

THE HURON SIGNAL

Published every Friday Morning, by Mc GILLICUDDER BROS., at their Office, North 5 of the Square.

GODERICH, ONTARIO

And is dispatched to all parts of the surrounding country by the earliest mails and trains.

By general admission it has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in this part of the country.

It is one of the oldest, newest and most reliable journals in Ontario.

It is published in addition to the above, a first-class, family and friendly paper.

It is therefore a most desirable advertising medium.

Terms.—\$1.50 in advance, postage pre-paid by publishers; \$1.75, if paid before six months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Eight cents per line for first insertion; three cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Yearly, half-yearly and quarterly contracts at reduced rates.

JOB PRINTING.—We have also a first-class jobbing department in connection, and possessing the most complete out-fit and best facilities for turning out work in Goderich, are prepared to do business in that line at prices that cannot be beaten, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.—Terms Cash

FRIDAY, JULY 11th, 1884

THE PRINTERS STRIKE.

The printers of Toronto, at a union meeting on Saturday evening last, determined to strike work rather than submit to the proposed reduction of ten per cent, notice of which had been given them by the employers.

If the employers have run the business to the ground by playing a out-throat game, they could have combined to put up rates for advertising and jobwork, rather than to have attempted to blow the compositors.

If, despite the recent "blowing" of the big dailies, retrenchment was necessary, why were the printers singled out for a ten-per cent. reduction of wages, while the managers and highly paid assistants were allowed their old rate?

If the manager of a large concern believes that retrenchment is necessary, and that percentages are to be taken of existing salaries, he should show his consistency by submitting his own salary to the leaping process.

But they don't usually do that kind of thing, and while the man who draws \$5,000 a year receives 100 cents on the dollar the poor fellow who works ten or twelve hours a day for \$500 a year has to submit to a discount of 10 per cent.

Printers in Toronto have not been paid any too well for years back, and an attempt to lower the rate of wage was an outrage. Rents have gone up, the cost of "keep" has increased, and living has advanced on all sides.

Hence the objection raised to the reduction by the typographical union, and the subsequent strike. The Mail is deserving of particular censure for its course in this matter.

Only a few weeks ago, it was crowing about its good financial standing, its large advertising patronage, and its great and constantly increasing circulation. It also pointed out that the Globe was only a wreck of its former self, and was fast wasting away with dryrot.

During the past two weeks the managers of the two great journals have been closeted together seeking to devise some plan whereby they could recoup themselves for the cut-throat game which they have been playing heretofore.

Instead of raising their advertising scale and the price of their weeklies to a living rate, they hit upon the plan to take ten per cent off the wages of their type-setters, and shook hands on the job. The men accordingly struck, and the public for some days were furnished with one-horse newspapers by the publishers of the Globe and Mail.

The Globe managed to present a semblance of a newspaper, but the Mail with its dead advts. and stereos of ancient date was a sight to make even the most enthusiastic Tory feel that great had been the fall of his favorite journal.

The Mail, by its action in discharging its old staff because the men would not submit to a reduction of ten per cent on their wages, has swallowed its N. P. principles, body and bones, and it will be a mighty work for the talented editor of the leading Tory organ to raise again as his shibboleth that the wonderful merits of the National Policy have been successful in providing additional work for the laborer at an increased rate of wage.

The workmen are getting their eyes opened, and the next general election will tell a strange tale.—The dressing down administered to Mister Griffin, editor of the Mail, on Thursday last week, by the News, was one of the best deserved scourgings ever inflicted upon a newspaper man.

For years Griffin has occupied the position of journalistic bully and blackguard-in-general to the Tory party. None of the Liberal papers have seen fit to reply to the Mail, and Mister Griffin began to think he had a monopoly in his special style of journalism.

On Thursday, however, the News got on his trail, and in a column of "well-chosen remarks"—for they were well-chosen in Mister Griffin's case—gave the dirt-thrower of the Mail more than he bargained for, and knocked him out in one round. Mister Griffin is still in his corner, and is not likely to come up smiling.

The Tory press are making merry over the fact that the Reform editors met in convention at Toronto last week. The most laughing thing we noticed about the gathering was that while the editors were in council considering how to compass the death of the Tory Administration, the undertakers of the Province were in convention assembled to prepare for the funeral.

JOHN BARLEYCORN, an old time fighter, knocked out J. L. Sullivan, the American champion, in the first round last week. John Bazilgorn is a stayer, and has killed off more prize fighters than has the ring.

Tomorrow will be the 12th of July. We look forward to it with a glow of expectancy, and with feelings of no common character. The glorious Twelfth is to us a day of days. We always try our new potatoes on the Twelfth.

The Orange Sentinel last week had a number of wood cuts decorating its front page, and named the collection of worthies "The Orange Champions in the Commons." Our old friend Farrow's "physiognomy" figured in the galaxy, and showed to advantage in the gathering. Such being the case, one can imagine the mental calibre of the originals of the Sentinel's frontispiece.

Up to the hour of going to press the Democratic Convention had made no choice of a candidate for the presidency, although Cleveland appeared to be the favorite. In the Republican Convention a bare majority secured the nomination; but in the Democratic Convention, which is now in progress at Chicago, two-thirds of the delegates must vote for a candidate before he becomes the choice.

The Reform convention held at Stouffville on Wednesday, to select a candidate to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the resignation of Mr. Wheeler, was adjourned until Wednesday, July 23rd, so that a full notice of meeting could be given. It is expected that J. D. Edgar will receive the nomination, notwithstanding Tory efforts to create a feeling against him.

The N.P. would not only create good times, but on a hundred occasions it has asserted that Tory legislation would increase the wages of the artisan. Last week the managers of that journal gave notice that they would reduce the wages of their employees 10 per cent. after the 12th of July. On Sunday last the men struck, and on Monday the Mail came out in half-size form. What will Mister Griffin say about the N. P. now?

We observe our friends in Wingham are still working away on the railway question, and with every prospect of success. Mayer Meyer of that town has been working hard, and deserves the thanks of every ratepayer in his section. We want a few men with the snap and energy of Mr. Meyer at this end, and the railway question would boom. In a future issue we will enter more fully into this question, and show where the jaggards are, so far as the prosperity of Goderich is concerned. We shall also enter into the reasons why Goderich should be selected as the syndicate port in the time to come.

The so-called National Policy has been wounded in the house of a friend. The Toronto Mail is one of the establishments which last week combined to reduce the wages of its workmen. The compositors immediately struck work, giving as their reason that the N. P. had increased the cost of living, and that they should not suffer any decrease. The Toronto Telegram says:—"It must be borne in mind, in trying to arrive at a decision as to the merits of the present difficulty, that the cost of living has been greatly increased by the N. P. We imagine that no one, whatever his political leanings may be, will dispute that such is the case. How a workman can pay higher prices for his provisions when he is in receipt of smaller wages, is one of those problems which the chief Tory organ, as special champion and defender of the National Policy, may be left to solve. It is to be hoped that the interference with the publication of the newspapers will not last long, but that matters will be amicably adjusted without delay, and the readers of the newspapers supplied with their usual pabulum. It is shocking to think what the mental condition of the party politicians would be if they were compelled to go without their usual morning dish of party scandal and party vituperation."

Address by Hon. A. M. Ross. At the closing proceedings of the Ontario Agricultural College exercises at Guelph, Hon. A. M. Ross, Commissioner of Agriculture, delivered an address from which we call the following excerpt:—"The College, he said, was the wisest institution of the Province, and the work which it was accomplishing was doing much to raise the standard of agriculture in the Province. He regretted the over tendency of farmer's sons to leave their occupation, which was the most gentlemanly, and the safest of all occupations, and betake themselves to the less satisfactory mercantile and professional pursuits in which the few win and the many suffer worry and embarrassment. It was some compensation that the College had been the means of attracting to farm life the sons of many of our business men. He, however, greatly desired to see the advantages used more by the sons of the farmers of Ontario."

A man named Wm. Robbin has been sent to Belleville from Bancroft for trial on a charge of criminally assaulting his own daughter.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Catching the Semi-Centennial by the Tail—What we saw.

We had read a great deal about Toronto's semi-centennial, and we took the notion to see a little of it for ourselves. That was why we took train on Friday morning. We started in good company, for most of the passengers were residents of Goderich.

At Clinton a few of the villagers joined us, and on the way down Seaforth, Dublin, Mitchell, and Sebringville contributed each its quota of passengers. At Stratford our party had grown quite numerous, and the brethren and sisters from points on other lines of rail added to our largeness. At the station we met Prof. Clarke, of Woodstock, accompanied by his wife, and he said he was going to get one end of the semi-centennial, having the same object in view. All along the line to Guelph the men and women from the concessions and sidelines kept crowding on to add to the dimensions of our party.

At Guelph several other counties were heard from when the Wellington, Grey & Bruce coaches arrived. Our old friends John Shaw and Ben Gerry, of Brussels, with a host beside them, swarmed in, and beamed upon us. John Gillies, M.P. for North Bruce, smiled benignly upon us for "auld lang syne," and grasped our little hand in his. It was a great relief to old friends from all the ends of Western Ontario, and everywhere there was hand shaking, and jubilation. By the time we reached Toronto the passengers were packed like sardines in a box, and the stopping of the train at the Union depot was greeted with a universal sigh of relief. A heavy rain was falling, but that did not damp the ardor of the crowd, although it broke up the procession of the benevolent societies.

At the Rossin House there was a convention of Reform editors, and we joined the procession. The discussion was full, free and fearless—croaked matters were made straight and rough places smooth. After the arduous labors of the convention, the members were dined and wine by J. D. Edgar and H. H. Cook, and a most enjoyable time was spent, although the rain still descended outside. On the street, Hon. A. M. Ross was the first Huronite we met; next we saw Registrar Dickson and his bride, and after that the streets were full of them. R. S. Williams, Jas. Wilson and others added grace to the occasion. D. Gordon was down attending the undertakers' convention, and we got sufficiently close to him to see that his chin was at the right angle and that his face was elongated so as to correspond with the solemnity of the occasion. On Saturday what was to our mind the principal procession of the week was held shortly after 1 p. m.—the children's procession. Some 5,000 children, ranging from eight to sixteen years of age took part, and gazing at them as they passed cheerily along, keeping time to good music, we could not help looking forward with our mind's eye to the time, fifty years hence, when another procession would be held—the centenary of Toronto—when the boys and girls of today would be the men and women of yesterday, and when the men and women of today would be the residents of a city more silent than the Queen city of Ontario. Before us marched the coming men and women—the legislators, orators and divines, the woman suffragists and mothers in Israel of the time to come. And as the procession passed along, the clouds gathered and moisture descended, as if Nature was in sympathy with our cogitations, and regretted exceedingly that we—the standbys of 1884—would have to stand aside or be laid in the quiet graveyard in the sweet by-and-by, and that the rising generation would fill our places. The youngsters all along the line marched with the precision of regular troops, and showed that good drilling had been their portion. As the boys and girls from the Orphan's Home passed along, they were loudly applauded by the onlookers, which showed clearly that sympathy is a strong feeling in the human breast. The representation from the "Boys' Home" was also duly recognized throughout the line of march, and the sturdy little fellows seemed to fully appreciate the fact that they were deemed a factor in the celebration of Toronto's semi-centennial. At the old lacrosse ground a halt was called, and the drill, calisthenics and games were proceeded with. Here Goderich again came to the front, for the Phoebe street classes drilled by Miss Ida Straubel, of Huron's county town, succeeded in taking 1st prize in the 4th and 5th division. Everywhere you turned could be seen someone or something to remind you of Huron. At the Rossin House we met postmaster Grant, of Brussels, and Jas. Wilson, of Goderich; on King street near the Globe office we were beamed upon by R. H. Cozens, an old-time resident of Goderich, a little further on Major D. H. Allan, of the Queen's Own, son of Rev. D. Allan, of Goderich, greeted us warily; then E. Holmes, of the Clinton New Era passed by rapidly on his way to luncheon; next we were clasped by John Leckie, burser of the central prison, an old Brusselite and formerly warden of Huron county; on the corner of Queen and Young we collided with Tom Johnson, a Huron grain buyer in the olden time; a block or two further on we met H. Dunlop, of Goderich; then we struck hands with Geo. Eysel, of the Hansard staff, formerly of Wrexeter; and looking at a bulletin in the window of the News office we read, "A Huron man robbed and beaten at Bruckton." Which all went to show that Huron was represented by all classes and conditions of men, and that her end of the stick was being kept up at the semi-centennial by different people in divers manners. By Saturday's trains many of the visitors left for home, and on Monday the rear contingent followed suit. Everybody was perfectly satisfied that Toronto had had a great week; that a good time had been had; that some of the visitors would experience a difficulty in settling down to work again; and that although they were money out on this trip, they would be quite willing to go back to Toronto when she celebrated her centennial—fifty years hence—and see the processions go by.

COMMUNICATIONS. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents. Contributions to this department must confine themselves to public questions, and be brief.

The Bread Question. Goderich, July 9th, 1884. To the Editor of The Huron Signal.

SIR,—Why is it that the bakers of Goderich continue to charge fourteen cents a loaf for bread, while the ruling price in other places, is only twelve cents? There must really be something wrong, when our dough mixers, extort two cents more from the people.

Now there is no reason for this imposition, when the price of flour is lower than it has been for years. If the quality of bread made in Goderich, was such as to warrant an increase in price, no one would begrudge the extra charge, but some of the stuff turned out is not fit for human food, and in many instances is of very light weight.

There is now a good opening in Goderich for a first-class baker, who will receive the hearty support of a monopoly ridden community. More anon. Yours truly, A SON OF TOIL.

LORD ST. LEONARD. How a Noble Russian was Favored by the Court.

LONDON, July 6.—At the Old Bailey on Friday Lord St. Leonards was brought up to receive sentence for having committed an assault upon the servant girl, Emma Cole. His Lordship stood in the dock, staring doggedly about the court, but without the slightest appearance of shame upon his countenance. In fact, as one of the spectators remarked audibly in court, "It is fortunate that he wasn't tried for murder. His very appearance would hang him." The building was crowded with women as well as men. It was the general impression from the postponement of sentence and from Sir Robert Chambers' toadying and driving remarks in summing up, that only a very light sentence would be imposed. The sentence was that the prisoner should suffer an imprisonment of seven weeks, which term should include the time already spent in jail. This was a virtual discharge, as the term expires on Monday, and the prisoner's counsel made the point that as it was illegal in England to discharge a prisoner on Sunday, and as delay in the discharge until Monday would involve an unintended prolongation of the prisoner's incarceration, the sentence should be construed to expire yesterday. The point was at once allowed. Sir Robert went out of his way to declare that the court had taken notice of the charges made against the character of Emma Cole by the witnesses for the defense, although it was admitted that the charge of criminal assault had been duly proven. The lightness of the sentence is bitterly denounced.

A Feast. A Mr. W. C. Proctor, an anti-Scott Act lecturer, who is travelling through the county trying to make money out of the Scott Act agitation, was in town on Saturday putting up handbills announcing a meeting in the town hall last evening, and calling upon "freemen" to "arouse." This stirring appeal, however, had not the desired effect and failed even to arouse any enthusiasm amongst anti-Scott supporters here. Mr. Proctor says they promised to engage hall for him, but when the time arrived for the meeting to commence he found the building in darkness and the door closed. After waiting for a considerable time the affair ended in a fizzle, and this would-be leader of thought did not have the opportunity before a Wingham audience of sneering at religion and ministers of the gospel, asserting with childlike simplicity that the working men of the Dominion are going to rise in rebellion and will not submit to the Scott Act if it is carried, and then taking up a collection. Such men instead of benefiting only bring injury upon the cause they represent.—[Wingham paper.]

Shad or No Shad. An Ottawa despatch says the Government has come to the conclusion that the millions of dead fish now floating on Lake Ontario are young shad hatched at St. Catharines and bred in the waters of the St. Lawrence. The shad are now in the lake, and are being taken by the fishery. It is believed that the falling off in the catch of whitefish in Lake Ontario is also due to the poisoning of the waters by the dead shad. Representations will probably be made to the United States Government respecting the matter.

ROCKWATER, July 7.—Seth Green emphatically denies that the millions of dead fish now floating in Lake Ontario are shad. He says they are known as eel-wives, but of the ehad species. The shad he placed in the lake do not die. The scarcity of white fish he says is due to the continued over-fishing with pound nets and not from poisoning.

THE SCOTT ACT.

Interview with the Father of the Measure.

His Working a Success—A Brief History of the Act—Impediment to Risk Amendments.

"Now that the Scott Act has been in operation for some time in a number of counties in Canada, what is your opinion respecting its success as a temperance measure?" said an Ottawa Free Press representative to Hon. R. W. Scott this forenoon.

"It has come up to my sanguine expectations," said Mr. Scott. "Few acts of parliament are perfect, and they require amendments from time to time. With the opposition that the act received in its various stages in 78, I am surprised to find that it is so acceptable to the people as we find it. No doubt experience shows that it is susceptible to some improvements in its practical working, but with the hostility shown to the act by many in the Senate of Canada, it is imprudent to risk too many amendments unless the Government of the day assume the entire responsibility of carrying the amended measure."

THE INCEPTION OF THE ACT. "A brief history of how you were led to introduce the measure would be very interesting at this particular time."

"The act arose out of an agitation on the part of the temperance people of Canada which may be said to have culminated in '73. Petitions were sent to the Government of both provincial and federal parliaments during '73, '74 and '75, more particularly in '73 and '74 asking in general terms for some prohibitory legislation. At that time the leading legal minds entertained very opposite views as to the question of jurisdiction. The local legislature had intimated that the petitioners would require to appeal to the federal parliament. The authorities at Ottawa held that the relief desired by the petitioners could only be granted by the Dominion parliament. However, general opinion prevailed that prohibitory legislation had not accomplished the end desired. It was shown that the only state in the Union where legislation existed was in Maine, and there the law was said by its opponents to be a failure. This was the cause of the administration of the day, the Mackenzie government sending commissioners to Maine to enquire into the working of the law in the locality where it was in force. They were also deputed to enquire generally into the high license question and the several measures in the different states of the Union with a view of restricting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Their report indicated that restriction of the traffic largely reduced the evil consequences of intemperance. It therefore became necessary that if the temperance movement was to be aided some legislation had to be enacted to enable its promoters attaining what they desired."

"This, then, led to the introduction of the act in the Senate?"

"Yes, during the session of 1878 I submitted to the Senate what is now generally known as the Scott Act, which was the outgrowth of these petitions and enquiries which I have just mentioned. The important and essential clauses of the act were carried in the Senate by very narrow majorities. As soon as the act came into force its constitutionality was at once disputed by the liquor interest. I need not revert to the hostile attitude of those engaged in this traffic during '79, '80, and '81. It was not, however, until the decision in the case of Russell vs. the Queen that the act may be said to have come into operation. It was never contended that the mere adoption of the act by any county would accomplish any reform unless, like all other laws, it was put into execution. The experience gathered from the working of the act in Prince Edward Island, where it was enforced in all the counties, was very satisfactory, and lessened to a minimum the evil effects of intemperance."

RESTRICTION LESSENS THE EVIL. "You therefore have no doubt but that restrictive legislation lessens the evil you speak of?"

"No; those who have given much thought to the effect of restrictive legislation can come to no other conclusion than that the temptation to traffic in liquors is removed, and that the evil correspondingly abated by the adoption of the same. In Switzerland, where under the laws, four years' licenses have been withdrawn and the traffic made free and unrestrained, the terrible results are apparent in the demoralization of society. It is estimated that more than one-third of the wages of the laboring classes is spent in wines and spirits. Wherever restrictive laws have been in force, the quantity of intoxicating liquor consumed has been greatly diminished."

"Then the results of the Scott Act have been all that you anticipated?"

"I think the passage of the Act of 1878 has had a wide spread influence in educating public opinion. It brings into form and shape what will ultimately lead to total prohibition. In my judgment some portions of the country are far in advance of others in this respect, and the adoption of a temperance act in those sections, as in Nova Scotia, has prepared the people for a general prohibitory law. The agitation now going on in Ontario may be cited as the best possible evidence that the people are keenly alive to the vast advantages that flow from the temperance movement, and has made great strides. The influence of the press and the pulpit is all on the side of temperance. No man of any standing or position in the country, who has any regard for his standing, would impugn the advantages to be derived from a total restriction of the traffic. Medical men prescribe alcohol much less frequently now than in the past."

THE SIMULTANEOUS VOTING. "Do you approve of submitting the act simultaneously in groups of counties as is now being done?"

"I do. This system gives force to public opinion in the sections where the act is submitted, and as it is clear that the liquor interest is now fighting the tem-

THE SCOTT ACT.

perance movement with the most powerful weapons, therefore the grouping system will better protect the voter and help to destroy the influence of the opponents of the measure."

"With what degree of success do you think temperance will meet in this movement?"

"It seems almost incredible that temperance should be successful in some of the counties where it is very well known that even five years ago it would be impossible to get petitions from one-fourth of the ratepayers; but this is one of the best evidences of the growth of the temperance movement."

"What is your opinion in relation to the introduction of text books on temperance into the schools?"

"The proposition to introduce into the schools text books showing the injurious effect of alcohol to the body and brain will secure an educated opinion on this subject twenty years hence that will most effectually remove from the statute book the right either to manufacture or import alcohol in any of its forms."

A Sheet-Iron Hen. An ingenious fellow in Ohio has constructed a sheet-iron hen that promises to lay him a golden egg. It is finished up to life, full size, cackles, clucks, and looks with one eye at a time so naturally that it will deceive the oldest henhawk in the country. It is so arranged that when a hawk, mink, or polecat pounces on it to the back springs open and the wings fly up and force the assailant on to a ravenous buzz saw that makes a 7000 revolution per minute. After moving half a minute the saw stops, the hen closes up, folds its wings, and begins to cackle as though it had just laid an egg. One winding up will answer for three massacres, providing the rather delicate machinery does not get clogged up too much with blood, bones and feathers. He has a freshly painted one out in the sun to dry last Wednesday, which attracted the attention of a fine old cat belonging to a doctor who had poked a great deal of fun at the old fool thing. The hen is there but the cat is here.—[Exchange.]

The Late Captain Dutton. The news of the death of Captain Dutton will be followed by a very general feeling of regret in this community, where the deceased had been long and favorably known by his untiring efforts in every good cause. Captain Joseph E. Dutton was a son of the late Joseph T. Dutton, and was born in Montreal. He had been in the Allan service for upwards of thirty years, having been a captain for about twenty-five years. He was master of the Sardinian at the time of his death. Captain Dutton was the oldest but one of the captains in the Allan service, and will be greatly missed by the travelling public and by Christian workers of Liverpool and Montreal, among whom he was ever a tower of strength and consolation. He leaves a wife, daughter and two sons, the family residence being at Birkenhead. In his case a brusque exterior covered a warm and kindly heart, ever on the lookout for opportunities of doing good to others. An earnest christian of the evangelist type, he has left a name that will long be honored by the workers of all lands—those who were influenced for good by him.—[Montreal Herald.]

Gorra. Too late for last week. Things were very quiet in Gorrie on the 1st.

James Leech and wife have returned from a visit to Manitoba. It is expected that the "Gorrie and Listowel base ball club will play a friendly match on the ground of the former on Saturday next, July 7th.

The company of volunteers from here returned home on Saturday on the noon train, half a day sooner than they expected, some of them being pretty well sunburnt, but not looking much the worse for their ten days' visit at London.

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Four persons Valler, Que., a tongue which w They are under will recover.

Wheat (Fall) 9 Flour 9 barrel... Peas 9 bush... Potatoes 9 bush... Hay 9 ton... Butter 9 lb... Eggs 9 doz... Beans 9 cwt... Chop 9 cwt... Wood 9 cord... Hides 9... Sheepskins 9

On Monday, the 30th June, 1884, at Holy Trinity Church, Levis, by the Rev. E. A. W. King, James Dickson, Registrar, County of Huron, to Miss Jane Carnochan, Douglas, Isle of Man.

In Goderich, on the 1st of July, by the Rev. J. Edmonds, W. J. Martin, Burgess, Seaforth, to Miss Lettie Papp, daughter of Wm. Papp, Esq., Goderich, Ont.

At East Cleveland, July 1st, 1884, by the Rev. S. S. Calkins, Walter N. Hooley, Esq., Curator of the Ontario Institution for the Blind, Bradford, Ont., to Mrs. Margaret McCormick, of Cleveland, Ohio.

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record that our respective Wingham and G. Brussels athletes On Friday 7th oldest man in B residence in the at the advanced two sons, John the intention of make arrangements funeral. The horses ran as captans out of t was 79 years of stick of wood, seriously injuri and body, and injuries about Saturday aftern the effect of the It is probably t cover.

The Domino which left Liver was on board 13 signs for the ba

Four persons Valler, Que., a tongue which w They are under will recover.

Wheat (Fall) 9 Flour 9 barrel... Peas 9 bush... Potatoes 9 bush... Hay 9 ton... Butter 9 lb... Eggs 9 doz... Beans 9 cwt... Chop 9 cwt... Wood 9 cord... Hides 9... Sheepskins 9

On Monday, the 30th June, 1884, at Holy Trinity Church, Levis, by the Rev. E. A. W. King, James Dickson, Registrar, County of Huron, to Miss Jane Carnochan, Douglas, Isle of Man.

In Goderich, on the 1st of July, by the Rev. J. Edmonds, W. J. Martin, Burgess, Seaforth, to Miss Lettie Papp, daughter of Wm. Papp, Esq., Goderich, Ont.

At East Cleveland, July 1st, 1884, by the Rev. S. S. Calkins, Walter N. Hooley, Esq., Curator of the Ontario Institution for the Blind, Bradford, Ont., to Mrs. Margaret McCormick, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Do you approve of submitting the act simultaneously in groups of counties as is now being done?"

I do. This system gives force to public opinion in the sections where the act is submitted, and as it is clear that the liquor interest is now fighting the tem-

COUNTY

Items from all the millinery placing the new Seaforth mill.

It is said the Brant, will add Brussels shorts

On Dominion the Seaforth to 193 for a ham.

Dr. Graham and the Wests settle down in

Miss Hilton the High Scho tioned last wee of a handsome; the school, prie days on Wedn

Rev. J. B. S his resignation gation Church, has been accept ceived a call fr