Huron Signal.

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

VOL. XXVII. NO. 27. GODERICH, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1874. WHOLE NO. 1431.

The Huron Signal,

(Reorganized 1868.)

One of the Largest Paper Offices in Canada, Printed and published at Goderich, Ontario, every

WEDNESDAY MORNING,

at the Office, Market Square, by

J. J. BELL,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—$1 Single copies, in advance, $2 if credit is given. No paper discontinued till all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

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

Advertisements without specified instructions will be inserted till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

TRANSIENT AGREEMENTS:

The following rates will be charged for measure as aforesaid, whether less or more than a year:—

One Column	1 year		$60
"	6 months		35
"	3 months		20
Half "	1 year		35
" "	6 months		20
" "	3 months		12
Quarter "	1 year		20
" "	6 months		12
" "	3 months		8
Eighth "	1 year		12
" "	6 months		8
" "	3 months		5

This agreement to be be confined to the actual business card of the parties contracting. Parties will not be held to include business cards of Co-Partnership notices, require advertisements of individual members of firms, Names to be set for SEPARATE LINES.

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

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular time should reach the office of issue on Tuesday.

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

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS

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

Business Directory.

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

John Campbell, M.D., C.M.,
(Graduate of McGill University, Montreal,)
SEAFORTH.
Office and residence—One door south of Rose hotel, Main street, and opposite McLellan's hotel.
Seaforth, April 23rd, 1873. 1347

G. C. Shannon M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. &c., Goderich, Ont.

DR. McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER, &c. Office and Residence third door east of Centre School

Dr. Connanby,
McGill College
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, Hamilton Street, Goderich, Ontario. 1412

Ira Lewis
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND Solicitor in Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Ont. Office in Town Hall.

Cameron & Gaggow,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Market Square, Goderich.
M. C. CAMERON 953 J. T. GAGGOW.

H. L. DOYLE,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR-In-Chancery, &c., Goderich, Ont. 1357

ELLIOTT & WATSON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS, IN Chancery, Conveyancers, &c. Crabb's Block, Goderich. MONEY TO LEND. 1372

Sinclair & Seager
BARRISTERS, &c., Goderich.
J. S. SINCLAIR. CHAS. SEAGER, Jr
Goderich, Dec. 1st, 1871. 1y.

W. R. SQUIRE,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c. Goderich, Ont.
Office, Acheson's Block, West Street, Goderich. 1553

P. F. WALKER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR-IN Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
Office, opposite the Post Office, West Street, Goderich, Ont. 1576-6m

G. CAMPAIGNE
LAW CHANCERY AND CONVEYANCING. Office at Dixie Watson's, Official Assignee.
sw7-tf Goderich, Ont.

S. Malcomson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. &c., Clinton, Ont. w85
MONEY TO LEND.

HUGH HAMILTON
CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND Agent, Crown Lands Office, Goderich, Ont.
Money to Lend. 138

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT, &c., &c., COURT HOUSE SQUARE Goderich. Plans and Specifications drawn correctly. Carpenters', Plasterers' and Masons' work measured and valued. 1307-1y.

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

J. T. DUNCAN, V. S.
GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.
OFFICE, STABLES & RESIDENCE,
St. Andrews Street, back of D. Ferguson's Store and directly opposite the residence of Horace Horton, Esq. M. P.
N. B.—Horses examined as to soundness. 1318

PATENTS
FOR INVENTIONS
EXPEDITIOUSLY & PROPERLY
secured in Canada, the United States and Europe. PATENTS granted for no charge. Send for pamphlet of instructions. Agency in operation ten years.
HENRY GRIST,
Ottawa, Canada.
Mechanical Engineer, Solicitor of Patents and Draughtsman.
Feb. 11th 1871. w1-1y

CARD.
MISS SKIMMINGS, Teacher of Music on Piano Forte and Organ. Terms as usual in advance. Residence, Stanley Street, Goderich.
January 5th, 1874. 1403

RESTAURANT.
JAMES VIVIAN
HAS REMOVED HIS RESTAURANT TO Acheson's New Block, West Street, where he will be glad to see all his customers and the public generally.
FRUIT, VEGETABLES, OYSTERS, &c., &c. in their season.
HOT AND COLD MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

THE ACADEMY.
FOR YOUNG LADIES UNDER THE direction of the SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH will be re-opened on
WEDNESDAY Jan. 7th 1874.
TERMS

Tuition per quarter,	$3 00
Music, Instrumental,	7 00
" Vocal,	5 00
Guitar,	5 00
French,	2 00
Drawing,	4 00

Payment quarterly and in advance. Plain and ornamental needle-work do not form extra charges to pupils.
Jan. 6th 1874. 1403-6m

Meetings.

GODERICH LODGE NO. 33
G. R. C., A. F. & A. M.
THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION Will be held on the first Wednesday of each month, at 7.30 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
W. DICKSON, Sec.
Goderich, 6th May, 1873. sw18-1y

Hotels.

BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL,
MARKET SQUARE GODERICH,
CAPT. W. COX, PROPRIETOR
LATE OF THE HURON HOTEL.
A continuance of the favor and support of the Commercial and Travelling public that so generously favored the late proprietor, respectfully solicited.

Money to Lend.

$25,000
TO Loan on Farm or Town property at 7 per cent. Apply to
C. CAMPAIGNE, Solicitor, &c.,
Oct. 20th, 1871. tf Goderich.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.
FREEHOLD Permanent Building and Savings Society of Toronto.
For particulars apply to
A. M. ROSS,
Agent at Goderich.
Secretary and Treasurer,
CHAS. ROBERTON,
Toronto. 1342

MONEY TO LEND.
At Greatly reduced Rates of Interest
THE undersigned has any amount of money to Loan from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest and favorable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments; rate of expenses will defy competition.
HORACE HORTON
Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society, of Toronto.

INSURANCE CARD.
The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies
PHŒNIX of London, England.
HARTFORD of Hartford.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON
BRITISH AMERICA, of Toronto.
Give all Marine business done at the lowest possible rates
HORACE HORTON
Office Market Square, Goderich.
Oct. 20th 1870. w48-1y.

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Available Assets, $27,000,000.
Losses paid in the course of Thirty-five years exceed
FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!
Claims by CHICAGO FIRE estimated at nearly $3,000,000, are being liquidated as fast as adjusted WITHOUT REDUCTION. Receiving Twenty-Per-Cent. and Liberality in adjustment of its losses are the prominent features of this wealthy company.
FIRE and LIFE POLICIES issued with very liberal conditions.
Head Office, Canada Branch, MONTREAL
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL.
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
Passenger Accomodation Unsurpassed.
Rates of passage from Sun. Bridge or Buffalo To GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN or BELFAST:
Cabin $45 to $60 gold, according to steamer and location of berth.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
Intermediate and Steerage as low as any other line.
For passage or further information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York,
Or their Agent MRS. E. WARNOCK,
1410 Goderich.

ALLAN LINE.
STEAM TO
Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow
Every SATURDAY from PORTLAND during winter and from QUEBEC in summer.
NOTICE TO PERSONS WISHING TO SEND FOR THEIR FRIENDS.
PERSONS wishing to send for their friends can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates. The tickets are good for one year and the amount is refunded, less a small deduction, if not used.
REMEMBER.
Passengers by the ALLAN LINE are landed direct from the Steamships on to the Grand Trunk Wharves at South Quebec and Portland, and are forwarded on at once to destination. By this arrangement passengers avoid all incidental expenses and moving of baggage.
The first Steamer for Quebec will leave Liverpool on 18th April.
For Tickets and every information apply to
P. H. CARTER,
1414 3m Grand Trunk Station Goderich.

GODERICH AGENCY
OF THE
Trust and Loan Company of CANADA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Funds for Investment.

LOANS made on the Security of approved Farm City or Town Property for periods of Five years or to suit the convenience of borrowers, and either repayable at expiry of time or by annual instalments. Payments in reduction of Loans will be accepted at any time on favorable terms.
Approved Mortgages purchased.
G. M. TRUEMAN,
1317 Agent
Post Square, Goderich.

PUMPS, PUMPS,
PUMPS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING commenced the manufacture of Pumps are prepared to furnish any kind, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Having had 9 years experience with Mr. Dodd they can promise satisfaction. Give us a call.
Place of business—Corner of Cedar and Maple streets, near the Huron Road.
JAMES MARTIN & CO.
Goderich, June 19th, 1874. 1427

ARE YOU SICK?
IF SO, GO TO THE CASH SALE OF
J. BODWELL
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, of 26 years Practice, where thousands have been relieved of various distressing complaints in the cure of Consumption.

NOTED FOR PURE DRUGS.
SIGN OF THE RED MORTAR.
East Side Market Square.
GODERICH.
Where you can get Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Open day and day. A large and well selected stock arriving weekly from European and American markets, viz:
Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Sponges, Shoulder Brace,
Trusses, Sea Salt for Baths,
Perfumery, Hair Oils,
Essences, assorted, Hair Brushes,
Tooth Brushes, Combs, &c., &c.
A LARGE LOT OF
DYE STUFFS FRESH AND GOOD.
The Medicine prepared by J. Bond for purifying the blood far surpasses all other preparations.

Bond's Tonic Bitters,
For Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Dizziness, &c., &c., still unsurpassed for purity, potentiation above all others, both in Ontario and the United States.
A Call is respectfully solicited.
Goderich, March 2nd, 1874. 1411

1874. 1874.
GODERICH, SARNIA AND SOUTHAMPTON LINE.
PROPELLER W. B. IRELAND.
S. St. Amour, Master.
WILL leave Goderich every Monday, and Wednesday at 10.30 p. m. for Kincardine, Inverhuron, Port Elgin and Southampton. Returning, will leave Southampton at 8 a. m., for Goderich, calling at intermediate ports every Tuesday and Thursday. Will also leave Goderich for Sarnia, every Friday, at 10.30 a. m. Returning leaves Sarnia every Saturday at 9 a. m. The Ireland will continue this route, weather permitting, until further notice. For further information apply to
J. V. DETLOR & SON,
Agents, Goderich.
June 11th, 1874. 1226-1m

STEAMER BENTON.
CLEVELAND, DETROIT, AND SAGINAW.
G. W. McGREGOR, MASTER.
THE Steamer BENTON will run during the season of navigation as follows:—Leave Goderich for Port Hope, Port Austin, Tawas, Bay City, Saginaw, Sauble, Harrisville and Alpena every Thursday at 2 o'clock p.m., commencing on Thursday 21st May. Returning, will leave Goderich for Port Huron, Detroit and Cleveland every Sunday at 2 p.m.
N. B.—Passengers going by the Benton on Sunday will connect with the Steamer St. Joseph of the same Line every Monday for Au Sauble, Harrisville, Alpena, Sheboygan, Duncan City, and Traverse Bay country. Through tickets for all the above points.
For particulars as to freight or passage, apply to
WM. LEE, Agent.
Goderich, June 1st 1874. 1426.

DOMINION CARRIAGE WORKS.
R. J. WHITELY
BEGS TO THANK THE PUBLIC for the liberal patronage accorded him in the past and to announce that he still carries on Carriage and Sleigh making in all its branches, at the old stand, opposite E. Martin's Colborne Hotel. Carriages Buggies, Waggons, and everything else in his line kept on hand or made to order of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Goderich, 25th Feb. 1873. 1358

HURON CARRIAGE WORKS,
HAMILTON STREET, GODERICH.
KNOX & ROTHWELL
Beg to inform the public that they are in a position to fill all orders with which they may be entrusted, in a style which cannot be surpassed in the County. The vehicles turned out of their establishment are finished in a very superior style, and will bear comparison with any.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
Goderich, 16th Feb. 1874. 1769

One Box of Clark's B 41 Pills
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 1 dollar, 50 cents each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND
Sold in England by all Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses.
Wholesale Agents for Provinces of Ontario and Quebec:—EVANS, MERCER, & Co. MONTREAL.

Poetry.

Prince Alfred and his Bride.

BY MRS. JAYNE EDWARDS.

Alfred of England has declared his nature and his pride,
With Maria Alexandrovna his beloved bride;
Son of our Queen and a wise and learned Prince (Albert the Good),
A sire worthy of his fame—his grandsire well withstood
All triflers—he disdained to meddle with a nation's right;
He was a standard to the Crown, a Queen's best royal copyright.
With judgment clear, a guiding light, to majesty a balm,
By which to steer her course within her powerful realm,
In line direct from Alfred the Great, still remembered and revered;
As warrior hard and minstrel he boldly persevered;
As lowly peasant's guest, in consort with his courage and his men,
Brave and faithful little band, they shielded England then.
A thousand years have passed since that eventful era,
The conquest followed as in part of promise extra.
Bitter was the page to many a hero and native Prince
Who nobly fought and clung to hope for heritage and province.
Men of ancient valor—of merit and of deed—
Holding to their claims—the sequence of their creed;
That made war a law—a means—a moral to define
How Britain balanced in the scale was saved by will divine.
A faith inherited was good security, a bond of love,
They loved their country as they did the stars in heaven above.
Alfred—England's royal and noble son—representing those,
Has homeward brought his bride to a nation well at ease.
We hail our Duke and Duchess with fair and joyous prospect,
They know that happiness must spring in their own love and aspect.
England's charge is sacred—she knows her right and trust,
Her arms are ever ready to uphold and guard the just.
Her approbation of events that bring the eastern to the western land,
That Russia's dearest prize with British hosts may stand.
Two hearts are linked for ever—as hands were joined they bowed
At the marriage shrine, the altar, they knelt and vowed.
Love, honor, faith and purity, cannot pass away,
But like the dawn is brighter when emerging into day.
The morning sun gives light and warmth and beauty to the sky,
And his rays on evening closing, seem lovelier when gone by,
Life's best treasure (the Sun of Righteousness above,)
Is the pearl of matchless worth—of endless love.
That throne is grace—the brilliants therein set are myriad souls,
There springs the Infinite that eternity enrols.
In regions that are costly—vast—no limits marks that shore,
Where *Messiah* reigns—subjects from all nations pour *Him* to adore.
Urbanity is not enough to touch that holy spotless ground,
The virgin flower within the heart must bloom and there be *found;*
The essence of the rose when drifted extraction free from dross,
The knee that lowly bends, the *heart* that bleeds before the cross.
Time well spent is illustration, extension of thought for those
Whose influence and actions guide and give the world repose.
Alfred and Alexandrovena have prayers—blessings rich in store,
As any breathed in ancient or in modern lore;
Affection rules the heart—and stamps the royal brow
Of the mother Queen—we honor and we love her virtues now.
Victoria and Czar may reign as bound in faith and friendship,
Their banners as distinguished prove—there's a royal road to worship.

What Lies Beneath Us.

Our readers will be interested in knowing the various formations met with in penetrating the earth's crust to the depth of 1,000 ft.

Mr. J. S. McEwen, contractor, has kindly furnished us with the following log of the salt well recently completed by Messrs. Gray & Scott, it being the largest well in the Dominion, and capable of yielding brine sufficient to manufacture 1,000 barrels of salt per day:—

The bore for the first 100 feet is 10½ inches; 8½ inches for the next 308 feet, and for the remaining 600 feet, 6¼ inch.

STRATA DRILLED.

	Feet.
Common sand surface	7
Yellow clay	8
Water gravel	10
Swell quicksand	64
Lime rock and quicksand in alternate layers	28
Niagara Formation.	
Lime rock and crevices full of water	179
White freestone rock, lithographic	29
Gray lime rock and small water crevices	276
Red shale	14
Common blue shale	115
Onondaga Formation.	
Very hard solid blue limestone	164
Extra hard blue limestone with streaks of flint	5
Pure salt	12
Salt and blue shale	86
Pure salt	61
Total depth of well	1,008

—*Bruce Reporter.*

The bridge across Red River at Fort Garry will be early commenced.

THE TWO HUSBANDS.

BY HELEN B. THORNTON.

"We are asked to the Sillimans, my dear, for to-morrow night," said pretty Mrs. Trevor to her husband, "I will be so nice."

To Trevor had been married but a little while, and hitherto no husband could have been more obliging than Mr. Trevor; his deference, his many little attentions, which had so charmed the girl, had still continued, now that Helen was a wife. But at heart Mr. Trevor was one who thought only of himself. His lover like conduct had merely been put on; he had long grown tired of it; his native character was now to assume its real hue.

"Let them ask," he said gruffly, as he took off his coat in the hall, for Helen had come to the door to meet him. "I'm too tired, after a day's hard work, to go out of evenings. We had to do it for a while; among your family and mine, of course; but a step must be put to it some time; and no time is as good as now. The Sillimans are not relations, or even connexions, only acquaintances."

Helen's countenance fell. She still had the innocent delight of a pure, light-hearted girl, in going into society, meeting old friends, and having a few hours of change from the monotony that characterizes a woman's life. She had counted on no little pleasure in attending this party, for the Sillimans were noted for the elegance of their entertainments, and for the choice people they gathered together.

Her countenance fell, as we have said, but she was a true wife and she only said, meekly,

"Just as you please, my dear."

"Well, then, that's settled," replied Mr. Trevor, as he put his hat on the rack, too obtuse to see how much his wife was disappointed, and not caring very much, it must be confessed, to notice it. "It did think, once or twice, that you might object to my purpose of staying at home after this. But you're a sensible woman, and no gad-about, so we'll say no more about it."

No more about it! No, Helen never said any more about it. She never again even hinted that she wished to go out. But she could not help thinking about it sometimes, especially when one of her young friends had been to see her, and had told her what a nice time they had had at the Mortons, or the Grays, or the Varneys or some other of their mutual acquaintances, the night before. "So sorry that Mr. Trevor is too tired of evenings," they would add, "we all miss you much." For Helen was proud, and had told her friends that her husband was quite fagged out at night, though she herself had already begun to see that he was more indolent than fatigued.

Let us change the scene. The very night of this conversation, there was another one, also between two married people, and also in reference to the Sillimans' party.

"So you have an invitation to the Sillimans to-morrow night?" said Mr. Chanter to his young bride, as he received her kiss of welcome. "I met Silliman himself, who told me it was got up in a great hurry, which accounts for the short notice. Now, mind, look your prettiest."

"But," said the wife, "you are so hard worked, just now. You come home looking so tired. Don't you think we'd better give up this party? We've been to a good many lately. You want rest."

"Well, pus, there's some truth in what you say," answered the husband, with another kiss. "You're a dear, good creature to be so thoughtful of me. But then, you see, that's a reason, all the more, why I should be careful of you in turn. Now I know something of a woman's life. It's the same in-door, humdrum round, day after day, week after week, month after month. A man, whatever his occupation, finds more or less excitement daily. At the most, even if he's a book-keeper, which is one of the most confining of all pursuits, he has his brisk walk to the counting-house, or bank, in the fresh air. He meets people he knows, on the street, and has a chat, and hears the news, even if it's only for a minute that he stops. But a woman gets no recreation, after she's married, unless she goes out, now and then, to a 'tea-fight,' as you call it, or to a party. Why, my dear, if I was to let you stay at home forever, as some men let their wives, or make them, you'd soon lose those pretty cheeks of yours, and by-and-by even your spirits! and at last you'd become a dowdy, if not a confirmed invalid. Put a plant in a cellar if you want to kill it; give it fresh air and sunshine if you would have it bloom. Now, there's that fellow Trevor. I felt, to-day, as if I would like to thrash him."

"Surely Mr. Trevor has nothing to do with my going out!" exclaimed Mrs. Chanter, in surprise.

"But he has with his wife's. The Trevors are asked also to the Sillimans. But this lazy fellow of a husband says he don't intend to let Mrs. Trevor go! 'It's time to put a stop to the thing,' he told him."

"Why, he doesn't work half as hard as you do! I've always heard his business was a very easy one."

"So it is. He's richer, too, than I am, and can afford to take life differently. But he was always selfish and tyrannical, as poor Helen will find out to her cost. Pitty she hadn't found it out long ago."

Alas! she had already begun to find it out, and as the years went by she found it out more and more. She soon sank into a mere household drudge. Her husband did not desert her of evenings, as many husbands do desert their wives; he went neither to tavern, nor to club; we will say that in his favor; but he betook himself to his newspaper and cigar, varied with an occasional doze. As he hardly exchanged a word with poor Helen, she might as well have been a thousand miles away. She sat in the same room with him, stitching, stitching, till her eyes ached with the monotony and weariness of it all.

In the first year or two of their married life, he had continued the subscriptions to the two or three magazines and newspapers which had been her favorites before she left her father's house. But after a while he had them stopped. "What does a married woman want with love stories?" he said, imperiously, forgetting that the magazine was as much to his wife as his newspaper was to him. Often and often poor Helen thought that if she could only have a few books, a good novel, a new poem, or a periodical of some kind, she could have borne things better.

Her life was so dry and hard that even the least glimpse of the world of imagination would have been to her what the cool spring in the desert is to the weary, thirsty traveller. But her husband said, in his dogmatic way, when, once or twice, she ventured to borrow a book, and he found her reading, "Pshaw! A novel again; how can you waste your time with such nonsense; a pretty example you are setting to your daughter?

Mrs. Trevor had been pretty, as we have said, when she married. But, in less than ten years, she was faded, shrunken woman, whose nerves were all awry, and who was fast sinking into a confirmed invalid. Before she had been married twenty years, before her eldest daughter was a grown girl, she quietly slipped away into her coffin, and had done with this life for ever. Her husband put on black, and wore the deepest crape on his hat, and went about telling people of his inconsolable loss, and then, after a year, married again.

Meantime, what of the other pair? To-day, at forty, Mrs. Chanter is as handsome as ever, people say, and when she goes out with her daughter, passes, with strangers, for an elder sister. Her mind has not been starved, nor her soul dwarfed. "A little, judicious amusement is as necessary to a woman," her husband always said, "as food, or air, or affection." On this principle he acted. The result was that his wife always kept her spirits, her health, and her good looks, and from being thoroughly happy herself, was able to make him all the happier.

"You may starve a human soul," he often declared, "just as easily as the body. And some do it."—*Peterson's Magazine.*

The Comet

ITS POSITION AND APPEARANCE.

Professor Henry M. Parkhurt, of New York, has written a letter to the New York *Tribune*, describing the new comet (which is now distinctly visible, and an object of great interest) and its course. We extract the following:

"On Thursday, July 3, at 9½ o'clock, the comet will be easily seen by the naked eye in the northwestern sky (no other description will be needed) with a tail about five degrees in length. On succeeding evenings the nucleus will move towards the south, while the tail will increase in length so as to bring its extremity gradually northward. On the 14th July the head of the comet will have reached the horizon in that northwest at the end of twilight, so that it will not easily be visible after the date; but the tail will extend near to the north star.

"Donati's comet had a retrograde motion, and when the earth met it, and the tail was most brilliant, it was placed nearly at right angles with the line of vision. On the other hand, this comet, whose perihelion distance is very little greater, coming just within the orbit of Venus, moves in the same direction with the earth, and nearly with the same velocity (reduced to the plane of the equator), in consequence of which the tail, which is now nearly at right angles with the line of vision, will gradually turn towards us, still apparently pointing nearly in the same direction. It will be remembered that Donati's comet was curved like a soldier's plume; but Coggia's is now and will remain nearly straight, because the curvature will be directly from us, and therefore imperceptible. Another striking difference from the tails of comets generally is that it will be so foreshocted as to be remarkably wide at the end.

"On the 16th, the tail will extend far beyond the pole and develop a new characteristic, tapering off rapidly towards the end. Within three or four days after the 16th the tail will have become so expanded in the neighborhood of the pole as to fill a large portion of the northern heavens. Yet it will not be a conspicuous object, because it will be so faint as to look rather like an immense cloud or a new milky-way, than what it really is. By that time we shall have solved the question whether the tail is hollow, or has a radiated structure, or what is its constitution.

"Of the way in which this will end, it is not yet safe to speak with definiteness; for although, if the tail were straight, we should be almost near the middle of it on July 29, yet its curvature will probably delay it two or three days, and even until the earth has passed beyond its path. Taking the best value that I can from the records of previous comets, I should expect the earth on July 22 to be wholly within the eastern edge of the comet's tail; and I will assume this to be the case. The comet will then disappear to us; but then the inhabitants of the Southern Hemisphere, who may be ignorant of the causes of the luminosity of the evening sky will see it gradually rise and pass away, and will be amazed by the sudden apparition of a comet of extraordinary size and unusual brilliancy, which will burst upon their vision as unforseen as the great comet of 1861. The gradual diminution and final disappearance of the comet will be so nearly the converse of what we shall have witnessed here that it needs no description.

"What will be the effect upon the earth? I dare not predict the effect upon the minds of men, especially of the ignorant; but I do not anticipate any appreciable physical effect further than possible electrical phenomena like the aurora. It will, of course leave us a portion of its atmosphere when it departs, but probably not enough to affect the barometer, or to come within the cognizance even of scientists. But there may be, by possibility, one permanent effect of scientific interest and curiosity. If the earth should not entirely escape, the moon will also probably be involved, and it will also contain a portion of the cometary substance. As the amount of the atmosphere upon the moon's surface is now so small, if indeed, there is any at all, that it is unrecognizable by the nicest astronomical scrutiny, perhaps after the passage of the comet we shall find that henceforth the moon will have an atmosphere, of greater or less density, which will materially modify the phenomena of occultations and solar eclipses. I will add that Venus is safely out of the way, so that the transit expedition will not be interfered with by the great comet of 1874."

P. T. Barnum on Canada.

During Mr. Barnum's stay in Montreal he was serenaded by the Victoria Silver Cornet Band, and the great showman responded to the honor done him. He said that he "failed to comprehend why the compliment had been paid to him, but he could answer them that he was sensible of it, and could thank them from the bottom of his heart. This was not by any means his first visit to Montreal, and he was glad to find that the city was growing so fast. If he belonged to Montreal he would not desire to be a citizen of the United States. This was strong language for any American to use, but he could tell them that he was speaking the truth. (Cheers.) Twenty-five years ago he would have been glad to see Canada annexed to the States, but it was different now. The laws he was sorry for his country to say were better kept in Canada than they were in the States, and now he almost thought it would be better if the States were annexed to Canada. (Cheers.) But he could hardly advise them to try it, as he thought instead of Canada purifying the States the States would corrupt Canada. (Laughter.) Let Canada give them an example of morality and the States would give Canada an example of progress."

Another Massachusetts Flood.

TWO RESERVOIRS GIVE AWAY.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

Another disastrous flood has taken place in Massachusetts. The following contains the particulars:—

Springfield, Mass., July 13.—The reports coming in from all of the mountain towns in Hampshire county say it was caused by the giving way of the reservoir of a factory at the village of Middlefield, on Middlefield Brook, which empties into the west branch of Westfield River at Middlefield. It covered a hundred acres, and was built thirty years ago. The water swept over farms, gardens, and roads, and several houses moved some distance. At Chester the Hampden Honey Mill was seriously damaged. The dwelling house of Chester is by Mrs. Thomas Lucas, whose loss is $10,000, by the partial sweeping away of the mill. Nearly all the valley residents in the vicinity of Chester suffered more or less by damage to farms and gardens. At a Sou's furniture warehouse was fully flooded, and the building was undermined and turned partly round. The high water continued at Chester for about an hour. Had it continued longer the damage would have been much more severe.

A letter dated Chester, from the flooded district, says: Bridges, each covering about 100 feet, have gone. The town of Chester suffers heavily in loss of bridges and damage to roads. The Boston and Albany Railroad is very badly damaged for a distance of nearly twenty miles. Every bridge between Middlefield and Huntington is wholly or partly destroyed.

The Boston and Albany Railroad Company suffers heavily at Middlefield switch. The large arched stone bridge under which the Middlefield brook and turnpike ran was swept away; also considerable length of track, amounting in all to about 200 feet, between the Middlefield switch and Chester depot; eight railroad bridges, five of which are either unharmed or slightly damaged. Two are of stone, costing each $75,000. Several bridges are so badly damaged as to need to be entirely rebuilt—one is a stone bridge, costing $40,000; two of here are the same West Chester, one of which was to have been replaced this fall by an iron bridge. The loss on these bridges is about $150,000.

The boom holding the immense drive of logs in Connecticut River at Turner's Falls gave way this morning. The North Field Bridge is thought to be in danger.

Superintendent Rowell was on the ground all the afternoon. Work will be prosecuted on the bridges as fast as possible, but the Superintendent estimates that it will be another days before the road will be passable. The probable cost will be $150,000 to rebuild the bridges and repair the road, while the loss by interruption of business will be heavy, particularly as this is the week of college races at Saratoga. The mills of Church Bros. are standing, but it is reported that their new mill is partially undermined. A house and barn belonging to them was carried away with contents, among which were several valuable carriages.

Agricultural Labourers.

The following circular has been issued from the Immigration Department, Toronto:—

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,
TORONTO, June, 1874.

The arrival is expected in a few weeks of a considerable number of labourers with families, chiefly from England, and of the agricultural class.

It is important to find places for these people, without delay, on their arrival, and Farmers and others needing labourers, and possessing accommodation for families, are requested to forward applications to the Department at once, stating Post Office, Telegraph address, nearest Railway Station, and number of labourers wanted.

Such applications will, on the arrival of the Emigrants, receive, as far as practicable, prompt attention.

The question of providing cheap, comfortable houses for families, is one of great importance to our agriculturists. Until this is done, the labour supply in our rural districts cannot be placed on a permanent and satisfactory footing.

Married labourers are likely to take root where they locate. Their families, by furnishing domestic servants and other assistance on the farm, would supply a want always felt in our rural districts. This class, moreover, when comfortably located, become the most effective emigration agents we can have. The demand for labourers is this season far in excess of the supply, but for obvious reasons, application for this class is not large.

A condition of permanent service, though accompanied by all reasonable social comforts, is not a leading inducement held out to Emigrants from the old lands, but to be able to say in the Old Countries to the Old Country workman, that he will find, on his arrival on our shores, ready employment and reasonable wages, with a cottage and garden equal, if not superior, to those he has to leave, will remove a serious practical objection to Emigration, and will be a strong inducement to his making the experiment.

In some of our districts this subject is receiving partial attention, and farmers and employers are reaping corresponding advantages.

It is hoped that a matter so intimately connected with the prosperity of our leading industry, will henceforward receive all the attention which it merits at the hands of our farmers generally.

Mr. E. Richardson, a Delegate from the National Agricultural Labourers' Union of England, has lately arrived in charge of a number of families, more will follow. All that is wanted to secure an increased immigration of the very class best suited for our wants, is the assurance of good arrangements for the immediate employment and reasonable comfort of the immigrants as they arrive here.

The late arrivals are chiefly from the lock-out districts of England, and are the cream of the English agricultural labouring class.

Mr. Richardson is highly pleased with our country, and with the condition and prospects of his people. On his return to England he will be able to speak with authority on what he has heard and seen, to his fellow-workingmen.

D. D. MAY,
General Agent for Ontario.

☞ The Mints of the United States have since they commenced operations (some seventy years,) the large amount of eight hundred million dollars, about one-fifth of the whole metallic currency of the world, of which amount $500,000,000 has been derived from their own mines; we are without mines, but while we feel that they will not produce so much gold, we have the pleasure of knowing there is a sovereign remedy in the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" for sudden colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, tooth-ache, &c. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25 cts. per bottle.

Presbytery of Huron

The Huron Presbytery of the C. P. Church met at Goderich on the 7th and 8th inst.

Mr. George D. McKay, a young man prosecuting his studies with a view to the ministry, having undergone examination was ordered to be certified to the Board of Examiners of Montreal College.

The session records of Seaforth, Goderich and Thames Road congregations were examined and ordered to be attested as carefully and correctly kept. The records of Ashfield, Melville Church, Brussels, Knox Church, Brussels, Carrowbrook, Egmondville, McKillop No. 1 and McKillop No. 2, Brucefield, Exeter and Wroxeter were called for next meeting.

A call was produced from Pine River, in the Presbytery of Bruce, in favor of Mr. Graham, of Egmondville, certified as being unanimous and hearty. The stipend promised is $600 with a manse, said stipend to be paid quarterly in advance. A special meeting of the Presbytery was appointed to be held at Seaforth, within the Canada Presbyterian Church, on the 22d of July, at 2:30 P. M., for the purpose of disposing of said call. Mr. Barr was appointed to preach at Egmondville on Sabbath 12th inst., to cite the congregation to appear for their interest at the above named meeting of Presbytery.

Mr Thomas Thomson, student, having undergone his trial examination, was licensed to preach the Gospel.

A committee with Mr. J. R. Miller as Convener, was appointed to make arrangements for holding a County Sabbath School Convention, but afterwards, for reasons not stated though generally understand, the matter was dropped.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Leask and Young, ministers, with Messrs. Jackson and Agnew, elders, was appointed to consider the financial and statistical returns for the past year, and to draft a deliverance to be brought in at next meeting.

Messrs. McCuaig, McLean and Ross were appointed a committee to examine students.

Mr. McCuaig read the Home Mission report, when it was agreed,—1. That the missionaries be continued in their respective fields for the next three months. 2. That the clerk be instructed to write to Carrombrook congregation requesting them to pay the claims of Mr. Thomson. 3. That Mr. William Christie be sent to McKillop No. 2, on July 19th and 20th and that the convener write to one or more of the probationers sent to Presbytery informing them that there is a supply on hand for all our vacancies, and in the event of their finding employment elsewhere to send Mr. Thomson to McKillop No. 2.

Mr. Goldsmith tendered his resignation of the Moderatorship of the session of McKillop No. 2, which was accepted and the thanks of the Presbytery tendered for his efficient services as Moderator of that session.

Mr. Ross was appointed Moderator of that session pro tem.

The Presbytery adjourned to meet at Seaforth on the second Tuesday of October.

Hay.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The Hay Council met in the Town Hall, Zurich, on Tuesday, July 7. All the members present, the Reeve in the chair. It was ordered that William Elder be refunded $3, for statute labor for 1873, he having paid the same and performed the work. Moved by Mr. Rannie, seconded by Mr J. B. Geigher that the sum of $40 be granted to be expended between lots 27 and 28, S. boundary, at Cons. 14 and 15—Carried. Moved by Mr. McColl, seconded by Mr. Rannie, that the sum of $25 be granted to finish the embankment at the Sable River bridge on Con