New Advertisements.

Tweeds—Butler & Co.
Barb Wire—R. W. McKenzie.
For Sale—R. Clendenning & Son.
Boots and Shoes—E. & J. Downing.

THE HURON SIGNAL

Is published every Friday Morning, by Mc GILLICUDDY BROS., at their Office, North St. (off the Square)

GODERICH, ONTARIO.

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

By general admission it has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in this part of the country, and is one of the ruddiest, newiest and most reliable journals in Ontario. Possessing, as it does, the fore-going essentials, and being in addition to the above, a first-class family and fireside paper—it is therefore a most desirable *advertising medium*.

TERMS.—$1.50 in advance, postage pre-paid by publishers; $1.75, if paid before six months; $2.00 if not so paid. This rule will be strictly enforced.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Eight cents per line for first insertion; three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Yearly, half-yearly and quarterly contracts at reduced rates.

JOB PRINTING.—We have also a first-class jobbing department in connection, and possessing the most complete out-fit and best facilities for turning out work in Goderich, are prepared to do business in that line at prices that cannot be beaten, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.—*Terms Cash.*

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1881.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

We would this week direct the attention of our subscribers to the address label on their copy of THE SIGNAL. We are anxious that every delinquent should pay up at once, for it is necessary that we should obtain the money which is at present outstanding. This notice is not intended alone for the few shaky subscribers who may be on our list, but is also respectfully dedicated to the respectable portion of the community, who might otherwise let the trivial amount of the subscription rate slip their memory.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION GRANT.

The SIGNAL'S exposure of the "crookedness" in connection with the management of the Provincial Exhibition, led to a discussion of the matter in the Ontario Legislature recently. Mr. P. Graham M. P. P., of East Lambton, brought up the question. In introducing his motion he said:

"The resolution which I have just read, suggests, as will be seen, the desirableness of discontinuing the annual grant of $10,000 so the Provincial Association. Practically it of course means that the Provincial Fair shall cease to be held after the present year. It may perhaps seem strange that a practical farmer like myself should advocate the discontinuance of a Provincial grant, one given ostensibly for the purpose of prompting the interests of agriculture, and did I think for one moment that the grant was any service in accomplishing the object for which it was given I would defend it at all hazards. But I am convinced that it is not accomplishing the object for which it is given, and in the place of promoting the interest of agriculture, it, on the contrary retards its progress by preventing that national free competition on all matters pertaining to agricultural exhibits which is so eminently desirable. I believe too, that the Provincial Exhibition is carried on by a ring—a ring which though not as great in magnitude is fully as corrupt as the Tammy ring in New York, and it is entered and exhibited its corruption in influenceing badly the interests of the farmers. Why is it that the small stock breeders do not care about exhibiting at the Provincial Fairs? The reason is very clear. It is because those small breeders have learned by the most bitter experience that unless they are within the charmed circle under the patronage of the ring of which I have spoken, they stand a very poor chance of obtaining a prize on thorough-bred stock. No matter whether the animals are the best. Merit goes for nothing, the "points of an animal are very often ignored altogether and prizes are awarded to please these partial judges of whom I have spoken. I fear also that in many instances the names of those who exhibit have a great influences in securing the conveted prizes. The time has come when a stop should be put to this useless expenditure of the public funds for the purposes to which I have referred. I have no doubt that in years gone by the Provincial Fair accomplished the good for which it was intended, but like many other relics of the part, it has outlived its day, and in other words its "usefulness is gone." That this is the case may be seen by looking at its working for one year and comparing that work ing and its results with those of some of the other principal fairs, say the Central Fair at Hamilton, the Toronto Industrial Exhibition or the Western Fair at London. Mr. Graham then proved by the auditors accounts that while the Provincial Exhibition had been losing money, even with the large Government grant, the Hamilton Central, the London Western and the Toronto Industrial Fairs had been more than self-sustaining. He then added.—"These figures naturally force and suggest] the question—why these fairs are run so successfully without any financial aid from the Government? I hold that the answer is one for which we do not have to seek either far or long; it is because the funds of the Provincial show are swallowed up by a lot of hungry and interested cormorants who draw their fat salaries and neglect their duty. I beg to move the resolution which I have placed in your hands.

After considerable discussion, in the course of which it was stated that the general feeling of the House was in favor of Mr Graham's motion, the Hon. S. C. Wood request.' that the motion might be withdrawn as the whole matter would receive the consideration of the Government. Mr. Graham said that as one of his main objects was to obtain a full discussion, and this having been done he would comply with the request of the Hon. Treasurer. He was satisfied that if the resolution had been put to vote it would have been carried by a very large majority. He had not in his previous statement said anything that was not amply borne out by facts, and had not said one half of what might have been said as to the mismanagement of the Association. He was not at the moment he spoke aware that in addition to the $17,000 running expenses, the Association had been actually obliged to mortgage their property in Toronto for $5,000, so that the running expenses for 1879 were in reality $22,000. As the Hon. Treas. had promised to introduce a measure next session that would deal with the matter, he would withdraw the motion, but he warned the hon. gentleman that if he did not deal with it, he should press his vote to a division on another occasion.

HURON CENSUS COMMISSIONERS.

The eternal fitness of things has been exemplified in the appointment of census commissioners in two of the Ridings of the County of Huron, at all events. It would be difficult to get two gentlemen better qualified for the work than the appointees for South and Centre Huron. Mr. Porter, it will be remembered, contested South Huron vainly against Mr. Cameron in 1878, and consequently is thoroughly acquainted with the "lay of the land" in that Riding. He is also an intelligent gentleman, and will make a better enumerator, than he would have made a member of Parliament. In Centre Huron our friends will be pleased to learn that Mr. Samuel Platt, of Goderich, has been appointed, and few will regret that the Government has seen fit to reward his services as leader of the "forlorn hope" in the elections of 1878. That Messrs. Porter and Platt deserve well of the party for whom they fought and "bled," we do not question, and congratulate the Government of the day upon their wise selection. But the appointment of John Gardner, of Bluevale, to the position in North Huron, "sticks in our crop," if we may be allowed to use the expression. John is not noted for intelligence or ability or any other attribute that we know of to qualify him for the position. His claim, if it can be called a claim, for feeding at the public crib, consists solely in acting as charioteer to Mr. Thomas Farrow in the election of 1878. Our friends in Wawanosh, Ashfield, Turnberry, Morris and Howick will now understand why John Gardner acted as the steadfast henchman and lackey of Mr. Farrow on that occasion. Verily John hath has reward.

WE are informed by telegraph that the Queen has expressed surprise and displeasure that Lady Burdett-Coutts has married Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, notwithstanding her disapproval, Fiddlesticks! If these reports continue to be transmitted about Her Majesty she will drop a notch or two in our estimation. What business is it of the Queen's whether Miss Coutts or anybody else marries or not? We wonder if the Queen asked Miss Coutt's advice when she "popped the question" to the late Prince Consort? Miss Coutts was old enough at that time to give her advice on the question. It is high time these absurd stories about Her Majesty's peevishness and lack of judgment which we read in the telegraphic reports were left unrecorded. If she is not guilty of the utterances attributed to her it is unjust to publish them; if she is really the author of them, well, it should be remembered that—she's getting old.

MR. FRASER'S Bill for the protection of railway employees and the public provides that there must be, within twelve months, a free space of seven feet from the top of freight cars to the lowest beams of any bridge; railway frogs must be filled up nearly to within an inch and a half of the level of the rails; the running-board must, in future, be thirty six inches wide, and there will not be an open space between the projecting pieces of more than four inches. Failing compliance, the railway companies will be held liable under certain conditions.

THE Cook's Church organ difficulty has been revived by some miscreant pouring a quantity of warm glue over the keyboard of the inanimate organ. The sticky fluid ran into the reeds, and the fine instrument is ruined. The act was a most disgraceful one, and shows how little piety the objector to the instrument possessed. Such a Christian should have the privilege of a few years' quiet and meditation within the walls of the Kingston retreat for public offenders.

MR. PATRICK POWER, who represented Halifax in the last Parliament, died on Wednesday. He was the father of Senator Power.

ENGLAND is threatened with another petty war. The King of Ashantee, it is said, is likely to take the field against the British with some 90,000 troops at his back. King Koffee was badly trounced last time but doubtless he considers he now has good grounds for getting into hot water.

TRICHINOSIS is causing much excitement in Europe. The continental countries are especially alarmed, the French Government having prohibited the importation of American pork. There appears to be but little ground for the scare, as the few cases that have so far occurred have been brought on by the victims eating the pork raw. The Belgian Government refused to follow the example of France. In the British House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Mandella said that the yearly importation of pork, bacon, and hams from the United States, Canada, Germany, and Denmark, was more than twenty pounds per head for the whole population of the United Kingdom. Its value exceeded £9,500,000, exclusive of live swine. To cut off this supply of food would inflict great hardship on the poor, and could only be done in case of urgent necessity. It would not suffice to prohibit the American supply, for trichinosis existed in other countries, and as long as any other country admitted American pork, England would be sure to receive supplies second-hand. There was no authentic report of the outbreak of trichinosis in England, and he thonght there was no occasion for apprehension. He added that Continental countries were liable to disease because of the use of uncooked food, which was unknown in England.

MR. M. C. CAMERON is doing hard work at Ottawa, in order to forward the Ontario & Quebec Railway Bill. The Bill is opposed by the Grand Trunk, and Toronto & Ottawa railway interests, but Mr. Cameron, is ably supported by Mr. Osler.

The Syndicate Bargain.

Written for the Signal.

Sir John hes gone, an' done the thing which
we do most detest;
He's sold us to the Syndicate, an' says 'tis for
the best
Int'rests of ourj Canady thet sech a thing shud
be.
But when we vote in '83, he then shall plainly
see
Thet his jedgment hes bin poor.

For this nation hez bin shaken up from centre
to the sea,
An' a feelin' of uncertinty prevails 'mong all
who be
With gumption filled to overflow, an' much possessed of brains
An' they think the rulers who now hold the
Guvvermental reins,
Must be changed to hev a cure.

I follered up this "Bargain," as they call it in
the press,
But where the bargain comes in, I really
couldn't guess—
Unless it is from viewin' of the Syndicate's
own case,
For the members of the Comp'ny hev bin
foremost in the race,
And Canady was barred.

There be those who prate of patr'otism an'
l'yalty an' that,
When it's pop'lar to be pratin'; but when the
question's "What
Must be done to save the Party?" comes up in
the fray,
"The Party must be upheld—let the country
go," they say;
An' they vote it right square through.

Now, I hold this railroad bargain is not a party
cry
But a matter for inspecshun close, so that
you an' I
An' ev'ry other voter in the broad Dominion's
range
Shud hev a voice in sayin' ef the terms need a
change
Before the bargain's made.

We didn't 'lect our members in the fall of '78
To dabble inter railways, an' thereby
bring a fate
Upon our country. No. Protecshun was the
cry.
An' now we need protecshun an' a buckler
strong an' high
To shield us, an' to save.

We need not look for honor to the men who
in the past
Betray'd the country an' themselves, an' then
from power were cast,
As Ephr'am to his idols clung in days now
long gone by
So John A. to his trickery, and Tupper to his
ly—
Well, I won't say what, will stand.

But a day of reck'nin's comin'—the day when
they will fall,
For already kin be notic'd the writin' on the
wall;
An' when we're asked to poll our votes when
'83 comes 'round,
But very few electors as endorsers will be
found
To back the trait'rous band.

PETER PLUX.

A Southern Mob have no Faith in the Jury System.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 19th.—Just as the judge had given his charge to the jury at Springfield in the case of the Laprade murderers, and the Sheriff was about to conduct the prisoners to jail, an armed mob rushed into the Court room and seized the five negro prisoners and hurriedly rushed them out on the verandah of the Court House. The officers attempted to rescue the prisoners, and over a hundred shots were fired without effect. The mob succeeded in hanging the prisoners to the railing of the verandah.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., Feb. 19.—The crime for which the five negroes were lynched when arrested was the murder of an old farmer last September by nine negroes, who entered his house by night and tried, by horrible torture, to extort a statement as to the whereabouts of the money he was supposed to have. The murder caused intense excitement, and Jim Higgins, an old negro, was suspected, and his feet burned until he confessed. Higgins had to have his feet amputated and died in jail. Four nights after extorting the confession from Higgins, two of the murderers, Bell and Jameson, were taken from Springfield jail and lynched, and on the same night the white murderer, Ramsay, was shot dead in his cell. The excited feeling was maintained till it culminated in the lynching of Higgins.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 19.—It is reported that Laffy and Murphy, the Leprade murderers, who turned State evidence, were found hanging to a tree, near Guthrie, Ky., this morning.

PARNELL'S POPULARITY.

He Receives a Series of Ovations on his way to Clare—An Inflammatory Speech.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The *Herald's* Clare cable says: Parnell's journey yesterday was a continuous scene of enthusiastic demonstrations. At all the stations enormous crowds assembled to cheer. The people of Mullingar, where the train stopped fifteen minutes, crowded the platform. Many farmers accompanied by bands, bearing banners, were present. An address from the people was read. Parnell, who spoke with a clear voice, thanked them. He took it as a good omen that the people of Ireland were determined to meet the weapon of coercion. In a short time they would carry the struggle to a victorious ending. The speech was received with repeated cheers and shouts of

"LIBERATOR OF THE FARMER!"

and "the man for the people." On the platform at Dublin were several members of the Land League and two jurymen in the recent State trials. Parnell left the train at Moate, where he was met by a band from Clare, and an escort of Land League cavalry, two hundred horsemen. By these he was escorted to Clare, eight miles. At the entrance of the village the horses were taken from the brougham and the vehicle drawn to the platform. The enthusiasm was immense. Fully 16,000 were present. Parnell was greeted

WITH AN OVATION UNEQUALLED

in the history of his progress in the agitation. Father Geoghean presided. Parnell said: "I suppose seldom has a minister asked from Parliament greater means for the intimidation of the nation, but I confidently believe that never will there have been a greater failure. The tenants will be true to our teachings. (Cries of "we will forever." Forster says he is going to put all my police into prison (laughter) in order to

PUT DOWN OUR UNWRITTEN LAW.

(Cries of "he don't do it.") My police are four-fifths of the Irish people at home and abroad. If he is going to put them all into prison he will have to find a prison large enough to hold twenty millions of people and the unwritten law he has got to put down is the public opinion of the whole civilized world. It is not easy, as it used to be, to tyrannize over and trample upon the public and put down their public opinion. We have every nation in Europe. We have America and Australia looking intently at the struggle between the Irish people and the laudlordism. Already we have

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE FRENCH PRESS

on our side, which only a month ago was against us. We have many of the State Legislatures of America passing resolutions of sympathy with the Irish nation. From every part, all eyes are directed to you to see how you will bear the trial with which you are now face to face, (voice "steadfast, together.") The tenant farmers are the men we look to to-day to display their courage. They can show their devotion by refusing to pay unjust rents, (cries of "pay no rents".) That is not a very hard thing to ask you to do, and

THAT IS ALL WE ASK.

cries of "we will do it." If you promise to do this we are willing to go to prison or anywhere else for your sake. Regarding the last bill my belief is that the present parliamentary Government will settle the land question yet, if they give the tenant a legal defence against ejectment. It is something not to be refused, but no measure which does not reduce rental to about Governmental valuation will be acceptable to the Irish tenant. The last time the *Habeus Corpus* Act was suspended in Ireland fifteen years ago, before you had an independent Irish party, it took them twenty-four hours to pass the bill, but this time it has already taken seven weeks.

AVOID RETALIATION.

Stand by and encourage each other in your suffering. Refuse to take any farms from which your neighbors have been evicted. Refuse to pay unjust rents. The eyes of the world are fixed upon you. Don't let it be said that you faltered in this, perhaps the last and greatest struggle Ireland will have to make for the freedom of her land. The sacrifices you are asked to make are not much. Your forefathers spilled their blood on many a field of battle. Step by step they contested the possession of Ireland

WITH THE MYRMIDIONS OF HENRY,

and Elizabeth and the troopers of Cromwell. They fought grandly and were willing to make far more bitter sacrifices than you are called upon to make. Will you be worse than they? (Cries of "never.") Will you show yourselves unworthy, degenerate sons of noble ancestors? ("Cries of "never.") To-day, the struggle which began so many centuries ago, is continued by different means and other weapons.

VICTORY IS ALMOST SHINING

on you banners. Will you for want of a little courage and determination to suffer and bear in silence—will you fail now. I am sure you will not, and in a short time at the end of the battle we shall look around us and see the fair plains of Green Erin once mere made free land." Loud cheers followed the speech. Resolutions were passed demanding a peasant proprietary and denouncing coercion and the arrest of Davitt.

New York Feb. 19.—The entries for the coming walk at Madison Square Garden for the belt presented by O'Leary, and the championship of America, closed to-night. The number of entries is 22, comprising the following names:—Joseph Allen, Daniel Burns, W. Bendigo, W. Banderidge, Benjamin Curran, John Ennis, Thomas Golden, John Hughes, F. H. Hart, George Henaker, F. Krohne, Richard Lacouse, I. C. Mulgrew, Owen McCarthy, Peter J. Panchot, Pierce Ryan, David Scanlan, M. Tyman, Henry Howard and three unknown.

The Chicago *Daily Telegraph* announces the discontinuance of its Sunday edition, and believes it will better meet the approval of its patrons. It says no man can do the very best work of which he is capable for more than six days. Men who work with their heads and men who work with their hands demand one day's rest in seven; and that little observation will convince any one that a big Sunday paper makes a lean Monday paper.

MR. ROSS on Educational Matters.

In the Ontario Legislature on Monday, Mr. Ross moved the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this House, the special grant of $750 a year to the Collegiate Institutes is an unjust discrimination against the great majority of High Schools in favor of those in the large centres of population, where they are least in need of such special aid, and based, as it is, on the employment of four male teachers, and having sixty male pupils studying Latin, is indefensible, as it unjustly discriminates against females, either as teachers or pupils, and gives undue prominence to a branch of study not practical in its tendency, and opposed to the progressive spirit on modern education." In support of his motion he made an elaborate speech, protesting in general against any more encouragement being given to Latin than to any other subject. He showed from the educational report of 1879 that, judged by any possible test, some High Schools were doing more and better work than some Collegiate Institutes, the tests he applied being the number of intermediate candidates passed, the amount of school grant earned, etc. He protested against the injustice of this system and its unwisdom from an educational point of view. He condemned the remedy proposed by the Minister of Education, namely, leaving Collegiate Institutes now enjoying the grant to continue in enjoyment of it, but enacting that no new institutes shall be created after the first of January next.

Mr. Crooks admitted the principle of the Collegiate Institute to be a wrong one, but could not see his way clear to a sudden withdrawal of the grant. He pointed out that the enactment he proposed in this connection was intended as a warning, and stated that the Government would consider the whole matter, and be prepared to offer a remedy hereafter.

Mr. Gibson, Hamilton, agreed that the principle on which the grant was based was unjust, but he thought that towns which had by it been led into extra expenditure were entitled to consideration, especially in view of the work they did in training teachers.

Mr. Morris wanted to leave the grant as it was.

Mr. Ross, after the explanations of the Minister of Education, withdrew his resolutions, with an expression of satisfaction of the turn taken by the debate.

The Report of the Agricultural Commission.

The report of the Agricultural Commission was brought down on Monday It is very voluminous, and is in four parts, the various classes of evidence being divided into sections—fruit growing, forestry, live stock, statistics, &c., &c. The report urges the immediate need of the reorganization of the Bureau of Agriculture, and the adoption of such measures as may provide a practical means of obtaining statistics relating to agricultural matters in general. It also contains a very full series of recommendations to the agricultural community upon the subject of fruit growing. Every variety of fruit is alludedto at length, and the species which are best in localities fully dealt with. The soil and insect enemies of fruit are fully dealt with.

Upon the subject of cattle raising, cattle trade, horse breeding, the report and evidence is most full and exhaustive.

Taken as a whole, these volumes are probably the most valuable that have ever been issued by the Local Government. The books will shortly be distributed, and cannot, if carefully studied by the agricultural community, be other than productive of lasting benefit to them. The conception and working out of the scheme reflect great credit upon the Hon. S. C. Wood, its originator, and upon Mr. A. H. Dymond, upon whom the greatest part of the labor of compilation and preparation has fallen. The distribution will be very liberal. Of the Commissioners' Report there will be 25,000 distributed. Each member will have 110 copies, the Senate and Commons each 100, and the Commissioners 10. The English newspapers will receive 100, Sir A. T. Galt will receive 100 copies and 1,000 copies will be distributed in England. Five thousand copies of the statistical report will be distributed, and 5,000 copies of the evidence. These sections will be distributed in an equally liberal manner. Township clerks and mechanics' institutes will receive a liberal allowance.

The *Spectator* says "the strongest man in the country is a Belmont man who brought ten skunk skins to London on Fridoy; and like Samson of old, his strength lay in the hair he carried."

The triangular base ball ground used by the Delaware clubs lies in three States:—Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The catcher, pitcher and left-fielder play in different States.

DIED.

Greer—In Saltford on the 19th inst. Sarah Jane, wife of Robt. Greer, Esq., aged 38 yrs

Quick—In Goderich, on Friday, the 18th inst., Mrs. Agnes Quick, aged 81 yrs.

McWilliams—On Thursday, Feb. 24th., Aaron Matthias, youngest son of A.B. McWilliams, Albion Hotel.
Funeral will take place to-day at 2.30 p. m. from the British Exchange Hotel.

For Sale.

The BUSINESS and STOCK OF

R. Clendenning & Son,

DUNGANNON.

The Stock has been reduced to $3,500 and contains comparatively no old or dead goods.
The Business has been established twenty-five years, and the proprietors are going out of business which is the reason for selling.
Can also be rented or bought, the Store, which is the best in the County for the size of the Village. Dungannon is growing rapidly, and is situated in one of the best agricultural districts in the Province.
A large business has been done and can be extended. A paying Tailoring Department in connection. Terms reasonable, and payments easy, providing good security is given.
Apply to—

R. CLENDENNING & SON,
Dungannon.

Banking.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - - - $12,000,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - $6,000,000.

Goderich Branch.
C. R. DUNSFORD, - - - *Manager*

Allows interest on deposits. Drafts, letter of credit and circular notes issued, payable in all parts of the world. 1754.

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 al the principal Towns and Cities in Canada Great Britain and the United States, bough and sold.
Advances to Farmers on Notes, with one or more endorsers, without mortgage. 1753

Record of the LYMAN Barb.

FIRST PRIZES AWARDED THE "LYMAN" Four-Barb Wire Fencing at
MONTREAL, QUE.
HAMILTON, ONT.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DAVENPORT, IOWA.
EXHIBITIONS.
FOR EXCELLENCE and SUPERIORITY *Over all Competitors.*
The Cheapest & Best Fencing IN THE WORLD.
Adopted and in use on 19 Railway Lines in the U. S. and Canada. See that our trade mark, "LYMAN BARB," is stencilled on each reel. BUY NO OTHER. Send for prices and circulars to R. W. McKENZIE & Co. Goderich.
DOMINION BARB WIRE FENCE CO., Montreal.
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W. S. Hart & Co.,

PROPRIETORS

GODERICH MILLS,

(Late Piper's.)

A LARGE QUANTITY OF choice

Buckwheat Flour

ON HAND.

Seeds! Seeds!

The subscriber begs to draw the attention of the public generally to his large and varied stock of

FARM and GARDEN SEEDS,

consisting of

CLOVER, TIMOTHY,
HUNGARIAN, MILLET,
PEAS, OATS,
BARLEY, and choice WHEAT;
also
TURNIP, MANGOLD, CARROT, and all other
GARDEN AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,
at rates that cannot be beaten.

S. SLOANE.
General Seed Dealer,
Hamilton Street.

Four houses to let on Newgate street in a thorough state of repair.—S. S. 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC:—

Having disposed of my Photo Business in Goderich, I would take this opportunity to return thanks for the many favors received since commencing business here seven years ago. For my successor, Mr. Sallows, I bespeak a continuance of the patronage so kindly tendered me, and knowing him to possess superior ability, predict for him a successful business career.

Respectfully,
R. R. THOMPSON,
Photo.

With reference to the above, I would inform all interested that my aim will be to produce work at the Lowest Prices consistent with Good Quality, and shall spare no pains to give satisfaction.

A fine assortment of Albums, Frames, &c., to hand in a few days.

A call solicited.

R. SALLOWS,
Photo, Blake's Block, Goderich.
(Successor to R. R. Thompson.)

N.B.—As I have all the Negatives made by R. R. Thompson previously to my taking the business, parties wishing duplicates will please send me their ordrs.

R. SALLOWS,
Photografo.

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 Basswood, Oak, Black Ash, Maple, Cherry, and Hemlock, any length.

Farmers

now is the time to purchase your salt for agricultural purposes. It pays 100 per cent to use it.
Logs or wood taken in exchange for salt

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