New Advertisements

Borden—Box 13.
House Wanted—Office.
Tenders Wanted—D. Farrish.
Insolvent Notice—E. L. Doyle.
Chancery Sale—M. C. Cameron.
Notice to Contractors—F. Braun.
Notice to Mariners—Wm. Smith.
Boy Wanted—Montreal Telegraph Office

Subscribers will confer a favour by notifying us of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Messrs. F. Ronalds & Co., of Lombard Row, and 5, St. Peter's Square, Park Row, are our only authorized advertising Agents in New York.

We shall be glad at all times to receive items of local news, reports of meetings, accidents, or any incident of interest either in the locality where it occurs or to the county at large. Where it cannot be sent at the risk of our paper we will gladly pay Printer's Copy and postage if marked Printer's Copy and mailed. To ensure publication in any particular issue it should reach the office not later than Monday morning.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Tickets for sale, for all points in Canada and the U. S., at the office.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE GODERICH AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Express, 7.00 a.m., for Toronto, London and Buffalo.
No. 7 Mixed, 10.00 a.m., for Stratford.
No. 3 Mail Express 12.[illegible] p.m., for Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit.
No. 9 Mixed, 3.30 p.m., for Stratford and London.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 8 Mixed, 9.45 a.m., from Stratford.
No. 2 Mail Express [illegible] p.m., from Toronto and Detroit.
No. 10 Mixed, 7.00 p.m., from Stratford.
No. 4 Express, 10.00 p.m., from Buffalo

FALL PLANTING.

The Toronto Nurseries, Established in 1842, and covering over 200 acres, HAVE always on hand a large and choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Bulbs, Flowering Plants, &c. &c. All orders for Hardy Fruit Trees Counted and Packed at the 631 grand Oak Hall and see Catalogue for prices, or address

SIGNAL OFFICE,
Toronto.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, Nov. 4, 1874.

To the People of Bayfield Especially.

Notwithstanding the efforts of some to shake the confidence of the citizens of Bayfield in the honesty of the Government's actions in the affairs connected with the harbour improvements in Bayfield, further than a slight disappointment at the hitch in the speedy prosecution of the work, they did not for a moment entertain such an unjust opinion of the government as to think that they would be guilty of anything like the charge of revenge and coercion which is laid to them by their opponents. So far from this, the very satisfactory explanation which was given at the time the postponement was announced was accepted with perfect good will. The short time lost will not affect noticeably the progress of the work, and the conclusion of the work is just as near now as if the tenders had been in and the contract let at the first allotted time.

In the execution of these items of the government work, which compared with the importance which is attached to it by the people of Bayfield is but a mere bagatelle in the eyes of the officials, it is not to be greatly wondered at that such a miscarriage of purposes should take place. The ease in the passage of bills for the apportionment of amounts and of giving instructions for the disposal and performance of the preliminary work, is not so characteristic of the manner of disposition of the Government Engineer's onerous work. But this fact has been disregarded by those whom it has better suited their purpose to do so; but with what effect has been seen. No wrong has been done, although a very harmless mistake has been committed for which no reasonable person will even think of suggesting a pardon.

It is with pleasure therefore that we draw attention to the announcement in our advertising columns of the period for receiving tenders for the repairs to the Bayfield Harbor.

Prohibitory Liquor Law.

In the columns of the Dominion press, during the past week, have appeared a goodly number of articles upon this subject and meetings are being held over the breadth of the country in anticipation of the assembling of the Dominion House and for the purpose of conveying to our legislators some idea of the magnitude of the sentiment in its favor. The inhabitants of this town have been treated to their share of the agitation, and the favorable portion within its limits has given its declaration Mr. Ross' lecture has left an impression highly appreciative of his views, and a healthy and vigorous germ is being fertilized by the enthusiam and success of the popular advocate of the Western League. Throwing aside the old time custom amongst temperance orators of playing upon the feelings of the people by pathetic appeals and eloquent anathemas, a business like and more promising principle has been adopted. "Facts are hard things," and when undeniable statistics, facts, sound arguments and earnest determination are substituted for vaporous essays, momentary enthusiasm and fitful zeal we begin to recognize something like a definite organization and a possible attainment of the end sought after. The first step in prohibition has succeeded wonderfully well, as is made evident by the returns furnished in the criminal statistics. Since the prohibitory policy has been enforced a noticeable falling off in the commitments on charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, as well as in the consumption of liquor is noticeable.

The *Globe*, in an article on this subject, publishes statistics gleaned from a report read before the late Social Science Congress in Scotland, which is highly favorable to the, reputation of the Scotch Mackenzie Bill.

"In the five years ending with 1873 there were over six millions of gallons less consumed than during the five years ending with 1853. If we take population into account the disproportion is greater still. In 1851 the population of Scotland was 2,888,742, and the consumption of spirits 7,090,884 gallons. In 1861 the population had risen to 3,062,294, and the consumption of spirits had fallen to 4,264,819 gallons. In 1871 the population was 3,360,018, and the consumption of spirits 3,671,277 gallons. If the same proportion as in 1851 would have resulted to 7,516,000 gallons, and if in 1871 the same proportion would have resulted, the consumption would have reached 9,224,217 gallons, or 1,872,740 gallons more than it actually was."

The criminal list shows a still more remarkable improvement, as the result of restriction. The sentencing of citizens at an earlier hour than 11 p.m., has been followed immediately by an improvement in the amount of drunkenness. Public opinion strongly in favor of a more restrictive policy than has yet existed.

Prohibition is undoubtedly one of the rare birds which the students of political economy have been searching for for ages. To find a plan which will overcome the difficulties in the way of the attainment of this desideratum, has been a puzzle to many. It is a difficult matter, verily, to provide for a revenue such as is derived from the liquor business for the period which would elapse between the time of the abolition of the trade and the period when the new state of affairs would begin to bear fruit. The probable length of the period no person can predict with any certainty, and to stumble into the commission of such an act is a performance unlike the foresight and wisdom of legislators without an adequate provision against any possibility of time or circumstance. As Mr. Herton said in his speech the other evening, we would have to contend with the smuggling fraternity, who would drive lucrative trade in providing liquor for the pampered tastes of the many habitual drinkers. It is difficult to wean the passions from their desires. When a man comes under the influence of the craving of drink, something more than legislation is needed to break him in. Until a new generation had sprung up who knew not the Joseph of drink, the prohibitory law would not work as effectually as could be desired for it, unless the United States were to unite with us; but still there is every likelihood that it would meet with its due measure of success and be wonderfully beneficial to the country. We do not think, however, that the abrupt lopping off of the business would be wise. If a more moderate and gradual course could be adopted, the many difficulties that have been set forth by the opponents of prohibition would be easily overcome; and we believe that this the course most likely to be adopted by the Government.

The Grain Market.

Reports from Europe give a not very encouraging account of the state of the grain market there. Although prices are not declining, but taking a slightly opposite tendency, the immensity of the supply in the grain producing districts of the country, is the great cause for apprehension in America. No such crop as that of 1874 has been harvested for many years, and there is a large surplus of grain in Russia, Egypt and Hungary. The year has been propitious, and the comparatively peaceful state of affairs that has existed in the wealthier countries has assisted the happy end. Fears were entertained that the crop in Egypt might be destroyed through the late unprecedent over flow of the Nile, which event was undoubtedly regarded by some as an event that was to advance the grain interests. But these fears have been unrealized, and the fertile "land of the Pharaohs" is preserved from a calamity. Covalescent France has produced more than its usual quota of grain, and has a surplus stock.

In the last issue of the *Mark Lane Express* is the following report of the state of the European market: "The tendency of the wheat market here is rather upward. In some cases there has been an advance of a shilling. The markets of France and Belgium have slowly followed those of Great Britain. The sales in England during the week show a diminution of 10,000 quarters, which makes evident the reluctance of growers to accept the present rates. Freights in Hungary are declining, though they are yet too high to admit of the shipment of wheat to England. Southern Russia is beginning, however, to ship, despairing of doing better for some time to come, as supplies are rapidly increasing. It is thought that cold weather will soon interfere with shipments from America by closing the rivers and canals, when some improvement in prices is expected."

The market figures in this country have fallen to a figure remarkable in contrast to the prices paid last year; and this sudden change in rates is what makes the present state of affairs so gloomy in appearance. However fortunate this may be for the consumer, the loss to the farmer will be seriously felt. The abundant crop has led the farmer to anticipate a large profit for his year's work; and the consequent disappointment is more keen when it is taken into consideration that the heaviness of the crops has necessitated the employment of expensive labor to secure it. Taking this latter item into consideration and the present market prices, the farmer realizes very little satisfaction from the abundant result of the harvest. He has worked harder than usual, stored more grain and has to come more frequently to the market to secure his income. But it is not likely that any further fall will take place; it is very possible that, in sympathy with the English market, the figures will advance, notwithstanding the approach of the winter season which will stop a certain portion of the transshipment to Europe by way of our internal water routes. That this will naturally affect us or debar us from the European market is questionable, as the low rate of freights still favour us. Should such a circumstance, however, overtake the fortunes of the American grain trade there is still no further reduction to be feared. The demand in the United States, through the effect of the serious internal discords in the South, the floods on the Mississippi and the failure of the crops in Nebraska is considerable, and the great surplus on that portion of the continent will go to supply these necessities. The arrival of the winter season will bring more competition and better prices; and in case the figures do not improve the grain will be held back in order to create a market.

Many farmers are predicting for themselves a hard winter; but "while there is life there is hope"—a desperate similie for a far less desperate case. They have the satisfaction of living admist plenty, and the existence of this plentitude will have its own effect upon the commodities which the farmer may desire. Our commercial and financial affairs are on a solid basis, and no panic or disruption is impending; and to this happy fact we attribute the hope of resurrection from the dilemma which depends over the welfare of the farming community.

Mr. Schuyler Shibley, the Addington Reform Candidate has been elected over Waggoner by a majority of 186, with a number of places to hear from.

The *Gazette* announces the further prorogation of the Dominion Parliament until December and not then to meet for dispatch of business.

SECTIONAL NEWS.

The Reform Convention for South Perth met at St. Marys on Monday, when Mr. Thomas Gallantyne, late Reeve of Downie, was nominated the Reform Candidate for the Local Legislature at the election.

Actions of damages for $60,000 each were taken in the Superior Court of Montreal on Tuesday by Messrs. Goddin & Co., of Quebec, against Murray, Middleton & Co., and Rodolphe Edson, two firms of Commercial Agencies.

The Grand Trunk Railway is undoubtedly entering upon an era of wonderful prosperity. The traffic returns for the past six weeks cannot but prove gratifying to every one who wishes well to the success of the road. From the week ending Sep. 5th to the ending Oct. 10th the increase has been sure and steady—showing a difference of £5030, whilst the receipts for the six weeks, compared with the corresponding six of last year, are £[illegible].

The political difficulty in New Orleans is seemingly as far as ever from an amicable settlement. Party animosity manifests itself in acts of a serious nature. On the 29th ult., a collision occurred between Governor Kellogg and May or E. A. Burke. Burke put his hand in his breast and drew a whip, with which he attempted to strike Kellogg, when the governor pulled out his pistol and fired, the shot barely grazing Burke, who thereupon drew his revolver and fired three or four shots without effect. Burke was arrested but shortly after was liberated at the instance of Kellogg.

It is announced that Mr. Bannerman is about to enter two protests against the election of Mr. John Lewis McDougall. The first is that he is disqualified and the second that, according to clause eighty of the new Election Act, the Returning Officer exceeded his powers. So says the *Mail*. Mr. Irving, Returning Officer, is not to blame if any fault is to be found with the nomination through his action. The nomination papers of both parties were signed by the requisite number, but one name was struck from Bannerman's paper as being disqualified, and ample time was given to remedy the defect before the candidature was announced.

LOCAL NEWS.

NOVEMBER 5th.—To-morrow is the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot and of the bloody battle of Inkerman, which was fought in 1854.

BUSINESS EXTENSION.—Mr. B. L. Doyle has opened a branch law office in Seaforth, and will attend there personally two or three times a week.

BANK CHANGE.—Mr. Galloway of the Bank of Montreal in this town has been removed to Hamilton. Mr. Oswald formerly of the Hamilton branch takes his place.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the prospectus of a new weekly paper to be published in Amherstburg under the title of *Echo*. Its politics are announced as of the Liberal Stamp, and an independent support will be given the present government.

TO THE ENTHUSIASTIC.—If you want to feel the spirit of poetry inspire you, take a run out to the end of the South Pier in a storm. Our post went out the other day to court the muse, and in the height of his admiration of the scene ejaculated

"Sublime, magnificent—grand tremendous!"—

when a big wave choked his further utterance and sobered his excitement. A single application is sufficient.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning, as Mr. Henry McCrumb was was passing along one of the scaffolds in Ogilvie's mill he tripped over a pike pole and fell. The pike pole was standing upright, and in falling his whole weight came upon the sharp point of the pike. The point entered his thigh about an inch, inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound.

ACCIDENT.—As Mr. J. F. Hardy and lady (Miss Jeanie Watson) were returning from Kincardine in a buggy they met with a pretty severe accident. When near the Half Way House. Mr. Hardy turned out to let a team pass and ran into the ditch, upsetting the buggy. Mrs. Hardy was severely bruised, and had her face badly scratched. Mr. Hardy escaped with a black eye, and one or two slight injuries.

QUILTING MEETING.—A meeting of quilters took place on Wednesday evening, when business with reference to improvements in the rink and a grand bonspiel to be held in Hamilton during the approaching season was transacted. The officers for this year are President, H. Cook; Vice-President, A. M. Ross; Secretary, Treasurer, J. Thomson; Committee, J. Thomson, A. Dickson, Thos. Hood and Jno. Nairn. The club is in a condition this year to "whip all creation."

FALL ASSIZE COURT.—This Court opened yesterday at 3 o'clock, before Justice Strong. There are 19 civil and two criminal cases on the docket. The Grand Jury will make their presentment this morning, when the criminal business will be proceeded with. A few undefended cases were disposed of yesterday and the Court adjourned. A full report of all the cases will appear in our next issue.

HALLOWE'EN.—Saturday night was recognized by the youth of the town in the usual fashion. Paterfamilias was early astir on the following morning to search up his truant gate, or count the cabbage stalks and barbage that was strewn about the front door. The more pleasantly inclined supporters of hallowe'en customs burned nuts, "douked" for apples, ate "snap dragon" and "cloggin" and tested all the prophetic tricks with the hope of finding out something of the future.

THANKSGIVING.—Last Thursday was generally recognized as a day of rest, all the business places being closed. Service was held in St. Andrews church, which was fairly attended. Owing to a misunderstanding the usual services did not take place in the Episcopal, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches; but as the last Thursday in October is announced in the Statutes of Ontario as a day of public thanksgiving, this circumstance will not occur again.

RELEASED.—Since our last issue we learn that D. McLeod and brother were released from Milwaukee prison after having been confined about 24 hours. Nothing was proved against them, but that they were strangers in the city. The man Morris who was arrested at the same time is a stranger in these parts, which we did not mention, not knowing that a person of that name was connected with the firm here. We note the fact, as some may be led to a wrong opinion.

STRUCK WITH A BRICK.—A man named Waldron, who has been working on the new mill, was struck on the head by a brick, which fell from the top story a distance of over 60 feet. He was standing on the lower floor with a companion hoisting up bricks, and as the hoist reached the top the brick fell. Fortunately the flat side came in contract with his head and glanced off, otherwise he might have been killed. He was taken to his home in Clinton, and we learn he is recovering.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—The fall sittings of this Court opened on Friday Oct. 23 at the Court House, before Hon. V. C. Blake. Money vs Wiggins was the only case set down for hearing, which was disposed of on Saturday. This was a bill to set aside a sale as fraudulent as against creditors. Mr. Bethune appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Garrow for defendants. Eight witnesses were examined for plaintiffs and nine for defendants. The V. C. gave plaintiffs a decree setting aside the deed as fraudulent as against creditors, and also allowed plaintiffs their costs.

THE PROVINCIAL PLOWING MATCH.—The provincial ploughing match, district No. 4, came off on Wednesday, on the farm of Mr. James Rankin, lot 35, con. 1, North Easthope. The field was considered an excellent one for the purpose, and the soil was in good condition. The match attracted a large crowd of spectators, and not less than 2,000 people gathered together. No less than 26 competitors in all were on the ground, and the ploughing was characterized by experts as unusually good throughout, there not being a badly ploughed ridge among them all. The ploughing commenced at 10 o'clock, precisely, and closed at 4. The land allotted to each was a trifle less than one-third of an acre. The judges, who were handsomely selected by Mr. Rankin, viz: Gilbson [illegible] Board Committee, Messrs. W. H. Curtis, Potters Hill, James Dunn, London township, and Robert Ferguson, Ch. Dean, second class: Messrs. Alex. Dickson, Kincardine; Stewart Ward, Goderich, and H. M. Chesney, Stanley, in the second class. Quite a number of entries were made from this county, and the following prizes were taken: 1st plow Wm. Phipps, Porter's Hill, first prize of $50; John Marquis, same place third prize of $20. Second class, Robt. Buchanan Colborne, fourth prize $15; Jas. McGowan, Granton, fifth prize of $10. Third class Thos. Forsythe, Brussels, aged of 16 years, third prize of $16.

PLOWING MATCHES.—The first match of the East Wawanosh Society took place on the farm of Mr. Jas. Owens, Belgrave, on Thursday 22d inst. The attendance was good. The following are the successful competitors:—Men's class—1st John Robertson, 2d Duncan Robertson, 3d Isaac Nicholson, 4th Archibald Nicholson, 5th James Owens. Boys' class—1st John Lawlor, 2d D. Stewart. Judges—Messrs. John Cowan, John Leisman, and Lancelot Tasker.

The North Huron and Huron Branch match took place on the farm of Mr R. Craver, Hullett, on Saturday, Oct. 4. there were only eight entries, the following being the successful competitors: *Men*—Iron Plows.—3 entries—1st W. Wilson, Jones plow; 2d Wm. Nichol, Williams plow.

Men—Wooden Plows—2 entries.—1st John Crawford, McTavish plow; 2d Jos. Leitch, Cockaine plow.

Boys—Iron plows—4 entries.—1st E. Butt, Thompson and Williams plow; 2d Wm. Tiplady, Walker plow; 3d Wm Lee, Ross plow; special, equal to first, for complying with the rules, Jonathan Crawford, Cockaine plow.

Judges—James McCourt, East Wawanosh; Mathew Haslewood, Hullett; Joseph B. Calloway, Bayfield.

ROOT CROPS.—The judges for the competition in root crops, in connection with the N. R. R. Agricultural Society, started on their circuit on the 19th inst. The entries were but few in number, many no doubt being deterred from competing in consequence of the crops being so poor, supposing that there would be many to excel them. But the judges found that all were below the average, and some very much so. This may be accounted for from the dryness of the season, which was a serious drawback to the root crop. The following are the award of prizes:—

TURNIPS.—1st, J. Washington, E. Wawanosh, 78 lbs; 2nd, H. Snell Hullett, 78 lbs; J. L. Courtice, Goderich township, 59 lbs; Jas. Dickson, Tuckersmith, 59 lbs.

CARROTS.—1st, Jas. Dickson, Tuckersmith, 107 lbs; 2nd, M. McTaggart, Stanley 80 lbs; 3rd, H. Snell Hullett, 51 lbs.

MANGOLDS.—1st, J. Dickson, 78 lbs; 2nd, J. L. Courtice, Goderich township, 72 lbs.

JUDGES.—J. Cuming, Hullett; P. Kelly, Blyth.

The portion of ground measured to make the test upon, was a quarter of a rod square, so that any one can reckon on the number of bushels to the acre.—*New Era*.

A Prophet.—The *New Era* says: Mr. Thos. Emerson, of 2nd con. Hullett, showed us a root, the growth of one pea, of the Crown variety, that had upon it 63 pods. He also showed us a new variety of bearded wheat, called the Carrollton wheat, which he says is very productive.

Y. M. C. A. SABBATH OF PRAYER.—At the International Y. M. C. A. Convention held at Dayton Ohio June 24-28th, 1874, the second Sabbath in November (next Sabbath) was appointed as a day of prayer for the Y. M. C. A. work. This course has been followed for the past eight years with blessed results and this year it is expected that from every city, town and village where the Y. M. C. A. have an existance, a united cry will ascend to the giver of every good gift for His blessing to rest upon and be with the Association's in their "work of faith and labour of love." In this connection our Goderich Y. M. C. A. have made the following arrangement. 1st, a Union prayer meeting in the rooms at 9 a.m. for one hour. 2nd, as the majority of the town pulpits the clergymen have kindly consented to preach in the evening special sermons to young people. 3rd, a union prayer and promise meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms commencing at 8.30 p.m. after the close of the church services. It is to be hoped that the Christian public of our town will keep the services in mind. We call attention specially to those in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms at 9 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all who feel in any degree interested, to be present. The Y. M. C. A. take this opportunity of thankfully acknowledging the gift of the collection taken up at the thanksgiving service held last Thursday in Rev. Mr. Sieveright's church amounting to $13.15

CORNET BAND CONCERT.—This concert on Friday evening was a decided success, both as regards the attendance and the manner in which the programme was carried out. Every effort was made by Mr. Duckham and his assistants to make the affair acceptable to the public, and the result cannot help but be satisfactory to the members of the band. It is needless to comment upon the manner in which the instrumental pieces were rendered; suffice it to say that they were executed in the usual fine style, although not to such great advantage as if given in the open air, we preferred the music of the quintette band as more suitable for such an entertainment. Mr. and Mrs. D. Watson were in good voice, and their singing was well received by the audience who *encored* enthusiastically. The duett "Sailor sighs" was exceedingly pretty and the song "I love my Love," sung by Mrs. Watson, was given with spirit and taste. Her voice is sweet and is judiciously controlled. The good old song "Tom Bowling" brought out the full hover of Mr. Watson's voice, and was given with all the expression that belongs to Dibdins patriotic songs. Miss B. Trainer is a promising singer, and possesses a fine, clear, strong voice. "Take back the Ring "was very prettily rendered, as was also the song "Home of my Heart." Mrs McArthur, of Hamilton, is a well known songstress, and it is unnecessary for us to say any thing of her exquisite singing. Mr. Slade, of Toronto, is also an old hand at singing, and his voice gives indication of assiduous cultivation. Of the singing by Mr. T. Joslin, of Clinton, we must say his style is attractive. He was loudly and deservedly applauded. The concertina solo by Mr. Duckham was well received, and indicated considerable skill. The accompaniments were played by Mr. Geo. Watson in good style and with proper judgment. The programme was successfully carried out, and each person performed their part in a highly creditable manner.

BAYFIELD AND VICINITY.

Mr Charles Wilson, of Bayfield, is our authorized agent, and will receive subscriptions, orders for printing and collect accounts due to this office.

Market figures—Potatoes 50c butter 25, eggs 13, hay $12, hides $5.50 to $6, wood $2.50, beef per 100 lbs. $5 to $6, apples 50c. Nothing doing in grain.

HALLOW'EEN.—This eventful night passed off with more than usual mischief in Bayfield and the sight in the streets on Sunday morning was a disgrace to any civilized community. In the Main Street there was a large barricade right across, composed of waggons, gates, sign boards, out houses, and *even the railings from grave yards*. Waggons and sulkies were put on the roofs of barns and houses. We think it about time our magistrates and constables looked after such things and prevented so much wilful destruction of property and annoyance to quiet families. All to day (Monday) people have been kept quite busy gathering and removing their own property to its proper position, on their own premises.

A Trip to Lake Superior.

To the Editor of the Signal.

DEAR SIR,—As compliance with your request, I send you jottings of my recent tour around the northern coast of our Upper Lakes. We left here on the 25th of August, by the Str. *Manitoba*, which we made our home for the Trip, and had great reason to be thankful for the good treatment we received from the Captain and officers of the vessel, and with a couple of exceptions, from the rough and tumble of the outward world. But with these exceptions, we have nothing but pleasant memories of our fellow travellers. If this be so, we are glad to say that the resemblance between the two has for the most part escaped our notice. We have crossed the Atlantic a number of times, but have never in any instance felt quite at home amid our surroundings. To be entirely candid we must say that we sympathize very much with a preference we heard expressed by a lady many years ago on board the *Africa*, as we were leaving the Mersey. She was on her wedding trip, and, as it happened, had come over with us some months before on the *America*, and was now on her way home. With keen remembrances of the lively actings of the vessel on this previous voyage, she said she wished on going to sleep that night that she could sleep on until awakened by the news that we were within sight of Boston Harbour. It is, as a rule, very different with one's experience of a tour on the lakes. Here the atmosphere is clearer and lighter, the winds in summer less frequent and less boisterous, and your route one that never leaves you for very many hours at a time out of sight of land.

Leaving here at 11 o'clock a. m., the usual calls were made at Kincardine and Southampton; and a little after sunset we found ourselves out of sight of land. Our first evening "at sea" was spent upon deck, and was chiefly occupied in watching the play of the brilliant moonlight upon the waters. It was at a late hour that we turned from the stern railing and bade good night to the throng of silvery wavelets performing their tireless minuets to the "music of the spheres." As we did so there was present with us the fervent wish that some one may come to us one, having eyes to see the light that "shineth not on sea or land," who shall accomplish the task of rendering into fitting and therefore rhythmical speech the poetry of those upper lakes—their moonlight and moonless moods, the gradeurs of their summer sunrises and autumn sunsets, and the charms of the picturesque scenery that surrounds their northern shores.

Sometime before noon of the second day we reached the Bruce Mines, situated at the southern end of the strait which connects the waters of Huron with those of Superior. Here a few years ago there was a busy population of about 1400; now there are not more than 200, and almost nothing doing. Why this should be so, no one about the place that we met with seemed able to say. Copper ore, we were told, of a rich quality was to be found in any quantity in these mines; and for many years, notwithstanding the enormous sums thrown away on profitless experiments, the company, an English one, is believed to have realized handsome profits. It must surely have been some grave mismanagement that has led to the present stagnation, which will be, we hope, but of temporary duration.

After remaining here an hour we proceeded up the northern channel leading to Sault Ste. Marie, a stretch of 45 miles, through the greater portion of which the scenery is very beautiful. The shore lines thickly wooded, are bold and finely varied, and the extensive bays into which the strait widens at different parts are studded with fir clad islands and islets, presenting on an enlarged scale and with more picturesque surroundings, scenes similar to those of the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence.

On reaching the Sault we found, as usual, a number of vessels there before us, and were delayed three or four hours in getting through the canal. The passengers of course did not object to this detention as there were many pleasant ways of spending the time. There are two villages here, each designated "The Sault;" one on the American and the other on the Canadian side. They are both chiefly dependent on the summer traffic of the canal, and neither of them gives much sign of business activity. We hope soon to see a canal commenced on our own side of the river. Meanwhile our shipping continues to be indebted to the enterprise of our neighbours for access to Lake Superior. There has been one canal in operation on the other side for a number of years; and the American Government are at present constructing a second of much larger capacity than the present one. When finished, the Great Eastern, we supposed might pass through it easily. Your guide at this point, if you happen upon the right man, will tell you about the modes in which men and mules, steam drills and steam cranes, and barrels of blasting powder unite their forces in cutting this mammoth pathway through the solid rock. He will probably add, "Here is to be one of the largest locks in creation, sir, one 500 feet long by 80 broad. Guess it will be a day or two before you British are will beat that, won't it?"

Much to our regret we missed a fine opportunity of running the rapids. We were not aware till it was too late that the thing could be so readily arranged and so speedily accomplished. If, Mr. Editor, you should happen to visit the Sault and have the time to spare, you have only to make a little enquiry, and there are your swarthy oarsmen of iron nerve and unerring skill, who for a trifling sum will, at railway speed, pilot you safely through that formidable half mile of jagged boulders, raging white caps and foam, and whirl you into the smooth water below not a whit the worse of your stirring spray bath. The only thing, we suppose, in the way of river navigation that beats the Indian is the shooting of the Rapids and Falls of Niagara. He will attempt almost any feat short of that and come off with flying colours. If an Iroquois or a Chippewa ever had his canoe upset and got drowned, we never happened to hear of it.

We cleared the canal about sunset, and with light enough to thread our way through the intricate channel that leads up from the Sault into open waters of Superior. The first land we made the following day was the Island of Michihicoten. We lay about 2 miles off shore for two hours, while a row-boat in charge of the Captain took mail and other parcels to a Hudson Bay Fort, distant about 3 miles and situated at the bend of a quite romantic glen. The Island is large, finely wooded and stands well out of the water; its sloping sides rise to a height of 800 feet, and with its promontory, bay and valley forms a good specimen of much of the scenery around these shores. Nowhere indeed do we meet with the bold Ben Lomonds or the bolder Jungfrauns of some other lands, but everywhere we come in contact with scenes of wild and stern magnificence which breathe the same defiance to other chains than those "the wintry elements may forge," and place the soul under a spell of equal potency with that which "binds his country to the Switzer's heart."

We were disappointed in not seeing Nepigon as fully as we could have liked. It was not included in the route of the vessels by which we sailed the summer before last. On this occasion it was on the programme for both the outward and homeward runs. We were, however, prevented by foggy weather from approaching it on the way home; and it was among the small hours when we reached its eastern entrance on the outward journey. As we hoped on the return trip to pass through it by daylight, and as our good ship had on the previous afternoon and evening been behaving badly to us landsmen, all except a heroic few, we kept our berth longer than we would otherwise have done. The result was that we saw little compatively of this fine bay. On getting on deck we found we had almost reached its south-western outlet; but even what we did see of it will rival its sister forgotten. There stretching away into the distance in irregular and rugged outlines were the majestic headlands, clothed from base to summit with "ultramarine woods," all flushed with the exquisite glow of morning and seeming as if in the act of lighting their myriad [illegible] to the great Ocean [illegible] of buoyancy and exhilaration [illegible] contrasting with the [illegible] of the Canadian [illegible] and the [illegible] of the leading characteristics of our travel. If this be so, we are glad to say that the resemblance between the two has for the most part escaped our notice. We have crossed the Atlantic a number of times, but have never in any instance felt quite at home amid our surroundings. To be entirely candid we must say that we sympathize very much with a preference we heard expressed by a lady many years ago on board the *Africa*, as we were leaving the Mersey. She was on her wedding trip, and, as it happened, had come over with us some months before on the *America*, and was now on her way home. With keen remembrances of the lively actings of the vessel on this previous voyage, she said she wished on going to sleep that night that she could sleep on until awakened by the news that we were within sight of Boston Harbour. It is, as a rule, very different with one's experience of a tour on the lakes. Here the atmosphere is clearer and lighter, the winds in summer less frequent and less boisterous, and your route one that never leaves you for very many hours at a time out of sight of land.

Leaving here at 11 o'clock a. m., the usual calls were made at Kincardine and Southampton; and a little after sunset we found ourselves out of sight of land. Our first evening "at sea" was spent upon deck, and was chiefly occupied in watching the play of the brilliant moonlight upon the waters. It was at a late hour that we turned from the stern railing and bade good night to the throng of silvery wavelets performing their tireless minuets to the "music of the spheres." As we did so there was present with us the fervent wish that some one may come to us one, having eyes to see the light that "shineth not on sea or land," who shall accomplish the task of rendering into fitting and therefore rhythmical speech the poetry of those upper lakes—their moonlight and moonless moods, the gradeurs of their summer sunrises and autumn sunsets, and the charms of the picturesque scenery that surrounds their northern shores.

Sometime before noon of the second day we reached the Bruce Mines, situated at the southern end of the strait which connects the waters of Huron with those of Superior. Here a few years ago there was a busy population of about 1400; now there are not more than 200, and almost nothing doing. Why this should be so, no one about the place that we met with seemed able to say. Copper ore, we were told, of a rich quality was to be found in any quantity in these mines; and for many years, notwithstanding the enormous sums thrown away on profitless experiments, the company, an English one, is believed to have realized handsome profits. It must surely have been some grave mismanagement that has led to the present stagnation, which will be, we hope, but of temporary duration.

After remaining here an hour we proceeded up the northern channel leading to Sault Ste. Marie, a stretch of 45 miles, through the greater portion of which the scenery is very beautiful. The shore lines thickly wooded, are bold and finely varied, and the extensive bays into which the strait widens at different parts are studded with fir clad islands and islets, presenting on an enlarged scale and with more picturesque surroundings, scenes similar to those of the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence.

On reaching the Sault we found, as usual, a number of vessels there before us, and were delayed three or four hours in getting through the canal. The passengers of course did not object to this detention as there were many pleasant ways of spending the time. There are two villages here, each designated "The Sault;" one on the American and the other on the Canadian side. They are both chiefly dependent on the summer traffic of the canal, and neither of them gives much sign of business activity. We hope soon to see a canal commenced on our own side of the river. Meanwhile our shipping continues to be indebted to the enterprise of our neighbours for access to Lake Superior. There has been one canal in operation on the other side for a number of years; and the American Government are at present constructing a second of much larger capacity than the present one. When finished, the Great Eastern, we supposed might pass through it easily. Your guide at this point, if you happen upon the right man, will tell you about the modes in which men and mules, steam drills and steam cranes, and barrels of blasting powder unite their forces in cutting this mammoth pathway through the solid rock. He will probably add, "Here is to be one of the largest locks in creation, sir, one 500 feet long by 80 broad. Guess it will be a day or two before you Britishers will beat that, won't it?"

Much to our regret we missed a fine opportunity of running the rapids. We were not aware till it was too late that the thing could be so readily arranged and so speedily accomplished. If, Mr. Editor, you should happen to visit the Sault and have the time to spare, you have only to make a little enquiry, and there are your swarthy oarsmen of iron nerve and unerring skill, who for a trifling sum will, at railway speed, pilot you safely through that formidable half mile of jagged boulders, raging white caps and foam, and whirl you into the smooth water below not a whit the worse of your stirring spray bath. The only thing, we suppose, in the way of river navigation that beats the Indian is the shooting of the Rapids and Falls of Niagara. He will attempt almost any feat short of that and come off with flying colours. If an Iroquois or a Chippewa ever had his canoe upset and got drowned, we never happened to hear of it.

We cleared the canal about sunset, and with light enough to thread our way through the intricate channel that leads up from the Sault into open waters of Superior. The first land we made the following day was the Island of Michihicoten. We lay about 2 miles off shore for two hours, while a row-boat in charge of the Captain took mail and other parcels to a Hudson Bay Fort, distant about 3 miles and situated at the bend of a quite romantic glen. The Island is large, finely wooded and stands well out of the water; its sloping sides rise to a height of 800 feet, and with its promontory, bay and valley forms a good specimen of much of the scenery around these shores. Nowhere indeed do we meet with the bold Ben Lomonds or the bolder Jungfrauns of some other lands, but everywhere we come in contact with scenes of wild and stern magnificence which breathe the same defiance to other chains than those "the wintry elements may forge," and place the soul under a spell of equal potency with that which "binds his country to the Switzer's heart."

We were disappointed in not seeing Nepigon as fully as we could have liked. It was not included in the route of the vessels by which we sailed the summer before last. On this occasion it was on the programme for both the outward and homeward runs. We were, however, prevented by foggy weather from approaching it on the way home; and it was among the small hours when we reached its eastern entrance on the outward journey. As we hoped on the return trip to pass through it by daylight, and as our good ship had on the previous afternoon and evening been behaving badly to us landsmen, all except a heroic few, we kept our berth longer than we would otherwise have done. The result was that we saw little compatively of this fine bay. On getting on deck we found we had almost reached its south-western outlet; but even what we did see of it will rival its sister forgotten. There stretching away into the distance in irregular and rugged outlines were the majestic headlands, clothed from base to summit with "ultramarine woods," all flushed with the exquisite glow of morning and seeming as if in the act of lighting their myriad [illegible] to the great Ocean [illegible] of buoyancy and exhilaration [illegible] contrasting with the [illegible] of the Canadian [illegible] and the [illegible] of the leading characteristics of our travel. If this be so, we are glad to say that the resemblance between the two has for the most part escaped our notice. We have crossed the Atlantic a number of times, but have never in any instance felt quite at home amid our surroundings. To be entirely candid we must say that we sympathize very much with a preference we heard expressed by a lady many years ago on board the *Africa*, as we were leaving the Mersey. She was on her wedding trip, and, as it happened, had come over with us some months before on the *America*, and was now on her way home. With keen remembrances of the lively actings of the vessel on this previous voyage, she said she wished on going to sleep that night that she could sleep on until awakened by the news that we were within sight of Boston Harbour. It is, as a rule, very different with one's experience of a tour on the lakes. Here the atmosphere is clearer and lighter, the winds in summer less frequent and less boisterous, and your route one that never leaves you for very many hours at a time out of sight of land.

Leaving here at 11 o'clock a. m., the usual calls were made at Kincardine and Southampton; and a little after sunset we found ourselves out of sight of land. Our first evening "at sea" was spent upon deck, and was chiefly occupied in watching the play of the brilliant moonlight upon the waters. It was at a late hour that we turned from the stern railing and bade good night to the throng of silvery wavelets performing their tireless minuets to the "music of the spheres." As we did so there was present with us the fervent wish that some one may come to us one, having eyes to see the light that "shineth not on sea or land," who shall accomplish the task of rendering into fitting and therefore rhythmical speech the poetry of those upper lakes—their moonlight and moonless moods, the gradeurs of their summer sunrises and autumn sunsets, and the charms of the picturesque scenery that surrounds their northern shores.

Sometime before noon of the second day we reached the Bruce Mines, situated at the southern end of the strait which connects the waters of Huron with those of Superior. Here a few years ago there was a busy population of about 1400; now there are not more than 200, and almost nothing doing. Why this should be so, no one about the place that we met with seemed able to say. Copper ore, we were told, of a rich quality was to be found in any quantity in these mines; and for many years, notwithstanding the enormous sums thrown away on profitless experiments, the company, an English one, is believed to have realized handsome profits. It must surely have been some grave mismanagement that has led to the present stagnation, which will be, we hope, but of temporary duration.