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RICH BLACK and WHITE FRENCH RUSSIAN FANS.
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At MOORHOUSE'S.

Goderich, June 27th, 1879.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JULY 9TH, 1879.

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

Mr. W. J. Whitely who, for the past year, has been connected with the SIGNAL will continue permanently, his relations therewith.

REFORM MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Goderich Reform Literary Association will be held in the rooms of the Association on Friday evening of this week at 7.30. A full attendance of Reformers is requested.

SWEET N. P.

Not only do we get less sugar in Canada for a given sum than is to be obtained just across the line; but we get a very inferior article. This statement as to quality rests upon no mere bald assertion. Proof of its correctness is adducible from reports of the proceedings of our House of Commons. Before a committee taking evidence touching the sugar question, the great weight of testimony went to prove a large excess of saccharine or sweetening matter in American refined sugar as against the Canadian refined.—One of the principal witnesses was Mr. Bunting, now proprietor of the *Mail*, and then a large importer of sugars. The high duties cause this disproportion in quality as well as price. Even by submitting to this imposition we are not fostering an industry that gives a proportionate amount of employment. We are now obliged to take nine or ten pounds of sugar in Canada for $1. This same class of sugar is sold in the United States at the rate of fourteen pounds for one $1. Who gets the benefit of the immense amount of money we are forced to contribute in the shape of high and exorbitant prices for sugar? It does not go into the public Treasury and be thus an indirect contribution towards the carrying on of the legitimate affairs of the country. Were this the case we could not grumble so much, for a revenue has to be obtained in some way. But when the hard earned money of our people is extracted from them in order to put a million dollars extra profits into the pockets of one firm of sugar refiners in Montreal, then we say a grave injustice is perpetrated and a state of affairs produced altogether at variance with, in fact in direct opposition to the well-being of the community.

In this matter a great injustice is done our grocers who are charged with having exhorbitant profits.—In proof of which is adduced the comparative prices here and in Buffalo or any large American city. This is wrong. Our shopkeepers do not make as much profit (really they do not make any) on sugar now by giving ten pounds for a dollar as they would under a condition of things with a less duty, and fourteen pounds for a dollar. Let the onus of this imposition rest where it rightfully belongs.] The fiscal policy of the party now in power is chargeable with and answerable for, not only the high price of our sugars, but for that of many other articles. It is part of what is termed the National Policy. To some it may seem that we are not suffering so much as we have been attempting to show. It is said that we, in Canada, get fully as much sugar for a certain sum of money now as we did this time last year and under the old order of things. We grant there is plausibility in the statement. It is a well known fact, however, that the foreign yield and consequently foreign prices of this and other articles of commerce vary. This year the sugar producing countries have a more than average surplus of this staple commodity, hence the prices are lower there now than at the corresponding period last year. Here then is where our Canadian consumers have practically brought home to them the solution of the fiscal conundrum, "Who pays the duty?" They can buy from an American shopkeeper a certain grade of sugar for about 7 cents per lb., some twenty miles off, but in Canadian territory, 10 cents per lb., is paid for this same article. Most assuredly the Canadian consumer pays this difference. Nor have we the doubtful consolation of knowing that this difference goes into the public exchequer.

Now, the chief consumers are men with families who in other ways contribute, as consumers, their fair proportion to the revenue; but as if to utterly crush this portion of our people the present Government say to them you must also contribute unduly to building up colossal fortunes for a few monopolists. Among these, as we have previously mentioned, stand out pre-eminently the sugar refiners. But then this is the class of men whom Sir John expects and who do come down handsomely for political purposes. They get recouped out of the pockets of farmers and consumers generally.

In connection with the sugar grievance we may just mention by way of supplement how we are imposed upon in another way. That is by having an article which we can no more produce than we can produce sugar, heavily taxed. Take the cost of Harpers Magazine. This periodical could, previous to the introduction of the National Fraud, be purchased at our book stores for 35 cents per number, now the price is 50 cents. A bill rendered to a gentleman in town for supplying the above publication has been shown us and confirms this. And yet the dealer does not receive as much benefit from the trade now as he did when he got the lesser price. Fifty per cent advance is a heavy price to pay for the carrying out of the chimerical views of tariff blunderers. In sugar and literature the advance of forty to fifty per cent over what we should pay, may be taken as a fair average of what the N. P. costs the bone and sinew of the country.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At the invitation of the Hon. Mr. Hibbard, American Consul at the Port of Goderich, a number of our citizens assembled on the fourth at the Albion Hotel, kept by Mr. Postman, for the purpose of communing together upon such topics as the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence might suggest. It is profitable in the career of life to put to one side the pardonable prejudices of nationality and become a citizen of the world. Upon no occasion is this more appropriate than upon the anniversary of days ostensibly commemorated in honor of the enfranchisement of some people or the triumph of some principle. The contention for a certain amount of national as well as individual freedom has its foundation in human nature, though often perverted in its application. The fourth of July is happily one of the days in which even a true born Briton can take a pride. On the 4th of July 1879 the parties who met at the Albion did not come together, neither one, to welcome the other with hospitable hands to a bloody grave, but by social converse and the interchange of the amenities of civilized life and the indulgence in the good things provided by mine host, to erect a tablet in the memory of those present upon which shall be engraven impressions which shall not be erased by practical affairs in the fitful drama of this life; but remain as personal evidence that, whether as Americans or Canadians, the enlightened residents of Goderich cling to the belief that, all belong to the brotherhood of mankind. If carnage there was in this little American revolution in the year of grace of 1879 the onslaught was made upon the really recherche luncheon, and the ardor with which it was attacked was considerably whetted by the cross firing of historical reminiscence, wit and wisdom. It cannot be disguised that from the constitution of human nature causes may occasionally exist and circumstances arise which may tend to weaken though they will never sever the bonds which unite Anglo Saxon or English speaking peoples. There are many stout hearts and strong arms in British dependencies at the present day that would devote themselves as did the men of Bunker Hill and the American Revolution to the cause of freedom, did circumstances warrant; fortunately we get peacably what the men of those times had to fight for. Liberty has no more ardent defenders, nor patriotism more enthusiastic votaries than are to be found in the British Isles and in countries principally peopled from there. Chief, because the oldest among these offshoots, is the Nation to the South of us. In appreciation of this big neighbor and to show that we are not a bit jealous of her, even if we do calculate to eclipse her in a few decades, and to mark in a semi-public manner the esteem and respect in which the Hon. Mr. Hibbard is held in this town by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and also by others who are not so fortunate but who can judge by his genial public bearing that neither the dignity of his nation, nor its character for intelligence and all that goes to form one of the first nations of the earth, will not suffer at his hands, was this meeting held. The judiciary, the bar, the press and other professions were represented. The Hon. Mr. Hibbard presided. The usual toasts were proposed and responded to. Among others who were present we may mention, Judges Squier, the Hon. the Master in Chancery, the Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, Sheriff Gibbons, Col. Ross, M. P. P., etc. etc.

SCHOOL BOARD.

The Board met on Monday evening. Present—C. Crabb, chairman; Messrs. Cooke, Swanson, Nicholson, Buchanan and Simmons.

Report of W. R. Miller received, showing number attending Public Schools; boys 419, girls 353, total 774; average attendance, 597, percentage, 77. Letters of resignation, as teachers, received from Miss Robinson and Miss Williams—accepted. From Miss Graham, asking to be allowed to fill place vacated by Miss Robinson—left over.

Moved by Mr. Swanson, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, that the account of SIGNAL Printing Co. for tendered work, amounting to $46.94 be paid. Carried.

Tenders were opened for addition to St. David's Ward school and alterations in Central, from James Wilkinson for $524 for St. David's, $49 for Central; John Somers, 43 and 84; Miller and McQuarrie, 439 and 67; Gordon and McBrien, for both, $525.

Moved by Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Cooke, that the tender of Miller and McQuarrie for $439 for addition to St. David's Ward school be accepted, it being the lowest.—Carried. Work on Central to be postponed.

At the suggestion of Mr. Buchanan, the chairman agreed to see that the matter of insurance on the St. David's Ward school shall be attended to.

Mr. Miller, P. S. I., said that there were four teachers required, and recommended that those with 2nd class certificates be engaged. In order to offset this without increasing the total amount now paid for for teachers.

Mr. Crabb suggested that the assistants in ward schools have slight reductions made from their salary and these amounts added to that to be paid principals in order to secure those with second class certificates.

Mr. Swanson objected to this, those who did most work got least pay; this was wrong, said that teachers without certificates at all would then get more salary than those with them; instanced Miss Macmahon and Miss Longworth, who did not have any certificates; their assistants were required to have certificates and receive less pay. Messrs. Crabb and Cooke said that what old tried and successful teachers received was no criterion as to what untried ones would get, besides the teachers named by Mr. Swanson had permits from Deputy Minister of Education.

Mr. Swanson contended for the illegality of Dep. Min. Ed. Hodgins' actions in this matter.

Messrs. Simmons and Swanson would not agree to any reduction unless the salaries of all were reduced. They also spoke warmly in favor of Miss Williams being retained, and held that if other teachers could get permits, she was also entitled to one.

Moved by Mr. Simmons, seconded by Mr. Swanson, that teachers to be engaged receive the same salary as those retiring.

Moved, in amendment, by Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, that three teachers holding 2nd, and one holding 3rd class certificates, be advertized for at $250, 225220, and 200, respectively—Carried. Mr. Swanson said the whole affair was a farce, he had, heretofore, fought against the evident unfairness of Dr. Hodgins, he George Swanson was not the man to sit quiet and see our town ruined, poor men's homes sold for taxes etc., to gratify the whims of any official, Nor did did he think Inspector Miller was right in giving advice to a school teacher as to what she should do. The Board engaged the teachers and the Inspector should not interfere.

Mr. Buchanan objected to the irregular manner in which Mr. Swanson was proceeding.

The chairman ruled that Mr. Swanson was out of order in attacking the Inspector for anything said verbally to any member of the board. It must be presumed that teachers could write, if they had complaints to make it should be communicated to the board in writing.

Mr. Buchanan moved, Mr. Nicholson seconded, that the teachers required be advertized for to the extent of $1 25 each in *Globe* and *Mail*, also in the local papers.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Swanson, seconded by Mr. Simmons, that James Smaill be appointed to superintend the proposed building and that he receive $25 for plans and specifications.—Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

PIC-NIC.—S. S. pic-nic from Clinton, Seaforth, to Goderich, on Thursday next.

MEETING.—Yesterday there was a meeting of the Huron Presbytery in Knox Church.

POINT FARM.—Mr. and Mrs. B Homer Dixon and six children arrived at this place on Saturday from Toronto.

FROM BERLIN.—An excursion party from Berlin, numbering between three and four hundred, came by train on Monday and proceeded down to Town Park.

The best is the cheapest. If you want the best photographs, go to R. R. Thompson's and the price will be found to suit. Studio lately enlarged and improved, the finest establishment in the country.

ORANGE LECTURE.—On the evening of July 12th, at 8 o'clock, in Crabb's Hall, J. B. Watson will discourse on "King William." If merit is a guage of success Mr. Watson should have a full house.—Reserved seats 35c.

PRESERVING AND CANNING STRAWBERRIES.—Parties in Town wishing to get their supply of strawberries, can do so by leaving their orders at Saunders Variety Store, when they will be filled fresh from Seegmillers field every day fruit large and fine flavored. Cash to accompany orders.

FINE ART.—There is a young artist in town, Mr. B. Krupp—his parents live within a few miles of Goderich—who deserves notice for the successful manner in which he imitates nature. We have had the pleasure of inspecting specimens and there is positive evidence in them that they were produced by a skilful hand. They were portraits, about half life size, done oil on canvass, and were enlarged from photographs. There is in them, quite apparent, a delicacy of touch, definiteness of outline and naturalness of contour to the features, combined with a boldness of relief which a thorough attention to the details of light and shade inevitably produce and go to show, on the part of Mr. Krupp, equally artistic ability and faithfulness.

ACCIDENTALLY LYNCHED.—One evening last week a young gentleman, whose name we withhold, seems to have allowed his covetous desires to master his regard for the property of others. He proceeded in the still calm of a beautiful night to promenade Britanina Road, his vision peered away up into the starry heavens, and the fleecy clouds were by the wind wafted in ever-varying forms athwart the blue canopy above, at times seeming like a silvery veil of gauze obscuring the modest countenance of pale Luna. As he came abreast of the property of Mr. Geo. Cox, a cherry tree in the garden obstructed his view and the vivid contrast of the rosy cheeked fruit gave a corresponding glow to his imagination, and it may be that he fancied he was monarch of all he surveyed. He certainly acted upon this principle, for he proceeded to appropriate the cherries. After having put himself outside of a quantity he attempted to retire. But where the best generals fail is in not being able to retreat in good order. The young man got on top of the fence and was in the act of letting himself over it and out, when a protruding spike caught in the broad part of his nether integuments and he found himself suspended between earth and heaven and none to give a helping hand. He squirmed, he cursed the tailor that made such garments that they would not tear, he wore his finger nails off trying to get hold of the closely boarded fence—he could not reach the top to haul himself up—his thoughts turned homeward, he tried to sing "Who will care for mother now," and repeated, "Now I lay me down to sleep," but the drowsy God nor other assistance came speedily. About midnight a gentleman passing that way saw the suspended object, which, between fright and exhaustion was nearly dead, and took him down and resuscitated him. Our informant believes that an inquest would have been necessary had the culprit been left to his own resources until moring.

MOST ORTHODOX.—Two youngmen having a pugilistic encounter on Sabbath morning about 12 o'clock. An embryo knander of dough got his opponent pretty well mixed before he let him go.

R. W. McKenzie keeps the steel barb fence wire which makes the best and most durable fence in America; call and see it. Look for his advertisement of cheap goods in this issue of the SIGNAL.

CORP. WORK.—A much needed drain has been put along Montreal Street. Under Mr. Hood's able supervision the steps down the Park hill have been completed and are as mechanically irregular as the rules of stair building will allow.

LACROSSE.—The Goderich Club will play an exhibition match with the Elora club, at Kincardine, on Monday next. If possible a match will be played on the 12th here, the difficulty is to get foemen who will venture to cross with our boys.

CARD OF THANKS.—Father Shea takes this opportunity to thank his Protestant friends, for the very liberal manner in which they patronized his bazaar during the past week. When the house and lot are disposed of the bazaar proceeds will amount to about twelve hundred dollars.

COMPROMISE.—The Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Co, are said to be insolvent and are trying to effect a compromise at 40 cents on the dollar. The burnt Leeburn church was insured in this for $600. The Trustees of this church have agreed to take $250 in lieu of their claim. This is considered better than to wait for three years or so to realize Government and other assets. The probability being that even then the amount offered would not be realised.

DEPARTURE.—We regret very much to hear of the departure of Mr. Eugene D. Carey for Brussels, where he goes to take charge of the branch law office of S. Malcomson Esqr. established there. Mr. Carey is a very promising young man being well up in his profession. He received his professional training in the office of Messrs Cameron Holt & Cameron having been with them for more than five years. We heartily wish him every success in his new sphere of life.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Duncan McTavish of Huron township, one of the old pioneers, died at his residence towards the close of last month, at the ripe old age of 85 years and 5 months. Deceased was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland. He came to this country 60 years ago and first settled in the county of Halton. 27 years ago he moved up to the township of Huron and was one of its earliest settlers. McTavish was of robust constitution and never knew what it was to feel unwell until within four months of his death. He was a sturdy Reformer and up to the last took a deep interest in the welfare of the Liberal party.

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALE.—At a meeting of the Huron Live Stock Association held in Clinton on Monday of last week, it was resolved to hold a fall sale of thorough-bred stock on October 15th, and improved and fat stock on the 16th. All entries must be with the Secretary, Mr. M. Y. McLean, of Seaforth, not later than September 1st. The last sale was held in Exeter on condition that $150 would be contributed by that town towards the Association. That amount was regularly guaranteed, but after the sale was over the Exeterites began to complain that they did not receive enough benefit from the sale to warrant them in paying the whole bonus, and they only contributed $87 50. It was therefore resolved that as Exeter was not able to pay the bonus of $150, the next sale be held in Clinton on condition that $100 be subscribed by the citizens. There is little doubt but the required amount will be forthcoming and the sale a success.

MAN MISSING.—SINGULAR CASE.—The following from a Sarnia paper explains itself and will be perused with interest: On the 2nd of June a young man about five feet five inches high, with a reddish face, blue eyes, dark hair, wearing a suit of dark clothes and a very large pair of boots, giving his name as H. T. Agnew, and claiming to belong to London, purchased a small sail and row boat from Mr. John Dandy, grocer, of this town which he took to Mr. Hall's boat house to get some repairing done to it. He also purchased a small oil stove, oven, frying pan, some oil, and other cooking utensils from Mr. Mackenzie. He stated that he intended going to Goderich to meet some friends, and from thence intended going to Muskoka on a fishing and hunting expedition, for which purpose he had a rifle and fishing tackle with him. On the following Wednesday Mr. JAS. Dandy, one of Mr. Hall's workmen, assisted him up through the rapids into the lake and he started on his way to Goderich and has not since been seen. On the evening of the same day a man was seen to land a boat at Mr. Slocum's fishery on the Lake Shore and take therefrom a small bundle and run towards the woods. Not much attention was paid to his movements at the time but when the boat was found to be the one in which Mr. Agnew had started in the morning suspicions were aroused that things were not all right. The shot gun and stove were missing but the oven, sail and oars were found in the boat. Mr. Agnew told Mr. Hall that he had deposited a hundred dollars in one of the banks of this town, that he had worked hard for his money and now intended to enjoy himself for a while. Mr. Thatcher, chief of police, made enquiries and found that he had deposited some money in the Bank of Montreal as stated. Up to the present nothing has been heard of him, nor has anything transpired to dispel the mystery which surrounds his disappearance.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

ARRIVALS.—Wednesday, steamers Manitoba, Sarnia; Quebec, Duluth. Thursday, schooner Trenton, Collingwood, ties; New Hampshire, Detroit, light; Evening Star, Blind River, lumber for Williams & Murray. Thursday, steamers Bertschy, Bay City; Asia, Windsor. Friday, steam Barge Vanderbilt, Sarnia, light. Saturday, steamer Quebec, Windsor; Ontario, Duluth; Keweenaw, Cleveland; Big Hercules, Collingwood, ties; schr Goldhunter, Duluth, wheat for Ogilvie & Hutchison; scow Helen, Port Albert, tan bark. Sunday, steamer Bertschy, Cleveland; tug H. Y. Smith and 3 barges, tan bark, Kintail. Monday, steamer Asia, Sault Ste. Marie; schr. Ontario of Montreal, Midland, lumber to Grand Trunk for Guelph; sch. Ontario of Goderich, Blind River, lumber for Williams & Murray; schr. Jessie Scorff, Sarnia, light. Tuesday, steamer Keweenaw, Bay City.

DEPARTURE.—Wednesday, steamers Manitoba, Duluth; Quebec, Sarnia; Thursday, steamers Bertschy, Cleveland, excursion; Asia, Sault Ste. Marie. Saturday, steamers Ontario, Sarnia; Quebec, Duluth, steam barge Vanderbilt, Owen Sound, salt; schr. New Hampshire, Detroit, tan bark; scow Helen, St. Clair, tan bark; schr. Star, Blind River, light. Sunday, steamer Bertschy, Bay City. Monday, steamer Asia, Windsor. Tuesday, steamer Keweenaw, Cleveland.

THE CROPS.—In Goderich and vicinity the growing crops will be about as follows, taking 100 as the average: Fall Wheat, 130—Spring Wheat, 120—Peas 110—Rye 120—Hay 100—Potatoes 100—Corn 115—Roots 100—Apples 90—Peas 150—Plums 100—other fruits 100. Area: Fall wheat, Spring wheat, barley, oats, corn, above the average. Other crops about average.

Colborne

ACCIDENT.—Mr. D. McPhee got his hand badly crushed and Mr. Davy his foot, while attending a raising at Mr. R. Hustons on June 2nd. Previous to raising the first bent, the order was giving to push it into its place and while the men were doing so it dropped about eight inches from the second bent to the sill and injured the men above mentioned.

Colborne.

COUNCIL.—The Municipal Council of Colborne met in the township hall on Saturday, the 14th June. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Petition of H. Wells and several others asking the council to assist one Wm. Burgess as he was in destitute circumstances and deserving of charity. Moved and seconded that he receive the sum of $4.—Carried. Account of City of London Hospital for attendance on L. Sharp, $45.50 to be paid; Account of Nicholas Morrish for lumber, $30 84 to be paid. The report of the committee sent to examine the road in Goderich Township was heard; the Reeve and Deputy Reeve spoke in favor of granting a certain sum of money to open up the road as they considered it would benefit several ratepayers. Mr. Carroll spoke against it and said that there were roads in our own township requiring repairs and he considered the money should be spent on those roads and would be in favor of repairing the Maitland concession in Colborne if it so required. Mr. McHardy was of the same opinion as Mr. Carroll and said he would be in favor of repairing the Maitland concession in Colborne. Mr. Gleshill then moved, seconded by Mr. Fisher that the sum of $100 be granted to open up the road in Goderich township leading to the Maitland concession in Colborne. The Reeve voted with the motion which was—Carried. James Jones made application to the council for a grant on the road between the 2d and 3rd concession N. D. The council agreed to go and examine the different roads requiring repair throughout the township at an early date with a view of having them put in proper repair. The Council then adjourned.

For the SIGNAL.

Life in the North West.

THE OSTRICHES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Of all wild animals that are capable of domestication I think the ostriches of North America ought to be put at the head of the list. They take so kindly to man no matter where or under what circumstances they meet him whether it is on the shores of the Lake of the Woods or up to the knees in mud around Winnipeg it makes no difference to these kind animals. They are like poverty they'll stick to you when every other friend has deserted you. Not only in the day time will they show their affection but in the night time as well and more especially the very warm nights, those on which one has the bed clothes very near his feet. 'Tis then they come towards you with a lulling song in their mouths or somewhere else and only quit singing when they have got a grasp of your hand or if there is any other part of your body handier to them they will likely grapple with it, and 'tis also about this time the sleeper turns over keeping time to the few kind words he says to the gentle creatures and if he don't pat the brute on the head I may safely say he will give his own hip a slap loud enough to waken the sleepers in the next room at the same time exclaiming, "Friendship like this what is there to be compared with it."

Where these animals came from I cannot with accuracy say but I think I can say without fear of a great deal of contradiction that they have a dwelling place on every inch of the prairie and for a change they sometimes take to the bush. Some people think that a kind Providence has sent them to remind man that he is still in the land of the living. If such be the case then they most assuredly answer the purpose well and when I come to think the thing over I cannot see any other use they are for. They can stand an extraordinary amount of grief. The snuffing out of the life of a grandfather or grandmother does not in the least annoy them, the death of a mother-in-law they look on with silent satisfaction and the mangled remains of a brother thrown towards them only makes them sing their chorus louder "Oh give me hold of your cheek oh do."

My Pard Nat, and I used to think a deal of the little kind attentions they paid us but of late they have been pressing us with their company a little too much so much indeed that we have had to divide the night into watches and keep a smoke up all the time. They do not like the smoke extra well but they sometimes trick us with all. Some will slip in unseen and get to work on whatever sleeping beauty happens to have his turn in while their mates will attract the attention of the watchman by sitting in the cracks in the wall and singing some favorite ditty. The one they gull me with most is "Auld Lang Syne." That is the dodge they try on now; their last trick was to draw the watchman away from the cabin by a series of manuevers such as walking lame and letting on they could be caught easily.

They are of various sizes and are differently named by different people. One old Indian who lives on a creek that runs into a river that empties into the McKenzie calls them misquitoes. I think it must be the same animal he means. He says in his prayer regularly at the beginning of every May, "Oh Lord no send misquitoes, send hopper stead and if it no please you do that may be please you give them small bills no more than half inch augurs and stomach hold no more than quart blood."

Nat (that's my pard) and I have come to the conclusion that we have been relieved of about a barrel of blood within the last month. Of course that is a rough calculation there might be a deficit; we can't set the exact figures before you but if you come out here we will set the ostriches before you. It is a very simple thing in subtraction. Nat thinks he has seen an animal the same shape down in Nova Scotia (he's a down-easter) but their dimensions he says are nothing like the same. He came out west here to make his fortune out of furs, brought a splendid gun with him, he thought he could shoot as many as would make his pile pretty tall. He brought in his first fruits about three weeks ago; while relieving himself of his gun flung them on the floor remarking, "I don't see why you persist in eating pork while the wild turkeys are so plentiful."

"We never eat the mosquitoes in this country" replied an old native who happened to be paying us a visit at the time with his 14 dogs and he tore Nats turkeys apart and each of his four legged friends had more than they could eat. Nat thought then as he did not exactly know what to shoot that he would buy and sell what furs it would require to rasp up his accumulations and I thought I saw a fine chance of doing a small stroke of business on my own hook. I fancied his gun most awfully and I knew money would not buy it but I thought when he had got the idea into his head of buying furs that I would try and make a trade with him for there are people that will not sell for money but will trade for something that could be got for very little. I did not know what to do to get him raised to the trading point but that was accomplished without any interference on my part. He rushed into the cabin one evening terribly excited and made off with his gun. "Where for pard?"

"Bear," was the only reply, and I flang down the dish cloth and followed him. We chased bruin two or three miles across the prairie ere we came along side, but it only took one shot to bring him down. When Nat got close enough to view the animal properly, he wheeled in a hurry and catched me by the arm tore away saying, as he did so:

"He is only wounded and he is looking awful fierce, let's go home and get some more powder." Of course I did not want to stay there with no ammunition and a bear looking fierce, and our dishes only half washed, so I kept time to him on our way home; fact is I was ahead of him all the time. I wondered why he quietly sat down when we reached the cabin without either bothering himself about more powder or even emitting one single blast about the shooting of the bear, but I knew all about it next morning when old Whattlestick came around and demanded ten dollars for his old sow. Neither of us spoke much that day, but after we had partaken of our last meal I thought I'd open out.

"Got any furs yet, Nat, guess you won't need your gun now since you have made up your mind to do all buying and no shooting, its hard enough work to hunt 'em up and shoot 'em without having to pay for them afterwards!"

"You wipe your forehead."

"Beg pardon, pard didn't mean anything. I wonder if I could not trade you a few good scalps for that lead messenger of yours, fine ones they are too, nearly all Sioux, belonged to first cousins and second cousins of Sitting Bull."

"Scalps behedged, what's the use of them, they won't sell round here they are too plentiful? They might be sold in Toronto, Montreal, or Halifax for mantelpiece ornaments, and I ain't going to bother myself shipping so small a cargo—no I shan't trade for the scalps."

"Well, I'll tell you what I'll give you though, I am sorry to part with them for I intended to take them home to my girl in Ontario. I'll trade you some fine American ostrich feathers for your gun (Nat did not know the bird by that name just then). I bought them from an old Cree chief who shot the bird sitting singing on a large boulder, (it's the bird you know that was singing) at the foot of the Rocky Mountains 600 miles south of where Tupper's going to take his railway through and about 900 west of Mike McCartney's claim." Mike was the furthest out man we knew on the prairie.

"Trot out your feathers then."

And I did trot 'em out and got his gun and a weeks ploughing with his oxen to boot for 'em. Nat took his feathers into the settlements a while after that and offered them for sale; he never told me about it, but Jim Duffy one of our neighbors who lives up the creek 50 or 60 miles, says that he never saw a man fall so much in value as Nat did when he was told it was only an average sized misquitoe's tail he had got and if they could be sold for anything at all, every man in the province could make his lay up in about a week and not have to work very hard either. Pard seemed rather down spirited after this and went about moping and grumbled every hour in the day about being home sick. He came into the cabin while I was in the middle of dinner one Monday (well I remember the day) and flinging himself down on a box exclaimed: "Ben I can't stand it any longer I'll have to go home to Nova Scotia and I'll have to get that gun back from you some how for I intend to travel it with an ox and cart, and I'll have to shoot my living by the way. I'll tell you what I'll do with you I'll trade you my brown ox and a cart for that gun back again. I was in raptures, business was falling around we too thick to be gathered up. I own I was sorry to part with Nat for we had been pards long enough to like each other pretty well, but then you know business before pleasure.

"Where is the ox?"

"Yonder he is hitched to the cart."

I looked out and saw the animal standing on Nat's claim about two miles away.

"Is it a bargain?"

"It is."

"Give me the gun then."

I handed him the iron and went to bring in my stock. Didn't I scratch my head and sing when I laid my hand on that cart—a bundle of sticks. I do not know how he got them together; and the ox! well I will admit he got a little ahead of me. Where he had got him is a mystery to me but I'll be stuffed with pea straw for Christmas if he hadn't the very same ostrich hitched that produced the feathers that bought the gun. I kicked the cart to pieces and let the ox go where it had a mind to, and turned towards the cabin hoping Nat would be on his way to Nova Scotia by the time I got back. But I was mistaken.

"Didn't bring in the beast of burden with you did you?" was what greeted me as I entered.

"No; let him out to pasture he seemed hungry. Aint you packing your trunk to start?"

"I've taken a relapse, think I will stay a while longer."

"What do you intend doing, keep at the fur business still?" I gave this as a sticker.

"No, think I'll give that up. I believe I can make more at the cattle trade."

"Rush up that dinner here and let us get the clothes in soak for we'll have to wash to-morrow.

BEN NEVIS.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THREE female teachers holding second class certificates and one holding third for the Goderich Public Schools. Salaries $250, 225, 220 and $200 respectively, services required from 1st September 1879. Application as to be addressed with 4th August to

WM. JAMES MITCHELL,
Sec. B. P. S.

Goderich, July 8th, 1879.

ACCEPTANCE.

WE the undersigned hereby accept the challenge of Thomas Jones and Daniel McIvor to row a double scull race of miles over the Goderich course for twenty-five dollars ($25.00) a side, in boat and boat-stretch skiffs of 18 feet keel or under, rowed on the gunwale, and we deposit $5 with Mr A. C. Sinclair as forfeit.

WM. GOODING,
GEO. ELLIOTT.

N. B.—Newspaper Tuesday July 1th, as the date of the race.

HORSE FOR SALE.

A NEW Canadian mare, will be sold CHEAP CASH or on time. Cost $140; will be sold for $100.

Apply to
B. T. HAYNES
Sheppardton P. O.

1659 t. f.

NEW HARNESS SHOP!

THE subscriber has opened out in the above line, next door to J. Sloan's Warehouse, and directly opposite Bailey's Hotel, Hamilton St., Goderich. 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, SURCINGLES, 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 yet it is 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.

I. HALLIDAY.

Nov. 14 1878. 1657

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 diseases 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 the e 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 marvellous, 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 the 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 amphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.

CAUTION.

POND'S EXTACT 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 Extract. 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.

HARROWS AGAIN.

Some time ago Morrish's rhyme you did see
When he tells 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 raw from the States it does keep him blowing
For it cost his 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 he lays he did get when the times was low,
And that is who she will have it the best;
Now he will try back down and that you will know
And vow that he will feel as happy as the blessed.

So now you can come or now you can go
For he has no use to care for to sell;
For rubbers he has got and he is telling you so,
And a rubber his feet most mighty well.

Most folks thought Morrish would sure to break down,
As he went into things so strong;
They thought he must certainly come to the ground,
And now they do wonder he hangs out so long.

But if this work well there is folks he owes quite a grudge,
But if he gets his head a little more above water;
And then you will bet he will give them a gauge,
And then O my! won't they make a great spatter.

So not for McKenzie or not for John A.
Does Morrish care one snap,
The only time is the times of the day;
And that is all that he cares one rap.

JOHN MORRISH,
Sheppardton P. O.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

ONE PRICE CASH STORE

NEW GOODS.

New American Bustings,
New Embossed Prints,
New Dress Goods, New Costume Linens,
New Prints, New Cottons,
New Denims, New Ducks,
New Shirtings, New Towelings.

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.

AGENT FOR STEEL BARB FENCE WIRE.

— SIGN