Fire Advertisements

Provincial—Jos. Hards.
Independence—F. Breen.
Phœnix—E. H. Marlton.
Prize Medal—D. Ferguson.
Lawton Hall—Thos. Harris.
List of Letters—A. Dickson.
American Hotel—R. Gibbons.
Stationery—T. J. MacKeown.
Old Reliables—E. D. Sims.
Wonderful Cures—Dr. Ballou.
Boots & Shoes—R. & J. Dowie.
Iron Wanted—Coleman D. Baker.
Consumption Cured—Dr. T. F. Burt.

☞ Geo. F. Bowman & Co., 40 & 42 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

We shall be glad at all times to receive items of local news, reports of meetings, accidents, or any incident of interest either in the locality where it occurs or to the county at large. 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 us before noon of the Tuesday morning.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE GODERICH AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Express, 7.00 a. m., for Toronto, London and Buffalo.
No. 3 Mail Express, 12.30 p. m., for Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit.
No. 5 Mail, 6.30 p. m., for Brantford and London.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 6 Mixed, 9.45 a. m., from Brantford.
No. 2 Mail Express, 2.00 p. m., from Toronto.
No. 10 Mixed, 7.00 p. m., from Brantford.
No. 4 Express, 10.00 p. m., from Buffalo.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, Oct. 7, 1874.

Industrial Items.

The success of an Exhibition consists of society, the natural increase of the wealth and power of a new nation like our own, notwithstanding the vastness of the field in which to make selections, many unfortunate and worthless articles find their way to the Exhibition, thereby detracting from the interest of the whole, and making a burden for the public. Years ago, when poverty is a faithful companion of the greater the wealth of the nation. In the poverty that clusters around the dwellings of the poor is probably the most direct and the real cause of their misfortune. The system of government notwithstanding the equality which it professes to confer on the inhabitants of every country, our pauper list is increasing every year. To lessen the horrid spectacle of poverty, to endeavour to remove the pain of the poor, has been the study of the wise men of the political economy of every country. Many economy of the wise men of the world, with varied abilities have [illegible] seems to have occurred, and [illegible] institution combined to stand, "poorhouse," but to only outlined the [illegible] domestic economy.

The [illegible] growing expenses in [illegible] the greater number [illegible] work for themselves [illegible] has grown to be so [illegible] in many municipalities [illegible] so much so that the [illegible] with a view [illegible] will, but with little success, [illegible] new and more humane plan of [illegible] a home for the more deserving [illegible] poor people in which they could [illegible] towards their own support, [illegible] Should [illegible] Besides the charitable [illegible] of such an institution, the [illegible] which it represents makes it [illegible] important to burdened communities. In this country we have not many [illegible] of this kind, but their utility [illegible] grow with manifest, and we may expect [illegible] to see them in every County soon.

The county of Waterloo, as one of the largest number of counties of equal wealth and importance, for example has a well conducted Industrial home for the poor. Since its opening in the year 1870, its success has been remarkable, and a better kept and less troublesome public institution it is difficult to find. In the matter of expenses it has kept itself without the assistance of the county funds, and the people of Waterloo have come to be as provident as the stolid Icelanders for their universal affluence and the absence of poverty in their midst. And many other municipalities, wondering at the ease with which the support of their poor while they are engaged under a heavy burden, quietly ship a few of their poor city stricken ones into this Eden to see them comfortably swallowed up, and not a whit more expense incurred. The plan has worked very successfully—and why should it be otherwise when the institution is self-supporting; it makes use of a large tract of land, and relieves the county of a burdensome tax.

It costs the Town of Goderich, in one year, to support its impoverished dependants the sum of about $1200, and the cost to the County for the same purpose is about $3,000, which is much within the mark. Now these two sums make an item, which saved to the people, or to the county, would be considerable. With a small outlay, which wealthy Huron is well able to make, a suitable piece of ground could be purchased, buildings put up and the farm completely stocked, and in a few years the amount saved to the public would pay for the expense. An improvement so well and cheaply made as this would be is not to be overlooked, and its great economy, its good object and the great safeguard it is against imposition from worthless tramps and the common custom of passing along vagrants from one district to another makes it more than important to every corporation. The "industrial farms" wherever they are, receive the name of being the best kept, most productive and the most fully utilized, from the fact that the inmates are kept to their work and are superintended by practical men. Such an institution in any community is creditable for reasons that do not require any further explanation; and besides it furnishes a means of educating orphans in the science of husbandry—boys who, without this means of learning, would be forced to push through the narrow course of servitude in pursuit of a calling which would furnish a livelihood in after years, and in ten cases out of a dozen would be less practical than the lad who "lived on the parish," but had better opportunities, are furnished with a thorough education at no expense. Besides many trades are practiced in these homes, in which the boys are trained to enter into engagements with employers after attaining a proper age; and in fact, they are training schools for the unfortunate children of the country and pleasant homes for the old, driveth and friendless.

Huron has need of one, as much as any other county, and as well as being a good piece of policy the inauguration of an "industrial home" would be a charity, and a a credit to the county.

Huron and Quebec Railway.

The following letter, which will be interesting to many of our readers here, we clip from the Perth Courier:—

DEAR SIR,—The object of this Convention is to form an Association for the purpose of securing the construction of the Huron and Quebec Railroad Company, and to obtain a charter to Orillia, and from thence to Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, Stratford, Goderich, Sarnia, and other points in the Province of Ontario, and to secure the co-operation of the municipalities through which the road may pass, and to obtain from them such aid as they may be willing to grant. The Huron and Quebec Railroad Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1871, with power to construct a railway from Ottawa to Goderich, and from Ottawa to Quebec, and to connect with the Grand Trunk Railway at or near Montreal. The Company has also power to construct a railway from Ottawa to Orillia, and from Orillia to Toronto, and from Orillia to Hamilton, Guelph, Stratford, Goderich, Sarnia, and other points in the Province of Ontario. The Company has also power to construct a railway from Ottawa to Pembroke, and from Pembroke to Nipissing, and from Nipissing to Whitby or Port Perry, connecting the Huron and Quebec Railroad with the Midland, Victoria, Pakenham & Peterboro', Cobourg & Peterboro', Grand Junction, Trent Valley, Cobourg & Marmora, Kingston & Pembroke, Brockville & Ottawa, Canada Central, Prescott & Ottawa, Canada & Montreal, Credit Valley, Great Western to Detroit, Great Western to Dundas, London & Port Stanley, Buffalo & Lake Huron, Buffalo & Goderich, Buffalo & Lake Huron, Buffalo & Goderich, Buffalo & Lake Huron, Buffalo & Goderich