Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION

W.T. COX, Editor and Proprietor. "The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE, $2.00 AT END OF YEAR.

GODERICH, ONTARIO, D. THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1869. VOL. XXII.—NO. 1

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall

WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m. every day. Will visit tients at any hour afterwards, night or day. w49

G.C. Shannon M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C. W. 13:40-ly

DR. McLEAN.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER, &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School. 49

G. M. McMICKING, M. D.

LICENTIATE COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, C. B. Residence, the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. F. C. Haldan, Elgin Street.

DR. CASSADY,

(of McGill College)

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, over his Drug Store, Goderich, Ontario. sw102

J. F. Danter, M. D.

SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, Homœopathic Physician, and Medical Electrician. Examining Physician of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of Albany, N. Y.

☞ Office and Residence Park st., St. David's Ward, Goderich. 1yw42

Medical.

RICHARD MOORE, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND Accoucheur, Manchester, C. W. February 7th, 1867. w3yr

Ira Lewis,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office in Court House. v14n40

M. C. Cameron,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston st., Goderich, Ont., w49

Cameron & Garrow,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Kingston street, Goderich. M. C. CAMERON, w52 J. T. GARROW.

D. Shade Cooper,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Goderich, C. W. Office, upstairs Watson's Block, West street entrance first door west of Glasgow House. w49

Joan B. Gordon,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Ont., Office, on the south side of West Street, third door from Court-House Square. w49

Isaac F. Toms,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich, Ontario. Office—Crabb's block, Kingston street sw77

Doyle & Squier,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS in Chancery, &c. Goderich, Ont. B. L. DOYLE. sw5 W. R. SQUIER, B. A.

Hays & Elwood,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS in Chancery & Insolvency, Conveyancers, &c. Money to Lend. OFFICE: Crabb's Block, over Mr. Archibald's Store. sw37

William R. Bain, B. A.

CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE. CRABB'S NEW buildings, Kingston, Street Goderich. N. B.—Conveyancing, Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate quieted. Goderich, Dec. 24 1866. sw34

P. F. WALKER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Court House, Goderich Ontario. sw94

T. B. Stokes.

AGENT FOR STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL works. (Joseph Sharman, proprietor). Residence, ay field Road. w11-1y☞p

S. Malcomson,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., &c. Clinton, Ont. w35

MONEY TO LEND.

D. McDougall

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, HAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w6-1yr☞

L. B. Hamlin,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine.

M. NICHOLSON, L. D. S.

SURGEON

DENTIST

Rooms over the Post Office, West st. w42

D. SUTHERLAND,

DEALER IN

Coal, Lumber, Shingles, Laths, &c.,

YARDS, at the Harbor and corner West and Waterloo Streets. ☞ Office, on Waterloo street, in rear of the yard. Goderich, Nov. 5th, 1868. 42w&sw 1yr*

JOHN HALDAN, Jr.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,

INSURANCE, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT, Money at 8 per cent. Office—West Street, opposite the post office, Goderich

1860.] HENRY GRIST, [1868.

PATENT SOLICITOR & DRAUGHTSMAN,

Ottawa, Canada,

TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH THE PATENT Office and other Departments of the Government.

☞ COPYRIGHTS AND THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS PROCURED.

Drawings, specifications, and other Documents necessary to secure PATENTS OF INVENTION prepared on receipt of Model of the Invention. Ottawa, December 1868

SMAILL & CROOK

ARCHITECTS.

PLANS and specifications of Buildings, &c. got up in a neat and correct style. ☞ Office over J. C. Detlor Co's store. Goderich, May 10, 1869

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C. W

JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largestand best Country Hotel in Wester Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 60 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on Shortest Notice 14:7

Money to Lend.

ON REAL ESTATE, at from 7½ to 10 per cent. DAVISON & WALKER, Solicitors. Goderich, Oct. 15th 1868 w39tf

VELOCIPEDIANA.

ON and after April 1st, the Skating Rink will be used as a Velocipede School. Persons wishing to enter should do so at once. W. F. GOODING. Goderich March 30, 1869. w9

Land Office,

A REGISTER of Improved Farms and Wild Land for Sale, G. M. TRUEMAN, Goderich, March 1, 1867. Market Square

THE LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMP'NY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

THIS Company was specially cited, in the British House of Commons, by the Hon W. Ewart Gladstone, (late Chancellor of the Exchequer) as an office of the highest class See TIMES of March 8, 1864. SAMUEL H. DETLOR, Agent for Goderich

Business Directory.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

THE undersigned having purchased the Planing Mill and Sash Factory owned, and occupied by Donald Cumming, are now prepared to carry on the business of manufacturing

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding,

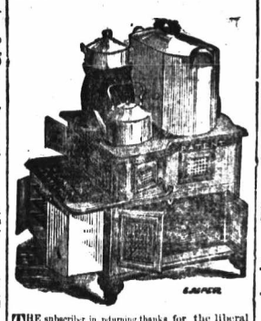
and all kinds of

CIRCLE WORK,

such as Circle and Gothic Sash and Frames They think from their experience in Factory Work, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call. N. B.—A libera discount to the trade.

20,000 feet of Dry inch and a quarter Flooring on hand.

JAS BUCHANAN, DAVID LAWSON, WM. ROBINSON. Goderich, March 4th, 1867. sw55



THE subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon him, begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that in consequence of the late fire, he has removed his business to the store formerly occupied by Mr. Booth, West street, next Bank of Montreal, where everything in his line will be found and

All Kinds of Job Work will be Done

the same as usual,

G. N. DAVIS.

Goderich, 29th March, 1869 w27

NOTICE! NOTICE!

CRABB'S BLOCK, KINGSTON STREET.

D. CAMPBELL having lately purchased an instrument which enables him to make the largest photographs made in Goderich VERY CHEAP.

N.B.—Porcelain Pictures, not the best in the Dominion, but as good as any made in Goderich. Also the New Cabinet Picture, which is three times as large as the *Carte de visite*, for $2.50 per dozen. In returning thanks for the patronage of the past, invites all to call and see the new styles for themselves D. CAMPBELL. Goderich, Dec. 3, 1868. w27

DOMINION AUCTION MART.

New Auction and Commission Rooms.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened new Auction and Commission Rooms, on Kingston street, Goderich, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Hodge, where he would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He is determined to give strict attention to business and prompt payment of all goods sold on commission, to merit the confidence of all

Household Furniture Bought & Sold

Farm Stock and other Sales that he may be entrusted with, punctually attended to throughout the County on reasonable terms. MARK WHITELY. Goderich Feb. 1st, 1869. w

Auction & Commission.

GODERICH & CLINTON

Established 1852.

SALES of Miscellaneous Property in Goderich every Saturday, and in Clinton every Wednesday. Money advanced on Property for immediate sale and prompt returns made. Farm Stock and other Sales punctually attended to throughout the County. G. M. TRUEMAN'S Auction Mart, w61 Market Square, Goderich

Money to Loan on Real Estate,

APPRAISER to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada. G. M. TRUEMAN, w9 Market Square, Goderich

MEDALION.

IF YOU WANT GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS GO TO E. L. JOHNSON.

If you want good Porcelain Pictures, GO TO E. L. JOHNSON,

Cabinet Photographs $2.50 per dozen.

N. B.—The Subscriber offers

FOR SALE

HIS SPLENDID

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

with a splendid lot of new Cameras, and with Stock of Negetives and Furniture all complete,

Also, a Brick Dwelling House containing Seven Rooms, with Good Garden, Stable and out buildings. Two vacent lots. ALSO, two paid up Shares of $500 each in the Dominion Salt Co.

☞ Remember the place, corner of Hamilton Street, and Court House Square, Goderich, Ont.

E. L. JOHNSTON. Nov. 19th, 1868. w44tf.

Business Directory.

TAILORING

D. ADAMS

RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half the orders brought to him last season, having now secured facilities to

Carrying on Business Extensively

and employing none but first-class tradesmen And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he earnestly states to a discerning public that

CLOTHING CAN BE MADE

a hundred establishments equal to the Establishment in Toronto or Montreal. Goderich, October 3rd, 1863. sw17

THE Oldest Establishment in Town.

MARTIN AMANN,

BEGS to INFORM HIS OLD CUSTOMERS that he is still able to sell for cash, at the lowest rates,

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,

At his shop on Kingston Street, opposite the Huron Hotel, Goderich. Give him a call. Goderich, Oct. 3, 1868. sw11w37.

Farmers Attention

AND BRING YOUR WOOL TO THE

Wingham Woolen Mills,

WHERE YOU WILL RECEIVE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH!

THE subscriber would call special attention to his large and varied stock of Woolens Union Tweeds, Full Cloths, Blankets (full width) Flannels, Plaids, &c., which he will offer for two months from this date, at wholesale prices, in any quantities in exchange for wool only. Farmers will do well to call early, examine the stock and judge for themselves.

Wool Carding, Spinning, Manufacturing,

Cloth Dressing, Colouring done in a superior manner.

☞ And as the Mills are now in the best working order, with additional facilities for turning out work, and everything under my personal management, my customers may depend upon every exertion being used to insure entire satisfaction.

PETER FISHER. Wingham, May, 1869. w-17-3m

G. BARRY & BRO.,

CABINET MAKERS

WOOD-TURNERS

AND UNDERTAKERS,

Hamilton St., Goderich,

KEEP constantly on hand for sale all articles in their line, such as

Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, &c.,

☞ All kinds of wood-turning done, such a Nool posts, stair bannisters, neckyokes, &c Always on hand, a complete

ASSORTMENT OF COFFINS

and a HEARSE to hire on reasonable term Goderich, May 3rd, 1866 15w5m*

PINE LUMBER,

LATH & SHINGLES.

THE subscriber has now received

1,500,000 Feet Pine Lumber,

LATHS,

PINE & CEDAR SHINGLES, &C.

which he is prepared

TO SELL IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS AT THE

Lowest Rates for Cash.

☞ Apply at the office, over J. C. Detlor & Co's. store.

JAMES SMAILL, Agent. Goderich, May 10, 1869. w51f

FARMERS!

WOOL CARDED,

AND

Cloth Fulled and Dressed

GO TO THE

COLBORNE WOOLEN FACTORY,

better known as Ben Miller's Mills, you can get your Wool Carded and Cloth Fulled and Dressed on the shortest notice; parties coming from a distance will seldom fail getting their wool home with them the same day, as we have put our machinery in first class working order, we will also manufacture for farmers when furnished with clean picked wool, Full Cloth, Satinett, Flannels and Broad Blankets without a seam in the middle, we would also call particular attention to our stock of Cloths and Blankets, also our stock of Flannels all wool, plain and check, we have a large stock of Flannels on **Number Nine.** Cotton Warps good patterns and the best make of cotton that can be bought.

J. & E. Gledhill & Brothers. May 2, 1869 w17-3m*

Business Directory.

REMOVAL.

ALEX. WALLACE, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, WEST STREET, GODERICH.

THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by A. Nayssmith, West Street, opposite the Post Office, wishes to thank his friends and the public, for the liberal support with which they have favored him for the last 15 years, and begs to assure them that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage, his anxious study will be to supply

Watches Clocks and Jewelery

which will give satisfaction to the purchaser, and as all work has been done by myself, customers may depend on having it well executed.

☞ A good assortment of Gold and Plated Jewelery Watches, Clocks &c., always on hand.

ALEX WALLACE. Goderich Oct. 20th 1867. w40

ROOM PAPERS

ROOM PAPERS.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF Three Different Kinds of Papers REQUIRED

For Halls, Parlors, Dining Rooms and Drawing Rooms,

ALL NEW PATTERNS,

Good Stock and declared by Painters and Paper Hangers to be the most beautiful designs,

The Best and Cheapest

PAPERS EVER INTRODUCED IN GODERICH.

FOR SALE AT

BUTLER'S.

Goderich, April 19th, 1869: w11-tf

NOTICE!

To all whom it may Concern.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive orders for Lumber in large or small quantities,

White Ash, Pine, Whitewood and Cedar.

ALSO

LATHS, PINE & CEDAR SHINGLES, which he will sell at the lowest rates. Parties wanting bills cut to any particular size will please send them in as soon as possible.

Plans drawn, Bills and Estimates made for the various kinds, sizes, and quantities of material required for buildings, bridges, &c.,

SMAILL & CROOK, Architect

Office over J. C. Detlor & Co's store, corner of North street and the Court House square. Goderich, January 29th, 1869. w63tf

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1825.

WITH which is now united the Colonial Life Assurance Company. Head office for Canada, Toronto Street, Toronto. Buildings, No. 47 Great St. James Street. Manager—W. M. Ramsay. Inspector—Richard Hall.

ACCUMULATED FUND ..... $20,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... 3,500,000.

The Company having deposited the sum of $150,000 with the Receiver General, in conformity with the insurance Act passed last Session. Assurances will continue to be carried out at moderate rates and on all different systems in practice.

Referees:—Dr. McDougall, Dr. McMiching.

J. CALLOWAY, Jr., Agent for Goderich. vol. xxi No. 49.

JUST ARRIVED.

MADAME TAYLOR,

With Her Great European Herb Remedy

THOSE suffering with Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Bad Digestion, Catarrh and Nerves in the Head, are advised to try this Remedy, in Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaint, it succeeds when others fail, in fever and ague, cold sweats and chills it was never known to fail. Recommended by Physicians throughout Europe This is no humbug as one bottle of her medicine will prove. Do not suffer when you can get ease, by consulting Madame Taylor, at room No 8, Colborne Hotel, Goderich. Ladies unable to call will be attended at their own homes. Goderich, 10th Aug. 1868. w 29

C CARTWRIGHT

SURGEON DENTIST

OF STRATFORD,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Seaforth and surrounding country that he has opened Dental Office over Mr. Hickson's Drug Store, Main Street, Seaforth, and has procured the assistance of MR. J. A. ELLIS, Surgeon Dentist to take charge of the same. Mr. Cartwright will continue to visit Seaforth the second week of every month. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray which produces local anæsthesia. (want of pain.)

CHARGES MODERATE, TERMS CASH

REFERENCES:—Dr. Smith, Seaforth; Dr. Shave, Stratford; J. Dutton, Chemist, Stratford; P. R Jarvis, Esq., Stratford, Dr. Whiting, Berlin; Dr Rowans, Drumbo; Dr. Bray, Chatham. Mr. C. will be at the Commercial Hotel, Clinton, the week of every month. December 19th, 1868 w34

MONEY TO LEND

ON IMPROVED FARMS.

AT 8 PER CENT!

—ALSO,—

Some to Invest in Town Property

J. B. GORDON, Barrister, &c., Goderich. Goderich, Sept. 13, 1869. sw3-1

Further Particulars of the Fearful Colliery Accident.

Sweden (Aug. 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

Early on Monday morning last intelligence was received here that at a short distance from this city upwards of 400 men had fallen victims to a terrific colliery accident. At first it was hoped the numbers were considerably exaggerated, but it is now nearly certain that the figures prove even greater, 420 or more being miss from the roll-call on Tuesday.

The following are the details as exact as it is possible to arrive at them during the consternation caused by this sad calamity. On Monday morning at five o'clock, a shock like that of an earthquake alarmed the neighborhood of Potschappel, a pretty little village somewhat resembling Matlock in Derbyshire, situate about five miles from here among the hills beyond Plauen. It was immediately surmised that an explosion had occurred in the great pit belonging to Baron Burg. Two men were blown out of the shaft by the force of the explosion, but in such fragments to be altogether unrecognizable. The gas ignited the coal, and for some hours the pit was in flames. At 1 p. m. a man ventured to descend, notwithstanding several minor shocks had occurred, but when the cage returned to bank he too was gone, nor could he be rescued before 3 p. m. the following day (Tuesday.) when he was found insensible and apparently dead some yards from the bottom of the shaft. He has since recovered and states that on his descending he distinctly heard cries for help, but this is generally considered very improbable. Up to Tuesday night only fifteen bodies were recovered. Some were burnt to cinders, others singed black with the explosion, the scene around being past description. The crowds of poor women, some of them having lost three or four of their family, standing in the wildest grief round the pit, hoping against hope that their loved ones might still be rescued alive, the heartbreaking sobs of the children, and the sterner grief of the men, made the scene agonizing in the extreme.

On Wednesday morning I went early to the spot and found that altogether fifty bodies had been recovered and were placed in a neighboring shed for recognition. *En route* thither I met cart after cart carrying away one or two coffins and two large vans loaded with empty shells for the reception of the bodies as they were brought to hand. I saw altogether thirty corpses, and their state defies description. Here a long shapeless black mass, which the miners told you was one of their comrades, but in which it was difficult to recognize the slightest likeness to humanity—here one had his head blown off, there one his arm, one lay on his bed of leaves with his face split open, another as though much burnt would be recognition was proceeded with with as much dispatch as possible, and the bodies were placed in their shells and their names written on the lid in chalk. A shriek in you corner would tell of a mother recognizing her son or a wife her husband lying among the long row of unsightly corpses, while the plaintive wail throughout told of a far wider-spread grief. I conversed with one of the miners who had just come up, and he said the labor of recovery must be very slow (about one body every three hours,) as the sides of the mine had fallen in, and they had to work the coal away. In the most cases they found the men lying under the sides of the mine, some buried in coal, others on whom the coal had fallen, and then burnt up. One was found near the mouth of the farthest shaft, hardly injured at all, and as he lay in the shed he formed a striking contrast to his companions, being extremely white and well dressed. The appearance of the few recovered seems to indicate that most of them must have been killed from suffocation, being much swollen in the face, and nearly all bleeding considerably at the nose, only a few, at present, being much burnt with the explosion.

Two men work at a time at each end, the two shafts being quite three hundred yards separated, but they ceased work at the end nearest the village on Tuesday. Each man as he descends is asked whether he is perfectly willing to go down, and at first man was held for those who were to descend at the top of the pit. The depth is 330 French metres, and the colliery is situated at the top of a considerable elevation, commanding a splendid view of Dresden and the valley of the Elbe. The trains daily pour hundreds out at the hitherto quiet little station, and the pit and its environs are guarded by a company of soldiers and police agents. The King, it is said, has given 500 thalers (about £75 toward the relief of the destitute poor. It seems very improvident, but the miners here only use the open lamp, so they are altogether unprotected from the effects of gas, &c. They also descended when searching for the bodies smoking cigars, but I heard the doctors had told them to do so on account of the horrible smell below.

Among the many distressing cases one hears of, one alone I will mention—that of a poor girl travelling in the same carriage with a friend of mine, who had lost her father, two brothers, and a stepbrother, her whole family being swept off in one day. One should be thankful this accident happened when it did, if accident there must needs have been, for the *Forgelwese*, the annual feast of the Saxons, held at Dresden night and day for one week, had attracted many others who would otherwise have met the same sad fate as their fellows. There is great difficulty in obtaining details, but this is unavoidable, owing to the rigor with which the soldiers are bound to keep the public back, in order not to interfere with the progress of the search. I was fortunate enough to be there early, and the soldiers passed me through, which enabled me to take a minute view of everything; but the scene is one so sad, so heart-rending, so agonizing, with the plain, outspoken anguish of the bereaved around you, that he must be a hard-hearted man indeed who can survey the catastrophe unmoved. For me it will be one of life-long remembrance.

Boys, Read This!

A boy was tempted by some of his companions to pluck ripe cherries from a tree which his father had forbidden him; to touch.

'You need not be afraid,' said one of his companions; 'for if your father should find out that you took them, he is so kind that he would not hurt you.'

'That is the very reason,' replied the boy, 'why I would not touch them. It is true, my father would not hurt me; yet my disobedience, I know would hurt my father, and that would be worse to me than anything else.'

A boy who grows up with such principles will be a man in the best sense of the word. It displays a regard for rectitude that would render him trustworthy under every trial.

Sunday in Montreal.

From the Montreal Star.

We have seen in Chicago three or four thousand Germans gathered in one of the *bier gartens*, great family groups of fifteen or sixteen, the fathers smoking his contemplative pipe, the mother watching the children, who were turning somersaults and plucking unwonted buttercups on the grass, or listening to that perfect music which only a German chorus can produce. The scene was joyful, but a pleasant, redeeming element sort of sin. Our moral stomachs could stand even that. But we have Gulbault's Gardens, and the velocipede rinks, which are in full blast every Sunday in our city. We do not believe in gaiety when it degenerates into riotous. Men smoking in drunken sleep in the sawdust of a skittle alley, others yelling like demons and fighting or brawling, all the appanage of drunken violence, affrighting decent citizens, and rising up like the smoke of Sodom above the quiet Sabbath calm—this is carrying it too far And the amusement troupes which conduce to this wholesale iniquity are still more reprehensible. Gymnasts and negro minstrels have come to look upon a Sabbath performance at Guilbault's as the principle inducement of a metropolitan campaign. We have not particularised, nor criticised as yet, because we were fain to think it only an exceptional practice. But now that it is getting as common and as regular as Sunday, we must protest against it, and do what we can to abate the nuisance, while calling on the authorities and the citizens to aid us in the work.

No good ever yet rested, nor, till God changes, will rest upon the nation or people where His laws are openly defied, and His Sabbaths profaned beyond measure.

Mr. Roebling as a Doctor

A Hideous Reminiscence,

The death of Mr. Roebling suggests a strange incident in which he was an actor. In 1854, when he was building the Niagara suspension bridge, a terrible epidemic of cholera broke out among his laborers, Mr. Roebling had an idea that he could cure cholera by a modification of the hydropathic treatment. There were plenty of patients, and he began in the morning with a little child, and before night had five cases in one shanty. At midnight they were all dead, and Mr. Roebling disconsolately abandoned the practice of medicine, though he was about as successful as any of the doctors. Everybody who was smitten on that sultry Saturday died. There was nothing strange in the affair, except the heroism of the man in his desire to alleviate human misery. The further history of that shanty is really remarkable. Mr. Roebling cheerfully assumed the expense of the interment; but there was a peculiar horror of that place, and in the wretched panic that prevailed he could induce no one to approach it. He then offered $50 to any one who would throw the bodies off the bridge into the Niagara. No one would do it. His next move was to inform the authorities that if on Monday morning the bodies were still there he would set fire to the shanty and dispose of his unwelcome charge by cremation. The threat was no avail, and he kept his word. But a hemlock shanty furnishes little fuel; the bodies were only scorched, and the funeral was still upon his hands. He finally paid two bravadoes from Lockport to bury them where they lay. They were howling drunk, and full of oaths and blasphemies. Both went back to Lockport and died the next night. That closed the tragedy. With all his talents, Mr. Roebling, as a doctor or undertaker, was not a success.

The Apple Worm—Dr. Trimble's Remedy.

We gave some notice a few weeks since of the successful application of the hay rope as a trap to catch the larvæ of the apple-worm or codling moth, as shown by specimens of the bark and trunk covered with the cocoons of the insects which had crowded beneath these hay ropes as a hiding place to effect their transformation. Having since had an opportunity of visiting Dr. Trimble's ground at Newark, N.J., he pointed out a number of experiments in the course of trial in his own grounds and those of his neighbors; in their instances the ropes had been placed round the trunks about a week previously, and had already caught large numbers, some of which had changed to the pupa state, and others had just reached their hiding place, and were, yet larvæ. The whole number of insects thus caught on one tree in a single season had in extreme cases amounted to about a thousand, proving conclusively the value of the remedy. In some cases the number of pears on young trees which were infested with the worm had been carefully counted when the ropes were applied. The same, or very nearly the same, number of insects had been subsequently caught in the trap set for them, affording satisfactory evidence that the remedy might be relied on for effecting their general destruction. Trees which formerly lost their fruit were now, under this treatments, bearing tolerably fair crops; a complete extermination could not, of course, be expected, while the neighbors entirely neglected the remedy.

These hay ropes should be long enough to pass two or three times about the trunk of the tree, and should be applied as early in the season as the young fruit is observed to be affected at the blossom or calyx end. Dr. Trimble applies two belts of the kind, one two or three feet high, and the other higher. Insects are found under both, and he thinks those under the higher belt descend the tree before the fruit drops, and those found under the lower, crawl up from the fallen fruit on the ground. As formerly stated, we have been less successful in several trials of this remedy, but we intend to repeat it under varying circumstances, and perhaps may learn the cause of the partial failure; as applied by Dr. Trimble, nothing appears similar or easier, and to be attended with more uniformly favorable results.—*Country Gentleman.*

— Paper petticoats are sold for sixpence a piece in London.

That iron is valuable as a medicine has long been known, but it is only since its preparation in the particular form of Peruvian Syrup, that its full power over disease has been brought to light. Its effect in cases of dyspepsia and debility is most salutary.

THE LAST SENSATION.

ACROSS THE NIAGARA ON A BICYCLE.

Jenkins, the Canadian Blondin, attracted a large crowd to Clifton yesterday, by his announcement that he would ride a velocipede over a rope stretched across the Niagara. About five thousand persons were collected in the vicinity of Clifton bridge principally from London, Paris, Woodstock, and Toronto, to witness the attempt. The rope was stretched across the river, from cliff to cliff about a hundred yards below the bridge, the Canadian side being a little higher than on the American shore. At 3:30 p. m., the velocipede was placed on the Canadian end of the rope, and about half an hour was spent in adjusting it properly. The machine was widely different from the bicycle commonly known by the name of velocipede, and in reality was not one, being worked by the hands instead of the feet. The wheels were about two feet in diameter, and nearly of a size, the hind one being the smaller of the two. Both were, of course, grooved to run on the rope, and the inside of the groove of the front wheel was cogged. Fitting into and attached to this was a small cog wheel, which was worked by cranks with the hands which propelled the bycycle. The seat was curved downwards between the wheels, to within an inch of the rope. Beneath the rope were two heavy, immovable iron stirrups, on which a large iron balancing pole was placed, and on which the rider rested his feet. By this arrangement the whole weight was thrown beneath the rope. Beneath the rope were two heavy, immovable iron stirrups, on which a large iron balancing pole was placed, and on which the rider rested his feet. By this arrangement the whole weight was thrown beneath the rope so that there was very little danger of the machine toppling over. At four o'clock. Prof. Jenkins, attired in a gay suit such as is usually worn by riders at a circus performance, mounted his steed, and after a false start, got the machine in motion. A stiff north-west wind which was blowing at the time made the trip a little more hazardous than it otherwise would have been. The rider, however, moved steadily on till he reached the middle of the rope, when he stopped, and taking off his cap, waved it three times to the crowd. He stopped four times to rest during the remainder of the trip, and in ten minutes from the time he started, reached the American side amid the cheers of the spectators. Less interest was manifested in the affair than might have been expected. The general impression is that any man of ordinary nerve could have accomplished the feat as well as Jenkins.—*Telegraph.*

Chinese Music.

A legal process has been made in San Francisco against the barbarous music of the Chinese bands. Those who heard the musical performance of the Japanese performing troupe in New York, will remember the horrid discord. The Chinese orchestras in the streets of San Francisco produce similar noises, and not long ago an ordinance was passed by the common council, prohibiting such performances. The first prosecution under this ordinance took place a fortnight ago, and the *Bulletin* gives the following account of the proceedings:

The complaining witness was a lady of respectable appearance, who has tried to keep a lodging house on Washington street, in the neighborhood of the Chinese theatre, but so far she has failed to find lodgers who had nerves strong enough to remain more than a few nights only at a time, and go away looking anxiously and mentally demoralised. So she had one of the musicians, a gong beater, arrested.

She said the noise of the "band" is like nothing in the heavens above or the earth below. To call it barbarous is not to describe it adequately. It is worse than savage. She cannot sleep; cannot hear people talk when that "band" is performing. The only safe place in her house is the front part, where, if the doors and windows are closed, the clamor cannot reach. She said she was not actuated by national prejudice in the prosecution; she would have prosecuted the highest dignitary in the land if he should pound a Chinese gong near her house till her lodgers were driven away and herself driven to distraction.

Her witnesses testified that they had heard the band; heard the gongs, shouts and yells, loud enough to disturb any neighborhood in the world. The yelling was not as as bad as the gongs. The cymbals are bad, and the squeaking fiddles worse. One old gentleman said he could stand a cymbal played in English, but in Chinese it is terrific; worse for the combination of shouts and banging gongs. He is willing to accommodate a good landlady, but if she lives near a Chinese theatre, he cannot obey his generous impulses at the expense of his nerves, and possibly his reason.

CHILDREN IN CHURCH.—The *Norristown Republican* discourses upon this subject, and makes some sensible remarks: 'The real difficulty,' it says, 'is frequently with the elder person having the children in charge, in trying to keep infants awake or forcing them to sit bolt up right and perfectly still, when it is against the nature of the child to do so. We have often seen a whole block in a church annoyed by a contest of this kind. The child gets tired of sitting, and wants to be down and asleep. The mother or nurse, instead of permitting it to do so, wakes it up. The child gets restless, tries to play round in the pew, but is headed off again. After a bit it gets angry and perhaps breaks out in a cry, disturbing the whole congregation. We have beheld this scene over and over, and felt like cuffing the mother or nurse who, in nearly every instance, is the stupid cause of the whole trouble. If children be not spoiled at home, by being taught that they of all the family must be most demonstrative, they will generally keep quiet, or from speaking aloud; and if they (in early childhood) want to go to sleep, they should be encouraged to do so. It is not expected that more infants go to church to hear, so the mother or nurse has no right to annoy the little ones and others, much less deprive themselves of the benefit of the services by trying an impossible theory.

A strange suicide has been committed by a blacksmith living in the Rue Saintes Rustique. He had gone to visit a friend, and the latter, in the course of conversation happened to open a drawer which contained several razors.—'Are they good?' said the other. 'Excellent, was the reply. 'This seems to be a nice one,' said the blacksmith, 'and here is the proof.' At the same moment, and before his friend could interfere, he drew it across his throat with such force that the blade was only stopped by the vertebre. Death ensued immediately. The motive of the act is not known.

A Lesson of Perseverance.

At one of our Sunday school concerts an anecdote was related to the children which is too good to be lost. It illustrates the benefit of perseverance in as strong a manner as ever did a Bruce. One of the corporations of this city, being in want of a boy in their mill, a piece of paper was tacked on one of the posts in a prominent place, so that the boys could see it as they passed. The paper read: "Boy wanted—call at the office to-morrow morning." At the time indicated a host of boys were in waiting at the gate. All were admitted but the overseer was a little perplexed as to the best way of choosing one from so many; and said he, 'Boys, I only want one, and here are a great many; how shall I choose?' After thinking a moment, he invited them all into the yard, and driving a nail into one of the large trees, and making a short stick, told them that the boy who would hit the nail with the stick, standing a little distance from the tree, should have the place. The boys all tried hard, and after every trial each signally failed to hit the nail. The boys were told to come again next morning, and this time when the gate was opened, there was but one boy, who after being admitted, picked up the stick, and throwing it at the nail, struck it every time.

"How is this?" said the overseer; 'what have you been doing?' And the boy, looking up with tears in his eyes, said, 'You see, sir, I have a poor old mother, and I am a poor boy; I have no father, sir, and I thought I should like to get the place, and so help her all I can; and after going home, yesterday, I drove a nail in the barn, and have been trying to hit it ever since, and I have come down this morning to try again.'

The boy was admitted to the place. Many years have passed since then, and now that boy is a prosperous and wealthy man, and at the time of the accident at the Pemberton Mills, he was the first to step forward with a gift of one thousand dollars to relieve the sufferers. His success came by his perseverance.

SOUTH HURON.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

August 25th, 1869.

With the exception of a couple of hearty showers, the weather for the past two weeks has been excellent. Fall wheat and the fagend of the hay, have all been secured in good condition. Barley and peas are being harvested rapidly, and spring wheat and oats are ripening fast. I find that the midge has hurt the early-sown spring wheat badly, what was sowed after the 16th of May is comparatively free and is likely to be a good crop. The appearance of the root crop all over, is really superb. Ten days of such weather, and the finest crop of oats will be secured ever grown in the County of Huron. I am sorry to say that the rot has infested the potatoes, and it is likely to very materially injure a very fine looking crop.

The threshing machines have got agoing the last few days, and we have now something definite as to what the fall wheat will amount to, I think it is best to wait for this test, better than to run away with the harrows like your city contemporary, The Toronto "Telegraph," who apparently dishes up crop reports in the same imaginary style as he he does police reports. I have before me the returns of thrashing by twelve different farmers, the highest yield was of Diehl Wheat, 31 bus. to the acre, the lowest 10 bush. to the acre of Midge Proof Amber, Treadwell as low as 15 bus. to the acre. The average of Treadwell about 18 bush. to the acre, the average of Diehl 21 or 22. As I predicted in a previous communication, the rust has hurt the fall wheat badly, both as to quantity and quality, for in all the above instances there was straw enough for from 35 to 40 bus. an acre. As high as 35 bush. to the acre have been threshed of Barley, and as low as 15. It will turn out I think, about an average crop as to quantity, but the color, in general, will be far below par.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Forgers—Blacksmiths,

Bondholders—safes.

Land-slides—Declining real estate.

Fashionable gymnastics — Saratoga Springs.

Fast horses—Those that are safely secured.

Shower of brass—reigning belles.

Place for cheap board—a lumber yard.

What is always offered at cost?—The law.

Light dues—photographers' charges.

Sweet music—Snoring.

Paper-cuffs—Newspaper attacks.

A superior corn-extractor—the crow.

A legal conveyance—the police van.

The child of the sea—The harbor buoy.

Ringleader—The parson at the marriage service.

Sleight of hand—Declining a matrimonial offer.

Cuba—The land of the flea, and the home of the slave.

The board of education—Schoolboys on a summer afternoon.

The new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Portland, Me., the finest in New-England, will be dedicated on the 8th of September. Right Rev. Bishop Bacon will perform the dedicatory service. Rev. Father Hecker will preach, and Right Rev. Bishop Williams, of Boston, will officiate pontifically.

A drunken man walking along the street at night with his hands thrown back, looking at the moon with sovereign contempt, was heard to exclaim: 'You needn't be so pro