Waterloo boasts the most remarkable quilt yet. It contains 27,000 pieces.

The Dunkin Act was carried at Escott on Saturday by nineteen majority.

The bakers of London, Ont., have formed a combination to raise the price of bread.

A man was robbed of $250 on the 9th, on the street in Lucan. It is said the victim can identify the guilty parties.

Thomas Dixon, of Walkerton, has been appointed Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney for the county of Bruce.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec was nearly killed the other day by a roof full of snow falling upon him.

Veterans of 1812 to the number of fifty are in Montreal, applying for their pensions.

The Hamilton Board of Trade, has passed a resolution favoring the enlargement of the Welland Canal to the depth of 14 feet.

The Presbytery of Stratford have nominated Rev Thos. McPherson of Stratford as Moderator of the next General Assembly.

The farmers in the vicinity of Napanee are actively preparing to secure a proportion of the spring immigration for their locality.

On Thursday, Duncan McLarty, residing near Harrington West, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn.

Mr. Joseph Kidd, of Carronbrook, has erected a monument which cost $2,400, over his late wife's grave in Irishtown cemetery.

Mr. J. C. Rykert has entered an action for slander against Mr. Carter, of Beamsville. The nature of the alleged slander does not appear.

The people of Ottawa turned out en masse the other day to view a piece of sidewalk that had been uncovered by one of the citizens.

On the 9th, a young man by the name of G. T. Laird, while out hunting, near Florence, shot a large bald-headed eagle. It measured seven feet three inches from tip to tip of the wings.

The item appropriating $12,000 per mile to the Canada Central Railway was objected to, but on motion the Order in Council granting the same was ratified by a vote of 113 to 39.

A little boy, nephew of Mr. E. Halls of Blanshard, had three of his fingers cut off with an axe on Saturday, the 6th inst., by an adopted daughter while playing with the axe.

On Thursday night, Mr. Ed. Cowley, an old resident of London, died in the City Hospital, from the effects of the amputation of one of his legs a few days since.

Mr. Frederick Broughton, who accompanied Hon Mr. Childers on his trip in this country has been appointed Manager of the Great Western Railway, and will shortly arrive to assume control.

The brother of a country postmaster in the neighbourhood of Montreal opened a registered letter, and stole the contents. The matter was settled by the brother refunding the money.

Mr. Bernard Smith, an old veteran loyalist of 1812, died at Consecon on the 3rd, after a protracted illness, at the age of 87 years. He served under Col. Drummond, and was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane.

Mr. Ed. T. Scott, of Montreal, Senior Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Black Chapter of British America, also including the Western States, will assume the position of Grand Master, vacant through the death of Mr. D'Arcy Boulton.

The Exeter *Times* learns that Mr. Steele, of Saginaw, Mich., has received a contract for building the fence on the L. H. and B. from the beginning to end. The fence is to be a very substantial one; having patent side gates wherever a gate is needed.

On Friday, James Lacher, pumpmaker, while about descending into a well behind McWilliams' bakery, Fergus, missed his hold and fell down a distance of about six feet, falling sideways on a large stone, breaking several of his ribs and otherwise injured himself.

Mrs. H. F. Sharp, of St. Marys, and her sister had a narrow escape from being killed by a runaway team the other day. The frantic animal jumped over their cutter and smashed it into fragments.

A meeting of the ratepayers was held in Kincardine, on Saturday, to consider the propriety of granting aid to extend the T., G. & B. R. R. from Blyth to Wingham. A resolution was passed instructing the Council to submit a by-law to raise a bonus of $4,000.

In the township of Erin, on Wednesday morning, during the absence of Mr. Jeremiah Kentner and his wife, his son, about 12 years old, took down a loaded shot gun and accidentally shot his sister, about ten years old, taking away the end of the large bone of the arm, and entering into the wrist joint.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was opened on Thursday last. The Government is sustained by a majority of at least six and probably ten. Mr. Debrisay, of Lunenburg, was elected Speaker, and Mr. Farrell, of Halifax, moved the address.

Whilst a number of cows and horses were drinking at a stream on the 3rd con., London, the other day, a vicious cow made a dash at the whole herd, killing one horse outright, belonging to Mr. McNames, and goring two more so badly that it is a question of time if they recover.

Three roughs named Welsh, Sweeney, and Quinn, made a murderous assault on a man named Berthel and two women in a hotel in Ottawa, on Wednesday night. After seriously injuring Berthel they sat him on a hot stove. Berthel was badly burned. They were captured by the police.

The vote upon the New Brunswick school affairs is variously commented upon. The majority of opinion is that the question is only temporarily staved off, as the New Brunswick Government is hardly likely to go back on itself.—Others hold that the moral influence of Her Majesty will have the desired effect.

The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent says:—"Members are complaining of the excessive work, especially that which leaves them barely time to attend to the claims of their constituents. At present there is no doubt the labour is excessive, but the fault is to be found in the attempt to crowd into two months the work that might well be distributed over three."

On Thursday, while Mr. Patrick, a farmer in Beverley, had occasion to leave his farm, his hired man, named John Wilmot, hitched up a horse and cutter, and loading it with every thing he could find around, betook himself to parts unknown. Wilmot has not yet been found.

A severe and almost fatal accident occurred at Niagara, on Thursday. While Mr. W. H. Moore, chief mechanic of Date's Patent Steel Works, was sawing with one of their circular saws, the board flew back and struck him in the left eye, causing a fearful incision of the nose and eye. A part of the bridge bone of the nose was driven into the board half an inch. Mr. Moore lost his eye.

Mr. George Brown, a notary public of Watford, was seriously injured on Thursday. He was in the upper story of McLeish & Co.'s planing mill, and, being under the influence of liquor, walked out at the door above and fell twelve or fourteen feet, breaking his arm and leg and dislocating his hip joint. He is in a very critical condition.

A joke is current in Parliamentary circles that a certain well-known member of the House was almost prevailed upon to ask for a committee into the why and wherefore an hon. Senator should have been entrusted with supplying both Houses with lead pencils bearing his name—a well known and superior brand. Some one, however, laughed before the joke was carried into operation, much to the disappointment of the factious members.

A consignment of salmon from the Columbia River has been received at Hamilton.

Mrs. C. Dube, of Malden township, has received the Queen's Bounty of £3 for giving birth to triplets. The couple have been married twelve years and have thirteen children.

A dog belonging to Mr. A. G. Collins, of Kincardine, brought to the house on Saturday, a human hand. He is supposed to have got it on the lake shore. A search will be made for the body.

Shortly after nine o'clock p. m. on Friday a fire broke out in Lailey's grocery, Thorold, and water being difficult to obtain at first, it made rapid headway, burning with it Arnold's grocery on the one side, and McIntosh's saddler shop on the other, and damaging Lampman's brick store next below.

Mr. P. O'Neill, on the Robinson road, in the township of Canboro', has seven ewes, from which he has fourteen lambs and all of them are doing well. The most of them were born during the recent severe weather. Nevertheless, by good care and attention he has not lost one.

On Saturday evening, while a man named McGinn was superintending the erection of the foundation of a building in Younge-street, Yorkville, a splinter of a wedge which a workman was pounding at, flew up and struck him in an eye, destroying the sight, and leaving its recovery doubtful.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE GODERICH AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Express, 7.00 a. m., for Toronto, London and Buffalo.
No. 7 Mixed, 9.15 a. m., for Stratford.
No. 3 Mail Express 12.45 p. m., for Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit.
No. 9 Mixed, 3.30 p. m.,

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 6 Mixed, 11.00 a. m., from Stratford.
No. 2 Mail Express 2.00 p. m., from Toronto, Detroit and Buffalo.
No. 10 Mixed, 7.00 p. m., from Stratford.
No. 4 Express, 10.00 p. m., from Buffalo.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, March 17, 1875.

The Pacific Railway.

The discussion upon this subject has been considerable during the present session. The British Columbia members have availed themselves of expressing very freely, on every opportunity, the grievances of their constituents, and Mr. Bunster has declared that it was only the extreme loyalty of the people of British Columbia which had prevented a more speedy commencement of work upon the railway, for he contended that had they shown a disposition to reject their union with Canada more prompt action would have been taken. It is true that those people have something to complain of. The Pacific Railway has been regarded by them as their salvation and the means of securing them untold wealth, but the dilly dallying which has characterized the legislation upon the matter has tended to defer their hopes unto sickness of heart. But the British Columbians have placed too much confidence in themselves, and the frequent snubbings the two representatives have received in the discussion upon this subject, have indicated to them the truth of the saying that "Rome was not built in a day" and that the contract which was blindly entered into by the late government was no ground upon which to attack Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues and endeavor to inflict chastisement for failure therein. That Province has a population in the vicinity of 10,000, and contributes but a comparatively small portion to the public revenue; and yet it complains bitterly that the road has not been commenced, at least that portion which lies within its own boundaries, and essentially a local road, at the public expense. The demand is somewhat unreasonable. That country is comparatively new, and the freight earnings on that portion of the road would be very small, and the business for the most part would be in the more eastern points.

The completion of the road is to be considered a great achievement much to be desired; but in the undeveloped state of the country through which it is purposed to run the expense of building being considered and the expense in running it and the small amount of remuneration to be expected for time to come, causes us to consider that the dilatoriness in this matter is not so blamable. If any locality needs railway communication with the lake Provinces, it is Manitoba, and the people of that Province are looking forward eagerly to the completion of the Pembina branch. For the present this latter scheme seems the most feasible and wise which could be devised. The trade in Manitoba is infantile in proportions, and this scheme seems capable of meeting every demand and fostering the trade to such dimensions as to make the proposed Georgian Bay a necessity with a good prospect of being a paying institution.

The government's proposal to make the communication with British Columbia for the present a sort of rail and water route is wise in consideration of the facts already enumerated, and since the water communication between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains is very extensive the saving will be considerable and the plan prove in every way feasible. Certain objections have been raised to the subsidizing of the Canada Central Railway, which connects with the Georgian Bay branch, and forms the connecting link with the Quebec system of railways. This arrangement draws the trade which the Georgian Bay branch of the road creates for the greater part through Quebec, thus robbing Ontario of its fair share. Delegations from cities and towns throughout Ontario have conferred with the government for the purpose of having a line subsidized by the Dominion Government to connect the Ontario system of railway with the Pacific railway also. Although the matter is mooted prominently by Conservatives we deem it of that importance to the Province as to hope it will receive the consideration which it in justice deserves. The completion of the Pembina branch will bring a large trade through the whole of Ontario, but this will be partly cut off by the completion of the other route, and it would be nothing but common justice to Ontario to give her the same boon which has been granted to Quebec.

The North West Territories.

Mr. Mackenzie, on Friday, introduced to the House of Commons a bill to provide for the erection of a government for the North West Territories. This is a measure the most important that has yet been before the House, and being a subject in which the members are inexperienced the action upon the same will be cautious and will conclude after lengthy consideration no doubt. Many will ask what need there is for a government in a section of country which hardly possesses five hundred inhabitants, but the promoters of the scheme are looking to the future. About Fort Pelly, which has been named in the Bill as the seat of the proposed government, the headquarters of the Mounted Police Force have been established, and at this place will congregate the pioneers drawn to that section of the country by the progress of the Pacific Railway. To have an administrative body at this point, communicating with the Dominion Government by the overland telegraph, will be the means of establishing a centre for emigration and securing the more rapid progress of the railway. The country has been controlled previous to the entry of the mounted police by illicit distillers and all manner of reckless characters common in new countries without any practical courts of justice, and although the police force have done much towards suppressing the recklessness that has existed and collected a large revenue in so doing, yet they lack the complete authority which would establish confidence in the minds of intending settlers. A higher and more reliable authority is necessary.

The Bill provides for the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be assisted in his government by a council of five, in the first instance, nominated by the Governor-General; three stipendiary magistrates would be *ex officio* members of the council and the remaining two would be appointed from the Indian agents. The Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba has heretofore controlled the territories outside of Manitoba, but his ministry has proved itself inefficient in respect of that portion of the country and too slightly acquainted with it to be capable of legislating for it to any advantage. In the appointment of the council, men best acquainted with the country will be chosen. Provision is made for representation by popular vote as the population increases. When, within the area a thousand square miles, the population reaches to one thousand, other than aliens and unfranchised Indians, they shall be entitled to elect a person to represent them in the council, and when the number has increased to two thousand they shall be represented by two members. As soon as there are twenty-one elective members in the council it will become a Legislative Assembly. Provision is made for the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the Council, and clauses are devoted to the establishment of all the legal institutions connected with a responsible government. The franchise is extended to every *bona fide* householder who has resided for a twelve months in the territory. One excellent provision is the total prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors, which will prove a great boon to the aborigines, and furnish an example and test the practicability of a prohibitory liquor law in other provinces of the Dominion. To circumvent the possibility of such a complication as has lately agitated New Brunswick and caused so much wrangling in the House lately, a provision is made for the benefit of minorities who may desire to establish separate schools.

Manitoba, which by the present arrangement of its boundaries, appears but a spot in the vast extent of country to the north and west of us, desires to extend its borders, and until a final decision has been made of the extent of that Province the settlement of the present subject will most probably be held in abeyance. Arbitrators have been appointed to establish the boundaries of the Province of Ontario, which to the North has heretofore been hazy and indefinite, and it is proposed to extend the boundaries of Manitoba eastward to Ontario. As the territory in which the proposed new legislative body is intended to exercise its functions covers the country lying outside of the present defined Provinces, it is easily seen that the project has for its object the gradual bringing of the whole of this vast territory into union with the other Provinces in the form of growing and well inhabited communities. Fort Pelly is the most promising point for initiating this scheme; and there is no doubt but such action on the part of the Dominion Government will induce a more rapid flow of emigration than promises and good report.

Flogging Criminals.

In our late exchanges a paragraph appears descriptive of a most repulsive flogging of three convicts, in New Zealand. It is a good while since a case of such punishment has been reported in Canada, which fact may be construed as indicating that the crimes for which flogging seems most especially adapted as punishment have decreased in frequency, or it may be attributable to a want of faith in the efficacy of the mode of meting out reward to offenders.—When the law was first established it was enforced with considerable frequency in cases of more aggravated offences, but since then the occurrences are less frequent. The present report from the far off British colony revives the recollection of the existence of the law with a vividness that causes human feelings to rebel against this revolting system of punishment. The details of the whipping are shocking, and one is compelled to wonder that persons can be found to execute the verdicts against the offenders, and that human forbearance will sustain any man through witnessing the scene. In the present instance the three prisoners were subjected to twenty-five lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails, one of them being a bright, good-looking, fair-complexioned lad of sixteen, who seemed scarcely to know the nature of the offence for which he was convicted. Another of the trio had experienced the bitterness of the lash before and his suffering was most intense, as was in fact the case with the rest, and for their offences they will carry to their graves marks which will brand them as unmistakably as the searing iron of the Botany Bay officers.

After all that has been said of the good effects of flogging upon the more hardened class of criminals, and the tendency it has to decrease the frequency of indecent and brutal assaults, the punishment seems incompatible with the dictates of humanity and the dignity of the law. There is something unmanly, in fact inhuman, in the act of binding a criminal grown to years of manhood, baring his back before witnesses and scourging him until the blood runs and groans of agony mingle with the sound of repeated blows by the executioner, and all to vindicate so-called justice. Think of a being of intelligence, who unfortunately, but culpably, has gotten himself into the meshes of the law, being bound and whipped until his spirit is broken and in grovelling agony he cries for mercy; think what such a being becomes who has passed through this degrading ordeal,—his manhood debased, his instincts dulled to a perception of the leniency of the law, and his ardour quenched until he becomes the dogged and spiritless representative of a branded villian. The punishment of children by the rod is condemned as tending to stultify the nobler instincts, but when chastisement is meted to them there is the spirit of sympathy between the judge and the judged and the buoyancy natural to the youth of the latter that overcomes the grief and humiliation; whilst with men who have become more sensitive with increasing years the humiliation of such a chastisement has a deeper effect. "It is human to err"—to tell white lies, steal or murder—but when we assume to be judges our aim is to stand above mere erring humanity and to treat criminals with a due respect for their human instincts. Public feeling may be exasperated beyond forbearance at the crimes of some delinquent, and be tempted to inflict severe chastisement, but the law courts have a more deliberative nature and treat offenders not in a spirit of revenge but with the purpose of warning and subduing reckless persons. It is not, however, compatible with the attributes of justice to treat men in a manner to break their spirit and make them the cravens which flogging naturally will do. That mode of punishment does not confine its wounds to the man's exterior, but scars his inner nature and makes him feel himself a hound amongst his fellow-men. When an offender is simply imprisoned for an offence, the end of his confinement finds him in a better spirit to abide by the laws of the country, and instead of a sullen, broken-spirited man we have a more hopeful and promising one.

There is a certain class of beings who are a terror to peaceful citizens, and for these the law provides a means of controlling. When ordinary punishment and disgrace fail to bring such persons to submission, then it seems just that they should be treated as persons unfit to exercise their freedom and that the country should secure public safety by confining them. To flog such men would be of little good, for their remorse would be momentary, and to confine them and give them employment would be beneficial in many ways to the country. Hard labor is the punishment most dreaded by "jail birds," and it might be substituted in place of flogging with good effect, and be vastly more humane.

The late Daniel Lizars.

It is our painful office to record the death of our venerable townsman, Mr. Daniel Lizars, Clerk of the Peace, which took place at his residence in Goderich, on Sunday, the 14th inst., in the eighty-second year of his age. Although he has for some time been in declining health, and gradually sinking under the weight of years, and with the almost painless progress of natural decay, yet the announcement of his death, for sometime anticipated by many, will be received by all with melancholy interest, as the removal of one of the last of a class of respected old settlers with whose lives the past history of our County is intimately and honorably associated, and as having occurred within a week from the lamented decease of his talented son, Dr. John L. Lizars, of whom we published an obituary notice in our last issue.

Mr. Lizars was the son of the late Mr. Daniel Lizars, the eminent Scottish engraver. He was born at Edinburgh on the 25th of May, 1793, and was one of a numerous family of sons, nearly all of whom have, distinguished themselves in various departments of art, literature or science. In early youth he was trained in the extensive publishing establishment of Archibald Constable, the well-known publisher of the *Edinburgh Review*, many of Scott's poems and novels, and other works of world-wide fame. On completing his apprenticeship with Mr. Constable he removed to London, where his knowledge of the trade and his business capacity were matured in one of the largest establishments of the English metropolis. Subsequently he returned to Edinburgh at a time when Scottish literature and philosophy were taking a foremost place in the intellectual world, and were simultaneously giving an impetus to the publishing trade at Edinburgh, which now almost rivalled the vigor and success of London enterprise. Under the best auspices Mr. Lizars, in conjunction with one of his brothers, opened a new publishing concern at Edinburgh, from which were issued many interesting and valuable works, in various departments of literature, some of which were beautifully illustrated from the burin of the engraving establishment with which his brother was still connected. In the favorable position of publisher, Mr. Lizars formed intimate relations with some of the most eminent *literati* of his day, especially with those who then adorned the Scottish capital; and he could number among his personal friends Sir Walter Scott, Professor Wilson, the Christopher North of Blackwood's Magazine, James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, Lords Jeffrey and Cockburn, and many others distinguished in the walks of literature, science and the arts, by all of whom he was ever held in the highest esteem. To his close intimacy and intercourse with these eminent men, as well as to his own literary susceptibility and natural tastes and extensive acquirements may be traced the refined habits and sympathies in which he loved to indulge, and which always characterized his intercourse with cultivated society.

Mr. Lizars emigrated with his family to Canada in the year 1833, and at once settled in the neighbourhood of Goderich, where he has resided ever since, always taking a warm and active interest in the public and general affairs of the County. In 1841 he was appointed Clerk of the Peace, an office which he held till his death, discharging its duties with general satisfaction to the public. In private life he was greatly and universally respected, his refined and cultivated tastes and general accomplishments rendering him a fit and agreeable companion for the most intelligent, while his gentlemanly and genial manners endeared him to all classes. He has passed away full of years, and without a struggle, in the peaceful retirement of his family; and there are few whose death will be more extensively and deeply regretted by the community in which he lived, or whose memory will be held in higher esteem.

The funeral of the deceased gentleman will take place this afternoon at 2.30, from his late residence on East Street to the Goderich Cemetry.

The Late Dr. John L. Lizars.

By special request of the deceased's friends, we republish the following obituary written by Mr. John Macara:

The very sudden death of Dr. Lizars has not only cast a gloom over this community, where he and the Lizars family have been so long and favorably known and esteemed, but has been profoundly felt throughout this Province in which he occupied the first rank as a Surgical Operator. Struck down in the full vigor of manhood, and while in the active discharge of his professional duties, the whole community deplores this unexpected and irreparable loss. It was only on Wednesday (3rd inst.) last week that he was called to Creemore, a few miles distant from Toronto, to perform a surgical operation, when, having to drive across the country during a heavy snow storm, while he himself was suffering from a severe cold, he became seriously ill, and returned on Thursday to his residence in the city, completely prostrate, and sunk rapidly under an attack of congestion of the lungs, which terminated his existence on Saturday evening, the 6th inst., at ten o'clock.

Dr. Lizars, who was the third son of our venerable and respected townsman, Mr. Daniel Lizars, Clerk of the Peace, was born at Edinburgh, on the 25th of May, 1832, and was therefore in his 43rd year when he died. He was nephew of the celebrated Dr. John Lizars, who held a distinguished rank in Scotland as an Anatomist and Physiologist, and whose lectures and published works on Anatomy and other cognate sciences with the magnificent anatomical plates, which illustrated his subject, made his name famous throughout the medical schools of Europe and America. In a year after the birth of the subject of our notice, his father, Mr. Daniel Lizars, emigrated with his family to this country, and settled near Goderich, where he has resided ever since, enjoying the esteem of the neighborhood and of the whole county of Huron, in which he is universally known. In 1847 Dr. Lizars, when fifteen years of age, returned to Edinburgh, where he studied medicine. He early distinguished himself as a most conscientious and painstaking anatomist, and obtained his diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons, on 25th August, 1852. Soon afterwards he left for London where, under some disadvantages he passed a brilliant examination, and obtained a diploma from the London College of Surgeons, on 13th December, 1852. In London he competed for, and succeeded in obtaining, a scholarship for proficiency in Comparative Anatomy, and was thereupon appointed Curator of the Museum and to an important position in one of the great London Hospitals, in which he remained until the breaking out of the Crimean war, when he joined the French service as a surgeon, and proceeded to the Crimea, where he was placed in charge of the troop-ship *Lady Jocelyn*, which was used as a hospital for the wounded. Subsequently he received an appointment on the Medical Staff of the English army, and was present in many of the hottest engagements of the war, greatly distinguishing himself by his surgical skill and untiring exertions on behalf of suffering humanity. He remained in the Crimea until peace was proclaimed, when he returned to England, whence he was sent to Canada to take charge of a detachment of the Foreign Legion. After severing his connection with that body he rejoined his relatives at Goderich, and practiced in this town for a short time as a Physician and Surgeon; but the field here being too narrow for his high abilities and transcendent surgical skill, he removed to Toronto in 1858, and soon afterwards having received the offer of an appointment to a Lectureship in the School of Medicine and Surgery at Philadelphia, he accepted the situation and entered on its duties; but having become dissatisfied with the mode of conducting examinations for degrees, and under a sense of its injustice to the students, he resigned his chair, and returned to Toronto, where he resided in the active practice of his profession up to the day of his death.—having held for a time, among other offices of high trust and responsibility, the position of Demonstrator of Practical Anatomy in the Toronto School of Medicine.

Dr. Lizars' wonderful skill as a practical Surgeon has long been acknowledged, not only in Canada, but in the United States, and his services have frequently been required throughout the Dominion, as well as in the principal cities of the Union. Without disparagement to his brethren in the profession, it can be safely said that in his own department he stood without a rival. His minute knowledge of the human anatomy, and his skill and precision in the use of the knife were universally recognized and admired in and out of the profession. Indeed by none more than by the medical practitioners throughout the country was his singular skill as a surgeon unqualifiedly acknowledged. And those who enjoyed his personal friendship at Goderich as elsewhere, can well attest his urbanity and genial manners. We ourselves have experienced the best evidence of his warmhearted and kindly disposition, and deeply sympathise with his immediate relatives here in the irreparable loss they have sustained at this time of grief while they are sorrowingly watching the waning strength and expiring energies of their venerable parent.

On Tuesday morning the remains of the deceased gentleman were conveyed from his residence on Simcoe street, Toronto, where he died, to the Grand Trunk Railway station, accompanied by his professional brethern in the city and a large number of his personal friends, with the Officers and Band of the Grand Trunk Artillery Brigade, of which Dr. Lizars was Surgeon, who were all desirous of offering this last tribute of respect for his memory. The body arrived at Goderich about midnight on the same day, and was received at his father's residence. The funeral took place yesterday and was attended by a vast concourse of all classes of Goderich citizens and numerous friends from a distance, who followed the remains of the deceased to the place of interment in the Goderich Cemetry,—the burial service having been read by the Reverend Canon Elwood. The pall-bearers were Messrs. M. P. Hayes and Henry Meyers of Seaforth, John Paterson and H. Piper of Toronto, and John Macara and James Watson of Goderich.

Personal Sketch.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton *Times* is a successful pen and ink artist. Many of his sketches of parliamentary representatives are interesting, and, amongst the list of younger members he portrays, we find the following racy sketch of

MR. GREENWAY.

The third new man on our list is Mr. Greenway, recently elected by acclamation in South Huron, taking the place previously occupied by Mr. M. C. Cameron, the state of whose health prevented him from being a candidate on the last occasion. Mr. Greenway, we understand, is one of those Reformers whose ideas of party became somewhat confused in 1864, when Senator Brown and the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald swore eternal frendship to each other, buried the hatchet of political warfare and promised us a political millenium. Although some time ago, Mr. Greenway exhibited a Conservative front, it is claimed now that he was repented and that having gone back to his old love, he will give the present Administration a general support. In the early part of last week he arrived in Ottawa, and bets were freely offered on the chances of his introduction to the House—whether he would be introduced by two Liberals, two Conservatives or one of each stripe. We have not learned the issue, but we suspect all bets were declared off, for the member elected for South Huron was introduced by a Conservative, and Mr. Amor de Cosmos, whose exact political position that cosmopolitan gentleman does not seem to know himself, nor does any one else. Mr. Greenway is about Mr. Murray's age, is not quite so tall as that gentleman, but is somewhat more robust, a little fuller in the face and a little more florid; hair, light brown; whiskers bushy and magenta colored. He speaks correctly and rather vigorously, a substratum of sound sense being distinctly visible. As to the course he will pursue in Parliament he gives no inkling, but we are inclined to think it will be an independent one.

American.—A tragedy occurred at the Mount Pleasant Mine in Scranton, Pa., on the 10th, by which two boys named Henry Welsh and John Owens, were crushed to death in a coal screen.

Frederick Gates 69 years old, was convicted in Schenectady, on the 10th, of murder in the second degree for killing his son last October.

Brigham Young has been fined $25 and one day's imprisonment for contempt of court in neglecting to hand over the ailmony adjudged to Eliza Young.

Mr. Robert Wehe was found on the morning of the 10th hanging to the door-casing of his room, at his residence, No. 304 West Twenty-first street. An hour later, and without having learned of the death of her husband, Mrs. Wehe died from natural causes, having been an invalid for a number of years.

The Davis House, Gloucester, Mass., was burnt on Saturday. So rapid was the spread of the flames that the occupants of the building escaped with great difficulty. Julia Kelley was taken from the second story, but was dead when found or died soon after. The charred bodies of Hector Skinner, C. Smith, and Margaret Walton were found in the ruins.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* Huntington, W. Va., special says that at Collon Hill, W. Va. on Sunday morning, five men were drowned by the upsetting of a skiff in New River. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

A Cincinnati despatch states that Arthur M. Page, who robbed L. Lowndes, at Clarksburg, W. Va., in February last, of $100,000 Government bonds, has divulged the whereabouts of $50,000, and that amount has been recovered.

LOCAL NEWS.

Teamsters are busy drawing sand and stone for certain proposed buildings in town.

Personal.—Mr. A. Wylie entered upon his duties as station master in Goderich, on Friday last.

Mr. Geo. N. Macdonald, keeper of the lighthouse has been appointed to take charge of the two new lights to be placed on the North Pier.

—Mr. W. T. Hays has opened a law office in Seaforth, in the room formerly occupied by Mr. B. L. Doyle. We learn that Mr. Hays intends to become a citizen of Seaforth.

—Mr. Peter Fisher, of Wingham, has been sadly crippled in a business sense by the recent fire. A meeting of his creditors was held to-day, and the result will decide whether the mills will be rebuilt or not.

—We understand that Mr. P. O'Dea will make a lengthy visit to "Ould Ireland" next summer.

—By virtue of an Act passed in 1874, Ira Lewis, Esq., Crown Attorney succeeds to the office of Clerk of the Peace rendered vacant by the death of Daniel Lizars, Esq., and he holds both offices.

—Mr. J. S. Sinclair will conduct the Crown business at the next Walkerton, Woodstock and Stratford Assizes.

—We notice by a Dundee (Scotland) paper that Mr. Jas Wanless, of Varna, who is at present visiting his friends and the scenes of his youth in the Old Country, addressed a large gathering of temperance people recently.

Good sugar-making weather, but too much snow to get around easily in the woods.

Lecture.—The Rev. A. Schuster, a converted Jew, delivered a lecture in Clinton, on Saturday. Subject, "Manners and Customs of the Jews."

A Long Journey.—A large lot of news paper which was shipped to us from Hamilton on the 9th February arrived here on Saturday last.

Mr. Jas. Watson's horse took a notion to have a run, whilst that gentleman was delivering bread near the station. The animal was captured on the Huron Road, before any harm was done.

Thieves in Exeter.—The village of Exeter has lately been visited by thieves, and several business places have been burglariously visited. Money, victuals, firewood, etc., have been purloined.

Big Load.—The Exeter *Times* says: A short time ago Mr. R. McCord of the Thames Road, brought into Exeter the largest load of hay which has passed over the weigh scales for a great while. The nett weight was 3,510 lbs.

Financial.—The receipts of the Township of Hullett for the past year were $18,584.97, the expenditure $18,226.84, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $358.13. The liability of the township is $1,000, being the balance of the county rate for 1874.

The young man John McDowell whose death by freezing, near Caledonia, was announced by us last week, was a native of Clinton, where his parents reside. He was a dissipated character, in this respect resembling his parents.

Real Estate Sale.—Mr. Thos. Hood has sold his house and a portion of the lot on corner of Elgin and Waterloo streets, to Mr. J. R. Miller for the sum of $1,600. Mr. Hood is building a dwelling house for his own accommodation on the remaining portion of the lot.

Broken Arm.—On Thursday last, says the *New Era's* Kinburn correspondent, a boy named Snell, while going from school, jumped on another's back, slipped and fell on his elbows, causing the end of one bone to be broken off, and the other to be split. He is now in a favorable state of recovery.

Brilliant Reasoning.—A learned discussion took place in one of the trysting places of the *literati*, one day last week, upon the word "tautology." One man declared that it was *ungrammatical*, and on being requested to give his reason, with great wisdom declared "well, because it aint grammatical."

Found Guilty.—Aaron McBrien was on Friday tried before Judge Toms, on a charge of stealing a pint of whisky, and was found guilty. Mr. G. Campaigne appeared for the defence. On Monday prisoner was sentenced to three months in the common jail at hard labor.

Broken Arm.—On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Davison, mother of our respected Mayor, met with an accident. She is well advanced in years, and while standing at the door of her residence she slipped and fell, and in endeavoring to save herself, her left arm was broken near the wrist. Dr. McLean set the fracture, and the patient is doing as well as can be expected.

Ready-Made Houses.—Last week the frame work and lumber, dressed and ready for putting together, for an addition to Messrs. Ogilvie's mill in Seaforth were put aboard the cars and taken to that place. The building is intended for the accomodation of the apparatus for manufacturing salt with the exhaust steam from the mill.

Entire Stock Show.—The first annual spring show of entire stock for the West Riding, will take place at Smith's Hill, on Friday, April 16, when the following prizes will be offered: Heavy Draught horse, 1st $10, 2nd $7, 3rd $4; entire Agricultural horse 1st $10, 2nd $7, 3rd $4; entire Coach horse or Roadster, 1st $10, 2nd $7, 3rd $4. Thoroughbred Bull, over two years of age, 1st $10, 2nd $5, 3rd $3; do., under two years old, 1st $10, 2nd $5, 3rd $3.

The Mill.—Business at the mill is brisk. A large number of men are busily engaged in putting in the machinery in the mill and finishing the elevator. The whole establishment has a finished appearance from the outside, and a visit to the interior is interesting as well as bewildering. The very tedious operation of "picking" the ten stones has been going on for the past three weeks, and is progressing favorably. The stones are from the famous establishment of John T. Noye & Son, of Buffalo. The four boilers ordered from Waterous of Brantford have arrived, and will be placed as quickly as possible. All the arrangements for cleaning the wheat, sifting the flour and bran are about completed, and everything seems in a fair way to be ready for running at an early date.

Temperance Hall.—Mr. James Wilkinson has shown us a plan for the proposed new hall, which is both handsome and well designed. The building he has planned is 75x45, two stories, with side entrances to lower floor and front entrance with flight of stairs to the public hall on the second floor. The lower floor is designed for the use of the societies, and has vestibule, anterooms and waiting room attached, and the upper floor has a large stage, dressing-rooms and gallery over the landing. The stairway leading to the main hall is situated under a balcony of good size and which adds considerable beauty to the appearance of the building. The cost of such a building is estimated at between $4,000 and $5,000.

Y. M. C. A., Monthly Meeting.—The public monthly meeting of the Association took place on Friday evening, and was very well attended, more especially by the young ladies who appear to take a lively interest in the work of the Association. Rev. Mr. Nugent occupied the chair, in the absence of the President, and after the usual devotional exercises and the reading of Committee reports, delivered a very interesting address, which was listened to with great attention. Readings were given by Miss Kirkbride, Messrs. J. C. Detlor and F. Mason, rendered in a very creditable manner. A solo and chorus was well rendered by Mr. S. Calbeck and Miss Barnes. The latter presided at the organ with great skill, accompanying the singing by the choir, who proved themselves well trained and good vocalists. Throughout, the entertainment afforded great satisfaction to those present, and they are becoming so popular that the Association will be soon called upon to provide greater accommodation for visitors. After the transaction of some ordinary business the dismissal hymn was sung, the benediction pronounced and the audience dispersed. The organ used on the occasion was furnished by Mr. D. Gordon.

The Great Question.—Who is the "H. W. B." who advertises in another column. Is he the famous Brooklyn preacher, or the locally famous Goderich grocer?

Judge's Court.—John Macdonald, for assault on one Robinson, appeared before Judge Toms on Monday, and elected to be tried on Thursday before the judge.

Spring Show.—The Branch Agricultural Society of East Wawanosh will hold their annual spring show at Donnybrook on Thursday, April the 15th.

Easter Examination.—The regular quarterly examinations in the public schools will take place on Tuesday, when they will be closed for the Easter holidays.

Changed Hands.—The Kincardine *Review* has again changed hands. Mr. T. C. Bartholomew is the new proprietor, and by the tone of his address to the readers, he is capable of infusing a proper amount of life into the journal.

Warning.—A lad whose name is unknown, jumped upon a sleigh on Saturday, and through some means fell and had his foot run over. The sole was completely torn off his boot, but the boy was not badly hurt.

Special Gospel preaching every evening during the week at half-past seven o'clock; also next Lord's day at 3 o'clock, p. m., and seven in the evening, in the room over the Signal office, by E. J. Hayhoe. All are invited.

Band Concert.—We understand that the Silver Cornet Band will give a concert in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Association is slightly in debt, and we feel sure the public will lend their assistance gladly. Further notice will be given.

Tuckersmith Finances.—The expenses of the township of Tuckersmith for the fiscal year ending 1st March, 1875, were $10,529.86; receipts, $10,847.14, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $317.22. There are $243.22 unpaid taxes not estimated in these figures.

Removal.—Messrs. E. & J. Downing are busy removing their stock from the old stand on the corner of Kingston street, to the new and commodious store belonging to C. Crabb, Esq., on the corner of East street. The Messrs. Downing's business is daily improving, and the change to this new stand will inaugurate a new measure of success.

Committed.—On Saturday two men were arrested on suspicion of having stolen meat from Mr. McLean's slaughter house. Their names were Stephen Shelly and Swaffield, the latter brother-in-law to the former. They were brought before C. Crabb, Esq., on Monday, and examination was continued until after we went to press yesterday. Young Swaffield was committed for trial.

Change in Mode of Business.—We would direct attention to Mr. G. H. Parsons' advertisement in another column. He is about making a change in the manner of conducting his business, having decided that a cash business is better than a credit business. The American system of rendering accounts is admirable, every account being sent in on the first of the month, and no application for credit being accepted until the amount is paid. This plan proves beneficial to both buyer and seller.

Stealing Meat.—Sometime on Thursday night a party or parties entered the slaughter house of Mr. McLean, across the river, and carried off a carcase of beef. When the house was visited the following morning, traces of the thieves were found, and followed to a house where a sleigh was found with blood marks and scraps of meat upon it. An examination of the house was made, but no traces of the stolen meat could be found. Pilfering has occurred before, and it would be a good thing if the thief could be discovered and made an example of.

Runaway.—Tuesday of last week seemed to be a mad day with the equine race. One of Mr. Polley's horses, which had been taken out in the afternoon, came tearing home about 5 o'clock with the empty cutter and dashed into the barn. Another cutter was standing directly in its way, but strange to say although it struck and fell over it neither horse nor cutter were injured.

A young rascal threw a snow ball at Col. Ross' horse, one day last week, causing it to run away. No one was hurt, but the cutter was somewhat damaged. The custom of throwing snowballs at horses is criminal, and we think the Council would do well to engage a couple of policemen for a short time to keep a watch for such offenders and have them punished.

A lad named John Sallows, son of Mr. Jas. Sallows, of Colborne, on Tuesday, 9th inst., met with a painful accident. He had come into town with his brother to do some business, and, stopping at a store on Hamilton street, his brother got out of the cutter leaving him to hold the horse. Through some means the horse became frightened and ran away, and the cutter coming in contact with a post, the lad was thrown out and was kicked in the head by the horse. The wound was inflicted upon his left eye, and a portion of the flesh was torn away. Dr. Cassidy was soon in attendance and dressed the wound, and the boy is getting along nicely. He received other wounds upon his body of a painful nature. The cutter was completely smashed.

Town Council.—By order of the Mayor the Council was convened on Friday evening last for the purpose of considering the general town by-laws. Present, the Mayor and Reeve, and Messrs. Smaill, Savage, Sloan, Graham, F. W. Johnston, Campbell, Seymour, A. Watson, Finlay, Pasmore and Evans. On motion of Mr. Garrow, seconded by Mr. Campbell, Council went into committee of the whole. Mr. Garrow was appointed to the chair and proceeded to read the by-law. The hour of ten having arrived the committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The Mayor resumed the chair and Council adjourned to Friday evening next when the by-law will be concluded; and as it will be read before the Council before final passing we reserve further reference.

Funeral of the Late Dr. Lizars.—The last duties to the remains of the late Dr. Lizars were performed on Thursday last. The body arrived late on Tuesday night, having been escorted to the train at Toronto by a large concourse of friends. Previous to the funeral many of the friends of the deceased called at the house of Mr. Lizars to view the remains. The expression of the face was natural and peaceful, and the arrangement of beautiful flowers about the coffin and military accoutrements gave solemn effect to the scene. The remains were interred in the Goderich cemetry, and were attended to their last resting place by a large concourse of the residents of Goderich and numbers from a distance. Reverend Canon Elwood read the beautiful burial service of the Church of England Messrs. M. P. Hays and Henry Meyers of Seaforth, John Patterson and H. Piper of Toronto, and John Macara and Jas. Watson of Goderich, acted as pall-bearers.

The First Thaw.—The pleasant days of the past week have had the effect of lessening the quantity of snow throughout the country. On Sunday the temperature was quite warm, and little rivulets and pools formed everywhere. The snow disappeared rapidly, and the long absent earth showed itself in ever increasing patches all around. In the evening lightning and thunder betokened an approaching shower, and late at night the rain fell copiously. The water in the river rose rapidly, but as the ice remains firm on the bottom no disaster may yet be anticipated by its breaking up suddenly. All day Monday some of our citizens were busy trying to drain off the superfluous water about their houses. The Central School was closed in the afternoon on account of the water having made too free with the building, and many houses throughout town were flooded. Mr. T. Hood with some men was early on hand to save the Court House and Market House from being carried away, a large body of water having accumulated about the Square. The cold wind of Monday night has, however, dried the ground pretty well.

Press Chromo.—The New York *Illustrated Weekly*, a family and literary paper edited by James Parton, Esq., the historian, offers to every subscriber a Chromo entitled "Gold Fish, Fruits and Flowers." Its size is 2 x 2½ feet, painted by Ramsay, and produced in twenty-seven oil colors. The chromo is one of the finest we have yet seen and the *Illustrated Weekly* is well worthy a place in every family. Mr. H. Armstrong, of Montreal Telegraph Co, is the Goderich Agent and has already secured a number of subscribers. The price is only $2.50 per year which includes the chromo and 52 engravings.

Save the Poor Negro.—We always endeavor to refrain from picking holes in our neighbor's coat, but we think it right and just to make place for the following appeal from a well known citizen apropos of the expression, "tremble niggers," which appeared in the last issue of our cotemporary:

Massa Signal,—I'se lived a good spell o' years in dis yer town, and no pusson hab ever tol' me my absence was better than my presence. Do folks knows well enuf how much I has dun 'e reflec' lustre to de hifalutin name ob de place. Haint I allus dun my best, fought an' bled even, to prevent all disreputable culled pussons from taking dere 'bode here. A town like dis must hab one culled gemman, but everybody knows we dont wan't no more. De town owes dis chile much for de reputation it posesses, and when I tink ob dis fac my Ethiopian blood biles wid indignation when my pusson and dignity is assailed wid such an expression as "tremble niggers." Golly, if I didnt respec de law I'd make dat editor ob de twinklin' luminary tremble; I'd put him in de quandary he talks about. Dat reminds me dat my intelligent enemy wants to know what a quandary is—its a joke on de fellah wot asks de question.

Now Mr. Editor, wot has I dun dat my race should be publickly threatened in dis manner; I'se got nothing to do wid de passage ob de Civil Rights Bill. Ef de odder writin' man wants to hab Ku Klux in Goderich, he mout jes tell me at once and I'd git. But I's sure public feeling is wid

Your humble fren,
Sambo,
The only culled pusson in town

P. S.—De *Star* man will take notice dat I hab gone done 'scribin' for his paper. Don't want no Ku Klux 'bout my house.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Ottawa, March 10.

Among the petitions presented in favor of prohibition was one from New Brunswick with 13,000 signatures, and another from Prince Edward Island with 5,000 signatures.

The debate on the Costigan resolution was resumed by the Premier, who, after reviewing the whole subject and expressing his sympathy with the minority in New Brunswick, moved in amendment to the resolution proposed by Mr. Costigan:

"That all the words after 'that' in the original motion be struck out, and the following substituted: 'In the opinion of this House, legislation by the Parliament of the United Kingdom encroaching upon any powers reserved for any of the Provinces by the British North America Act would be an infraction of the Provincial Constitution, and that it would be inexpedient and fraught with danger to the autonomy of each of the Provinces for this House to invite such legislation.'"

Mr. Cauchon moved in amendment to the amendment seconded by Mr. Blake:

"That on the 29th day of May, 1872, the House of Commons adopted the following resolution: 'That this House regrets that the School Act, recently passed in New Brunswick, is unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that Province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the session of the Legislature of New Brunswick as to remove any just ground of discontent that now exists.' That this House regrets that the hope expressed in the said resolution has not been realized. That an humble address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen embodying this resolution, and praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to use her influence with the Legislature of New Brunswick to procure such modification of the said Act as shall remove such grounds of discontent."

Mr. Costigan asked for the adjournment of the debate on this question, as the motion just offered had been suddenly sprung upon the House, and he was not aware of its meaning. He thought that time should be given to consider it, when it might be found acceptable to all parties. Last Monday night the Government had been forced to ask for an adjournment, when he was quite sure that his motion would have carried. He held that if the motion now before the House carried, they would forever be debarred from raising the question. He concluded by moving the adjournment of the debate.

The motion for adjournment was lost on a division of 60 to 124.

Mr. Cauchon's amendment to the amendment was put and carried by a 114 to 73, Mr. Greenway voting with the Government.

The House divided on the main motion as amended, which was carried—yeas, 119; nays, 66.

Ottawa, March 11.

A number of petitions were presented, praying for the passing of a prohibitory liquor law.

It was resolved on motion of the Premier that the House sit on Saturdays for the remainder of the session.

The Postal Bill was read a third time, after being amended so as to make the law in regard to postage on newspapers from the United States come into effect on the 1st of May.

On the motion to concur in the resolution in reference to the Baie Verte Canal, the Premier moved that item be not concurred in, but that the it be reduced from $1,000,000 to $20,000. A debate ensued, in which the Premier, Dr. Tupper, Mr. Blake, and Sir John Macdonald took part, closing as usual with a speech from Mr. Plumb and the adoption of the resolution of the Premier.

Ottawa, March 12.

Petitions in favor of prohibition were read.

The Premier introduced a Bill to consolidate the laws for the government of the Intercolonial Railway.

He also introduced a Bill to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the North-west territories. The general features of the Bill were approved of by the House.

In Supply a debate arose on the item of $62,000 Canada Pacific Railway, which was continued after recess until a late hour.

Ottawa, March 22.

Petition for prohibition, from 1800 inhabitants of Lambton was read.

The debate on the Pacific Railway item was resumed, and Mr. Tupper moved an amendment to the motion of concurrence, to the effect that having regard to the obligations entered into with British Columbia, and of constructing a continuous line of railway across the Continent, it was inexpedient to spend money in subsidizing or constructing lines from the Ottawa to the Georgian Bay; but that the line from Nipissing to Nepigon should be proceeded with immediately.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 117 to 43, and the main motion was carried.

The lighthouse at Conanicut Point, Narragansett Bay, was carried away on Saturday morning at five o'clock. The light-keeper and his son were rescued by the tug Reliance.

Mr. T. D. McConkey, of Barrie, formerly member for North Simcoe, has been appointed Sheriff of Simcoe, in place of Mr. W. B. Smith, deceased.

The snow is so deep in Newfoundland that that the dead have to be interred in it temporarily, the ground not being accessible.

Employes in factories in England have to pay for carelessness. A man employed in some iron works at Wakefield was recently sent to prison for three months for criminal negligence which resulted in injury to some machinery.

1874. 1875.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

W. M. SAVAGE

Keeping up with the times, is now laying in a large stock bought at from 10 to 25 per cent. less than the same goods could have been bought for six weeks ago. Will be sold at a small advance on cost.

CALL AND EXAMINE
Goods and Prices.

You will save money by doing so. No trouble show you through the stock.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

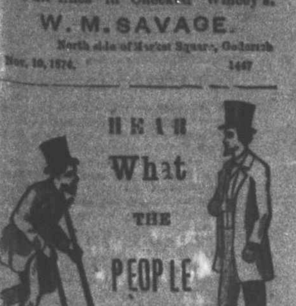
Full lines in Plain Wincey's.

Full lines in Checked Wincey's.

W. M. SAVAGE.

North side of Market Square, Goderich

Nov. 10, 1874. 1447



PHYSICIANS CORNERED.

Probably there are few circumstances under which a physician labors with more real sympathy for his patient than when called upon to administer relief to an acute sufferer with Chronic Rheumatism.

Rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and no substantial relief can be obtained without cleansing the blood from the fibrine substances which obstruct the circulation, causing inflammation and pain.

The great success of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE in curing this disease is owing to its power of converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. It also regulates the bowels, which is very essential in this complaint, and no one will read the following statement, from a well-known Montreal gentleman, with more interest and pleasure than those physicians who have a real desire to benefit their suffering patients:

Montreal, March 21 1871.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton:

Dear Sirs,—I, with pleasure, concede to the Agents' wish that I give my endorsation to the immediate relief I experienced from a few doses of the Diamond Rheumatic Cure, havin been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now, after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter if you deem it advisable to do so.

I am; sir, yours respectfully,
John Helder Isaacson, N. P.

FURTHER PROOF.

Toronto, March 30, 1874.

Dear Sir,—After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have tried all kinds of remedies and Doctors' prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to all.

I remain, Margaret Conroy, 187, Seventh St.

ANOTHER SUFFERER SPEAKS.

Toronto, April 1, 1874.

Dear Sir,—Unsolicited by you I wish to bear testimony to the efficacy of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. During the whole of last winter I suffered greatly from that common and agonizing affliction, Rheumatism. I was induced, by hearing of the many marvelous cures accomplished by the Agent, while staying at the Rossin House, to buy a bottle. It is sufficient to say that without any faith in the medicine or its results, by the taking of that one bottle I was completely relieved, and now the use of my limbs and the feeling of new life which I experience, I attribute to the use of the Diamond Rheumatic Cure.

Have the kindness to pass my testimony and experience around for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Truly yours, J. Q. A. Holbrook.

There is no medicine which so promptly revives the depressed vital action, restores the general and local circulation, allays the pain, dissipates the congestion, prevents inflammation, and restores the vital action as the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. In thousands of instances the prompt and free use of this medicine has saved valuable human lives. Hence the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE should be in every hospital and infirmary, in every doctor's office, in every family or factory, in every shop or ship, in every office or counting-room. It is the remedy always ready for an emergency, prompt in its action, always curable, doing all that it is advertised to do. An infallible specific, removing the cause, chronic, acute, or muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Nervous headache, Neuralgia of the head, heart, stomach and kidneys, Tic Doloreux, nervousness, flying pains, twisted joints, swollen joints, pain in the back and loins, weakness of the kidneys, tired feeling, languid, weary prostration, and all nervous and chronic diseases.

In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

This medicine is prepared by a careful, experienced and conscientious physician in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

This medicine is for sale at all druggists throughout the Province. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

NORTHROP & LYMAN
SCOTT STREET, TORONTO,
General Agents for Ontario.
PRICE—$1 per Bottle, Large Bottles, $2.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES! Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES, By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957.) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

WANTED
1,000
CORDS OF WOOD,
at G. McKENZIE'S.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE STOCK OF TWEEDS
Which will be sold cheap.
at G. McKENZIE'S.

20 sets of Furs
Willl be sold
At Cost
at G. McKENZIE'S.

Young Men
WANTING SUITS
Will do well do well by leaving their address with
G. McKenzie,
Hamilton St.

1446-y

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Huron, To Wit: } BY virtue of an Alias Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Huron, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Baker, Defendant, at the suit of H. A. Massey, Plaintiff I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in and to the North Half of Lot Number Eight in the third concession of the Township of Stephen in the County of Huron. Which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale, at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich on Saturday the eighth day of May next at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon.

ROBERT GIBBONS,
Sheriff of Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, Feb. 1st, 1875. 1459