A vote has been taken on the Dunfris Act in the Township of Bosanquet. The Bill was carried by a majority of 20 after a keen contest of two days.

Mr. Gardner Green Steven, warden of the county of Renfrew, has been appointed a Director for the Bobcaygeon Railway, in the room of Hon. A. Morris, resigned.

A fire in Samson was done about four about Dutario by the rains of last week. At Fort Stanley the vessels were carried from their moorings, a number of them were driven away as Hartley's mill dam destroyed.

At the meeting of the new Wesleyan Methodist Church in Paris, last week, the handsome amount of $12,500 was raised for subscription, which was the capital stock, there being twelve thousand subscribed previous.

The excess of expenditure over revenue in connection with the postal service of the Dominion is above $300,000. During the last fiscal year, 42,000,000 letters and 31,900,000 papers passed through the post.

A man named Wm. Hall, who, for a number of years, has been engaged as a laborer at the Eastwood & Co. foundry in Ingersoll, committed suicide about on o'clock on Sunday morning by cutting his throat.

It is the intention of the Ladies' Temperance Union of Toronto shortly to call a convention of all the ladies' temperance societies throughout the Dominion, with a view to an organized effort towards decreasing the evils of intemperance.

An accident occurred on Wednesday on the down train on the Grand Trunk Railway near Kingston last week. A car became detached and was left behind. The train was stopped and the detached car starting on the down grade ran into the train. A great many members of Parliament were on the train. Many were frightened but nobody hurt.

A heavy rain storm set in at Cobourg on Thursday night about eleven, continuing until next morning, doing much damage, many of the cellars and shops being filled with water, destroying goods. A great many bridges and dams have given out, and have been swept away, among them the factory dam and bridge; also, a bridge east of Grafton, on the G. T. Railway, which delayed traffic on that road for some time.

Le Canadien affirms that the Protestant Defence Alliance has been specially got up by the Roman Catholic Liberals of the Province of Quebec for their own interested and sinister purposes. This extraordinary deduction is drawn from the fact that none of the French Liberal journals have a word to say against an institution created for the object of association principles of political and religious liberty.

An extraordinary occurrence was brought to light at an inquest held on the body of a man in South London. In a workroom where many young girls were at work a mouse suddenly made its appearance on a table, causing, of course, considerable commotion and a general stampede. The intruder was seized, however, by a young man who happened to be present, but it slipped out of his hand, and running up his sleeve, came out between his waistcoat and shirt at the neck. The unfortunate man had his mouth open, and the mouse, on the look-out for some convenient place of concealment, entered the man's mouth, and he, in his fright and surprise, swallowed it. That a mouse can exist for a considerable time without much air has long been a popular belief, and was unfortunately proved to be a fact in the present instance, for the mouse began to tear and bite inside the man's throat and chest, and the result was that the unfortunate fellow died after a little time in horrible agony.

Murdered by Indians.

A FEW FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE KILLING OF JOHN ALLAN, LATE OF GODERICH.

The following extract from a letter to the Ingersoll *Chronicle*, dated 28th Sept. 1875, from Old Man's River, Fort Macleod, Manitoba, gives some further particulars of the sad end which befel John Allan, brother of Mr. Anthony Allen, of Colborne, at the hands of the bloodthirsty Indians of Oregon:

A sad piece of news comes to us today. Two men from Canada, by the names of Neil Campbell and John Allen, the former from Campbell's Corners, in Oxford County, and the latter from Goderich—were returning from Oregon with a band of horses for this place, when they were set upon by a band of Kootnia Indians, and poor Allen was shot dead, two or three balls passing completely through his body, and one through each arm. They told Campbell to clear out as fast as he could, and would not allow him to touch the body of his comrade. Although Campbell is a powerful and courageous man, it would have been certain death to him to attempt to compete against such numbers. The two men were highly respected by every one. They have been together for seventeen years, and were inseparable companions, each sharing alike in everything. Campbell really feels the sad fate of his comrade, and he has the heartfelt sympathy of every one here. He reported the matter to Col. Macleod, who, I believe, is going to do his utmost to get hold of the perpetrators of the crime, and I am sure he will leave nothing undone to accomplish it. The only drawback is that the crime was committed on the other side of the lines, or the cowardly red devils would have heard from the Mounted Police before this. No doubt you are acquainted with Campbell, or some of his friends anyway. Allan was an industrious, hard-working, quiet man, and after years of hardships and toil he had just got on the road to fortune; and then to be cut off in such a cold blooded and cowardly way seems hard. Any one whom you hear say that the Indians are badly treated, just tell them quietly but firmly that it is not so, for I can assure you that the more you do for them the more they want, and the more saucy and meaner they get; and I have not the slightest doubt that if they only had the courage they would massacre the whole force here, after all the great benefits they have received from it; but they are great cowards and won't fight unless they have a hundred to one, or can get some great advantage. The "bhoys" would like no better fun than to get loose at them once just to dress them up a little; it would do them all the good in the world. We hope to have the fun of attending to the Kootnias before long.

Yours, &c. B.

A Novel Dodge.

A new feature in the catalogue of swindles has lately come to light in Dundas and Hamilton. A green looking Scotch boy, appears at the house of a person known to be of Scotch descent or nativity, and tells a pitiful story of how his father had sent him to Canada from the Old Country, paying his passage and giving him some money, but not enough to pay his railway fare to Goderich, where he professes to have an uncle or aunt. After a few minutes' conversation, during which he speaks nothing but the broadest Scotch, thus bringing up remembrances of Auld Scotia in the good wife's mind, and quite softening her heart towards him, he pulls out a gold (?) chain and offers it for sale, saying that his father sent it by him as a present to his aunt in Goderich, but that he will sell it for $3 or $4 in order to get to his destination, and will then send the money back and redeem the chain. He represents the chain to be worth from $10 to $20, and has also a locket to dispose of in the same manner. Many kind-hearted folk will be quite touched by the laddie's simple and plausible story, and never suspecting a fraud, will buy the chain or locket out of sheer pity. The jewelry turns out to be worth about 25 cents, and, of course, the victim never hears from Goderich. This is the cutest dodge yet, and must be a paying business, as if the sharper can manage to sell three or four articles a day, as he very likely will, he will be making from $10 to $15.—*Dundas True Banner.*

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

TRAINS WILL LEAVE GODERICH AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Express, 7.00 a.m., for Toronto, London and Dublin.
No. 7 Mixed, 9.15 a.m., for Stratford.
No. 3 Mail Express 12.00 p.m., for Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit.
No. 9 Mixed, 3.00 p.m.,

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 2 Mixed, 11.30 a.m., from Stratford.
No. 8 Mail Express 3.30 p.m., from Toronto, Detroit and Buffalo.
No. 4 Express, 10.15 p.m., from Buffalo.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

This year we have lowered the subscription price to

$1.50 PER ANNUM,

strictly in advance.

When credit is given, the following are the rates we will adhere to:—If paid within 3 months, $1.75; if paid within 9 months, $1.50; over that time, $2.00. Send on your subscriptions at once, and enclose cash.

CLUB RATES.

Having made special arrangements we are now enabled to offer the following very liberal club rates for cash strictly in advance:—The SIGNAL and WEEKLY GLOBE for $2.50 a year. SIGNAL and WEEKLY ADVERTISER $2.40—(which includes a premium map of Ontario). SIGNAL and MONTREAL WITNESS $3. SIGNAL and CANADA FARMER $2. SIGNAL and GREY $2.50. SIGNAL and ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY of New York, weekly edition, $3.00, monthly edition, $2.50), either of which includes the finest chromo issued by any paper.

Canvassers wanted.

BOOKS.

The subscriber offers for 30 days only the following DISCOUNTS off his immense stock of

Miscellaneous Books,

S. S. LIBRARIES

AND

FAMILY BIBLES,

VIZ:

On a purchase of $	2 and over	10 per cent disct.	
" "	5 "	14	" "
" "	10 "	20	" "
" "	25 "	25	" "
" "	50 "	30	" "
" "	100 "	40	" "
" "	200 "	50	" "

TERMS CASH

After the expiration of 30 days, prices will positively remain as heretofore.

THEO. J. MOORHOUSE.

Goderich, Jan. 25, 1876.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, FEB. 16, 1876.

The Ontario Opposition

Before the assembling of the Local Legislature, the predictions were not few that the session would not close before the Government would be compelled to vacate their position and confess themselves as worthy only a second place in the presence of the master parliamentarian Hon. Wm. McDougall. Hope was deferred from day to day by the result of the various divisions which took place from time to time, and when the last effort was made on the third reading of the Election Bill the hearts of the Opposition so sickened at their numerous reverses that they, in a ridiculous effort to show the people that their defeats had not dispirited them, left the House disgusted. This action on their part had for its object the awakening of the false opinion that the Government was pursuing an arbitrary course, and to incite sympathy for the Opposition. But they chose an occasion which gave them no opportunity of taking credit to themselves for performing a spirited act—on the contrary their action is greeted with just ridicule.

Hon. Wm. McDougall was at first looked upon as the Opposition leader, but the session was not many days old before he became a mere individual, in respect to his association with the two parties. He was the vain old man, who talked of his past glory and experience; who thought none so good as the "good old days," but who, with all his experience showed that he was more innocent of ordinary Parliamentary rules than much younger members. The duty of leader devolved, then, upon Mr. M. C. Cameron, whose conduct showed that, while he was prepared to accuse the Government of taking all sorts of mean advantages of their strength and preventing enquiry into public accounts by members of the Opposition, he found to be lax in availing himself of the opportunities he craved when they were granted. He has shown too strong a desire to attend his legal business, to give to the affairs of the Province that attention which was his duty as the recognized leader of a party in the House. In the Public Accounts committee, upon which by this gentleman's solicitations in the House a goodly number of Oppositionists were placed—the numbers standing Ministerialists 10, Oppositionists 7—the attendance was proportionate during a few of the meetings, and at five meetings the attendance of the latter was nil.—Throughout the sittings of the committee the average attendance was Ministerialists 7.25, Oppositionists 1.60. In this short summary is contained a severe rebuke to those who accused the Government of trying to hide their proceedings and prevent enquiry, and yet we may expect that at next session the stereotyped charge will be brought up of extravagance unchecked by the Government debarring the Opposition from the opportunity of interposing their discreet judgment. Perhaps, however, the additional indemnity to members, which is fixed at $800 will have its effects upon the attendance of the latter.

Throughout the session the Government has been well supported, and has had a good working majority. In the 31 important divisions which took place, the majorities ranged from 11 to 50 in a House of 83 members, including the Speaker. There were few who paid much attention to the oft-repeated predictions of the overthrow of the Government, and the result of this session indicates that their position is made strong and sure.

Dominion Parliament

On Thursday the third session of the Dominion of Canada was opened by His Excellency Lord Dufferin, in the usual Speech from the Throne. The occasion was attended with the usual impressive ceremonies, and the attendance of the *elite* was very large. To the country generally the important part of the proceedings is contained in the introductory speech which is supposed to foreshadow some of the business to be transacted during the session. On the present occasion the programme, as compared with previous ones, cannot be called meagre. The speech sets out by congratulating the country upon the excellent returns which rewarded the toilings of the husband-man, but regretted the existing depression in trade and the destitution which prevailed in some of the cities. The opening of the Prince Edward Island railway and the almost complete state of the Intercolonial railway were referred to with pleasure. Regret was expressed that the efforts to obtain a settlement of the claims of Canada for compensation for the use of her fisheries by the United States, as provided by the Washington Treaty, had so far failed to progress. Bills were promised for affording greater security to policy holders in life assurance companies, for procuring more complete criminal statistics, for the enfranchisement of Indians and for conducting Indian affairs and for the better administration of the estates of insolvent banks. During the recess the speech stated, a deputation from the Government of Manitoba visited Ottawa to ask the Government attention to that province, the income from which was insufficient to meet the ordinary governmental expenditure. Consideration was asked for this matter. The subject, which was the concluding item of the speech, will very likely excite a good deal of discussion. Manitoba is certainly unable to support a complete provincial legislature, unless modelled on a different plan than at present; but since the people of that Province have been provided with the expensive machine with its complement of ministers, officials, &c., any legislation which will be performed by the Ottawa Government will be with the purpose of furnishing the wheels whereby to keep the wheels of legislation revolving until the Province becomes strong enough to go alone.

On Friday the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was opened by Mr. Casey, and the proceedings promised to pass off tamely, until Mr. Holton raised a discussion on a sort of side issue, by referring to the remarks delivered by Mr. Huntington, Postmaster-General, in which the latter he used language which was characterized as offensive to the Catholic Church. He wished to know if Mr. Huntington had discussed with his colleagues as to what line of argument he should follow in addressing the people. Mr. Huntington stated that he spoke independently, and not at the instigation of his colleagues. Some of the Opposition members insisted that the Government was blameable, and one of them, Mr. White, of East Hastings, a strong Orangeman, showed his allegiance to his party by warmly abusing Mr. Huntington and defending the Catholic Church against the alleged attacks. The ideas which had obtained of the nature of Mr. Huntington's expressions were greatly exagerated, and were played upon by his opponents with a political purpose. When the discussion ceased, the address was agreed to, and a motion for the presentation was adopted.

Ontario Legislature.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.

The License Bill was read a third time and passed, after considerable opposition. An error occurring in reporting previous proceedings on this bill, the announcement has been made that it comes into force on the 1st of June instead of May 1st. The clause which permits five hotels to 1000 inhabitants applies only to villages which occupy the position of county towns and to Clifton.

The Railway Aid Bill passed its third reading, the Opposition making many attacks upon it but they were defeated by large majorities on every amendment.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

The Election Bill came up for its third reading, and Mr. Cameron proposed an amendment to the clause having for its purpose the relief certain disqualified candidates in the recent elections. On a division the amendment was lost by a vote of 35 to 46, and the Opposition thereupon rose in a body and left the House, declaring that they washed their hands of such legislation.

Mr. Ross voted with the Opposition on the amendment, but after this scene he said he almost regretted that to meet his convictions he had been led to support a party which had displayed such childish petulancy. (Cheers.) They had not exhibited themselves in a character which would have the effect of attracting any sensible people to their ranks. The exhibition was childish, hardly worthy of school boys. In view of the exhibition which the Opposition had made, he was sorry he had been, to a certain extent, connected with them in the measure before the House.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9th.

The business of this day consisted in finishing up the work of the session, which was formally brought to a close on Thursday.

Gough on Circumstances.

The famous orator John B. Gough, whose name has become a household word, visited Goderich on Tuesday evening of last week and delivered a lecture in North Street Methodist Church. The audience was not as large as we expected it would be, considering the fame of the lecture, but still it was good, about 600 being present, many of whom came from Seaforth, Clinton, Luckow and other places throughout the country. Rev. W. C. Henderson occupied the chair and in a few neat words introduced the distinguished speaker, who was received with loud applause.

Mr. Gough began by stating that he had been announced to speak upon "Blunders and mistakes" through a misunderstanding, as that subject was particularly applicable to the people of the United States whose political excitement led them to commit blunders which he did not think were committed in Canada. He therefore chose the subject "Circumstances," and proceeded to enumerate some of the classes of circumstances and their association with events. Facts never stood alone, but were surrounded with a chain of circumstances; and thus out of some small beginning grew many great and important facts, and out of sad visitations sprung beautiful things. He was not logical, and did not profess to be so, he believed in putting life into truths, without logically endeavoring to prove them. A single circumstance—the dash of a pen upon a temperance pledge—had saved him from falling to the position his fellow workman, Harry Aiken, an excellent and prosperous mechanic, but who through drink fell to the position of a miserable, ragged sot. This fact the speaker felt when, stepping on one occasion from the brilliant lecture room where he had been addressing a large audience, his hand was seized by his old friend, between whom and himself so great a gulf of social distinction had grown. The effects of certain circumstances upon events were touched upon, and the lecturer referred to the influence of scandal, social back-biting and slander, upon history. Particular attention was called to gossip and scandal. Back biting a neighbor was the meanest and most contemptible of social offences. It was an awful crime to malign a reputation; but it was a cause for thankfulness that the character, which appeared before God, could not affected by slanderous tongues. Kind words assisted many to better their conduct. A kind word encouraged him, when he was sinking under the strain of the struggle with the demon of liquor. The lecturer's description of his struggle to free himself from the fearful grasp of his passion was vivid and eloquent. He had taken the pledge and begun the fight hopefully, but the strain became stronger and stronger upon his nerves. While at work he took an iron bar in his hand, and immediately it seemed to turn to a snake. He strove to drive from his mind what he knew to be a fantasy, but the end of the struggle left him no strength wherewith to combat his enemy, until a kind friend gave him the needed encouragement, and for six days longer he fought and suffered the torments of the damned but finally triumphed.

A knowledge of circumstances modified our judgments, the lecturer went on to say, and before we were privileged to pass an opinion upon any person's conduct we should first make ourselves acquainted with all surrounding circumstances. A happy father directs his steps towards the Sabbath School accompanied by his little son, bright-eyed, well-dressed and his father's pride; and as they pass a group of ragged, street trained boys, the father mentally ejaculates; "Thank God my boy is not like these young rascals." The courses of education through which the boys have passed are so widely contrasted, that this comparison is an injustice. In many other ways people judged hastily and unjustly, and without due regard to modifying circumstances. We met some persons in our intercourse with humanity who seemed to be attended by circumstances which made their journey through life unruffled and serene. Their nature was placid, they had no passions to contend with, and at their journey's end they appeared with spotless garments, and unwrinkled brow. Others again were possessed of a different temperament, a fiery nature, and they were constantly stumbling against some obstacle, fighting, falling and triumphing, and their body bore the traces of their struggles. It was a grand thing to see a man fight with his nature, struggling with all his energy and bearing heroically the fortunes of war. For them the words "To him that overcometh" promised laurels to be prized above all others. There were some who never fought a battle, where the evils of this world did not deem it worth their while to fight; and what a wishy-washy life was theirs. The grace of God did not take away the propensity to fight, but gave the skill and strength to carry on the combat. We should fight all our propensities which tended to injure us. Generosity if not controlled led to recklessness, and frugality lead to stinginess if not watched.

Mr. Gough then spoke of the exclusiveness which obtained in society. Americans frequently laughed at English aristocracy, but there was more real snobbery in the United States than in England. Society was divided up into circles, each of which revolved about Mrs. so-and-so and were guided in their actions by the centre of their system. Religious distinctions were made and family connections were reasons with many for refusing friendship and assistance. In rendering assistance to our neighbors no such questions should interfere with our duty. The philanthropists of history found their neighbors in every nation, in all grades of society and in every church. Force of circumstances was also touched upon, the lecturer taking occasion to speak of the gross injustice which branded no crime to the defendant, and the judge, acquitted the prisoner upon that charge. On the following day Nolan was again brought to answer to the charge of stabbing. The Crown produced no witnesses for the prosecution, and the judge therefore admitted the prisoner to bail in the sum of $400 on his own recognizance, to appear when they again called upon. Constables Trainer and Reed then, on information received from London, re-arrested Nolan, and on Monday two detectives from that city arrived and took him in charge. We understand that there are two charges of robbery preferred against him there.

HULLETT BRANCH Agricultural society held their annual dinner in Knox's hotel, Clinton, on Thursday last, the president Mr. James Biggins in the chair. The tables were surrounded by about 80 of the leading agricultural gentlemen of the district, as well as many others who take an interest in such matters. A more substantial well prepared and served dinner could not be found than the spread at this feast. After the eatables had been despoiled of, the president called the meeting to order and the usual toasts were proposed. Mr. Thomas Moon discussed very ably the science of agriculture, dwelling strongly on the importance of knowing how to manure, cultivate and crop land. Mr. John McMillan discussed the practical part, and gave sound advice regarding the products of the farm giving as an explanation what he claimed should be raised on a farm of 100 acres. Mr. A. Elcoat advocated the growing of hedges on farms and recommended the black thorn as the easiest grown. The usual patriotic and loyal toasts were proposed and responded to, and the company broke up among the "wee sma hours."

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.—We have pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of the Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company in our columns. Their mills are at Cornwall, and are the most extensive in the Dominion. The Company's property here is situated on the River St. Lawrence, and in addition to the mills comprises boarding houses, overseers' cottages, gas works, etc. The mill buildings are built of brick, three stories high, with a handsome Mansard roof; they are 300 feet in length, and contain 20,000 spindles and 400 looms, giving employment to 400 operatives. The consumption of raw cotton exceeds 3,000 bales annually, and the weekly produce is about 75,000 yds. of cloth, 5,000 bags, besides 3,000 pounds of yarn and carpet warps. The machinery, which is all new, with all the latest improvements, is driven by water which is estimated at 600 horse power. The mills were erected after a thorough investigation of the latest improvements in the Cotton Manufactories of both America and Great Britain, and no valuable feature was omitted. The facilities of the company therefore are of the best, and the qualities of the articles they are manufacturing are unsurpassed. Only one grade of cotton, "good middling," is used. The fabrics produced, therefore, are of uniform quality, and being entirely free from dressing, they will be found to improve in the washing, bleach easily, and every satisfaction to those who use them.—*Cornwall Gazette.*

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

—Philadelphia last week had 15 inches of snow. Its a good thing the Centennial exhibition takes place in summer time.

—John Smith was found by a friend, on Wednesday morning, sitting on a slippery piece of ground rubbing his elbow and muttering "shircumstances (hic) alters cashes. People think I'm (hic) drunk 'cos I fell; but ish c'founded ice's t' blame (hic)."

—A. McIntyre, Lucknow, has shipped 100 tons dressed hogs this season, and Messrs. Aiken & Wilson have shipped over 45,000 bushels grain.

—The Lucknow Caledonian Society has procured four sets of hammers and stones of the standard weights of the North American Caledonian Association to be distributed in the Townships of Ashfield, Wawanosh, Huron and Kinloss so that they may practice for the annual tournament.

—Mr. Samuel Johns, an old resident of Rodgerville, was recently killed at Rino, Ca., by a piece of timber falling on him. His wife resides in Exeter.

—School Sections No. 4, and 9, Morris, are to have new school houses.

—On the 7th inst., the members of the Presbyterian Church Bible Class, Clinton, presented their teacher, Rev. Mr. McCuaig, with a purse containing $30, and a flattering address.

—On Monday, the 7th inst., a flock of sheep, and lambs, nearly as large as their dams, might be seen grazing and skipping about on Mr. Battery's farm in Grey.

—Mr. Jas. Wilkinson, lot 10 Morris, sold to a London cattle buyer a steer rising three years old for $50.

—Up to last week, Mr. Hugh Love has purchased nearly 7,000 bushels of grain at Kippen.

—A cow belonging to Mr. J. Proctor, of the 5th con. of Hullett, gave birth to a couple of lambs last week.

—The Branch Agricultural Society, on the Maitlandville road, propose to build a new agricultural hall.

—Tuckersmith Council has voted $50 to procure prizes to be distributed at a public entire examination.

—Mr. Jas. C. Eadie, an old resident of Clinton, is President of the Brooklyn Dairy Association.

—Jos Forrest who some time ago carried on business in Clinton, but latterly resided in Brooklyn, has suddenly disappeared and it is announced that he was pressed into service on some sea going vessel. He has a wife and small family.

—Mr. James Fleming, of Belmore, and Hon. A. Mackenzie, who are first cousins, have been bequeathed some $7,500 each by the late Dr. Hope Fleming, of London, England.

—A number of the friends of Rev. Mr. Danby, in Varna and vicinity, on the 4th inst., presented him with an address, accompanied by a very handsome cutter, robe and a purse containing a sum of money for Mrs. Danby.

—Mr. David Speech of Tuckersmith, has sold his farm of 70 acres to his brother William, for $4,000. One farm of 50 acres on the 6th con. was sold for $3,500, and one on the 5th of 50 acres brought $3,325.

—Mr. Thos. Dinsley, of Stanley, a few days ago lost a horse valued at $175. The animal ran away while in the woods, and so injured itself that it had to be shot.

—A convention of delegates from the S. Schools of Exeter and Usborne Circuit met at Ellimville on Jan. 27th, 1876. The gathering was large and interesting.

—Rev. Mr. Stafford, of Brussels, during his official services at Whitefield's appointment, in order to bring sinners to repentance before it was too late, asserted that a death would take place in the settlement within a week after the special meetings closed. The meetings closed the last Sabbath night of January, and on the 3rd Saturday night of February within a few score of the church a young man lay a corpse.

—Howick Mutual Fire Insurance Company, on winding up business for 1875, find that the total outlay for the year including working expenses and losses, amounted to $1,109 73. For this outlay, over $375,000 worth of property, representing 410 policy holders, has been insured.

—The Hay Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company has concluded a very successful year's business. The Company is free and clear of all debt, and up to Dec. 31, 1875, had a balance on hand of $26.57. Total amount of expenditure for the past year, $83.94. Total amount of premium notes available, $5,139. Amount covered by policies, in respect of first class risk, $5,450, in respect of second class risk, $177,990; in respect of third class risk, $23,570.

—A correspondent of the *Expositor* says: About a year ago Mr. Charles Troyer, of the 7th con. of Hay, missing from time to time numbers of his lambs, and suspecting that some wild beast was in the habit of making occasional raids on his hen roost, he set a trap for the purpose of catching the thief. The trap the same night it was set disappeared, but after its disappearance he did not miss any more fowls until this winter, when they again commenced to disappear. He set another trap a few nights ago. On going out in the morning he was somewhat astonished to find a large owl securely fast, and what still more surprised him, the owl had attached to its leg the very trap he had set and lost last winter.

BLUEVALE.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—A sad and fata accident occured at Bluevale on Thursday morning. The boiler in the saw mill of Bailey & Thynne, of that village, exploded at 6:30 a. m. killing Walter Richards, the fireman. He had only been employed at the mill a few days, and was formerly engaged at Alma in a similar capacity. He was a steady, sober man, and he leaves a widow and three young children. It is not known how the accident occurred. The mill is a total wreck, and there is very little insurance. The explosion was heard miles away. The mill was built last spring, and all the machinery was quite new. Fragments of the boiler struck the Great Western Railway Station platform, and were found embedded two inches in the wood. Had the explosion occurred twenty minutes later four or five more of the mill hands would have been present. Another report states that the unfortunate man Richardson was not accustomed to the work of fireman. C. Tait Scott, of Wingham, held an inquest.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.—A correspondent in giving particulars of the sad accident, says the body was found buried beneath the ruins. The mill was a total wreck, and the loss is very heavy, as it had only been running about 18 months and the machinery was all new. Some of the fragments were thrown as far as the station and hotel which stood about 150 feet away. Much sympathy is felt for Richardson's family and Messrs. Bailey & Thynne.

HOLMESVILLE.

I. O. G. T.—The installation of officers of Holmesville for this quarter took place in their room on Wednesday 2nd inst., by G. Genkins, Lodg, Deputy. The elected ones were:

W. C. T.—T. C. Pickard,
W. V. T.—Miss Jane Yeo,
W. S.—John Yeo,
W. T.—Miss A. Roberts,
W. F. S.—T. Jenkins,
W. M.—J. Jenkins,
W. I. G.—P. Potter,
W. O. G.—W. Daws,
W. O. C.—R. Docking,
W. A. S.—Miss H. Jenkins,
W. D. M.—C. Lavis,
W. R. H. S.—Miss Lydia Jenkins,
W. L. H. S.—Miss Caroline Rye.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.—Mr. W. T. Cox, of Sycamore, Ill., and formerly editor of the *Huron Signal*, will deliver a lecture in Bethel Church (Wilkinson's Corners) Saturday, the 26th inst. at 7 P. M., on Temperance, in which he will give a history of his fall through the use of strong drink and his ultimate restoration to family and friends. Admission 10 cents; the proceeds will be given to the lecturer to assist in defraying his expenses.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The Council met pursuant to adjournment at Holmesville, on the 7th inst. Members all present. The consideration of Mr. Hilliard's case, being first in order, was taken up. It was moved, seconded and carried that the application of Mr. Hilliard asking that his taxes be refunded be not granted. The application of J. R. Miller, Esq., County Inspector of Schools, asking a grant of $25 to purchase prizes for a Township examination was laid over for further consideration. The auditors' report was read and passed, and the Clerk was ordered to get one hundred copies printed for distribution. The Reeve gave a statement of the mission to London and Hamilton of himself and Clerk, relating to the Township debentures in substance as follows:—The debentures were purchased at 97 cents, which made the entire amount $450 less. Six months interest to 1st January, 1876, being added brought the amount to its original dimensions say $15,000. An agreement was made for one month's interest from 1st to 31st January, 1876, being $75.—This concluded the purchase. A receipt in full for principal and interest together, with the debentures and coupons cancelled, was laid on the table. The Council was satisfied with the result of the negotiations. The Reeve and Clerk were granted $25 each for time and expenses. Moved, seconded and carried, that the following accounts be paid, *Star* office; printing, $70; part funeral expenses of Robert Lee, indigent, $16; Auditors, $6 each. Several accounts from $1 and upwards were paid, which need not be given in detail. The Council then adjourned, to meet again on the first Monday in March.—JAMES PATTON, Clerk.

MAITLANDVILLE.

OFFICERS APPOINTED.—The following officers were installed in Salem Temple, No. 633, I.O.G.T., at the last regular meeting:

W. C. T.—Bro. J. McKinnon,
W. V. T.—Sister Henderson,
W. S.—Bro. McQuarrie,
W. T.—Bro. A. Beck,
W. F. S.—Bro. McDonald,
W. M.—Bro. J. Sadds,
W. I. G.—Sister Long,
W. O. G.—Bro. G. Stewart,
W. C.—Bro. Henderson,
W. A. S.—Bro. A. McKinnon,
W. D. M.—Sister Campaigne,
W. R. H. S.—Sister Lean,
W. L. H. S.—Sister Beck,
P. W. C. T.—Bro. Potter.

The site for the new lodge has been purchased, and the work of building will be commenced next week.

McKILLOP.

ACCIDENT.—A young man of the name of Peters met with an accident one day last week, near Mrs. Lesley's, Hotel, his foot being been run over by a loaded wagon. He was taken to the Hotel, and Dr. Campbell attended to him and he is now doing well.

GOLDORNE.

SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIAL.—It is the intention of the Smith's Hill Presbyterian Sabbath School to give an entertainment in aid of the library, in a few weeks. The children are busy making preparation, under the charge of Mr. Duff, for the recitations, &c. Rev. J. Silverright will deliver a lecture on the occasion.

LEBANON CHURCH.—The church is now fully completed, and it is the intention early in spring to add a hall to the building for the purpose of accommodating the Union Sabbath School, temperance society, and other purposes. The church has sitting accommodation for 200 people.

BAYFIELD.

TEMPTH OF JULY.—At the recent meeting of the Orange Association of this County, held at Seaforth, it was resolved to celebrate the 12th of July this year, by holding the annual county procession at Bayfield.

GATHERING THE CLANS.—The Tories of Bayfield have formed a Liberal Conservative Association, with the following officers:—Henry Wainright, president; Robert Morrison, vice-president; W. W. Connor, 2nd vice-president; Henry Howard, treasurer, and Wm. Downing, secretary.

Rev. W. H. Poole's Reply to "South of Ireland."

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR,—I am very much pleased that my friendly talk in your town, has at least accomplished one of its objects, viz; to divert the attention of my hearers from their ordinary reading and thinking, and to stir up their "pure minds" to a thoughtful enquiry on a subject that may claim, from all, at least, the tribute of a thought.

In your issue of the 9th inst., I notice a column and a half from some Paddy or Barney, whose lack of courage, if nothing else, affords ample proof that he has no legitimate claim to either Scythian Celtic, Gaul or Dane. Had he a drop of a true Irishman's blood in his body he would not hide himself behind a fence or ditch in the "South of Ireland," and fire off his small ammunition at his brother from the same Isle. All Danites, Danes, and Saxons would scorn such cowardice.

Your correspondent surely did not hear my lecture, or if he did he failed to understand it. My only reference to the South of Ireland was to the relationship existing between Israel and the Canaanites. The word of prophecy says, that, because Israel failed to keep the command of God, she would be punished in "the land of their future habitation." That this punishment would be by a people compared, in our Bible, to "thorns" and "pricks" and "traps and snares"; the Douay Bible calls them *nails, spears or stakes*. Our Irish people in 1797 called them *pikes* or pikemen—the translation of the Douay Bible is more severe and expressive than ours.

I showed that prophecy being true, wherever Israel was found, there would be also some of the people of Canaan, or of the tribes of Phœnicia; they were permitted to be a punishment, a trouble, an irritation, an annoyance, a scourge to Israel—"thorns in their eyes," and a "scourge in your sides"—and that this condition of things would continue until the restoration, or identification of Israel and the fulness of the Gentiles; I showed that the learned men in the South of Ireland claimed to be descendants of the Phœnicians, that their language is identical, and that there were ethenological proofs that they are so descended;—I said that if the Danes (or Dane), Normans, English, Scotch, Germans, &c., are the lost Israel, that we find them, as prophecy foretold, in close proximity to the very people who were to be "nails in their eyes," "spears in their sides," &c. I also appealed to history all along the page of history, down to the miserable Fenians, to the Manchester and Clerkenwell riots, the Ribbon men and Home Ruleism, we could trace them fulfilling their mission; they must be somewhere, troubling Israel, in every country where Israel may be found. I may now claim the letter of your correspondent as another proof, for he says, truthfully, "that the most illustrious Protestants of Ireland suffered imprisonment and death."—The fact that here and there along the line of history we find an Israelite espousing the Gentile cause, for *nice sensa* does not in any way affect my argument. Saul and Biddy may become Protestants; or Alexander, the coppersmith, a Jew, may be bought to make shrines for Rome; but history goes on as usual, and prophecy will be fulfilled, Emmet and Grattan and all the rest of them might as well attempt to stop the sun in its course as to make a Protestant Irish grow into an oak, or a Scotch thistle become a grape vine, with all that St. Patrick and Burke and Grattan and Fitzgerald and John Wesley and Gideon Ousseley did for Ireland, the "thorns" and the "spears" are yet pricking the eyes and causing side aches and broken hearts. I may here add, that it is not alone in the South of Ireland that those irritating agencies are at work. The same "nails and spears," using the Douay terms, are at work in Germany, in the United States, in Canada, in Australia, indeed wherever the sons of Isaac are. Ask Disraeli, Bismarck, Grant, MacKenzie, they will all say they are making history and fulfilling prophecy.

But I don't charge Irishmen, North or South, with disloyalty. I did not use any such word, so that two-thirds of your correspondent's thunder goes for nothing. I will only notice one more point in this anonymous squib. Your correspondent says:

"Mr. Poole took a sly dig at image worship in speaking of the South of Ireland, but as every intelligent Protestant knows we Catholics do not worship anything but the true God, I will simply pass it over as an insult, commonly used by the illiterate and not worthy of notice."

Now it was no part of my intention to say one word against any form of worship, nor did I refer in any way to the kind or quality of worship given to images in Samaria or Rome, in the days of Moses or of Pope Leo X. I quoted the command of God "to destroy the idolaters and to destroy their pictures and their images." The kind of worship given to images by your correspondent in the South of Ireland may be in kind and quality exactly what his Phœnician ancestors gave to "images and pictures" 3,000 years ago. I know that the Church of Rome makes a distinction between the worship called *Latria-dulia* and *Hyperdulia*, or between the worship she gives to the true God, and that which she offers to images, to saints, to pictures, &c. We are also lately informed that it is not the image that is worshipped, it is the person or thing the image represents; but the word of God makes no such distinctions. We don't find any such thing in any version of the Holy Scriptures. Egypt worshipped the dog and the cat, and leeks and onions, Isis, Cairis, Serapsis, Ammon and Pan and such like things. God commanded His people that they should not "make any graven image, or any likeness," &c., nor bow down to them nor serve nor worship them—they must destroy them wherever they found them. In the second commandment we find not one word about latria or dulia, there is no permission therein to worship the thing commanded. "Thou shalt not make thee shalt not bow down." The young protestants in the book of Daniel had no such distinctions drawn to ease their circumstances, and to blind their consciences, when the stern command of the king ordered them to "worship the golden image." If they were asked to do nothing more than worship God in Israel, and how to him only, the case would have been very different.

What did Demetrius mean when he said "All Asia worshipped Diana of the Ephesians," and the town clerk when he appealed to the worshippers of the image that fell from Jupiter, was that *Dulia or Hyperdulia*? Those men were more honest and outspoken than some of our modern teachers.

The second commandment condemns the image worship of Ephesus, of Babylon and of Rome and of all other lands. The force of that commandment was felt so strongly by the Bishops in the "South of Ireland" that it was found necessary, in order to save the images and pictures and to secure the vows and prostrations, that this commandment be expunged from catechisms. (See Butler's Catechism.) It was very inconvenient to have so many images while this command rang out from Sinai, "Thou shalt not," and rather than break the images and throw the pictures out of doors the second commandment is thrown out and the tenth divided in two so as to keep up the number. In some protestant countries it is retained; it would seem too dangerous a policy to practice in countries largely protestant. Your correspondent says:

"The Catholic Church teaches that any person giving divine adoration to anything but the true God is accursed."

Does he think that intelligent protestants will fail to see his sophism? Do we not see them bowing down to images and pictures? Do we not hear their very words of adoration? Do we not read in their church manuals prayers issued from time to time by Bishops and Councils? Do we not find in their church hymnology expressions of adoration to the creatures that belong only to the Creator? It is only a man who can hide behind the wall, that would risk such a statement in the present day. Of course he will hide his assertion behind his definition of *divine* adoration, and go on with his image worship for all that. "Catholics," he says, "do not worship anything but the true God. Any person giving divine adoration to anything but the true God is accursed."—then why so many prayers to the saints and to the cross and to pictures? Why excl