### Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AND DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Express, 7.05 a. m., for Toronto London and Buffalo.
No. 7 Mixed, 8.45 a. m., for Stratford.
No. 3 Mail Express, 11.20 p. m., for Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit.
No. 9 Mixed, 3.30 p. m.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 8 Mixed, 8.15 a. m., from Stratford.
No. 2 Mail Express, 3.10 p. m., from Toronto, Detroit and Buffalo.
No. 10 Mixed, 7.00 p. m., from Strat ford.
No. 4 Express, 10.00 p. m., from Buffalo.

# Huron Signal.

GODERICH, AUG. 2, 1876.

## Grand Trunk vs. Great Western.

During the month of June last an interesting correspondence between the Secretaries of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies, with reference to certain propositions having the object of permanently settling and ending all competition between the two companies, appeared in the city press. The first proposal emanated from the Great Western, which offered to rent that portion of the Grand Trunk Railway and its branches west of Toronto, agreeing to pay therefor a rental rising from £225,000. In response to this offer the Grand Trunk Board made counter proposals, and objected to the one made them on various grounds:—1st—that no security for the amount of the rental was offered, which, in the light of the fact that the Great Western had fallen short by £100,000 in 1875 in the payment of its mortgage debt, was a very important item; 2nd—that by thus cutting off their (the G. T. R.) business in the west the through trade to the Atlantic would be diverted from the channel through eastern Canada and pass into New York State, the interests of Canada would be grievously affected and the results be also injurious to the Grand Trunk itself. The latter objections the Great Western Board met by guaranteeing to carry freight from Detroit to Toronto at the same rate as between Detroit and Suspension Bridge, and rates of passenger fares on the same basis, which was evidently considered by the proposers as sufficient to dispel any fear that through trade would be diverted from Canada. Still this was not satisfactory, and the correspondence resulted in nothing.

Truly the proposal of the Great Western Company is ill conceived. It is a poorly devised scheme, having for its object the attainment of a "big bonanza." Feeling as it has done recently the influence of Grand Trunk and Canada Southern competition, it is not to be wondered at that the Great Western should desire to get rid of one of its opponents, and if this scheme had succeeded that company would have at once got rid of a powerful rival and secured its good will to an extent—"a consummation devoutly to be wished." This effected, the competition with the Canada Southern could be better carried on, and as the connections of both roads are directly with New England roads the effect upon Canadian traffic is readily apparent. While such an arrangement would benefit the great Western shareholders (who are English capitalists and who, through the unprofitable character of their investment, have lost confidence in Canada) and cause them to have a more agreeable (to us) feeling towards this country. The Grand Trunk studied its own interests in rejecting the proposal, which was humbling to its dignity as well as promising injury to its interests, but for regarding the interests of Canada among its reasons for doing so, even if only to the extent of publicly mentioning it as a reason, it deserves credit.

The proposals made in reply by the Grand Trunk to the Great Western were: (1) To attempt a complete amalgamation of the two companies; (2) to create a "pool" of the receipts of the two roads with those of the Canada Southern, which were to be divided proportionately between the companies. While Canadians have profited by the competition between the roads, the majority are ready, for the sake of our status in financial circles in England, to encourage any scheme which will tend to put the two principal roads in a healthy financial position. Of course they cannot fall in with the Great Western Company's proposal, for does not "charity begin at home." Naturally enough they will look with greater favor upon the opposite proposals, and that which suggests the "pooling of the receipts" of the three roads seems the most feasible way out of a difficulty. By this means the rivalry between Canadian and American lines to the east could be better supported by our representatives, and Canadian interests, so far as can at present be seen, could not be seriously affected. While giving dissent to the one scheme, we look upon the latter mentioned one as the more nearly correct one, as best adapting itself to the interests of the country and the needs of the more interested parties.

AN ITEM in our local news informs the reader that a farmer in the Township of Grey was last week fined $4 and costs for allowing Canada thistles to grow and go to seed on his farm, in violation of a Provincial statute. Farmers will see from this where many lay themselves open to legal proceedings, and they should profit by the example. In some localities the thistles have spread alarmingly, and owing to neglect principally. We know that it is difficult to get rid of the pest, but attention will overcome it. When a farmer shows himself anxious to get rid of it, and works to that end, no one should accuse him of violating the law if thistles are to be seen about his place; but if persons are found neglecting to take steps to root out the insidious weed, they should be made feel the full power of the law.

OUR AMERICAN neighbors are preparing to force into submission their Indian protegee, and will go to the extent of annihilation. It is probable that this course of action will affect Canada, as the Sioux tribes, against which Uncle Sam's wrath is more particularly directed, will in all probability be driven north into Canadian territory. Of course the American troops cannot follow them beyond the boundary line, and Canada will not permit the Indians to make this territory their base of action. If this anticipation should be realized, no doubt some friendly offers will be made by the Canadian Government to the refugees, to induce them to settle peacefully in the new territory.

A GRAND Conservative pow-wow takes place in Centre Wellington, at the village of Fergus, on Wednesday first. All the big guns, John A. Macdonald, Dr. Tupper, M. C. Cameron, T. N. Gibbs, W. McDougall and Thos. Whyte, are expected to be present, but the majority will likely send a note to the effect that they are "prevented from being present through unavoidable circumstances." Such an array will no doubt draw together all the sheep of the flock, to hear the words of wisdom and pay their portion into the collection box at the close.

## Our Rate of Assessment.

This year the ratepayers of Goderich have reason to feel thankful, inasmuch as they have fallen in with a small mercy. An assessment rate of two per cent has latterly been regarded comparatively, but the announcement that instead of twenty mills in the dollar, the rate for 1877 has been reduced to 18½ mills will be a pleasurable surprise. In these days of financial depression and tight money, the saving of one mill and three quarters in the dollar will be appreciated by the burdened tax-payer as he renews his acquaintance with the luxuries which were lately compelled to be almost from his table and home.

Although the rate is reduced, yet it is not because less money is being raised for municipal purposes. Last year the amount raised was $20,564, and this year it is $20,708, although our rate of assessment is less than last year. This apparent paradox is accounted for from the fact that the assessed value of the town is this year about $60,000 higher than in 1875. In the estimates for this year the school expenses are calculated at very nearly $2,000 less than last year, and wisely the greater portion of this amount is added to the appropriation for public works. In this latter department some pleasing work is being done, the laying out of the park overlooking the harbor, planting trees and erecting a sidewalk leading to the harbor, being improvements which are thoroughly appreciable. In order that our readers may make a comparison of the estimates for the past and present years, we here present them:

ANNUAL STATEMENT

*of the receipts and expenditures of the town of Goderich for 1876.*

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Licenses, say | $1,400 |
| Market rent | 200 |
| Cemetery | 475 |
| Boundary line app | 100 |
| Justice's fees | 50 |
| Statute labor and dog tax | 200 |
| Assessment on $1,104,460 at 1¾ of a cent on the dollar | 20,708 |
| | $23,133 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Municipal loan fund | $4,318 93 |
| County Rate | 1,849 47 |
| High School building fund | 1,000 |
| " " | 700 |
| Public Schools | 5,000 |
| Public Works | 5,000 |
| Salaries | 1,930 |
| Cemetery | 700 |
| Fire Department | 500 |
| Relief | 800 |
| Special services, elections &c. | 100 |
| Printing | 200 |
| Platt's bill debentures | 72 |
| Rent, fuel, &c. | 200 |
| Sundries to balance | 762 60 |
| | $23,133 00 |

STATEMENT FOR 1875.

EXPENDITURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Municipal Loan Fund | $4,360 00 |
| Common and High Schools | 8,650 00 |
| County Rate | 1,860 59 |
| Public Works | 3,500 00 |
| Relief | 800 00 |
| Cemetery | 650 00 |
| Special Services | 175 00 |
| Salaries | 1,745 00 |
| Fire Department | 350 00 |
| Night Watchman | 455 00 |
| Platt's Bill debentures | 72 00 |
| Sundries to balance | 792 05 |
| | $23,359 64 |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Licenses | $ 1,865 00 |
| Market rent | 450 00 |
| Fines | 80 00 |
| Cemetery | 400 00 |
| Assessment on $1,043,232 at 2 per cent. less $300 Separate School | 20,564 64 |
| | $23,359 64 |

GRIP'S cartoon of last week is very pointed, John A. is represented as a traveller with a trunk labeled "Pacific Scandal" about toe-ross the lines to leave the cold shades of the Opposition and enter the capital city, and objecting to having the trunk examined by the custom house officer in the person of Hon. Geo. Brown. Sir John protest that there is nothing in his trunk, while Mr. Brown responds that in that case he (Sir John) should have no objections to the trunk being examined. This hits the situation exactly, for while John A. and his friends are declaring that there was really nothing in the Pacific Scandal, they will not submit to have the affair investigated so that the truth or untruth of their assertion may be proved.

SPEAKING of the rumor that the Law Society had taken steps to proceed against Hon. George Brown for contempt of Court and denying the same, the Toronto correspondent of the Mitchell *Advocate*, Conservative, says: "It is frankly admitted on all hands that both went entirely beyond the bounds of prudence, and as the Judge first led the bad example, it is more than likely that the Benchers' first action would be to reprimand him, whatever course they might subsequently adopt towards Mr. Brown—did they take any notice at all of the occurence, which is altogether unlikely." The editorial in the *Globe* was couched in such language as saves the writer from legal proceedings.

If the farmer, as is admitted, will get a higher price for his cattle and barley, he can just as easily afford to pay the higher price for his stoves as he now can the low price. The same may be said of the mechanic or the manufacturer. If the latter sets a higher price on his stoves, he can afford to pay his workmen higher wages, and they in turn can afford to pay the farmer more for their meat and flour. The thing is just as broad as it is long.—*Exchange.*

This is another protectionist argument, in reply to which we would ask: What object would be gained by thus reducing the purchasing power of money? Although mechanics and farmers would receive more for their labor and produce, they would have to lay out in proportion upon the necessaries of life and live none the better.

THE absence of an extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain is producing its effects, and the number of embezzlements by clerks, cashiers and others occupying places of trust is alarmingly on the increase. The opportunities to make a good haul are numerous with such persons, and by pocketing a few thousand the only risks they run are in escaping across the lines, where they may laugh at their pursuers and enjoy their ill-gotten wealth in peace. Both countries, however, are making efforts which no doubt will soon result in stopping this alarming state of affairs.

LAKE FREIGHTS are exceedingly low at present, but no one would have thought a few years ago that a charter would be made from Chicago to Lake Ontario ports as low as some made last week—4½ cents for wheat and 4½ cents for corn. In the days when grain was carried at 20 and 22 cents ship owners fairly coined money, and when in latter years the price ranged from 10 to 14 they were happy. But railway competition and increase in the number of ship owners have put those days to flight. It is not likely that these old paying rates will be returned to for many years to come.

AFTER two days' voting the County of Lambton has decided to enforce the Dunkin Act within its limits. The majority in favor of the Act was 146, and as a full vote has apparently been taken, much interest being felt in the result, the verdict may be considered fully indicative of the power of the temperance element.

—Rev. Mr. McLean, Blyth, has started on a trip to the Lower Provinces.

## Town Council.

The Council met on Friday evening the Mayor in the chair, and all members present except the Deputy Reeve and Councillor Miller and Smith.

Communication from the Sanborn Hotel Company setting forth the difficulties they have to contend with and their present position, and asking the Council to adopt some scheme that will assist the Company to carry on the building to completion. The Company suggest the following schemes:—That the town purchase part of the property for a park; that the town take stock in the Company; that the town grant a bonus; that the town make a money advance to the Company and take security for same; that the Company issue bonds charging their assets and the town buy such bonds; that the town buy the lands and lease a part to the Company to carry on their business.

Mr. Garrow looked upon this as a matter of great importance in which something should be done; that every one admits this town has natural advantages as a summer resort and that the town should combine in building up this institution which would in such a case prove of public benefit; that many of the proposed schemes were feasible and some would require the assent of parliament to legalize them; he moved that the matter be referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Campbell, Detlor, Small, A. Watson, Hutcheson, Sloan and Garrow to consider all these schemes and report at next meeting of Council. Mr. Hutcheson seconded the motion and it carried.

Communication from C. E. Good of Montreal offering to sell to the town for $18, a copy of a map or plan of the fire limits, showing all buildings and distances between. Received and filed.

The Clerk read the opinion of J. T. Garrow, Esq., supplied to the Council by Mr. Smeath as requested at their last meeting. This opinion states that a municipal council can, under the general and very extensive powers over streets which by statute it possesses, authorize such a track to be laid, providing it is done so as not to prove a nuisance to the general travelling public and not to prejudice the adjoining proprietors along its line. This right should be revocable at the option of the Council as they have no right to grant away permanently such privilege; and that such road be subject to the supervision of the municipal authorities; that the owner be compelled to make needed repairs. That the local Legislature can grant either to corporations or individuals the requisite legal powers to use streets for the purposes asked." Mr. Garrow thought the Public Works committee should see as a matter of fact whether or not the work can be done without proving an injury or nuisance to property owners.

Mr. Campbell agreed with this and hoped to be in a position to assist Mr. Smeath.

Mr. A. Watson was glad to hear the discussion on this matter as suggestions might be dropped that would assist the Public Works com. to come to a decision; that parties could now be examined to establish the point at issue. He thought a regular raised track would be a nuisance along a street but if the track was built as street railways build their tracks he could not see that any such objection could be held; the only point would be as to whether or not the fact of cars being run along the street could be considered a nuisance; perhaps it might be considered a nuisance to teamsters more than any other person or persons.

The Clerk read a petition from R. Walker and others praying Council to refuse the petition of Mr. Smeath. The whole matter was then referred to the Public Works committee.

Petition of T. J. Moorhouse and others asking Council to carry Regent street through part of lot 11 which belongs to Mr. Standly and who kindly offers to deed his part of such road to the town; that this will make a direct connection between the Brittania road and the Ransford property—sent to Public Works committee.

Report of Public Works committee that work on Harbor Hill is being done under the inspection of the Street Inspector and supervision of the committee; that the Street Inspector is directed to expend about $10 in grading Trafalgar street; asking further time to act on petition of G. H. Parsons respecting drain on West street—Adopted.

Report of the Street Inspector that the expenditure for teaming and labor for nine weeks has been $265; paid for gravel to Messrs. Gordon and Rusk $46.21; that the plank for the walk down Harbor Hill was purchased at $8 per thousand ready cut to four feet lengths; that the contractor of main sewer is getting on well having completed 24 rods for which he has received on account $50; that gratings are being put in—Adopted.

Report of the Finance committee, which was adopted, congratulates the town on the favorable state of the finances and states that while providing for every demand and allowing sufficient in the estimates to carry through the main sewer, as well as other contingent expenses, amounting to about $5000, still there is a reduction in the rate of ½ of a cent from previous years, making the rate for the present year 1¾ instead of 2 cents on the $. They recommend payment of the accounts of R. Proudfoot, $1.54; F. Seegmiller, $6.93, and Sheppard & Strachan, $11.33. The annual statement is given in another column.

The following accounts were sent to Finance:—Geo. Watson, for painting house, &c., at cemetery $29.84. Mr. A. Watson found fault with this account as the committee did not authorize it. Mr. Andrews explained that the house was in great need of it and hence the order. Mr. A. Watson suggested that the floor of the house also required repairing. Henry Cooke, relief, $7.52; C. F. Straubel, lumber, $70.50; A. Goodall, beef for relief, $1.04; G. H. Parsons, coal oil, spikes, nails, &c, $17.55.

By-law to protect the steam fire engine and regulate the working of the company in case of fire went through the various stages and passed. The object was to prevent outsiders from interfering in the working of the engine, a penalty now being imposed on any such interfering.

By-law introduced and passed amending the fire limit by-law by providing that buildings cannot be moved from one place within the limits to another, or from outside to a point inside the limits.

Mr. A. Watson suggested that Council should consider how far repairs to wooden buildings within the fire limits might be made; people at present can keep an old frame building standing in a central position by taking away a part each year, and repairing the building by placing new sills, siding, &c., in place of the old; in Toronto this is not permitted. Mr. Sloan found fault with this as it might prove a hardship to property owners in compelling them either to pull down a wooden building and supply a brick one, or leave the building without repairs.

Mr. Hutcheson thought it would be impossible to draw a line so as to distinguish what repairs might and what might not be made in such a case.

Mr. Smaill thought the matter was important and worthy consideration and suggested allowing it stand for further consideration till next meeting, and the matter was accordingly sent to the By-law committee.

Mr. Campbell asked the Council to hear Mr. Bingham in regard to a drain which passes through his place. Mr. Bingham explained that the drain conveyed water from all the low ground as far as Mr. Andrews' lots, and that it passes through his gardens, but he is about filling up that to make use of the ground, and offered to put in boxes and grade up if the town provide such boxes, if not he will have to close up the drain.—Referred to Public Works committee with power to act.

The by-law to levy the sum of $20708 to meet the expenditure of the town for the current year was read and passed.

Mr. Sloan gave notice that at next meeting he would move to rescind the resolution preventing the Market Clerk from trading on the market.

## Teachers' Examinations.

We herewith present the result of the teachers' examination, which no doubt will be eagerly scanned by many of our readers. The result in the second class papers, as will be seen, was disastrous to the forty applicants, while in the third class over one-half of the 135 applicants succeeded. As will be seen, a number of those applying for seconds are named in the list as having received thirds, their papers being so little below the desired standing that they were considered entitled to renewals of thirds. The result of the examination has again proven the fallacy of permitting such a discrepancy as exists between the third and second class papers, and instead of the authorities remedying the defect by their experience of last year the examination in the second class was fully 50 per cent. more difficult this year than last year. Every one recognizes the advisability of maintaining the high standard of the schools, but the tendency now is to have far too many third class teachers and too few second class teachers, consequently many of the schools will have to discharge teachers of two or three years experience who have failed to take seconds, and fall back upon the inexperienced holders of thirds. Some remedy should be employed, and it certainly seems as though the standard might be lowered. The subjects which have to be studied in addition to those in the third class are—Chemistry, Algebra, Euclid, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Book Keeping, Physiology, Music and Drawing, and in all of these besides the other subjects the Axts are very severe. No doubt the Department will make some alteration, in order to overcome this discrepancy.

The following candidates received certificates on second class papers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Moir, | A. |
| David M. Walker, | B. |
| William Lawrence, | B. |
| Janet Wilson, | B. |
| Barbara Duncan, | B. |
| John McBride, recom'd to E.D. | for B. |
| Sarah Clark, | 3rd. |
| Maggie G. Oliver, | 3rd. |
| Sarah Ann Powell, | 3rd. |
| Eva M. Sturgeon, | 3rd. |
| Julia A. Spicer, | 3rd. |
| Jerome B. Moore, | 3rd. |
| Thomas S. Menary, | 3rd. |
| James F. Parke, | 3rd. |
| John Robinson, | 3rd. |

The following were successful applicants for third class certificates:

Annie L. Brown.
Eliza Ann Cousins.
Jane Collie.
Catherine Dobie.
Sarah D. Dickson.
Elizabeth A. Dynes.
Rebecca J. Evitt.
Sarah Fisher.
Margaret Ferguson.
Sarah Forrest.
Isabella W. Gibson.
Elizabeth Howard.
Emma Hicks.
Elizabeth J. Hyslop.
Barbara Houston.
Jennie Irvine.
Addie Jenkins.
Miriam Jelley.
Maggie J. Jones.
Alice Kincaid.
Margaret A. Logan.
Maggie E. Kernighan.
Sarah J. Livingstone.
Bathabela Landaborough.
Rebecca Lovett.
Matilda A. Moffatt.
Lizzie A. McGee.
Annie J. McGregor.
Mary C. O'Reilly.
Jane A. Patterson.
Jennie Robinson.
Elizabeth Ross.
Mary H. Robinson.
Ida V. Straubel.
Sarah C. Troyer.
Clara Vospar.
Emma Vollmar.
Catherine Walker.
Sarah C. Wiggins.
Joseph Barkley.
John M. Bert.
Hector Buie.
James W. Campbell.
Thomas Campbell.
John Connolly.
Hugh Davidson.
David C. Dorrence.
James H. Duncan.
Thomas J. Dinning.
Marshal R. Elliott.
Samuel A. Ferres.
Wm. Forrest.
Archibald Gracey.
Robert A. Hagen.
Wm. J. Hamlen.
George W. Jackman.
John Jamieson.
George L. Johnston.
Michael D. Long.
Richard Lees.
David McConnell.
Robert Miller.
Peter McKinnon.
Gilbert A. Powell.
John Powell.
Thomas N. Rogers.
Robert Sample.
John Smith.
Robert Struthers.
James Scott.
James Tisdale.
James E. Whitely.
David Wiggins.
Robert White.
John Young.
Thomas F. Young.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board:—*Resolved*, That the Inspectors be requested to grant no further permits,

*Resolved*, That the Board before adjourning desire to express their sympathy with the chairman, Mr. J. R. Miller, in his present poor state of health, and understanding that he is about to take a trip to Scotland, they cordially wish him a pleasant voyage, and trust that he may be spared to return with improved health and renewed vigour both in body and mind to resume his arduous and important duties.

## Protection.

On Monday evening Mrs. Youmans, of Picton, P. E. County, addressed a meeting in the North St. Methodist Church on the above subject. Mrs. Youmans does not pretend to be a public speaker, indeed she invariably states that her object is to converse with her audience rather than deliver an oration, and in this her power is very great for she speaks from the heart. The mind that is open to reason cannot help being convinced by her unanswerable arguments in favor of prohibition, and even the prejudiced listener must give way or his better self will surely rebuke him. She feels and speaks with all the kindness and fears of a mother who has experienced the treacheries of the demon alcohol, and who would lovingly wean her children from the temptation, and forever banish the accursed cup. Mrs. Youmans stated that the question of the present hour was the suppression of the liquor traffic. We love protection, and we love our country because her laws protect our religious as well as commercial rights; they protect us in all points save one and that one is all important; we want protection for our women and children against the enticing wiles of liquor, which is daily dragging down to untimely graves the great intellects and the otherwise good and great of our country; every feature of the question is to be found in the bible; there is no need of turning up the statute book to know how the law of the land declares, for the bible decides the question of prohibition and protection against strong drink. "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." This pledge should be engraved on every breast. People profess christianity and yet they indulge in liquor and say it does them good, that they need it, &c. The moderate drinker is a curse to society at large and a stumbling block to the young and unwary. Ladies do inexculable mischief when they allow wine to be placed on their tables and indulge their husbands and friends in a social glass; this may be the first glass in many a case but the results are often terrible to think of; consider then at such a moment what answer you can give, when at the great judgment you are charged with entering a fellow being to do what has lead to destruction not alone of the body but also the soul. The bible says "woe to him who giveth his neighbor drink, who putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips." The law was passed long ago but it still remains in full force and effect upon that blood stained book; one we thus daily see that the dealers in this fearful traffic are travelling fast towards judgement with their hands dripping with the blood of their victims! they are at present hard of heart, and will not listen to the cry of the miserable woman or child who beg of them to cease dealing out liquid destruction to a fallen husband or father who is passing on to a drunkard's grave; the eyes of the dealers are merely looking for the paltry money value and quite forget the real value of the souls they are destroying. The revenue question gives a deal of trouble to our legislators; we all desire to see our public chest well filled, but should we not desire that such gains be just the price we pay for the liquor traffic is too great; it is the lives of our children and friends we contribute; we are compelled to pay this price as the law legalizes the traffic; better that the women of our country should assume the revenue and pay it by sewing or washing by the day's work rather than sell our children to pay it; this revenue question is the great bug-bear advanced by liquor dealers on every occasion when temperance is broached; if we not to work these loafers who linger between the police court and the dram shop, it would be a great assistance towards a revenue supply; the Queen of Madagascar and the Emperor of China put us christians to the blush, for they discourage the traffic, whereas our statutes legalize it; we should give these noble old heathens a seat in our Dominion Parliament; they would teach wisdom and morals to our lawgivers. As a rule there are more legalized liquor shops, where soul and body are ruined, than churches in every town. In the provincial penitentiary three out of every four of the convicts have been brought there through liquor; in the Rockwood asylum the reports are to the same effect; the government pays cabmen to take christian people to the Central prison at Toronto on Sundays to speak to the inmates, or in other words the government makes it legal to sell liquor and so bring people to that institution through crime of every grade, and then supplies ways of giving the unfortunates christian teaching whereby they are told the evils of the liquor traffic; this does not appear consistent surely!; the moment a criminal leaves the prison he finds a liquor shop ready to receive him and prepare him for the commission of crime which returns him to prison or sends him to the gallows. Is it any wonder that the weevil and other pests are sent to destroy our crops when farmers and others sell their grain to such institutions as Messrs. Gooderham and Worts' Distillery in Toronto? Britain boasts that her laws are founded on the bible, and in no particular contrary to the spirit of the bible laws; but this boast is empty when we look at her law which legalizes the traffic in intoxicating liquor, for the bible law prohibits it strongly. Our American brethren have been fighting hard to keep liquors out of the Centennial grounds that their celebration might be free from its degrading influences, but when we come to that point in our history this evil will be numbered among the things of the past; the axe is already laid at the foot of the tree; county after county follows in the right way, and soon Huron will say at the polls whether or not the traffic must cease. "Slaves can't breathe on British soil," but we cannot call ourselves a free people while we are subject to the thraldom of this curse of curses. If a man steals a sheep or burns a house he is punished; we are therefore protected against such, but we have no remedy, no protection against the man who kills our husbands, brothers, children and friends with liquor; there was nothing in the kidnapping of Charlie Ross to prevent his mother from meeting him in heaven; if she should never see him on earth, but liquor is more cruel even than the kidnapper, for it will surely draw down our children from one step in vice and sin to another till at last all hope is lost; the fish and wild animals are protected by our laws but precious human beings are left without any protection, nay the evil is made legal and legitimate; but thank goodness the reins of government are in the hands of the people and if the team at Ottawa should act contrary we must spur them up and bring them into line or discharge them and get a new team; the firm we have to contend against is *Death & Co.* the head partners being at Ottawa and the silent members distributed over the country and can be known by their signs and licenses on every street and road in our towns and country places; we are responsible for this and must have the partnership dissolved, and in order to do so we must give due notice at the polls. When we are in a position to make the venders of liquor equally responsible for their actions with the man who steals, or commits some other crime, we will have them in their proper place; but they are as cunning and have to be watched or they will take advantage of us; they have now formed an association called the "Licensed Victuallers Association," which would lead a person to suppose that in order to sell victuals a person must have a license, but the deception is all in the name for there is no intention of selling anything but liquor by that association. The blessings of heaven cannot rest on a country where the revenue is derived from such a source; think of the graves which are dotted all over the Dominion, whose victims have fallen, not in defence of their country, but victims to the law of their country! President Lincoln did a good work in signing the independence of the slave in the States; but the pen that signs the declaration of entire prohibition in Canada will do more by far. Let every true heart then press on and fight the good fight and remove the stain from off the skirts of Huron, as far as the law will allow in the meantime, and the next step must assuredly be prohibition over the length and breadth of the Dominion.—Women have work to do in this cause and if they do it with strong faithful hearts the result will be victory and freedom from the demon of strong drink.

The Rev. Mr. Henderson occupied the chair and opened and closed the meeting with prayer. The choir supplied appropriate music. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mrs. Youmans and an invitation extended to again address a meeting which she did last night, a full report of which will appear in our next issue. The open Temperance Association have invited Mrs. Youmans to be present during the campaign in this County to secure the adoption of the Dunkin Act.

## MANCHESTER.

PIC-NIC AND ACCIDENT.—A very successful pic-nic of the Presbyterian Sabbath School took place here, on Tuesday, 25th ult. The day passed off very pleasantly, but the enjoyment was considerably marred by an accident which befel a young man named James McGee.—At the close of the pic-nic he was taking down a swing, and having climbed up the rope hand-over-hand, and while hanging by one hand to unfasten the rope, became exhausted and fell to the ground. He was badly hurt about the back. Dr. Sloan, of Blyth, is attending him, and he is expected to recover.

TEA MEETING.—On Wednesday evening last a highly successful tea meeting was held in Ball's (M. R.) church, two miles from Manchester. The attendance was large, the refreshments excellent, and the programme everything that could be desired. Mr. David Fisher occupied the chair, and entertaining and instructive addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Young, Manchester; Caswell, Dungannon; Pierce, Goderich; and Mason, Colborne. Mr. J. Kernighan, assisted by the Misses Kernighan and the choir furnished good music. The proceeds amounted to $50, which goes to aid in paying for the organ.—COM.

# Local News.

## ABOUT TOWN.

BROOCH FOUND.—A gold brooch is at this office waiting to be claimed. Owner can have it on proving property and paying expenses.

FIRE.—During last week Mr. Z. Tolman shipped 18,000 lbs. fresh fish from the dock, and 3,000 lbs. were shipped from the station.

COAL.—Mr. Wm. Lee last week received 200 tons coal by the sch E. W. Rathbun, from Oswego, for Harrison & Evans' salt block.

IRON AND NAILS.—Last week 820 kegs of nails, consigned to Wm. Lee, were received at this port, 200 of which were for Kerr & McKenzie, 420 for Sanforth and 200 for Clinton. One car of iron in bars and bundles was also received and shipped.

PERSONAL.—Wm. Young, Esq., Colborne, and Mr. D. C. McKay, of Goderich, left on Thursday on a trip to the Centennial.

—Mr. Geo. McKenzie and family removed to Wingham last week, to take up their residence there.

—Capt. Robt. Rhynas, of the ill-fated St. Clair, the recent burning of which was reported in those columns, arrived in town a few days ago.

—J. Tomlinson, Esq., General Superintendent of Lighthouses, visited town on Tuesday of last week and inspected the new tower on the north pier. He left on Wednesday for the north by the *Manitoba*.

—M. C. Cameron, Esq., Q. C., and Mr. Henry Horton, intend starting for the Centennial next week.

—J. R. Miller, Esq., is at present in London attending the meeting of the United Temperance Association. He was appointed chairman of the committee named to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to prepare a ritual of ceremonies for the consideration of the National Lodge, which is to be organized. Mr. Jas. Wallace, of Varna, was one of the members of the committee.

PLEASURE TRIP.—The Mechanic's Benevolent Society has engaged the propeller Hiloah, to give a pleasure trip to Kincardine. The day has not yet been fixed. No doubt the affair will be a success, as every effort is now being put forth to that end.

LEG BROKEN.—Thomas Ashton, while removing salt from the International Co's. storehouse on Monday of last week, had his leg broken by some salt falling and jamming his leg against a post. Under Dr. Cassady's care he is getting around nicely.

ICE CREAM SOCIAL AND LECTURE.—The Rev. J. S. Williamson, of Brantford, will deliver his lecture on "Blanket's Hero," or "Girls in Politics," in the M. E. Church, Tuesday, Aug 8th. From the well known ability of the lecturer a rich treat may be expected. Admission to social and lecture, 25 cents.

HORSES DROWNED.— On Thursday last two fine grey horses owned by Mr. J. S. McEwen, contractor for the Bayfield harbor, were drowned near the dock. They were engaged drawing stone to a temporary dock, beyond the fishing shanties, and while drawing the loaded wagon through the water they stumbled and fell, and were unable to get up before being drowned.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.— This (Wednesday) evening an excursion will be made by the *Holland*, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. A pleasant time may be anticipated, and as the tickets have been placed at the low figure of 25 cts, no doubt the company will be large. The Silver Cornet Band will accompany the excursion.

CHEESE EXHIBITION. — The annual cheese exhibition, under the auspices of the Stratford Dairymen's Board of Trade will be held at Stratford, on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 5th and 6th. Prizes will be given as follows:—First prize, $50; second, $25; third $10; 4th, 5th and 6th, $5 each. Four cheese are to be shown, two made third week in August and two made second week in September. Each cheese to be one in separate days, and to weigh 50 lbs.

ASSAULT.— William Walters was brought before C. Crabb, Esq., J. P., on Saturday, charged with assaulting John Sproul on the previous evening. Walters pleaded that he was drunk at the time, but Mr. Crabb very properly fined him $10 and costs or two months in jail, remarking that instead of considering drunkenness as a plea he would punish him for being drunk. The fine not being paid, Walters was committed.

SOMETHING NEW for the ladies. The ladies of Goderich and vicinity are invited to call at Mrs. E. Warnock's millinery and fancy good's store and examine the new and delightful perfume called Perfection. The only powdered perfume in the Dominion. It is not a liquid, but comes in boxes. Come and see it. Mrs. E. Warnock sole agent for Goderich, Ont. 1533 3m

EXCURSION.—Wednesday next, 9th inst., has been set apart as a civic holiday in Seaforth, and most of the citizens will join the excursion of the Sabbath School children of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches to this place. The train will reach here at 8.30 a. m., and the party will remain about nine hours. Excursions will be made on the lake by the steamer *Holland*. The Summer Hotel grounds will be thrown open to the visitors.

ICELANDERS.— The steamer Quebec passed here on Saturday, on her way to the north, with 300 Icelanders on board bound for their settlement in Manitoba. They were a healthy looking lot of people, and seemed to be in good circumstances. Both men and women were plain in appearance, no strikingly beautiful countenances appearing in the company. The married women were distinguished by a black cloth cap with gold tassel, set jauntily on the head.

SENTENCED.- John Moore, who was recently tried and found guilty on a charge of indecent assault, was brought before Judge Toms on Wednesday last for sentence. The Judge stated that he had intended sentencing him to an infliction of the lash, but the jail surgeon, Dr. Shannon, having pronounced the prisoner as *non compos mentes*, he would give him one year and eleven months imprisonment in the common jail with hard labor. Should the prisoner develop any signs of insanity during this period, he is to be removed to the asylum.

PROF. YOUMANS.—This well known teacher of vocal music arrived in town last week, and opened a class on Saturday last in the rooms next to the SIGNAL office. Mr. Youmans has a high reputation as a teacher of music, particularly to children, and the concerts at the close of the term, which we notice are highly spoken of by our exchanges, speak volumes in praise of his system of teaching. The terms of tuition are low, and any whose education is deficient in this line should take advantage of this opportunity. Lessons in deportment are given to the little folks, a very necessary branch of education.

ASSAULT.—One day last week while the Buffalo and Goderich express train was standing at Dunnville, Geo. Hudson, one of the employees on the train, and a resident of Goderich, was passing through the train when he saw two tramps who wished to "beat a ride" whom he told to get off and not give the trouble of stopping the train, after it had started, to put them off. They left the train, and Mr. Hudson proceeded to the rear end of the train, and just as he opened the door he was struck a heavy blow on the head by one of the tramps, both of whom were waiting for him. Mr. Hudson defended himself vigorously and succeeded in putting both the men off the car, but not until he had received some painful bruises. The ruffians then pelted the car with stones. On reaching the next station word was sent to have the fellows arrested, which was done, and when brought up for trial one of them was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Central Prison and the other was held for trial at the Assizes.

SCHOOLS.—The High School will reopen on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

"MARY AND MR."—This is the title of a song contributed by Mr. Wm. Bannatyne, the Ashfield bard, which will appear next week.

MARINE NEWS.—Business at the dock was very slack last week, and besides the few arrivals mentioned in the lumber and sailing notes, the only arrivals were the regular calls of the propellors.

PIC-NIC.—The English church and Knox church Sunday Schools still hold pic-nics on Thursday next, the former in the Sanborn Hotel grounds and the latter in Rennie's Grove.

MORE VISITORS.—The Summer Hotel grounds have been engaged on the 10th inst., by an excursion party from Woodstock. The party coming comprises the firemen of that town, and their friends.

OPEN air preaching in Maitlandville near the school house next Lord's day, August 6th, at half past three o'clock by E. J. Hayhoe, and in the evening in the room corner of Square and Kingston St., at half past six. All are invited.

LECTURE ON THE CATACOMBS.—Prof D'Lainey, minister of the Reformed French church, will deliver two lectures in St. Andrew's Church, on Thursday and Friday evenings, on the Catacombs of Rome, with illustrations. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission free; collection at the close of each lecture.

METHODIST S. S. PIC NIC.—The annual picnic of the Methodist church Sunday School took place in Ransford's Grove last Friday afternoon, an about 400 persons were present. The day was beautiful, and all sorts of amusements having been furnished for the entertainment of old and young, a most enjoyable time was spent.

SHIPMENTS.—During last week the principal shipments from the station, not mentioned elsewhere were: Wm. Mitchell, 9448 lbs, wool, the greater portion being for Boston; M. Megaw, 9,000 lbs. butter; Jas. Wells, 12 casks ale; W. G. Smith, 4 rolls sole leather; Jackson Stitt, 4 rolls leather; J. & G. W. Thomson, 32 pieces artificial stone; Alfred Hayward, 9250 lbs. bones; Goderich Foundry, 2901 lbs. castings.

CONCERT AND LECTURE.—Prof. Marquis Chisholm, the celebrated pianist, is expected in Goderich on Tuesday, the 15th inst., to give one of his entertainments. The programme consists of piano solos, singing by himself and lady interspersed with sketches of travel in Japan. The Toronto *Globe*, the Canadian press generally and the London, Eng., press speaks very highly of the Professor's attainments, and pronounce him a pianist with few equals.

SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The excursion on Thursday last from Sebringville and surrounding country was quite a successful affair, the train consisting of ten well filled coaches. The Summer Hotel grounds were opened to the visitors, and as the day was cool and pleasant all seemed to enjoy themselves. A short trip was made on the lake by the propellor Benton, a goodly number taking advantage of the trip. Mr. Hugh Hamilton, Crown Land Agent, who many years ago taught in one of the school sections from which a portion of the excursionists came, was very attentive to the visitors and saw them safely off on the train, which left about 6 o'clock.

THE DREDGES.— On