FANS! FANS!

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Goderich, June 27th, 1879.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, AUG. 13TH, 1879.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE SIGNAL IN GODERICH AND SURROUNDING TOWNSHIPS IS LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER.

FARMERS' INTERESTS.

Agriculture is the base of our prosperity, not only because the immense working majority are engaged in it, but also for the reason that the outcome from it is a first necessity and as a consequence its value, to a large extent, regulates the values of all other articles of commerce. When the price of wheat is somewhat above its normal value, commerce and trade or "times" are more prosperous. The farmer realizing more, has more to spend and does spend it for articles outside the bare, prime necessaries of life. This reacts and exerts a vivifying influence on the business of manufacturers and traders. There is also a strengthening of the sinews of commerce from the prevalence of fair prices for grain, in that the carrying trade get a relatively better price for freighting. Our railways and our shipping, it will thus be seen, are benefitted. The conditions of these interests, as we all know, do, for good or ill affect the general prosperity of the country.

We therefore contend that not only is the farmer benefitted by getting a good price for his produce but at least ninety per cent of our whole population are also interested in his welfare. While not wishing to offer positive advice to farmers as to what course they shall follow in regard to realizing the most money from the sale of their produce, yet it is incumbent upon us that we should at times give our views as to what appears in the commercial horizon that may affect the value of the staple product—wheat. Carrying out this we have elsewhere given the opinion of a large grain buyer of Detroit; we will now say that every thing points to its soundness. The short crop of the Continent of Europe; the almost total destruction of that of England and many minor causes point with almost unerring certainty to a stiffening of the wheat market. Not that there is any reason to look for exceedingly high prices; this would not at all be desirable. The price of wheat may average $1.00 per bushel. This affords a margin for the producer. Farmers have to some extent the power within themselves of obtaining considerable of the difference, which is often quite great, between the lowest and highest prices or between the amount which is paid them and the amount the foreign consumer pays for the article. That is by gradually marketing their wheat. As an authority in these matters says, and whose opinion we give elsewhere in an item entitled "commercial", the middle men or commission merchants too ofter have all the profit, and while the poor consumer pays the maximum price, the toiling producer receives the veriest minimum. This should not be. The commercial agents, the parties who receive from the farmer his surplus and are the means of conveying this to the bread winners in the work shops of the world, deserve remuneration. But what we think a great wrong to the producers is that these speculators too often control the market price of this product through the over-anxiety of the first owner to sell. It would then seem that the proper thing for the farmers to do will be to intelligently watch the markets and when they cannot sell for what they think they ought to get, to desist from forcing their goods upon unwilling buyers. The sale of wheat is as thorough a commercial transaction as is that of manufacured goods. In either case values may be diminished by imprudently glutting the markets at certain times. Notwithstanding the good yield of wheat this year the crop in America is estimated to fall short of that of last year by 75,000,000 bushels. It does then follow that this, combined with the admitted immense shortage in Europe, and an extra demand for breadstuffs in America consequent upon a revival of manufacturing and other industries, must result in a material advance in the price of wheat over that realized by the producer last year. There is how ever a golden mean which should be observed as to the price expected. We should not run away with the idea that Crimean war time prices will rule—$1, 75 or 2,00 per bushel will be impossible. But if wheat is marketed in installments by holders all over the country, $1.25 or thereabouts is possible in the situation and with the circumstances now in view which do govern values. The laws of demand and supply are in favor of this view. The majority of farmers are now-a-days sufficiently forehanded to be in a position to have an immense weight in determining the value of their produce. They are not as a class in straightened circumstances and, as we before mentioned, it will only require ordinary prudence and watchfulness on their parts to add several hundred dollars, individually, to their income, and a proportionally large amount in the aggregate to the wealth of the Country.

THE LATEST STYLE.—Ladies now dress their hair smooth and neat, and not loose and frouzy as has so long been the fashion. They find the BEARINE unequalled for giving the hair a delightful fresh appearance and incline it to remain where placed.

Boys should not steal fruit. A lad was fined for stealing apples from Mr. Crabb's orchard.

IMPROVING THE BALLOT.

Many improvements are suggested as to the form of ballot and the mode of procedure to be followed by the voter in marking it, so as to get most unmistakeably the result in counting, of the undoubted intention of the elector. The form and mode adopted should also be those by which there will be the least liability for a party scrutineer to detect who the voter may have cast his ballot for. It has been proposed that ballots just as they are now, but with names all one color, would be as good as any provided that the voter be allowed to make his mark *anywhere in the compartment* in which the candidate's name may be printed. That is above, below, to the right or to the left, so long as the × be between the ruled lines that are above and below the name. No rules to be allowed to the right or left of the name. This is not a bad suggestion, but as we have hinted might not a scrutineer by preconcerted action arrange with electors for them to mark their × in the allotted compartment to the centre above the name; to the right of the centre below the name; or in any other particular portion of this allotted space as may be agreed upon, so that the scrutineer could recognize who these certain persons voted for. In this way one of the chief objects of the ballot, the non-detection of how any persons voted might be defeated. A door would in this way be left open for bribery, the agent of a candidate could say to a voter: if you mark your ballot in such a particular part of the allotted space where my principal's name is, I will give you a consideration. Scrutineers would be told to look out for these in counting and be able to verify whether the bribed had fulfilled his part of the contract. As it is now this is very difficult to do.

The best alteration from the present form and mode is that suggested by the Hamilton *Times*, which is to have no compartments in the ballot, and do away with the process of making a ×. Many of the difficulties now encountered arise from the × being made partly on the dividing lines and in otherwise placing it where a chance for dispute may arise. But if as the *Times* suggests a plain ballot paper was provided, with only the names of the candidates on, thus

A. M. Ross
P. Kelly

and have the voter draw his pencil through the name he did not want, the best form and mode will have been arrived at. This would be the most uniform mode possible, and in our opinion the one least liable to have disputes occur from. For what is more natural to run in the mind of the voter who intends to vote for a certain candidate than to have him or his name appear and put out of sight what he does not want. The moment the eye runs on a ballot paper of the form marked above, what more natural, in fact with hardly any exercise of volition, if a Ross voter knew that one name was to be erased he would intuitively erase P. Kelly in order to make the other good. If he had any doubts in his mind as to which should be erased he would instinctively conclude that he must destroy that which he did not want.

A WORD ON CHURCH BUILDING,

Two or three months ago a religious paper published in the one of the Maritime provinces sounded a note of warning relative to the large amount of indebtedness which had from time to time been incurred in various parts of the country for the purposes of church building. Then came the Talmage affair which arose out of transactions of this clergyman wherein it was alleged that he himself had signed and tried to induce a few others to put their names to a subscription list for certain sums with the alleged intent of deceiving the general public into coming down handsomely. The first named parties were not to be called upon to pay up, but their names and the figures put opposite were the bait to be used to entrap the unwary into paying off the indebtedness upon a sacred edifice. Rev. Talmage has cleared himself of the charge of attempting to do anything of this kind. But this charge coupled with the really sound advice given in the religious paper referred to, has opened the flood gates of pent up ungodliness with which a certain portion of the secular press seem surcharged, waiting for, and it would seem only too glad of an opportunity to drown the efforts of real live, human, progressive, christian, church building men and clergymen. This portion of the press and a few other contracted souls (if any they have) will quote scripture for you, as for instance, "The Son of Man had not where to lay his head." "Why then," say they, "should any men or sect of men who take Him for an exemplar dare to build a structure wherein to worship the Great I Am?" Again, these men will say, "It is only necessary to consider the manner in which our Saviour and the apostles lived to be convinced of the sin of building houses to the glory of God and for the benefit of humanity." Of course it is not broadly stated that the souls of any one are imperilled by the building of churches; but for going in debt to do so is the heinous sin. Whether fortunately or infortunately, the fact is that church building as well as other building takes money; churches are considered necessary and it would be a strange code of ethics which could denounce the contracting of debts for this purpose. Warehouses and shops are necessary, debts are encurred for this purpose legitimately, and considered morally and religiously right, it therefore is equally right to contract debts for the high and holy purpose of church building. There is too much Pharisaical cant among writers in the secular press when treating of the efforts of those who devote their lives to the religious instruction and elevation of their fellows. These newspaper preachers attempt to divorce practical common sense from christianity, whereas they are the one but the complement of the other. There is not a more marked feature or one which bodes more good for the whole human race than the spirit of church building which has so largely prevailed during the last few years. The noble hearted laymen and clergymen, and there are many in our town and vicinity, who take the initiative in building a church are calling into existence an agency which shall wonderfully aid in the political and intellectual, as well as the religious, enfranchisement of our race, and be the means of centralizing an accumulation of evangelical power which shall continue the great work of LOVE begun eighteen hundred year ago: the inculcation of "peace and good will to all mankind." The building of churches in the great field of throbbing sentient human communities, although there is not a clear, smooth pecuniary track before the projectors, is justified just as much as the building of a railway through a yet sparsely populated but good agricultural country. The road gives an impetus to settling and affords the means of disposing of the fruits of the earth. The erection of a church gives those in the immediate locality facilities for congregating together, and holds out inducements for them to lay the fruits of their hearts before the great Omnipotent. We cannot have too many churches. The spirit which dictates their erection will see to it that they are paid for.

GODERICH SALT.

The Toronto Globe says: "We are informed that a Canadian manufacturer has invented a process by which the impurities are eliminated at an early stage of the evaporating process. The manufacturer alluded to had put in practice a new method of utilizing the waste heat from the hottest part of the evaporating pans in order to warm the brine before it came into the pan. The raising of the temperature of the brine was found to precipitate the objectionable chlorides, and to allow the brine to pass into the pans in such a state that there resulted from the evaporation a chemically pure chloride of sodium, almost identical in composition with the best British salt. The Canadian salt so made crystallizes with a beautiful grain of the proper size for use in butter and cheese. As it is not ground it is free from the which finely-powdered "pan scales," the utmost vigilance cannot keep from occasionally passing notice and injuring the ground article. When it is added that the home-made salt can be supplied for less than half the price of English salt, without taking into account the duty which the latter has to pay when imported in packages, the importance of the invention to Canadian interests will be seen." We shall be glad to welcome any process of manufacture which shall put our salt on the markets of the world in the *absolutely pure state* in which it is found in the immense beds underlying Goderich and vicinity. The process alluded to above by the *Globe* has been followed here for years. We are therefore, from our knowledge of the facts, not prepared to admit that Goderich salt even as now made possesses more foreign matter than British or any other salt. On the contrary chemical analysis shows that it possesses less, and what there is are perfectly harmless ingredients. Magnesia and lime in such infinitesimal quantities as are found in Goderich salt as made by the evaporating process places it to-day superior in purity to any offered for sale. But even the existence of these are unknown in the rock salt in its primary condition. These are added to the salt by the water which has to be run down into the rock for the purpose of forming the brine which is pumped up and afterwards evaporated. It will thus be seen that as the rock is chemically pure the best way to get our salt would be in its natural rock state and crush it. More especially is this the best way when we have irresistible evidence that it is the cheapest. As we in a former issue stated the rock can be mined, brought to the surface and crushed or prepared fit for market at a cost altogether not exceeding 80 cents per ton. The minimum not cost of a ton by any other process cannot be put at less than $3.50—possibly $4.00. Now presuming that a capital of $400,000 was required in order to place a company in a position to reduce the cost of *pure salt* to 80 cents per gross ton; can it be shown that the investment would yield a fair return? We think so. From statistics it is shown that the annual consumption of salt in the United States and Canada is 1,089,000 gross tons. It is then no unwarrantable assertion, but an almost demonstrated fact from our position and other considerations, such as cheapness, etc., that we could secure the supplying of 250,000 tons, which is less than one fourth of the annual consumption. In order to make assurance doubly sure as to the *quantity* likely to be sold, we will place the figure at which it shall be sold here at $1.80 per ton. Is it not therefore self-evident that if we can furnish an article of such universal demand as salt, at Goderich for $1.80 per ton, that we could secure the supplying of nearly one fourth the annual consumption when it cannot be elsewhere *produced* for a lower minimum price than from $3.50 to $4.00. This remember is the actual net cost without profit, whereas Goderich rock mined salt at $1.80 per ton would include a profit of $1.00 per ton. Well then having assumed, or we might say demonstrated, that we could find sale for 250,000 tons, we have here a *profit of one quarter of a million of dollars annually* on an outlay of less than one half million of dollars. Now then, having actually determined that an annual profit of over fifty per cent is possible on an expenditure of $400,000 capitalists may ask how long will this continue, may not the mine give out? The answer is readily given, the supply is practically inexhaustible as borea have been made for a considerable radius around Goderich and everywhere the same vast deposit of pure rock salt is found, varying in depth from 30 to 70 feet. We think we have stated a sufficient number of facts to justify capitalists to turn their attention to the inviting field and ample returns the Goderich salt mines offer to capital and enterprise. Even reduce the supposed profits by one half for wear and tear, contingencies, short sales, etc., and we have a clear net profit of 25 per cent or $100,000 annually.

THE closing of the Consolidated and Exchange Banks and Bank Ville Marie, has raised some little panic in financial circles at Montreal, and at points where these banks had branches. It is fortunate that in Goderich we have branches of the two soundest banks in the Dominion. The Bank of Montreal and Bank of Commerce, both of which are well managed institutions and stand in the front rank of the financial institutions of the Dominion. Depositors need have no hesitation in placing their money with either.

SALT SHIPMENT.—About 550 tons in one shipment was made by P. McEwan & Co. to Chicago last Saturday, by schooner Niagara.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

ONE MAN FATALLY INJURED.—ANOTHER ONE SADLY SCALDED.

BUILDING IN RUINS!

IMMENSE MASSES OF IRON, ETC., BLOWN IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

The boiler in Buchanan, Lawson & Robinson's planing mill here exploded on Monday forenoon about half past ten o'clock. At this time a booming noise was heard by those in the neighborhood of the G. T. R. station; the windows rattled and the crockery danced on the shelves. The noise appeared to proceed from a point not far distant, in a northerly direction. Upon looking in that direction the air was seen to be filled with boards sailing aloft; pieces of boiler plate, whole bricks, and clouds of dust. A gentleman in going to the scene of what evidently was a disaster of some kind met a young man running away, he tried to stop him but the young man, Buchanan, told him

"FOR GOD'S SAKE"

to hurry along, as over at the planing mill there was a man very badly hurt. Young Buchanan was himself very badly scalded about the face, side of body and legs, yet the poor fellow thought only of his comrade whom he judged was in a worse plight. Arriving at the planing mill, Buchanan, Lawson and Robinson's, a fearful scene presented itself. The engine and boiler house was one mass of ruins and, partially buried beneath the debris, his feet under an immense 300 lb. grindstone and his body partially covered with the driving belt, lay William J. Robinson, Jr., son of one of the proprietors,

SCALDED, BRUISED AND MANGLED.

Assistance was soon on the ground and medical aid sent for. The patient was then removed to the residence of his parents. Drs. Taylor and Hamilton could not very well determine whether his ribs were broken; the escaped steam or boiling water had so badly scalded him that it was impossible to examine sufficiently. One arm was broken, and altogether his internal and external injuries were of such a nature that no hopes were held out for his recovery. He died in the evening about nine o'clock, and will be buried to-day at 10 a.m. He was quite young, only 17 years of age.

The building was thoroughly demoralized, as also were the inhabitants for many hundreds of yards from the scene of the explosion, Children rushed to their parents in alarm, the women ran out of their houses lest the trembling buildings should cover them up and as one lady remarked) it seemed as though the "crack of doom" had really come.

INCIDENTS.

Mr. Robt. Walker, had just left the building, when a descending brick struck him on the shoulder taking the skin off in its downard course. This was really

A CLOSE CALL.

Large fragments of iron weighing hundreds of pounds were deposited about 200 feet off in Williams & Murray's lumber yard, as also was a vest with a watch still in the pocket. The dome of the boiler, a cylindrical shaped piece of iron about two feet long by 18 inches in diameter and weighing probably 200 lbs., went

WHIRLING THROUGH THE AIR

and fell about 300 feet from the scene of disaster. A piece of the boiler plate, about 3½ feet by two feet and weighing probably 150 lbs., went

KITING UP IN THE HEAVENS

and came down with fearful velocity and force through the roof of a salt block building some 275 feet from the starting point. An irregular mass of iron machinery—the safety valve, etc., weighing about 100 lbs. went

CAVORTING SKYWARD,

and was safely deposited about 250 feet distant. Solitary bricks were sent rocket-like in a bee line and scared the nativas by their sudden appearance. One of these missiles put in an appearance on the premises of Mr. Peter Nolan, after an aerial flight of about 500 yards. Planks of timber and pieces of boiler plate and other trifles took a northerly route and as the result proved, lost their airy nothingness after travelling about a quarter of a mile; some dropping into the Maitland river and others arriving safely beyond, in the township of Colborne. In the immediate vicinity of where the boiler had been are large pieces of it, twisted into all manner of incongruous shapes. The irregular serrated edges where the plate is broken are as crisp looking as if the material had only been of the tenacity of a hard burned biscuit. As to

THE CAUSE

of the deplorable accident, we have only heard surmises as yet. The prevailing theory is that the water got low in the boiler, that cold water being then pumped in and coming in contact with the super-heated metal, so unusual an amount of steam was generated that no escape could be found through the ordinary valves, hence the explosion. At last accounts the young man Buchanan was very low. His attendant physician Dr. Cassidy has grave doubts as to his recovery.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

A young son of Mr. Crabb's was lately kicked by a horse.

Mr. Mitchell of the Ottawa *Free Press* has been in town several days visiting friends.

AMONG the excursionists from Listowell on Friday last were Mr. Ferguson of the *Banner* and Mr. Kells of the *Standard*.

BRIEF MENTION.—During the week a son of Mr. Thompson, blacksmith was kicked, and seriously injured on the face, by a horse.

John O'Grady charged a Mr. Graham with taking a horse the property of plaintiff. Dismissed with costs against plff.

A Mr. Hutton died here a short time ago. A stone about the size of an ordinary hens egg was found in the urinary canal. This obstruction was the cause of his death.

WHISKEY WILL TELL.—A Mr. Boyce, who was sent up to Goderich a short time ago for selling the stimulating fluid contrary to the provisions of the liquor law, having paid the penalty, footed it from here to his home in Stephen a distance of 41 miles, in one day.

The Clinton *Era* approves of the idea of getting up a Reform demonstration in Huron, but would prefer Clinton to Goderich as the place of holding it. If Clinton is the best point, so be it, so long as our object is attained.

DEAF OR DAFT.—Even the Manitobans have full confidence in the unscrupulousness of the Ottawa powers—SIGNAL. "This is the first time we ever heard of anybody having full confidence in the unscrupulousness" of any one—*Star*. Well friend, we may say in the highly ornate words of the high-mighty-illustrious-super-loyal-grand-religio-political-tory-grand master; "Take the wax out of your ears", for there are many other things that would work to your edification and which you "have never heard of."

BANK BILLS.—Consolidated and Exchange bank bills taken at Par for goods at R. W. McKenzie's cheap Hardware Store, Goderich.

Photographs of the scene, after the late boiler explosion can be had at the studio of R. B. Thompson or by mail on receipt of price, card size 15c, cabinet 25c.

PLUMS.—Saunders will pay at Variety Store, the highest cash price for 5000 bushels plums. He is the oldest buyer in town and farmers can depend on being liberally dealt with.

BOAT RACE.—Double scull race over the usual course on Monday evening. Matheson and McDonald were the winners over Garside and Miller, who came in about 350 yards behind—time 20 minutes.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. J. R. Reed and daughter of Cincinnati are in Town the guests of Mrs. H. Howell. Mrs Reed is an enthusiastic temperance worker and was one of the principal movers in establishing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in this town.

BANK FAILURES.—Not long ago the Mechanics Bank failed. About a week ago the Consolidated Bank failed. During last week the Exchange Bank and the Bank Ville Marie. Consolidated and Exchange Bills are believed to be perfectly good for the face of them, although brokers are buying them at from 85 to 90.

The weather is very changeable. But at Saunders' Variety Store the same low prices are maintained for picture framing. Pictures of any kind framed at half the prices charged by other dealers. To cash customers, Saunders' will continue to be The cheapest house under the sun.

CONTRACT LET.—Warden, Road Commissioners and Clerk met at Clinton Friday last to open tenders for rebuilding Help's bridge. There were 5 tenders ranging from $2800 to $4478. It was let to A. J. Brace of Wingham at the former figure, contract to be finished by Oct. 15th.

THE excursions brought here by Mr. C. N. Scott, General Passenger and Freight agent of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway, are among the largest and most successful of the season. Under Mr. Scott's management the Dover line is working up an excellent business.

EXCURSIONS. — Next Monday there will be an excursion from Port Huron under the auspices of the Oddfellows. On the same day the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway Company have arranged to bring along a large number from Ingersoll, Burgessville, Norwich and other places. Come right along, plenty of room and a free town Park where all can disport themselves.

LECTURE.—Mr. James Fahey, the talented editor of the Stratford *Herald*, will deliver a lecture in Crabb's Hall, this (Wednesday) evening—subject: "Rhyme and Reason." Mr. Fahey is an eloquent lecturer and ought to have an overflowing house. The lecture commences at the usual hour and we trust townspeople will evince appreciation of ability by attending in large numbers.

COMING.—We understand that the Oddfellows of Port Huron and Sarnia intend visiting our Town with their sisters, their cousins and their aunts, on Monday next the 18th instant per Str Ontario, which is expected to reach Goderich about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Many of our readers will have pleasant recollections of the unbounded hospitality which on the occasion of a recent excursion the Port Huron brethern extended not only to their fellow Oddfellows, but to all and every one who hailed from Goderich, and we trust our citizens generally will not be slow to avail themselves of this opportunity of inaugurating a "reciprocal policy" with our American cousins.

The Waterous Co say their system of water works, suitable for fire protection, can be introduced into Seaforth at a cost not exceeding eleven thousand dollars.—Mr. John Sproat, of Tuckersmith, has returned from a trip to the old country. He reports crop prospects there as very poor.—Mr R. Broadfoot, of Morris, threshed from five acres of fall wheat, 200 bushels of cleaned grain and the sample is No 1.—The barn of Mr. James McNair, of the township of Grey, was lately struck by lightning and burned. Loss about $1.500. No insurance.—A Mrs Porter, of Blyth has been fined $4, and costs for saying her neighbors were not the right kind of people.—Mr. Sypher, manager of the Bluevale cheese factory, has turned out to be a cipher or worse. He left the company in the lurch when he found that a lady claiming to be his wife, with three young Syphers, was looking for him—2,500 barrels of flour were lately shipped from Wingham to Halifax—$700, beside several special prizes will be offered at the coming Caledonian celebration on 10th Sept, in Lucknow—Two men named McKay and McGregor, got scuffling in a harvest field near Lucknow. The former kicked the latter in the bowels and McGregor's life is despaired of—A concert will be given by the Band of the 33rd Huron Battalion, in the drill shed, Bayfield, on the evening of Friday, August 15th, under the direction of Prof Fetzer—The N. P. is rushing things in Exeter. The business men while away their time running foot races.

The reports of receipts of grain at Detroit and ports on the south shore—Toledo for example show a good prospect for grain carriers. Only there appears to be a disproportion between the rates from Toledo to Montreal, and from Chicago to Montreal. They pay 7½c to Toledo; the highest we have seen quoted was 8½c, from Chicago.

ALL usurers in Moscow and some other cities of Russia have been expelled. A like expulsion from many places in Canada would considerably lessen the population.

The Scottish papers speak of the Rev. De Witt Talmage as "The Spiritual Barnum", "A volcano in a white neck tie" etc.

Listowel Excursion.

One of the largest of the numerous excursions this year to Goderich was that from Listowel last Friday. About ten o'clock on this day the train arrived in Goderich. There were, we are informed, twenty-two cars containing some 1500 persons. Accompanying these was the Stratford Band in uniform; a fine looking set of fellows they were and not afraid to evolve from their musical inwardness, through the medium of their instruments, strains of music that set our conoiseurs asking: where these joyous sounds? The members of the municipal council of Listowel were among the excursionists, and were met at the station by a deputation from the common council of the town of Goderich. These guests were driven through town and various points of interest shown them, including our salt works.—After dinner at the Albion, which, by our civic courtesy was tendered to the corporation of Listowel, they visited several of the beautiful gardens of our citizens and inspected the mammoth milling establishment of Messrs. Ogilvy & Hutchison. Mayor Scott and the Listowel councillmen expressed themselves as delighted with our beautiful town, its nice location, commanding site, and hospitable inhabitants.—Many of the excursionists had not been here before, although Listowel is only some four or five miles from the confines of the county of Huron, but now the attractions of other places, whither they had been wont to resort, paled into insignificance before "the classic town by the lake." It was said that there was hardly a family in Listowel that did not have one or more representatives on the excursion, and their population is between 3000 and 4000. The day was

SOMEWHAT ROUGH AND WINDY,

but this did not prevent immense numbers, nearly all, from enjoying the beautiful prospect presented from our town Park. Some availed themselves of the opportunity for a sail or a row in the harbor; the weather preventing but a few from taking a more extended cruise out into the lake. The

STRATFORD BAND

discoursed sweet music in the Park and those who strolled down to the beach and heard these sounds as they commingled with the music of the waves, say it was a treat worth ten times the expense and time lost in coming here. The Stratford Band also discoursed sweet music from the stand on the Square much to the satisfaction of our own citizens as well as that of the excursionists. In fact one could easily recall the lovely poetical scenes described in the "Decameron of Bocaccio," as the eye scanned the groups of maidens fair and brave gallants reclining in the shade offered by the friendly foilage of the trees with which our square is dotted, or as they occupied the more proey wooden seats. No doubt many an epic story was related which will never see the light of day, or bright hopes indulged in which will never be realized, but in after years a red letter day in the lives of many of the excursionists will be the one upon which 'we went to Goderich in August, 1879.' A slight occurrence may be mentioned. Among the party was a young lady who has seen nineteen summers.—A friend here offered to show her through town; when they got to the head of West street the young lady quite innocently, asked as she looked westward, "is that the sky that I see down there?" What she did see was the lake. It is needless to say she had never seen a broad, open sheet of water before, and that her amazement was immense.

Stop that Cough.

If you are suffering with a Cough Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, loss of voice tickling in the throat, or any affection of the Thoat or Lungs, use DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only sure cure for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of cost or a regular size for $1.00. F. Jordan, Goderich.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. Jordan. 1692

IN BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA WE HAVE THE most potent and reliable of all purifiers and regulators, and in BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED VEGETABLE PILLS we have the best purgative and regulator of the bowels and liver that has, thus far been discovered by the medical faculty.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY are perhaps the most common of our every day life, and every person nearly has some special cure of their own. Ours is PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER, and having used it for many years we can confidently recommend it.

By the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites the blood is speedily vitalized and purified and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body.

IT REMOVES WRINKLES AND SOFTENS THE SKIN.—The regular use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER at the toilet tends to prevent and remove wrinkles, the softness of the skin produced by it taking away the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into ridges and furrows.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A 1½ story Frame house, 1 room, hard and a ft water, with four lots, situate on Winder street. Will be sold cheap. For particulars apply on the premises to
WILLIAM GRIERSON.
Goderich Aug 12th. 1692c

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until
THURSDAY, THE 21ST INST.,
on behalf of the County Council for POINTING and REPAIRING the stone work of the Court House. Specifications may be seen at my office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
PETER ADAMSON,
County Clerk.
Goderich, Aug. 12th, 1879. 1691a

CHANCERY SALE OF Improved Farm Property IN ASHFIELD.

PURSUANT to the Decree and Final Order for sale made in a suit of the Colonial Trust Corporation (Limited) vs McGeorge, there will be sold with the approbation of Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, Esquire, Master in Ordinary of the said Court, by Public Auction, *On Saturday, the thirtieth day of August*, 1879,
at two o'clock noon, at Currie's Auction Rooms, Kingston street, in the town of Goderich, by
J. C. CURRIE, Auctioneer,
In one parcel

The North half of Lot Number 4 in the seventh concession of the Eastern Division of Ashfield, County of Huron.

The property contains 100 acres of land, of which 70 acres are cleared and fit for cultivation, the remainder is well timbered with beech and maple.

It is well watered by a fine spring creek which runs across the land.

There are erected on the said property good farm buildings, consisting of frame house 20 x 30, log house 18 x 20, frame stable and granary 20 x 32, and a log stable 20 x 32.

The property is situate 9 miles from Lucknow, a village on the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, and about 12 miles from the town of Goderich, and is readily accessible thereto by a good road—both places offer a good market for the sale of farm produce.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent of the purchase money is to be paid to the Vendor's Solicitor at the time of sale, and enough to made up ⅓ of purchase money within thirty days thereafter without interest, the balance can be paid at the same time or can remain on Mortgage at purchaser's option (in which the purchaser's wife if any is to join to bar dower) bearing interest at seven per cent per annum for a term of five years, and payable by equal annual installments

The Vendors are to produce only those papers and title deeds which they have in their possession, and which will be open for inspection on day of sale.

The purchaser to search the title at his own expense and furnish the Mortgage (if any) The property will be sold subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Master.

The other conditions are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery. For further particulars apply to the Solicitors.

Dated the 26th June, 1879.
1689c Pd T. W. TAYLOR.

NEW HARNESS SHOP!

THE subscriber has opened out in the above line, and desires a share of the public patronage. Shop next door to T. Sharpe's Hotel, Hamilton St., Goderich. He is now prepared to furnish Town and County with all kinds of work in his line as such,

HEAVY TEAM HARNESS,

CARRIAGE and BUGGY HARNESS, WHIPS, BRUSHES, SPONGES, CURRY COMBS, HORSE BLANKETS, BUFFALO ROBES, BELLS, &c.

And everything that is to be found in a first class shop. The best of material is used, and the best of workmen employed, and let it be distinctly understood that he can not and will not be undersold.

REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.

All Work Warranted.

Please call and inspect before purchasing elsewhere, as you will save from 10 to 15 per cent by so doing.

T. HALLIDAY.

Nov. 14 1878. 1557

FLOUR, FEED GROCERIES AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

to suit the times.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED at the most
Liberal Rates
and all goods delivered.
Call and inspect my goods before giving an order elsewhere.
T. H. SHARPE,
Hamilton St.,
Opposite Acheson's harness shop.
Goderich, Feb. 12, 1879. 1669 6m

WELLER & MARTIN
PUMP MAKERS.

Wells Sunk & Repaired on short notice
ALSO SOFT WATER TANKS made and repaired.
Parties requiring good work done would do well to call upon the subscribers at their shop on Victoria Street in the old marble works.
Weller & Martin

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

RHEUMATISM.
No other known preparation has ever performed such wonderful cures of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief can rely upon being entirely cured by using Pond's Extract.

NEURALGIA.
All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the Extract. No other medicine will cure as quickly.

HEMORRHAGES.—For stanching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our Nasal and Female Syringes and inhalers are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

DIPHTHERIA AND SORE THROAT.—Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

CATARRH.—This extract is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves colds in the head &c. Our Nasal Syringe is of essential service in these cases.

SORES, ULCERS, WOUNDS AND BRUISES.—It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivalled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

INFLAMED OR SORE EYES.—It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

EARACHE, TOOTH, AND FACE-ACHE.—It is a panacea, and When used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

PILES.—Blind, bleeding, or itching. It is the greatest known remedy, rapidly curing when other remedies have failed.

FOR BROKEN BREAST, SORE NIPPLES, Ague in the Breast. The Extract is cleanly and efficacious, and mothers who have once used it will never be without it.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the extract is used. The pamphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.

CAUTION.
POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine article has the words "Ponds Extract," blown in the glass, and Company's trade mark on surrounding wrapper. It is never sold in bulk. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extra t. Take no other preparation, however much you may be pressed.
PRICES:—50 cts., $1 00 and $1 75.
Prepared only by
POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY,
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
Sold by all druggists.

20 Per Cent off for Cash.

SELLING OFF,

20 per cent off for Cash
JOHN A. BALL
will sell his large stock of
FURNITURE
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange.
NEXT DOOR TO SIGNAL OFFICE.
A call solicited. Those indebted must PAY UP at once.

20 Per Cent off for Cash.

TWO COTTAGES TO RENT FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

To Farmers!

For sale at the Market House
WHITE LAND PLASTER,
in Barrels or Bags,
ALSO
CALCINED PLASTER CHEAP.
C. H. PARSONS,
Cheap Hardware Store.

HOW'S AGAIN.

Some time ago Morrish's rhyme you did see
When he told you of the times that might come
But you would not believe that the thing could be
You thought that he was only making a hum
But the N. P. is going on and lumber going up,
And that is what will make him slow;
But his saw from the States it does keep him blowing
For it cost him far more and that you must know
And his Oats for his horses they cost him more too,
And his lumber now up it must go;
You was told all this and you thought it would not be true,
But now you will soon think that it was all so.
True his logs he did get when the times was low
And that is who he will have to the best;
Now he will no break down and that you will know
And you let the will feel as happy as the blessed.
So now you can come or now you can go
For his lumber is sure for to sell;
For Orders he has got and he is telling you so,
And it makes him feel most mighty well.
Most folks thought Morrish would sure to break down,
As he went to do things so strong;
They thought he must certainly come to the round,
And now they do wonder he hangs out so long.
But if things work well there is folks he owes quite a grudge,
But if he gets his head a little more above water;
And then you may bet he will give them a grudge
And then O my, won't they make a great splutter
So not for McKenzie or not for John A.
Tory Morrish care one snap,
The only thing is the times of the day;
And that is all that he cares one rap
JOHN MORRISH.
Sheppardtown P. O

NEW MANCHESTER HOUSE.

ONE PRICE CASH STORE
NEW GOODS.
New American Buntings,
New Embossed Prints,
New Dress Goods, New Costume Linens,
New Prints, New Cottons,
New Denims, New Ducks,
New Shirtings, New Towellings.
MILLINERY AT COST.
BUTTER AND EGGS TAKEN.
JAMES A. REID.
Late B. Crofts & Son.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!
—AT—
R. W. McKENZIE'S
CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

I am selling BUILDERS' and FARMERS' Hardware from 10 to 20 per cent lower than last year. Just look at the following prices:

Steel Shovels, at 65 Cents Each.
Steel Spades, at 75 Cents Each
Scoop Shovels, at 75 Cents Each.
No. 1 White Lead, at $1.75 per Keg.
Genuine White Lead, at $2 per Keg.
Nails, at $2.85 per Keg, Cash.

OILS AND GLASS

And other Hardware equally low.