

The Huron Signal

DEVOTED TO COUNTY NEWS

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1898.

(D. McILLICUDDY, PUBLISHER.
\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.
WHOLE NUMBER 2111

FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

The Place That Goderich Will Occupy in the Procession.

The Irish Question—Fire Extinguishing—Cremation a Necessity in the City—“Clintonville”—Medical and Dental Advances—Culinary—Sports—Science—What are “Breakers?”—Entire Prohibition.

Although the writer is not a seer, still we are living in such a progressive age that few can be found to doubt that many wonderful schemes and inventions are bound to come to the front during the next half century. To-day they follow one another with the utmost rapidity; to-morrow the novelty has worn off, and the ordinary working of what seemed to be an utter impossibility has become one of the commonplace of the day. The march of progress in the arts and sciences—in steam power, compressed air, electricity, aerial navigation, rapid transit, &c., &c.—during the past few decades, together with the great moral reforms for the elevation of the human race to a higher sphere of usefulness, are making their mark on the times in which we live, and on the pages of the world's history, and will undoubtedly be important factors in the prosperity of millions yet unborn. With the knowledge of what has been done in the memory of the middle-aged, no limit can be placed to the possibilities of the future; and knowing this to be a solid and indubitable fact, we make no apologies for giving a few clippings from *The Hourly Signal* of April 1st, 1898, which, we have every reason to believe, will interest, instruct and amuse our readers, and set many of them a-thinking.

From our own Correspondent.
APRIL 1, 1898.—A special telephogram from our own correspondent at Dublin this morning shows what a great success self-government (Home Rule) has proved to the Irish nation during the past forty-five years, or more, since its sanction by the British Government. The Baron O'Connell gave one of the grandest banquets of the season last night, and a most successful reunion was the result. Guests from all parts of the British Empire were present, including His Majesty the King of England, whose great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, signed the decree that gave Home Rule to the Irish people. His Majesty arrived in state at 22 o'clock in his magnificent airship *Gladstone*, which made the trip from Windsor Castle to Dublin in 1 hour and 30 minutes. The atmosphere being clear off the Irish coast, His Majesty enjoyed the magnificent panoramic view, and more than once gave voice to the rapture that filled his heart at beholding the verdure that in days of old gave to the island the appellation of the Emerald Isle. He was given a most enthusiastic reception by the Tipperary Guards, as the *Gladstone* came to anchor in Phoenix Park. The Erin Band, consisting of 200 instruments, joined in the playing of “Garry Owen” from the “Red, White and Blue”—airs that in days of yore had inspired the sons of Erin and Britannia to face the cannon's mouth when British prestige was impelled. Representatives of the families of the fathers of Home Rule were present in large numbers, including the Parnells, O'Briens, Dillon, Davitts, Sheehys, O'Connors, McCarthys, and others illustrious in the annals of Erin's tribulations, and subsequent triumph. Apologies were received from the Emperor of the United States of America, the representative of the Balfour family, and the Mogul of India (who had met with an accident the day previous while out tiger-hunting). Information was also received from His Majesty, the King of Alaska, stating that one of the fans of the arcticite in which he was travelling had given out, and he had come in contact with one of the Rocky Mountain peaks, near Banff Springs, damaging the peak to some extent, but fortunately inflicting no injury upon any of the royal party. Owing to the accident, however, and the delay incident to the necessary repairs, His Majesty determined to avail himself of the medicinal properties of the Springs, as he has for some time past suffered severely from the malaria which is so baneful a feature of the climatic influences of that tropical land, and which has prevailed to so marked an extent since the cutting through of the Panama canal diverted the Gulf Stream from its original course northward across the Atlantic Ocean, and sent it toward Alaska, via the Pacific. The guests from Australia arrived on time, having come by the Patagonian route (no pun intended). Unfortunately, owing to a grain blockade in the Transatlantic Pneumatic Tunnel, the Premier of Canada was unable to be present at the banquet, but by the aid of the new telephonic action upon air waves, he was enabled to reply in tones that were audible to the entire assemblage, to the toast of “Our Friends Over the Way,” which had been proposed by the vice-chairman, the Duke of Ballymore.

We are pleased to state that the Canadian Premier will not experience much inconvenience during the grain blockade, as the air currents at the bottom of the Atlantic are remarkable for their freshness, and the tunnel is illuminated by the celebrated Electrical Company of the City of Goderich.

It is currently reported that the English King today deposited \$200,000,000 in the Bank of Ireland, being the last instalment of the amount awarded to the descendants of the patriots who were robbed of their lands and suffered persecutions innumerable for about 700 years previous to the inauguration of Home Rule.

Following are other interesting items, which we coll from the columns of *The Hourly Signal* of the same date (April 1, 1898), and which will repay perusal. It will certainly give our firm a pointer:

“A fire broke out 15 minutes ago at No. 16,285, Water street, near the Bayfield suburb of the city. A volume of the new chemical vapor was sent out through tube No. 111 from the Central Extinguishing Office, which was distributed automatically through the burning building, thereby choking the fire in a few seconds. Owing to the valuable fire extinguishing system in vogue in the city, the insurance companies have ceased to do business here, and, in the distribution of their surplus of \$10,000,000, have erected a 12-story home for aged and infirm firemen and insurance agents, with full elevating appliances. A noble charity, indeed.”

The following announcement, in the light of the present day, is rather ghastly:

“A crematory ceremony will take place at 10 o'clock, on the 2nd inst., at No. 6,422 Heron avenue. Friends are requested to bring their parlor urns with them to receive the portion of the ashes of deceased which may be allotted to them by the master cremator. The number of mantel urns in the parlors of some of our best families is large, and many of the articles are of rich design, the golden face being adorned with an engraving setting forth the name and age of the departed one whose ashes lie within the handsome receptacle, as, for instance:

LAWRENCE O'GAFF,
Aged. Born. Erected.
42 1890 1932

The cremation system, which became a necessity in our city, owing to the high price of real estate for cemetery and other purposes, has been found to work well, as by the land is for the living and the urns for the departed. The needless expense formerly incurred by the poorer classes in sable trappings and expensive funeral paraphernalia, which they could ill afford, is now reduced to a minimum, and the cost of the pyre and a modest urn for the reception of the ashes of the dear ones who are gone, are within the reach of even the humblest of the city.”

In the suburban items the following appears:

“A singular accident occurred at Clintonville, one of the quiet, rural villages on the outskirts of the city. During the gale that prevailed yesterday, an immense school of flying fish was driven inland, and came in contact with the county observatory, which was located in that quiet place some forty years ago. On examination it was found that the lenses of the telescope, through which the villagers used to look at the dome of Goderich court-house, was irretrievably ruined, and now the people of Clintonville want to be annexed to Goderich so that they will be able to saddle the cost of replacing the injured telescope upon the city. The matter will come before the Special Committee of the City Council at its next semi-weekly session.”

Here is an item which seems almost incredible, but nevertheless shows that wonderful strides have been made in the medical profession:

“Lauchlin McTavish, an Italian from Glasgow, while working in the salt mine, shaft K, north of the river, had his left leg cut off by coming in contact with the elevating apparatus. Dr. Sawbones, the Company's surgeon, was on hand a few minutes after the accident occurred, and after staunching the blood-flow, soon had Lauchlin rigged out in Novelty-Complex Double-Action leas, thereby enabling him to proceed with his work without losing any unnecessary time.”

Here is an advertisement that will deeply interest many of our readers:

“SOMETHING NEW.
Dr. Stumpextractor, our well-known dentist, who lives on No. 486, Jonathan Avenue, Benmilles Ward, has, we understand, perfected an invention whereby new jaws set with teeth can be adjusted when old jaws wear out from overwork in wrestling with boarding-house haah, or from talking too much. Special discounts will be allowed to quilting parties and stump orators at election times. This invention will, beyond question, fill a long felt want,—if we may be allowed to coin an original expression to suit the case.”

The culinary department is not overlooked either, as witnesses:

“We notice a patent beef-steak has been invented which is warranted to stand any climate. This will certainly be hailed with delight by the boarding-

house and restaurant keepers of the city. The secret of the invention seems to be in the application of 50° Fahrenheit it becomes as tender as one of Ras Wiman's broilers, (if we may be allowed to use a phrase which was familiar to our grandfathers fifty years ago), but as the heat increases the steak toughens, and at 200° it becomes so tough that it can be cut into strips for razor sharpening, or made into hinges for trunks. Commercial travellers will rejoice to learn that trunks hinged and corner-cased with overdone steak of this grade will resist the most malignant attacks of professional baggage-smashers. The cheapness of the article, only 12 cts. per pound, places it within the reach of the masses.”

In the “amusement column” we find:

“An excursion by the Anarchist Club to Paris is announced. Excursion leaves at daybreak on Friday, and will return on the evening of the same day. The aerial ship, O'Donovan Rossa, has been engaged for the round trip, and tickets can be secured at any of the city offices of the Transatlantic Air Ship Company. Fishing-tackle, refreshments and the latest gossip furnished en route, and the freedom of the city has been secured for the day for excursionists.”

In the sporting columns we find:

“A race for \$1,000 a side will be trotted at Benmilles Park on Dominion Day, by the two swift ones, Jonathan and M. P., when it is expected the record average this season, the Dakota. Excursion steamers will run up the river to the park every ten minutes, and Goderich City Band will furnish choice selections during the afternoon.”

The following appears amongst the foreign news:

“Owing to the mildness of the past winter, pine apple and bread-fruit groves around Fargo, Dak., are in bloom, and the orange and banana crop is above the average this season. The Dakota Ice Company is now daily receiving large consignments of ice from the Canadian Province of Manitoba, and it is hoped will be able to meet all demands made upon it during the ensuing summer. By the aid of Edison's Great Climate Remedy (which has to be put in the water) order before the territory would be admitted into the Union as a State, some forty odd years ago,) the blizzard fend, who held icy sway over this region from time out of mind, has been forced to leave for parts unknown.”

The fishermen of Maine have seemingly not yet gained their day of usefulness and fat things, for we read:

“At the next session of the Imperial Conclave at Cincinnati, the capital of the Imperial Federation of States (formerly the United States of America), a bill will be introduced for an appropriation to re-stock the North Atlantic with mackerel, cod and herring spawn. The fishing steamer, Senator Frye, just returned from a cruise of investigation, reports the fishing as practically at an end all along the Atlantic coast, from Boston Harbor to Baffin's Bay. Much distress has existed amongst the fishermen of Maine for some years in consequence of their inability to find fish to take their bait, and had it not been for the kindness of the British Government, reports which have been put in circulation, financial assistance, their case, indeed, be deplorable. The Canadian fishermen, a hardy band of mariners in the years long past, were forced out of business shortly after the treaty of 1883, and few of their descendants are even known at present.”

The extradition of bank wreckers across the lines has been evidently contemplated, and the law making the offence a capital crime, (as it should be), is in full force. A Toronto dispatch says:

“A bank wrecker will be executed next Friday by the new process of inhalation. The culprit will be placed in a glass case, and a jet of poisoned air, distilled from the curse of those whom he robbed, will be injected by a rubber tube (with a self-sealing attachment when the discharge is effected), and death will ensue after the consciousness has been severely twitched. Tickets can be had on application to the master of ceremonies. Carriages may be ordered at 14 o'clock. Guests to the entertainment are requested not to bring flowers.”

Here is an item for newspaper men:

“In looking over the files of *The Signal*, a weekly paper published every Friday in the year of grace 1888, (just half a century ago), we came upon the following notice from the pen of the then editor, Daniel McIllicuddy (—peace to his ashes, which has to be put in the urn that occupies the central position on the editorial table)—who was evidently a long-suffering member of the fraternity, if there was really a cause for what he wrote. Following is the extract:

“Heretofore, we have determined to apply the printing press to our subscription list, and to knock off every subscriber who won't pay up. We want no deadbeats on our list,—their financial assistance is not a hot-bolter, and their moral support is no good. Pay up at once or off you go.”

Commenting upon this paragraph *The Hourly Signal* says:

“Fifty years ago the morals of the community must have been at very low ebb in this section to render such an announcement necessary; and the publishers must have been gifted with patience and private resources to put up with

newspaper delinquents. Fortunately, in our day, this pest has become defunct, and the era of honesty reigns. Taking this appeal for honesty on the part of subscribers into consideration, and the limited advertising patronage bestowed upon the public prints fifty years ago by the allowed tradesmen of the place, the newspaper men, who were known as ‘country journalists’ in the olden days, must have been of tough fibre and stout heart to have laid the foundation of the superb newspaper system of today. All honor to them!”

And this paragraph may prove interesting to our temperance friends—

“A PECULIAR FIND.—While laying the foundations for a business block out on Bayfield avenue, near the old Union Church, the excavators, in taking up the stumps which had formerly held an old ‘farm-gate’, came upon a glass bottle, containing about a pint of liquid which some of them called ‘hot-bolter’. Fearing that it might prove to be a subtle poison, the foreman of the excavators took possession of it, and at once sent it to the Goderich University for analysis. Following is the report of Professor Lookintoff, who made the examination:

THE LABORATORY,
April 1, 1898,
23 o'clock.

To Whom it may Concern—
I have examined the contents of the pint bottle, and find that it contains an alcoholic poison which was a common beverage about half a century ago, before the total prohibition wave swept over America. I tried it upon a black-and-tan dog, and at first the animal became exceedingly playful, but presently exhibited all the symptoms of rabies, barking in a most alarming and annoying manner, frothing at the mouth, and savagely snapping his teeth. After a severe paroxysm, the poor brute became entirely helpless, and rolled over on the floor. By the use of restoratives, I finally got the animal around, but he will never be the dog he once was.”

(S'g'd) JAMES HENRY LOOKINTOFF,
Chemical Professor,
Goderich University.

Commenting upon this, the editor tersely says:

“What a strange race our ancestors were to drink such stuff.”

The much-vexed question of the post-office and custom-house site has evidently been satisfactorily settled, for we read:

“The new post office and custom-house which has been in course of construction for some years past, on the site of the old St. Stephen's church, Huron-avenue, is rapidly approaching completion. It is a handsome and commodious 3-story building, with all modern conveniences, and a promenade roof, with flower garden and fountains attached. The custom-house is connected with the harbor and prominent business places by a series of pneumatic tubes, a labor-saving feature put in by the government in the interest of the over-worked officials.”

And so on, and so on. The veracious annals of fifty years hence go on to show what energy, enterprise, pluck and perseverance can do for a place, if the inhabitants take hold in a loyal and hearty manner. To-day may be the day of small things, but the fruition is in the by-and-by, and it is the duty of every resident to so work in the interest of the place in which his lot has been cast that they who come after him will call his name blessed. Have the men of Goderich been working along that line for the past ten years? Have the town council members been putting forth full powers to lift the town out of the mire? Have the people chosen their public servants from the best men available, or have their eyes been blinded to the demands for progressive action and the necessity for the best “timber” possible. If such has been the case in the last decade, let there be a change of tactics. It is time to call “Halt!” A change for the better must be introduced right here and now. And if the new order of things be instituted, and every resident honestly bends his shoulder to the burden which should be his portion, the progress and prosperity of Goderich, which have been put forward in the foregoing, will be infinitesimally small in comparison with the actual advancement made by the City of Goderich fifty years hence.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Latest Political and General News from Ottawa.

Parliament settled down to business—Manitoba Disallowance—The Fishery Treaty—“Fish-Bab”—The Temperance Question—Labor Interests—Seasonal Votes.

From our own Correspondent.
OTTAWA, March 13, 1898.

Parliament is now entering on the fourth week of the session and begins to settle down to hard work. Large bodies move slowly. A start has been made on the Estimates, however, which is a great thing for the Government. This week closes with two matters conspicuous in the political sky—the Fishery Treaty and the Manitoba negotiations. I would like to enter Confederation only the matter is not before the House and cannot come to anything this session. The matter of first interest, however, for the consumption of the scheme would centralize at Ottawa the administration of all British North America. Those who know say the proposal will be rejected by the people of Newfoundland, whose tariff is only ten per cent. while ours is 35. At all events Premier Thorburn, of Newfoundland, is at present in England, and it will be some time before matters can come to a head. Sir Richard Cartwright on Friday accused the Government of want of courtesy to the House in not disclosing the negotiations with Newfoundland immediately Parliament assembled. The First Minister made no reply.

THE FISHERY TREATY.

The Government is undoubtedly anxious to end the railway difficulty in Manitoba. Serious trouble is feared if an arrangement with the Government of that Province is not some time. According to Mr. Watson the negotiations began here. A letter was sent by a mutual friend to the Premier, Mr. Greenway, who wired Mr. Watson for advice. Mr. Watson saw Sir John, and the result was that Mr. Watson wired Greenway to come on. He and his Attorney-General, Martin, are at the time of writing still here, but Mr. Martin told me yesterday that he had an arrangement made with Sir John to quickly they would return to Manitoba at once. They have had two or three interviews with the Ottawa Cabinet, and in addition were closeted with Lord Lansdowne. This revived the statement that Imperial pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government. In the House Mr. Mitchell, leader of the third party, demanded to know if Lansdowne was acting at the instance of the Cabinet. Sir Hector Languevin said the Government were prepared to take responsibility for all the Governor-General's acts. The leader of the House entering at this moment, having been absent and sent for, said the Governor-General could send for and talk to whom he pleased. Mr. Laurier immediately rose and said whether His Excellency was acting without or with advice the Opposition would hold the Government responsible for anything that might come of it. The contention of the Manitoba delegates is that the Dominion Government must surrender the right to veto acts of the Legislature chartering local railways.

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offices. Sir John dwelt on the saving of the High Commissioner's salary and described Sir Charles as “two gentlemen rolled into one.” He wanted Sir Charles here “to fight my battles” for he is “a terror to evil-doers.” Sir John continued the Premier, “I may be able to spare him to go back to England if hon. gentlemen opposite continue as mild as they have begun.” This was all the information vouchsafed. Hon. Peter Mitchell referred to Sir Charles as a man with plenty of courage and plenty of clock, and the only man in Canada who could have carried Nova Scotia for the Government. So the Knight from Cumberland came out of the discussion with his vanity well flattered, and he certainly had a right to take Sir Richard Cartwright's remarks as a high compliment.

TEMPERANCE QUESTIONS.

There are few more vexed questions than that of prohibition. It was brought up by Mr. Mills on a motion in amendment to supply. It declared it to be the opinion of the House that the duty of the Government was to make the Scott Act as perfect as possible. The House rejected this by a majority of 53 in a House of 153. Mr. Mills was charged with being indiscreet in not waiting for Mr. Jamieson's bill, but the opposition took the ground that the Act would never be amended as the Alliance require it until taken up by the Government, and refer to the Scott Act itself, which under Mr. Mackenzie was made a Government measure.

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.

Messrs. Jury of Toronto, Collier, of Hamilton and Redmond, of Montreal, have been here as the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor and interviewed Sir John, who said the Dominion could not pass a Factory Act until it was settled whether jurisdiction was vested in the Provincial or Federal authority. He told them that the policy of paying assisted passages to immigrants had ceased and no more immigrants would be brought to Canada this way.

INCIDENTS OF DEBATE.

When Hon. Alexander Mackenzie rose in his place to protest calling for the interference of the Salisbury Government in the matter of the Fishery Protocol he was almost unable to rise and being in danger of sinking back into his chair, Mr. Charlton sprang to his assistance. Then, amid the breathless stillness of an attentive House, the ensouled statesman made his remarks. The incident created a profoundly painful impression, many remembering when Alexander Mackenzie was not equalled as a debater in the Commons of Canada.

Sir John Macdonald having tried to set Messrs Cartwright and Mills “by the ears” the Kingston knight recalled the time when the Premier had the habit of flustering the vanity of one member of the Opposition to the dispraise of another, and then turning round and flustering that other to the dispraise of the first, all with a view of making a stir among the opponents. Sir John joined with the House in the laugh which followed.

Perhaps no feature of the session is so striking as the prominent part Sir Richard Cartwright takes in the proceedings. He is a readier debater than most others, and has a great fund of information. Sir Richard and Hon. Peter Mitchell, who sits beside him, are ever ready for a brush with the enemy.

GENERAL NOTES.

Canada will exhibit at the exhibition now open.

Mr. Lynch the dairy expert is here. He will read a paper in May before the British Dairy Men's Association.

A grand military banquet to the Governor-General takes place tomorrow evening.

Dunlop.

Mrs. Fritzeley, of Salford, visited here this week.

Big shipments of pressed hay and straw in bales have been made to the European markets by John Reid and R. D. Morris during last week.

March once again was like himself. On Tuesday of this week, it tried hard to tumble John Frost below zero but couldn't come it by two degrees.

At time of writing there is much sickness in our burg and by its strain the ranks of the sick committee are so disabled that they have only one nurse fit for active service.

Our Irishman a few days ago gave some sage advice as to how to form a school section, which already has been acted on by the holding of a public meeting on the subject, and from its effects a petition is going its rounds, and when filled up with the names of those for it, will come before the township fathers for digestion. Should it fail, let them follow up at the county council with as plucky leaders as the founders of the Dunlop school.

The first load of lumber for the school house was drawn by the team of James Tobin, driven by M. Finland, on Thursday, the 8th of March, 1898, and to Martin is due the honor of saying he drew it and dropped off the first board on the school ground to build it. Later S. P. Williams brought with the second load, and A. H. Clutton, the third. E. N. Shaw, D. Lawson and R. Quaid have also drawn loads, the school will be built at the back end of the lot, so the rising youth will have a good space in the front for a playground, without coming on the road.

insurance.

APPLY TO CAMERON, Goderich, 1898.

A LARGE sum for investment—Mortgages Apply to CAMERON, Goderich, 1898.

AGENCY. Represented straight loans, at the rate, in any way to door from Square, 205-11.

AN AT 6 PER CENT. TRUSTS COY pay at 6 per cent, pay BORROWERS, in security.

CAMERON, Goderich, General Trusts Co., Private funds to loan 1891-17.

FUNDS. Property at low prices. No commission. The Trust and Loan Co. Canada Limited. 1000 East Company St. and 7 per cent. obtain money in 1891-17.

HINSTON, Goderich, 1898.

ies.

R OF UNITED LODGE, No. 27, U. W. Rooms over THE Church, on the 10th MONDAYS OF MONTH.

EN ARE ALWAYS HOME. REES PRICE, THOMPSON, Recorder.

neering. GENERAL AGENCY. Valuator, Goderich, Ontario. He is in a position to satisfy all claims by mail to my address. attended to. JOHN 1897-7.

ements. ECHAMIONS' INSTRUMENTS AND READING ROOM. and from 7 to 10 p.m. OL'S IN LIBRARY. Fully and Illustrated notes, etc., on file. TICKET, ONLY 50c. Library and Reading Room. membership received by GEO. SEIVENE, Secretary, 2th. 885.

Valuator, &c. MACHINERY. AGENT &c.

nd Contracts Taken for the Hot Water System. gam Rollers, Milling Plant, hecia, Agricultural Implements.

SPECIFICATIONS. TIONS MADE. GODERICH 205-11m

edical. SSS. LICENTIATE OF Physicians, Edinburgh, o of Hamilton-st. 107-10m

PHYSICIAN, SUR &c. Office and residence end door west of Victoria 1751.

NON & SHANNON, Surgeon, Accouchers, &c. inona's residence, near St. C. SHANNON, J. R. SHANNON, 1751.

Legal. LEWIS BARRISTER, Supreme Court, Practor in 9/100 next door to Martin's. Money to loan. 11.

ART, BARRISTERS, and Ontario. Goderich of in's Hotel. 110-11

S. SOLICITOR, &c. ner of Square and West over telegraph office. Pri d at 6 per cent. 300.

PROUDFOOT, BAR Attorneys, Solicitors, etc. Sarvey, W. Front-foot. 176.

HOLT & CAMERON, 110-11m. Cameron, Q.C., F. Holt, M. J. Ross. 1751.

IS DONE AT SIGNAL SONABLE AT SIGNAL PRINTING AT SIGNAL