Huron Signal.

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

VOL. XXX. NO. 43. GODERICH, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1877. WHOLE NO 1603

The Huron Signal,

(ESTABLISHED 1848.)

one of the largest Papers published in Canada, is issued [illegible] every Wednesday morning, at the Signal Office, Square, by

THE SIGNAL PRINTING Co.

TERMS—If not paid strictly in advance, $2.00 per annum will be charged. If paid within six months from date of subscription, $1.50 will be accepted as the terms of the publication.

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Eight cents per line for the first insertion, and six cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Special rates for inserting 6 lines, 24 per annum, from 6 to 10 lines $6.

The number of lines to be measured by the space occupied, and not by the number of solid words.

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Advertisements intended for the SIGNAL office must be left before twelve o'clock noon on the Monday morning of the week in which they are to be inserted, as it is unexpected advertising stations.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS

executed with neatness and despatch, promptly attended to, and at reasonable rates. Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Business Directory.

Dentist.

M. Nicholson,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, West Street, Three doors below Bank of Montreal, Goderich. 1609

Medicals

G. C. Shannon M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. &c., Goderich Ont., will visit patients at any hour, night or day. 1606-1y

DR. McLEAN.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c., office and residence on Huron Street second door west of Victoria Street. 1562 1-yr.

Dr. Cassady,

McGill College

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, and residence Corner South and High Streets, Goderich, Ontario. 1566

ALEX. TAYLOR, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, &c., Office and residence, two doors West of the Catholic Church.

Goderich, April 11th; 1877. 1572-1y.

Legal.

Cameron, Holt & Cameron.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Market Square, Goderich.

W. G. Cameron, Q.C. C. H. Holt. H. D. Cameron.

E. J. DOYLE,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich and Seaforth, Ont. 1507

G. ELLIOTT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR, IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Crabb's Block, Goderich. MONEY TO LEND. 1573

Wedgen, Wade & Mowbray

BARRISTERS, &c., Goderich & Wingham. C. Seager Jr. E. E. Wade. Goderich

J. A. Horton. Wingham.

Garrow, Meyer & Redenhurst

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c. Office, corner Square and Hamilton Street, Goderich and Wingham.

J. T. Garrow. G. A. Redenhurst

H. W. G. Meyer, Wingham.

G. CRAIGIE, ARGUE

LAW CONVEYANCING AND CONVEYANCING, Office—Over G. Parsons' Hardware store, Ashe's Block, Market Square, Goderich. 1402

E. CAMPION.

(LATE OF E. L. DOYLE'S OFFICE.)

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Over Parker's store, Market Square, Goderich, Ont. 1566 tf.

Malcomson & McFadden.

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS, office corner of West St. and Market Square over George Acheson's, Code Block. 1587 1 yr.

Miscellaneous.

REV. C. FLETCHER,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES Office, West side of St. Andrew's Street, Goderich

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. Andrew's 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

PARFITT BROS.

ARCHITECTS—OFFICE 35 FULTON STREET, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn N. Y.

Plans and specifications to suit buildings of any size of ground and any aspect, in any part of Canada at usual rates, for Villas, Stores, Dwellings, Churches, Halls or public buildings &c.

REFERENCES.—The Editors of the SIGNAL, Goderich. 1526-1yr.

PATENTS

For inventors everywhere promptly and properly secured in the United States and Europe.

PATENTS guaranteed or no charge. Send for printed instructions. Largest in operation ten years.

HENRY ORIST.

Ottawa, Canada, Mechanical Engineer, Solicitor of Patents and Draughtsman.

Feb 11th 1871 w4-3

E. WOODCOCK,

Land Broker,

CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL AGENT,

MONEY TO LEND

At Lowest Rates,

OFFICE—Acheson's Block, West Street over the Post Office, Goderich, Ont.

E. F. Armstrong & Bros.

Manufacturers of

Spring Mills, Land Rollers. Horse-Rakes, Spiral Spring wagon seats, Shawcutters, drainage or salt well piping of any required bore. Cistern house and barn pumps always on hand and satisfaction guaranteed. Parties will do well to give us a call at the old stand, Nelson street, Goderich.

Terms Reasonable.

1530-1yr

Important to Butter Workers.

One Good Active Agent Wanted in every township to introduce the Victor Butter Worker. Sample machine Free to Agents. Price, $7.00 7.00 and $8.00 each. One Million to be sold in the Dominion. Apply early with stamp, for agents circular, to the

VICTOR WRINGER CO., Brockville, Ont.

D.S.F.

Painters.

E. R. WATSON,

HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painter. Paper Decorating made a specialty.

GRAINING GILDING LAZING

Shop on North Street opposite the Registry Office Goderich. 1404 1y

F. R. MANN.

EAST STREET, OPPOSITE

Knox Church Goderich

1517 1yr

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO LAND.

PRIVATE FUNDS ON REAL ESTATE: Moderate rates, reasonable charges, interest from night of time per cent accordingly to security.

J. C. GARROW, Solicitor.

January 20th, 1876. 1511-tf

Money to Lend.

On FARM property at 8 per cent. Private funds. Apply personally, to any solicitor.

ARMOUR, WADE & MORTON, Goderich & Wingham.

1391 1 yr.

MONEY TO LEND

At Greatly reduced Rates of Interest

THE undersigned has any amount of money to loan from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest, on favorable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments; rate of expenses will only be nominal.

TRACE HORTON

A Solicitor for the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society, of Toronto.

INSURANCE CARD.

A Specialty for the following first-class Insurance Companies:

PHOENIX of London, England.

ÆTNA of Hartford.

PROVINCIAL of Toronto.

BRITISH AMERICA, of Toronto.

Marine business done at the lowest possible rates.

HORACE HORTON

Office Market Square, Goderich.

Oct. 20th 1870. 1536-1y.

Money to Loan.

THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY, TORONTO.

JOHN LAING BLAKIE, ESQ., President.

MONEY is lent by this Company to individuals on the same system as is monied institutions.—Send for Circulars

HUGH HAMILTON,

1495 ly C. L. Agent, Goderich.

$75,000.00

TO LEND,

—ON—

REAL ESTATE

Terms Favourable.

APPLY TO E. L. DOYLE, GODERICH.

$20,000.

PRIVATE FUNDS to lend on Farm and Town property at lowest interest, Mortgages purchased, no Commission charged, conveyancing fees reasonable.

N.B.—Borrowers can obtain money in one day if the solicitors.

DAVISON & JOHNSON, Barristers, &c. Goderich

1441-1y

$500,000.

HALF a million dollars to lent on farm or town property at

Six Per Cent,

Principal and interest payable in quarterly, half yearly or yearly instalments to suit borrowers.

Apply to E. CAMPION, Solicitor, Goderich.

1590 tf.

$50,000.

PRIVATE FUNDS to lend on good Farm or Brick-clad Town Property at 7 per cent

Apply to R. RADCLIFFE.

Restaurants.

NEW RESTAURANT,

Blake's Block,

MARKET SQUARE.

The subscriber begs to intimate to the public that he has commenced business in Blake's new block, next door to Mrs. Warnock, and has in stock a fresh lot of

CONFECTIONERY,
FRUITS,
FLOWERS,
CIGARS,
TOBACCOS, &c.,

Fresh vegetables and pastries always in stock. The ice cream parlor is the largest in town, and is handsomely fitted up.

ICE CREAM

AND

SODA WATER

cool and refreshing always to be had. Remember the place, and be sure to give me a call.

Jas. Cathcart.

RESTAURANT.

Hot and Cold Meals at all hours.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, OYSTERS, &c., &c

in their season.

Flowers of every description at lowest rates, Ice supplied to families by the season, or as required.

JAMES VIVIAN,

1574 Acheson's Block, West Street, Goderich.

NEW DOMINION BAKERY,

on the corner of

NORTH STREET,

OPPOSITE DETLOR'S STORE.

If you want to get first class

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, BISCUIT

AND CONFECTIONERY

go to the

NEW DOMINION BAKERY.

For Oranges, Lemons, and all kinds of Fruits in season. Oysters prepared in every style. Parties supplied on short notice. Wedding cakes made to order.

WM. DOCHERTY.

Navigation.

Northwest Transportation Co

(LIMITED.)

LATE BEATTY'S & WINDSOR LAKE SUPERIOR LINE.

Carrying the Canadian mails in connection with the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Canada Southern Railways, On the opening of navigation, one of the first-class powerful steamers

MANITOBA, ASIA, ONTARIO, SOVEREIGN

AND QUEBEC,

Will leave WINDSOR every Wednesday at 9 a. m. calling at Courtright; and SARNIA every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 16 p. m. calling the following day, weather permitting, at Goderich, Kincardine and Southampton, for Bruce Mines, Sault St. Marie, Silver Islet, Port William, Prince Arthur's Landing and Duluth, making close connections with the Northern Pacific Ry, and Kyson's Red River Steamers for Fort Garry and Black Hills Gold Regions. Freight and passengers from all points in Canada at lowest rates. For further information apply to

HENRY BEATTY,
WM. LEE, General Manager,
Agent, Goderich. Barrie

Furniture.

FURNITURE.

D. GORDON

Has now on hand one of the Largest Stocks of Furniture in the County.

He invites inspection. Will give a reasonable discount to cash purchasers.

In the undertaking line will be prepared to conduct funerals in the latest style, having purchased the best Hearse west of London. Charges moderate, 2 doors east of P. O.

FURNITURE

Selling off Cheap for Cash in order to get on of Business.

The entire stock will be disposed of at cost or under, in order to close the business. No humbug. Call and examine the stock of

BUREAUS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, TABLES,

And general Cabinet stock

JOHN McKERRIN,

Next door to Treasure's Auction Mart, Hamilton Street,

Goderich, March 1st, 1870. 1515-1y

NEW DOMINION Wire Spring Mattress,

The subscriber begs to inform the public that he has bought out the

Turning and Bedstead Factory,

formerly occupied by the late Mr. Samuel Curran and is prepared to receive orders in that line.

A full stock of

TABLES, BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS &c.,

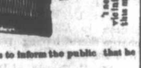
to be found at the old stand next SIGNAL OFFICE, cheap for cash

JOHN A. BALL.

Extensive new Premises

AND

Splendid New Stock.



G. Barry & Bro.

Cabinet Makers, Undertakers and Wood Turners.

Hamilton St.

Have removed across the street to the store next door to W. Acheson's Harness shop, where will be found

A GOOD ASSORTMENT!

of Kitchen, Bedroom, Diningroom, and Parlor Furniture such

TABLES,
CHAIRS (hair cane and wood seated)
CUPBOARDS,
BEDSTEADS,
WASH STANDS,
MATTRESSES,
LOUNGES,
SOFAS

Whatnots, Looking Glasses,

GILT FRAMING.

G. B. & Bro. are prepared to sell everything in their line

Cheap for Cash.

N. B.—A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire; all on reasonable terms

A CALL SOLICITED,

Goderich, Aug. 15, 1876.

Pianos and Organs.

MUSIC, MUSIC.

The Globe says: "In all probability we will have 10 years good times again."

And as the public will agree be in a position to purchase instruments. I can offer

PIANOS AND ORGANS

of Canadian and American Manufacture at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, as I am under no expense in doing so, on time or will give a large discount for cash.

2 doors West of P. O.

DANIEL GORDON.

THE BEST OFFER!

We will sell during these hard times

$600 PIANOS FOR $250.

And all other styles in the same proportion, including Grand, Square and Upright—all *first-class* —sold direct to the *people at factory prices.* No agents; no commissions; no discounts. These Pianos made one of the finest display at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Highest Honors. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—New Manufactory—one of the largest and finest in the world. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the *finest in America.* Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue,—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., No. 56 Broadway, N. Y.

1590 1 yr.

Marble Works.

Goderich & Kincardine

MARBLE WORKS.

HEADSTONES,

HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

MONUMENTS.

And work of all kinds in Marbles designed and executed in the best style and at most reasonable prices.

MARBLE MANTLES

KEPT IN STOCK.

GRANITE MONUMENTS,

AND

HEADSTONES.

Imported to order.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

SCOTT & VANSTONE.

1551-1y.

POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT.

The People's Remedy.

The Universal Pain Extractor.

Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.

Take no other.

"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."

POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Reconciler. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt cures virtues cannot be excelled.

CHILBLAINS. No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Spraining are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Sprains, Stings of Insects, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, opens obstructions, removes discoloration and heal rapidly.

LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, &c. It promptly ameliorates and invigorates all kinds of Inflammations and ulcerations.

HEMORRHOIDS or PILES find in this the only known and safe and ultimate cure. No case however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.

VARICOSE VEINS. It is the only sure cure.

KIDNEY DISEASES. It has no equal for relief.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and other parts.

TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia, and Rheumatism are all alike relieved and often permanently cured.

PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract of Witch Hazel recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians, many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing, they order its use for Swellings of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, Simple and Chronic Diarrhœa, Catarrh, for which it is a specific. Chilblains, Frost-ed Feet, Stings of insects, Mosquitoes, etc. Chapped Hands, Face and Indeed all manner of skin diseases.

TOILET USE. Removes Soreness, Roughness and Smarting; Irritations, Eruptions, and Pimples. It revives languor and fatigue, while wonderfully improving the Complexion.

TO FARMERS—Pond's Extract No Stock Receipt, no Liniment can afford to be without it. It is used by all the leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleedings, Incisions, Colic, Lameness, Chills, Colds, &c. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every farm-yard as well as in every farm-house. Let it be tried once and you will never be without it.

CAUTION! Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 56 Maiden Lane, New York.

Insurance.

GODERICH AGENCY

OF THE

Trust & Loan Company of Canada,

Incorporated by Royal Charter

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Funds for Investment.

LOANS made on the Security of approved Farm 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

INSURANCE,

R. RUTHERFORD,

District agent of the

OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL FIRE INSURANCE Company.

Has appointed the undersigned sole agent for the County of Huron and all work done for the Company in this County must be done entirely through the subscriber.

This first-class company has a Capital of $1,000,000 The Stock is held by first class men which makes the Company the best medium for Insurance now practising. A policy on ordinary contents of building for $600 is worth more than one for $1,000 in most other companies; this feature farmers will do well to consider before insuring elsewhere.

Active agents wanted in all parts of the County, none but well and apply; liberal terms are made with good agents. Applications by mail and otherwise solicited.

HUGH McMATH,

Goderich, Aug. 30th, 1877. Insurance Agent. 1594 6 ms.

R. RADCLIFFE,

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENT.

Representing first-class Companies. Also agent for the

Canada Live Stock Insurance Co'y

MONEY TO LEND

On mortgage either on Town or Farm Property, in any way to suit the borrower.

OFFICE: (Up-stairs) KAY'S BLOCK, Goderich, Ont.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE Company.

Authorized Capital, — $3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HAMILTON.

This Company has made the required

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT,

and is now prepared to do a

GENERAL

Fire Insurance Business

—AT—

Equitable Rates.

TEMPORARY OFFICE:

No. 7 King Street West.

D. B. CHISHOLM, Esq., PRESIDENT.

ALPHEUS BEAMER, Esq., Manager, Director and Adjuster.

H. THEODORE CRAWFORD, Secretary-Treasurer.

ALEX. McD. ALLAN, General Agent for Huron County. Goderich

Hamilton Aug 1st, 1877, 1589 3mos

Poetry.

For the Signal.

Farewell to Poetry.

I feel that I am growing old
My lamp of fancy, thy flame; behold
'Gins to burn low, and I've unroll'd
My life's eventful volume;
The sun has borne my fragile bark
Close to the shore—now rising dark,
O'er the subsiding wave I mark
This world's brief, final column.

'Tis time, my soul! for passive mood,
For holy calm and solitude;
Then cease hand-forward to delude
Thyself with fleeting vanity:
The pride of song—the rapture'd thought;
Vain idols which my mind has wrought;
To place my trust in such were naught
But sheer insanity.

What can thy pencil's power achieve?
What triumph can invention give?
A name perhaps for mouths to live
Of travel to posterity:
But can proud Rome's Pantheon tell,
If for the soul of Raffaelle
His glorious cheroubim could quell
The judgment seat's severity?

Yet why should Christ's believer fear,
While gazing on His image dear?
Image adored, mangle the sneer
Of miscreant blasphemer:
Are not these arms for me outspread?
What mean those thorns upon the head?
Then shall I wreath'd with laurels, tread
Far from thy path! Redeemer!

HIBERNICUS.

Chicago, 26th Oct., 1877.

Flat Earth.

To the Editor of the Signal.

SIR,—As you have allowed Mr. Astronomicus space in the issue of the 24th inst., in which he takes the liberty of criticising and commenting at great length on what he terms my flat theory of Astronomy, you will please allow me space to briefly reply, and in the first place I would advise Mr. A. to make his epistles shorter, and I think he would make fewer blunders. In the second place he appears to consider the true character or figure of the earth, an obsolete, or dead issue, and hardly worthy of his attention. But I suppose this arises partly from a false idea of his own great ability, and partly to the fact that he considers the Newtonian theory of the earth's globular figure as established fact. But I shall here try to show that many scientific men are begining to awaken to the fact that they have been laboring under a monstrous delusion, and that the true figure of the earth is now fast becoming a living question; and in support of this idea let me here quote from some eminent authorities, for I always like to have my opinions supported by a host of quotations, as I do not consider myself infallible, as Mr. A. would try to make it appear. First, in "Tour through Creation," by the Rev. Professor Thomas Milner, he says, "In the Southern hemisphere, navigators to India have often fancied themselves east of the Cape when still west, and have been driven ashore on the African coast, which according to their reckoning lay behind them. This misfortune happened to a fine frigate the Challenger, in 1845." Again *The Builder*, Sept. 20th 1862, in a review of a recently published work on Astronomy, says: "Assuredly there are many shipwrecks from alleged errors in reckoning which may arise from a somewhat false idea of the general form and figure of the earth's surface, such a subject therefore, ought to be candidly and boldly discussed." But there is another argument I had forgotten for the globular form of the earth which is the following. "The degrees of longitude radiateing from the north pole gradually increases in extent as they approach the equator; beyond which they again converge towards the south." To this I reply that no actual measurement of a degree of longitude has ever been made south of the equator, and if it be said that mariners have sailed round the world in the southern region, and have computed the length of the degrees, I again reply that such evidence is very unfavourable to the doctrine of rotundity. For practical navigators give the distance from the Cape of Good Hope to Port Jackson as 8,000 miles; from Port Jackson to Cape Horn as 6,000 miles; and from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope, as 6,000 miles, making together 22,000 miles. The average longitude of these places is 45°, at which parallel the circuit of the earth is, if it be a globe, only 14,282 miles, There then is an error between the theory of rotundity and practical sailing of 7,718, miles. But there are several statements made by Sir James Clark Ross, which tend to make the disparity even greater: At page 236, vol. 2nd of "South Sea Voyages," it is said: "From near Cape Horn to Port Philip (in Melborne, Australia) the distance is 9,000 miles." These two places are 143 degrees of longitude from each other. Therefore the whole extent of the earth's circumference is a mere arithmetical question. If 143 degrees make 9,000 miles, what will be the distance made by the whole 360, degrees into which the surface is divided? The answer is 22,657 miles; or 8,357 miles more than the theory of rotundity would permit. It must be borne in mind however, that the above distances are nautical measure, which, reduced to statute miles, gives the actual distance round the southern region at the place referred to as 26,433 miles, instead of 14,282 miles as it should be at the southern region referred to if the earth were a globe. I may be willing to admit that the distances are not very accurate, as no actual survey of the southern region has ever been made, but it is utterly impossible that navigators could make such stupendeous errors in their calculations. Therefore; we may fairly and logically come to the conclusion that the degrees south of the equator diverge and expand, instead of converging or contracting, so we may fairly come to the conclusion that the earth is none other than a plane.

Again, Mr. A. says I am greatly in error when I say that we would have to get up 125 feet high to see the hull of a vessel 15 miles, and that I might see the hull of a vessel 20 or 30 miles from the deck of another vessel, and that the rise in 15 miles, counting 8 inches to the mile, would be only 5 feet. Now, I ask him to produce his authority for this calculation. Mr. A. is in error when he says it was me who gave the figures, "125 feet high to see 15 miles," it was his "ingenious" friend Nauticus. But I said the figures, if the earth were a globe would be nearly correct, and so they would; but the correct figures to see 15 miles would be 88 feet of a rising, if the earth is a globe, to see the hull of a vessel 15 miles. So I do not see how Mr. A. could see a vessel's hull 15, 20 or 30 miles, if the earth is a globe with a curve of 8 inches to the mile unless he had a telescope made like Paddy's musket, for shooting or looking round the corners, a quality I never knew such an instrument to possess, I give the *Encyclopedia Brittanica* for my authority on these figures; and Mr. A. must be either ignorant of what he is writing about or else he trusts to the ignorance or credulity of his readers to not be able to know that he is either wilfully or ignorantly leading these astray; he can take whichever horn of the dilemma he chooses.

Again, he says if the earth were a plane we might place a brilliant light 10,000 miles distant and yet be able to see it. Now, I will give him a case in point. We have a brilliantly lighted light-house standing at the foot of Lake Huron. It is nearly 100 feet high, the distance from Goderich is only 60 miles; and I will allow Mr. A. to get on the top of the Goderich light-house, and I venture to say he cannot see the light referred to even by the aid of the best marine glass on the lakes. So if, as he says the curve of the water is 8 feet in 1 miles it cannot be said that it could intercept the line of sight at these two elevations. So I may fairly be permitted to conclude that distant lights and other elevated objects appear to sink to the view as we recede from them, until they reach the vanishing point, a single point beyond which they disappear.—This, then is the every where law of perspective, and proves that these apparent depressions do take place on a plane, therefore that a vessel appears to sink to the view in the distance is no proof whatever of the earth's rotundity.

As to his problem about the north star: First there is no straight travelling or sailing east or west if we travel by the compass, so if we walk due west with the Pole star on our right, our compass always, as we travel west, will veer round to the north, and we must return round the north pole or centre to the place we left.

Second—as to the earth's foundations: I have answered that before, and as to Mr. A.'s solicitude about the inhabitants of the moon falling off, if there is no such thing as attraction, I would advise him to keep perfectly cool. There is no fear of their falling off, for the very excellent reason there are none there, except perhaps that mythical old gentleman with the bundle of sticks over his shoulder, called the "man in the moon"

And, again, as to what A. says about what I quoted from Acts of Parliament. I think he has miserably failed, after all his special pleading, to make anyone believe that a horizontal line means a curve of eight inches to the mile. I have often asked the question what is this law of attraction and repulsion, without which the Newtonians appear to think the firm foundations of the universe must crumble into atoms! But since the oracles are dumb, let me answer for them. It is the *unknown god*, the god of the infidel, for Professor Tyndal, in a recent address delivered before the British Association, said "Newton's Principia" went to show that, given in matter, the force and law of gravitation and the laws of motion, there needed no divine artificer now to conduct the solar system. Here then we have God forced out of his own domain and a false god set up in his stead.

But I must conclude, least I trespass too much on your space, while I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,

W. G. SMITH.

Goderich, Oct. 29th, 1877.

Elephants as Timber-Carriers.

[*Letter from Dr. Fieldes in the Evangelist.*]

One of the great industries of Burmah is the timber trade. The teak-wood, which is the chief timber out and shipped, is very heavy, and requires prodigious force to handle it; and as the Burmese are not far enough advanced to use machinery for the purpose, they use elephants, and bravely do the noble beasts perform their task. In the timber yards, both at Range on and at Maulmain, all the heavy work of drawing and piling the logs is done by them. I have never seen animals showing such intelligence, and trained to such docility and obedience. In the yard that we visited there were seven elephants, five of which were at that moment at work. Their wonderful strength came into play in moving huge pieces of timber. I did not measure the logs, but should think that many were at least twenty feet long and a foot square. Yet a male elephant would stoop down and run his tusks under a log, and throw his trunk over it, and walk off with it as lightly as a gentleman would balance his bamboo cane on the tip of his finger. Placing it on the pile, he would measure it with his eye, and if it projected too far at either end, walk up to it, and, with a gentle push or pull, make the pile even.

If a still heavier log needed to be moved on the ground to some other part of the yard, the mahout, sitting on the elephant's head, would tell him what to do, and the great creature seemed to have a perfect understanding of his master's will. He would put out his enormous foot and push it into place, or he would bend his head, and crouching half way to the ground and doubling up his trunk in front, throw his whole weight against it, and thus, like a ram, would "butt" the log into its place; or, if needed to be taken a greater distance, he would put a chain around it and drag it off behind him. The female elephant especially was employed in drawing, as having no tusks, she could not lift like her big brothers, but could only move by her power of traction or attraction. The sagacity in her trunk as deftly as a lady would use her fingers she would untie the knot or unhitch the chain and return to her master, perhaps putting out her trunk to receive a banana as a reward for her good conduct. It was a very pretty sight, and gave us a new idea of the way in which they can be trained for the service of man.

Masonic Discipline.

[*St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.*]

A Masonic lodge in Indiana was presided over by a master who had an exaggerated notion of discipline. One night he met his lodge in called meeting (not a member absent) to instruct them in the work. Teaching them the use of the gavel, he had just called them up with three knocks, when he leaned too far back, fell through a window to the ground—four stories—and broke his neck. Picked up next morning, he was buried decently, but not Mason came to funeral. More strange still, not a Mason appeared any more in that village. It was inexplicable. Forty women left widows, 220 children left orphans, eighty four merchants left in the lurch with unpaid bills. Twenty years after that somebody went up into the fourth story, broke open the door and beheld the lodge, a lodge of skeletons! Strange, but true, they had strictly obeyed the orders of the W. P., and waiting for the knocks to seat them, starved to death. Each was standing in an attitude of respectful attention, "looking to the east," and had no pitying citizens taken them down they would have been standing there still.

Church social at which the young ladies display articles of their own cooking are popular in St. Louis.

The hearing of evidence on behalf of the American case before the Fishery Commission was concluded on Wednesday, about eighty witnesses having been heard on either side.

Where Lightning Strikes.

To reassure the timid and nervous some calculations and directions for security, which, from the frequent occurrence and unusual severity of thunder storms, might not be unacceptable to some, are given.

There are seventy thousand chances to one against an individual's being killed in this way in the whole year. But as there are perhaps ten of these storms in a season, the chances of being killed are as 700,000 to one in one storm. At the worst, there seems to be a half a million chances against a timid lady's having her terrors realized, according to the doctrine of chances. If she lies down in her fright, as she is likely to do, on either a feather bed or a hair mattress, these chances in her favor are multiplied to at least a million.

Another consolation is that she has little to apprehend from a flash of lightning which she has leisure to see. As light travels 227,200 miles in a second, and lightning only 1,142 feet in the same time, you may easily compute the distance of the electric discharge. If 4.62 seconds or six beats of the pulse elapse between the lightning and the thunder, the discharge is a mile off.

To guard against possible danger on its near approach you may insulate your bed or chair by putting their legs on glass. Feathers and hair afford great security. There is also less danger after the rain has begun to fall copiously than before, because a moist atmosphere serves as a conductor for the electric fluid, diffusing it and conveying it to the earth.

A man who is wet, being a better conductor than a tree which cannot be so thoroughly wetted, ought not to stand under one, and animals, on account of their bodies, are always better conductors than trees. But though wrong to stand near a tree, you will be very safe a little beyond the extent of its branches—a position which ought to be chosen, as the higher object will take the lightning first—or you might stand on dry wood, wool or silk.

The middle of a room is safer than near a partition, and this than near an exterior wall. A building is a better protection than a tree, but a barn or stable containing wet grain or hay is worse than an open field. Sitting on horseback or in a carriage is dangerous. —*Worcester Gazette.*

Turkish.

A correspondent of the London *Times* gives an interesting lesson in Turkish for the benefit of readers of oriental war telegrams. His vocabularly is as follows: Adam, man; agha, subaltern officer; aman, mercy, alas, well; araba, country cart, wagon; ayee, good, well; pek ayee, very good, very well; baba, father; baghcha, garden; bash, head-chief, head dress, appearance; bosuk, irregular, disorderly, unarmed, bad; bashibasouks, irregular fighting men, not in uniform; buyur, yours to command; buyurulu, welcome; buyurulu, written order or permission; chabuk, quick; dagh, mountain; deh, mad; dur, stop; eski, old; evett, yes; ghiaour (pron. ghaour), infidel, Christian dog, miscreant; kalen, fort, fortress—either small, as Soukboun Kaleh, or large, as Chanak Kalen; kara, black, shore, land; kilisi, Christian church; koi, village; kupru, bridge; su, water; tabia, redoubt, battery; vavash, slowly; yeni, new; yok, no; yod, road. Turkish differs a great deal in construction from English. Thus, to say "I am not going from the Dardanelles to Constantinople," a Turk would express himself: "Chanak Kalehindan Stamboulda ghitiorim;" literally: "The Dardanelles from Constantinople to I go." And for "Not good," he would say: "Ayee dail," putting the negation last.

A Hint for Poverty-Cursed Belles.

The other day a grocery man at Vallejo gave a large party, at which the daughter of the carriage-painter who lived next door created a decided sensation. It was not that she was more handsomely attired than the other ladies present, but that when she gyrated in the "dance of death" she was observed to display the only pair of pink stockings in the room. She left the house for a few moments at the expiration of the dance, and in the next waltz exhibited a pair of light blue dittoes. An hour later her mother rushed and exasperated female friends beheld these supplemented by further hose of a delicate chocolate shade. And so it went on until her miserable rivals determined to follow her the next time she disappeared. They traced her to her father's paint shop in the back yard, where she was discovered, brush in hand, and about ornamenting her nether extremities with a final artistic coat of light salmon. The exulting spies rushed back with the damaging news, but it was too late. The men were all too tight to understand, the music had gone home and the lights were being put out. Thus it is that fraud and duplicity triumph, while honest simplicity walks around with a darn on its calf and a hole in its heel.—*San Francisco Post.*

Stamped Envelopes.

We observe it is officially announced in Toronto that in accordance with the orders of the Postmaster-General, letter envelopes bearing an impressed postage stamp of one cent, and of three cents respectively, have been issued and may now be obtained at any of the stamp agencies in the city at the following prices: One cent at $1.30 per hundred—13 cents for 10, or 3 for 2. Three cent, No. 1, $3.30 per hundred 33 cents for 10, or 7 cents for 2. Three cent, No. 2, $3.35 per hundred—34 cents for 10, or 7 cents for 2. The public will gladly hear of the issue of these envelopes as they will prove to be of very great convenience, there being no further necessity of purchasing envelopes and stamps separately and incurring the risk of having the latter rub or drop off the former while in transit through the mails. The prices at which they are sold are certainly reasonable, the addition to the actual cost of the stamps only being thirty cents per hundred envelopes when taken in quantities. At present the issue is confined to large centres, but in a very short time the supply will be general.—*Hamilton Times.*

JULIET IN JOLIET.—The Chicago *Times* relates a romantic story of a young lady now staying in Joliet, the town where the Illinois penitentiary is located. One evening she was out walking with her lover. They stepped into an oyster house for refreshments, and while seated at the table a drunken rough came staggering in and insulted the lady. Her lover warned him not to do so again under penalty of death. The rough was just drunk enough to repeat his insult, and the lover pulled his revolver and shot him dead. For this the lover was arrested, tried and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The young lady is there, awaiting the time when he will regain his liberty, which will be shortly. She has elegant clothing, jewellery, and plenty of money awaiting his release, and then they both expect to be happy.

Odds and Ends.

The net debt of the six New England States at present numbers is $38,000,000.

The San Francisco *Alta* estimates that the drought has cost California $200,000,000.

A New York Court has decided that sleeping-car companies are responsible for thefts committed on persons riding in their cars.

The Boston councilmen have voted not to allow wines, cigars, lager beer, mineral water or cider to be furnished at any entertainment given by the city.

The American Minister to Holland reports that there has been no bank failure there for forty years, and the gross money of the banks equals gold.

Canadian bred horses attracted a great deal of attention at a recent fair at Leeds, England, and are very favorably spoken of, both for speed, and general adaptability for work.

A Newport woman was divorced from her husband on Friday, married a widower the next Thursday, became a mother on Sunday and died on Tuesday. A wife, divorced, bride, mother and corpse within two weeks.

A firm of undertakers of San Francisco caters to the desire of the poor patrons by hiring to them a very costly coffin. After the funeral is over the body is secretly transferred to a cheap coffin and buried.

It is believed that the cannon containing Cleopatra's Needle will remain at Ferrol during the winter, pending the settlement of the salvage question, the proprietor of the steamer which rescued it declining to accept the contractors' terms of remuneration.

The enduring odor of musk is marvellous. When Justinian, in 530, rebuilt what is now the mosque of St. Sophia, the mortar was charged with musk, and to this day the atmosphere of the building is filled with the odor.

The total number of lunatics, idiots and persons of unsound mind, registered as such, in England and Wales, on the 1st of January last, was 69,636. An increase of 1,730 upon the number registered on the 1st of January, 1876.

The military correspondent of *Le Temps* says that at the last battle before Plevna the