Before any subject can be successfully introduced into our Common Schools, it is necessary of course that the teachers should themselves be familiar with it. At present it forms part of the necessary qualifications of a first-class teacher, and should be so in the case of all teachers who are to be entrusted with the instruction of our children.

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Huron Signal

GODERICH, MAY 2, 1867.

The Carpet-Bag Politician.

Mr. John Holmes, ex-M. P. is at considerable pains to advertise the *Signal* in his peregrinations through the County with that carpet-bag.

The Dunington meeting recently, he told his audience that the principal enemy was a bad man, and should not be removed, because he had allowed a typographical error to appear in a short announcement he had introduced in our columns. As to the error— which was of the most trivial nature— we think we understand our business better than to create anything of the kind intentionally in an advertisement, and our inclination to take such an advantage under any circumstances exists only in the mind of Mr. Holmes. The fact that he attacks the editor of this journal at a time and place when he thinks he can do so with impunity, indicates pretty clearly that he got rather much of it in the short argument held through our columns, and his present course is that invariably pursued by small minds when fair warning is refused. Although we did not have the pleasure of attending Mr. Holmes' exhibition at Dunington, we have good evidence that our word goes as far as that of the world—M. P., inasmuch as we have it on good authority that he will hardly get a vote in Ashfield, Colborne, or the Wawanoshos. The idea that the *Signal* is chargeable with abuse, emphy, malignity, and other wickedness, simply because it presumed to criticize the public acts of a man who was once a member of parliament, is too paralytic to be entertained for a moment by any man of common sense. We challenge Mr. Holmes to point to a sentence we have written against any opponent which contains an attack upon private character. We have contrived to get along pretty well without having recourse to such base means, and hope to do so for many a long day to come.

But, after all, why does Mr. Holmes take our remarks so much to heart. He is not running against the editor of the *Signal*, and if he has been sharply criticised, his own long letters have appeared side by side with those criticisms. As we said once before, the intelligent public can judge which is right, and act accordingly. Let Mr. Holmes expound to the electors the political principles he carries in that convenient carpet bag of his, and we set ourselves in convincing the great public that patriotism is his motive to action and not an ignoble desire to pocket six dollars a day while Parliament sits.

Compliments from Dr. Woods.

In advocating the cause of Mr. Ritchie, we think Dr. Woods, reverend father Stanley, allows his zeal to carry him far beyond the bounds of discretion. At a recent meeting, he took occasion to rail at Goderich in terms which will be regarded by the people of this town as insulting to the highest degree. Every trumpery charge he could invent was dished up into a rare mass of abuse. Not content with recent events, he went back to a period of thirty years ago, and by comparing the prices of today with the prices paid for produce at that time by our early merchants, endeavored to prove that the farming community had been terribly victimized. He did not tell his hearers that our only mode of communication with the outer world was by schooner, and that what little grain came into the place had to be stored for months before it could be started by a devious and most expensive method for the market. Nor did he point out the depression of trade which brought prices down throughout the Province to the lowest figure. His object was simply to mislead the minds of a few of his hearers, but we think he would find but few stupid enough to catch at any such miserable sophistry.

Then, again, after denouncing Goderich selfishness and Goderich wickedness, (as he is pleased to consider it), he declared that if one man (Mr. Platt, we presume) was removed from the town, it would sink back into what it was formerly—a sink of iniquity! Very complimentary that from the man who stands at the head of Mr. Ritchie's requisition! We ask the electors of this town if they will submit to be taunted in such a manner by Mr. Ritchie's right hand supporter? Will they not rather, almost to a man, teach Dr. Woods, at the polls, that whatever other faults they may have, they are not without a certain amount of local pride? Few men can break a whole and unwarmed attack upon the place of their birth or adoption, and neither requisitions nor party predictions should deter our citizens from asserting their manhood in the most telling fashion.

Another point Dr. Woods endeavored to make was with reference to the Volunteers. He alluded to the supplies and gratuities furnished our Volunteers during the Fenian trouble, and after hinting that those from Goderich got more than their share, and that Goderich should support its own Volunteers. Here the Doctor went again over his mark, for he will find but a feeble response to his epithets from any class of people in the County— certainly none from the Volunteer force. The volunteers who massed at Goderich, or at the front, which they were for so long time, were standing up for the defence of the whole County of Huron, as well as of the Province at large, and the voice of Dr. Woods is the first that has been raised in detraction of their invaluable services. Goderich did not do for the Volunteers, inasmuch as she paid directly out of her hands for their support, apart from the County grant, which is

such as any municipality in the County. It is all very well to talk, now that the immediate danger has passed away, but the reverse of Stanley will have an interesting time of it, if he attempts to belittle either the volunteer movement or those who so nobly backed it up in the hour of trial. Meanwhile, we submit those facts for the consideration of the ratpayers.

The Conclusion of the Matter.

It is now some 20 years ago that the Dunington meeting in all have been held in South Huron, during the past few weeks, and having attended nearly all of them, we are in a position to give a pretty definite answer to those whose off-putting question is, "Who will be elected?" Apart, then, from our natural predilections, and making due allowance for any sectional prejudices the opposition candidates will probably get, we give it as our honest conviction that Messrs. Cameron and Gibbons WILL BE ELECTED. We form the opinion, not by listening to the stories of those who, simply because a dozen of their neighbors are going one way, conclude that the opposition candidates have no chance—a most unwise guide—but because we have attentively studied the character of every moving, and taken pains to get reliable information from all available sources of every township. The admissions dropped inadvertently by the opposite candidates are an additional proof that they begin to look on their cause as lost beyond recovery. For example, Mr. Carling who was so confident at first, stated as Helmeville that Gibbons would have had no chance had he not been running with Cameron. That was tacitly admitting Cameron's strength, and assigning a reason for the growing success of Gibbons. We knew that our old friends would stick to their candidates, win or lose, but we all know from past experience that it is much more comfortable to work on what proves to be the winning side. Let not our exertions be relaxed, however. *Work now with a hearty good will, and this tender assurance doubly sure!*

A GODERICH LAWYER.—Mr. Ritchie in his canvassing operations is wont to instigate a little upon the department assigned to Dr. Woods by enquiring if the ratpayers, as he addresses them personally, are going to support a Goderich lawyer? Not Goderich lawyers as good in a parliamentary way as the lawyers of Kingston, Montreal, or Toronto? Why, man, was it not a convention of the *conventioneers* of Goderich that urged you to come out? Don't speak hand of your friends, even by implication—for pity's sake!

Great Meeting in SEAFORTH.

The last of the present series of political meetings was held in Seaforth last evening, (25th). Downey's Hall was crowded with electors, principally from the South Riding, and the best of order was maintained throughout. Robt Hays, Esq., being called to the chair, introduced the several speakers.

Mr. GIBBONS, on coming forward to address the large assembly, was loudly cheered. He said he was sorry to hear that his opponent, Mr. Carling, was not present, as they would then have an opportunity of hearing both sides. He appeared before them because he had been nominated by the Reform Convention as the candidate for the Assembly for the South Riding of Huron. He was, he believed, one of the oldest settlers in the town, having come to the country in 1832, and he had not been idle since that time. He came with nothing but a pair of hands, but he had taken his share of the work of improvement, and although he had never made money by speculation or lending out money at usurious interest, he had done as well as a hard working man. With regard to the local questions, he would say that the burden of taxation would be thrown equally over each township, to the detriment of no one in particular. [See, hear.] Having been identified with the improvements of the County in its Councils, he thought he might be fit for a higher step, as it would be only stepping from one council into a higher one—the same in principle but different in degree. His opponent would admit that he was not as well posted up in these matters as himself, and he thought he (Mr. Carling) should go through his municipal apprenticeship before he thought he was fit to be elected to the local legislature. He then said, (Mr. G.) would endeavor to set a step to the evils growing out of the operation of land speculators who held large tracts of land to the entire detriment of actual settlers. [Applause.] He would also favor free grants of Crown lands to every married man who wished them, and to his sons when they came of age, in order to keep them in the country, instead of driving them to seek homes in the States, and he felt satisfied that such a policy would greatly enhance the best interests of the country, as besides affording openings for those already named, it would give us a fair share of the emigration from the Old World. With regard to our municipal institutions, many important amendments were urgently required, especially in recent enactments, so that they could be more easily worked. Especially in towns and cities, he thought the peculiarities of the sliding scale system were favorable only to the rich man and the speculator. [Applause.] He would vigorously oppose the sale of land *à bloc*, as nothing in his estimation could so completely retard the progress of the country. In the old Family Compact days nothing was easier than for a few thousand acres to be returned to or fifteen thousand acres to be granted, but in this respect the foundations of our new Dominion would be laid so solidly that there never would be a crack in the walls. [Cheers.] The School question had been settled by the Confederation Act, and he hoped it would never be meddled with again, as which thought he had a system now which offered a liberal education to all classes and creeds. [Applause.] With regard to Agriculture, we were called by the

people of the East the wheat-growing population. He was proud of the name, and he hoped that we might long bear it. He thought, however, that the patronage of the best Agricultural Societies should be more evenly distributed, as it was manifestly unjust that Huron and Bruce should receive only \$300 each, while small portions of the best wheat-growing sections of the Province received \$1000 each. [Cheers, hear.] The administration of justice had engaged much of his attention, and he thought he was competent to take any part in legislation respecting it. The late Act, especially regarding juries, had meant a great deal, but it was not so much as it was intended to be. He would like to see the jury system as it was in the days of the late Mr. Cameron, who was supported by the late Mr. Gibbons.

War clouds again overshadow the nations of Europe. Away to the far East we find Crete struggling for liberty against tyranny which became unbearable, and the Eastern Question so far from being solved, stands as a latent cause for a future conflagration which may involve the most of the nations of Europe. The quarrel over the Luxemburg trouble is increasing, and although actual hostilities have not been commenced, it is impossible to say how soon the insatiable dogs of war may be let loose. Prussia, backed by a strongly favorable state of German feeling, and still flushed with the success of her late military operations, stands as a powerful neighbor to the proposed encroachment of France Rhine-ward. The Emperor Napoleon on the other hand, looks to secure the price of Luxemburg, which would not only be a great triumph for him, but place a most important whip in his hand in case of future wars. Both sides appear to be in earnest in the matter, and the armament of the French and Prussian navies is being pushed forward with much energy. It is believed that Prussia will not be averted by converting Luxemburg into neutral territory by mutual consent. Should the result be war, it will be a most difficult struggle, for Prussia is Europe would be so difficult to conquer at this moment as Prussia, and yet it is impossible to believe that she could resist the first cannon-shot fired in anger on either side. It is probable that England will endeavor to maintain her neutrality to the last moment. Besides she has some 200,000 men in the field, and she would not be so easily driven from her position as she is now. It is believed that she will not be so easily driven from her position as she is now. It is believed that she will not be so easily driven from her position as she is now.

Since writing the above we have received the following news, from which we learn the pleasing fact that an amicable settlement is likely to be arrived at:— London, April 28.—At a late hour last night the Prussian government signified by a note to the British government that it was willing to accept of the terms proposed by the Queen of England, general conference to be held in London of the great powers of Europe, on the basis of the neutrality of the grand duchy being guaranteed by all the powers represented at the conference.

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The fate of the Reform Bill. The victory of the Tories in the British Parliament, on the first part of the Reform Bill, was a most unexpected event, and could never have happened but for discussions in the Liberal ranks. The franchise was prepared for the change in the franchise, and would, we believe, have rejoiced in the change. But discussions of opinion, and the eagerness to grasp the reins when the door was open, destroyed the work so well commenced and materially strengthened the Tory government for the time being. The struggle will not be given up, however. Great Reform bills have been slow growth on British soil, and the question of success, once the public mind is thoroughly aroused, is only a thing of time. Chastened by their temporary defeat, the real liberals of the country will press forward, heedless of the leading demands of the ultra, whether Tory or radical, until the grand object is attained in the advancement of human rights and liberties.

OUR MARKET FEES.

As the time approaches for letting the fees of the Goderich Market, we would strongly urge upon our city fathers the necessity of trying it for the next year on the free principle. The advantages gained by the people of the town from the present barn which is dignified by the name of market, are so very few that the removal of fees would not and could not be felt, and it is possible that a more liberal policy would attract a number of farmers who now go to other markets rather than pay the usual fees on each article brought in. At all events, there is no growing feeling that the experiment should be tried. The heads of families at present for such little articles as they require from day to day, are expending a great deal of money in the market, and we would ask what can be the earthly use of such an institution. Let us either have the regulations carried out to the letter, or abolish the market fees altogether.

The steamer *Georgian*, which was seized at Collingwood by the Government during the American war on suspicion of being a Confederate privateer, on the 15th, put into this port on Sunday last. She ran out of fuel and the furniture and other articles were resorted to. After searching she cleared again, bound for Montreal with a load of wheat and potash. At a baby convention in Massachusetts for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the distressed, each baby got one vote.

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St. George's Day in Goderich. The members of the Goderich St. George's Society celebrated the anniversary of their patron Saint by eating a dinner in his honor in the Midland Hotel in the evening. The large dining room was well lighted and profusely ornamented with flags. The company gathered together was much larger than we have seen on any such occasion in this town. It embraced, besides the regular members, a number of subordinate officers and tars from the gubstons in port, and several visitors, amongst whom we noticed, Messrs. M. C. Cameron, R. Gibbons, F. C. Lockridge, H. H. O'Connell, H. Horton, E. E. Archibald, B. Trainger and others. The dinner was got up by Mr. Hooper in a style befitting the day, the table being set with a magnificent array of enormous roast of beef followed by plum pudding. Judging from the hilarity displayed by the guests, the entabes were duly appreciated: John Davison, Esq., President, presided at the table, and R. Clifton, Esq., the vice-president, presided at the table. The loyal toast of "The Queen," "Prince and Princess of Wales," "Army and Navy," &c., were given and duly responded to on the removal of the cloth.

In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman said when the society was first instituted it was predicted that it would not last for three years, but it had lived for more than four years and was still in existence. It was thought when it was commenced that the other two societies would be formed, which would be an advantage as they would then have three societies instead of one, but their hopes in this respect had not been realized. They had met for the purpose of celebrating the natal day of their Saint. On such an occasion, of course, they looked back to the land they had left, and recalled the fond reminiscences of their old home. As they then looked back they could not help but be reminded of the fact that while other countries in Europe had passed through devastating wars during the past year, England had remained at peace with the world. There was a time when Great Britain stood first in the world, and the present time she was first in peace, which was a pleasing fact, as the period had arrived, he thought, when there should be less fighting in the world, war being replaced by civilized nations, and less lastness. Having alluded to the handsome manner in which the Fenians were driven from our shores last year, he concluded by proposing "The day we have honored."

The toast was received with enthusiasm. The vice-chairman proposed "Canada our Home." Mr. Cameron said that having been on a missionary tour endeavoring to convert the heathen (and he was happy to say he had nearly succeeded in converting even the chairmen) he could not be expected to make a long speech. But he felt that he would be wanting in patriotism did he not speak of our

