Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION

GEO. COX & ABRAHAM SMITH, Proprietors. "The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number." JAMES YOUNG, Editor.

$1.00 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE, $1.50 AT END OF YEAR.

GODERICH, ONTARIO, D.C., THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1871. VOL. XXIV—NO 14

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall
WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m. every day. Will visit Goderich at any hour afterwards, night or day w4

G. C. Shannon M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C. W 13:40-ly

DR. McLEAN.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER, &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School. 49

G. M. McMICKING, M. D.
SCENTIA'S COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. C. E. Residence, the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. F. C. Holden, Elgin Street.

DR. CASSADY,
(of McGill College)
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, over his Drug store, Goderich, Ontario. sw102

B. WALDEN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR &C. Office and Residence (Late Widow MacPherson' Hotel). Amberly Out., November 21st 1870. w44-6m

IRA LEWIS.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office in Court House. v14n40

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston st., Goderich, Ont., w40

Cameron & Garrow.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Kingston street, Goderich. M. C. CAMERON. w52 J. T. GARROW.

Isaac F. Toms.
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich. Ontario. Office—abb's block. Kingston street sw77

Doyle & Squier,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS in Chancery, &c. Goderich, Ont. B. L. DOYLE. sw5 W. R. SQUIER, B.A.

William R. Bain, B. A.
CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE. CRABB'S NEW buildings, Kingston, Street Goderich. N. B.—Conveyancing. Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate quieted. Goderich, Aug. 14 1869. w20

M. NICHOLSON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Rooms over the Post Office, West Street, Goderich.
August 14th, 1870 w30tf

CIFFORD ELLIOT.
ATTORNEY-at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
WINGHAM, ONT.
Money to lend. Disputed Titles quieted. Crown Land Patents obtained cheaply.
Jul 25th, 1870. w27-1y

T. H. Stokes,
AGENT FOR STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL works (Joseph Sharman, proprietor). Residence, Byfield Road. w11-1y-8p

S. Malcomson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. &c. Clinton, Ont. w35
MONEY TO LEND.

Strong & Squier.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS, NO. 4, Arcade Building, Buffalo, N. Y. JAMES C. STRONG, Attorney-at-Law. H. B. SQUIER. Aug 13th 1870. w30

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w9-1yr8

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND Civil and Conveyancer. Kincardine. 1

ARCHITECTURE.
THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, &c., of Public and Private Buildings, and also to superintend the erection of the same.
OFFICE—Jordan's Block, Market Square. W. HICK.
Goderich, April 4th, 1871. sw64

PAINTING
HENRY CLUCAS,
House, Sign & Ornamental Painter,
PAPER Hangers and Imitators of Woods and Marble
KINGSTON Street.
GODERICH.
Opposite Saunders Hardware Store.
Goderich, Aug 17th, 1870. 1yw31

PATENTS
FOR INVENTIONS
—:0:—
EXPEDITIOUSLY & PROPERLY
secured in Canada, the United States and Europe.
PATENT guaranteed or no charge. Send for printed instructions. Agency in operation ten years.
HENRY GRIST.
Ottawa, Canada,
Mechanical Engineer, Solicitor of Patents and Draughtsman.
Feb. 11th, 1871. w4-1y—

I. O. O. F.
HURON LODGE NO 62, Meets at their Hall, Union Block, Goderich, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Entrance on Kingston street. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
D. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
Goderich, Feb. 3d, 1871, w3-1y—

W. G. WILSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Insurance & Real Estate Agent
COMMISSIONER IN B. R.
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.,
DRAWN AND EXECUTED,
MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 per cent.
Oct. 18th 1870. sw17-1y ZURICH, Ont

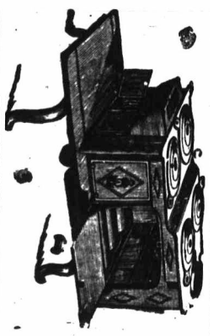
JAMES STEWART
WHOLESALE AGENT
OF
The far-famed and reliable St Catherine's Nursery
D. W. BEADLE, ESQ.
FOR ALL KINDS OF
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GREENhouse Plants Grape Vines, &c., &c.
Any stock not on hand, ordered on the shortest notice. House—Maitlandville. Goderich P. O
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

REMOVAL.
ALEX. WALLACE,
WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELER,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH.
THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by A. Naysmith, West Street, opposite the Post Office, wishes to thank his friends and the public, for the liberal support with which they have favored him for the last 25 years, and begs to assure them that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage, his anxious study will be to supply
Watches Clocks and Jewelery
which will give satisfaction to the purchaser, and as all work has been done by myself, customers may depend on having it well executed.
A good assortment of Gold and Plated Jewelry, Watches, Clocks &c., always on hand
ALEX WALLACE.
Goderich Aug. 15th 1870. w30

THE NEW GROCERY STORE.
WHITELY & ELLIOTT
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
WINES & LIQUORS.
Corner Kingston Street & Market Square
GODERICH.
Goderich June 20th 1870. sw87-tf

Business Directory.

NEW Waggon and Carriage FACTORY.
BATES & ELLIOTT
HAVE pleasure in intimating to the public of Goderich and country that they have opened a Waggon and Carriage Shop on St. David's st, (Lewis Elliott's old stand,) immediately adjoining the Western Hotel. B. & E. attend personally to all the work entrusted to them, and are prepared to turn out
Waggons, Buggies, Cutters, Sleighs,
and everything in their line, of the very best material and workmanship and at the very lowest remunerative rates.
JOBBING
Promptly attended to.
ON HAND, a large assortment of
SLEIGHS
which will be sold Cheap for Cash or Cordwood.
Goderich, Au 1 1870. w30

Stoves! Stoves!
NRELSIO PUMPS, LEAD PIPES, &c., &c.

EVETROUGHS & CONDUCTING PIPE
PLAIN AND FANCY
TIN WARE,

COAL OIL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Coal Oil Lamps, &c. &c. Old Iron Copper, Brass, Wool Pickings, and Sheep Skin taken in exchange.
J. & J. STORY,
Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel,
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

TAILORING
D. ADAMS
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half the orders brought to him last season having now secured facilities to
Carrying on Business Extensively
and employing none but first-class tradesmen And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally great-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he earnestly state to a discerning public that
CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
in his establishment equal to any Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870. w3

GODERICH
WAGON & CARRIAGE

Manufactory
THE Subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce, that he is now manufacturing first-class
Carriages, Waggons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c.,
which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.
JOHN PASMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

PHOTOGRAPHS $1.00 Per Dozen.

HALF DOZEN FROM BACK NEGATIVE 51 cents, postage free. One dozen from back negative 87 cents, postage free, to any address.
Particular Attention paid to Copying old Ambrotypes.
For either large or small photographs. The subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, would just say that he has made such improvements in his gallery as will merit a continuance of the same.
A Great Reduction on Large Photographs.
E. L. JOHNSON.
Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870. w30

SALT TERRITORY.

FOR SALE, IN 2 ACRE BLOCKS, ON RAILWAY Track, immediately outside and adjoining the Corporation of Goderich about 3 quarters of a mile from Market Square and commanding a leading road to town.
This is one of the most valuable locations for Salt Works in this section for the saving of teaming and the economical purchase of wood. For further particulars apply at
"THE SIGNAL OFFICE."
Goderich, Nov. 19th, 1870. sw27 tf

MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES.
J. B. GORDON,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
GODERICH.
Goderich, March 26th. 1871. w9-tf—

MONEY TO LEND ON IMPROVED FARMS
IN sums from $200 upwards at low rates of interest Charges moderate, apply to
BEATTY CHADWICK & LASH,
Solicitors, 58 King Street East Toronto.
January 21st, 1870. sw64-2m—

Money to Loan on Real Estate,
APPRAISER to the Trustand Loan Company of Upper Canada.
G. M. TRUEMAN,
Market Square Goderich

Insurance.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD CONN.
CASH CAPITAL $3,000,000
CASH ASSETS 5,782,635.09
LOSSES PAID IN 51 YEARS 28,000,000.
The Largest Capital,
THE LARGEST ASSETS
AND
THE LARGEST ANNUAL INCOME
OF ANY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
IN AMERICA.
Deposit made with the Dominion Government for the benefit of Canadian Policy holders exclusively.
Recent failures show the importance of patronizing the Companies that afford the most reliable indemnity and the value of an Ætna Policy must be apparent.
N. B.—Especial attention given to the Insurance of Dwellings, Churches, School and Public Buildings for terms of three and five years, at rates as low as they can be made with safety to the Company.
DIXIE WATSON,
Agent.
Goderich, Jan. 28th, 1871. w2-1y

1868.
THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
has been in existence Thirty-two years, and during that period has paid Losses exceeding
Five and a half million pounds sterling,
The disbursement of this enormous sum over a wide area, has without doubt contributed to the establishment of this Institution, in the confidence of Public Corporations, Merchants, Householders, and business men generally, wherever it is represented.

In its 1st year, 1836, the Fire Premiums alone amounted to		£9,976
In its 10th year, 1846, " " "		£47,763
" 20th year, 1856, " " "		£922,279
30th year, 1866, " " "		£859,332
In the year later, 1867, " " "		£818,055

The Fire Reserve Fund is now $4,727,464
The Life Reserve Fund is now $9,282,468
The company is represented throughout Ontario and Quebec, by influential Agents, to whom application for insurance may be made.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL.
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; B. V. Elliott, for Exeter, W. N. Watson, for Seaforth.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

Lazarus, Morris & Co.

Opticians and Oculists, MONTREAL,
HAVE, WITH A VIEW TO MEET THE INCREASED demand for the celebrated Perfected Spectacles, appointed F. JORDON, chemist and Druggist, Goderich, Ont. as their Sole Agent for this place. They have taken care to give all needful instructions, and have confidence in the ability of their Agents to the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded to procure, at all times, Spectacles unequalled by any for their strengthening and preserving qualities.
Too much cannot be said as to their superiority over the ordinary glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but, on the contrary, from the peculiar construction of the lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the weary, and producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural healthy sight. They are the only Spectacles that
PRESERVE AS WELL AS ASSIST THE SIGHT,
they are the cheapest because the best, always lasting many years without change being necessary.
We employ no Pedlars.
F. JORDAN,
Sole Agent for Goderich
Goderich Aug 15 1870. w12

NEW BOOKS, WALLPAPER &c., &c. WHOLESALE & RETAIL
AT BUTLER'S.
A Beautiful Assortment
OF
JEWELLERY OF ALL KINDS
JUST RECEIVED,
and to be sold
CHEAP AT BUTLER'S.
Fishing Tackles,
OF ALL KINDS, CONSISTING OF REELS, BASKETS, BAITS, HOOKS and LINES of superior kind
AND
SELLING AT COST
AT BUTLER'S.
Goderich 19th Aug., 1870. sw104

Business Directory.

REMOVAL
DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
UPHOLSTERER,

HAS WITH A VIEW to keep up with the times purchased & fitted up the store two doors west of the Post Office as a
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
where he will in future carry on the above business more extensively than ever. While thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance and increase of support.
HE HAS NOW ON HAND
one of the largest stocks of furniture in the County and is on the shortest notice prepared to supply customers with everything in his line, such as
Drawingroom and Parlor Setts at fault;
Bedroom Setts in Walnut,
do do in Chestnut,
do do in White wood,
Mattresses of every description,
Feather Bolsters, Pillows, &c., &c.
ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Pictures such as Oil Paintings, Chromos; Lithographs Photograph of the Queen Having made arrangements with a Toronto Manufacturing House can supply Picture Frames in any style required at Toronto prices.
Has always on hand a complete assortment of
Coffins & Shrouds in the Latest Style.
Also, HEARSES to hire.
Cheap FOR Cash
2 Doors West of Post Office.
Lumber and Cordwood taken in Exchange.
Goderich, Dec. 22rd, 1870. sw1

CLOSING OUT!!
A. MARTIN,
in view of changing his business, has determined on
SELLING OUT
his whole stock of Dry-goods at cost.
THIS IS NO HUMBUG
TO RECEIVE PEOPLE & THEN
SELL THEM GOODS
At the Usual rates,
But an actual clearing
OFF;
AND PARTIES WISHING TO
SECURE BARGAINS
—will—
SAVE 20 per CENT
—BY—
CALLING AND PURCHASING
FROM
A. MARTIN
(Next door to A. Smith's Clothing Store Market Square.)
Goderich, Dec. 26th, 1870. sw37-tf—

LOOK OUT FOR THE BIG WATCH

AS YOU GO TO THE POST OFFICE.
—:0:—
DOUGLASS McKENZIE returns his sincere thanks to the public for the generous patronage extended him, since he commenced business last fall, and is determined to deserve it more and more.
He would call special attention to the
RUSSELL WATCH
for the sale of which he is Sole agent in Goderich. He has on hand a very large stock of this reliable timekeeper which he can a position to sell cheap, and to guarantee satisfaction to the purchaser. There is nothing more tantalising than a bad watch and there is no excuse for being anoyed with such, when THE RUSSELL is to be had cheap.
A complete assortment of gold and plated Jewelery. Watches and Clocks repaired in a workmanlike manner. Call and See.
DOUGLASS MCKENZIE.
Goderich, March 28th, 1870.

Land Office,
A REGISTER of Improved Farms and Wild Land for Sale,
G M TRUEMAN,
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

Poets' Corner.

THE SOCIETY UPON THE STANISLAUS.

I reside at Table Mountain and my name is truthful James;
I am not up to small deceit or any sinful games;
And I'll tell in simple language what I know about the row
That broke up our Society upon the Stanislow.

But first I would remark, that it is not a proper plan
For any scientific gent to whale his fellow-man
And, if a member don't agree with his peculiar whim,
To lay for that same member for to 'put a head on him.

Nothing could be finer or more beautiful to see
Than the first six months' proceedings of that same society,
Till Brown of Calaveras brought a lot of fossil bones
That he found within a tunnel near the tenement of Jones.

Then Brown he read a paper, and he reconstructed there,
From those same bones, an animal that was extremely rare;
And Jones then asked the Chair for a suspension of the rules,
Till he could prove that these same bones was one of his lost mules.

Then Brown he smiled a bitter smile, and said he was afraid
It seemed he had been trespassing on Jones' family vault.
He was a most sarcastic man, this quiet Mr Brown,
And on several occasions he has cleaned out the town.

Now I hold it is decent for a scientific gent
To say another is an ass—at least, to all intent.
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant
Reply by heaving rocks at him to any great extent.

Then Abner Dean of Angel's raised a point of order, when
A chunk of old red sandstone took him in the abdomen.
And he smiled a kind of sickly smile, and curled up on the floor,
And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more.

For in less time than I write it, every member did engage
In a warfare with the remnants of a palæozoic age.
And the way they heaved those fossils in their anger was a sin,
Till the skull of an old mammoth caved the head of Thompson in.

And this is all I have to say of these improper games,
For I live at Table Mountain and my name is truthful James,
And I've told in simple language what I know about the row
That broke up our Society upon the Stanislow.

—*Bret Harte.*

Masonic Fraternity

A short account of the attention paid by the Masons at Washington to the members of the craft on the High International Commission has been already published, but the following speeches as given by Earl de Grey and Sir John A. Macdonald will still prove interesting:—

EARL DE GREY'S SPEECH.

Most Worshipful Sir and Brother,—I have to return to you most grateful thanks for the very kind reception which you have been pleased to give to me this evening. I feel proud of that reception because I know that it has been accorded to me as the representative of the great body of English Masons, and therefore I think I may venture to say, as the representative of my countrymen, sir, the leading principle of our ancient craft is fraternity among all the members who belong to it, whatever may be their race or nation; and therefore, it would not be wondered that American Masons should be willing to greet with fraternal feeling any foreigner who might come among them. But, sir, I do not feel that here in the United States, I ought to call myself a foreigner. (Applause.) I am constantly forgetting I am not at home, and while it is true our fraternity extends beyond the bounds of nationality, it is no less true, on every Masonic principle, that the ties which ought to bind American and English Masons are particularly close and dear in their character. I believe all true Masons are inspired by a feeling of patriotism, and that men are better citizens of the United States and better subjects of the crown of England because they are members of our ancient fraternity. If that be so, Masonry ought to add one more tie to those with which nature has bound America and England together. Sir, the remarks which you have made this evening, partly those to which we have just listened and partly those you have addressed to us in another place, have reminded me of an old electioneering story which is connected with a name I suspect as dear to America as it is to England, the name of Mr Burke. (Applause.) Standing for bristol with his colleague, who was a better commercial man than speaker, and having made an able and eloquent address to his constituents, he was followed by that colleague who had nothing to say to the electors except, "I say 'Ditto to Mr Burke.'" (Laughter.) So I have little to say to that part of the Grand Master's remarks except that I say "ditto." Yes, sir; it is true we have the same history it is true we belong to a common ancestry. The greatest heroes of English story the noblest works of English art belong to your country as well as to ours, and therefore it is not strange you have been pleased to accord to me, as the representative of English Masons in this country, a warm and cordial reception. If I mistake not, you still cherish in some of your ancient lodges warrants bearing date in England. Your masonry, like your history, has sprung from the Old Country, and the Old Country has not forgotten the glorious empire which has sprung from her loins. Well, then, if this be so, and if I have rightly interpreted the meaning of the kindness you have done to me to-day, you will not be surprised that I shall carry with me from this assembly recollections of the deepest gratitude. I shall take back to my Grand Lodge an account of the occurrences of to-day, and I am confident when I relate them they will be received with but one feeling, and that a feeling for a closer union between the Masons of both countries. (Applause.) And, sir, I will take back with me across the Atlantic another recollection, and that is the manner—most dear to me—in which you received this evening the health of my illustrious sovereign. You said, sir, Her Majesty the Queen was the granddaughter of George the Third. Happy is it that time has healed the wounds of the past. Happy is it that I, the Minister of the Crown of England, and esteeming her as I do most truly, should have the signal honor on this occasion of sitting by the side of a Grand Madorned with the sash of Washington and using the gavel of the first President of the United States. Sir, I can truly say the memory of this day will not soon fade from my mind. I believe it is for the highest interests of civilization in the world, I believe it is for the highest interests of America and England, that there should be the closest and most intimate union between the two governments. If it should be my good fortune to contribute, in however small a degree, to that great and noble object, I shall deem myself most happy. (Applause.

SPEECH OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Sir John A Macdonald was received with loud applause. He said:—

Most Worshipful Sir and Brethern,—I certainly did not expect, when I came here, at the eleventh hour, to assist in the deserved honor which the Masons of this District paid to the Grand Master of England, that I would be called upon to respond to any toast or make any remarks, I rise, however, with the greatest pleasure to do so. And in the first place to return to you and the Brethren my most sincere thanks for the kindly way in which the toast has been received. Sir John then proceeded to say that while he found the weather here very warm he also found as warm a welcome, and he told the brethren that while it was cold in Canada he hoped they would pay his people a visit to see how gratefully they would welcome as warmly the Masons of the United States as they had welcomed the Grand Master of England, who was not only Grand Master of England but also Grand Master of Canada. He had occasion once to travel with a sick friend in the United States, and though unacquainted, when it became known that he was a Mason, there was no favor that was not cordially extended to him. He had the pleasure of attending the centenary of a Masonic lodge of one of the oldest and most renowned regiments of the British army, where it was stated that during the Revolutionary war the Masonic chest, containing the evidence of their existence as a lodge, was captured by a vessel of the American navy, and, although they had given it up as lost, George Washington, commanding the armies of the United States, did not forget he was a Mason, and returned it in the most cordial and friendly way. When he returned to Canada he would convey to the Masons there an account of the high honor which had been done English Masons on this occasion.

Man Found Drowned.

IDENTIFIED AS ONE DUNCAN LIVINGSTONE.

On Sunday last Mr. Harland and Mr. Foster saw something floating in Gibbings' pond, below the Woollen Mills, and on examination found it to be a man. He was taken out, and on Monday, Dr Reeve, Coroner, held an inquest at Rattenbury's Hotel, before the following jury:—Messrs J. Hoggins, Upshall, Wilkie, Carter, J B Fisher, J Walker, T Jackson, R Coats, Hine, Ross, and Holloway. Dr Wilkie, foreman.

The body was exposed to view in Rattenbury's barn, and presented a horrible aspect. The face and hands were blackened by exposure to the action of the atmosphere and water, but the body, covered by clothing, was quite white.

The evidence brought out that he was one Duncan Livingstone, who was driving oxen at the Salt Works of Messrs Ransford. That he was a quiet, decent man, but sometimes overtaken by the sin of drunkenness, against which he vowed and struggled in vain. He was a stout man, about 36 years of age, and had a farm in Minnesota, which he worked until the death of his wife, some six years ago. He was obliged to relinquish his farm and give the care of his two infant children to a married sister living in Hibbert. His farm was mortgaged and parties were about to foreclose, as appeared by a letter on his person. Working along as he was, he must have found it difficult to make any headway, after paying for his board and supporting his children, especially if he spent anything in liquor. From the diary found on his person it appears that he fought against this sin manfully. As on the 24th of February he wrote a vow, so help him God, he would not drink for one year; but on the 15th of March appears the melancholy confession that he had fallen, but he renews his vow and struggles on. Under all these circumstances it is possible that melancholy may have taken possession of his breast, and he may have come to the rash conclusion to destroy himself. From the evidence he could have had little or no money on him to have induced any one to murder him, twenty-six cents being all that was found on him, and his wages and payments out leaving him very little behind. It appears he left the salt well three weeks ago Saturday, when he received his pay and said he was going to visit his children, asking Mrs Pollock, at whose house he boarded, to get somebody to feed the oxen, and he would be back on Sunday night. From the evidence of his brother-in-law, James Purdon, of Hibbert, he came there on Saturday night, and then went to visit his sister, who had his children in charge. He left there on Monday, and it is supposed that he came up by train on Monday night, and perhaps being intoxicated, had turned up to the pond instead of continuing on to the Salt Works, had tumbled into the pond and was unable to save himself from drowning. His body must have lain a considerable time in the water from its appearance. The reason no inquiry was made after him, was that his relatives thought he was safe at work at Stapleton and his employers thought he was not coming back. His friends came up from Hibbert and removed the corpse for interment.

The evidence, of which we have given a summary, could lead the jury to but one conclusion, namely, 'Found Drowned.'

In conclusion we cannot refrain from referring to the orderly, business-like manner in which the coroner discharged his duties, and also the medical witness, Dr. Cole, who had a very disagreeable task, but which he faithfully discharged. Under the circumstances there are but two theories to account for the death, suicide or accidental death, and we incline to the latter theory. As to murder, we may mention with pride that one has never yet occurred in our corporation.—*New Era.*

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

A SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

CANADIAN RIGHTS RESPECTED!!

NEW YORK, April 19th.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Joint High Commission have prepared a protocol for the adjustment of the fisheries upon the basis of reciprocity, which is now nearly in shape to be signed. This protocol, it is said, consists of four articles, substantially:—

First—The British government agrees to allow fishermen of the U. States to fish on the coasts of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edwards Island, without regard to the distance from the shore, and such fishermen shall have the privilege of using the shores and coasts above named, other than private property, for the purpose of curing fish, drying nets and other necessary matters of that nature. This provision, however, does not apply to shad or salmon fishing, or to fishing of any kind in rivers, inlets, &c.

Second—British or Canadian fishermen shall have the right to fish on the coast of the United States north of latitude 39, and shall have the same privileges on shore as those granted in the first article to American fishermen on shores and coasts of the British North American possessions. This provision, however, does not apply to the catching of shad, salmon or shell fish.

Third—There shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, and by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, each one member of the Commission of Arbitrament, and by the two high contracting parties, jointly, a third member of such commission; or in case the high contracting parties cannot agree on a third member, then a third member shall be appointed by the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary; and any vacancies that may occur in such commission after it is organized shall be filled in the same manner as in the original appointment. This Commission shall meet at Halifax, Nova Scotia, as soon as possible after it shall have been appointed, and shall be charged with the duty of deciding on a relative value of privilege conferred upon citizens of both countries respectively under the provisions of the first and second articles; and if in the judgment of the Commission, it is found that either of the high contracting parties receives a greater benefit than the other party so benefitted, it shall pay such sum of money to the other party as the Commission of Arbitrament shall adjudge to be equitable; and such payment to be made within two years. This Commission of Arbitrament shall have two arbitrators, one to be appointed by each of the high contracting parties, and the provision is made for joint payment or its expenses.

Fourth—This article provides that this convention shall take effect within 5 months after ratification by the Senate of the United States, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and shall continue in full force and effect for a term of years, which has yet to be finally fixed by the Joint High Commission. Such it is said is the basis upon which it is proposed to adjust the Fishery Question.

From Manitoba.

We have Manitoba papers to the 25th March.

The *News Letter* says the marriage of the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H Princess Louise yesterday was celebrated in a fitting manner by the representatives of the Clan Campbell in the Sergeants' Mess, 1st O. R. Sergeant Volume proposed the health of the bride and her noble husband which was drunk enthusiastically.

The same paper says Riel has been suffering from the gout, but having cut off the exciting cause of it, is now recovering.

Sergeant A. W. Wright, No 5. Company, has been promoted to be Color Sergeant, No. 2 Co., vice Fowler discharged.

The *News Letter* of the 25th, gives the following incident: "A few days ago a couple of the Volunteers of the 2nd Battalion happened to walk into Mr. Miller's Hotel to get the Weekly Telegraph and other papers, for which they were confined in the cells seven days. There are also a great many newspapers there for the other Volunteers, but they are unable to get them for fear of being imprisoned. The explanation is simply this: Mr. Davison took an active part in helping the people of Lisgar to secure the election of their candidate, Capt. Howard being incensed, it is supposed, at this, caused by his influence Mr. Miller's Hotel to be declared out of bounds. Such mean retaliation is very unbecoming a minister of the Government."

The *Manitoban* says; Everything indicates the near approach of spring, sleigh-riding, although it may last for a couple of weeks yet, begins to show signs of coming to an end. The snow on the banks is dissolving into little rivulets and overflowing the river, and very soon travelling will become decidedly slushy.

The men of the first battalion had a march out on the 21st. The weather is getting too warm for such exercise in winter clothing.

A Company is about being projected in Winnipeg, to be called, 'The North West General Manufacturing and Investment Company."

A Domestic Tragedy.

THE McGLOGHLON SHOOTING AFFRAY.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED AT DETROIT ON MONDAY.

TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF ACTORS.

The trial of W. D. McGloghlon, jeweller, of London the less, for shooting James Montgomery, at the Michigan Exchange Hotel, Detroit, in the early part of March last, was commenced at the Recorder's Court in that city yesterday. The case for the prosecution was conducted by Prosecuting Attorney Van Dyke and George V. N. Lothrop; Messrs. J. Logan Chipman and Levi T. Griffin, of Detroit, with Mr. Warren Rock, of this city, appeared for the prisoner.

The first witness called was James A. Montgomery. He testified to the circumstances connected with his dismissal from Mr McGloghlon's employ, on the 6th of March, and his subsequent removal to Chatham, where he received a telegram to call at room 38, Michigan Exchange, Detroit, where he would hear of work at Bay City. On entering the room he was confronted by Mr. McGloghlon, who produced a written confession of criminal intimacy with Mrs. McGloghlon, and demanded that he should sign it. Montgomery refused, when McGloghlon exclaimed, "Die!" and commenced firing at him with a revolver. The first shot took effect in the forehead, his arm was wounded, the shoulder slightly grazed and several bullets pierced his clothes. He finally mastered McGloghlon and shouted "murder," his shouts bringing assistance. While waiting the arrival of the Police, McGloghlon again seized the revolver and fired at Montgomery, but without effect. Montgomery positively denied that there was any truth in the charge McGloghlon imputed to him, and was not aware until assaulted by McGloghlon that he had in any way incurred his displeasure. He stated further that he had an interview with Mrs. McGloghlon before he left London, but it was merely to inquire about a shirt the servant girl could not find.

The next important witness was Mrs. McGloghlon. Her evidence was to the effect that Montgomery boarded at her house, and that in the month of February, during Mr McGloghlon's absence in New York on business, there had been improper relations between them. After Montgomery's discharge, he had a private interview with her, and in the course of the conversation he assured her that he would keep secret whatever had passed between them, and would also let her know his next place of residence. There was nothing said about a shirt. She subsequently confessed her guilt to her husband.

Mr McGloghlon's statement was next taken. He related that on his return from a business trip to New York in the latter part of February circumstances transpired that aroused his suspicions against his wife and Montgomery, and he discharged the latter from his employ. During the next two or three days he was so strong in his conviction of his wife's shame and his own consequent dishonor, that he accused her of unfaithfulness and on Thursday night, March 10th, she made a clear confession. Burning with indignation and half crazed with what he regarded as the utter destruction of his domestic happiness, he went about his business and tried to bear up under the affliction. On Saturday, the 11th, an acquaintance incidentally informed him that Montgomery had gone to Detroit. Then he resolved to follow him and take vengeance. He got aboard the first train bound west and reached the Michigan Exchange Saturday night. He there registered himself under the name of Thatcher. Sunday morning he strolled around the city looking for Montgomery, but did not find him. On Monday he visited a number of jewelry establishments with the same purpose, but was still unsuccessful. That day it occurred to him that Montgomery might have stopped at Chatham, and he accordingly sent the telegram given above, and in response to which Montgomery came. Of the occurrence at the hotel he gave the same account as the rest of the witnesses who testified on that point.

Daniel McCraney, Mayor of Bothwell testified that McGloghlon was a good and respectable citizen. Capt. Taylor, postmaster at Bothwell, E. M. Barker, an oil dealer at Bothwell, Dr. W. J. Roe, of Chatham, Murray Anderson, President of the London & Port Stanley Railroad, William Simpson Smith, merchant of London and ex-mayor of that city, and Mr Archibald McLellar, of Chatham, member of Parliament, also testified to the defendant's good reputation.

The private clerk of the Detroit Superintendent of Police testified to an interview between Mrs. McGloghlon and Mr Montgomery, in which the former expressively denied the accusation of criminality on her part.

Mrs. McGloughlon was recalled and again reiterated her sworn declaration of her own and Montgomery's intimacy.

Mr Montgomery was also recalled and as positively reasserted his innocence in that respect.

The court then adjourned until 9:30 a. m. to-day, at which time it was expected that the summing up would commence.

THE RESULT—DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

The case against Mr W D McGloghlon, for shooting Jas Montgomery in Detroit, on the 13th March, was resumed in the Recorder's Court in that city on Tuesday morning. The entire day was consumed by counsel in summing up.

Detroit, April 19th.

The Court reconvened this morning at 8.30 o'clock, after a long and tedious delay; the jury returned into Court announcing that they could not agree. It is understood that eight were for conviction and four for acquittal. A new trial will take place next month.

The Civil War in France!

London, April 19—Details of fighting on Monday at Asniers, show that the Versailles forces compelled the Communists to evacuate the town, but did not themselves occupy it. The Communists in the afternoon reoccupied the place where they were again attacked in the evening by the Versailles troops. During the night there was an incessant fusilade, and the government forces maintained their position with difficulty.

A despatch from Paris on Tuesday evening says:—The Versailles army has not returned to the offensive.

The belligerents though confronting each other are actually separated by the island of Grand Jatte.

The Communists losses yesterday were very heavy, and the National Guards are greatly discouraged by their suffering and losses.

Immense quantities of ammunition have been discovered in the cellars in the avenue of Trocadero.

A special to the *Standard* says the spirit evinced by the Versailles troops is unsatisfactory, and that even deception is wanting. Same correspondent says it is probable the insurgents will evacuate Asniers to-day.

There are rumors of changes in the French ministry.

A despatch from Paris on Tuesday evening reports violent cannonade at Maillot gate and Neuilly,

Versailles, April 19.—The Versailles troops have carried the woods of Colombis. A large number of insurgents were killed and wounded and made prisoners in the encounter.

Asniers is now threaten on both sides by the government forces.

Paris, April 19.—A programme, which has been suggested, and has met with general approval among the people of Paris provides for the maintenance of the Republic; the granting of commercial rights to Paris and other cities; and the autonomy of the National Guards; the dissolution of the Assembly, and re-election of a National Communal Representative Assembly in its stead; the formation of *ad interim* governments for Paris and Versailles; the declaration of an amnesty for all offences against the government, and the signing of an armistice.

The insurgents admit having been repulsed at Neuilly, but claim victories at Issy and Clamart.

London, April 19.—A despatch from Asniers, via Versailles, says that the weather is rainy, and operations to-day are next to impossible, but adds that the insurrection is falling to pieces.

A story of the courtship of John Brown of Haddington, has been at last put into a book—but in my young days I heard it in the Lowlands of Scotland, and it is believed to be entirely true. The John Brown was the author of the "Marrow of Divinity," and other theological books, which are held in high esteem by the Scottish people. He courted a lady upwards of six years. He was so singularly modest and bashful that he had never ventured to kiss her. One day it occurred to him that it would not be a bad thing to do. So, it is recorded, he said, "Janet, ma woman, we've been acquainted now for six years, an' an'—I've never got a kiss yet. D'ye think I may take one, my bonnie lass?" The reply was wonderfully characteristic of the Scottish maiden. 'Jist as ye like, John," said she, "*only be decorous and proper o't.*" "Surely, Janet," said John, "we'll ask a blessing." The blessing was asked, and the kiss changed. "O, woman," said the curate, but still devout min