The Treaty in the Lords.

London, June 16.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that the sixth article of the treaty of Washington prohibits the use of neutral ports for the renewal or augmentation of arms and supplies to belligerents, only when they are intended for use against other belligerents, and not when exported in the ordinary course of commerce. This was, he said, the understanding, however, that on the presentation of the rule for acceptance by the other powers the statement on this point should be clear. Mr. Gladstone stated he had received the assent of the United States government to the proposal to submit these principles of the treaty to European powers for their acceptance. He believed that the prospective advantage to England would be immense. He concluded by praising the tone of America throughout the negotiations.

In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Russel in moving an address to the Crown against the ratification of the treaty of Washington, unless arbitrators were bound only by international and British laws existing at the time of the American war, argued that otherwise England might apply one rule and America another, and the arbitrators still another. The ratification of the treaty might be demanded to secure peace, but it was, he argued, a dangerous precedent, and an unwise neglect of duty of Great Britain to her American colonies, whose fishery interests were sacrificed; for the treaty was one-sided even about the fisheries. He asserted that Great Britain had observed all the obligations of neutrality during the war, quoted from blue books to prove his assertions, and scouted the idea of negligence on the part of the government at the time. In conclusion he said the treaty sacrificed English prestige; it sacrificed all for peace.

Earl Granville said he accepted the discussion, but he did not accept Lord Russel's motion. He explained the circumstances attending the negotiation of the treaty, and declared its terms honorable and advantageous for Canada. While he regretted the exclusion of Canadian claims growing out of Fenian invasions, he could not help seeing that the international gains were incalculable.

The Earl of Derby hoped Lord Russel would withdraw his motion for the rejection of the treaty, as America would now take it as a direct insult. He did not begrudge the apology, but regretted the retrospective rule, because it put England on trial, after her admission of regret for events under laws passed ten years after the events had occurred. Personally he accepted the treaty as an accomplished fact, taking the evil with the good. He hoped no pressure would be applied to Canada to interfere with the exercise of her own free will. He rejoiced with everybody that the irritating difference was ended.

Earl de Grey and Ripon defended the treaty and the conduct of the negotiations. He scouted the imputation of the lamb-like meekness of the British Commissioners before the shearers. It was true they desired to conciliate the Americans, but nothing more. Several of the proposals made by the Americans had been persistently declined, although they were not preposterous. The apology for the escape of the Alabama made the conclusion of a good treaty possible. The settlement of neutrality questions was a vast gain, as neutrality was to be England's future policy. The omission of any provision for commercial reciprocity was unimportant, in view of the progress free trade was making in America. He defended the articles concerning the fisheries, on the grounds that Canada was really benefitted by them.

The Earl of Kimberly said Canada expected favor for the treaty.

Lord Cairns deprecated the motion of Earl Russel. The treaty was as binding now as it had been ratified, although it was badly drawn and obliged England to submit to principles hitherto unknown to the country.

The Lord Chancellor sustained the treaty.

The Marquis of Salisbury declared that the treaty sacrificed the rights of neutrals to American susceptibilities.

The Duke of Argyle said England gained in the acknowledgement of certain great rules of international law, without making any sacrifice.

Earl Russell then withdrew his motion, and the debate was brought to a close.

Census in Scotland.

(Scottish American.)

The population of Scotland in 1861 was 3,062,294. In the middle of 1867, six years later, it was calculated to have risen to 3,170,769. The population of England and Wales in the latter year was 21,429,-966, and of Ireland, 5,557,196; making for the United Kingdom a total of 30,157,671. The returns before us are ample enough to show that there has been a satisfactory increase on those figures. The cities and some of the large towns have made astounding. Next to Glasgow; which during the ten years, has raised its population of 395,503 to 490,000, being an increase of over 86,000; Dundee has made the largest advance in Scotland. From 78,336 in 1801, its population rose to 83,936 in 1811; 32,126 in 1821; 48,026 in 1831; 64,629 in 1841; 79,131 in 1851; 90,417 in 1861; and now in 1871 the number is 118,964, the increase during the last ten years having been 28,547. This, it will be seen, is nearly double the increase of any previous ten years since 1801. Aberdeen is also to be congratulated on its progress the census giving it an increase of over 14,000, which is only 1,000 below the advance recorded in Edinburgh. Leith has gained 16,500; in Govan and the district there is an increase of over 15,000; Greenock has sprung from 36,305 in 1861 to 59,111, showing an augmentation of 15,217; Lechee shows to great advantage in the list with its large increase, as does also St. Andrews, West Calder, and Wishaw; and indeed nearly all the fortunate towns on the list show a mere or less satisfactory progress. The smallest increase made by any of the large towns is that of Paisley, which in its ten years has added only 999, making its total population 48,920. Galashiels, with its much smaller population, has increased 3,204; Perth, 702; Hamilton, 2,735; Dalbeattie 1,016; Dumbarton, 3,169. Detailed returns show the decrease that has taken place in many of the rural districts. In the parishes in Fife, for instance, there has been a decrease, amounting in all to 2,000, though the increase in the remaining twenty-eight parishes gives a net increase over the county of 4,137. In Inverness-shire there has been a decrease of 1,733, in Sutherlandshire, of 950; and in Perthshire, of 5,980. Whether this decrease in the parishes is general remains to be seen, but from the operation of the causes to which it may be ascribed, and the general index almost everywhere into the future, there can be little doubt that it is.

Barry Black, a youthful house-breaker in Chicago, has been sent to Penetanguishene for 5 years.

An old man, getting on a train at Barrie fell beneath the wheels and lost both legs.

The corner stone of the new W. M. Church, Toronto, was laid on Monday.

The G. W., the Grand Orange Lodge of Dominion, is in session at Hamilton.

The Orangemen will have games at Hamilton on Dominion Day.

Lacrosse successfully operating in Ottawa.

Samuel Carroll, while walking down Main in Montreal, lifted a brick and broke his head with it.

Drank a quart of whiskey at a time for a day or two ago, and got intoxicated.

Another Hurricane.

Topeka, Ks., June 17.—The following is from the *Daily State Record*:—

We learn that on the evening of the 16th inst., Eldorado and surrounding country was visited by one of the most terrific storms ever known in that part of the State. The *Times* says that about eight o'clock in the evening a storm came from the northwest accompanied with wind, hail, and rain, and before the people had time to make any preparation for it the hurricane swept through the town. The clouds were of inky blackness, and the vivid flashes of lightning were accompanied by crashing thunder. Every moment the gale increased, and as the rain came down in torrents the situation became more fearful. Every momentary lull in the storm only seemed to increase its fury, and in fifteen minutes from the commencement, men, women and children could be seen flying through the streets, seeking protection from the falling houses. By this time the air was filled with flying timbers. Large houses were completely demolished, others were unroofed, while others were lifted from their foundation and carried by the wind from forty to two hundred feet, and yet there seemed no lull in the storm. As we stood by the windows gazing outward we could plainly see houses toppling over. The roar of the storm was terrible, and the earth seemed to tremble beneath our feet. We have been unable to get any particular news from the country, but for four or five miles around the same wholesale destruction seems to be visible. Houses were blown down, fences destroyed and crops ruined. Many people were left in destitute circumstances.

An Electoral Outlook.

The new act for the payment of members in Victoria, Australia, was about to come into force after the general election which, when the mail left, was in progress. The measure has already produced some electoral curiosities, as may be seen from the subjoined address: Mr. M., a candidate for $1,500 a year, says: "My own history I touch but lightly on. I am a younger son of a good family in England, and my father sat in the English Parliament for some years, where I was born. My grandfather also sat for Lyme Regis. I am a B. A. of New College, Oxford, where I took honors. I am a deep reader and supposed to be a good speaker. I am thirty years in Australia, having brought capital to the country and commenced as squatter, which occupation I have been out of for upwards of twenty years. I have been a digger, farmer and storekeeper in my time. I am about 50, married, and have children. I am essentially what is commonly called a gentleman. So much for myself, and now for my terms. I am not in a position to spare any money in election expenses; therefore, I should require, after the electors had satisfied themselves about my abilities and political knowledge, and integrity, that they should subscribe the expense of my visit to your district, and also the £50 deposit and the printer's bills, &c." Should my suggestion bear fruit, you will oblige me by at once placing yourself in communication with me. Should the electors, on the other hand, scout the idea, write at once, as I propose running for another constituency."

LORD AMBERLY, as it appears, has become troubled about the rapid growth of population in England, and has suggested that some method be invented and enforced of having small families. He is said to consider three children as many as it is desirable to have in a family. The "Court Journal," meantime, calls upon him to explain how it happened that he himself, to begin with, has set so bad an example in the matter. Whatever may be the views of others of the nobility upon this subject, an examination shows that their practice is even more opposed to Lord Amberley's theory than his own. Taking the list alphabetically, as given in Lodge's Peerage, the Duke of Abercorn is shown to have 14 children; the Earl of Abergavenny, 11—the last two being twins; the Earl of Abingdon, 9; the Earl of Albemarle, 9, while his father had 15; Earl of Amherst, 12; Marquis of Anglesey, 9, and his father 18; Duke of Argyll, 12; Earl of Ashburnham, 11, and his father 17, by two marriages; Earl of Bessborough, 14; Viscount Bridgeport, 13; Marquis of Bristol, 10; Earl of Buckinghamshire, by two marriages, 14; Earl of Carlisle, 12; Earl of Chichester, 7, and his father 10; Earl of Clarendon, 8 and his father 10; Baron Clifford, 12, the last two being twins; Baron Clonbrock, 17; Earl Dartmouth, 7, and his father 17, by two marriages; Earl of Durham, 11 numbers 9 and 10 being twins; Marquis of Exeter, 10 and his father 10; Earl Fortescue, 14; Earl Grey 9, none, but his father 15; Earl Howe, 13, and so on throughout the list. It is to be remarked that the present generation of the nobility is by no means so prolific as was the preceding one. Twins abounded in George IVth's time.

HOW MUCH A MAN AND PAIR OF HORSES CAN DRILL IN A DAY.—At a meeting of farmers and agricultural gentlemen lately, a dispute arose as to how many acres one pair of horses could drill in a day. Whereupon Mr. Ferguson, Kinnochtry, Perthshire said that his men and horses frequently drilled 6 Scots acres in a day of ten hours, and he engaged to drill 15 Scots acres in two days of ten hours a day; drills to be 29 inches wide; not to over-drive or trot the horses; and to do the whole work with the same pair of horses. The following is the report of trial:—"May 8th—First day's work, 7 acres1 rood (Scots) in ten hours; May 9th—Second day's work—6 acres 1 rood (Scots) in 8 hours and 44 minutes—making a total of 13½ acres (Scots) in 1 day, 8 hours and 44 minutes. The drills are 29 inches wide and well made. The horses did not appear to be in the least distressed, and harrowed for an hour after the field was drilled to finish their yoking. The same man and horses did the whole." The horses (of which there are seven out of the same mare working on Kinnochtry) are hardy active animals of good size, with a slight dash of Cleveland blood, and the same pair have been wrought by the same man for nine years.

The Treaty of Washington.

The Ottawa *Free Press* says it is believed that Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville feel themselves committed by their utterances previous to the meeting of the High Commission to submit the treaty of Washington to Parliament for discussion before recommending Her Majesty to ratify it. It is now known that, whilst in Washington, Earl De Grey consulted the British Government by telegraph on every point to be submitted to the United States, and Sir Stafford Northcote in like manner consulted the leaders of the Conservative party, so that nothing was settled without the consent of the two great political parties in England, who are therefore both committed to the support of the main principles of the Treaty. Earl De Grey and Ripon will take the Treaty of Washington before the House of Lords on the 26th inst. The Treaty will be laid before the House of Commons on the same day.

A Boston paper asserts that they used to have a habit down on Cape Cod of sending town paupers to the Legislature, that the Commonwealth might relieve them from the expense of paying their board during the winter.

A dentist's office is not improperly called his drawing room.

An American soldier deserted from Fort George a couple of days ago, and, with his entire kit, walked into the Volunteer Camp at Niagara.

To Keep Flies on Wheels.

Hear what a practical man says on this subject:—I greased a waggon some years ago for my own use, and before putting on the tires I filled the fellies with linseed oil; and the tires have worn out and were never loose. I also greased a buggy for my own use several years ago, and the tires are now as tight as when put on. My method of filling the fellies with oil is as follows: I use a long cast iron heater, made for the purpose. The oil is brought to a boiling heat, the wheel is placed on a stick, so as to hang in the oil each fellow. The timber should be dry as green timber will not take oil. Care should be taken that the oil be not hotter than a boiling heat, in order that the timber be not burnt. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible to water, and is much more durable. I was amused some years ago when I told the blacksmith how to keep the tires tight on wheels, by his telling me that it was a profitable business to tighten tires, and that a waggon maker will say that it is profitable to him to make and repair wheels; but what will the farmer who supports the wheelwright and smith say?—*Exchange.*

The Horrible Murder of a Young Lady in California.

The Marysville (Cal.) *Appeal* gives the following brief account of the cold-blooded and atrocious murder of Miss Lizzie McDaniels, a young lady, by a rejected lover, who, as the telegrams have reported, was afterwards hunted down and shot by the enraged people:—

"The deceased, Miss Lizzie McDaniels, was accompanied by a Mr. Wells and a lady. It appears that the murderer, called by some an Italian, by others 'Portuguese Joe,' had been paying his attentions to the young lady for two years past, though she tried to discourage his suit. He had told her that he would kill her if she did not consent to marry him, but it seems that she regarded his threats rather lightly. From all we learn regarding this unfortunate affair, this man, 'Portuguese Joe,' as we call him, came up behind the ladies and their escort, seized Miss McDaniels by her head, and bending it backward, plunged a knife in her throat and drew it downward, inflicting a horrible wound, laying the throat open the whole length, and even cutting her bosom. The attack was so sudden, so unexpected that her escort, Mr. Wells, was taken completely by surprise, and knew not what was transpiring until the life-blood of the victim showed him the horrid nature of the assault. As the murderer released his hold on the victim, Wells shot at, but missed him, and before he could fire again the villian turned a corner and escaped. Such, in brief, is a condensed account of the affair, taken from the many rumors flying about.

Miss McDaniels was about eighteen years of age, an estimable lady and a general favorite. In one despatch her name is given as Susie, in another as Lizzie. Her mother is on a visit to New York, and the melancholy news will fall doubly severe on her, who left her daughter in full vigor of youth. The community has been thrown into a terrible state of excitement by this act, and have united in hunting down the wretch. Parties are scouring the surrounding country, and it seems impossible for him to escape. If taken it is probable that the Courts will not be troubled with a trial. Judge Lynch will preside, and a stout rope and a short shrift will be given to the murderer of Miss McDaniels, a young and lovely woman, with all the glories of life opening before her, stricken down by the hand of one who professed unbounded love for her, who would have made her his wife."

How to Fight the Potato Bug.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* says:—

"I have three quarters of an acre of the Early Rose, planted early in April and which are now looking and growing as finely as any crop I ever raised. I have been over them three time, sprinkling each hill with a mixture of Paris Green and land plaster, in the proportion of, one pound of Paris to eight pounds of plaster. To apply it, I went to the timers and had a cup made, holding two quarts, with a bottom perforated with holes, about as large as fine bird shot. It had a tight fitting cover, hung with a hinge on one side and fastening with a hasp on the other, and with a socket for handle, soldered on one side, into which I put a hoe handle to work it with. The socket for the handle should be put on at such an angle that, with a handle, say four feet long, the bottom will be about level when held near the ground by a person standing upright. With this implement I can go over my patch (three-quarters of an acre) in an hour's time, and dust each hill, a single shake to each being sufficient. It has a wonderfully demoralising effect upon the bugs. After a little time they quit their hold of the vines, roll over on their backs, with their heels in the air, "giving up the ghost." Live bugs are scarce in my patch, but dead ones so plenty that if they possess any fertilizing properties, I think the ground will be in good condition for a crop next season. I am satisfied from bugs my experience, so far, that a potato crop can in this way be kept free from bugs with but small expenditure of money or labor. I have used up to this time about six pounds of Paris Green, costing 40 cts. per pound."

Startling Scene at a Trial.

On Friday afternoon, during the progress of the storm, Squire Pohlman's office on Elm street, Cincinnati, was the scene of an occurrence that will work upon the superstitions of some of our citizens, while others will deem it a warning from the Almighty.

The circumstances were as follows: The case of John Kelly, charged with committing violence on a young German girl named Goldsmith, was in progress. The witnesses for the prosecution had all been examined, and evidence of a most damaging nature adduced. The defendant expressed a desire to testify in his own behalf, but when allowed to do so did it with evident hesitation. The last words of the oath were being administered and the witness had his hand still raised. He began his testimony, and had but spoken two words when every one was startled by a stimultaneous flash of lightning and terrific thunder. The lightening struck a tree immediately in front of the office, lopping off a large limb. Kelly recoiled and dropping powerless to the floor, murmuring "I will not break—conspiracy—all are against me." This little incident threw every one into a terrible state of excitement, in consequence of which the trial was postponed until this afternoon.

A New Question about Lager Beer.

Some years ago there was a lively discussion of the question whether lager beer will intoxicate, and like the question whether salt fire will explode, it seems to be yet undetermined. But a new question has arisen in regard to the power of the popular German beverage, and that is whether it gives strength and courage. The association of German brewers in the United States has lately issued an address in which the idea is broached that lager beer is one of the sources of the national strength of Germany, and points to the conquest of France in support of the hypothesis. It has been heretofore asserted that strong spirituous beverages, such as absinthe, were sapping the mental and physical stamina of the French, and unlikely as the suggestion may seem at the first blush, it is thought not impossible that the convivial habits of the two races may really have an important bearing upon their steadiness and power of endurance upon the field of battle, and that a portion of the coolness which has been displayed by the Paris Communists may be traced to the fiery stimulants which have become the fashion in Paris. The Baltimore *Sun* suggests that the imbibing of a combination of lager-absinthe would be essential to the reception of such a theory. The Teutons were remarkable for physical development and prowess long before lager beer was ever heard of, and, on the other hand, some of the worst of the French Red Republicans, both in the first and last revolution, were of temperate habits.—Robespierre was remarkable for his abstemiousness.

TIME IS MONEY.

If you want to do two days work in one day, get one of the

PATENT GROOVED IRON HARROWS,

the best and cheapest ever offered in Canada. Only $ cash, worth $25.00. Inspection invited at

D. K. STRACHAN'S Blacksmith Shop

Goderich, March 8th, 1871. w11 6—

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A YOUNG LAD TO LEARN BLACKSMITHING Apply to, D. K. STRACHAN.

Goderich 25th May, 1871. w19-3

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNdersigned up to 10th June 1871. for the erection of a two story Brick Cottage. Plans and Specification to be seen between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M. at the office, Jordan's Block, Market Square.

WALTER HICK, Architect.

N. B. Not bound to accept the lowest tender

Goderich 29th May, 1871. w20-4t

DUTCHER'S Lightning FLY KILLER. DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT for Bed Bugs.

TRY THEM, AND SLEEP IN PEACE. w & w16-1y

60 BUILDING LOTS

FOR Sale in the Town of Goderich. Reed's Survey Terms Low. Lots very favorably situated for building purposes for Mechanics and others. All being within five minutes walk from the square.

Terms and particulars, apply to CHARLES WIDDER, Esq., or George H. Parsons.

Goderich, April 4th, 1871. w13-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

WEST HALF OF LOT 2 S. B. OF 1 CONS. 9 & 10 ASH-field. 150 acres, about 85 or 90 acres cleared. New frame barn 60 x 35. Granary &c. a good orchard bearing fruit. A spring creek running through the clearing. Saw-mill within ½ of a mile. 3 miles off the Gravel road.

TERMS:—$2200, ½ down, five years for balance or more if required. Apply on the premises to,

MICHAEL SULLIVAN

Kingsbridge P. O. May 13th 1871. w17-6m

A BOOK-KEEPER

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, WOULD BE GLAD IF he could obtain some work at Posting Books, making out accounts or any other writing.

Can be heard of by application at the *Signal* office.

Goderich 22nd May, 1871. sw20-tf

Notice to Debtors

ALL parties indebted to the undersigned, whose accounts were rendered last winter, are hereby notified to pay up on or before 1st June, failing which they will be put into court for collection.

BUCHANAN, LAWSON & ROBINSON.

Goderich, April 24th, 1871. sw69-tf—

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between PARKER & CATTLE as Chemists and Druggists in Owen Sound, Durham and Goderich, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said Partnership in Goderich are to be paid to GEORGE CATTLE (who will continue the Business in the old stand), and all claims against said Partnership in Goderich are to be presented to said George Cattle, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated in Goderich the 19th July, 1870 sw34t

VETERINARY.

Notice to Stock Owners

WM. CHURCHILL

HAVING ATTENDED THE REQUIRED NUMber of Sessions at the

ONT. VETERINARY COLLEGE

passed the final examination, and obtained a diploma, is now ready to attend to the diseases and accidents of all domesticated animals. Calls promptly attended to. References, Prof Smith V. S. Prof Thorburn, Prof Barret, Prof Buckland, all of Toronto.

Office at Residence and Stables on and after 1st May on Montreal St. next Block to the *Signal* Office and directly opposite Polley's Livery Stable.

Veterinary Medicines always on hand.

N. B. Until he gets possession of his own premises parties requiring M. Churchill's services will please call at Martin's Colborne Hotel.

Goderich 21st April 1871. w14-1y

NOTICE.

STRAYED INTO THE PREMISES OF THE SUBscriber from the neighbourhood of Manchester, on or about the 6th instant one two year old heifer, white, with black ears and black feet. The owner will prove property pay charges and take her away.

ROBERT HAGAN.

Lot 4, Con. 5 E. D. Ashfield.

11 May, 1871. w19-6t

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

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

and all kinds of

CIRCLE WORK,

such as Circle and Gothic Sash and Frames

They think from their experience in factory work, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

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

TERMS STRICTLY CASH,

JAS BUCHANAN,
DAVID LAWSON,
WM. ROBINSON.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870. w30

COW ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the undersigned, lot 17, Con. 4, W. Wawanosh, on Wednesday 14th inst., a ROAN COW. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away.

JOSEPH MALLOUGH.

Dungannon, 16th July, 1871. 3t

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received up to Monday July 3rd, for the erection of a BRICK DWELLING AND WINERY. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Messrs Small & Crook, to whom all tenders are to be addressed.

Goderich, June 16th, 1871. 3-tds.

NOTICE.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY THE QUEEN'S PRINTER of Ontario to sell Statute to Municipal officials of every census at fifty cents per volume, and to non-officials at one dollar per volume, and I have a supply of all the Ontario Statutes on hand. Clerk of the Peace's office.

DAN LIZARS.
Clerk of Peace Huron.

Goderich 26th May, 1871. w19 2t

For Sale.

A HOUSE AND ACRE LOT, WITH A good bearing orchard.

Apply to E. BINGHAM.

Goderich May 30th, 1871. sw31-tf.

And lot for Sale.

A BRICK HOUSE OF 4 ROOMS AND cellar with half an acre of ground, an excellent well, choice varieties of fruit trees, and good frame stable close to Stanley Co's Sawmill. To be sold cheap for cash or part cash and part on time.

Apply to JOHN HYSLOP.

Goderich 2nd Jan 871. sw81-tf

For Sale.

A LARGE FRAME BUILDING IN A CENTRAL position suitable for any kind of manufactory. Apply to

ARMSTRONG
Land Agent West St.

Goderich 2nd May, 1871. sw19-tf

THE EXCELSIOR GROCERY,

STEPHEN YATES.

HAS GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO the public of town and country, that he has bought out the interests of Mr. A. H. Green in the above Grocery, and now intends to run it on his own account He has on hand

A GOOD STOCK OF GROCERIES.

CONSISTING OF

TEAS
COFFEES
TOBACCOES.
SUGAR,
SYRUP,
MOLASSES,
RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
RICE
SPICES,
PEELS.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

CONSISTING OF,

CHINA SETTS, TOILET SETTS.
STONE " COMMON "

STONEWARE IN PIECES

And by the Dozen.

Flour, Feed, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, and Provisions generally, always on hand.

GOOD AS THE BEST, AND CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

Opposite the Market, and next door to Jordan's Drug Store.

Goderich 4th May, 1871. sw72-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS

—OF—

Ready-Made Clothing

—OF—

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

LARGE VARIETY

OF

BROAD CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS
and TWEEDS,

ALL of which will be made on short notice and in first-class style.

FIT and Workmanship guaranteed or no sale.

MY STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

QUITE COMPLETE.

N. B.—An assortment of the best Sewing Machines constantly on hand.

ABRAHAM SMITH.

Goderich, March 23rd, 1871. w9-

GREAT ENLARGEMENT!

COMPLETE STOCK

OF

BOUGHTLOW

AND

TO BE SOLD CHEAP

D. FERGUSON,

has just finished the enlargement of his Store to twice its former capacity, and has opened out in

The Ladies' Department

AN

UNUSUAL VARIETY OF

Summer Dress Goods
Summer Prints
Summer Hosiery
Summer Boots and shoes,

AND NO END OF,

Hats,
Parasols,
Ribbons,

And Other Knick Knacks

At the Lowest Prices.

THE GENTS' DEPARTMENT

IS FILLED WITH

HANDSOME TWEEDS,
STYLISH CLOTHING,
FASHIONABLE HATS & CAPS,
SERVICEABLE BOOTS & SHOES
USEFUL SHIRTS & SHIRTING,

And all the other necessaries of a complete outfit. Gents wishing to save money will give D. F., a call before buying.

IN THE

Grocery Department,

The same full assortment as usual of all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Inspection Invited.

Goderich 1 May, 1871.

TAILORING

D. ADAMS

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

Carrying on Business Extensively

and employing none but first-class tradesmen under D. A., believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on some extensive and successful business in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he carnestly state to a discerning public that

CLOTHING CAN BE MADE

his establishment equal to the best Established in the Toronto or Montreal.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870. w3

LANDS FOR SALE AT BAYFIELD.

LOTS NOS. 71 & 72 BAYFIELD CONCESSION Township of Goderich, comprising 146 acres of the best quality of land, within about 2 miles of the Market place of the Town of Bayfield. There is a clearance of 23 acres which could readily be rewarded crop. The remainder of the land is closely covered with the best of beech and maple timber of splendid growth, an excellent road passes on two sides of the property, which is situated in an old and well settled neighbourhood.

ALSO—Lot 14, Range A Township Stanley, containing 20 acres of well reserved timber land, which would produce a large quantity of firewood to the acre. The lot runs to the River Bayfield with a considerable water fall which could be made available for milling or manufacturing purposes.

For terms apply to, JAMES D. ALLEN. Guelph

or W. W. CONNOR, Esq. Bayfield.

Guelph, Aug 15, 1870 w30

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT 10, CON. 16, W. D. COLBORNE, 100 ACRES, 90 cleared, good dwelling house, frame 32x36, with a commodious kitchen attached also good barn and shed accommodation, good bearing orchard, well watered by two creeks running through the farm, and good wells. One mile from gravel road, 5 miles from Goderich. For particulars apply on the premises to undersigned, or to Mr. D Ferguson, grocer, Goderich.

C. STEWART.

August 15, 1870 w30

A BARGAIN.

50 ACRES, East ½ of Lot 29, 16th con. Colborne, Co. Bruce. 7 acres cleared and good log house. Clear title for $500 cash or for $600 one third down and the remainder in 4 annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Apply to ABRAHAM SMITH

Lucie 6, Sept 1870 w35-10t Merchant Tailor

Farm for Sale.

LOTS 53 and 54, Bayfield Concession, in the Township of Goderich Containing 68 acres, of these over 50 acres cleared with good Frame Barn, and Log House, about 2½ miles from Clinton. For Terms of sale apply at the Dovaness Court office at Goderich, or to Mr. WIGGINGTON on the premises.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

FOR SALE.

126 ACRES OF BUSH LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF COLBORNE 7 MILES FROM Goderich. For particulars. Apply to

W. D. ALLEN, Huron Hotel

Goderich 12 Nov., 1870. w5w

REMOVAL.

ALEX. WALLACE,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

WEST STREET,

GODERICH.

THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by A. Naysmith, West Street, opposite the Post Office, wishes to thank his friends and the public, or the liberal support with which they have favored him for the last 20 years, and begs to assure them that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage his anxious study will be to supply

Watches Clocks and Jewelery

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

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

ALEX WALLACE.

Goderich Aug. 15th 1870. w30

CHEESE, CHEESE.

Shephard & Strachan,

GROCERS, GODERICH

HAVE been re-appointed sole agents at Goderich for the sale of the celebrated Exeter Factory Cheese.

Local dealers supplied at the Factory Prices.

SHEPHARD & STRACHAN.

Goderich, Aug 15 18—] w30

THE NEW GROCERY STORE.

WHITELY & ELLIOTT

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
WINES & LIQUORS,

Corner Kingston Street & Market Square

GODERICH.

Goderich June 20th 1870. sw67-tf

TOWN LOTS

TO BE SOLD IN GODERICH. APPLY TO

W. D. ALLEN, Huron Hotel,

Goderich 1st February, 1871. 5-tf

EXCELENT LAND.

COVERED with Maple and Beech, 10 miles from Goderich. For sale cheap, being easterly 113 acres of lot 5, con 4, Eastern Division: Ashfield.

Apply to THOS WEATHERALD, Engineer & Surveyor Goderich.

Feb, 16th, 1870. sw51-tf—

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned trading under the name style and firm of Yates and Green, at the Town of Goderich, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business heretofore carried on by the firm will be continued by Stephen Yates, who assumes all the liabilities of the said firm and to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.

Dated this fourth day of May 1871.

Witness JAMES W. GARROW

Goderich M STEPHEN YATES, A. H. GREEN. w15-8t

BLACKSMITH WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, A STEADY MAN ACCUSTOMED to horse-shoeing and general country work. Constant employment.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON

Bismiller P. O. 14 June, 1871. w23-tf

Goderich 14 June, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A SHINGLE MACHINE with all the latest improvements, can be worked with Horse or Steam power. To be seen at the stockaus in the rear of the Signal office. Apply to G. M. TRUEMAN. sw7tf

Goderich, 16th May, 1871.

THE RIDGE.

THE RIDGE HOUSE IS NOW BEING REPAIRED and the front part of it will be rented for the summer season. Apply to

D. S. GOODING, Barrister Goderich.

Goderich 22nd May, 1871. sw75-6

CEDAR POSTS AND RAILS FOR SALE BY STEPHEN YATES, EXCELSIOR GROCERY.

5th 20th May, 1871. w19-tf

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR TICKETS to and from Liverpool London or Glasgow by the above Steamship Co'y, apply to

P. H. CARTER, Agent, Grand Trunk Railway

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

NEW BOOKS, WALLPAPER &c., &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

AT BUTLER'S.

A Beautiful Assortment

OF

JEWELLERY OF ALL KINDS

JUST RECEIVED,

and to be sold

CHEAP AT BUTLER'S.

Fishing Tackles,

OF ALL KINDS. CONSISTING OF REELS, BASKETS, BAITS, HOOKS and LINES of superior kind

AND

SELLING AT COST

AT BUTLER'S.

Goderich 19th Aug., 1870. w104

GODERICH PUMP FACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL orders for,

PUMPS

and give satisfaction. Parties sending orders by mail will please give depth of well from platform, naming Township, No. of Concession and Lot. He has also on hand.

REVERSIBLE HOLEBOARD

ROOT SCUFFLERS,

CHURNS AND STRAW CUTTERS.

All sold on liberal terms, and orders promptly attended to

Stand previously occupied by Mr. H. Dodd.

J. D. ARMSTRONG.

Goderich March 4th 1871. w sw64-tf

COLBORNE HOTEL, GODERICH.

E. MARTIN Proprietor.

Good Accommodations. Ample Stable Room.

This is admitted to be a First class house kept in Good Style:

Augus 15th 1870 sw1-tf

HURON HOTEL,

ZURICH, CO. HURON

JOHN PRANG, - Proprietor.

This house is fitted up with every convenience for travelling public.

Good Stabling and prompt attendance

Aug 3, 1870. w15-tf

MRS. DAYS' HOTEL WROXETER.

ON the direct road from Seaforth to Wallaceton. Every necessary accommodation for the travelling public.

HANNAH DAYS.

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C. W

JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire on Shortest Notice. 14-7

Wanted to Purchase.

A GOOD SALT WELL, if with buildings erected, preferred. Address with full particulars and price. "A." SIGNAL Office.

Dec. 5, 1870 w32-tf—

FOR SALE

That Valuable Tavern Stand

IN the village of Dungannon, known as the 'Prince of Wales' Hotel, where a good and increasing business has been done for the past 10 years.

ALSO EIGHT ACRE VILLAGE LOTS

all situate on the Main street of the Village, adjoining the Tavern, and very suitable for stores or other business purposes.

Also 50 Acres of Land

About 1½ mile South of the Village, on the gravel road, the best clay, 25 acres cleared and the balance in fine sugar bush. Excellent new house and barn and good water.

To be sold together or separate. Apply on the premises or by letter prepaid to

D. SWIFT.

Dungannon, March 9th 1871. w11-3m—

FARM FOR SALE ON THE BAYFIELD GRAVEL ROAD

BEING lot 23, first concession Goderich Township 116 acres, 50 of which are cleared, a never failing creek runs through the land. The lot is situated on the Gravel road about 6 miles from the town of Goderich. The land is a rich clay loam, being very suitable for wheat or fruit growing. The lot will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Possession can be given 1st October, for particulars and terms, apply to G. H. PARSONS or to J. DAVISON, Esq. Goderich.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

For Sale.

PINE CEDAR SHINGLES. Apply to G. M. TRUEMAN.

Goderich, 12th June, 1871. 24tf

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.

INSURES AGAINST ACCIDENTS CAUSING BODILY injury or loss of life, guaranteeing the payment of a stipulated sum per week, from $5 to $10, or the payment of the principal sum insured, from $500 to $10,000, if the injury cause death within three months, also grants full

LIFE INSURANCE,

and endowments of all forms at low Cash Rates. Full information can be obtained of

S. H. DETLOR, Agent

Goderich 23rd May, 1871. sw78

For Sale.

A FIRST-CLASS new open Buggy, with child seat in front, well finished and mounted. For sale Cheap. Apply to G. M. TRUEMAN.

Goderich, 15th June, 1871. 24tf

For Sale.

LOTS 20 & 21 WELLINGTON St., ADJOINING the property of Chas. Widder Esq. on which there is a cottage containing 6 rooms, Kitchen Pantry and wash-room—there is also a driving house 22 x 32 good well, rain-water tank holding 40 bbl and Brick ash house &c. at present occupied by the Subscriber.

Apply to D. GORDON on the premises.

Goderich 9th June, 1871. sw32-tf

New Butcher Shop

OPPOSITE HENRY MARTIN'S HOTEL, HAMILTON ST.

THE Subscriber has pleasure in intimating that he has opened a Butcher Shop at the above address And he will be prepared to supply the choicest quality of meats at a lower price than elsewhere in town.

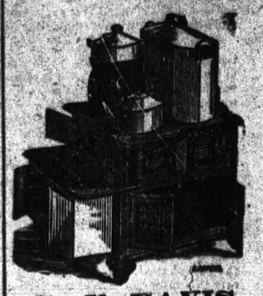
Give him an early call.

Orders delivered in all parts of the town, hours of the day.

ROBERT McLEAN.

Goderich March 7th, 1871. w7—

EXTENSIVE NEW PREMISES



G. N. DAVIS HAS THIS DAY REMOVED TO HIS COMMODIOUS NEW BRICK BUILDING

(NEARLY OPPOSITE F. JORDAN'S DRUGSTORE)

Convenient to the Market.

His stock of stoves &c. IS LARGE AND COMPLETE

PART