New Advertisements

Social—Y. M. C. A.
Are you sick?—J. Bond.
Lots for Sale—Jas. Smaill.
[illegible]—Mrs. Coats.
Teacher Wanted—F. Wise.
Book List—T. J. Moorhouse.
Xmas Dry Goods—H. W. Ball.
Winter, 1874-5—Moore & Gordon.
Manchester House—Crofts & Johnston.
Ontario Veterinary College—A. Smith.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—Robt. Gibbons.
New Store—Robt. Bates & Bro., Bayfield.

Subscribers will confer a favour by notifying us of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, and S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

We shall be glad at all times to receive items of local news, reports of meetings, accidents, or any incident of interest either in the locality where it occurs or to the county at large. Such matter may be sent at the rate of one cent per oz. if marked Printer's Copy and not sealed. To ensure publication in any particular issue it should reach the office not later than Monday evening.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Tickets for sale, for all points in Canada and the U. S., at the Depot.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE GODERICH AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Express, 7.00 a. m., for Toronto, London and Buffalo.
No. 7 Mixed, 10.00 a. m., for Stratford.
No. 3 Mail Express 12.45 p. m., for Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit.
No. 9 Mixed, 3.30 p. m., for Brantford and London.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 8 Mixed, 9.45 a. m., from Stratford.
No. 2 Mail Express 2.00 p. m., from Toronto and Detroit.
No. 10 Mixed, 7.00 p. m., from Stratford.
No. 4 Express, 10.00 p. m., from Buffalo.

BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received up to Dec. 10th for building a first class family residence. Plans at the Signal Office. Goderich, Oct. 13th, 1874. [illegible]

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, Dec. 2, 1874.

A Fact to be Noted.

The trials of appeals against the printed voter's lists have developed a feature in the character of the people as party members which, although natural in its origin, gives indication of the growth of a misconceived idea tending to the overthrow of the plans of the government for securing pure and honest elections. In the efforts that have been made for the restriction of the liquor traffic, the laws that have been placed on the Statute books appeared to answer every demand of justice, until brought into practice, when the only drawback to their perfect success proves to be the laxity of the people in the performance of the portion of the work which falls to them in the application of the law. It becomes their duty to act as prosecutors in all cases coming under the Liquor Act, and to act in such a capacity has been denounced by the general voice as detrimental to the character of any respectable man. This fact presents a peculiar anomaly of justice. An air of dignity attaches to the law and the officers connected with its working—Judges, Lawyers, &c.; those who administer justice are regarded with all the respect due to such important offices; but when we contemplate the popular estimate of the character of the informant in a liquor case, the person to whom the law is in the first place indebted, no such regard is paid him. This is a fact well known, and although in some cases there is every good reason for the holding of such an opinion, the success of the law suffers materially in the tendency of such a belief to hold good in every instance. In the application of the new election law, in regard to appeals against the improper placing of names on the list of voters, a growing feeling of dislike on the part of those whose conscientious duty it is to make such appeals is recognizable. An apathy on their part has in a degree been the origin of this belief, but the natural aversion of every man to acting the part of informant, coupled with objections of a social nature, have given more reasonable aspect to it, which from merely appearing as a slight offence to the code of honor will grow to be considered the blackest in the calendar.

There is no good reason for the existance of such a state of affairs. To arrest the tendencies of popular feeling by appealing to the moral sense is one of certain great difficulties, and this is one of them. We have evidence of the growth of this feeling within the past few months, and a number of incidents have transpired to show the diffidence of some to take any part in the pressing of appeals against voters lists. And this feeling will grow after the occurrence of the first incident, notwithstanding its unreasonableness and injustice. It is very well for persons to have an aversion for the law, and particularly in cases where they are called upon to act the part of appellants against parties who have not directly offended them. All very well in a neighborly sense, but such feelings should not be permitted to exist and grow to the defeating of the ends of justice. The offender is the one on whom the public should look coldly, in such minor offences of the law, and the informant be regarded in the light of a justice loving person. We are indebted, as citizens of a well-governed country, to the much stigmatized informant for the success of our laws. They have earned their reputation by the working of the law against minor offences, and by this fact have shown themselves the most successful agents of justice, inasmuch as their efforts give to the citizen the limits of the law and teaches them the rudimentary lessons. The law, to succeed, demands the existence of conscientious men who will do their duty without fear or favor, and who in the practice of such duties will reflect a dignity upon the character of the commonly styled "informer." To permit such a feeling to grow in the testing of the rights and privileges of voters as exists in the practice of the liquor law, would be a lamentable thing, since in the application of the latter law means can be adopted to make the trial thoroughly criminal thereby relieving the citizen from the stigma of informer, while to the former case no remedy appears. Good sense, however, will make amends and aid in the securing of correct lists. Every one should know whether he is entitled to vote, as the law is clear enough on that point, and in permitting his name to appear on the list without having the proper qualification a person is worthy of [illegible]. If any doubts may exist as to their rights, it would be much better for each one and would save any possible illfeeling if they would have their names placed by appealing to have their names put on the list. Each voter should be actuated in the first place by a spirit of honesty and then by duty, and with the combination of these two none will ever wish to shirk the task which falls to him.

A good portion of the work in the prosecutions of the appeals so far has fallen to a few, and although a desire exists to see the success of the appeals, those most especially interested have not done their duty. A lagging spirit has manifested itself, and the work that has been done was the arduous task of a comparatively small number. This is not encouraging, particularly to those who have been doing the work. No comment is necessary; every man can see what is expected him, and we hope that in the future each one will be impressed with a sense of their duty and acquit themselves like good citizens.

Toronto Correspondence.

Toronto, 28th Nov., 1874.

The approaching city Parliamentary elections are now engaging the special attention of our citizens. It is generally understood that the measure for the equalization and extension of representation in our Local Assembly, which ministers intend introducing this session, will embrace the division of our city into three electoral ridings, having the same or nearly the same boundaries as those now existing for the House of Commons. And not doubting that the measure will meet with the approval of the Legislature and having regard to such probable division, we are now choosing our standard bearers, and otherwise preparing for the impending struggle. The names of probable candidates on both sides of politics are being canvassed. Notwithstanding the denials of the Opposition press it still remains in circulation and is pretty generally believed, that the Hon. Wm. McDougall will be the Conservative candidate for the Centre Riding. Indeed, it is further rumored that he is to assume the leadership of the Opposition in the Assembly, and that Sir John A. Macdonald's present visit to the city—for he has been here during the past fortnight, has had this change for its object. It is not yet known who is to be the Ministerial candidate in this division, but the names of both the Attorney General and the Provincial Treasurer have been mentioned in that connection. However, whosoever such candidate may be there is no doubt from the strong Liberal complexion of the riding, he will be returned by a large majority. For the Western proposed division the name of the Hon. M. C. Cameron has been spoken of on one side, and on the other that of one of our most respectable Roman Catholic fellow citizens, a successful King street merchant, and an old true and well tried member of our party; one who through good and ill report, has always identified himself with the Reform cause. Should the gentleman decide to accept the candidature his return may be considered as certain. In connection with the proposed Eastern Riding no names have as yet been suggested on either side. For the House of Commons Mr. O'Donohoe will again contest this Riding and there is reason to believe that he will this time be returned by a larger majority than he was last winter.—Thus far there is no candidate in opposition to him. Sir John received the Conservative nomination but declined to accept it. The name of Mr. Samuel Platt, a well known wealthy and popular resident of the riding is now proposed but it is very doubtful that he will accept the nomination.

There was, as you will have observed from our city dailies, a mass meeting held in the St. Lawrence Hall on Thursday evening for the ostensible purpose of protesting against the commutation of the death sentence that has been passed on Lepine, but we think more truly for the purpose of affording our fire-eating citizens an opportunity to rid themselves of a large accumulation of superfluous *gas* and judging from the nature of the motions and speeches made on the occasion. we would say the object of the meeting was fully attained. Few of our representative citizens were present, and we think it was much to their credit that such was the case, for we most certainly fail to discover how any good is likely to be accomplished by such a course, We cannot help considering it a most unwarrantable attempt to excite public feeling.

The charges which have been made against Rykert are causing some considerable interest, and are now undergoing an investigation by a committee of the House appointed for that purpose, but as the evidence has not yet been completed we are unable to express any definite opinion in regard thereto. Although the evidence may fail in bringing home to Rykert the charges made, to their full extent, still there is no doubt that the evidence already given places him in a very unenviable position, as we consider the course which Rykert pursued with regard to the Kiely Bill one utterly inconsistent with his position as a member of the House. The fact that Rykert did bring himself into personal contact with the Kiely's and their Solicitor, that consultation took place between them as to the most effectual mode of defeating Patterson's Bill, and that he received some $150 in consideration of the services rendered by him is beyond doubt. In answer to this Rykert set up that he was simply acting in his professional capacity, that it was for services rendered outside of the House he received compensation, that there was no agreement that he was to be paid for such services and that it was only long after the action taken by him that the money was paid. Still Kiely's Solicitor swears that he went to Rykert and asked him if he would assist in defeating this Bill of Patterson's, and even the Solicitor seems to have thought that what he was asking of Rykert was something which his position would forbid him to undertake, as he states that at the time he asked him whether he could consistently with his position as a member undertake to act. On Rykert's saying that he did not think it inconsistent, the Solicitor at once says "consider yourself retained." Is this capable of any but the one meaning? No one knows better than a lawyer what is meant by a retainer. Retained for what? To act outside the House, and as Rykert alleges, before the city council? This could not be, as it was only after this and at a subsequent consultation that Rykert gave it as his opinion that the city Council was, as he termed it, the place "to fight the matter out." At the time "he was to consider himself retained," the matter was before the House, and it could only be in regard to the proceedings there that he could have supposed himself called upon to act. If such be the case, then how utterly inconsistent must this man's position have been, not only a member but the chairman of that very committee before whom the matter was brought up, and whilst acting as such actually retained and pledged to one of the parties to act in their interests. Apart from this fact the course taken by him was one directly at variance with his position as member of the House, and of the duties cast upon him as such, we cannot understand how anyone with any feeling of delicacy or with any respect for his own personal character, could reconcile himself to such a course of action. It seems to be not the only case; the evidence goes to show that in the insurance cases he, under similar circumstances, received some hundred dollars. Whatever may be the issue we must certainly think that an investigation of such a matter is highly desirable, that the members of the House should [illegible] to understand that such an inefficient course of action will not be tolerated. In any event, even although he should not be found guilty to the full extent, Rykert has himself to blame for the charges which have been made as we think that the facts already established were sufficient *prima facie* to warrant Mr. McKellar in making the assertions he did.

DANA.

Editorial Items.

The London Times has expressed itself in favor of the commutation of Lepine's sentence, which must be taken as British opinion on the question. The late Government evidently considered this an Imperial question from the fact that it attempted to saddle the Home Government with the responsibility of amnesty.

Mr. M. C. Cameron devotes very little of his time to his country. Last Thursday night, however, he put in an appearance at the House about eleven o'clock! Noble patriot.

Mr. H. Hurteau, the late Conservative member for L'Assomption, has been unseated but not disqualified.

Mr. John O'Donohoe M. P. for East Toronto has been unseated with costs but not disqualified. The *Mail* very properly remarked that "it was decided not to press the charge of personal bribery."

The Clergymen of Toronto held a meeting in Shaftsbury Hall on the 26th at which they unanimously resolved "that a deputation wait upon the Police Commissioners to urge upon them not to grant a greater number of tavern licenses for 1875 than one hundred." At the present time there are no less than three hundred and five licenses in force in Toronto.

Mr. Varley the celebrated evangelist and revivalist preached his farewell sermon in Toronto on Friday evening last, to a large audience in the Metropolitan Church. He will spend a few days in Hamilton and Galt before leaving Canada.

Huron and Quebec Railway.

Mr. Fowler appears to be prosecuting this great Railway enterprise with energy and determination, and the prospects bid fair to an early move and satisfactory results. The following, which we clip from the Perth *Expositor*, speaks for itself: "This object, so far as we are able to judge, is in a fair way of succeeding. The scheme, as at present proposed has been fully laid before the people of Ottawa, who are prepared to give it their hearty support. On Saturday last Nov. 21st, a petition was signed by a number of the leading men of the city, requesting the Council to submit a by-law for $250,000, on condition that the road should run from the city of Ottawa through the town of Perth to the city of Toronto by the most practicable route, and that $50,000 of the amount should be expended in station-buildings and freight-houses. The citizens of the capital seem very desirous that the undertaking should succeed, and we have no doubt the by-law, when submitted, will be carried by a large majority. On Saturday last the Council of the village of Richmond submitted a by-law for $10,000, which is to be voted on on 21st day of December. This sum amounts to nearly one-fourth of the present assessment value of the whole village, and yet so anxious are the people for the road that we do not think there will be a vote against it in the village. It now only remains for the municipalities interested in the county of Lanark and the county of Carleton by giving their share towards an object which, if carried out, will be of incalculable benefit to the whole country. Carried out it will be, if the bonuses asked are granted; but if not, then, we will just make up our minds to remain on back ground, where we have been for years. We believe, however that the intelligence of the ratepayers in this section will not allow them to throw cold water upon one of the best Railway schemes ever placed before the people of this Province. The voting on the Town by-law will take place on the 5th day of December. It will of course be carried unanimously, but we hope to see a large turn out, to show that the ratepayers are in earnest."

Town Council.

The Council met on Friday evening last in their new Chambers on the corner of East Street, the Mayor in the chair. Present Reeve and Deputy Reeve and Councillors Savage, Campbell, A. Watson, D. Watson, Evans, Sloan, Smaill, Passmore and McKay. The minutes of former meeting were read, approved of and signed.

The petition of Thos. Johnston praying for a sidewalk from Crabb's block to the East end of the Western Hotel on St. David's Street was referred to public works committee with power to act. The petition of Mrs. Hillars praying for a remission of taxes was granted.

The petition of John Porter praying for remuneration for board of a destitute woman he is giving board and lodging to was refused.

Petition of Thomas Healy for aid was refused.

Petition of Mrs. Ann Donogh for remission of taxes was granted.

Petition of the Sons of Temperance and F. Jordan and others praying the Council "to devise some measure to rid the town of the degrading exhibitions of drunkeness and disgusting language so often seen and heard, and generally to protect the young from the demoralizing effects of such language and conduct." It was moved by Mr. Garrow and resolved that the Clerk be instructed to communicate with the chief of police in some of the cities, and endeavor to get a good man to act as night watchman or special policeman.

Moved by Mr. Smaill, seconded by Mr. Evans, that Mr. Samuel Reid be appointed as night watchman, and that he be sworn in and enter upon his duties at once. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Smaill, seconded by Mr. Savage, that the chairman of the Fire Committee be requested to furnish an inventory of all the property of the Fire Department. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sloan, seconded by Mr. Evans, that the large lamp in the council chamber be kept at $16, and also the side lamps at $2.50.

Moved by Mr. Savage, seconded by Mr. Passmore, that the floor of the council chamber be painted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sloan, seconded by Mr. Smaill, that a committee consisting of Messrs. Campbell, Watson, Evans, Garrow and the mover be appointed to investigate the question of cash held in trust for the benefit of the Mechanics Institute or the Sons of Temperance. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Garrow, seconded by Mr. Smaill, that a committee be appointed to consider and report to the council at its next meeting upon the best means of managing, permanently, the new docks, and if legislation is necessary, to take, in the meantime, any preliminary steps such as advertising, which may be required. Referred to Harbor Committee.

By-law regarding the rules and regulations of the town was read first time and referred to the By-law Committee.

Moved by Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Smaill, that Peter Adamson be appointed arbitrator, on the part of the town, to examine and decide upon a right of way through Mr. Ransford's land—Carried.

The report of the Street Inspector, giving a statement of expenditure upon public works from 1st January last to date, making in all $3341.04, which includes two large tanks and a drain at the foot of Harbor hill, was received and filed.

The Finance report presenting the following accounts to be paid:—Assessors and Clerk for selecting jurors $15; G. M. Trueman $4; E. Hosker $18; H. Dodd $66 25; Jas. Thomson $33; J. Calbeck $62.90; J. Whitely $3. Thos. Hood $8.20; D. Ferguson $31.70—Read and adopted.

The Treasurer's report regarding the account of the late collector and the sale of debentures, was received and filed.

The tender of Silsby Manufacturing Co. of Seneca Falls, N. Y., to supply 300 feet of rubber hose and couplings, was accepted and the communication of said Co. received and filed.

The public works committee reported that the petition of John McKenzie with reference to a sidewalk on Hamilton street, was refused. They report the sewer on Toronto street, 42 rods, as finished in a satisfactory manner at a cost of $336.87; and also the extension of the sewer leading down to the harbor, 12 rods, at a cost of $47—adopted.

A number of accounts were received and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Council then adjourned to meet on the first Monday of December.

On Saturday Samuel Reid was sworn in as night watchman and he entered on duty that evening.

LOCAL NEWS.

H. W. Ball is giving decided bargains this month in dry goods &c. at cost price.

E. & J. Downing are sacrificing their large stock of ready made boots and shoes, rubbers &c.

Lecture.—Don't forget Bengough's lecture on the "Peculiarities of Life," to-morrow evening.

Furs.—W. M. Savage has a splendid new stock of furs and general winter dry goods, and his prices are extremely reasonable.

County Council.—The Council meets here to-day and their deliberations will be brought to a close on Saturday. A full report will appear in our next issue.

Christmas Gifts.—Read the advertisement of T. J. Moorhouse. He offers books &c. for Christmas gifts at special rates.

Personal.—Messrs. John Ogilvie and Wm. Pringle, of Montreal, visited the town on Saturday night and remained until Monday.

Meeting.—The regular monthly meeting of the Goderich [illegible] Company will take place at the Town Clerk's office this evening.

Legal.—M. C. Cameron Esq., has secured a partner in the person of Mr. W. H. McFadden, of Toronto, a gentleman possessed of experience and ability.

Veterinary.—Mr. George Lemon V. S. has rented a stable opposite the Colborne Hotel for the reception of sick animals and those requiring surgical aid.—Farmers and others take note.

Saw Mill Sold.—Mr. John Murrish of Colborne, sold his Steam Saw Mill and three acres of land at Mr. Anthony Allen's corner, on Thursday last, to Mr. Geo. Neibergall of this town for $2,500.

Temperance.—Mr. H. W. Ball left town on Monday last to attend the convention of the Sons of Temperance at Cobourg a full account of which will appear in our next issue.

New Store.—Mr. Henry Trull, late of Whitby, has opened out a stock of groceries and provisions in the store lately occupied by Mr. Henry Smith. The stock is really a fine one.

Land Sale.—Messrs. F. Jordan and C. W. Doty have purchased the property belonging to Mr. Seegmiller on St. Patrick and Waterloo Streets. Mr. Doty is going to build a residence on one of the lots next spring.

We have received a copy of the *Forest Express* an independent journal published every Saturday by James H. Moote. Forest is a small village but East Lambton is a good field and we trust the *Express* may always be on time.

Social.—The ladies of Goderich will give a social in Knox Church next Friday evening for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. We hope to see a large attendance as the object is well worthy of the warmest support.

Crofts & Johnston are now prepared to give entire satisfaction to the public generally. They have secured the services of one of the best cutters in the country and are in a position to do work fully up to city styles. See adv.

Wind and Weather.—The highest velocity that the wind reached the past week was 35 miles per hour. About eight inches of snow fell during that period.

M. E. Church.—Their first social of the season will be given by the ladies of this church, on the evening of Tuesday next. A large number of tickets have been disposed of and those desiring a *front seat* must be there early. The doors are open at six. The programme is choice, and the price is only 25 cents.

Entrance Examination.—We are requested to call attention to the High School entrance examination on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. All pupils desiring to enter the High School next half year must pass this examination.

School Opening.—The handsome new school at Exeter will be opened this evening. The programme embraces speeches by J. G. Hodgins, M. L. D. of Toronto, J. R. Miller and H. I. Strang, of Goderich, and others. The Exeter band will be present also. A full report will appear in our issue of next week.

New Grocery.—Messrs. Pennington and Proudfoot are about opening out a store on East Street, next door to Mr. Mann's paint shop, where they intend to keep first class groceries for family use. Their stock is just arriving and they will be ready to serve the public in a few days. Give them a call.

Thoughts on High Things.—We have seen a copy of the sermons of the late Dr. George, entitled "thoughts on high things." Parties who would like to obtain a copy of this work will find it with Mr. Macdonald at the Light House who is the Agent for this locality. The work is well worth reading and we heartily recommend it to all.

Appointment.—Mr. William McBride, an undergraduate of the University of Toronto of excellent standing, and a teacher of considerable experience, has been appointed assistant master in our High School in place of the present efficient assistant, Mr. F. Michell, who has been appointed head master of the Perth High School.

County Judge's Criminal Court.—Francis Allen was brought before Judge Toms on Monday last for trial on a charge of arson. Mr. Lewis. County Attorney, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Sinclair appeared for the private prosecutor and Mr. Campaign appeared for prisoner. After a careful investigation, the Judge sentenced the prisoner to three years in the penitentiary.

Soiree.—The teachers of Knox church Sabbath School have decided to hold their annual soiree on Monday evening, the 28th inst. The Rev. Mr. Cochrane of Brantford, who enjoys a widespread reputation as a lecturer, has kindly promised to be present and deliver his lecture on "George Whitfield." Further particulars in due time.

The Roaring Game.—The Goderich Curling Club met at the Colborne Hotel on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of deciding who is to represent the Club at the grand International Bonspiel to be held in Hamilton the first week in January. It was decided to notify the Hamiltonians that Goderich will send two rinks there with Messrs. Hutchinson and Finlay as skips. The other members of the rinks to be decided on hereafter. It was also decided that the membership fee for joining the club be $3 hereafter.

Vetinary College.—Classes for junior students commence on 7th January next in the Ontario Vet. College of Toronto. This College has become one of the reliable institutions of Canada for those desiring a thorough knowledge of veterinary subjects. It stands second to no college of this description on this continent and is considered equal to the best European Colleges.—See advertisement.

Are You Sick? If so you should read the advertisement of J. Bond, Druggist, and call on him at once as his stock of medicines are fresh and large, embracing all the valuable remedies in the Pharmacopoea. Bonds Pulmonic Syrup is working wonders in all cases of colds and affections of the throat and lungs, and his Tonic Bitters act the part of the "good Samaritan" in all cases of general debility of the system.

Heavy Loss.—We are informed that the valuable horse known as "King of the Dominion," belonging to Mr. J. J. Fisher, of Colborne, died the other day of inflammation of the bowels.

Christmas Concert and Festival.—We learn that the "Good Templars" of [illegible] will hold a grand concert and festival in that village on Christmas evening. Some of the best amateur talent in the county has been engaged for the concert and an able committee will supply refreshments. The proceeds are intended for the building of a Hall for the Templars. All the neighboring lodges and the public generally are cordially invited to be present. Single tickets 50 cents. Double tickets 70 cents.

Teachers Association.—The Regular semi-annual meeting of the Huron Association will be held in the Central School, Clinton on Saturday Dec'r 12th, 1874, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. 1. Routine business. 2. Advanced class in reading, by Mr. Orr, with a class. 3. Some difficulties in parsing, by Mr. H. I. Strang, B. A. 4. Teaching arithmetic, fractions, to an advanced class. 5. Answers to questions drawer. The exercises of the day will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, which several ladies have kindly consented to furnish.

Professor Anderson.—The world renowned Wizard of the North performed here on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, and on each occasion the Odd Fellow's Hall was literally "crammed to the door." Had the Professor remained a couple of nights longer we feel sure he would have been greeted with an equally large audience. The "aerial suspension" was admired by all beyond expression, and the many other feats of legerdemain were wonderful and deservedly called forth enthusiastic cheers. The presents given away each evening were no humbug but both valuable and useful.

Wounded.—As Capt. Bogie of this town was on his way home on Saturday evening the 21st ult. he had some difficulty with a neighbour at Anthony Allen's corner, with whom he had some business transactions last winter. They went into another neighbours house where their angry words soon came to blows, and the neighbour, instead of parting them, struck the Capt. twice on the left eye, inflicting a somewhat painful wound which laid the Capt. up until Saturday last when his friends were glad to see him about again. The Capt. says he will not visit these neighbours again.

Tract Distributing.—There was a meeting held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, in Knox church, to consider the possibility of distributing tracts systematically through the town. Rev. C. Fletcher was called to the chair, and Mr. J. C. Robinson acted as Secretary. The Rev. Mr. Ure moved, and it was resolved, that this work be prosecuted vigorously for the ensuing twelve months. Several earnest addresses were delivered, and a committee was formed, consisting of Messrs. Fletcher, Duncan and Mason, for the purpose of carrying out the object of the meeting. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Monday evening next, at half past seven o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, for the purpose of bringing together volunteers from all the churches who will engage in this good work. The town has been divided into thirty four districts, and a visitor and distributor will be engaged in each district. Ample funds have been supplied for carrying out the scheme, and it is to be hoped that a goodly number will join the ranks and help to push forward the cause.

Obituary.—It is our painful duty to record this week the death of Ross Robertson, Esq., of Kincardine, which sad event took place on Thursday last at Chicago while on his way home from the South, where he had but recently gone for the benefit of his health. Mr. Robertson, owing to ill health, was induced to pass last winter in the South and deriving much benefit therefrom, concluded to return again this winter. Accordingly some two weeks ago, he bade his family and friends "goodbye" and started in company with his brother Charles, on his journey Southward to the State of Colorado. If we are correctly informed he had reached Kansas City on his journey when he became rapidly worse and immediately commenced his return trip, hoping to reach home before the fatal moment, but soon after reaching Chicago he expired. Mr. Robertson, although born in Goderich has been for the last few years in Kincardine, in the forwarding business, and was an energetic wholesouled business man. The poor and needy found in him a kind and generous friend. He was a worthy Mason and as such a credit to the order, and we are pleased to learn that the Masonic fraternity of Goderich and Kincardine attended his funeral at Kincardine on Sunday last in their regalia. The bereaved widow and family have the heartfelt sympathy of all.

BAYFIELD AND VICINITY.

Mr. Charles Wilson, of Bayfield, is our authorized agent, and will receive subscriptions, orders for printing and collect accounts due to this office.

Read the advertisement of R. Bates & Bros. of Bayfield. They have the largest and best assorted stock of general groceries, dry goods &c. in the village, and their prices are low for cash. Their Christmas goods are fresh, and very choice.

Market figures.—Wheat 90, flour $5,-50, to $6, oats 38, peas 73, potatoes 50, butter 25, pork $7, eggs 16, hay $15, hides 6, wood $2,50, beef per 100 $5 to $6, turkeys 40 to 60, apples 50, geese 50, sheep skins 50 to 90, rags 2, old copper 11, old iron 1.

Effects of the Heavy Gale.—An immense quantity of good pine lumber has been picked up on the beach during the last few days, also a large lot of [illegible] staves.

Mr. Richd. McDool picked up a very fine boat in which, attached to a piece of rope, was a man's mitten.

The merry jingle of bells is now heard, and sleighing is good.

Sickness on the decrease.

Judging from the number who almost daily inspect the plans for the harbour, at Mr. Morgan's Hotel, there is likely to be great competition for the contract.

MAN, KNOW THYSELF.

Let each man learn to know himself,
To gain that knowledge let him labour,
Improve those failings in himself
That he condemns so in his neighbor
How leniently our own faults we view,
And conscience's voice we try to smother,
But Oh! how harshly we review
The selfsame failings in another.

If e'er you meet an erring one,
Who's deeds are blamable and thoughtless,
Consider, e'er you cast the stone,
If you yourself are pure and faultless.
Oh! list to that small voice within,
Who's whisperings oft make men confounded
And trumpet not anothers sin,
You'd blush deep if your own were sounded.

And in self judgment if you find,
Your deeds to others are superior,
To you has Providence been kind,
As you should be to those inferior.
Example sheds a genial ray
Of light, which men are apt to borrow;
Go! just improve yourself to day,
And then improve your friends to-morrow.

C. J. W.

WINGHAM.

From the *Times*—Markets:—fall wheat 88 to 92, Spring wheat 85 to 90, oats 38 to 40, barley 95 to $1, peas 63 to 65, potatoes 60, hay $10, pork $6.50 to $7, butter 25, eggs 14 to 15.

Mr. Morrow of the 10th con. East Wawanosh, has sold his Saw Mill property to Mr. Thos. Agnew of the 9th.

Mr. Angus sold a lot near Ballantyne & Fowler's mills, to Mr. Anderson, of Belmore on 21st ult. for $80.

Mr Job Andrews, carpenter, while working at Knox new building received a blow which came near depriving him of an eye. He was working below when a piece of lath fell from above and as he looked up struck him near the corner of the right eye, cutting an ugly gash and causing the eye to turn black.

We learn that the Dominion Co. are about establishing direct connecting with Toronto via Teeswater and the Narrow Gauge, and that Harry McIntosh is to have his office refitted in fine style.

From our correspondent.

Accident in Turnberry.—Robert Jenken's while in the act of rolling a saw log upon his sleigh on Friday, slipped and fell, when the log rolled upon him and broke his leg between the knee and ankle. He had it set immediately and is doing well.

The village was all on the tiptoe of expectation last week, expecting the southern extension of the W. G. & B. Railroad, to be opened every day, but as usual have been disappointed.

A bee, as it is called, is to take place on Tuesday the 1st Dec. for the purpose of building a switch three miles out from here, upon the T. G. & B. Railroad, to be a commencement of the road, which is likely to be extended into Wingham in the spring.

LUCKNOW.

From the *Sentinel*.—Market figures —wheat 75, oats 35, barley 75, peas 60, butter 25.

The entertainment given last Thursday evening by the scholars of Lucknow Schools was in every respect a success. The hall was literally crammed, and the children acquitted themselves admirably. The dialogues were well rendered and the music was first class. We congratulate both teachers and scholars on the success of the entertainment, and trust they will, at no distant date, treat the villagers to another such programme.

On Friday morning last Nov. 19th, as a little girl who was on her way to school, was getting out of a wagon, she fell upon the ground, when the horses started, one wheel, passing over her foot.

SEAFORTH AND VICINITY.

From the *Expositor*.—We understand that Messrs. Geo. W. Wright and W. Foster, formerly of Seaforth, intend opening a new Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing and Grocery Store in Clinton, in the store recently occupied by Mr. Zealand, opposite the market. Messrs. Wright and Foster are young men of first class business abilities, and being pushing energetic men, who thoroughly understand the requirements of the trade, they can scarcely fail to build up a large business in Clinton. We are much mistaken if this new firm does not make a sensation among the rather slow-going and old fogyish business men of our neighbouring town.

Mrs. Keynon has sold her house and lot opposite the Catholic Church, to Mr. Edward Downey, of Irishtown. The lot contains a commodious frame house, large stable and other conveniences, and was sold for $650 cash.

We noticed a week or two ago that a second band was in course of formation in Seaforth. We now learn that this band is throughly organized, and that the instruments have been purchased for the band by Mr. O. C. Willson, musical instrument dealer. The following is a list of the names of those who compose the band: N. Brownell, H. H. Halladay, C. Moran, Memo Weaver, C. Soules, James Watson, John McLeod, R. Smith, John White, J. J. Beattie, W. E. Counter, John Daley. This band will be known by the name of the "Seaforth Junior Band." We understand that band No. 1 have made application to the Council for a grant to assist in defraying the expenses of instruction, but the Council have as yet taken no action in the matter, but have instead offered them the free use of the hall to practise in, provided they keep the hall in order. Small favors thankfully received.

From our own Correspondent.

Bosco's Performances.—This celebrated illusionist performed during several nights of the past week in the Town Hall, to large audiences. He is very clever at slight of hand and other tricks, also at mesmerism. He is well worth hearing.

Grip.—The editor of this comic paper is advertised to lecture in the Town Hall. Mr. Bengough is highly spoken of and his fame having preceded him, no doubt he will have a large audience.

Typhoid Fever.—This disease has subsided, there being only one case at present in town.

Measles.—This disease is very prevalent amongst us, though it is of a rather mild type. With this exception the town is pretty healthy.

Chemical Engine.—We had a visit of a gentleman from Toronto exhibiting a chemical engine. Some barrels were set fire to in front of the Commercial Hotel and coal oil poured upon them, and then the gentleman in question would run around with the *squirter* on his back and extinguish the flames in a minute. It seems to be well adapted for a fire at the very commencement, though we are afraid that when a fire had made much headway, it would be of little use. However we suppose the object of those small engines is to extinguish a fire at the first and no let it get headway. Mr. Beattie and several members of the Council were present. We have not heard their opinions on the subject. Seaforth must have an engine or engines of some kind. We have an abundant supply of water now, but as the people have voted down the by-law for the purpose of raising funds for an engine, the town remains unprotected.

Business.—Business is very brisk in Seaforth at present. Main street is crowded every day. Our merchants must be coining money at present. The stores are crowded, and clerks busy as nailers.

Ordination and Soiree.—On the 26th inst. the Rev. Thos. Thompson was ordained as Pastor of Duff's Church, McKillop. The Revd's. Ross, McLean, Ferguson and Brown officiated at the ordinative ceremony which was very impressive. In the evening a Soiree in aid of the Church was held which was a complete success. The chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. McLean of Blyth, and the speakers were the following in order of their names the Rev. Geo. Brown, Wroxeter; Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Brussels; Mr. John Kerr, McKillop; Dr. Campbell, Seaforth; Rev. Mr. Thompson Pastor Duff's Church, and the Rev. Mr. McLean, Chairman. Excellent adresses were delivered by all the speakers and an efficient choir discoursed sweet music during the evening. The proceeds must have been handsome. Mr. Thompson is an able speaker and a very earnest man and starts with bright prospects in McKillop and is very popular among his people. We believe there will be a large and flourishing congregation yet in McKillop. We wish the newly inducted pastor abundant success in his ministrations and a length of happy days amongst his people.

A considerable fire occurred at Tilsonburg, destroying or damaging the premises of F. Henry, grocer; S.L. Forstel, grocer; T. Marret, dry goods and millinery; J. & J. Short & Co., hardware; W. North, saddler; Mrs. M. Burn, milliner; R. Back, stationer; A. Wilson, butcher; T. Fuller, grocer; and Dr. Siclair's residence. The further progress of the fire was arrested at this point. The following is an estimate of losses:—T. Henry, groceries and liquors, loss, $2,500. Forstel, groceries and household furniture, $1,000; insured for $700. Marret, millinery, $1,000; covered by insurance. Short, hardware, $3,000, insured for $490. North, harness, $800, loss partially covered. Mrs. Burn, millinery, damage, $100. Back, fancy goods and stationery, loss $500. Wilson, damage to building, $2,000; insured for $1,000. Cutler, groceries and crockery; loss, $1,500; covered by insurance. Dr. Sinclair, house and furniture, $2,000; insured for $1,200. Pollard, furniture and stock, $1,080, partially covered. Olmstead, building, $1,500; insured for $800. R. Williams, building, $2,000, loss partially covered. W. A. McCollum, the Post and Telegraph offices; W. Brown, jeweller; W. B. Wilcox, baker; J. Ward & Co., dry goods and groceries; W. Bond, baker, and some others sustained some loss from damage in removing stock and furniture.

The Election Law.

(Continued.)

Immediately after the close of the poll, the deputy returning officer shall, in the presence of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents, and if their agents are absent, then in the presence of at least three electors, open the ballot box and proceed to count the number of votes given for each candidate. In doing so he shall reject all ballot papers which are not similar to those supplied by the deputy returning officer; all those contained in any envelope different from those supplied by the deputy returning officer; all those by which votes have been given for more candidates than are to be elected; all those contained in the same envelope when such envelope contain more than one; and finally all those upon which there is any writing or mark by which the voter could be identified.

The other ballot papers being counted, and a list kept of the number of votes given to each candidate, and of the number of rejected ballot papers, all the ballot papers indicating the votes given for each candidate respectively shall be put into separate envelopes or parcels, and those rejected shall also be put into a different envelope or parcel, and all these parcels, being endorsed so as to indicate their contents, shall be put back into the ballot box.

The deputy returning officer shall take a note of any objection made by any candidate, his agent or any elector present, to any ballot paper found in the ballot box, and shall decide any question arising out of the objection; and the decision of such deputy returning officer shall be final, subject only to reversal on petition questioning the election or return.

The several deputy returning officers, on being requested so to do, shall deliver to each of the candidates, their agents, or in the absence of such candidates or agents, to the electors present representing the candidates, a certificate of the number of votes given for each candidate, and of the number of rejected ballot papers.

No person shall—

1st. Forge or counterfeit or fraudulently alter, deface or fraudulently destroy any ballot paper or the initials of the deputy returning officer signed thereon; or

2d. Without authority supply any ballot paper to any person; or

3rd. Fraudulently put in the ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper, which he is authorized by law to put in; or

4th. Fraudulently take out of the polling place any ballot paper;

5 Without due authority destroy, take, open, or otherwise interfere with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers then in use for the purposes of the election.

No person shall attempt to commit any offence specified in this section.

Any contravention of this section shall be a misdemeanor; and any found guilty thereof shall be punishable, if he be a returning officer, deputy returning officer or other officer engaged at the election, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for any term less than two years, with or without hard labor, in default of paying such fine; and if he be any other person, by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, with or without hard labor, in default of paying such fine.

The property of the ballot boxes, ballot papers, envelopes, and marking instruments procured for or used at any election, shall be in Her Majesty.

Every officer and clerk who is guilty of any wilful misfeasance or any wilful act or omission in contravention of this act, shall forfeit to any person aggrieved by such misfeasance, act or omission a penal sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, in addition to the amount of all actual damages thereby occasioned to such person.

Every officer, clerk and agent in attendance at a polling place, shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting at such polling place; and shall not communicate before the poll is closed to any person any information as to whether any person on the voters' list has or has not applied for a ballot paper or voted at that polling place.

No officer, clerk, or agent, and no person whosoever, shall interfere with a voter when marking his vote, or otherwise attempt to obtain at the polling place information as to the candidate for whom any voter at such polling place is about to vote or has voted.

No officer, clerk, or agent or other person shall communicate at any time to any person any information obtained at a polling place as to the candidate for whom any voter at such polling place is about to vote or has voted.

Every officer, clerk and agent in attendance at the counting of the votes, shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting; and shall not attempt to ascertain at such counting, or communicate any information obtained at such counting, as to the candidate for whom any vote is given in any particular ballot paper.

No person shall, directly or indirectly, induce any voter to display his ballot paper after he has marked the same, so as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for or against whom he has so marked his vote.

Any contravention of this section shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard larbor in default of paying such fine.

A person shall for all purposes of the laws relating to Parliamentary elections be deemed to be guilty of the offence of personation, who, at an election of a member of the House of Commons, applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether such name be that of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person; or who having voted once at any such election applies at the same election for a ballot paper in his own name.

The offence of personation, or of aiding, abetting, counseling or procuring the commission of the offence of personation by any person, shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Every returning officer and every deputy returning officer from the time they shall respectively have taken the oath of office until the day after the closing of the elections, shall be a conservator of the peace invested with all powers appertaining to a Justice of the Peace.

Such returning office or deputy returning officer may require the assistance of justices of the peace, constables or other persons present, to aid him in maintaining peace and good order at such election; and may also, on a requisition made in writing by any candidate, or his agent, or by any two electors, swear in such special constables as he deems necessary.

Such returning officer or deputy returning officer may arrest or cause to be arrested by verbal order, and place in the custody of any constable or other persons, any person disturbing the peace and good order at the election, and may cause such person to be imprisoned under an order signed by him until any period not later than the close of the poll.

The returning officer or deputy returning officer may, during the nomination day and polling day at any election, require any person within half a mile of the place of nomination or of the polling station, to deliver to him any fire-arm, sword, stave, bludgeon or other offensive weapon in the hands or personal possession of such person, and any person refusing to deliver such weapon shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding three months in default of payment of such fine.

Every person convicted of a battery, during any day whereon any election, or poll for any election is begun, holden or proceeded with, within the distance of two miles of the place where such election or such poll is begun, holden or proceed with, shall be deemed guilty of an aggravated assault, and shall be punished accordingly.

No candidate shall, at any election, nor shall any other person, either provide or furnish drink or other refreshment at the expense of such candidate, to any elector, or pay for, or procure or engage to pay for, any such drink or other refreshment.

No candidate or any other person, shall furnish or supply any ensign, standard or set of colors, or any flag, to or for any person or persons whomsoever, with intent that the same should be carried or used in such electoral district on the day of election, or within eight days before such day, or during the continuance of such election or the polling, by such person or any other, as a party flag to distinguish the bearer thereof and those who may follow the same as the supporters of such candidate, or of the political or other opinions entertained, or supposed to be entertained, by such candidate; nor shall any person, for any reason, carry or use any such ensign, standard, set of colors, or other flag, as a party flag, within such electoral district on the day of any such election or polling, or within eight days before such day, or during the continuance of such election.

No candidate or any other person shall furnish or supply any ribbon, label or like favor, to or for any person whomsoever, with intent that the same should be used within such electoral district on the day of election or polling within eight days before such day, or during the continuance of such election by such person, or any other, as a party badge to distinguish the wearer as the supporter of such candidate, or of the political or other opinions entertained or supposed to be entertained, by such candidate; nor shall any person use or wear any ribbon, or label, or other favor, as such badge, within such electoral district, on the day of any such election or polling, or within eight days before such day or during the continuance of such election.

No spirituous or fermented liquors or strong drinks shall be sold or given at any hotel, tavern or shop or other place within the limits of any polling district, during the whole of the polling day at any election for the House of Commons, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every offence; and the offender shall be subject to imprisonment, not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the judge or court, in default of payment of such fine.

(To be continued.)

Communications.

We wish it to be strictly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the expressions of our correspondents.

To the editor of the Huron Signal.

The Hamilton correspondent of the Toronto *Mail* of 25th inst., finds "Flour vs. Bread" in that city, a good deal like the handle of a jug, all on one side. See what he says:

"People here, as well as in other places, are beginning to wonder how it is that although wheat comes down, bread nevertheless keeps up, or falls only a mere trifle in comparison with the fall in the price of wheat. A co-operative bakery is talked of, and may possibly be started. The writer of a letter in the *Times* this evening says:—

In my experience in the grain and milling business, both in Canada and the United States, I know that a miller, for every 4 bushels and 24 lbs. of good fair wheat delivered to him, can turn out 196 lbs., or a barrel of good strong baking flour.

The baker's profits. Say 4 bushels and 24 pounds of wheat at $1 (one dollar) a bushel $4.40. Now, say 66 loaves to the barrel and the profit, when bread is 11c a loaf, is 65 per cent.; when at 10c, 50 per cent.; and when at 9c a loaf, the profit would be 35 per cent. Profit enough, surely, to satisfy anyone.

I don't base my calculations, as A. H. does, on 10 per cent. less price by the barrel than anyone pays for 100 lbs. of flour.

Ten and twelve years since bread was sold here to private families at 12 loaves for the dollar, and eighteen years since it was sold at 14 loaves for the dollar."

Unless bakers here adopt the sliding scale and charge a fair price for bread, the result will be a co-operative bakery in this Town.

FLOUR.

Veterinary College,
Toronto, Nov. 27, 1874.

Editor Signal,

Sir—I notice, in a recent issue of your paper, that George Lemon states that he attended the Toronto College before my school was established.

I beg to state that the Ontario Veterinary College, of which I am Principal, was the first veterinary college instituted in Canada, and is the only one in this Province.

I am, sir,
Your ob'd't serv't,
A. SMITH.

General Items.

An Arabic paper says a force of Egyptians has captured Darfour, Africa, and killed the Sultan.

A violent storm has swept over the Sea of Marmora, causing the wreck of many vessels.

Three Egyptian men-of-war are blockading the seaport of Berbera, Africa, and prevent the shipment of merchandize to Aden. A british gunboat has been despatched to blockade the port.

The St. John *Globe* says:—The heir of the Jamieson Estate in Scotland, worth £700,000 to £1,000,000; has been discovered in St. John New Brunswick. Jamieson is a young man in poor circumstances, recently employed in peddling stationary.

Teachers Meeting.—The regular meeting of the Dungannon Teachers' Institute will be held in the Dungannon school house, on the 1st Saturday in December next, commencing promptly at 10 a.m. Programme—1. Routine business of Institute, 2. Composition, by Mr. Duff; 3. Writing, Mr. Bowerman; 4. Method of securing good attendance and attention, Mr. Lane; 5. First lessons on Music by Mr. D. Hammel. D. E. Mnuro, Sec.

Late advices from Cape Coast Castle says it was rumored there that King Coffee, of the Ashantees, had been deposed, and succeeded by his nephew. This change would have the effect of uniting all the tribes on a friendly footing, and of restoring them to their former allegiance to the King of Ashantee. Trade on the Gold Coast was at a stand still. The general health of the Coast was improving. Heavy rains had fallen.

A letter received in New York, from the French Island of St. Pierre Miquelon, on the southern coast of Newfoundland, dated Nov. 22d, gives the following particulars of a recent wholesale murder of white persons in a Labrador settlement by a party of Esquimaux Indians. The writer says:—"A terrible slaughter of human life was perpetrated at the settlement of Indian Tickle, Labrador, on the night of the 15th inst., two whole families, with the exception of a young girl, being the victims. The names of the families are Wm. J. Morrison and his sons Thomas and Herbert, Robert Morrison and wife, and their sons William, Charles and James. Their daughter Lizzie is the only one who has survived the catastrophy. It seems that latterly gangs of Esquimaux Indians have been committing robberies at the huts and stores of those who have large stocks of goods, and that after the capture of several of the Indians they were publicly chastised by whipping. The revenge showed itself on the night of the 15th, when Mr. W. F. Morrison and his two sons were foully murdered in their rooms, their bodies being covered with dirk wounds, though they had been first wounded with bullets. Mrs. R. Morrison's throat was deeply cut in several places, and a bullet had pierced her brain. William and Charles Morrison were stabbed in the heart, and also shot, but James, the youngest, seems to have struggled hard for his life, as his corps was found on a staircase leading to the door near the corps of an Esquimaux, whom he had shot. This is the first instance of troublesome conduct among the Esquimaux in Labrador in the memory of the oldest fisherman."

1874. 1875.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

W. M. SAVAGE

Keeping up with the times, is now laying in a [illegible]

CALL AND EXAMINE
Goods and Prices.

You will save money by doing so. No trouble to show you through the stock.

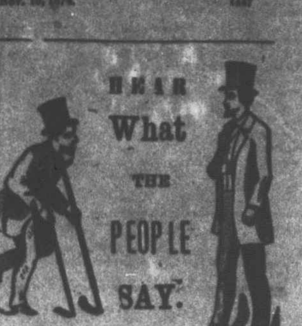
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Full lines in Plain Wincey's.

Full lines in Checked Wincey's.

W. M. SAVAGE,
North side of Market Square, Goderich.

Nov. 10, 1874. 1447



PHYSICIANS CORNERED.

Probably there are few circumstances under which a physician labors with more real sympathy for his patient than when called upon to administer relief to an acute sufferer with Chronic Rheumatism.

Rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and no substantial relief can be obtained without cleansing the blood from the fibrine substances which obstruct the circulation, causing inflammation and pain.

The great success of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE in curing this disease is owing to its power of converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. It also regulates the bowels, which is very essential to this complaint, and no one will read the following statement, from a well-known Montreal gentleman, with more interest and pleasure than those physicians who have a real desire to benefit their suffering patients:

Montreal, March 21 1874.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton:

Dear Sirs,—I, with pleasure, concede to the Agents' wish that I give my endorsation to the immediate relief I experienced from a few doses of the Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now, after taking two bottles of this medicine, totally free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter if you deem it advisable to do so.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
John Helder Isaacson, N. P.

FURTHER PROOF.

Toronto, March 30, 1874.

Dear Sir,—After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remedies and Doctors' prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to all.

I remain, Margaret Conroy, 157, Sumach St.

ANOTHER SUFFERER SPEAKS.

Toronto, April 1, 1874.

Dear Sir,—Unsolicited by you I wish to bear testimony to the efficacy of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. During the whole of last winter I suffered greatly from that common and agonizing affliction, Rheumatism. I was induced, by hearing of the many marvellous cures accomplished by the Agent, while staying at the Rossin House, to buy a bottle. It is sufficient to say that without any faith in the medicine or its results, by the taking of that one bottle I was completely relieved, and now the use of my limbs and the feeling of new life which I experience, I attribute to the use of the Diamond Rheumatic Cure.

Have the kindness to pass my testimony and experience around for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Truly yours, J. Q. A. Holbrook.

There is no medicine which so promptly revives the depressed vital action, restores the general and local circulation, allays the pain, dissipates the congestion, prevents inflammation, and restores the vital action as the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. In thousands of instances the prompt and free use of this medicine has saved valuable human lives. Hence the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE should be in every hospital and infirmary, in every doctor's office, in every family or factory, in every shop or ship, in every office or counting-room. It is the remedy always ready for an emergency, prompt in its action, always curable, doing all that it is advertised to do. An infallible specific, removing the cause, chronic, acute, or muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Nervous headache, Neuralgia of the head, heart, stomach and kidneys, Tic Doloreux, nervousness, flying pains, twisted joints, swollen joints, pain in the back and loins, weakness of the kidneys, tired feeling, languid, weary prostration, and all nervous and chronic diseases.

In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

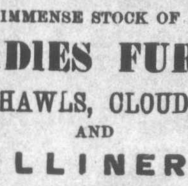
This medicine is prepared by a careful, experienced and conscientious physician in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

This medicine is for sale at all druggists throughout the Province. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

NORTHROP & LYMAN
SCOTT STREET, TORONTO,
General Agents for Ontario.

PRICE—$1 per Bottle, Large Bottles, $2.

THE



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SHAWLS, CLOUDS
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CLOTHING
of every description ready made and made to order.

BOOTS & SHOES
to suit old and young:

BUFFALO ROBES
CHEAP FOR CASH.

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for rich and for poor and Cheap for Cash.

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A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957,) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.