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FROM THE CAPITAL.

Latest Political and General News from Ottawa.

Rushing the Business—The Combines Committee—Immigration—Submarine Explosions—Another Case of Contempt—At Earnscliff—Gossip.

From our own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 15.

The way the Commons is rushing business now makes it looks as if prorogation would be reached at the end of the week. For the first time they sat on Saturday from 1 to 6. The committees are about all through except the frauds of farmers committee. The evidence before it should be published in pamphlet form and distributed broadcast among the farmers. It makes one wonder how farmers shrewd enough in other matters allow themselves to be gulled by almost every hay fork or seed wheat swindler who has a plausible scheme. Why, one Wentworth farmer paid $15 a bushel for wheat the swindler bought at eighty cents. They invariably take notes but the farmer should remember that notes mature and generally find their way into the hands of note shavers who take care to get their pound of flesh.

THE COMBINES COMMITTEE.

The report of this committee will be presented to the House in a few days. There has been a stack of evidence taken of a most interesting and instructive nature. The chairman told me yesterday that he thought the combines in coffins "about the worst thing we struck," as he put it. They have it in their power to exclude competition just wherever they choose. Their prices are most exorbitant. For a basswood covered with broadcloth they charge $200 to the rich relatives. They take charge of a funeral and for everything charge $1,600. I think the least injurious combine is the fire insurance association as there are very small profits made. It is essential to the trade of the country that insurance rates should be on a sound basis. The total premiums from 1869 to 1886 were $63,732,000, and the losses paid were $47,250,000 or 74 per cent. If you add 25 per cent. for working expenses you will see that the margin for profit is small. As a matter of fact many companies close their year with a loss.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The colonization committee has had Mr Lowe, the head of that branch, immigration, before them and he declared that only seven per cent of our immigrants were of a bad and worthless class. As noted last last week complaint of the character of our juvenile immigrants was made and a cable despatch informs us that the new local government bill of England empowers county councils to appropriate funds for the exportation of pauper children and also pauper adults. It behooves the Government of Canada therefore to prescribe such regulations as will compel all steamship companies bringing over these degraded paupers to take them back to the country of origin.

SUBMARINE EXPLOSIONS.

Before the Senate committee which is now investigating the deposits of sawdust from the lumber mills in the Ottawa river, the superintendent of government dredging, made the startling statement that from the gas generated under the river in this sawdust, an explosion may occur and wreck excursion or other boats that may be in the vicinity. That this is no mere theory is shown by the fact that a few years ago such an explosion did occur opposite Hull in winter and broke up the solid ice for an acre around. Then this beautiful river celebrated in verse by the poet Moore is disfigured by the sawdust nuisance and made dangerous to navigate. The committee is rendering great service in taking the matter up.

ANOTHER CASE OF CONTEMPT.

When Mr Ellis the member for St. John N. B., and editor of the St. John *Globe* returns home he is under bond to appear before the Supreme Court of New Brunswick for sentence for contempt of that court, and he is in danger of being sent to keep Mr Hawke company in Frederickton gaol. Mr Ellis is not a very old man but he has silvery hair and long beard to match, which gives him a rather venerable appearance. He is a keen eyed, vigilant listener in debate and a concise and pointed speaker. When the county judge ordered returning officer Dunn to appear before him for a recount of the ballots cast in the Queen's election Judge Tuck of the Supreme Court issued an injunction restraining the county judge from proceeding with the recount. Mr Ellis said in his paper that when everything else failed Judge Tuck was called in, or something to that effect and it was for this he was held guilty of contempt. He appealed to the May term of the Supreme Court of Canada, which, however, was not held.

AT EARNSCLIFFE.

A many gabled gray stone house, standing alone on a cliff overlooking the Ottawa river, has opened its hospitable doors every Saturday evening during the session to many members of the House. This is Earnscliff, the residence of Sir John Macdonald, Lady Macdonald's Saturday receptions are among the most popular of the session. The Premier is seldom in attendance though occasionally he drops in and participates in the edibles and gossip of the five o'clock tea. The vice-regal lady of Rideau Hall is sometimes one personality, sometimes another and her influence is transient and limited. It is the mistress of Earnscliffe who is the social autocrat of fashionable society at the Capital, whose steady permanent influence has given to her will in the drawing room the same force of absolute law as possessed by her lord in the Council Chamber.

MEASURES YET UNCONSIDERED.

Before the House prorogues the following matters have to be disposed of: Amendment to the Franchise Act giving Prince Edward Island manhood suffrage, the overloading of ships bill, acceptance of the Berne copyright treaty, re-arrangment of judicial salaries, the Northwest bill and the matter of the boundaries of Ontario.

GALLERY GOSSIP.

Cardwell Tories have selected Mr R Evans to send to the House in place of the late Hon Thos White. In the convention he got 74 votes and young "Rob" White of Montreal 51. The last Conservative majority was 400.

The Quebec Legislature opens today. Mr Mercier has a decided majority in both Houses.

Senator McInnes will move to deprive civil servants of the right to vote or canvass inelections.

Mr McDonald, of Toronto, is here. He will accompany the Hon. O. Mowat to England in the case before the Privy Council as to the timber and minerals in the once disputed territory. The Attorney General sails on the 23rd in the same vessel with the Governor General and the Bishop of Ontario.

BOODLERS AT WORK.

How the Tory Government of Manitoba Systematically Stole.

WINNIPEG, May 13.—In the Legislature yesterday the late Government, particularly Norquay, got a terrible roasting from Premier Greenway, who said he had documents in his possession to prove that Norquay was a partner with Mann and Holt in the contract for the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. He further stated that the Government had under consideration the advisability of instituting criminal proceedings against Norquay and La Riviere in connection with that and other matters. Subsequently, when referring to other delinquencies, the Premier intimated that the Government had decided to proceed criminally against these two individuals. Pointing to Norquay, the Premier referred to him as a "dishonorable gentleman," and said that today another steal of $26,000 had developed.

Referring to Acton Burrows the Premier said he was the greatest disgrace that ever fed at the public crib.

Such words as "thief," "robber" and "embezzler" were freely used in making charges.

In speaking of $256,000 of Hudson Bay bonds, the Premier said that the money was divided among a party of boodlers of which the late Government was a partner.

Mr La Riviere explained his connection with the Lovell printing, claiming he was not acting as Minister of Agriculture in subletting, but as a private individual. He admitted that irregularities had been committed, but held that these also happened in banks and other institutions. He had intended to remedy affairs if he had remained in office. He explained his connection with the the transfer of Hudson Bay bonds without the security of a land grant, and claimed that he had been deceived at Ottawa. He also claimed that the banks boycotted the Government respecting the loan of money spent on the Red River Valley railroad.

After Mr Martin had referred to the delinquencies of the late Government, exposing the culpably loose manner in which the Provincial Auditor had attended to his duties, Mr Leacock moved adjournment of the debate, to give Norquay and LaRiviere on Monday an opportunity to meet the charges fully.

Mr Norquay, replying to Premier Greenway, said he courted the fullest investigation of his conduct, either as leader of the Government, member of the Legislature or plain John Norquay, before any court, commission or other constituted body. This statement elicited cheers from the galleries, who cannot but admire his pluck in meeting almost singlehanded the serious charges against his administration.

The $26,000 steal referred to by Premier Greenway is supposed to be in connection with the Selkirk Asylum.

Ex-Attorney-General Hamilton denies in St Paul that he retained his overdrawn salary, and claims he paid it back and has Treasurer Jones' receipt for it. This was admitted to be correct last night by Mr Martin.

Nature Has Provided

A remedy for every for every ache and pain, and science through ceaseless activity and experiment is constantly wresting the secrets of her domain. A new and wonderful discovery has recently been made by means of which tens of thousands will be freed from pain. Nerviline, or nerve pain cure, represents in very concentrated form the most potent pain relieving substitutes known to medical science, and strange to say, it is composed of substances solely vegetable in origin. Polson's Nerviline is the most prompt, certain, and pleasant pain remedy in the world. Sold in 10 and 25 cent bottles by all dealers in medicines.

THE DEAD PRELATE.

Sudden Taking Off of Archbishop Lynch.

He Passed Away on Saturday Morning After a Brief Illness—The Last Rites—Brief Sketch of a Busy Life—Dr. Lynch Died in Harness.

At 1 o'clock a.m. Saturday, at his residence on Sherbourne street, died John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto for 18 years, in the 72nd year of his life. His illness was brief, and the news of his death came as a great shock to all classes of the community. On Tuesday evening he left Toronto for St. Catherines to preside over a conference of priests. A cold which he caught on the journey caused him no anxiety, and was disregarded in his zeal for the work which had to be attended to. On Wednesday night he went to Merriton, where he administered confirmation on Thursday. On the same evening, after his return to Toronto, medical advice was called in. On the train he had been seized with chills, succeeded by attacks of vomiting. He was prostrated when he arrived at the Grove, and his condition was at once pronounced serious. Inflammation of the lungs supervened. Though sinking rapidly, he was in full possession of his faculties until his last breath was drawn. At three o'clock Friday afternoon Bishop Mahoney and Vicar-General Rooney were summoned to the bedside of the dying prelate. The last rites were administered, and it was known that death would come before morning. With two priests and a couple of divinity students standing at his bedside, and watching his breathing through the night, he passed away quietly.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S LAST APPEARANCE.

The unequalled suddenness of Archbishop Lynch's death, which removes from the province a familiar and well-known figure, came as a shock to all classes of people generally. It was hardly known at all that he was ill. He was not known to be in better health than on Sunday last, when he preached at St. Michael's cathedral. The will he had executed four years ago, during a severe and dangerous illness, stands unaltered. He has no relatives in Canada.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

John Joseph Lynch was born near the market town of Clones, County of Monaghan, Diocese of Clogher, Ireland, on Feb. 6, 1816. He removed with his parents when two years old to a village a few miles from Dublin, and he grew up to manhood, the future Archbishop of Toronto. His parents had always intended him for the priesthood, and feeling that he had a vocation he commenced his classical studies under the private tuition of a B.A., of Trinity College. He was soon, for his years, an excellent scholar. Later he entered the College of the Carmelite Fathers near Clondalkin, where he spent a year. He next entered St. Vincent College, Castleknock, where he continued his classical studies, making marked progress in natural philosophy, rhetoric and metaphysics.

When 23 years of age he entered the novitiate of the congregation of the mission of St. Lazare, Paris, and here he pursued the study of theology and other branches of a religious education. One of his best-loved companions was the vicar-apostolic of Persia. It was in 1841 that Mr Lynch took the vows of the holy orders. The following year he received the tonsure, and at the next Trinity term, in the church of St. Sulpice, he was ordained at the hands of Monseigneur Affre, "the martyr of the barricades." He was now filled with a longing for missionary work in heathen lands and anxious to be sent to China, but it was otherwise ordered for the learned, brilliant, and enthusiastic young man.

He returned to Ireland, took up his quarters at St. Vincent's College, resuming his theological studies and discharging the duties of dean and moderator of discipline. During Trinity term of 1843 he was ordained deacon and priest at Maynooth College by the most Rev. Dr Murray, Archbishop of Dublin He celebrated his first mass on Corpus Christi in the Chapel of St. Vincent's College. During the three following years he was sent on missions to various parts of Ireland.

In 1846 he embarked at Liverpool for New Orleans, having been sent to do missionary work in the South.

Father Lynch spent a period of two months at New Orleans, and during this time made a careful study of the character of the people among whom he had come to labor. He spent the next three years in Texas, and traveled over the greater portion of the State. What his labor and duties were in that State at that time can be readily estimated from the fact that there were only four priests in a mission that covered the entire state. Human life was held in little esteem among the lawless adventurers that infested the country. While travelling through a remote portion of the State he was stricken down with yellow fever, from which it took him a long time to recover. While yet ill he departed for New Orleans, but it became evident that to regain his health he must seek a northern climate. Accordingly he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he regained his health.

It was in 1848 that he was appointed Superior of St. Mary's Seminary of the Barrens, and during his management of the institution the membership increased from 20 to 130. But the situation of the place was unhealthy, and, to the profound regret of all, he was obliged to leave. All his staff was stricken by miasma from the river, and at last he himself was taken ill. He was also attacked by paralysis of the left side and for a time his condition was critical. Soon after his recovery he was sent as a delegate from the congregation of the mission in the United States to an assembly of the order held in Paris. In 1849 he visited Rome on a special mission, and received from the late Pope Pius IX. many marks of favor.

On his return from Rome in 1850 Father Lynch, at the urgent solicitation of Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, consented to found a house of his order in that diocese. Accordingly in May, 1856, the institution known as the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, at Niagara, and for which he ever cherished a fondness, was established. It is a fine building with 320 acres of land. Father Lynch had only a hundred dollars when he commenced its erection, but what the institution is now can best show how he labored for it.

It was his connection with this seminary that first brought the deceased prelate into connection with Canada. In 1859 he was appointed by letters apostolic, Bishop of Echenas in Partibus Infidelium and coadjutor Bishop of Monseigneur, then Bishop of Toronto. His consecration took place in St Michael's Cathedral on November 20, of that year. In the following year Bishop Charbonnell gave up the See and returned to France, and Bishop Lynch succeeded him. In 1872 he again visited Rome, and was created Assistant Prelate at the Pontifical Throne. In 1869-70 he attended the famous Vatican Council and made a strong speech in favor of Papal Infallibility. Upon this occasion he was made one of the consultors of foreign missions and Oriental rights.

In 1870 Toronto was made the metropolitan See of Ontario, and Bishop Lynch was created its first Archbishop, receiving the pallium during the Vatican Council, March 25, 1870. He visited Rome since then, and was again honored with personal favors. In November, 1884, on his return from the Council at Baltimore, he celebrated his silver jubilee, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration as a bishop. The splendor of that celebration is still fresh in the minds of the public.

During his rule Archbishop Lynch established in this diocese the Seminary of St Mary and St John, introduced the Redemptorist Fathers and the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood; and established a number of charitable institutions, such as the Orphans' Home, at Sunnyside, the St Nicholas Home and Notre Dame, a home for young women.

Rev. Father Watters' Tribute.

At the close of the sermon at St. Peter's church, Goderich, on Sunday last, Rev. Father Watters referred in feeling terms to the death of the late Archbishop Lynch, and recommended him to the prayers of the faithful. The dead prelate was a noble, faithful churchman, a thorough Irishman, and one who was not afraid to fight for his faith and for his country. He was a true Home Ruler, and in any battle for creed or principle in which he engaged he always came off victorious. He died working for the glory of God—in a word, he died in harness. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

Porter's Hill.

Miss Lizzie Lawrason, has returned to the parental roof.

Mr Peter Stuart, teacher of Leeburn was visiting at Mr Wm. Blair's on Sunday last.

Mrs D. M. Roberts, was a few days under the parental roof, last week. Dave and the teacher say that bachelor's hall is not at all lonesome when you have lots of company. Which of you washed the dishes, boys?

Mr A. Irwin was visiting friends here last week, and the week before. Studying seems to agree with him, or else it is the refreshing invigorating and health giving breeze that wafts across the majestic Huron that doth build him up. Appearances speak for themselves.

On Arbor day our juvenile friends of our public school, set energetically to work to fix up things in and surrounding the school. They worked like heroes and heroines all forenoon and were allowed the afternoon to themselves.

We have at last got a new rope on our town bell, and its pleasant ding-dong is again heard four times a day.

Sacrament was dispensed in Bethel and Bethany churches on Sabbath last. Evening services commence a week from next Sunday in Bethany church, and will be continued during the summer months.

Our village blacksmith has secured the services of Mr W T Veal of Londesboro, formerly of Toronto. Mr Veal, we understand, is a good workman. He also has a very fine voice, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the Bethel choir, if they can catch him.

We are very sorry to hear that our blacksmith, D. W. Roberts, has disposed of his place. His pleasant and amiable disposition has made many friends for him who will miss him greatly from their social circles. Though we regret his departure we wish him success wherever he may go. He does not leave however till November, when Mr Potter, of Holmesville, the purchaser, will take possession.

COMMUNICATIONS.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents. Contributors to this department must confine themselves to public questions, and be brief.

The Water Supply.

To the Editor of the Signal.

DEAR SIR,—When I remember (which I cannot help doing) that the friend who thirty-five years ago introduced me to strangers, with a salaam, a twist outward of his left thumb, and the remark, that "whenever we want anything done we just start *him* at it," but yet a short time ago refused me his name towards calling a railroad meeting, and bolted from my side as if I had been blasted with leprosy; as also the obloquy to which Mr Woodcock and I were subjected three years ago; and further, the threat of the mayor to put a stop to all criticism on the acts of himself and council, as being offensive, troublesome and obstructive to public progress generally, you will not be surprised that I feel somewhat diffident in meddling with the water supply question; yet such is my love for Goderich, and my anxious desire for her future welfare, that I cannot longer remain silent to see the council groping aimlessly in the dark, and wasting the public funds in useless experiments, when I think I can show you that a kind Providence has placed water at our door in unlimited quantity and of the very best quality, if common sense measures were only adopted to bring it into town. For many months past, sir, I have been impressed with the feeling that at some time or other I had read or heard something of the relative cost of raising water by water and of raising water by steam, but could never think of when or where it was until a few days ago, when a stray number of the *Scientific American*, of Dec. 18th, 1874, fell into my hands very unexpectedly, from which I quote,

"As to the cost of work done, it appears that in Philadelphia in 1867 the cost of raising water power was only 2½ cents per 1,000,000 gallons; the cost by steam power was in four cities 8 2-10, 11 3-10, 19 1-10 and 20 2-10, with coal at $5,50 per tun."

On getting hold of this practical information, sir, at which even Young Canada himself will scarcely venture a sneer, I resolved to see Porter's Creek, and judge for myself—but to speak of it as a creek is a misnomer and misleading for the creek has no connection whatever with the matter. It is an accumulation of springs, scores in number, bursting out of the bank perhaps for the space of half a mile. I was only able to visit five or six of them, there is a large one close on the south side of the road, but so spread over the bank that I could not guess its volume, but there is another about a stone-throw distant rushing out of a pure gravel bed in a compact form about fifteen inches across the surface, and some twelve or fifteen feet above the level of the creek; this spring alone I feel certain will do more than fill an eight inch pipe. And these springs, sir, have never been known to be frozen, neither has the creek into which they all flow been known to freeze between them and the lake. For further particulars on these points I refer you to our friend the CLOCKMAKER who drove me out; I shall, however, do driver myself on our next trip; but he saw more of the springs than I did, he is loaded to the muzzle and ready to "go off," high-pressure at a moments notice. I can imagine no engineering difficulty, sir, in collecting these waters into one stream towards the lake, and at a suitable spot build a tank or reservoir to pump from and of sufficient height to drive a turbine or overshot wheel, with such gearing as is required to throw the water upwards; and then, to complete my suggestion, to build a large tank precisely the same or something similar to that proposed to have been built at the foundry well, which was to have been 100 feet high, and I do not think that a greater height would be required in this case, but I cannot pretend to enter into the details of such a matter, but I do contend that such a scheme as this is practicable, and that in the event of bursting of pipes or breakages of any kind happening the repair would not cost a tithe of what they would do if to be made in the lake or artesian wells—neither would the annual expenses of working be a tithe of what it will be at the harbor where the water has to be raised 200 odd feet by pump then thrown 200 feet upright to say nothing of the lateral distances requiring the most powerful of engines and trained engineers—I have heard this annual expense estimated from $5,000 to $8,000—where as the water wheel would cost a comparative trifle, and might be ordinarily superintended by an intelligent steady laborer—A common engine might be required in case of accidents to the wheel—Another very important point in favor of the scheme I suggest is, that the total cost to a dollar could be ascertained before one cent would be spent on the work—had it never occurred to the Mayor or council men, Sir, that it was their duty to visit this region of running waters before dipping their fingers so deeply in the public purse—I well remember, sir, and so will likely the Sheriff and Mr Horton, that before purchasing the cemetary ground, the council of that day visited it in a body and made a personal inspection of the ground—I visited the harbor on Saturday afternoon, and really could *not* help laughing—after what I had seen three days before, to find the flow from the $800 well 1x6½ inches!! as measured by a carpenter who was there with his water pail. And now in conclusion, Sir, I beg of you and as many as you can possibly persuade to go with you, to visit these interesting springs at your very earliest convenience, you can have no idea of what they really are without a personal inspection, Mr Porter or any of his family will cheerfully show you where to go, and I am sure you will return well satisfied with your journey—I would also most earnestly implore every householder and head of the family to awake up ere it be too late and assist in securing a full supply of beautiful water, whatever may be the first cost, for a very few years hence it would be yours annually at a nominal rate, but should the property pass out of Mr Porter's hands, you may never have the chance again, and the day may come when future generations may execrate the memory of their forefathers for the loss of it.

THOMAS KYDD.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

A Word or two About New Publications That Have Come to Hand.

"WIDOWER JONES."—We have received from the Sheppard Publishing Co., of Toronto, a copy of "Widower Jones," E. E. Sheppard's latest production. The story is racy and interesting, and we have met some of the characters on the farm, down at the village tavern, or the meeting house. It is natural and well told, and is worthy of perusal. "Widower Jones" has been running in *Toronto Saturday Night*, and will be succeeded in September by another story from Mr Sheppard's pen, "A Bad Man's Sweetheart"—this time a story of city life. For sale at the bookstores.

In the May number of *Woman* commences a series of remarkable articles, by Helen Campbell, on the wretched condition of the working classed of London. This series will be one of great interest, and will portray the miseries of the poverty-stricken workers of Berlin, Paris and Rome. The illustrations, by Hugh Eaton and Edgar J. Taylor, are of the highest class of pictorial art. Olive Thorne Miller begins in the number her articles on Representative Woman's Clubs, the Sorosis and Meridian Clubs of New York being the subjects of the first paper. Price $2.75 a year. Woman Publishing Co., N. Y.

THE NOVELIST, Alden's new weekly Magazine, which is devoted entirely to American fiction, is a remarkably attractive and popular enterprise. Every reader interested in high class fiction should send to the publisher for a free specimen copy. The first completed story is Robert Timsol's, A Pessimist, an uncommonly bright, readable story, making about 200 papers, which is sold in paper for 15 cents, or in cloth, 30 cents, post paid. It would not be easy to name a novel in which the conversation has so much wit, humor and clever badinage, sustained throughout with such unflagging vivacity. There is not a single dull page in the book. Moreover, it has—what was so much desiderated by Charles Darwin—a good ending. The hero is thoroughly cured of his pessimism. John B. Alden, Publisher, Publisher, New York and Chicago.

The *Canadian Sportsman's* Annual for 1888 is just issued. In contains close on 200 pages, and is a complete record of every legitimate sporting event. It contains the trotting and running rules; the name of every horse in the United States that has trotted in 2 30 or better; the names of Canadian trotters that have marks of 2.45 or better; the Gun Club feats; Fishing and Game Laws of Ontario and Quebec. All the records in connection with the turf—Athletics, walking, running, jumping, lacrosse, base ball, heavy weight performances; winners of the great English races; winners of Queen's Plates in Canada, and a thousand other miscellaneous records. No book ever published is so valuable for reference. The book is published at the *Canadian Sportsmen* office, Toronto. Price 25c paper covers, cloth covers 50c., and will be mailed free anywhere on receipts of price.

ALDEN'S LIBRARY MAGAZINE.—Among the notable articles in *The Library Magazine* for May, are the following: The Negro Question in the United States, by George W Cable; the concluding paper on the Constitution of the United States, by Hon E J Phelps, U. S. Minister to Great Britain; the fourth of a series of scholarly articles on Post-Talmudic Hebrew Literature, by Dr Bernhard Pick; the article on Hans Sachs, the cabbler-poet of Nuremberg, from the *Westminster Review*, is very curious; Snowed up in Arcady, by Rev Dr Jessopp, is one of the most enjoyable papers found in last month's English magazines; Cardinal Manning's Plea for the Worthless, is very timely, and worth universal reading; the critique upon Mr Froude's West Indies is sound and appreciative; the Earl of Meath gives a genial account of "A Model Factory" in England, Miss Frances Power Cobbe discusses the "Education of the Emotions," and opens up a suggestive train of thought, as also does the paper on "Domestic Service and Democracy." The editorial miscellany, entitled, "Current Thought," is unusually full and interesting. The issue contains 196 pages, in large type; an extraordinary amount of high-class literature for the price of $1 a year, or 10 cents a copy. John B Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl-st., New York; 218 Clark-st., Chicago.

All classes of printing done at lowest rates at THE SIGNAL.