Huron Signal.

"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

VOL. XXVII. NO. 32. GODERICH, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26, 1874. WHOLE NO. 1436.

The Huron Signal
(ESTABLISHED 1848.)
One of the Largest Papers published in Canada, printed and published every Wednesday Morning, at the Signal Office, Market Square, Goderich, Ontario.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 26th, 1874.
SIGNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TERMS—$2 per annum, in advance, $2 50 if not in arrears. No paper discontinued till all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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E. L. DOYLE, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR-in-Chancery, &c., Goderich, Ont. 1307

ELLIOTT & WATSON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS, &c. Chancery, Conveyancers, &c. Crabb's Block, Goderich. MONEY TO LEND. 1373

Sinclair & Seager, BARRISTERS, &c., Goderich. J. S. SINCLAIR. CHAS. SEAGER, Jr. Goderich, Nov. 6th, 1871.

W. E. MIDDLETON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c. Goderich, Ont. Office, Anderson's Block, West Street, Goderich. 1352

GARROW & WALKER, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS IN Chancery, &c. Office on West St. opposite the Post Office. J. T. GARROW. P. F. WALKER.

G. CAMPAIGNE, LAW, CONVEYANCER AND CONVEYANCING Office, Dixie Watson's, Official Assignee. 1077-tf Goderich, Ont.

S. Malcomson, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., Chancery, Ont. MONEY TO LEND. 1432

REV. C. FLETCHER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office, West side of St. Andrew's Street, Goderich. 1433-1y

HUGH HAMILTON, CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND Agent, Crown Lands Office, Goderich, Ont. Money to Lend. 138

JAMES SMAILL, ARCHITECT, &c., &c., COURT HOUSE SQUARE Goderich. Plans and Specifications drawn correctly. Carpenters', Plasterers' and Masons' work measured and valued. 1307-1y.

Buchanan, Lawson & Robinson HAVE on hand all kinds of Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, and Dressed Lumber, at the Goderich Planing Mill. 1309.

J. T. DUNCAN, V. S. GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. OFFICE, STABLES & RESIDENCE, St. Andrews Street, back of D. Ferguson's Store and directly opposite the residence of Horace Horton, Esq. M. P. N. B.—Horses examined as to soundness. 1313

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS EXPEDITIOUSLY & PROPERLY secured in Canada, the United States and Europe. PATENT Law Advice or no charge. Send for printed instructions. Agency in operation ten years. HENRY GRIST, Ottawa, Canada, Mechanical Engineer, Solicitor of Patents and Draughtsman. Feb. 11th 1871. w5-1y

CARD. MISS SKIMMINGS, Teacher of Music on Piano Forte and Organ. Terms as usual in advance. Residence, Stanley Street, Goderich. January 5th, 1874. 1403

RESTAURANT. JAMES VIVIAN HAS REMOVED HIS RESTAURANT TO Acheson's New Block, West Street, where he will be glad to see all his customers and the public generally. FRUIT, VEGETABLES, OYSTERS, &c., &c. in their season. HOT AND COLD MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

THE ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES UNDER THE direction of the SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH will be re-opened on Monday, August 17th 1874.

TERMS

Tuition per quarter,	$3 00
Music, Instrumental,	7 00
" Vocal,	5 00
Guitar,	5 00
French,	2 00
Drawing,	4 00

Payment quarterly and in advance. Plain and ornamental needle-work do not form extra charges to pupils. Aug. 11th, 1874. 1434

Meetings.

GODERICH LODGE NO. 33 G. R. C., A. F. & A. M. THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION of this Lodge will be held on the first Wednesday of each month, at 7½ P. M. Visiting brethren cordially invited. W. BURNHAM, Sec. Goderich, 4th May, 1874. 1418

Hotels.

BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL, MARKET SQUARE GODERICH. GAPT. W. COX, - PROPRIETOR LATE OF THE HURON HOUSE. A continuance of the favor and support of the travelling public and friends of the late firm is respectfully solicited. 1315

Money to Lend. $25,000 TO LOAN ON FARM OR TOWN property at Lowest Rate. Apply to G. CAMPAIGNE, Solicitor, &c., Oct. 29th, 1871. 41tf Goderich.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST. FREEHOLD Permanent Building and Savings Society of Toronto. For particulars apply to A. M. ROSS, Agent at Goderich. Secretary and Treasurer, CHAS. ROBERTON, Toronto. 1343.

MONEY TO LEND At Greatly reduced Rates of Interest THE undersigned has any amount of money to loan on Farm and Town Property, at a low rate of interest and on favorable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments; rate of expense will defy competition. HORACE HORTON Agent for the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society, of Toronto.

INSURANCE CARD. The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies: PROVIDENT of London. HARTFORD of Hartford. PROVINCIAL of Toronto. BRITISH AMERICA, of Toronto. Fire & Marine business done at the lowest possible rates. HORACE HORTON Office Market Square, Goderich. Oct. 29th, 1873. 1325-1y.

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THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, Available Assets, $27,000,000. Losses paid in the course of thirty-five years exceed FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Claims by CHICAGO FIRE estimated at nearly $10,000,000, are being liquidated at our Agency without unnecessary delay. Security, Prompt Payment, and Liberality in adjustment of its losses are the prominent features of this mammoth company. FIRE and LIFE POLICIES issued with very liberal conditions. Head Office, Canada Branch, MONTREAL. G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, Montreal. A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich.

ANCHOR LINE. STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY. Passenger Accomodation Unsurpassed. Rates of passage from Sun. Bridge or Buffalo To GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN or BELFAST. Cabin $65 to $80 gold, according to steamer and location of berth. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate and Steerage as low as any other line. For passage or further information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, Or their Agent MRS. S. WARNOCK, Goderich. 1415

ALLAN LINE. STEAM TO Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. Every SATURDAY from PORTLAND during winter and from QUEBEC in summer. NOTICE TO PERSONS WISHING TO SEND FOR THEIR FRIENDS. PERSONS wishing to send for their friends can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates. The tickets are good for one year and the amount is refunded, less a small deduction, if not used. REMEMBER THE. Passengers by the ALLAN LINE are landed direct from the Steamships on to the Grand Trunk Wharves at South Quebec and Portland, and are forwarded on at once to Destination. By this arrangement passengers avoid all incidental expenses and moving of Baggage. The first Steamer for Quebec will leave Liverpool on 16th April. For Tickets and every information apply to P. H. CARTER, Grand Trunk Station, Goderich. 1414-3m

GODERICH AGENCY OF THE Trust and Loan Company of CANADA. Incorporated by Royal Charter. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING. Funds for Investment. LOANS made on the Security of approved Farm or City or Town Property for periods of Five years or to suit the convenience of Borrowers, and either repayable at expiry of time or by annual instalments. Payments in reduction of Loans will be accepted at any time on favorable terms. Approved Mortgages purchased. G. M. TRUEMAN, Agent. 1317 Market Square, Goderich

PUMPS, PUMPS, PUMPS. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING commenced the manufacture of Pumps are prepared to furnish any kind, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Having had 9 years experience with Mr. Dodd they can promise satisfaction. Give us a call. Place of business—Corner of Cedar and Maple streets, near the Huron Road. JAMES MARTIN & CO. Goderich, June 19th, 1874. 1427

Poetry.

Forgive and Forget.

There's a magic in kindness
That springs from above—
'Tis the type of forgiveness
And herald of love.
If a neighbor offend thee,
Revenge not, but yet
Remember the motto—
"Forgive and forget."

There's a magic in kindness—
It's home is the heart,
And existence must cease
Ere its power depart.
To enkindle our pastures
And sorrows—then let
Us remember the motto—
"Forgive and forget."

Thus friendship will flourish
And fellowship spread,
And for strife and contention
Peace people instead;
And the wide world will find
That it owes a deep debt
To that sweet little motto—
"Forgive and forget."

A Perilous Ride.

Some thirty odd years ago, Kit Carson, the celebrated American hunter, was at the head of a party who were trapping near the upper waters of Arkansas. Before the season was over, they had collected such a quantity of peltries that they were incommoded in carrying them from place to place, and, as a matter of convenience, they resolved to cache them. This is done by digging a large, deep hole in the ground, placing the furs therein, and then covering them up so securely that there is no danger of their being discovered by any other hunters or Indians. A careful look at the immediate surroundings is always sufficient to guide the rightful owners to their cache.

Having concealed their furs in this manner, the party changed their course, and visited some streams about a hundred miles to the west. Here they were engaged about a week, when one morning it was found that two of the party had deserted, taking three of the best horses.

At the time this discovery was made, Kit Carson was absent from camp, and did not return until near the middle of the day. Supposing the deserters had taken this method of avoiding the rough work of trapping through the winter, the hunters thought nothing of it, until it was mentioned to Kit, who instantly demanded their names.

"Whelan and Gubbins."

"Both a couple of villains!" added the hunter. "You ought to have signalled me to return to camp the minute you found it out."

"Are we not lucky in getting rid of them?" inquired one of the hunters.

"But not lucky in getting rid of our furs. These two men have gone back for the purpose of breaking open the cache and stealing our furs."

No one had thought of this, Kit was positive on the point; and, selecting one of his best mounted men, the two started at once in pursuit of the thieves.

"They're nearly a day ahead of us," remarked Carson, as they started away, "and they'll reach the cache before us; but we may overtake them before they get far away."

Their intimate knowledge of the country enabled them to take the shortest route, and they kept their horses to their level speed. They rode until far into the night, and then only paused because their hard ridden animals absolutely demanded it. At earliest dawn they were in the saddle again, and galloping at the same furious rate, their eyes constantly on the strain, sweeping the field of vision in front, in the vain hope of catching some sign of the deserters.

It was near the middle of the afternoon of the second day that the cache was reached, and the suspicions of Carson confirmed. It had been opened, and about five hundred pounds of the choicest furs removed.

The hunters made a careful examination of the place, and concluded that the thieves had left the spot early that morning, so that they were still half a day ahead of them.

"They've got a load to carry now, and can't travel so fast," said Kit. "I think there is a good chance of overhauling them."

The first duty, however, was to restore the cache to its former condition. The remaining furs were carefully covered, and the ground smoothed over, and the sod replaced, so that none who had not witnessed the work, or helped in performing it, could be able to find the place.

Time was of the utmost importance; and, although the hunters worked with might and main, yet several precious hours were consumed before the work was finished. When, at last it was completed, darkness had begun setting over the prairie.

The trail, or rather the route—for there was no regular trail—which led into New Mexico, and which it was supposed the thieves would take, followed a direction nearly due south from the cache. An examination, however, revealed the rather curious fact that the deserters had gone to the north-east.

"That has been done to throw us off the track," said Kit Carson. "They have changed their course after going a short distance, and I think we can head them off."

Instead of following the trail, therefore, the pursuers headed to the south-east, calculating that they would intercept the thieves near a pass leading through the Cheveuns Hills. The ridge ran nearly due east and west and being very rugged and precipitous, was generally crossed by means of these natural openings, which were separated by distances varying from twenty to a hundred miles. The pursuers urged their horses to the utmost, for they were exceedingly anxious to come up with the scamps who had played this trick upon them, while they, on their part, were as desirous of keeping beyond their reach.

The penalty of death is the one most generally prescribed on the frontier for such exploits as this; and Kit Carson and his friend were prepared to shoot the two runaways the instant they could bring them within range of their rifles. There was a bright moon, and the sky was clear, so that there was no difficulty in keeping up the pursuit. Near midnight they reached the vicinity of the pass, and were not a little elated at catching a glimmer of a camp-fire.

"I think they are there," said Carson, in a low tone to his friend, "and if so, we shall make them pay dear for their whistle."

They rode quietly forward, until within a few hundred yards, when they dismounted, tied their horses in a glen, and made the rest of the journey on foot. Advancing with the caution characteristic of men at such times, they soon were near enough to the camp-fire to gain a fair view of those around it.

No white men were there; but in their place were a dozen Navajoe Indians quietly smoking, and in unmistakable of danger, that thinking of any contingency could be farthest from their minds.

Having fully satisfied themselves upon this point, the pursuers stealthily returned to where they had left their horses.

"We have made a mistake," said Carson. "We shall have to wait until morning before trying to do anything more."

Withdrawing to a safe point, they lay down, and slept soundly during the remainder of the night. For them, neither rest nor sleep had been their lot.

When they were fully awake on the morrow, they consulted together as to what was best to do. So long as there was any prospect of recovering the stolen property, neither of them felt willing to give up the pursuit.

"I am afraid they have given us the slip," remarked Carson, at last. "It may be, however, that we can find out for them."

"If that is so, there is still a chance of coming across the thieves."

The leader replied in the affirmative, and after scanning every portion of the sky, added, "But if we just extend them—that is, if they were ahead of us in reaching the pass—we may as well give up the chase and go back to camp."

With this conviction, they rode quietly along, until they came to the place of the crossing, when, as they had hoped, but not a sign of the runaways did they discover. Gradually the conviction forced itself upon them that they were engaged upon a fruitless errand, and that the prudent course was now for them to return to camp. The pursuit had led them into the most dangerous portion of the Navajoe country, where the greatest care was necessary to escape collision with their implacable enemies.

When the sun reached meridian, without any signs of the deserters, the chase was given up entirely.

"They've got ahead of us, that's certain," said Kit, as they turned their horses's heads homeward.

"There isn't any use in pursuing them farther?"

"No; the time is all lost. When we get back to Taos we may meet them, and we will then settle this account." With this consolation, they continued on their journey towards camp. In the afternoon, they crossed a small stream, where, to their surprise they detected the trail of the deserters. The footprints showed that their animals were at full speed; and a more extended scrutiny of the soft earth along the stream revealed the fact that the party undoubtedly had been hotly pursued by Indians at the time.

The trail led towards a wood about half a mile to the left; and, under the conviction that a fight must have taken place at that point, the two hunters rode at a gallop towards it. They were not mistaken in their supposition; for, less than a hundred yards from the edge of the wood, all three of the horses were found stretched upon the ground, perfectly riddled with bullets.

"But where are they?" asked the hunter of Carson, after they had surveyed the sickening sight for a few minutes.

"Let us look about us," was the reply, as they moved on with their horses.

Thinking that the bodies of the trappers must be somewhere near at hand, they searched awhile for them, but discovered not the least trace. They even went through the entire wood, with no better success. The conviction of both Carson and his companion was, that they had been captured by the Navajoes, carried away, and put to a terrible death. In this they were undoubtedly correct, as not one of the men was ever heard of afterwards.

The trappers now took the most direct route homewards, riding along at an easy gallop, and saving the strength of their horses as much as possible. As they were in constant danger of an encounter with Indians, this was no more than prudent. Every now and then they came across signs of savages, but by great care, they avoided them until they had passed over the greater part of the distance. They were riding along in a careless manner, chattering and laughing with each other, when they suddenly appeared four Indians ahead of them. They were all well mounted, painted, and decked out in their gaudy manner with feathers, showing unmistakably that they were upon the war-path.

Kit Carson now did something which, to an inexperienced person, would look like the height of rashness, but which demonstrates his extraordinary quickness of comprehension as to what is the best to do in a sudden crisis like the present. The very instant he caught sight of the Indians, he exclaimed, in a suppressed undertone, "Charge!"

The command had scarcely escaped his mouth when both had struck their spurs deep into their horses' sides, and were thundering forward at a tremendous rate. The Indians instantly wheeled and rode away at the same furious rate, while the trappers, shouting and yelling at the top of their lungs, dashed after them. About fifty rods were passed in this manner, when fully sixty warriors suddenly came to view from beneath a hill where they had been waiting to ambush.

Carson's companion looked inquiringly at him, and he nodded his head to signify that the chase must be kept up. Retreat now was certain death, while to advance looked almost as bad. But the two trappers dashed straight forward, their horses galloping at the highest rate of speed. It was the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava on a small scale.

When the Indians saw that the whites intended not to retire, they seperated into two divisions by about the distance of a hundred yards, and holding their rifles ready, awaited the moment to empty the two saddles.

Bending down their hands, they pressed their spurs into the flanks of their horses, and the latter strained every nerve. Each of the trappers held his loaded gun in his hand, but he did not fire for, in a running fight, the great fear of the hunter is that he may find himself dismounted, with an empty gun in his hand.

It was a fearful ride. In one place, they were within twenty twenty yards of the Navajoes, who sent the bullets whistling about their ears. Their clothes were pierced, and several slight wounds made; but, by a wonderful providence, neither was seriously injured, nor were their horses more than scratched.

They continued their flight at the same headlong rate. The Indians continued the pursuit for a short distance, but finally withdrew, and the trappers reached camp without further disturbance.

PILES.—The lives of thousands are made miserable by the sufferings from this dreadful disease. If every one knew that he could be cured for from one to five dollars, how readily he would pay it. Yet such is the case, Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure is an almost infallible cure. We warrant every bottle, and if it does not cure and afford perfect satisfaction, the money will be refunded.

John Charles Rykert.

From the St. Thomas News Journal.

We promised last week to give the gentlemen of the charges made by Hon. Mr. McKellar against John Charles Rykert, which the noisy Tories at the Drill Shed were so much in hour—and we now proceed to fulfill that promise. The charges are:

1.—That John Charles Rykert had misapplied money of his clients, and that the Court had ordered that he should be stripped of his gown unless the money was refunded.

2.—That he had embezzled money belonging to the Grimsby Road Company.

3.—That he had to be sued for the payment of $1,792 which he appropriated while acting as Solicitor for the Counties of Lincoln.

4.—That on one occasion the Grand Jury of his county found a true bill against him for felony.

5.—That he has been an office of St. Catharines, and that he has neglected to pay over the money collected, to account of the Great Western Railway in defiance of valuable concessions to the Canada Southern Company's charter.

6.—That he assisted a sum of money to defeat Patterson's Bill asking for a Street Railway charter.

It is not necessary here to produce the evidence to show how Mrs. Ferris of St. Catharines, Mrs. Sampson of Niagara, J. A. Fuller of Grimsby, and others suffered at Mr. Rykert's hands. The evidence at Mr. McKellar's trial is sufficient to establish the first charge.

"In the Queen's Bench practice court, Easter term, 25th Victoria.

"In the matter of John Charles Rykert, gentleman, one of the attorneys of this honorable Court.

"Upon reading the rule absolute granted herein in Hilary term last past, the affidavit of service thereof, and the counsel standing thereto.

"It is ordered that the above named John Charles Rykert do, upon notice of this rule to be given to him, show cause in full court why his name should not be struck off the roll of attorneys of this honorable court for contempt and misconduct in not paying over to the corporation of the County of Lincoln in said rule mentioned, for their treasurer, the sum of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and twenty-three cents ordered to be paid by the said rule.

"On motion of Mr. Eccles. By the court.

(S'd) WM. B. HEWARD.
Dated 28th day of August, A.D. 1862.

The third charge is fully sustained by the following document:—

"In the Queen's Bench, Trinity term, 26th Victoria.

"In the matter of John Charles Rykert, gentleman, one of the Attorneys of this honorable court.

"Upon reading the rule granted herein in Easter term last past, and the affidavit of Henry Mittleberger thereto annexed,

"It is ordered that the above named John Charles Rykert shall, on or before Wednesday the third day of September next pay over to the Queenston and Grimsby Macadamised Road Company, or their treasurer, the sum of nine pounds, two shillings and five pence, which by the report of the Master of this court made in pursuance of a rule granted herein in last Hilary term was and is due and payable by the said John Charles Rykert to the said Company for money received and collected by him as their attorney; and shall also on or before said third day of September next deliver up to the said Company, or to their treasurer, two certain Bills of Exchange for four hundred and fifty dollars each received and taken by the said John Charles Rykert as the attorney for the said Company and for them or the moneys received by him on account of said Bills if the amount of said Bills or either of them have been collected; and shall also, on or before the said third day of September next pay over to said Company, or their treasurer, the sum of eleven pounds, fourteen shillings and ten pence, being allowed and taxed by the Master of the said Company as and for their costs on their application herein, together with the costs of this application to be taxed.

"And it is further ordered that, in default of such payments being made or said Bills being delivered as aforesaid, the name of the said John Charles Rykert be struck off the roll of attorneys of this honorable court.

"On motion of Mr. Atkinson of counsel for the Queenston and Grimsby Macadamised Road Company. By the court.

(S'd) C. C. SMALL.
Dated August 28th, 1862.

The fourth charge made by Hon. Mr. McKellar against Mr. Rykert is what is called in law "subornation." In the month of April, 1865, one George W. Wright entered into a recognizance to appear at the then next sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to give evidence upon a bill of indictment to be prepared against one Robert McNeil for misdemeanor. The evidence was material and necessary to have been given before the Grand Jury, and on Mr. Rykert being indicted at the Lincoln Assizes in October, 1865, the Jury found a true bill against him for misdemeanor. The following is an extract from that bill:—

"And the jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that John Charles Rykert, being on oath duly sworn before the Grand Jury of our said Lady the Queen, that Wright, being before the Grand Jury of our said Lady the Queen, upon his oath, was asked if he was not a member of the Grand Jury, and if he was not a member of the Grand Jury, and if he was not so sworn, and if he was not sworn to keep the secrets of his fellows, and if he was not sworn to keep the secrets of the Grand Jury, and if he was not sworn to keep the secrets of the Queen, and if he was not sworn to keep the secrets of the Queen, and if he was not sworn to keep the secrets of the Queen