Law Regarding Newspapers

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☞ Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, and S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

The date after each Subscriber's name on the address indicates the time to which his Subscription is paid. Thus, "PETER SMITH, 1 March 72," means that Mr. Smith's Subscription is paid up to 1st March and that he owes from that date. Subscribers will see it to be to their interest to remit promptly, as our terms are $1.50 STRICTLY IN ADVANCE; *otherwise* $2 *will be charged.*

Grand Trunk Railway.

GODERICH STATION

Trains leave as follows,—

Mail	7.00 a. m.
Express	10.00 " "
Mixed	12 30 p. m.
"	3.30 " "

Trains are due as follows,—

Mixed	9.30 " "
Express	2.00 p. m.
Mixed	5.10 " "
Mail	9.35 " "

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

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. Such matter may be sent at the rate of one cent per oz. if marked Printer's Copy and not sealed. To ensure publication in any particular issue it should reach the office not later than Monday evening.

Our Agents.

North Huron—D. McLaren.
South Huron—S. T. Church.
Both these gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions and orders for job printing and advertising and to grant receipts.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, July 9, 1873.

Extra copies of this day's Signal can be had at the Office—price 5 cents.

The Pacific Railway Inquiry.

The committee appointed to inquire into the charges brought against the Dominion Government by Hon. Mr. Huntington, met at Montreal on Wednesday last pursuant to instructions, all the members of the committee being present. The following is a summary of the proceedings:—

Montreal, July 2.—The Pacific Railway Committee met at 2 p. m. to-day, in the Court House. All the principal parties interested in the inquiry were present, as well as a large number of spectators, filling the room to suffocation.

J. H. Cameron, chairman, announced that he had received from the Minister of Justice a copy of the Canada *Gazette*, proclaiming the disallowance of the Oaths Bill.

Mr. Dorion moved that Sir Francis Hincks be called as a witness.

Jas McDonald asked that the instruction of the House to the Committee with reference to the examination of witnesses be read. This being read, he moved in amendment, that whereas the Oaths Bill has been disallowed, and whereas the committee was instructed to examine witnesses under oath, in the opinion of this Committee witnesses cannot be examined before the Committee till further instructed by the House. He spoke in favour of this proposition and said the object could be attained by the appointment of a Royal Commission.

Mr. Blake replied, pointing out that the Committee was in the first place constituted without any reference to examination under oath. Instruction was subsequently given to examine under oath, but that instruction fell through with the disallowance of the Act. All that was left was for them now to proceed as an ordinary Parliamentary Commission.

Mr. Dorion followed in the same line of argument.

Mr. Blanchet supported the amendment.

The chairman contended that the Committee could not legally proceed with the examination of witnesses except under oath. He suggested that the committee adjourn for a day or two in order that he as chairman might have an opportunity to consult with the Minister of Justice, as to the propriety of asking the Imperial Government to give the commission the same authority that they had under the Act that had been disallowed. This could be done by telegraph and there would be very little delay.

Mr. McDonald was willing to accept this suggestion, and substituted for his amendment one that the committee adjourn till two o'clock to-morrow. After a brief discussion this amendment was agreed to and the committee adjourned till two to-morrow.

Montreal, July 3rd.—On the Committee assembling the chairman stated that when the Committee adjourned yesterday it adjourned at the suggestion of himself in his official capacity, with a view of making a communication to the Minister of Justice, who was in Montreal, in reference to the action which might be taken by the Government in regard to the communication to be made to the Imperial Government for an Act of the Imperial Parliament similar to that which was disallowed by the Imperial Government as passed by the Canadian Parliament during the present session. In answer to that communication he had received from the Minister of Justice the following letter:—

"With reference to a suggestion made by you to me to-day that the Canadian Government should make an application to Her Majesty's Government to pass an Act during the present session to enable the Committee of the Legislative Chamber to examine witnesses on oath, I beg to say that in the absence of the Governor-General I am unable to state what view the Government would take of such a proposition. If the Committee desire it I will submit the suggestion for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council."

The chairman, previous to putting the motion, read another communication received from Sir John A. McDonald as follows:—

"As the Pacific Railway would have enabled the committee now sitting in Montreal, and of which you are chairman, to examine witnesses upon oath has been beyond the jurisdiction of the Canadian Parliament, I desire to renew to you, as chairman of the committee, the offer made by me on the part of the Government on the floor of the House of Commons, to issue a Royal Commission addressed to the gentlemen forming the committee, which would confer upon them all the powers wanted to the committee by the House of Commons, including the examination of witnesses on oath and power to send for persons, papers and records. The acceptance of this commission will enable the committee to proceed without any important delay. The commission will contain a clause enjoining the commissioners to report to the House of Commons."

The chairman believed that the committee were agreed as a whole that as far as they were a committee they had nothing to do with any commission of the Government, except as it might include them in their individual capacity, and he had simply read the foregoing communication because it was addressed to him officially in his public capacity.

Mr. McDonald moved that the opinion of the Committee is that witnesses cannot be examined before the Committee without being sworn, relative to which it would be necessary to wait for further instructions.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Blanchet moved that the Committee adjourn until the 13th of next August, to meet at Ottawa, unless a meeting be called earlier by the chairman at some other place.

The motion was carried, and the chairman pronounced the Committee adjourned till the date mentioned.

This closed the entire proceedings.

As will be seen by the above, absolutely nothing was done. With a haste which tended to show the dread ministers have of an investigation, an extra of the Canada *Gazette* was issued on Dominion Day, the day before the committee met, containing a proclamation disallowing the Oaths bill. Messrs. Dorion and Blake were anxious to proceed with the examination without oath, but the government supporters jumped at the opportunity for further delay and carried a motion for adjournment till the 13th of August, when the House meets to receive their report. If Sir John A. is really anxious that he and his colleagues should be acquitted of the grievous charges brought against them, why not take the shortest way of disposing of the matter? Is the government afraid to have Sir Francis Hincks and other members of the Commons and Senate who are their friends and supporters examined without the sanctity of an oath? Surely they will not say that they cannot trust *them* to tell the truth whether on oath or otherwise. The course pursued must have the effect of convincing even Sir John's most ardent admirers that the charges have at least some truth in them.

Though the committee has done nothing, some additional light has been thrown on this matter. The *Globe* publishes the correspondence which took place between Sir Hugh Allan and his American partners, containing some extraordinary disclosures. The charter it appears was to be sold for "certain monetary considerations," and Sir Hugh paid as the price of the concession $343,000! Money was freely used at the elections in aid of friends, and *the whole tenor of the correspondence goes to show that the charges brought by Mr. Huntington are too true.* Sir Hugh publishes an affidavit in reply, in which he endeavours to explain away the charges though he does not deny the authenticity of the correspondence. His attempt is however a lame one, and though what has come out does not directly show the guilt of the government it leaves little doubt of it. The meeting of the House in August, when further instructions will be given to the committee, will be looked forward to with interest.

The Walworth Tragedy.

A murder trial of considerable interest has just been concluded in New York. A youth named Walworth has been tried for the murder of his father, and found guilty of "murder in the second degree," which, should he not obtain a new trial and perhaps escape justice altogether, will probably consign him to the State prison for life or a lengthened term of years. The circumstances of the murder were somewhat peculiar. Walworth, senior, and his wife were on bad terms, and had separated. Letters frequently passed between them, those written by him being very abusive in their character. Young Walworth considered that his mother was not being used properly and took it upon himself to shoot his father in revenge. In a British or Canadian Court of Justice the murderer would probably be found guilty and hung, and little or no sympathy would be expressed for him. Not so, however, in New York. The parricide, when put upon trial, was warmly defended, and even the judge allowed the minds of the jury to be influenced in his favour by permitting his father's letters to be read in Court, though they had no direct bearing on the case. Two lines of defense were set up, first "Served him right," and second, "Insanity of the murderer." The "emotional insanity" plea was not sustained, and the jury returned a verdict as above, though we cannot see how they could consider the crime anything short of deliberate and wilful murder. Such, however, is public sentiment in the United States, and there are not wanting those who fully exonerate young Walworth from all blame and look upon him as a kind of hero.

The Cabinet.

The Government have modified their programme somewhat with reference to the Cabinet officers. The following arrangement took effect on the 1st of July,—Hon. Alex. Campbell, Minister of the Interior; Hon. John O'Connor, Postmaster-General; Hon. T. N. Gibbs, Minister of Inland Revenue; Hon. Hugh Macdonald, Minister of Militia. The office of President of the Council is still vacant.

South Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Gibbs majority in this constituency was 242. The town of Oshawa, in which he resides, gave him a majority of 304 so that it is that place in reality which has returned him. It is said that votes there were openly purchased at $100 each.

Hants Election.

Mr. Goudge, Independent, has defeated Captain Armstrong, the government candidate, in Hants County, Nova Scotia, Hon. Joseph Howe's old constituency, by a majority of 113.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A meeting was held in London, on Monday evening 30th ult., the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding, to protest against the introduction of the confessional into the Church of England.

Since the fall of Khiva the Russian Government has renewed its assurances that its troops will retire from the country when the Khan has been sufficiently punished for his treatment of Russian subjects.

A monster balloon is being constructed in New York, in which Messrs. Wise & Donald son, undertake to make the experiment of going to Europe, aerially, about the 20th of August.

The Orange societies of New York have applied for a permit to parade on the 12th inst. They are to prepare and submit to the Board of Police a route for the proposed procession.

A report has been received from Spain stating that a recent engagement between a body of Carlists and Republicans resulted in the severe defeat of the latter.

The passage of the Bill by the Spanish Cortes abolishing constitutional guarantees has caused the withdrawal of the Irreconcilables, and a consequent restoration of quiet in Madrid.

Heavy thunder storms, doing considerable damage to houses and crops, are reported from Ohio, Missouri, and Indiana. At Galesburg, Kansas, a fearful tornado prevailed, during which three children were killed and several grown persons seriously injured.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Buffalo on Sunday morning.

The laying of the new Atlantic cable was successfully completed on Saturday morning last.

The Italian ministerial crisis still continues. Two unsuccessful attempts have been made to form a government.

A report from Milwaukee says that a terrible storm swept over Wisconsin on Friday. Several pleasure boats on Green Lake were capsized, and twenty persons drowned.

The Spanish Government again announces that they have determined to crush out the Carlist insurrection, and will give the insurgents just five days to make up their minds whether they will surrender or submit to be crushed.

The Captain of the Murillo, which ran into the Northfleet some time since in the English Channel, has been fined 200,000 reals by the Spanish Custom-house authorities for failing to come to Lisbon when he had a cargo for that port.

LOCAL NEWS

Notary Public.—John Parsons, Esq. of the village of Crediton, has been appointed a Notary Public for Ontario.

Flag pole.—The flag pole on the bank opposite Sheriff Macdonald's was erected by private subscription, not by the town as previously stated.

Post Office Savings Bank.—The amount deposited in the Post office Savings bank at Goderich for the three months ending 30th June was $3317.

The 12th.—The Orangemen of this section will celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne (Saturday next) by a procession and demonstration at Clinton.

Summer Visitors.—The hot weather has driven people from the heat and dust of the city and our hotels and boarding houses are pretty well filled up with summer visitors.

Clinton Assessment Appeal.—Judge Toms has postponed his decision in the Clinton appeal case for the present in order to give him time to look more fully into the matter.

Masonic.—Judge Toms, J. T. Garrow, Jas. Somerville of Lucknow, and several others from this neighborhood have gone to Montreal to attend a meeting of the Grand Masonic Lodge.

An advertisement of a House to let appeared in the Signal a couple of weeks ago and there have been about twenty applications for it already. Moral—advertise in the Signal.

Property for Sale.—We would direct attention to the advertisement of G. W. Berry in this issue. Lucknow is a very thriving village and we have no doubt the property is one that would prove a good investment.

Open air preaching.—A man named Nesbit, who is engaged in the Goderich Foundry, has taken to preaching in the grounds adjoining Wright's Hotel on Sunday evenings. We understand he belongs to the Plymouth Brethren.

Personal.—Mr. W. H. Lowe, who had the misfortune to lose both hands at Clinton some time ago, is at present in town. He appears to be in good health and spirits. He intends visiting New York to procure artificial hands after which he will return to British Columbia.

Beatty's Line.—Respecting the new boat for this line the Chatham *Banner* says:—"The *Osborne* is ready to launch, as soon as the contractors for the machinery get some parts of the engine ready. As soon as she is in the water, the keel of the *Quebec* will be laid by Messrs. Chisholm & Simpson."

Personal.—Mr. W. Mathews, who has been running as Mail Clerk on the B. & L. H. Railway, ever since its opening in July 1858, has been removed to Sarnia, to run between that point and Buffalo. Mr. Mathews was very popular here and will be much missed. Mr. Jeremiah Fried, who formerly ran here, takes his place.

Docks.—The street below the elevator is caving in, showing the necessity of proceeding at once with the construction of new docks. Mr. Smaill has drawn up a plan of the proposed works, which, after being submitted to the approval of their resident engineer will be forwarded to the government for consideration.

Remarkable Case.—The most remarkable case of deafness we have heard of for some time is that of an old lady who lives on the point. On Dominion day when Capt. Thomson's battery fired a salute of 21 guns, she was observed to start and listen as the last gun was fired, and then she exclaimed "come in." The old dame thought it was some one knocking at the door.

Mr. Mullan, Inspector of Public Schools is at present conducting the usual half-yearly examinations for promotion through the different departments of the Central and Ward Schools. The quarterly public examinations will take place in the Ward Schools on Thursday the 10th and in the different rooms of the Central School on Friday the 11th of the present month. At 2 P. M. on Friday, all the pupils will assemble at the Central School for the closing exercises, and to hear the result of the promotion examinations.

Postal Cards.—By a regulation which came into effect on the 1st inst., the exchange of postal cards between the United States and Canada is permitted. Canadian cards will be delivered in the United States and United States cards in Canada, without charge, provided they are prepaid at the rate of two cents, i. e. by affixing a one cent stamp in addition to the stamp impressed on them. Unless prepaid in this way they will not be forwarded. This arrangement will be a great convenience to those who have occasion to send short messages across the lines.

The Manitoba arrived here on Sunday morning last having taken nine hours to come from Sarnia. The lake was very rough on account of a high north west wind, and most of the passengers were sea-sick. She lay here all Sunday till the wind fell and then proceeded on her way. Among the passengers were the family of Lieut. Governor Morris of Manitoba, the Governor of Minnesota and family, G. McMicken, Deputy Receiver General and Lindsay Russell, Dominion Land Agent, Manitoba, and Revs. W. Cochrane and R. Urquhart, delegates of the C. P. Church to Manitoba.

Pic-Nics.—The children attended St. Patrick's and St. David's Ward Schools, with a few of their friends, held a picnic in Ransford's grove, Huron Road, on Friday afternoon last. There were about 300 children present, who enjoyed themselves immensely, judging by the manner in which they devoured the cakes and other good things provided for them, and the zest with which they entered into the various games. On Saturday the pupils of Mr. Cumming's department of the Central School followed suite at Gale's Point. The picnic was equally successful and a very pleasant time was spent.

Salt.—Great activity has been displayed in the salt market for the last two or three weeks. The demand extends to the manufacturers of the wells, and large quantities are being shipped to Chicago. The price is now $1 per barrel with an upward tendency. We understand a company, composed principally of Seaforth capitalists, have purchased the farm of Mr. Robert Wilson and intend to sink a well and erect extensive works for the manufacture of salt. They will also construct wharves and other facilities for shipping. Several other outside parties are also negotiating for the purchase of property in or adjoining the town for the same purpose. Our salt interests are decidedly looking up.

Mr. Roome Kay.—As will be seen by advertisement and poster, this celebrated elocutionist intends to give a reading in Crabb's Hall on Friday evening next. Mr. Kay is so well and favorably known to our readers that we need scarcely urge a large attendance, especially as a portion the proceeds are to be devoted in aid of St. Stephen's parsonage fund. Of Mr. Kay's performance His Excellency Lord Dufferin said, "One of the cleverest recitations it has ever been my good fortune to hear," and the Rochester *Express* says, "He has superb qualities as a reader; frankness, culture, sympathy, memory, humor, pathos, delicacy and power." We trust that Mr. Kay will be greeted with a bumper house for he well deserves it.

A Comfortable Homestead.—We would direct the attention of any one who wants a comfortable homestead within easy distance of town, to Mr. Colin Clark's advertisement. Mr. C. has made up his mind to remove to the Muskoka free grant district, and wishes to dispose of his property on the Huron Road, just outside the town limits. It embraces 15 acres, on which are a comfortable house and suitable outbuildings. The land is in a high state of cultivation. There is a large orchard, well stocked with good fruit trees, principally grafted. The whole forms a very desirable property and is well worthy the attention of any one who may want a snug comfortable home.

Huron Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F.—The installation of officers of the above Lodge took place last Thursday evening. The ceremony was performed by the W. D. G. M., Bro. I. F. Toms. The following are the officers installed,—

Wm. Cumming,	N. G.
John Nairn,	V. G.
Neil Campbell,	R. S.
Eric McKay,	P. S.
Abraham Smith,	Treasurer.
C. W. Andrews,	Warden.
H. Ciucas,	Conductor.
F. F. Laurance,	R. S. N. G.
G. F. Stewart,	L. S. N. G.
John Story,	R. S. V. G.
A. Kneshaw,	L. S. V. G.
D. Cantelon,	I. S. G.
J. Wilson,	O. S. G.
E. Stotts,	R. S. S.
Jas. McVicker,	L. S. S.
J. H. Colborne,	Chaplain.

Board of Public School Trustees.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held on Monday last. All the members were present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Principal's report for June was read and adopted.

The Secretary was instructed to reply to a communication received some time ago from Miss Lyster, stating that the Board was perfectly satisfied with her manner of teaching, &c., and intended no slur by their refusal to raise her salary.

The following accounts were presented and ordered to be paid,—A. Dart, work at St. Andrew's Ward School $2,75; *Star* office, printing $2.50.

Moved by Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Simmons, that the Secretary be instructed to ask the Town Council to have North Street drained, opposite Central School, commencing at Mr. John Kay's residence—Carried.

The Board then adjourned.

Dominion Day.

GRAND FESTIVITIES.

The sixth anniversary of the Dominion of Canada was duly celebrated on Tuesday last July, by the inhabitants of Goderich and vicinity. A good programme had been prepared for the entertainment of the people of the town, and those from a distance who might favour us with their presence. The weather was superb, the sun shining out gloriously, while a splendid breeze from the lake rendered the temperature cool and pleasant. The rain which fell during the few previous days had effectually laid the dust, and all nature appeared to smile on the birthday of our fair Dominion. Soon after nine o'clock an

EXCURSION TRAIN

arrived from Stratford and intermediate stations, bringing a large number of visitors, among whom were the children of the Presbyterian and Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath Schools, with their friends, who came to hold a

PICNIC

on the grounds of Wright's Hotel. They marched thither headed by the brass band. The children passed the forenoon in various games, and after partaking of lunch went on board the steamer *Wm. Seymour*. On their return they were treated to a feast of strawberries, and after listening to a short address from Rev. Mr. Lavell and singing a couple of pieces, left for home well pleased with the manner in which they had spent the day, which fortunately passed over without a mishap of any kind to mar its enjoyment. At 10 o'clock the

GAMES

which were advertised to take place on the Square were commenced, and occupied several hours. A number of money and other prizes were competed for, and the various races and other amusements furnished entertainment for a large crowd. We have not room for the prize list, but must give at least the result of the baby show, in which there were but four, Toms and Simmons (all bachelors) were judges. The first prize of $2 was awarded to A. Calback for twins and the second of $1 to Mrs. Grant. We do not know whether the award of the bachelors was a correct one, but we pity them if it didn't. In the afternoon the great attraction was the

RACES

at Melton Park. The following are the races run with the results,—

First Race.—Horses that never beat 2:44. Three entries were made, but only two horses started, viz., H. J. McCutcheon's 'Lady Dufferin' and A. M. Folley's 'Tip Top.' The first, third and fourth heats were won by 'Tip Corey' in 2:55, 2:53½, and 2:56; and the second heat by 'Lady Dufferin' in 2:52.

2nd Race.—Running.—Horses that never won public money. Three entries. 'Cracker Boy,' by McLean; 'Lord Dufferin,' by J. Miller; 'Dominion Boy' by J. McPherson. Dominion Boy won the three heats easily.

3rd Race.—Horses that never beat 3 minutes. Three entries. 'Dexter' by T. Bell of Seaforth; 'Dungannon Boy' by J. Payne, Goderich; and 'Capt. Ewing' by G. Ewing. This race was closely contested, Dexter won the 1st, 3rd and 4th heats; time, 3:02; 3:06, and 3:05 and Dungannon Boy the 2nd heat, time 3:04.

4th Race.—Butchers and Drovers.—Six entries—'Drover Boy' Sharp; 'Orange Billy' J. Martin; 'Charcoal,' Giles; 'Blue Bird'; and 'Grocer Boy' R McLean. Grocer Boy won the first three heats.

A BASE BALL MATCH

was played at Melton Park between the Goderich and Seaforth Clubs, which resulted in a victory for Seaforth, the score being 23 to 11.

A CRICKET MATCH

was played on the Flats in the afternoon between the Goderich club and a team from Lucknow and Wingham. As it was not known till well on in the forenoon that the match would be on, a number of the best players of the Goderich club had made other engagements and were unable to play. Under these circumstances the game, which was one innings match, resulted in favour of Lucknow and Wigham, the score being 49 to 73. We have not space for the individual scores. For Lucknow and Wingham, Bray made 28, Geo. Brunel 18 and Hall 17, while for Goderich, Smith was the only man who reached double figures. No less than six of the Lucknow and Wingham players retired without adding anything to the score, four of the Goderich team being ditto. During the day the steamers *East* and *Wm Seymour* gave two

EXCURSIONS

each, on the Lake, which were well patronized. The ladies of St. George's Church held a

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

on the grounds adjoining Wright's Hotel and realized a considerable sum in aid of the funds of the Church. Unfortunately a heavy

SHOWER OF RAIN

came on about 6 o'clock, which interfered with the festival and also sent the people hurrying home from the Square. Perhaps the most successful feature of the day was the display of

FIREWORKS

on the Square in the evening. They were very superior and elicited much admiration from the crowds who thronged the streets and filled the balconies and windows on all sides. Chinese lanterns were suspended from the trees, producing a very fine effect and the square presented really a magnificent appearance. We must no forget to award the praise to the

BRASS BAND

who performed almost continuously during the day on the square, at the races, and other places. The demonstrations of the day were very successful and we doubt if

DOMINION DAY

was more loyally or enthusiastically celebrated in any other town or village in Canada than in Goderich.

Brussels.

Grand Railway Opening.

From the Expositor.

The Southern Extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway was formally opened to Brussels on Tuesday last, Dominion Day. The occasion was one which will long be remembered, not by the people of Brussels alone, but by those of the whole northern country. The opening of this railway will signalize the commencement of a new era of prosperity in this section of country, and will open up new sources of trade to the wealth and prosperity of the entire people.

The village was handsomely decorated with flags, banners, arches and evergreens. The main arch extended across Main street from Mr. Leckie's store to Hall's Hotel. On the top of the arch, in handsome letters, was the word "Progress." Suspended from the centre, and surrounded by a wreath of evergreens, were the letters, "W. G. & B. R." and on one side "Stephenson" and "James Watt." Opposite the name of Stephenson was "Adam Brown," and opposite James Watt, "McGiverin." Over the bridge, crossing the river, between the business portion of the village and the station, was another arch of evergreens, on which was a large banner, bearing the word "Welcome." Thus handsomely decorated, the thriving village presented an imposing and attractive appearance, well calculated to inspire the admiration of visitors.

At an early hour in the forenoon the stream of pleasure seekers came flowing in, until about 11 o'clock, when the streets were lined with a living mass, all impatiently waiting to gain a sight of the iron horse, many of the juvenile portion probably for the first time.

They were not long kept in suspense, for about 12 o'clock the shrill whistle of the engine was heard, and a general stampede was made for the station. The pioneer train, containing the President and Directors of the road, accompanied by many friends from Hamilton and intermediate stations halted for a short time at the station. After a few cordial congratulations were exchanged between the passengers and some of the leading citizens, the train again started westward for Bluevale. Arriving at Bluevale, the residents of that flourishing village turned out *en masse* to welcome their honored visitors. After partaking of refreshments, and the delivery of addresses, a start for Brussels was again made. The train arrived at Brussels about 2 P. M. This time a large number of people of Bluevale and surrounding country, who had availed themselves of the opportunity of having a first ride on the Southern Extension, accompanied the Directors and their party. As soon as all had alighted from the cars, an address of welcome was read by Mr. John Leckie, Reeve, on behalf of the residents of Brussels. Mr. McGiverin, President, on behalf of the Vice-President and Directors of the Company, read the following

REPLY:

To John Leckie, Esq., Reeve, on behalf of the Corporation of Brussels.

Dear Sir:—On behalf of the Vice-President and Directors of the Company, permit me to thank you most cordially for your complimentary address. I think that your visitors and yourselves have cause for mutual congratulations. It is less than two years since the Southern Extension was taken in hand, and to-day the iron horse has enabled us to pay you a visit surrounded by travelling comforts which the wealth of our grandfathers' king could not have commanded. In arguing this railway question with your people our uniform practice has been to deal with it as a purely business question, but now that the battle is over and a very gratifying success achieved, I may take the liberty of saying that we have always felt a keen delight in linking our names with the progress of this section of country. While the commercial advantages accruing to us from a railway connection with you has been the main motive for our action, the enormous possibilities which the full development of your country foreshadowed has strongly attracted the public spirit and the patriotic impulses which ought to actuate all good citizens. I am greatly pleased to find the labours of our contractor, Mr. Hendrie, of our Chief Engineer, Mr. Ridout, and his staff, meet with your approval. We, as well as you, feel how much the enterprise is indebted to their earnest efforts, and most willingly we join in the compliment you have paid them. I am satisfied that your anticipations of a day not far distant, when a large through traffic will pass over our line, are not shadowy or unsubstantial. Our railway is in the direct avenue of traffic between the Great West of the United States, the North-west of our own Dominion, and the Atlantic sea board, and the well known enterprise of the Company which will have the management of the traffic of the line, will, I am certain, secure a large share of the passing trade. I thank you again, gentlemen, for this cordial reception. Your invitation to enjoy ourselves can be accepted without reserve because we have known before now the generous hospitality which prompts the invitation.

Wm. McGiverin, President.

At the conclusion of the addresses, and a few remarks from the President, Mr. McGiverin, the

PROCESSION

was formed. The procession was headed by the Wellington Battalion Band. Following the band was the Brussels Volunteer Company, under command of Lieutenant English and Ensign Hamilton. After the volunteers, was a carriage drawn by four horses, containing the officers and Directors of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. Next came a number of carriages, followed by the entire concourse of people on foot. The procession, which was well arranged and presented an imposing appearance, proceeded to Mr. Vaustone's new mill, where the

BANQUET

was to be held. The accommodation here provided was ample, and the building admirably adapted for the occasion. The tables were spread in the second story of the building. The room was neatly decorated with evergreens, was large, airy and commodious. There were four tables, extending along the entire length of the building, with one across at the head of the room for guests. When all had taken their seats, all the tables were well filled. There was one feature of this entertainment worthy of special notice and imitation. A large number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence. After all had done ample justice to the bounteous feast provided, Mr. Leckie, Reeve of Brussels, took the chair, and Mr. N. M. Livingstone, the vice-chair. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and duly honored, the Chairman proposed "the health of the President of the United States."

Mr. Blake, American Consul at Hamilton, responded to this toast in a neat and eloquent speech. He believed the compliment shown to his country by the hearty manner in which the toast had been received, was sincere. It was now about 21 years since he first placed foot on Canadian soil, and he could say that the progress made during that time was such as none but an enterprising and go-ahead people could accomplish. He had the pleasure of knowing many of the principal men of Canada, and knew them to be men of integrity, energy, industry and perseverance, and well calculated to assist in making Canada a great country. Canada is a great country, and he felt satisfied that the people would thoroughly develop its resources, and make it such a country as they want, and not as the Americans want. Canada cannot be excelled in the whole world for its wealth and beauty, and he could not but feel that a great future was yet in store for it, if the people continued in the future to exert the same energy as they had done in the past. He concluded by stating his wish that the friendly relations which now existed between Canada and the United States might forever exist, and assured his hearers that this was the sentiment which animated the whole of his countrymen.

The "Army, Navy and Volunteers" was given and responded to by Colonel Higinbotham, of Wellington, and D. D. Campbell, of Listowel.

"The Senate and House of Commons of Canada, and the Legislature of Ontario," coupled with the names of Hon. George Alexander, Joseph Rymal, M. P., David Stirton, M. P., W. A. Thompson, M. P., Thomas Farrow, M. P., Hon. Archibald McKellar, and Thomas Gibson, M. P. P.

Hon. George Alexander in responding on behalf of the Senate, felt considerable diffidence in doing so, inasmuch as he had not yet taken his seat in that body, as he had only recently been appointed to the Senate. He felt gratified at being present on this pleasant occasion, the occasion of the opening of a new line of railway through this beautiful and fertile section of the country. He felt peculiar gratification in this instance, as the promoters of this railway, the merchants of the city of Hamilton, had given to his section of country a line of railway, the Great Western, through the County of Oxford and the town of Woodstock, which had been of incalculable benefit in developing the resources of that County, and increasing the prosperity of Woodstock, and he had every confidence that the railway, the opening of which they were to-day celebrating, would be of equal benefit to this section of the County of Huron and to the village of Brussels. He thought the lot of the people of this County had indeed been cast in pleasant places. We are living in a climate which cannot be surpassed, and in a country unequalled for fertility and productiveness. We have every reason to be gratified at the progress our country has made. Look at our canals, our railways and our cities and great trade centres. Considering the age of the country, these are unsurpassed by those of any other country in the world. Our representative men also are not behind. The House of Commons of Canada contains talent which will compare favorably with any similar bodies of any country. To the ladies he would say that they have an important duty to perform. The destinies of the country depend much on their conduct. As the youth of the country are taught so they will grow up, and who has more influence in the shaping of the future conduct of these youths than their mothers?

David Stirton, M. P., said he had taken from the first a most hearty interest in the scheme, the successful completion of which they were now celebrating. Many of his old friends and neighbours had settled down and prospered in this section of country. He felt that this railway would benefit them, and had consequently considered it his duty to do all in his power to promote its interests. In the past we have had sharp words, doubts and fears, but these are now all things of the past, and we have the reality. In all the battles and struggles of the past, he felt that the scheme which he, in connection with the promoters of this enterprise advocated, was the best for the interests of the country. The hearty assistance which it had received from the people showed that they also thought it the best. He believed, and was sincere in saying, that they would not be disappointed. There might still be difficulties and drawbacks in the way, but these would in time be overcome. The cars might occasionally get off the track, but mishaps such as these should not bring discouragements. The best of us sometimes get off the track. Even great statesmen get off the track. Indeed, he sometimes thought that our Government got off the track, but for all this the world moved on and the country prospered. With regard to the House of Commons, he would only say, that he believed we had fully as much honesty in Parliament as we had in society. In conclusion, he hoped and trusted that all present might live to enjoy the benefit of the seed sown some eighteen months ago, when the scheme, the completion of which they were to-day celebrating, was first set on foot.

Mr. Rymal, M. P., said the House of Commons of Canada was a fair representation of the people of Canada, and if they are not such as you would wish them to be, must amend your own ways and become better and purer yourselves, and send better and purer representatives. Much of what is said is true, there are many members of the House of Commons who are unfit to occupy such a position. Rumour has it that Wright, of Ottawa, was bribed. Any man who will take a bribe for his vote is unfit to be entrusted with the franchise, and any representative who will give a bribe, is unfit for a seat in the House of Commons. The people have the making of the Commons, if they allow themselves to be bribed by their representative, they must expect the representative will allow himself to be bribed. Whenever you see a Commoner doing what is wrong, you may be very sure that his constituents are not free from blame. Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway may now look back with pleasure upon what they have accomplished, and although in the past pretty sharp passages have been indulged in, and the railway battles were not all such as we like to have, and were entirely uninfluenced by corrupt or sordid motives.

Mr. Farrow, M. P., was glad to see so many present. It showed the deep interest that was taken by the people of the country in the progress of the railway. He was glad to say that their road, from which so many blessings and benefits were expected was now in a fair way for completion. It was now nearly completed to Wingham, and would in a few months be completed to Lucknow. He felt convinced that the hopes and expectations of the people would not be disappointed, but that the benefits flowing from this new enterprise would have a mighty influence for good, and would enhance the prosperity of the people even to an extent unanticipated. He felt rather peculiar in the position he occupied to day. He might say that, in one sense, he stood here alone. Although there were so many eminent members of the House of Commons present, he was the only one on his side of politics. He was happy to say, however, that those here, although political opponents were personal friends, and he was rejoiced to extend to them a cordial welcome to this section of country. He was particularly pleased to see his friend from Haldimand, Mr. Thompson, present. Mr. Thompson was a great man in the House of Commons. He was almost next to Sir John A. Macdonald. He was President of the Pipe. Some great things were done in Committee of the Pipe. His hearers might wonder what the Committee of the Pipe was, but he could soon enlighten them. In the smoking room there was frequently a large attendance of members, and the affairs of State were there discussed frequently with ability and sometimes with great warmth. On the opinions formed on public questions from discussions there held, many acted intelligently in the House, so that this Committee had considerable influence in moulding the legislation of the country. The importance of the position of his Honorable friend would now, he evident to all. As to the Dominion, the word Dominion had always a charm to him. He liked the word United States, but he liked the word Dominion a great deal better. He believed that a great future was in store for this Dominion, which now extended from the far North to the extreme South. Its position is favorable for the growth of all kinds of grain and stock, its mineral wealth is inestimable, and its people are industrious, preserving and frugal. Great as our progress has been in the past, with all the facilities we now possess, it needs no prophet to foresee that it must be very much greater in the future.

Hon. Mr. McKellar was glad to see so many assembled here to-day to enjoy themselves over the project of having a railway completed through this the country. He was rejoiced to notice the goodness of Providence on all sides. It might well be said that here there was neither poverty nor riches. In coming from the station he had not noticed even a poorly clad or ragged child, but on all sides were indications of industry, comfort and prosperity. We have come here to-day to rejoice over the opening of this railway. We have great reason for rejoicing over the completion of this work. Its beneficial influences will be many, and the prosperity which will follow its completion will be great. But, while we thank the promoters of the enterprise for giving us these blessings we must not forget those to whom we are in reality indebted. We must not over look the pioneers of the forest. We ought not to overlook the men and women who came in here years ago, without even a wagon, but many of whom carried their entire worldly effects upon their backs, and who, with their willing hands and strong arms, cleared up the forest. It is to these noble men and women that we are to-day indebted for the improvements which we have. Those assembled here to-day, have to thank these noble and brave people, the pioneers of the country, for the railway. Had it not been for their exertions there would be no railway nor need for one. Much as I respect these gentlemen who are the promoters of the enterprise, I have the most profound respect for these noble old pioneers. The effect of these railways upon the country will be very great. By means of railways we are enabled to view the prosperity existing from one end of the country to the other and individuals from distant portions are enabled to meet and intermingle congratulations on auspicious occasions of this kind. Had it not been for the new railway he might never have been enabled to view the magnificent country which he had just passed through in Huron. He had been enabled to see the country and to see the people, and he hoped good would result from it. They had all so been enabled to see him, and notwithstanding all that had been said, they would see that he looked very much like other men. Treaties may be drawn up between countries, but there is nothing which will cement countries and nations like a band of iron rails. By this means we find that the people of the United States are people such as we are ourselves; They speak the same language, carry on the same industries, and to a considerable extent enjoy the same laws, and many of them are of the same nationality. We have been enabled to have commercial and friendly intercourse with them, and becoming thoroughly acquainted with each other, will prevent all danger of a rupture between us. While we must and should cherish all due admiration for the old pioneers of this country, we must not cling to the old-fogy notions. The same system of agriculture which worked well in the bush will not do now. We must keep pace with the times. The merchants and business men of the country are putting forth every effort to stimulate the trade of the country by causing railways to be built past our doors, and the various towns and cities are anxiously competing for our trade. While this is going on the farmer must not stand still, but should press forward and take advantage of the improved circumstances in which he finds himself. We have the faculties and intelligence to become a great people, and why should we not do it? Why should the descendants of those men who came into the forest, and by their own industry hewed out for themselves comfortable homes not be worthy of their forefathers, and carry on the work so nobly commenced by them. He remembered himself, when he first settled in the woods, there was not a lock on a door in the whole settlement. There was no need of it; all were honest, and every man had full confidence in his neighbor. There was no thieves in the bush. All were honest men, and he believed that those who sprung from such parents would help but become a great and worthy people. He was a farmer himself