

THE HURON SIGNAL

And is dispatched to all parts of the surrounding country by the earliest mails and trains.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1881.

A DOUBTING THOMAS.

Mr. Thomas Farrow, who represents North Huron at Ottawa, has evidently been worried by an utterance of yours in last week's issue, in which we hazarded the opinion that, owing to his vote on the Syndicate monopoly, he would not sit in the next Parliament.

OTAWA, 7th Feb., 1881.

DEAR SIGNAL, - Allow me to thank you for your free editorial reference to myself, and your prophecy therein contained, but I must remind you that you have in the past, in my case, proved a false prophet, and, therefore, what reliance can we put in your utterances.

Yours, &c., T. FARROW.

Mr. Farrow is an unbelieving Thomas, and would rank us with the false prophets. Let us see where our later Didymus stands. In 1872 he defeated Mr. Somerville by over 200 votes. In 1874 we predicted a reduced majority for him, and his majority over Mr. Leckie was 167. In 1878, when the N. P. agitation was spreading over the Dominion, and when Mr. Farrow promised to support Mr. Pat Kelly for the Legislature if that gentleman would get him the Catholic vote, THE SIGNAL prophesied a further reduction in the number of his supporters, and even hoped that he would be defeated. Mr. Farrow was victorious, but his victory was a Pyrric victory indeed, - his previous majority of 167 over Mr. Leckie being reduced to only 81 against Dr. Sloan. A proportionate drop in 1883 will retire Mr. Farrow to the classic precincts of Bluevale. Doubting Thomas is more biting sarcasm in his note than the circumstances warrant. He knows as well as we do that his political days are numbered. We have no quarrel with Mr. Farrow personally, but politically there is a vendetta, and we hope to be in at his political death in North Huron in 1886. We would counsel Mr. Thomas Farrow to follow in the illustrious footsteps of Hon. "Wandering Willie" Macdougall, and insist upon getting the leaves and fishes very soon. His North Huron seat is fast slipping from him; his party is doomed, and he knows it. Then he has before him but one course, and that is to put his claim as a tried political servant of the Tory party before his chiefs, and ask for his share of the fat of office before his last chance slips away.

WHAT ABOUT ANOTHER RAILWAY?

When Mr. Horace Horton, at the municipal nomination, stated that it was necessary to bring in a competing line with the Grand Trunk, in order to further the prosperity of Goderich, he struck a popular chord, and every raterpayer who listened, believed that a truth had been enunciated. Goderich has many needs, we know; but the greatest of them all is the necessity for means of transport, and especially during the winter season. It has been said that there is not sufficient business doing to pay for the grease on the wheels of the G. T. R. coaches, but this must be taken as a purely figurative expression. Certain it is, that at other points when competing railways have been brought to towns, the places have been greatly benefited, and where previously light freights were carried by one line, the advent of additional lines brought heavy freights for all. What progress would Toronto have made during the past twenty years, without her network of railways? And what has contributed to the prosperity of London, Guelph, Stratford, St. Thomas and other points so much as their improved facilities for traffic? Let us be up and doing; let Goderich arise from her torpidity; let the Mayor set to work and try to put in practice what he preached when a candidate for the Mayoralty. A public meeting should be called at once, and the matter should be discussed pro and con. If there be good and sufficient reasons why Goderich should be allowed to drag out a miserable existence, let them be shown, so that its inhabitants may bow to the inevitable. If on the other hand it can be demonstrated that she possesses equal advantages with other towns, let her enter in the race and strive for a first place, brush the cobwebs of lethargy aside, and let the good old Lake Town of Huron enter with vigor upon the contest for position, and so strive that she may attain

The London Advertiser has a good thing on the St. John Sun, the latter journal having alluded to our London contemporary as being edited by the "godly John Carling." Perhaps the maritime luminary was led away by a rumor that the "godly John" ran the temperance column. That's what also our St. John's contemporary.

It looks as if the days of the Agricultural Association of Ontario are numbered. A notice has appeared in the paper "that in the opinion of this House after the expiration of the current year, it will not be in the interest of the public to continue the annual grant of \$10,000 to the Agricultural Association of Ontario."

"O, that mine enemy would write a book!" The member for North Huron has not written a book, but he attempts to be witty in a letter which we take pleasure in publishing this week. When Mr. Farrow tries to be serious, he is laughable; but when he would be facetious he grows solemn. With all his pretended indifference and assumed bravado, the Bluevale statesman appears to be a little scared.

We hope our readers will read, and preserve for future reference, the magnificent speech of Hon. Edward Blake, which appears in supplement form this week. Mr. Blake did not speak to the members of the House alone. His words were for the nation's ear. Parliament has ratified the contract, but the country has yet to pronounce upon it. The patriotic words of the eloquent leader of the Opposition were not heeded by the servile majority that ranged themselves behind the Premier's back; but a listening country will not forget them; and when the next election takes place, the full effect of Mr. Blake's utterances will be seen in the triumphant return to power of the Liberal party of Canada.

The Stratford Herald is silly enough to state that although Mr. Blake is a wealthy man, his friends are "quietly passing the hat around among the audience in order to recoup him for his speeches." This assertion is made on the strength of a request in a Reform circular for members of the party to raise funds to aid the Opposition in Ottawa to fight the Syndicate contract, in the way of spreading political literature. The Syndicate and Government provided the means for the circulation of Sir Chas. Tupper's speeches; while the Reformers have had to depend upon the liberality of private members of the party to endeavor to offset the spread of Syndicate matter. The Herald is dishonest in its comments upon the circular - but it is characteristic.

A Free-Trade Union between England and the Colonies.

We are glad to note that the proposal to create a free-trade union between England and the Colonies seems likely to assume a tangible form. The following in reference to the subject is from the Colonies and India:- In the last week of February an important conference of the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce in different parts of the Empire will be held in London on the subject of free trade, and the best means of creating uniformity in the Customs' duties throughout the Queen's dominions. The arrangements for the conference have been nearly two years in course of preparation, and it is anticipated that all parts of the Empire will be represented by delegates. The different Chambers of Commerce in England will send forty-eight, Canada ten, India nine, and other colonies from two to four each. The leading object to be obtained by the conference is the establishment, by special regulations, of reciprocal trade advantages between the mother country and the different colonies of the Empire, and between those colonies themselves. Even if this desirable object be not attained, the conference will afford an opportunity for collecting and making public the fullest information relative to the different colonies, their delegates being specially invited to furnish statements of their imports and exports to and from Great Britain, the Colonies and India, and foreign countries, respectively, and of the available surplus for exportation of the different products of each.

The broad proposal to be submitted to discussion is that, by uniform or at least reciprocal fiscal regulations, all parts of the British Empire should be induced to trade with each other rather than with foreign countries. The bond between the several dependencies of the Empire and the mother country, and between the dependencies themselves, would be greatly strengthened by the encouragement to mutual trade which would be afforded by the proposal. The idea is one which should commend itself to free-traders and protectionists alike. The argument of the original promoter of the conference is that, if England and her colonies were to enter into a trade alliance on free-trade principles, thereby encouraging trade between each other, foreign countries would be unable to compete with such a combination, and would seek to be admitted to the benefits of such a union. The principle is somewhat analogous to that of the Postal Union, the establishment of which has been so advantageous to all those countries which have joined it; and it is proposed that foreign countries should be similarly admitted to enter into reciprocal trade relations with the British Empire, on agreeing to give all the advantages which they would receive. The scheme involves, both protection and free-trade principles. If all parts of the British Empire were to agree to deal with each other on free-trade principles,

AN IRISH APPEAL.

Dublin, February 5. - The following is the address of the Home Rule members of Parliament.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN. - At a moment when too many acts of the Irish Executive have arrogated the law and tend to drive us from positions of constitutional independence, the voice of the House of Commons. A proposal to depart from the ordinary and legitimate procedure of Parliament and to suppress at the stroke of the pen the liberties of our country, has been imposed upon us by the Government. Strictly and admittedly confining ourselves within the rules and laws of parliamentary action, we resisted these flagrant proceedings. Only by resorting to open illegality could our efforts be defeated. On Wednesday last, in violation of the laws and liberties of Parliament, the voice of the Irish representation was suppressed.

ARBITRARILY SILENCED, not to facilitate any effort of useful legislation for the English people, which has always received our advocacy and support, but in order that a Coercion Act for Ireland might be forced through the Legislature. Last evening we (thirty-five), your representatives, for claiming our rights within the rules and precedents of the Chamber, were removed by force from the Chamber, and a scene recalling the worst days of the Stuarts disgraced the records of Parliament.

Advantage was taken of our enforced absence to rush through the House resolutions which were designed against Ireland, which vest in an individual arbitrary power, and deprive us, as your representatives, of all guarantees of freedom of action or speech. In the midst of such proceedings the news which reached us from Ireland daily grows in gravity. Meetings are illegally suppressed, arrests are arbitrarily made. Yesterday a man well known to us and to many of you during these recent events was the counsellor of tolerance, restraint and prudence, was seized without warning and flung back into the

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY for Jan. 1881. American Edition, by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay street, New York. This excellent Quarterly has appeared on our table and takes its accustomed place with the standard periodicals of the day. The contents of the present number are: "Congressionalism," "Up to the Mountains," "The Lord's Supper Historically Considered," "The Constitutional Monarchy in Belgium," "The Christian Church and War," "Materialism, Pessimism and Pantheism, final causes," "Dr. Julius Muller," "Some National aspects of Established Churches," and "Contemporary Literature."

Metereological Report.

Report of the weather for the week ending Saturday, February the 5th. Jan. 30th. - Wind at 10 p.m. North-west, fresh, cloudy. Number of miles travelled in 24 hours 427.

Jan. 31st. - Wind at 10 p.m., North-east, light, cloudy. Number of miles travelled in 24 hours 465. 2 inch. of snow fell during the day.

Feb. 1st. - Wind at 10 p.m., North-east, light, clear. Number of miles travelled in 24 hours 375.

Feb. 2nd. - Wind at 10 p.m., North-east, light, clear. Number of miles travelled in 24 hours 118.

Feb. 3rd. - Wind at 10 p.m., North-west, fresh, cloudy. Number of miles travelled in 24 hours 359.

Feb. 4th. - Wind at 10 p.m., North-west, fresh, clear. Number of miles travelled in 24 hours 375.

Feb. 5th. - Wind at 10 p.m., North-east, light, clear. Number of miles travelled in 24 hours 136.

G. N. MACDONALD, Observer. Goderich, Feb. 7th, 1881.

Death of Thomas Carlyle.

The death of Thomas Carlyle, which has been for some time expected, is just announced by cable. He was born in 1795, at Ecclefechan, a small village in Dumfriesshire, where his father, a man of intellect and earnest religious feeling, had a small farm. He received the rudiments of his education at Annan. At the age of fourteen he entered the University of Edinburgh, passing through a regular curriculum, and studying mathematics under Professor Leslie. He was originally intended by his parents for the ministry, and remained at the University upwards of seven years, spending his vacations among the hills and in the rivers of Dumfriesshire. At college his habits were lonely and contemplative. After teaching mathematics in a school in Fifeshire for about two years, he determined to devote himself to literature, as the most powerful profession of the age, and, in 1823, commenced his career by contributing some able articles to Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopaedia, on "Montesquieu," "Moutaigne," "Nelson," and the "Two Pitts." He also furnished literary notices to the New Edinburgh Review. In the same year he completed a translation of Legendre's "Geometry," to which he prefixed an "Essay on Proportion."

Having married in 1827, he took up his residence alternately at Comely Bank and Craigenputtock, a little estate, fifteen miles to the north-west of Dumfries. In this secluded spot he occasionally contributed to the foreign and other reviews of the day. Between 1830 and 1833 he was engaged in writing his famous "Sartor Resartus," which first appeared in the latter year in Fraser's Magazine. During the negotiations for the publication of this work he was induced to remove to London, where he has continued to reside we believe, since 1834. In 1837 he published "The French Revolution," a history abounding in vivid and graphic descriptions. Two years afterwards appeared his "Chartism," and about the same time five volumes of his "Essays," collected for the most part from periodical publications. In 1840 he delivered a series of lectures on Hero-worship, which were afterwards published in a collected form. His "Past and Present" was published in 1843. In 1850 appeared his "Latter-day Pamphlets," essays suggested by the convulsions of 1848 - an era which he describes as "one of the most singular, disastrous, amazing, and, on the whole, humbling years the European world ever saw." His "Life of John Stirling" has been described as "one of the finest biographies ever written." In 1845 Mr. Carlyle produced his great work, entitled "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations," which immediately gave him distinguished place among the historians of the age. On the death of the Earl of Eglar, in 1857, Mr. Carlyle was appointed trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. In 1860-4 he published his "Life of Frederick the Great," in four volumes, 8vo. "Mr. Carlyle's characteristic," says one of his admirers, "is a rugged earnestness of expression, and a range of thought widened and deepened by his acquaintance with the writings of the great German thinkers."

Fashionable Polity at Ottawa.

Balls, dinners, routs of all kinds, extravagant dressings and fashionable follies, in which half a dozen Ministers are the moving figures, and foolish Civil Service clerks the puppets, are the order of the night at Ottawa. The social world is full of unhealthy excitement. In the meantime the public debt of the Dominion increases, extravagant burthens are imposed upon the people, and excessive taxation grinds the poor and drives the workingman out of the country. Hordes of unnecessary officials eat up men's substance; and the public domain is alienated by millions of acres, to run railroads through profound solitudes and across vast mountain ranges which are uninhabited and unminable. - [St. John Globe.]

McCorrack, the thief who was charged with stealing a cow from Col. Skinner, M. P., and caps from Hon. Louis Geoffroy and Hope, in the House of Commons, was found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

About 25 years ago the British Government sent a circular to the different boroughs in England, asking for information upon a number of statistical questions. Among them was the following: "If there any unusual custom prevalent in your borough?" To this a borough in the south-eastern part of England replied: "Yes; the authorities set together twice a year and pay for it themselves."

THE REVIVAL SERVICES now being conducted at Peterboro' by Rev. E. P. Hammond, have produced confessions of change of heart from six hundred persons.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH. - A lad named Jos. Martin, about 15 years old, while visiting at his brother's farm, near St. Marys, was smothered to death by straw stack falling on him last Monday. There was no person at home but the boy when the sad accident occurred.

MR. MOODY was followed to his lodgings a fortnight ago by a convert who wished to ask him whether it would be right, now that he had become a Christian, to pay his whiskey bills. The evangelist told him to pay all his debts, no matter how bad they might be, and then to make a new start.

PROMOTED. - The many friends of Mr. Arch. McDonald, son of Mr. John McDonald, Leter, will be glad to learn that he has been promoted to the formanship of Bennett Bros. Cabinet Factory, London, where he has been working for some time. There will be over 100 men under his control.

Goderich Markets.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, Pork, Butter, etc.

Banking.

BANK OF MONTREAL. CAPITAL, \$10,000,000. SURPLUS, \$5,000,000.

Goderich Branch. C. R. DUNSFORD, Manager.

Allows interest on deposits. Drafts, letters of credit and circular notes issued, payable in all parts of the world.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$1,400,000.

HON. W. M. McMASTER, General Manager. W. N. ANDERSON, Manager.

Goderich Branch. A. M. ROSS, Manager.

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

Advances on Farmers' Notes, with one or more endorers, without mortgage. 1753

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. Sail every Saturday. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW. CABINS \$50 to \$60. STEERAGE \$20.

NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. CABINS \$35 to \$65. Excursion at Reduced Rates.

Passenger accommodations are unsurpassed. All Steamers on Main Deck.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from any Railroad Station in Europe or America. (Drafts at lowest rates, payable free of charge.)

throughout England, Scotland and Ireland. For books of information, plans, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

Or to MRS. F. WARNOCK, Albion Block, 1751

W. S. Hart & Co., PROPRIETORS.

GODERICH MILLS, (Late Piper's.)

A LARGE QUANTITY OF choice

Buckwheat Flour ON HAND.

New Tweeds,

NEW OVERCOATINGS, NEW SCOTCH GOODS.

A FINE SUPPLY OF Heavy Canadian Woollens.

Just the thing for winter clothing.

Some Good Lines of Gent's Furnishings.

OVERCOATS,

all well made and reliable.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER under my own supervision.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Hugh Dunlop, FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Next Door to Bank of Montreal.

Carpet Weaving

in new Patterns and new Warp.

DINING-ROOM CARPETS!

and all work in the weaving line carefully and promptly done.

Kingston street, Goderich.

SAW LOGS WANTED

at the STAR SALT WORKS.

The undersigned is now prepared to pay the highest cash price for the following saw-logs: Soft Elm, and Rock Elm, 11ft. 14ft. and 16 feet long; also Hardwood, Oak, Black Ash, Maple, Cherry, and Hemlock, any length.

Farmers

now is the time to produce your salt for agricultural purposes. It pays 100 per cent to use it.

Logs or wood taken in exchange for salt.

J. SCOBIE, "Star" Salt Works, Goderich 1768.

SEEDS! RELIABLE SEEDS!

BRUCE'S Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds have been before the Canadian public for THIRTY years, and we claim that they are unsurpassed in quality.

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THE WEEK

Mr. Robt. J. Moore's part propriet has severed journal.

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