

Huron Signal

DEVOTED TO COUNTY NEWS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1888. GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1888.

The Huron Signal
 IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
 AT THE OFFICE:
 NORTH-STREET, GODERICH.
 It is a wide-awake local newspaper, devoted to county news and the dissemination of useful knowledge.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 \$1.50 a year; 75c. for six months; 40c. for three months. If the subscription is not paid in advance, subscription will be charged at the rate of \$2.00 a year.
ADVERTISING RATES:
 Legal and other casual advertisements, 5c. or line for first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Measured by newspaper scale.
 Local notices in non-parade type 5c per line. Local notices in ordinary reading type per word.
 Business cards of six lines and under 50¢ per week.
 Advertisements of Lost, Found, Strayed, Situations Vacant, Situation Wanted, and Business Chances Wanted, not exceeding 5 lines non-parade 1¢ per month.
 Houses for Sale and Farms on Sale, not exceeding 5 lines 5¢ for first month, 40¢ per subsequent month, larger ads in proportion.
 Any special notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary interests of any individual or company, to be considered an advertisement and charged accordingly.
 These terms will in all cases be strictly adhered to.
 Special rates for larger advertisements, or insertions for extended periods, made up at the office of publication.
JOBBER DEPARTMENT.
 A fully equipped Jobbing Office is carried in connection with the ordinary newspaper business, where first-class work is turned out reasonable rates. Everything in the printing line can be done on the premises from an illuminated poster to a visiting card.
 All communications must be addressed to
D. McELLICHOPE,
 Editor of THE SIGNAL,
 Goderich, Ont.

HURON SIGNAL.
 FRIDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1888.

In other places men specially adapted for work of this kind, are selected and sent to Ottawa or Toronto or other points where railway interests are involved, to keep the needs of their respective localities before the Government and others who are interested in the promotion of the scheme. Such a plan was adopted in Wincham, where Mr Harry Meyer worked in sunshine and shadow, until the line was diverted to his town. And work will have to be done in like manner for Goderich.
 The old style of sending four or five men on a week's trip to Ottawa or other points will have to be given the go-by and a new order of things instituted, where a competent man, armed with authority to act, and loaded with facts concerning the town and the proposed route will be able to talk Goderich, Railroad, and Railroad and Goderich, until something gives.
 Now, Messieurs of the Council, you have an idea of what the railway committee and the people who put you in power want: 1st, Bury the old provisional board of directors, and elect men who will do something; 2nd, set apart a generous appropriation for railway purposes, so that if the town is called upon to cooperate, by delegation or otherwise, it will be in a position to stand by at short notice; 3rd, Select a competent man to do your lobbying—and in this selection it will not be absolutely necessary to confine yourself to the fifteen men who comprise your own body.
 If you do these things, and are wise in your selection of your delegate, you will have done something to show that you are anxious to make amends for past neglect in this matter.
 If you don't,—well, that will be a matter for the electors to attend to on a future occasion.

FROM THE CAPITAL.
Latest Political and General News from Ottawa.
Opening the Session—Debate on Address—The Opposition Leader—The Premier's Speech—The Address Adopted—Vote—Regal Drawing Room—Notice of the Session.
From our own Correspondent.
 OTTAWA, Feb. 23, 1888.
 Parliament was opened on Thursday, the ceremony accompanying the event being that described in my last letter. Your readers can read the speech from the Throne for themselves, as I will not dwell on it. There could scarcely be less in it, but the Government are not bound to mention all their intended measures and as a matter of fact the most important bills are usually introduced in the speech. But I understand the Government desire to get through the session as easily and as early as possible. There have been six election since last session, 5 in Ontario, 6 in Nova Scotia, 3 in Quebec, the New Brunswick and 1 in British Columbia. Of these nine are no members. The vacant seats are: Kent, Prince Edward, West Middlesex, Russell and Glenora. There is one vacancy in the Senate caused by the elevation of Senator Nelson to the Lieut. Governorship of British Columbia. Two, McMaster and Senecal, deceased, are replaced by Senator Macdonald (Toronto) and Rolland (Montreal). The new Northwest Senators have yet to be appointed. Hon Wilfrid Laurier is in his place as leader of the Opposition, and will be presented with a address by the Liberal club of Ottawa when he will have an opportunity of addressing a few words to the party throughout the country.
DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.
 On Friday the public galleries were crowded in expectation of the debate on the address. The House contained nearly all the members. The Premier looked well in black coat and vest and light tweed trousers. Beside him Postmaster General McLellan and Mr Bowell. On the left sat Sir Hector Langevin as near as he could get to the front. The Opposition members were seated on the right. Behind Sir John was Mr Pope with the Minister of Justice at his right. Tom White sat still further back as keenly attentive as any other newspaper man. The speaker of the House was Mr Mackenzie's chair was empty and adjoining at Sir Richard Cartwright. Next to him Hon Peter Mitchell had his still hat pulled low over his eyes. Behind him was Mr Keenan. Mr Scriber pressed a file of his local paper and Mr McMullen in a front seat looked as keenly attentive as ever. The House patiently waited for the mover and seconder to fulfil their formal task in order to hear the leader. Dr Monaghan made a complimentary reference to the Governor General which was joined in by subsequent speakers.
THE OPPOSITION LEADER.
 Mr Laurier on rising was warmly supported by his followers. He first referred to the absence from the House of Sir Blake to whom he paid a glowing tribute. Then he bestowed his frock coat and saluted to the Government. They were a Ministry of broken promises, their path was paved with good intentions. They declared last session the necessity for a Minister of Trade and Commerce yet he looked on the treasury benches in vain for such a man. Neither had they the Solicitor General promised. What was the matter? Passing to the Speech he trusted the Franchise Act would be amended by being repealed. At this Sir John smiled. Mr Laurier expressed no opinion, nor did any one else on the subject. Mr Mackenzie expressed some doubt as to being in the words of the Speech "both honorable and satisfactory." The mover and seconder had said that the country was in a prosperous state so the Liberal leader marvelled at the statement. In his view the country was in a very depressed condition. One proof was found in the great number who went to the States. Was not the cause of this, he asked, to be found in "our vicious economical system." The orator then grew eloquent in denouncing rings and combinations formed under the protection of the law by greedy men. An end should be put to this and also to emigration, and an effort made to keep our native population at home. Treating of the financial situation he judged that we had had to pay the U. P. R. instead of the lands in the northwest paying. He denounced disallowance which prevented the grain being exported from the country. In his admirable epigrammatic style Mr Laurier put it that the blessing of God was taken away by the hand of man.
THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.
 Sir John Macdonald's reply was characterized by light, jaunty anecdotal manner in which he has no equal in Parliament. He was seriously grave at first though in the absence of the House he was in the absence of Mr Blake whom he described as a well informed, able and earnest statesman. The occasion for these expressions of appreciation does not often arise, and it was pleasing to see the sincerity with

which the Premier spoke of his absent political foe. He disposed of the Ministry of Trade complaint by saying that Mr Bowell discharged the duties so efficiently that there was as yet no necessity for a new Minister. The Solicitor General might safely be left to the Minister of Justice. How gentlemen opposite were crying blue ruin, but it was strange that the deluded victims kept on returning the Government to power. They seemingly prefer ruin at one hand to prosperity at their. The Government was in power for the same reason that the man was in the lunatic asylum—because the people willed it. This was a free country and the people had a right to ruin themselves if they wished. All this was said with a jovial air and in the same vein the leader of the House went on to say that if Manitoba was served by the water stretches proposed once by the Liberals, it would take 667 years to take out one crop of 400,000 tons of grain. In answer to the Premier's allude to the alleged wheat blockade or to the disallowance question. He closed by terming Mr Laurier a Bourbon—one who remembered nothing and forgot nothing. Strange for such a well read man Sir John misquoted Tallemant's famous epigram describing the Bourbons:—"They learn nothing and forget nothing." This allusion was intended to wit Mr Laurier with calling up old scores and introducing no new question.
THE ADDRESS ADOPTED.
 Sir Richard Cartwright by way of rejoinder called Sir John on his slim means. He mentioned Tallemant's and declared his hand on his breast and bowed his acknowledgement. Sir Richard alluded to the leader's attendance at social services by saying, he had heard that Sir John was a changed man, and he hoped he would give proof of his repentance by repeating some of his bad statistics. In proof that Canada was not prosperous he ventured to say that three of our immigrants out of every four crossed into the States. He denounced the disallowance policy as "a wicked and unchristianlike interference declared no other country in the world would stand it. The galleries now became attentive in expectation of a series of oratorical thunderbolts, but it was almost six o'clock and Sir Richard concluded by stating his opinion that the Fishery Treaty was hopelessly unfavorable to Canada. Hon. Peter Mitchell quietly made two or three remarks and then the address was adopted without a division.
VICE-REGAL DRAWING ROOM.
 Saturday evening the Governor General and Lady Lansdowne held a Drawing Room in the red carpeted chamber of the old Government House. The lights and people with the best society of the Dominion for all quarters were represented. Ordinary mortals were there too, but who looks at panache when roses are in bloom. The Governor General, the Cabinet Ministers, Lieutenant General Darnley and the staff officers all wore their rich and gorgeous uniforms while the brilliant toilettes of the ladies, mingled with the broadcloth suits of their escorts, formed a picture to be seen nowhere else in Canada. The press gallery was well represented and the members, Miss Brantley and Miss Duncan, (Garth Grafton) looked as pretty as any.
NOTES OF THE SESSION.
 The Senate has adopted the address after a more protracted discussion than in the Commons. Senator Scott attacked the Fishery Treaty which he described as a case of peace at any price. Senator Sanford viewed the treaty as a good settlement of a vexed question. Hon Mr Abbott told me on Saturday that he had not actually drafted a bill for the suppression of bucket shops but he was going to see if one could be framed. The evil should be remedied. The Free Gallery is fuller than ever, representatives from Halifax & Winnipeg being present. There are 40 members.
 Col. Amyot will introduce a bill defining the six months limit clause in the Elections Act.
 The Reform Parliamentary caucus is being held to-day.
 Notice has been given in the Senate of the adoption of new rules of procedure in divorce cases. Their nature is not explained.
 Filling in West Middlesex and Prince Edward county takes place on the 10th. The writ for Russell is expected this week.
 Mr Davies of Prince Edward Island has arrived.
 Messrs Purcell, Gullbault and Caron whose seats are in appeal have all taken their seats.
 Sir Charles Tupper's cold kept him out of the House last week.
 The committees for the session will to-day be reported to the House.
 "Bob" Watson says the feeling in Manitoba is that now Mr Greenway has the big end of the stick he will build the road to the boundary whether the Dominion likes it or not and the policy of disallowance therefore is not of so much consequence.
 Senator Bellerose is going to raise a row over certain statements contained in the blue book referring to the recent troubles in St Vincent de Paul peninsula. The Senator is accused of certain things which accusations are he claims a breach of the privileges of parliament.
 W. McGowan, East Wawanosh, sold a two-year old filly to A. Young, who intends taking it to Manitoba, for \$150.

AT THE OCCIDENT.
Interesting Letter from the Pacific Slope.
Description of What is Likely to be the Most Extensive University in the World—\$30,000,000 Devoted to the Furtherance of the Scheme.
 Special correspondence of The Signal.
 PALO ALTO, California, 7th Feb. 1888.
 Visitors to California should avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the great University now being built at this place. Taking the cars at San Francisco for Menlo Park, a distance of thirty-three miles, we find ourselves just three miles from our objective point. Being a fine morning and an excellent road we prefer to walk, and well repaid we were for to me, at any rate, a genuine look at California rural life was a treat. Everybody was busy, either ploughing or seeding—the rains for several weeks having just terminated put everything of an agricultural and horticultural nature in a ferment. We arrived on the grounds in about an hour and commenced our walk and enquired, Senator Leland Stanford conceived the idea of richly endowing and, if possible, consisting during his lifetime, one of the most gigantic and comprehensive educational establishments in the world. Leaving his own son and only child, he determined to appropriate a portion of his large wealth towards the education of the children of others and richly nobly has he set about it.
THIS PHILANTHROPIST'S UNDERTAKING.
 Up to the present time the enormous sum of twenty millions of dollars have been devoted to the furtherance of his plans. In the deed of trust everything that human foresight and judgment could suggest has been done to secure without fail the accomplishment of this generous hearted man's views. The course of instruction, which will include that of both sexes, will be of the most liberal and general nature. All the learned professions, civil and mining engineering, the fine arts, and all branches of agricultural and mechanical pursuits will receive attention. The latter is to be most thoroughly carried out, so that boys with ideas for such occupations will be encouraged and taught to make either a watch or a steam engine, build a house or shoe a horse. The necessity of this course can be well understood when statistics abundantly prove that the want of a trade, with its consequent enforced idleness, has been the greatest factor in producing our criminal class, and to meet this evil Mr Stanford has adopted the most practical method of remedying it, bearing in mind no doubt the forcible lines of Doctor Watts, "That Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." Although the corner stone was only laid last May, a considerable portion of the building is up.
THE STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE
 is the old Mexican, which is more adapted, perhaps, than any other as in correct keeping with the mission style of the centre building, or chapel, will be the highest part and beneath its roof will rest the remains of his boy, who died far away from home while travelling in Europe. The superintendent of the works—a Scotch Canadian—was exceedingly kind and at his finishing time we were informed as to the progress of the work. At present about a hundred stonemasons are engaged, comprising Scotch, Germans and Canadians; their pay is \$4 per day, and they are charged four dollars per week for their board, which I can testify from personal experience is of the most generous kind. There being no public places near by where refreshments could be obtained, my friend and myself were invited to join the men at dinner. They all sat down at two long tables, where an abundance of most excellent roast beef, vegetables, good bread and butter, trifle, pudding and coffee, all well cooked and well served was to be had. After the meal was over, all hands enjoyed a game of foot-ball for a quarter of an hour, before returning to their duties. Let a good mechanic once get a position here, and he is pretty sure to be comfortably fixed for some time to come.
THE ESTATE
 comprises eight miles square, a large portion of which is under crop, while the breeding of horses and cattle forms a large business of itself—five hundred horses, comprising racers, trotters, drivers and draught, are now on the premises, ranging in value from one hundred dollars up to twenty-five thousand. Your townsman, A. M. Polley, would just be in his glory going through the large, perfectly kept and extensive stable. In these days of schism and agonism it is good to know on what basis this great college will be conducted as far as its secular conditions are concerned, perhaps a paragraph defining the duties of the trustees, will give your readers a fair idea.—"To prohibit sectarian instructions, but to have taught in the University the immortality of the soul, the existence of an Allwise and Benevolent Creator, and that obedience to His laws is the highest duty of man."
 After a journey by rail and water of about a hundred miles and a walk of seven, I reached my home in Berkeley, tired, but well pleased with my day's holiday. Beautiful bright days here now, with the thermometer at about 63° in the

EDITOR'S TABLE.
 A Well-known Author's New Publications that have come to hand.
 "THE NATIONAL SIN OF LITERARY FRIVOLITY." An earnest and vigorous exposition, in a cheap, handy form, of the moral aspects of the international copyright question, is something that has been much needed. Such a paper has now been published by Charles Scribner's Sons of New York, in the well-known price which insures for it a circulation of hundreds of thousands throughout the country. The title of the pamphlet is "The National Sin of Literary Frivolity" and the author is the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. Dr. Van Dyke considers the subject under three phases:—(1) The Nature of the National Sin of Literary Frivolity; (2) Its Punishment, and (3) Its Cure. His paper will worth reading, and ought to touch the public conscience and have its effect upon public opinion. The publishers will send any one a copy upon receipt of 5 cents.
 "HARPER'S FOR MAN." Under the title of "A New Edition of Vagabond," Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in Harper's Magazine in March, tells the story of a tramp revolutionary in times, in a fascinating manner. It is the career of one Henry Taft, a dejected, and a precocious scamp, who, in addition to his other iniquities, wrote a book, and it is from the voluminous memoirs that Colonel Higginson, in review, has collated the significant incidents grouped under the name of Vagabond as Taft could not afford to publish them. The review is most interesting; but Taft's memoir would be commonplace; but Taft, with Colonel Higginson's help, allows us glimpses of revolutionary times from a new point of view, and gives us fresh ideas of material which made up a part of Wellington's army. They were incorrigible patriots, of course, from one point of view; but they had their sunny side. The only trouble with this article is—it is too short.
 A FOREIGN CYCLOPEDIA.—A Cyclopaedia which presents concise and readable biographical sketches together with choice and characteristic selections from the writings of eminent authors of all ages and all nations, surely ought to be in great popular demand if its cost were not prohibitory. Such a work is Alden's Cyclopaedia Universalis, Literature, Volume VI, of which contains 470 pages, large, beautifully printed and bound, and includes within it the names of eighty-two eminent authors, among which are: Dana, Dante, Darwin, DeMoivre, Jefferson Davis, Sir Humphrey Davy, De Foe (of Robinson Crusoe fame), Demosthenes, De Quincy, DesCartes, Dickens, Diarisi, Doddridge, and Douglas. It would seem hardly possible to plan any literary work more eminently readable and interesting, if the compiling and editing were well done—and the nearly universal verdict seems to be that it is very well indeed. And the price is only \$1.00. The Literary Revolution could have accomplished such a wonder—50 cents volume for these beautiful cloth-bound books, or 60 cents for half Morocco binding! This publisher offers a sample volume to any one with privilege of return if not satisfactory. Anyone interested in high class literature ought to send for Mr Alden's large Catalogue of Standard Books, which is free to any applicant. Address JOHN B. ALDEN, publisher, 393 Pearl-st., New York, or 218 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.
 Nearly a year ago, a charter was opened for a railway between Goderich and Wincham, and a provisional board of directors was appointed. The obtaining of a charter involved an expenditure of funds to the extent of some \$20,000.
 From the day of the getting of the charter to the present, no meeting of the provisional board of directors has been held, and nothing has been done by a body to keep faith with the corporation that created it. The members have taken no action to entitle them to a permanent board, no stock book has been opened, and so far as practical matters are concerned, the directors are as well as been chosen from the bits of Matiland Cemetery.
 If the charter, as obtained, will lapse, if no action be not taken, within two years, and almost half of the time has passed without any of the provisions directed by the fact that the appointment involved more than the paying of his name in the resolution naming him to that position.
 If no action be not taken at once the expended in obtaining the charter prove to be another dead loss laid upon the town by the incompetents of 1887, and another retrograde will have been taken by our town. Nowhere, municipalities are alive moving on the railway question, and all to see why Goderich should lag behind. In Kincardine, Southamport, Elgin, Inverhuron, Dunganon, Albert—yes, all along the line, and one half a dozen proposed lines—able men are bestirring themselves working with might and main in the best of their respective localities. In which until the present there has been the silence of Death.
 It, no—not quiet that, for the members of the citizens' railway committee were looking into the matter, and meeting held Monday evening last determined to take some action in the matter of the dereliction of the provisional board of directors appointed by the town last year. The question will be up for discussion this (Friday) evening, and we hope that there will be a reviving of the dead branches provisional directors.
 The effort will also be made to have an election set apart by the town towards paying for necessary delegations or agents in pushing necessary railway legislation. Failure on the part of the council respect will entail the entire loss amount already expended in obtaining the charter, as we have before pointed out.

Late news from Ottawa informs us that this year the tariff will not be revised or amended in any particular. If this proves to be a fact, it will show one of two things—either that the Tory Government now considers the tariff perfect, or else they despair of improving the outrageous act by further tinkering.
 We have the sugar combine, the woolen combine, the stove combine, the millers' combine, and a hundred other combines that tax to the utmost the consumers of this land under the beneficent auspices of the Tory Government at Ottawa. A sure cure for these ills would be an electors' combine against the Tory Government at the next election.
 In another column we give particulars of the alleged conversion and change of heart of Sir John Macdonald. We hope the report is true, in the interest of the country, and that the convert will lose no opportunity of undoing the wrongs that he perpetrated while he was "of the world, worldly." The repeal of the gerrymander and franchise act will go a long way to proving that he is not merely a professor but a possessor. The Good Book tells us "Faith without works is dead."
 For years past, Hon Edward Blake, although acknowledged to be the most eminent member of the Canadian bar, has been scouted by the Tories as a statesman of no parts. It is satisfactory, however, to know that in his absence from the House this session, through illhealth, justice, although tardy, has been done to him by Sir John Macdonald, who, in opening his remarks on the debate on the address, paid a glowing tribute to the ability and integrity of the great ex-Liberal leader.
 If Mr W. H. C. Kerr, of Toronto, who appears to be anxious to get some information on the exodus question, will take a week's trip to the county of Huron, we will drive him around and show him evidence where some hundreds of families are annually leaving this county for the United States. We will also show him many towns and villages as well as townships where the population has not increased since 1873, but has actually decreased. And Huron is one of the most, if not the most, progressive county in Ontario. Mr Kerr thinks because Toronto is growing that the Province is relatively improving, but Mr Kerr ought to know that Toronto is not Ontario. Another feature of the exodus is that the departures are not all from the "disloyal Grits," as Mr Kerr would be pleased to call them.

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