THE HURON SIGNAL

Is published every Friday Morning, by McGILLICUDDY Bros., at their Office, North S off the Square)

GODERICH, ONTARIO

And is despatched to all parts of the surrounding country by the earliest mails and trains.

By general admission it has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in this part of the country, and is one of the raciest, newsiest and most reliable journals in Ontario possessing, as it does, the fore-going essentials and being in addition to the above, a first-class family and fireside paper—it is therefore a most *desirable advertising medium*.

TERMS.—$1.50 in advance, postage pre-paid by publishers; $1.75, if paid before six months $2.00 if not so paid. This rul will be trictly enforced.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Eight cents per line for first insertion; three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Yearly, half-yearly and quarterly contracts at reduced rates.

JOB PRINTING.—We have also a first-class Jobbing department in connection, and possessing the most complete out-fit and best facilities for turning out work in Goderich, are prepared to do business in that line at prices that cannot be beaten, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.—*Terms Cash*

FRIDAY, JAN. 30TH. 1885.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

Last week there was evidently a "new hand at the bellows" in the editorial columns of the *Star*. For some time past our contemporary has not been in favor with the rank and file of its readers. It has been openly stated that the editor was not of sufficiently strong power to deal with the questions that came up in the way that suited.

Last week the editorial quill of the *Star* bore evidence that it had been surrendered to a less trustworthy hand.

The leading article in the *Star's* last issue—"The Disqualified Trustees"—betrays the presence of an unscrupulous Ishmaelite, whose hand is against every man, and who believes that every man's hand is against him. The article is given a place as if it were the opinion of the editor, but is not the work of his brain. The voice, in this instance, is Jacob's, but the hairy hand of Esau is visible, and betrays the presence of the would-be editorial usurper. It is a matter of small moment to us, who, furnishes the "thunder" for the *Star*, but it would be wise at the present juncture for the "associate" to forbear dealing at very great length with the question in which he is interested so largely—the settlement by the board of the respective positions of the inspector and principal. Of course we are aware that he is much troubled with *cacoethes scribendi*, but now is not the time when, and the editorial columns of the *Star* is not the place in which to give vent to his itching for literary eminence.

This sapient critic starts off by saying that Messrs. Crabb and T. McGillicuddy "have each acknowledged the force of the protests against them, by resigning their seats at the board." This is an assumption on the past of the "associate editor" that the facts do not warrant him in making. Four trustees were protested against:—One (Ball) for holding the dual position of trustee and auditor to the board; another (Crabb) for furnishing from his store $2.85 worth of goods upon the order of one of the members of the contingent committee; a third (T. McGillicuddy) for doing $3.75 worth of printing and advertising, which is not prohibited by statute; and a fourth (Butler) for systematically, wilfully and corruptly breaking the law by furnishing goods to the board through himself and others the "associate editor" being one of the gang) at prices in excess of real values, to the tune of over $40. The evidence against Ball was the fact that last year he audited the trustees accounts, and had therefore contravened the act by having "engagement or employment" with the board of which he was a member; that against trustee Crabb was that he had billed the board with an account for $2.85, and received payment therefor; the testimony against McGillicuddy was that the newspaper with which he was connected had been paid $3.75 for printing and advertising—a matter over which he had no control; and that against Butler was contained in two items—one in which, in collusion with Allan Embury, the principal of the school, he had done business with the schools at advanced rates on goods, and the other, where he had supplied certain goods to the contingent committee, of which he was a member, and had the account sent in and paid in the name of Brown Bros., Toronto.

When the protests were made, Ball made a warm speech and waxed eloquent. He believed it was the duty of every impeached member of the board to go again to the polls, and free himself from the faintest suspicion of taint. For his own part he was willing to do so, and at once. But he didn't.

Crabb had not knowingly broken the law, but the law had been broken. He was willing to go back to the electors for endorsation. He resigned at the first opportunity.

McGillicuddy was of opinion that no man should remain under a cloud, even if he considered that he was innocent, and was willing to resign his seat, confident that no corrupt intent could be laid against him.

Butler did a lot of blustering, but clung to office with the frantic clutch of one who knew that if he went to the electors his chances for "feathering his nest" out of the school were gone, and gone forever.

Crabb and McGillicuddy, like honest men, were willing to face the public; Ball and Butler dared not endure the ordeal. So much for that phase of the matter.

The next mis-statement made by the "associate editor" is that the secretary's books show that during the past year some $44.75 had been paid to "the firm of which he (McGillicuddy) is a member." This is false, absolutely and wholly, and none knows it better than the proprietor of the *Star*, and the "associate." The facts are these: During the year there had been three jobs of printing let by tender by the contingent committee. On April 4th there was a number of weekly and monthly reports, which were tendered for by James Mitchell of the *Star*, and D. McGillicuddy of THE SIGNAL. The tender of D. McGillicuddy, being the lowest was accepted, and the public was saved the extra price that Mitchell would have charged had D. McGillicuddy not tendered. At the midsummer and at the Christmas examinations sets of papers were also tendered for by D. McGillicuddy and James Mitchell. In these cases D. McGillicuddy's tenders was accepted, and the public was saved $1.10 in each instance. This work was done by D. McGillicuddy entirely independent of the control of trustee Thos. McGillicuddy, and was a saving to the ratepayers of several dollars. Thos. McGillicuddy neither directly nor indirectly had anything to do with the letting of the tenders, or the doing of and receiving payment for the work, and when Ball laid protest against him at the board, care was taken not to include the tenders of D. McGillicuddy with the $3.75 account of THE SIGNAL upon which complaint was made. Speaking of this item we might say that a portion of it was for two advertisements for which THE SIGNAL charged $2.50. The same advertisements were inserted in the *Star*, but that journal charged $3.24 for them—74c. more than THE SIGNAL.

We don't wonder at the *Star* feeling a little annoyed that it is not free to charge what it pleases for school work. Nevertheless we cannot believe that the public is injured by the competition, and certainly there is nothing in the statute prohibiting it. One thing is certain, and that is, there was no roguery in the transaction. D. McGillicuddy tendered for the jobs in D. McGillicuddy's name, and didn't cover it up under the name of Brown, Jones or Robinson. D. McGillicuddy had a perfect right to tender, for he was not a trustee, and the law did not affect him. Thos. McGillicuddy had nothing whatever to do with the matter, and the statute was not violated. The public got the benefit of the competition by having the work awarded to the lowest tender.

And here is where the inconsistency or stupidity of the *Star* comes in. If it is wrong now that D. McGillicuddy tendered successfully against James Mitchell in April, at midsummer and in December last, how did it come that Mitchell did not raise even a mild protest against the transaction? Did the *Star* ever give the faintest squeak that a great wrong was being perpetrated upon the ratepayers owing to the fact that D. McGillicuddy had tendered at a lower rate than James Mitchell? No, no! Why? Simply because the *Star* knew that the whole affair was "straight as a string," as the saying is. If this matter is wrong now, it was wrong then; and if wrong then why did the *Star* not expose it? Why? Well, the answer is an easy one: The tendering was a perfectly legitimate transaction, and the *Star* knew that such was the case. It knew that Thos. McGillicuddy had no connection with the tendering, in any way, and it gave no sound on the subject.

Then, why does the *Star* open up on the question now? The answer is not far to seek. John Butler has corruptly broken the law, and the cry is raised against McGillicuddy so that in the clamor against the latter, the corruption of the former will be lost sight of. But the scheme will not work. Even the bitterest opponent of Thomas McGillicuddy will not dare to say that there has been any corrupt intent on his part, while the most lenient can not with candor say that Butler's transactions are what is known as "straight."

We have gone thus fully into this matter because it has been said that THE SIGNAL dare not discuss the question of the tenders. The reason why we did not discuss the tenders before was because they were not brought in question when the protest was made against Mr. McGillicuddy, and consequently they were not factors in the discussion. We deal with them now because they have been brought into the discussion by the *Star's* new leader-writer, and we flatter ourselves that he will not be willing to further discuss them, now that we have given the true history in connection therewith.

We don't think the ratepayers will find Thos. McGillicuddy guilty of a crime because D. McGillicuddy, by tendering, saved the town from paying several dollars extra to the *Star*.

THE Legislature of Ontario met met on Wednesday, and the House of Commons was formally opened on Thursday. The parliamentary, debates will now fill the aching void in the daily papers, and the red-hot political editorials will be the order of the day.

PHILOSOPHY IN BUSINESS.

Down at Chatham they have a colored philosopher in the grocery business. Last fall the hard times began to pinch the old man, and he made up his mind that something would break if the heavy pressure continued without an effort to ease the strain. He had fixed up his show windows and marked his goods down to rock bottom prices, but still he could not draw custom any more than a balky horse would take a load when wanted. The philosopher scratched his head and thought—which by the way is the fashion with all philosophers from Diogenes down—and after running his fingers through his curls a number of times, a happy thought struck his fancy. The big merchants of the town were doing heavy fall advertising—what was to hinder him following suit, when they led trumps? What, oh, what? Nothing save and except that he had never written an advertisement, and didn't know how to begin. Then the philosopher again ran his hands through his curls and thought a mighty thought. I will, thought he, take the public into my confidence, and tell them that I have goods to sell, and want customers to buy them. If there's anything in advertising I'll give the public (white and colored) a breeze that they will both see and feel. I will hie me to my tablets and I will build me a unique advertisement—an advertisement that will draw—draw—draw like a yoke of oxen. And he drafted his advertisement and it appeared in due course in the Chatham *Banner* in the following shape:

DEAR COLORED FRIENDS,
AND
WHITE ONES, TOO:

I take this opportunity to let you know what I am doing, and what I hope I shall do if you will give me your patronage. I have been here for about two years, and my patronage among the colored people is smaller than I thought it would be. It must be because they don't know where I am and what I have to sell. I have a variety of groceries and feed, such as oats and corn. I have flour in the sack and barrel, and to sell by the pound; also corn meal. I keep my prices with the other groceries of Chatham. Now, friends, I hope you will give me a call, and see if you can't give me a boom. The winter is approaching, and I see I must launch out in the deep, or stay on shore. I have been told that a man in business never loses anything by advertising, so I thought I would give it a trial, and I hope it may be proven by seeing the people flocking to my grocery. I am your humble servant,

EDMUND MUNRO MENDENHALL.
Hunton's Block, No. 9, King-st., Chatham.

The result was wonderful, and the colored philosopher began to get customers whom he had not known before. He waxed opulent and grew happy. His days were spent in profitable trade, and his evenings were broken in upon to a great extent with counting up the profits of the day. Week by week we scanned the Chatham newspaper, for although we didn't know personally the colored man who put in the advertisement, yet we took a decided interest in his enterprise, and kept gazing eagerly at the *Banner* to see if the old man would break out in a new spot. He did. A few weeks ago he made an addition to his advertisement, and in that addition he gave some solid reasons in favor of advertising. He had been through the mill and knew how the gristing was done. Here are the words which the colored philosopher-grocer added to his advertisement:

Dear friends and citizens, I am very thankful that I can say this, that I see I have not lost anything by advertising. I have seen many persons at my Grocery that I had not seen before, so I thought I would add this to my advertisement to show you all that I do heartily thank you all for your patronage.

But little more needs to be said. The moral of the foregoing is: If you have goods of a particular grade to sell, let the people know it. Write your advertisement as you do your bank cheque, just as if you were responsible for it. Say what you want, and quit when you are through. Deal squarely, and let the customers know that you want to see them early and often. And if you take our advice in this respect the making of your will is likely to be quite a chore for the lawyer who draws it up, on account of the dead loads of wealth which you will be in a position to transmit to posterity. Selah! We have spoken.

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

Mr. Thos. McGillicuddy has recently come very prominently before the people of Goderich. For years past he has been looked upon as a comparatively moderate and respectable member of society, but in an evil moment he allowed himself to be elected to the school board, and in his capacity of trustee was forced to take issue with Mr. John Butler and others of the clique who were inclined to "run" the board in a high-handed manner. With regard to his qualifications for public position we are debarred from giving him the praise that we would accord him were his relations with THE SIGNAL not of so close a nature, but we can say that he is looked upon by his brethren of the press as being a competent journalist and a straightforward man. As we before said, in an evil moment he allowed his friends to elect him to a position on the school board, and because he would not tamely submit to have the deliberations of that body done otherwise than "decently and in order" he has been singled out by the ringsters on the board and their partizans outside as an object for attack. When he recently resigned his position, on a legal quibble, and determined to again go to the poll, an effort was made to bring out opposition in St. Patrick's ward, but without avail. After a number of prominent ratepayers of the ward had been asked to oppose him without effect, Mr. S. McLaughlin, of St. Patrick's ward,—who a few weeks ago, declined to run a contest in his own ward—was induced by the clique to become a candidate. Mr. Malcomson says he is not brought out by a clique. The best answer to Mr. Malcomson's denial is to give the names of some of his canvassers and supporters in the ward and outside of it. Amongst them are Messrs F. W. Johnston, E. Martin, Darius Doty, W. Proudfoot, Jas. Addison, R. S. Williams, Charles Seager, E. Bingham, A. Embury and others. These men are of different stripes of politics, and some of them have no particular liking for others, but they are all opposed to Mr. McGillicuddy, and they have one common platform upon which they all unite. During the recent Scott Act campaign Mr. McGillicuddy took a prominent stand on the temperance side, and held the platform at a number of meetings. For exercising his right as a citizen to take a stand on this question he has brought upon himself the hostility of the antis, and is made the object of their animosity on the present occasion. At the nomination on Wednesday, the antis sought to give an air of respectability to Mr. Malcomson's candidature by getting Mr. R. W. McKenzie to nominate him, but the fact of Mr. McKenzie being asked to be the nominator only brings out in heavier colors the contrast between him and those with whom he is associating for the nonce. It reminded us of nothing so much as the position of David in the Cave of Adullam. David was a rather reputable person, but he was forced on that occasion to fraternate with individuals not of a particularly high moral standing. Every man the Cave of Adullam was not of an immoral and unrighteous stamp, but everyone had a grievance of some kind. And so it is in this case. One or two respectable men have seen fit to go in cheek by jowl with the ringsters, and the ringsters are doing their best to claim the odor of respectability which attaches to their newly-found allies We, for our own part, are perfectly willing that the "clique" should derive all the comfort possible from this fact, feeling assured that the sober common sense of the voters of St. Patrick's ward will give them a complete set-back on Wednesday next.

SOUND SCHOOL LAW.

The following official letter shows that the position taken by Messrs. McGillicuddy and Crabb, that the Board had the power to appoint *either* the Inspector or Principal to make the promotion examination, was a sound one. The course suggested by the minister is exactly that claimed by the above named trustees at the school management committee meeting, and before the board:—

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Hon. the Minister of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., and to state in his opinion the intention of the regulations will be best observed if the board will themselves make such a regulation as to the promotions as they may see fit in the circumstances of their school. By a resolution passed under the authority of the regulations chap. 11, reg. 3, sec. 194, sub-sec 40, of the public schools Act, the board in a town may require the Inspector to perform such duties as may be desirable. Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MARLING, Secretary.

NO QUORUM.

The letter of M. C. Cameron, Q.C., to the board, clearly points out that there can be no quorum with four members absent from their seats. The following is the clause, and was made in reference to the likelihood of four members being unseated:—

3. If all these parties abstain from voting, or if you decline to receive their votes, there would be no quorum, and no business could be done, and I understand no business was really done, by reason of such protests.

F. W. JOHNSTON stated at the school trustee nomination on Wednesday that Messrs. Crabb and McGillicuddy had no right to sit at the board and vote for chairman as they had done, and told the electors such action was illegal. Mr. McGillicuddy said Mr. Johnston was not talking like a lawyer, and when it came to his turn to speak showed how worthless Johnston's opinion on the question was by reading the following paragraph from the *written* opinion of M. C. Cameron, Q.C., the solicitor for the board, taken from the document in the possession of the board:—

5. The question now is:—No action having been taken by any authority to declare these seats vacant, have the trustees protested against a right to take their seats and exercise the ordinary functions of their office? I am of the opinion that they have; no seat has been declared vacant, no steps have been taken to declare a seat vacant, and it requires a good deal more than a mere protest to vacate any seat.

It is no wonder that Mr. Johnston disappeared without waiting to hear a reply to his nonsensical contention.

REEVE Patrick Kelly, of Blyth, was elected warden on Tuesday last. There was the usual amount of trickery indulged in in getting him the office, and the wire-pullers deserve his hearty thanks. It is understood that two men have already compacted for the next year's wardenship. Counting chickens before hatching is slow work compared with the actions of some of our blossoming young scrubs, of sapling politicians.

THE *Star* last week failed to insert the legal opinion of M. C. Cameron, Q.C. Why? Was it because it sustained the position taken on the question under dispute by Mr. McGillicuddy?

TRUSTEE NOMINATIONS

Messrs. Crabb and McGillicuddy Again before the Electors—Master in Chancery Malcomson and Mr. Ed. Graham the Opposition Partners.

The nomination for the vacant positions on the public school board were held at the town hall on Wednesday last at noon, Secretary Mitchell acting as returning officer.

C. Crabb was nominated for St. David's ward by Rees Price, seconded by William Skimmings.

Thos. McGillicuddy was nominated for St. Patrick's ward by James Buchanan, seconded by Alex. Morton.

Sutherland Malcomson, was nominated by R. W. McKenzie, seconded by Chas. Seager, jr.

Ed. Graham was nominated by F. W. Johnston, seconded by H. Clucas.

After a poll had been demanded the speaking was proceeded with.

Mr. Buchannan said that he supported Mr. McGillicuddy because he believed him to be the best qualified man for the position. He had sat last year at the board with Mr. McGillicuddy and could endorse every word and action of that gentleman. It was true that Mr. McGillicuddy had gained the animosity of the clique which had disgraced the board's proceedings, but that should not deter the honest and upright electors from voting for him on Wednesday next. We wanted good men, moral men, honest men and men who were not afraid to stand up and battle for the right. With regard to the newspaper attacks made against Mr. McGillicuddy's right to insert advertisements, &c., for the school he might just say that no corruption had been established, and his action in the transaction was that of an honorable man. He (Mr. Buchanan) had been with Mr. McGillicuddy at the board, and knew that if the people failed to elect him, they would lose one of the best trustees they ever had. There were men on the board who should be turned out for dishonorable acts, but Mr. McGillicuddy was not one of the number. He hoped to see him elected by a large majority on Wednesday next.

Mr. Seager next spoke in favor of Mr. Malcomson, whom he praised highly. He then got on to the school question, through which he floundered for about fifteen minutes. As Mr. Seager was talking a good deal from hearsay, we will not humiliate him by publishing the nonsense which he gave vent to. He said, however, that Morton and Buchanan were excellent trustees, that Mr. Thos. McGillicuddy should be turned out, although he had been guilty of no corrupt act, and that he (Mr. S.) was going to purge the board of John Butler and other dishonest trustees. Mr. Seager was very amusing at times, especially when most serious.

Mr. Morton replied to Mr. Seager, and exposed his ignorance of the position of affairs at the board. It was only a short time since Mr. Seager had told the speaker that he approved of the course of Mr. McGillicuddy at the board. (Hear, hear). There must surely be some reason for his present sudden and miraculous conversion to a different opinion. He (Mr. Morton) had served on the board with Mr. McGillicuddy, and he could safely endorse what had been said of his abilities as a trustee and a gentleman by Mr. Buchanan. (Hear, hear). In the matter of the printing tender, Mr. Thos. McGillicuddy was not guilty of doing any corrupt act, and the public received a benefit by Mr. D. McGillicuddy tendering against the *Star* for the work. The statements made in the *Star* last week were not truthful on this phase of the controversy. If the ratepayers of the ward wanted to be championed by a good man they could not elect a better trustee than Thos. McGillicuddy, a man of sound morals, clean speech, clear brain and special ability for the work. Hear, hear.)

Mr. F. W. Johnston (a *lawyer*) said that Messrs. Crabb and McGillicuddy had sat and voted at the board illegally. (He never made reference to trustee Ball, or "Chalk" Butler in this respect). He had moved Mr. Graham because he thought Mr. Crabb should be opposed. He would also like to see Mr. Thomas McGillicuddy off the board. The speaker evidently was not posted on the question, and getting a little mixed, closed without even saying a good word for the candidate whom he had nominated.

Mr. Clucas didn't enter the arena at all. What he had to say he whispered to the people near him.

Mr. Crabb, the veteran trustee, was warmly received. He went into a detailed account of the troubles at the board, and said that the present principal of the school was, to a great extent, responsible. There was a clique at the board composed of Ball, Butler and Nicholson, and this trio wanted to run matters to suit themselves. The conduct of some of these had been of a nature disgraceful in the extreme, but neither Mr. McGillicuddy nor himself had contributed to the disgraceful scenes. If an example were to be made of the offending persons they would have to seek elsewhere. It had been said against him that the law had been violated, in that goods had been furnished from his store for the schools. A small bill of goods—some $2 85 worth—had been furnished, but it was upon the order of Mr. Butler, and he (Crabb) had had nothing to do with it. However when it was pointed out that the statute had been infringed on he had resigned and was again before the electors. Mr. McGillicuddy had also been related against, and so had Messrs. Butler and Ball. Mr. McGillicuddy had resigned like a man, but the others had coward-like clung to their offices, fearful lest the ratepayers would retire them when they appeared at the poll. So far as Mr. McGillicuddy was concerned the spirit of the law had not been violated, and the public had been the gainers by the competition. The board had got the examination papers for $11 for which they had formerly paid $28. Mr. McGillicuddy had been one of the best trustees he had known at the board in over twenty years, and had always been courteous and gentlemanly in dealing. He (Mr. Crabb) was confident of being re-elected in St. David's ward, and hoped to see Mr. McGillicuddy elected by a large majority in St. Patrick's ward on Wednesday next. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Thos. McGillicuddy commenced by dealing with the speeches of Messrs. Seager and Johnston. The former had said a great deal about matters he knew nothing about, and was considerably at sea on the question of the issue before the board. He had wriggled like an eel getting skinned, and the difference between a lawyer and an eel lay in the fact that the eel was being skinned when it wriggled, but that a lawyer when wriggling was generally trying to skin someone else. The time was when Messrs. Seager and Malcomson were not such firm friends, and that time was when both of them were looking for the same billet. But Seager, although disappointed in the race, had since that time evidently buried the hatchet with the Master in Chancery. Mr. Johnston in his rambling remarks had claimed that he (Mr. McG.) had voted illegally at the board for chairman. If Johnston's legal knowledge was equal to his assurance it would not be long before he would be a county judge. (Laughter.) Mr. M. C. Cameron had given an opinion to the school board which bore out every contention put forward by the speaker, and as between Mr. Cameron's opinion and that of Mr. Johnston, he would prefer to abide by that of the former. He here quoted the opinion. He was sorry Mr. Johnston was not present to get enlightened. But it was just like Johnston to fire a shot behind a man's back and then to run away. The speaker then explained the the trustee embroglio at great length, and produced documentary evidence on behalf of his contentions. The bugaboo about D. McGillicuddy's printing contract was a herring his opponents were attempting to draw across the scent, to hide both Butler's corruption and Embury's inefficiency. With regard to the contract he might say that he had not violated the statute. He had no interest in the contract, he had received no profits either directly or indirectly, and had nothing to do with the matter in any way or shape. Money had been saved by the jobs being let by tender, and it was in the public interest that such work should be done in that manner. He dared anyone to state that he had acted in a corrupt or unlawful manner so far as the tenders were concerned. He closed by saying that, if elected, he would endeavor to have the school matters of the town attended to better than in the past, and would see to it than in the time to come the principal of the school would be made to conform more to the lines of good example, in the interest of the children, than had previously been the case.

Mr. Malcomson made a speech of a very temporizing character. If he were elected he would endeavor to act in a fair and impartial manner. He took an interest in school trustee work, and had had experience of the duties. If Mr. McGillicuddy were elected the old scenes would be repeated, and he believed that the public interests would be best served by not electing him. He did not enter at any length into the questions at issue.

After an address of about fifteen minutes from Mr. Ed. Graham in which he went for the old board on general principle, the meeting was brought to a close.

Bayfield.

The new council met on Monday and made a clean sweep of the officers. H. Hunter, having resigned the clerkship a few weeks ago and gone to London, John Whiddom was appointed to that office, but he did not suit the new board and he was dismissed and W. A. Morrison appointed. Ben Higgins, the old assessor, was left out in the cold and Chas. Meyers put in his place. Jas. Thompson, treasurer, was set aside and T. J. Marks put in his office. John Ferguson was made constable.

WHAT IS IT?—I have noticed in the *Star* repeated attacks upon the editors of THE SIGNAL by an anonymous correspondent of that paper. The correspondent makes great pretence of familiarity with those about whom he writes, although he is comparatively unknown. His name is Whine-Wright, (*Anglice*, a maker of whines,) and he is a plant true to name. He is a little, red-headed Dublin "Jackeen"—at least that part of his head that isn't like a billiard ball is as red as the "hob of Hades." He has no visible means of support, but is supposed to eke out a miserable existence on some funds left him by a relative in the old country. Whine-Wright has never been known to earn an honest penny since he came to Bayfield, and if it wasn't for the broad hand of Providence he would now be taking a very decided interest in the deliberations of the county council concerning the establishing of a poorhouse in Huron. If you, sir, ever come to our village you must not fail to look up our only and original "What is It." It can be seen at any time between nine in the morning and eleven at night travelling on our broad streets between the hotels. I cannot better describe it than by saying that it looks like a man, but isn't one; it is bald-headed, red-fringed and ferret-eyed; it walks with one claw grasping its nose and the other holding on to a "kippeen" or small "twig av a stick;" it is not carnivorous, although from its snarling one would take it to be a blood sucking animal; it is addicted greatly to consumption of alcohol.—VERITAS.

QUEBEC, Jan. 26.—Twenty thousand copies of the Scott Act printed in French, and bearing the indorsement of his grace the archbishop, have been prepared, and will be issued in a few days.

Goderich Markets

GODERICH, Jan. 29, 1885.

Wheat, (Fall) ℔ bush	$0 80 @ $0 80
Wheat, (red winter) ℔ bush	0 80 @ 0 81
Wheat, (Spring) ℔ bush	0 78 @ 0 81
Wheat, (goose) ℔ bush	0 60 @ 0 62
Flour, (fall) ℔ cwt.	2 00 @ 0 00
Flour, (mixed) ℔ cwt	2 00 @ 0 00
Flour, (strong bakers) ℔ cwt	2 25 @ 0 00
Oats, ℔ bush	0 30 @ 0 30
Peas, ℔ bush	0 55 @ 0 56
Barley, ℔ bush	0 50 @ 0 52
Potatoes, ℔ bush	0 30 @ 0 35
Hay, ℔ ton	9 00 @ 10 00
Butter, ℔ lb	0 17 @ 0 18
Eggs, (unpacked) ℔ doz	0 18 @ 0 20
Cheese,	0 12 @ 0 13
Shorts, ℔ ton	12 00 @ 00 00
Bran, ℔ ton	10 00 " 00 00
Chop, ℔ ton	19 00 " 00 00
Pork, ℔ cwt	5 80 " 6 00
Wood	2 50 " 3 50
Hides	5 50 " 6 50
Sheepskins	0 40 "

Ashfield

A special meeting council will be held at day Feb. 2nd at which t for 1885 will be filled.

Carlow

RECOVERING.—John M master, of Carlow, is r severe attack of illness.

APPOINTED.—Thos. appointed assessor for the council meeting las Morrish is a painstaking doubt will give satisfacti

ACCIDENT.—A painful red to John Cunningham in cutting straw. His h tact with the gearing of which severed the little crushed the hand.

Saltford

Peter McEwen has a salt works, after putting and things look lively o the Rock Salt Refinery.

GREAT JAM.—There great jam in the rive and slush being from ten in thickness in the bed the main current flow brewery stables and acr

FIRE.—About one o' day morning, a fire b house of John McLean this village. The nio cold. The furniture wa building was destroyed. insurance.

Auburn

The recent storm has all the roads in this se more wire fences. Ye see to it.

One of Blyth's citi Tuesday with his hou two sleighs without s landlord or the tax coll Davis overtook the fug and after considerabl goods were loaded on and taken back to Blyth

On Wednesday evenin Rev. Mr. Caswell and leading men of his con the Saved Army barrac an invitation to Capt. to the Methodist chu carry on revival serv invitation was accepte There appears to be a s bones. Services aftern

Clinton

Miss Dare is visiting guest of Mrs. S. Rance

(Miss Ferguson, of B her sister Mrs. John C

Miss Emma Reeve h treal to take in the carnival.

This week Messrs. are moving into their fine brick block erected this past summer by W

The many friends of brother of John Wise of Pay & Wiseman, wi of his complete reste after he returns from trip to New Orleans.

On Thursday evenin the bass line friends o Clinton, took that gen storm, and presented h ful easy chair, Mrs. G ful tea set and other Gray's faithful pony oats. An address acco to which Mr. Gray ma eppropriate reply. A of social intercourse w friends left for home.

The event of the a carnival line will be dress carnival on Fri prizes to the amount tributed. This will some to eclipse all fo direction. It is for a for the benefit of th deserve credit for keeping the band up or aid whatever from

A sad accident occ day when E. Johns, driving across the G. crossing with a load who was walking on the load, was pretty did not see or hear th catcher struck the into pieces, and land platform in front of he was found when th He was a brother to and leaves a widow a mourn his untimely

---

The Quebec Court cided that the smo passed by the Mont valid.

DI

In Goderich, at 12 o day, January 24th, 188 aged 73 years.

In Forest, on Thursd wife of James Hyslop of Samuel Platt, Gode 7 months.

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all workers absolutel
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