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THE R. R. FUSION.

Grave Doubts as to Its Legality.

Legal Reasons Against the Carrying out of the Scheme — Canadian Parliamentary Law on the Subject—An Unsettled Condition of Affairs.

From London Truth.

So much British capital has been lost in Canadian railroads, and there is so much interested speculation in their shares, that I think it may be as well to explain fully the fusion that has just taken place between the Grand Trunk and the Great Western of Canada Railroad Companies. Amalgamation was the original idea of these two companies, when they obtained their charters, to build the one eastwards from Toronto, the other westwards, a section each of a main trunk line from end to end of the Province. It was also the idea of the Legislature as shown by the Union Act, so called, of 1852, "An Act to empower any railway company whose railway forms part of the main trunk line of railway throughout this Province to unite with any other such company, or to purchase the rights and property of any such company."

Difficulties arose, occasioned (1) by the comparative prosperity of the Great Western operating in the richer country, and (2) by the Grand Trunk extending their road westward to the American frontier in opposition with the Great Western, which drove the latter company to divert its traffic from New York in [illegible] and, and wi[illegible] the Grand Trunk having thus [illegible] a main trunk line themselves, the Act on which the two companies now have given validity to their fusion agreement is dead. Anyway, in 1880 the Presidents of the two companies, Sir Edward Watkin and Sir Francis Head, concluded an agreement for amalgamation. Speaking on this point at the Great Western meeting Sir Francis Head said:—"We did the best we could to carry it out, to obtain an act from the Canadian Legislature to sanction the agreement; but the feeling of the Province was so adverse, and we were ultimately forced to the conclusion that without it the fusion was impossible. Nevertheless the Grand Trunk have since practically, and naturally, endeavored to get control of the Great Western, and would, Sir H. Tyler tells us, have been only too glad to give 33 or 40 per cent. of the net receipts to the Great Western, but have failed to obtain Parliamentary sanction in any, even the most indirect, form. The Great Western have as persistently declined to enter into an agreement of the terms which would not legally be enforced. A section of the Great Western shareholders, supported for the most part by speculators and persons more deeply interested in the Grand Trunk, have at times urged a disregard of this danger. But the successive Great Western Boards of administration have refused, as business men, to recommend any terms of fusion dependent upon the good faith of the Grand Trunk, a breach of which would injure, if not ruin, the Great Western. However, at the general meeting of the Great Western in April last, on the subject of a proposal from the President of the Grand Trunk to lease the Great Western at a rental equivalent to 30 per cent. of the net receipts of the amalgamated companies, with [illegible] upon its ordinary stock, [illegible] upon preferences was contested [illegible] that such a section, who legally [illegible] but morally, used the general proxies conferred by them to nominate a new Board in the interests of the Grand Trunk. The result was that one-half of the shareholders were too apathetic to send proxies at all. The result has been the making of an agreement by the new Great Western Board very much more favorable to the Grand Trunk. It is difficult to give an explanation of this extraordinary conduct that would be satisfactory to the directors. The agreement does not convey an absolute guarantee of 30 per cent., but in fact expresses it. The lawyers, moreover, differ as to whether this limited guarantee is enforcible. The question upon which some doubt may exist, affects not the validity of the agreement. Further than an assured dividend of what the Great Western [illegible] The doubts of counsel are [illegible] impossibility of any preference holder of the Grand Trunk [illegible] his share of his company in [illegible] of the company's proportions of [illegible]. This possibility is, in truth, [illegible], not only for the reason that [illegible] may reasonably count upon success in the Canadian courts, but also because the immediate effect of litigation [illegible] certainly be to depress Great [illegible] stocks. And to obtain this [illegible] which even the Great Western directors dared not recommend [illegible] shareholders to approve, which [illegible] the promised guarantee, [illegible] does not assure the payment [illegible] beyond 30 per cent. of the [illegible] of the joint undertaking to [illegible] Western, "which is less than [illegible] obtained before," the Great [illegible] present to the new company [illegible] fund, created by deduction [illegible] balance applicable to [illegible] amounting, including [illegible] stock paid for temporary [illegible], to some 200,000*l.* [illegible] does this agreement bear [illegible] Sir H. Tyler declared the [illegible] were honorably bound to [illegible] Much the same as that be[illegible] promised saving of 200,000*l.* [illegible] and the probable result, if [illegible] judge from the economical construction of the new Board, which is to consist of the whole of the directors bar one of both companies. The statement of the Great Western directors in their circular, that "the agreement as it stands is probably as near an approach as can be obtained in the present state of the law to the agreement desired by the shareholders," cannot be true since if the law permits two-thirds of the Grand Trunk preference shareholders to coerce the minority into guaranteeing the preference shareholders of the Great Western, it must also admit of the ordinary shareholders being equally protected.

A HILL IN MOTION.

The Great Landslip in Derbyshire, England.

The landslip at the mountain village of Crich, three and a half miles from Wingfield, on the high road to Ashbourne, proves to be of much greater dimensions than at first reported. Those acquainted with the hilly country through which the Amber flows are familiar with "Crich Stand," a tower erected on the hill behind the village and standing at an elevation of some 950 feet above sea level. From this tower, perhaps, the finest panoramic view in Derbyshire is obtained, and even without ascending to its giddy summit the tourist is gratified with extensive views in all directions. Into the bowels of this great hill the Clay Cross Company have been burrowing for upwards of forty years, having large gangs of men employed removing the limestone for which the district is famed. That their operations have been on a large scale is evident from the extent of the hill on the east side which has been quarried out. On the opposite slope of the hill, there was no quarrying, and it was in this direction that the hill moved on Thursday. For the last twelve months a crack has been noticed in the rock at the top of the hill in close proximity to "Crich Stand;" but although the aperture gradually widened until there was a gap of about four feet it does not appear to have been expected that a portion of the mountain weighing some millions of tons, would get so suddenly adrift. At the base of the hill, on the west side, stood in its own grounds a commodious villa, substantially built of stone, and in front of it was the highway. This house was the residence of Mrs Alsop, a widow lady who was also the proprietor of it, as well as of three small cottages on the other side of the road. Mr. Alsop was a land surveyor in large practice, and was also "barmaster to the Queen," his duty being to claim for the Crown certain royalties upon the lead taken from the mines in the locality. About half past nine on Thursday morning Mr. S. Bower, road surveyor hearing that the fissure in the limestones was increasing, called upon Mrs. Alsop and advised her to remove her furniture before it was too late. Mrs Alsop showed him a letter which she had received from the head office of the Clay Cross Company at noon on the previous day, the purport of which was that the villa should be evacuated immediately as they had received information leading them to suppose that there would be a fall of rock. Nothing was done at that time, and when Mr. Bower called half an hour later and asked permission to fetch carters to convey the furniture to Cromford, where storage for the goods was to be had Mrs. Alsop said she was waiting the arrival of her solicitor, Mr. Stone, of Wirksworth. While the conversation was going on Dr. C. B. Dunn ascended the hill and found that the fissure was continually increasing in width. Concluding that the catastrophe was close at hand, he hurried down to the villa, and on seeing Mrs Alsop exclaimed, "For God's sake get out, the *debris* will be upon you directly." Nothing beyond taking down some of the family pictures was done, and the preparations for dinner went on as usual. The legal gentleman arrived for the purpose, it was understood, of making an inventory of the goods. About twelve o'clock the attention of the quarrymen was arrested by the ominous falling of a column of rock from a ledge in the immediate vicinity of the fatal fissure. Within half an hour the whole mass was perceptibly on the move, and as it meant the utmost disaster for Mrs. Alsop's household, the manager of the works, Mr. Boag, at once despatched a squad of men to the villa with the object of saving the furniture. But time for such measures was already past. A few articles, a cabinet, a looking-glass, a violin and violoncello, and one or two other things were carried out; but all the people had to withdraw to a safe distance, as there were unmistakable signs that an upheaval of the ground might occur at any moment. The mortar in the wall was dropping out, and stones on the road were being gradually forced out of their places. Mrs. Alsop, on leaving her home, found shelter at a farm house in the locality, having nothing with her but the clothes she stood in. There was no fall of rock. The mountain mass from its own inherent weight pushed forward the ground beneath the garden behind the villa, doubling up the flower beds in its progress, and immediately afterwards pushing the foundations from the building, so that the superstructure collapsed as if it were nothing more than a bandbox. A spectator said it appeared to him that the house, the stables, and coach-house were twisted round and then they tumbled "like a box of dominoes." Indeed the destruction of the house and its contents, the offices, and the gardens could not have been more complete. But the landship did not stop here. The site of Mrs. Alsop's residence having been forcibly pushed onward, about fifty yards of the high road yielded to the extraordinary pressure and found convenient lodgment in the meadow lower down. As the three cottages already mentioned were also in the track of the landslip the occupants removed their chattels. Soon afterwards these structures shared the fate of the villa, becoming mishappen wrecks. The potato plots adjacent to the cottages were driven by the subterranean force towards the meadow land, where they assumed an undulating appearance resembling the billows of the ocean. The landslip covered a radius of about 30 acres. It is believed by some of the inhabitants that the mass of rock may continue moving; but should it do so, there are no other houses in its probable course. This idea receives support from the geological formation of the place. At a depth of from forty to sixty feet is a bed of clay on which the rock rests, and along which it has been sliding just like a stone upon a piece of sap. An opinion is entertained by many that the recent heavy rains may have had a good deal to do with the slipping of the rock from its position; and it is inferred that such a gigantic mass will not remain stationary, seeing that the meadow-land immediately in front slopes away from it. A displacement of limestone, somewhat similar in character, took place seven or eight years ago only a short distance off, but on that occasion only the public road was damaged. Indeed, landslips have not been uncommon in this part of Derbyshire, but none of them assumed such vast proportions as the one which has just destroyed Mrs. Alsop's beautiful villa. The house was remarkably well furnished, and the spectacle presented on Friday when the Clay Cross Company's workmen were busy extricating articles from the *debris* was one of utter ruin. Only small articles, such as books, seemed to have escaped destruction; almost everything else being either broken or torn. At the top of the hill, the abyss caused by the landslip is large enough, as a visitor remarked to accommodate "the whole town of Belper." The rocks have been twisted into every imaginable shape and form, some resembling church steeples, others like pyramids and so forth, the whole giving the spectator the idea that an earthquake or some convulsion of nature upon a grand scale had been at work.

Customs Troubles at Port Huron.

OTTAWA, July 15.—The delays to which settlers and others en route from Eastern Canada to Manitoba and the Northwest have been subject at Port Huron in passing the United States customs has been a source of constant complaint. This year the difficulties were made still greater by changes made in the regulations. The passengers were required to land and open their baggage for examination, and to enter their bedding and household effects by giving bonds for exportation to Winnipeg. In April last representations were made to the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, relative to this mattter, and correspondence was at once opened with the American Government and American railway officers on the subject. It was suggested to the Treasury Department that the whole line from Port Huron to Pembina was a "bonded line," and that the railway companies were bound by heavy bonds to transport goods in sealed cars, and no customs regulations, however hampering they might be could improve the basis of security. As a result of the efforts, the customs restrictions at Port Huron have been removed

Poisoned Meat.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—A man named Willis recently bought a diseased hog. He was warned not to use the meat. He, however, fattened the animal and killed it, and with his wife and three children ate the meat. Both adults are now dying, and the children can hardly recover. The flesh of all the victims is literally alive with trichinæ.

Shooting Affray.

Toronto, July 24.—The inquest on the body of Andrew Young, jr., shot at High Park by Constable John Albert last Sunday, was held at Parkdale to-day. The evidence showed clearly that Albert had fired the fatal shot, and also that there was no justification for the act, the only doubt being on the question of intention to shoot. Young and others were in a boat on a portion of the Grenadier pond, over which a Mr. Ellis claims an exclusive right, and refused to leave, whereupon Ellis asked Albert to arrest them, and it was in arresting Young that he was shot. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder. Threats of lynching in case any other verdict was brought in were freely made. Albert showed little emotion, but his wife seemed in great distress.

The emaciated body of a man was found in the woods of a farmer named Campbell, in North Yarmouth, near London last week. An investigation revealed that the man's name was Blair, and that he had escaped from the London asylum three weeks ago. He was chloroformed and robbed of some $800 a year ago, and since then had wandered in his mind to such an extent that his friends, who lived in Kippen, county of Huron, were forced to place him in the asylum for safe keeping. He broke out as stated, and has been living in fear of the keepers attacking him ever since, and with a view of preventing them capturing him, he took to the woods and died of hunger. Some of his friends, hearing of the discovery, removed his remains without permission of the coroner or Crown Attorney. This act created great excitment.

Some vulgar fears were once entertained lest the construction of Panama canal should divert the warm current of the Gulf Stream and render north-western Europe an arctic region. The heat conveyed by this current is equal to a stream 50 miles broad and 1,000 feet deep flowing at the rate of four miles an hour with a temperature of 65 degrees. Dr. Gelkie, of Edinburgh, concludes that the canal "will have as much effect on the Gulf Stream and the climate of North-western Europe as the emptying of a teapotful of boiling water into the Arctic Ocean would have in raising the annual temperature of Greenland." The canal when built will bring New York 7,350 miles nearer San Francisco, and Liverpool 6,000 miles nearer. The Canadian Atlantic ports will also be brought thousands of miles nearer to San Francisco and the Pacific coast of South America.

An exchange rashly throws out the following.—The old problem of the man the tree and squirrel is again forcing itself to the front. The squirrel is on the tree and makes a circuit of it. The man goes around the tree trying to get a shot at the squirrel. The squirrel always manages to keep on the opposite side of the tree. Does the man go around the squirrel? Before deciding finally, ask yourself how it would be if there were no tree. It really has nothing to do with the problem.

Hullett.

FARM SOLD.—Mr. Wm. Dunlop has sold his farm on the 13th concession of Hullett, to Mr. John Aldrich, a gentleman from Aberdeen, Scotland. The farm contains 150 acres, with 125 cleared, and was sold for $7,000. It is a good farm, and Mr. Aldrich has made a good bargain. He travelled over a considerable portion of the Northwest, both on the Canadian and American sides, but was better pleased with Ontario and the County of Huron in particular, than any other section he came across. We welcome Mr. Aldrich to Huron, and we have no doubt but many of his fellow countrymen, who are seeking comfortable homes, will soon follow his example.

Belfast.

Mr. D. Heeviitt, from Saginaw, is visitinig at Mr. Rutherford's

Mr. Robert Stothers has successfully passed the last Normal School Examination at Ottawa.

Mr. James McDonald arrived home on Saturday last from Galt, where he has been studying during the past six months.

Mr. Peter Campbell is home from Algoma, looking hale and hearty.

Mr. John Agar purchased the other self-building reaper. This is the first of its kind in this vicinity.

Carlow.

Haying is over, and above an average crop. The weather being fine, it was well saved.

COMMENCED HARVESTING.—Mr. Alex. Glen commenced cutting his fall wheat on Tuesday last. This is the first in this section.

FARM SOLD.—Mr. P. Gallagher sold his farm of 50 acres to Mr. Wm. McPhee of this place for the sum of $2,200. It is considered to be a fair place. With little improvements it can be made a good farm.

Mr. Robt. Moir, formerly teacher in S. S No. 3, is around visiting his friends. He is in good spirits. He received his degree of B. A,

Clinton.

CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL.—The following is a list of the pupils who succeeded in passing the examination for admission to the Clinton High School, and the number of marks obtained by each:—1 Flora L. Essery, Fairfield, 439; 2 Austin E. Essery, Fairfield, 414; 3 Robt. Gray, No. 3 Tuckersmith, 403; 4 Almira Whitfield. Fairfield, 386; 5 Wm. S. Wilkie, Clinton Public School, and Annie L. Harrison, No. 13 East Wawanosh, 371; Eliza A. Harrison, No. 13, East Wawanosh, 365; 7 David D. Birks, Blyth, and Jas. A. Whiteford, Fairfield, 363, 8 Edmund Caspell, No. 5, Morris, 362; 9 Austin Budge, No. 13 East Wawanosh, 354; 10 John Broadfoot, No. 3, Tuckersmith, 341; 11 James Ford, No. 4, Goderich, 328; 12 Agnes Louttit, No. 9 East Wawanosh, and Cora G. Williams, Clinton Public School, 313; 13 Harry Stanbury, Clinton Public School, 312; 14 Robt McCartney, Clinton Public School, 310; 15 Annie M. Holland, No. 9, Goderich, 295; 16 Jennie M. Richardson, No. 9, Goderich, 294; Minnie Spooner, Clinton Public School, 287; 18 Charlotte Cooper, Clinton Public School, 283; 19 Fate Colclough, Blyth, and Lena Leslie, Clinton Public School, 281; 20 David McLennan, Clinton Public School, 280. The following are recommended: Sarah E. Sinclair, No. 3, Tuckersmith, 308; Lizzie E. Lavin, No. 9 Goderich, 303; Geo. Vancamp, No. 13, East Wawanosh, 280.

Dungannon.

Mr. Hagen is spending his vacation among his friends in this vicinity.

Miss Hattie Caswell is visiting her friends here.

A new picket fence now adorns the grounds of our school.

Mr. Barton arrived home last week from the North-west, where he intends to remove with his family.

Mr. G. W. Perry and family of Lucknow, are visiting their relations here, prior to their departure for the north-west.

Mr. E. Currell, of Ashfield, received a severe fracture of the arm on the 19th inst., by his imported horse kicking him. Dr. McKay set the arm, and the patient is now progressing favorably.

Miss Kilpatrick left our village last week for Chicago, where we believe she will be married. Her many friends in this vicinity wish them a happy future.

The majority the farmers are now through haying, and the crop, which has turned out better than it was expected to do is well saved. Some of the farmers have started to cut their fall wheat.

Messrs. Stothers & Pointer are repairing their thrething machine preparatory to their starting out on their season's work—which promises to be a heavy one.

On Wednesday of last week, while a son of Mr. Pollard was sharpening his scythe, it accidentally fell on his forearm, making a very ugly wound. Dr. Hutchison dressed the wound and the patient is doing well.

Late last Saturday night some sneak thieves entered the barn of Mr. Davidson and carried off about fifteen bushels of oats. This is not the first time that Mr. Davidson has had grain stolen, and we would think that he would have his granary more secure from the entrance of burglars in the future.

A couple of our young bloods went to the lake last Tuesday for a day's fishing, and caught a fish which it took both of them to haul out, and it turned out to be only a pickerel of some four pounds weight. We don't think that this one is quite as large a catch as the one we chronicled last week.

PARVENU.

On Monday a peculiar accident occurred to a horse owned by a farmer named Hay, of Lobo. He was being driven with a bit wide in the sections, and getting his tongue between two pieces of it, six inches of that member was cut off before the driver knew what was the matter.

Colborne.

The root crop is progressing favorably and promises a good yield.

Mr. Jacob Wilson, of the Maitland is erecting on addition to his barn. May it be bounteously filled.

Probably the largest apiary in this township are those owned and managed by Mr. Peter Fisher, 1¼ miles east of Benmiller. Mr. Fisher has been for some time engaged in beekeeping, and we believe has obtained a full practical knowledge of bee culture. He has more than trebled his number of hives this season, and the quantity of honey he takes from them is simply immense.

On Monday afternoon Anson Mills, carpenter, attempted to jump on a H. & D. train at Hamilton. He missed his hold and fell. The train passed over him, breaking both legs. The baggage car was thrown from the track by the concussion. Mills is very severely injured and may not recover. He was taken to the hospital.

Goderich Markets.

GODERICH, July 27, 1882.

Wheat, (Fall) ℔ bush	$1 20	@	$1 22
Wheat, (Spring) ℔ bush	1 22	@	1 23
Flour, ℔ barrel	6 15	@	6 30
Oats, ℔ bush	0 40	@	0 43
Peas, ℔ bush	0 75	@	0 00
Barley, ℔ bush	0 70	@	0 00
Potatoes ℔ bush	1 00	@	1 40
Hay, ℔ ton	10 00	@	12 00
Butter, ℔ lb	0 15	@	0 16
Eggs, ℔ doz. (unpacked)	0 17	@	0 18
Cheese,	0 11	"	0 12
Shorts, ℔ cwt	0 90	@	1 00
Bran, ℔ cwt	0 70	"	0 80
Chop, ℔ cwt	1 60	"	1 70
Wool	3 00	"	3 25
Wool	3 00	"	3 50
Hides	7 00	"	7 50
Sheepskins	0 40	"	1 50
Dressed Hogs	7 25	"	7 50
Beef	4 50	"	6 25

Banking.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - - $12,000,000.
SURPLUS, - - - $5,000,000.

Goderich Branch.

D. GLASS - - - - *Manager.*

Allows interest on deposits. Drafts, letter of credit and circular notes issued, payabl in all parts of the world. 1751.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid up Capital, - $6,000,000.
Rest, - $1,400,000.

President, - *HON. WM. McMASTER*
General Manager, - *W. N. ANDERSON*

Goderich Branch.

A. M. ROSS, - - - - MANAGER.

Interest allowed on deposits. Drafts on a the principal Towns and Cities in Canada Great Britain and the United States, bough and sold.

Advances to Farmers on Notes, with one o more endorsers, without mortgage. 1753

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
Sail Weekly to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY
Cabin Passage, $60 to $80. Returns, $110 to $140.
Second Cabin, $40. Return Tickets, $75.
Steerage passengers booked at low rates.
Passenger accommodations unexcelled.
ALL STATEROOMS ON MAIN DECK.
Passengers booked at lowest rates to or from Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, &c.
For Book of "Tours in Scotland," Rates, Plans &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS. New York.
Or to MRS. E. WARNOCK, Hamilton St Goderich
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S. SLOANE.
PRODUCE MERCHANT
HAMILTON STREET.
General dealer in Garden and Farm Seeds, Wheat and coarse grains, and Wool, &c., &c.

MONEY TO LEND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

TWO HOUSES TO RENT ON NEWGATE STREET.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, FINDING That his whole attention will be required this summer in the management of the BIG HOUSE, will dispose of that property known as the
"WINTER BRANCH,"
situated on the Main Gravel Road, consisting of a capital house of ten rooms, with verandah on two sides, large driving house 60x22, stabling for ten horses, wood shed, etc., together with one and a half acres excellent garden, well fenced. The premises are all new and in first-class order. To a good man no reasonable offer will be refused. Apply to
J. J. WRIGHT,
POINT FARM,
Goderich, P. O.
April 21st, 1882. 1835

1,000,000 Acres
Choice Lands
In the Great Wheat Belt. For sale by the WINONA & ST. PETER R. R. CO. at $4 to $6 per Acre, on easy terms, at low interest. Lowest fare and freight. Fare refunded to purchasers. A climate unsurpassed for healthfulness. The best market facilities. $5 Guide and Maps giving full information FREE. Address CHAS. E. SIMMONS, Land Commissioner of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., Chicago, Illinois. Mention this paper.
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Real Estate.

HOUSE, AND LOTS NOS. 33 AND 76, corner of Victoria and East strets, in the town of Goderich, for sale cheap, or will be exchanged for farm property. For particulars apply to JAS. SMAILL, Architect, office Crabb's Block, or J. C. CURRIE, auctioneer.

American Fruit Preserving Powder
AND LIQUID,
Price $1.25 a Package
One Package will Preserve 256 lbs. of Fruit
—OR—
Two Barrels of Cider.
It will Prevent Fermentation for Years
No Need to Keep the Jars Air Tight
The Fruit May be Kept Without Sugar
Or any quantity of Sugar may be added as desired.
—FOR SALE BY—
JAMES IMRIE,
SUCCESSOR TO T. J. MOORHOUSE,
North Side Market Sq.,
GODERICH.