

Gladiators as an Orator.

The whole house hushed into instant silence with his first sentence; and, to my thinking the respectful and generally quiet attention with which his opponents listened to his speech for an hour and forty minutes was a higher compliment than the most vociferous cheering which party friends bestowed on other speakers.

His voice has a wonderful musical quality in it. It is like listening to a song to hear him speak; and it is as musical in its cadences as in its tone. This characteristic is quite indescribable.

I have never noted in any other orator the same quality in the same degree. I recall at times the clarionet bea of the voice of the elder Dr. Tyn, which in sweetness of tone and rhythmic cadence it greatly surpassed.

His voice does not strike one as powerful. He never seems to exert it, but on coming away I remembered that his slightest tone was easily heard in every part of the House.

He speaks slowly and deliberately. Even his most impassioned utterance were not rapid; he sometimes hesitated for a word, and sometimes recall a wrong one and substituted another; but he did not tie together broken fragments of sentences with those dreadful "ugh's" the English speaker so constantly indulges in.

His action was slight and simple. It did not strike me that he added much force to his words by his gestures, and they did not possess a grace at all commensurate with the beauty of his voice.

That he had studied his speech analytically, that he had gone over the whole subject thoroughly, and knew what course he wished to pursue, what points to make, what objections to his proposed measure to answer, what arguments for its adoption to urge, was very evident; but that he had studied it rhetorically there was no indication.

I should say that, in the best sense of the term, it was purely extemporaneous.

But what impressed me most, and what unmistakably impressed even his opponents in spite of themselves, was the spirit which breathed through it, and which, at least for the time, changed the whole atmosphere of the House.

For an hour he had been lauded—I can use no other expression—by the Opposition. His notice of motion had aroused the bitterest animosities.

That there was an endeavour to make him lose his temper I will not aver; that few men less disciplined and practiced in parliamentary warfare would have kept their tempers I unhesitatingly assert.

His opening sentence, even more by his spirit than by his words, swept out the bitter passions of this unfortunate prelude.

"In approaching the discussion of a profoundly important, very comprehensive, and rather complex subject, I think my first duty will be to efface, from my recollection at any rate, and the occurrence of the last hour or hour and a half."

And in all that followed, even when he was characterizing in vigorous terms the obstruction of the Irish party, at the last session, the sense of personal wrong was never uppermost, the sense of calm but intense devotion to the highest welfare of the nation was never absent.

Scientific Abstraction.

Griffin, Edison's private secretary, once told me a funny characteristic story of the manner in which Edison came to get married. The idea was first suggested by an intimate friend who made the point that he needed a mistress to preside over his big house, which was being managed by a housekeeper and several servants. I dare say the idea had not occurred to him before, for he is known to be the shyest and most bashful of men, but he seemed pleased with the proposition, and inquired whom he should marry. The friend somewhat testily replied, "anyone"; that a man who had so little sentiment in his soul as to ask such a question ought to be satisfied with anything that wore a petticoat and was decent, and concluded by saying: "There are a number of nice girls employed in your factory over yonder; they aren't especially refined or cultivated, I must confess, but they are respectable, and that is the main consideration after all."

Edison looked them all over, and after making his selection, put the question plumply to her. It was Edison's way of doing business, but embarrassed the young lady all the same. She asked time to consider, and Edison granted her a week. At the end of that time she accepted him, and they were married without delay. They had decided to visit the New-England States and Canada and make quite an extensive tour. As the bridal party drove to the station they passed his laboratory. Turning to his wife, Edison excused himself for a few minutes, saying there was some matter that needed his attention and that he would be at the station in time for the train. The train came and went and so did several others, but no Edison. The bride, who knew his peculiarities, finally drove back to the house and waited for

liege lord's pleasure. She never saw him again for forty-eight hours. Immersed in some idea that had suddenly occurred to him, he became oblivious to brides honeymoons or anything else. [Buffalo Commercial.]

The Chinese at Home.

The chief characteristic of the Chinese, as a nation, is industry. Their working day begins at dawn and lasts till sunset. Schools open at sunrise and do not close till 5 p. m., there being but one short recess during the day. The Emperor and his court rise soon after midnight, and court audiences are given between 5 and 8 o'clock in the morning. This same industry is exhibited by all classes. After sunset very few people are in the streets, the Chinese, like domestic fowls, retiring early to rest. There is no day corresponding to Sunday, and only a few holidays in the year. Busily as they toil, these people are never in a hurry, never nervous, and are not given to worrying; but are steady, cheerful and sober. They rarely quarrel, and even if they do, seldom come to blows. There will be a little queue pulling, some calling of hard names, and then the bystanders will quietly separate the combatants. It is not physical timidity, but a sensitive consciousness of the disgrace of fighting that keeps them from engaging in brawls. That they are not cowards is well proven by the fact that they submit without flinching to the most severe surgical operations without ever using anaesthetics. They maintain that it is very injurious to health to be nervous, to worry or to give way to anger. As a people the Chinese do not desire a voice in the Government. The common people are not public spirited, and they are not only, through ignorance, indifferent to beneficial reforms, but they oppose them strongly if they are apt to increase the taxes. The Government of China is not nearly so aristocratic as foreigners are accustomed to think it, but when the popular voice is once aroused it is sure to have great force. In many cases where there is a conflict between the mandarin, or governor of a district, and the people, if the people are patient and commit no acts of violence, the mandarin either yields or is removed by the government. The people have not the profoundest respect for precedent, and are, in fact, constitutionally conservative. Although in the main they use the same implements and materials known to them for thousands of years, yet their religion itself is an importation from India, and they use foreign watches, needles, kerosene, sulphur, matches, cotton fabric, etc. They are, as a people, excessively polite, and their ceremonial of social intercourse is to foreigners painfully elaborate. It is an error to suppose, however, that they are a cringing race; they assert their rights vigorously enough when occasion calls.

They are not a truth telling people. They give false evidence in trials, furnish false statistics, and even officials present reports that are tissues of falsehoods. It is impossible to shame them by exposing their untruthfulness. They are not addicted to thieving, however. There is much said about the gross immorality of this people. In China, at least, if it exists it is not seen. There are societies for the suppression of immoral books. The sacred writings contain not one indecent word, and their paintings and sculpture are perfectly pure. Vulgar language is never heard above the lowest classes. All Chinamen drink some wine, a native beverage made of rice, but drunkenness is absolutely unknown, so that there are none of the evils of intemperance there so common here—wife beating, brawling, and violence of all kinds. The habit that curses the nation, opium smoking, enervates the physical, mental, and moral nature, but does not lead to violence.

A Wise Precaution.

During the Summer and Fall people are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaint, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, life may be in danger. Those whose experience has given them wisdom, always keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for prompt relief, and a physician seldom required.

Phosphatine

Is a wonderful thing, yet so natural, so reasonable. Why? If you have feelings of goneness; too weak and dragging to rally; too nervous to sleep; an appetite hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together; headache, with pains across the back; the whole system relaxed, perhaps coughs and sore lungs; and will use one to six bottles of Dr. G. L. Austin's Phosphatine as the case may demand; it will not fail to make you an enthusiastic friend. Why do we say thus? Because Phosphatine supplies a want, the very properties the system is lacking and yearning for. It is not a medicine, but nutriment instantly converted into blood, bone and tissue. It is also delicious to the taste. Try it. The result is as certain as that cause and effect go hand in hand. All druggists, Lowrey & Co., Sole agents for the Dominion, 55 Front St. East, Toronto.

The Expatriation of the Russian Jews.

The exodus of the Jews from Russia is now attaining such vast dimensions that it cannot fail to produce an appreciable effect in many parts of the empire. Those who yet have means are occupying to countries where their life and property will be secured, and those who have lost all their possessions in the riots, but who have yet health and strength, are departing with all possible speed from the land. At first the fugitives escaped from the land of oppression in small numbers, by either evading or bribing the Cossacks who guarded the frontier, or suffering these soldiers to plunder them of every rouble they possessed. Frequently the fugitives arrived in Austria deprived of almost every article of clothing, and eyewitnesses describe how stripped by the Cossacks, the children were led into Brody absolutely naked.

Now, however, the flood of refugees has so increased that no Cossack cordon can withstand it, and the Jews now pass the frontier by the thousands without hindrance. This exodus is a subject of sore perplexity to the inhabitants of those places where the fugitives first find a resting place where at least life and limb are secure; and the greatest stress is felt in Galicia, which projecting its eastern frontier into the Ukraine—the scene of the worst persecutions and excesses—seems almost to stretch out its arm to receive the helpless sufferers.

At Brody, a small town close to the frontier, the pressure is greatest, and there, up to the present time, at least 20,000 Jews have taken shelter, of whom 15,000 yet remain, wholly destitute of means, and awaiting their turn for deportation through some charitable agency.

At an early stage of the exodus, when the numbers were comparatively small, the Universal Israelitish alliance, which though located in Paris, has branches in Berlin, Vienna and most large towns on the continent, came to the rescue, and, sending to Brody as commissioners Dr. Schaffer and Mr. Charles Netter of Paris, Dr. Friedlander of Vienna, and Mr. Hermann Magnus of Leipsic, selected from the refugees such as appeared fit subjects for emigration and forwarded them to America. A princely donation of 1,000,000 francs presented by Baron Hirsch the Jewish banker at Paris, enabled much to be accomplished in this direction. But with ever increasing numbers of fugitives and failing funds, the work had to be discontinued, and, France thus retiring for a time from the philanthropic campaign, England stepped in.—[Times.]

Punctuation.

Lindley Murray laid down twenty rules to govern the use of a comma, and Wilson in his "Treatise of Punctuation," gives nineteen. No wonder that with so many rules people get confused as to the proper use of this, the smallest grammatical division in written or printed matter. Many illustrations might be given to indicate the important character of the errors that arise from its omission or improper use; but the following will suffice:

In the Imperial Dictionary, the word "Tarn" is thus defined: "A small mountain lake or pool." The improper use of the comma after mountain, makes tarn signify three things 1st a mountain; 2nd, a lake, and third a pool, instead of simply a mountain lake or pool.

At a public dinner this toast was given "Woman—without her, man is a brute." A reporter had it printed: "Woman without her man, is a brute."

A printer, meddling with the verdict of a coroner's jury, by inserting a comma after "drinking," instead of "apoplexy," made it read thus: "Deceased came to his death by excessive drinking, causing apoplexy in the minds of the jury."

A clergyman was expatiating before a deeply interested congregation, upon the alarming increase of intemperance in his parish, when he astonished his hearers by saying: "A young woman in my neighborhood died very suddenly last Sunday, while I was preaching the gospel in a state of beastly intoxication."

Lucknow.

BROKE HIS COLLAR BONE.—While playing at lacrosse in the Caledonian Park here on Wednesday evening last, Mr. D. O. Cameron, son of the Rev. Dr. Cameron, fell and broke his collar bone. Dr. McCrimmon was immediately sent for, and set the broken bone, but it will be some time before Duncan be round again.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning, about nine o'clock, the boiler in McLehlan's sawmill at Paramount, about five miles from Lucknow, exploded and instantly killed a young man named Alexander Campbell, son of Mr. Roderick Campbell, of this village. What was the exact cause of the explosion is not known. Dr. McCrimmon, coroner, was sent for but did not deem an inquest necessary.—[Sentinel.]

J. FULTON, M. D., PROF. TRINITY M. C. Medical College, Toronto, says: Wheeler's Phosphatine and Calisyra is a combination of great reliability and efficacy. It has been very highly recommended by the medical profession, both at home and abroad, where ever it has been tried. We have used it in many cases of indigestion, nervous prostration, chlorosis and anemia, and we have no hesitation in giving it our unqualified recommendation. We have, therefore, great pleasure in calling the attention of the profession to a preparation so worthy of confidence, and so reliable in the treatment of convalescing patients, and all diseases attended with debility of the nervous and muscular system.

A Big Swell.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—A tidal wave, two miles wide, and eleven feet high, swept the lake front here this morning. It came in wake of a dense, angry-looking, black and gray cloud, which moved from the northward over the city. There was no wind or rain at the lake shore, though some rain fell in the city. The wind blew fiercely south of the town. Vessels parted their lines. At the mouth of the river the piers and docks were submerged four feet in some places. Hundreds of fish were cast ashore. The fires were put out in the Lake Erie Rolling Mills. A scow loaded with sand was landed high on the shore, and a short stretch of railway near the Union Depot was ripped up. Numerous small buildings were overturned. A tramp sleeping near the lake was drowned. A man standing on the bank was washed against the wall of the Union Depot. Another sitting at the switch house was buried under a stove. Huge logs were washed ashore, and the life-saving station was badly wrecked. Various other damage was done. The wave lasted about a minute. Several parties fishing in skiffs report a sudden rise of water and violent commotion like a whirlpool. The skiff weathered the storm without accident. The damage to property on the shore is estimated at \$30,000.

Bad Blood. The blood is the true essence of vitality. Without pure blood there can be no healthy action in the system. Boils, blotches, pimples and the various humors and blemishes of the skin are only symptomatic of bad blood—that needs purifying its fountain head, to render its tributaries pure. Burdock Blood Bitters effectually cleanse the blood from all humors, obtains a healthy action of the liver, bowels, kidneys, skin, etc., and strengthening while it regulates and purifies.

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FRESH ARRIVALS. CANNED CORN BEEF, LUNCH TONGUE, ENGLISH BRAWN, POTTED TONGUE, BEEF, HAM, CHICKEN, FRESH SALMON AND LOBSTER, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Biscuits and Cakes, Teas, Sugars and Pure pieces. TRY THEM! Chas. A. Nairn.

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