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Agent for Canadian School Journal.
G. SHEPPARD,
Goderich, September, 4th 1877.

Huron Signal.
GODERICH, SEPT. 5, 1877.

The Famine in India.

It has been suggested by numbers of the Canadian newspapers that out of the abundance which has rewarded the labors of the husbandmen throughout the country, some small portion be devoted to the relief of the starving natives in India. The idea is commendable if practicable, for the long continued famine is doing fearful slaughter amongst the inhabitants of Southern India. For the second time the crops of the inhabitants have failed, and for six months to come the unfortunate people will have nothing to eat, the grass itself being destroyed. The other portions of the country suffered last year, and although more fortunate this year their condition is yet pitiful. Altogether the district at present threatened is in area about seven times the size of England, and is populated by from 14,000,000 to 36,000,000 souls, peculiar in their nature. They are weak, delicate people unfitted to cope with serious adversity, and their peculiar social position makes their condition all the more terrible. Nine-tenths of them have no property, and they are entirely dependent on the crops, which are never very good. Their wages are payable in grain, and their being no crops to reap, these millions of people have nothing to look forward to but starvation. Up to the present in the Madras Presidency there have been 500,000 deaths from starvation, and 1,750,000 people are dependent upon daily relief. This number will soon be greatly increased, the prospect being that 20,020,000 people will be clamoring for bread. Unfortunately the nature of the country is such that supplies which may be sent forward cannot be sent into the interior by any speedier mode than ox carts. Navigable rivers there are none, and the greater portion of the district is without railways. By the establishment of relief camps—the only means by which the sufferers can be best reached—the starting of a cholera epidemic is almost inevitable, and the one demon be robbed of a feast that another may sate his cravings. It is estimated that before the terrible scourge is stayed, four million people will perish.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the Imperial Government to mitigate the sufferings of the people, but the task is almost beyond human performance. The natives have lived from "hand to mouth," so to speak, depending upon each crop for a bare existence, and when a general failure in the crop occurs the thousands of improvident inhabitants are sent begging for food. In such a strait, with so many dependent beings thrown suddenly upon their care, the Government is driven to a sore extremity and will find a great difficulty in adopting a speedy and effective measure of relief. It is estimated that it will cost one hundred millions of dollars to purchase food for the sufferers and maintain them until another crop can be gathered. Such an outlay is enormous, and will necessarily cause the country to incur a debt and make rich and poor alike feel the effect of the famine. With this alternative staring them in the face, it is not to be wondered at that some hesitate to go to this extent, and are ready to catch the idea of this disaster being a dispensation of Providence against which no human effort will avail, and satisfy their consciences therewith. But Britain has earned the name of being charitable, deservedly enough, and has undertaken to govern India to save it from native misrule and make it beneficial and useful to civilization, and in this strait will do what is possible and reasonable.

PATRIOTISM is an element strongly developed in most women's characters, though it has but little opportunity to vent itself. The beautiful Circassian women have discovered a novel mode of expressing their national ardor, and are robbing themselves of their beautiful hair, some tresses of which have been sold in London measuring 4 feet 2 inches in length, to procure money for wounded soldiers. It is to be expected that, when this charitable enthusiasm has died out, fashion will so conform itself to the condition of these fair patriots, that short hair will henceforth be the rage.

A MEETING of representative men along the line of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway will be held at Orangeville, on Sept. 7th, to consider the possibility of securing the broadening of the gauge of that road, and the continuation of it to the lake shore. We hope our representative men will not lose sight of the scheme, and that some expression of their opinion will be heard at this meeting by letter or otherwise.

THE LATEST expedition, with the North Pole as its objective point, which has been initiated is that directed by Capt. H. W. Howgate, an officer of the United States regular army, a gentleman who is thoroughly confident that he can reach that long sought-for point. Having failed to secure money for the expedition from the Government, he canvassed the various scientific societies and raised sufficient to fit out a vessel which is now on its way manned by ten picked seamen and headed by a veteran whaler named Capt. G. E. Tyson. The plan of the expedition is novel, being to overcome the difficulties of severe weather by establishing a chain of colonies within communicating distance, acclimatizing the colonists and making a gradual approach as circumstances and endurance will warrant. The first party will establish themselves at Cumberland island, and form what will be called the Howgate Polar Colony, collect necessary provisions from the Esquimaux and the following year make their way to the west coast of Greenland, where another vessel with colonists will be ready to take these supplies and establish colony No. 2 in Lady Franklin bay. This scheme is heartily approved by leading scientific men, and it certainly does commend itself as the most feasible yet adopted to penetrate beyond the icy barriers which intervene between civilization and the mystery which surrounds that end of the earth's axis. Other expeditions are being fitted out, among them the English Capt. Nares, who will go via the Greenland coast the present year; an outfit from Holland, which proposes to sail beyond Norway, Spitzbergen and Behring's straits very soon; a party from Sweden, which will enter upon the same route in 1878; one from Germany, which will try the Siberian course, and still another which will be sent out from Russia. The Arctic Sea will not much longer be the enticing waste which it has always been, when all these expeditions get well into its fastnesses.

IT IS intimated, how truthfully it is difficult to say, that the Apostolic Delegate has issued orders to the Catholic bishops and priests in Quebec that there shall be no further interference in the elections, and no efforts made to coerce Catholic electors. Speaking of this matter the Toronto *Telegram* (Independent) says: "If it be true * * the result will be a serious blow at the prospects of the Conservative party. For years the priests have been using their influence on behalf of the Conservative nominees, and doing everything they could to defeat the Liberals at the polls, even going so far as to declare that whoever voted for a Liberal would be cut off from the sacraments of the Church and left in his sins. Sir John Macdonald has been calculating on sweeping the Province of Quebec at the next election, and has already set down the figures as showing fifty supporters to fifteen opponents, out of sixty-five seats. But an intimation from the Apostolic Delegate to the effect that every Catholic can vote as he pleases without insuring the displeasure of the Church will put a very large-sized spoke in 'John A's' wheel."

THE London *Herald* is nothing if not untruthful. It could unflushingly charge Hon. Alex. Mackenzie with murdering poor Hackett, and now it declares that the Premier was drunk during his late trip through the Lower Provinces. Every one who knows Mr. Mackenzie's temperate habits will scorn the author of such a libile, and not be surprised to read the Prince Edward Island Patroit's complimentary reference to the Premier's temperate habits while there. This paper concludes a reference to this fact in these words: "When will our public men follow the example of Mr. Mackenzie, and discountenance the use of the intoxicating liquors both by precept and example? What a powerful example for good would it be if all our public men should, in this particular, follow the example of Alexander Mackenzie."

THE United States leading journals are more generally deploring the serious depression in business, and attributing the fact to the effects of protection. As a remedy they ask for free trade, and steps recently taken and expressions uttered representative by commercial bodies, journals and men are the outcome of this conviction. The New York *Herald* calls for a "mutually satisfactory reciprocity treaty with Canada," and declares that public opinion on both sides is ripe for such a measure, and cites the fact that the National Board of Trade, New York Chamber of Commerce, all the Western cities and many New England people are favorable to and have recommended such a treaty. Canadians will not hesitate to meet them in a friendly spirit to negotiate such a friendly relationship.

HERETOFORE the celebration of Thanksgiving Day has not been as general throughout the Dominion as is desirable and becoming. Different Provinces have selected different days, if any, while different ecclesiastical denominations, by special appointments, have recognized distinct days, consequently the popular recognition of Divine goodness and bounty has not heretofore been characterized by that unanimity which give special favor to a service of joy and thanksgiving. An effort is now being made in season to have the one day observed throughout the whole Dominion, and the 22nd day of November has been named. The different provinces have been requested to agree to this arrangement, and they doubtless all will.

APROPOS of Hon. Wm. McDougall's style of voting on the Dunkin Act in Toronto, one of our exchanges gets off a good hit on that erratic gentleman touching the possibilities of the future, as follows:—Hon. Wm.—"St. Peter, may I be permitted to ask a question?"—"Certainly," is the reply. "Which way did Hon. O. Mowat go?" "To Heaven." "Then I go to the other place," says Mr. McDougall.

THE London *Advertiser* said some of the city aldermen there were imbeciles, whereat the fathers corporate became indignant, and in public assemblage denounced that journal and resolved that as a council they would cease to patronize that paper. Now the *Advertiser* enjoys itself with cartoons of the aldermen, and the latter are more riled than ever and are studying the cost of taking physical vengeance on their annoyer.

Saline Notes.

Shipments—Wm. Campbell, 25 bbls by the Quebec, 799 by the schr. Sarah Jane, and 250 bbls and 40 tons by schr. Admiral.

Demand good, but prices not improving. The supply is still short, both here and in Kincardine.

On Saturday night the workmen at the International works struck, the matter in dispute being whether they should work until 12.30 p.m. each Saturday night or quit at 10 p.m. as usual. Some time ago, when business was more remunerative, two hours out of the Saturday "tour," as the working time for each gang is called, were allowed to the workmen, viz., from 10 to 12 p.m. For various reasons the company saw fit to change this rule, and have the workmen put in an hour and a half more. This change proved objectionable to the majority, and all but three or four refused to accept it. On Monday morning fresh gangs were put on, some of whom were either frightened or coaxed away by a number of the strikers, who visited the works and offered violence to some of the workmen. Three of the strikers, Michael Griffin, Robt. Miller and Chas. Thomas, who were somewhat intoxicated, were particularly demonstrative. No further trouble occurred, and everything is now going on quietly. On Saturday, while some of the men were being paid off, a slight discussion arose about some pay which one of the men claimed for over-time. Mr. [illegible] wishing to allow the other [illegible] into the office until the matter was settled, Mr. McEwen, manager, attempted to close the door when one Robt. Miller tried to prevent him, but without success. No sooner was the door closed than it was smashed in, and Michael Griffin, Miller and several others jumped into the office. The former attacked Mr. McEwen, who defended himself with a chair, but cooled down after administering a few kicks and bruising his fists on the chair. Warrants were issued on Monday for the arrest of Griffin and Miller, on charges of assault and battery, and on Tuesday the former was fined $10 and costs and the latter $4 and costs.

Legal Notes.

REMOVED.—Thos. Joynt, an insane prisoner, was removed to Rockwood Asylum, Kingston, on Wednesday.

INSANE.—Jane Stuart, of Ashfield, was on Saturday committed to jail for safe keeping as insane, C. Crabb, J. P., being the committing magistrate.

ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—Last week T. Bonnett was fined $10 and costs by C. Crabb, Esq., for using abusive language to Donald Graham.

PERJURY.—Randall Graham, of Ashfield, was brought before P. O'Dea, Esq., J.P., on a charge of perjury, and was committed for trial. He is, in the meantime, out on bail.

LIQUOR CASES.—The following cases were before C. Crabb, J. P., at the instance of Stephen Yates, License Inspector: Aug. 28—Alex. McRae, Ashfield, obstructing inspector in discharge of his duty, dismissed. Aug. 23—Wm. Reed selling liquor after hours, two cases one of which was dismissed and a fine of $20 and costs imposed in the other. Aug. 29—Mrs. Munro, selling without license and Donald Bain, do., on Tuesday, fined $20 and costs each.

DRUNK.—A Highlandman from Lucknow visited town on Friday, got drunk and had to answer for his conduct before the Mayor on Saturday. On his own behalf he solemnly averred that "She just came tae the toon frae Lucknow, and hadna a cent in her pooch, when a friend speered at her tae tak a wee drap o' whuskey. She didna refuse, and before she kenned onything she was blind fou' and in the lockup." Fined $1 and costs, and given one day to pay the money, which time was utilized in getting as far away as possible from the powerful whiskey of Goderich.

THE OLD MAN'S DRUNK AGAIN.—Matthew Mathieson, aged 65, got drunk on Wednesday, but he promised before the tribunal of justice next day to do better in future, and he was liberated. This caused him such joy that he undertook to carry another large cargo of the exciting liquor known as "carry-me-to-the-lock-up," and failing to do so in a decent, orderly manner he was straightway deposited in the cooler. On Friday the Mayor sentenced the old man to ten days' imprisonment. This is the ninth time Matthew has been confined in jail.

Eastern Affairs.

The announcement that the Shipka Pass had been retaken proved premature, but the position of the Russian forces is so very critical that it will be tenable very little longer. Sulieman Pasha has driven the enemy to their last position, and, being strongly enforced and having control of passes leading to either side of the pass by which flank movements are being made, the news of a decisive engagement in this section, which will declare the Turks in full possession, is hourly expected. The Russians confess that the Turks are masters of the position. Last week has been disastrous to the Russian arms. Mehemet Ali, on the river Ak Lom, inflicted upon them another Plivna defeat, assisted by superior numbers it is said but unquestionably better supported by good generalship and brave troops. The Russians were completely routed, and lost two excellent positions by this defeat. At Plevna, the Turks attacked the Russians and a heavy battle ensued, but the victory is claimed by both sides. Inspired by their successes the Ottomans are gradually forcing the enemy from their hold of Roumania.

In Asia, where the Turks are on the agressive and fighting on Russian ground, the same success is not attending them, they having been repulsed in two recent attacks on the Russian positions. These results, however, are unimportant as, if the Turks prevent the enemy from advancing for six weeks, and they are apparently well able to do it, operations will be suspended for this year.

Servia is vacillating between two opinions—at one moment while Russia is meeting with success she is preparing to enter actively into the war, and now that the opposite is the case her ardor has cooled and she offers no assistance. Col. Baker, in command of the Turkish cavalry in Bulgaria is reported missing, but it is probable he performing some flank movement by way of the enemy defiles in the course of Mehemet Ali's march.

Lumber Notes.

RECEIPTS.—Williams & Murray, 165,238 ft lumber and 52,000 lath by schr. Ontario; Secord, Cozzens & Co., 200,000 ft lumber by Nett Woodward.

SHIPMENTS.—Secord, Cozzens & Co., [illegible]; Williams & Murray, 8 cars; W. [illegible], 8 cars.

W. Lee shipped one car bark.

LONDESBOROUGH.

LARGE FIRE.—On Thursday morning last Mr. John Brunsden's blacksmith shop and outbuildings were destroyed by fire. Several carriages and buggies (eleven in all), two valuable horses, besides tools and material were destroyed. The flames were first noticed about 1 a.m., but had gained such headway and spread with such rapidity that none of the contents of the building could be saved. Hugh Wallace's stable and oil house and N. Bulger's stable adjoining were also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the chimney, as one of the workmen was employed in the shop to a late hour on the previous evening. The loss is estimated at $4,000; insurance $1,200 in the Canada Fire Marine, and $1,000 in the Provincial; N. Bulger's stable burnt, loss $75; H. Wallace & Co's stable and carriage shed also burnt, loss $350.

COLBORNE.

CROPS.—The wheat has been well secured for the most part, and barring some few lots of oats, the grain crop in the western portion of the township has been secured.

FREAK OF NATURE.—On the farm of Robt. Carr, last week, was to be seen a crab apple tree one half of which was in blossom and the other loaded with nearly ripe fruit.

PROLIFIC.—Mr. John Rowse, lessee of Mr. D. Fisher's, 2nd con., W. D., got a pea stalk this year which had 52 well filled pods thereon. This is a good return from one seed.

GOOD MILK HOUSE.—Mr. N. Morrish, who has got an extensive dairy farm, is erecting a capacious stone milk house on his premises. Spring water will be conveyed into the house, and run into troughs, in which the filled milk pans will be set, thus maintaining a proper temperature.

INDUSTRIES.—Messrs. Isaac Fisher and Jas. Stevens, near Benmiller, have been building handsome new brick residences for themselves this summer. They are nearly completed, and are a lasting credit to the taste of their builders. Mr. Nicholas Morrish is busy putting new boilers into his steam [illegible]. This factory was manufactured by the Smith Foundry Co.

Roughing It.

SCENES OF A TWO WEEKS' LAST [illegible] ON LAKE HURON.

On our trip to Killarney we passed in sight of several rocks on the mainland marked with various Indian characters and figures. These tracings of primitive art were first noticed by Capt. Bayfield, the Government surveyor, while preparing his charts of this coast in 1822. We also sighted Papoose Islands which, we were informed, are used by the Indians of Killarney and Manitoulin as a sort of place of correction for the erring ones of their tribes. Here they are placed, when found guilty of any punishable offences, with a few necessaries and left for a period without means of escape. Sometimes the fishermen assist them to escape. To be exiled on one of these rocks, barren of foliage and bare of anything excepting a little moss, would be a severe punishment.

Taking the western exit of Killarney harbor we passed along in view of the Laurentian Mountains as well as the Cloche mountains further to the North. The channel leading to the bay was broad and picturesque, the islands on the south side being for the most part low, well wooded and resting on a limestone foundation, while on the north peak after peak of red granite surmounted each other to heights varying from 300 to 800 feet high, well covered with pine, poplar, &c. As we were leaving the harbor one of the party fired at a gull, and a most wonderful echo was heard. The shot was re-echoed from six to ten times, first clear and sharp then dying away in the mountains and finally exhausting in a thunder peal which came rolling down through a gorge in the mountains. The experiment was repeated again and again, with the same entrancing result, until a change in the wind spoiled the effect. It is said this is the finest echo in America, not excepting the famous laughing echo in the White Mountains.

We stopped for lunch at one of the small islands, where the sportsmen got considerable game. Our course was then directed to Manitowaning on Manitoulin Island, and we reached port at 4 p.m. We were not a little surprised to learn that we had struck Wikwimikong instead. We were not disappointed, however, for the villages are about the same, and the tenting ground was excellent. After supper and a good deal of sport shooting at night hawks, of which we made a very nice stew, the village was visited and a quantity of Indian wares was purchased. The night was dark and when five of the younger portion of the party attempted to return to camp they lost their way, and passed it about two miles. Fortunately those in the camp suspected this, and began firing signals which guided the lost ones home, after a weary tramp through water and brush. They reached home with clothing wet and much torn and bodies thoroughly exhausted. While boating through the bush one of the party had his watch jerked out of his pocket by a branch. A search was made for it, with the assistance of matches, when it was found suspended to the bush, the guard being neatly twisted about one of the branches.

Wikwimickong is a scattered Indian village, containing about 700 inhabitants and has an excellent natural harbor. The streets are narrow, but are quite wide enough to accommodate the clumsy vehicles used by the inhabitants. One which attracted our attention was a roughly constructed cart, the wheels of which were two small iron wheels, which had evidently once belonged to a gun carriage. There are no docks, in fact no business is done here, beyond the making of mats and ornaments, and fishing. The Indians are completely civilized and apparently industrious, and are rather diminutive and ugly. Some thirty years ago the Jesuits founded a church and school here, and now they have a large stone church, a smaller frame church, separate schools of industry and tuition for boys and girls, residence for the priests, who are Frenchmen, a nunnery and several storehouses. In everyhouse we visited—and we entered nearly every one in the village in search of Indian work—the crops and a few colored pictures relative to the Catholic faith were to be seen on the walls, and in one primitive dwelling a clock and its stand was trimmed off with a copy of the London weekly *Advertiser* and a bundle of scented grass was wrapped in a copy of the *Huron Signal*. The farms in the neighborhood are tilled by Indians with considerable success, but towards Manitowaning, the white settlement, the evidences of industry and intelligence are more appreciable. On the opposite shore from Wikwimikong, are two oil wells, sunk by the results, which have, however, proved unprofitable and have been abandoned. In the neighborhood on the lake is a deposit of foliated slate shale, impregnated with a substance like coal oil. This shale burns rapidly, leaving a slaty refuse. An effort was made at Collingwood some time ago, with a similar deposit to extract the oil from it, but the experiment did not prove remunerative or successful and, we believe, was not tested with the deposit found on the Manitoulin. The shale has a dark greasy appearance, and smells very strongly. Near our camping ground was a fine grove of hazel or filbert bushes, and a considerable quantity of the nuts, though not quite ripe, was gathered.

During Monday night a heavy rain storm began, and the weather continued showery and disagreeable during the greater part of Tuesday, detaining us in the bay until Wednesday morning. The day's rest was very acceptable, as the continuous travelling and shifting of camping grounds was beginning to tire us. A large number of the villagers visited our tent during the day with Indian goods, green corn, beans, berries, &c., and succeeded in disposing of a considerable portion of their wares. In the bargaining we were enabled to pick up a good deal of the dialect, and henceforth saluted each other and the native with "Bon jour, mitchi," as if to the manner born. The scenery for Indian work was very amusing, and in some of the houses which we visited the pantomime necessary to make the inmates understand our wants was more amusing and elaborate than intelligent. But they were quick to understand, and with the "Kah winnie kahgo"—no, not anyone the immediate production of the needed article proceeded to make close bargains. Some of the Indians are much afraid that they are to be deprived of their reservation, the portion of the island east of Heywood Sound and Manitoulin Gulf, which was given them in 1864. A custom prevails among the Indians of driving the devil from the island to the mainland. On a certain day in September, the people assemble at Wikwimikong and, headed by the priest, and armed with guns, they proceed to hunt his Satanic Majesty through the woods until they reach Cape Smith, where he takes to the water and makes his way doubtless, to the fastnesses of the Cloche Mountains. He apparently returns before the year is out, for the ceremony is repeated annually with the same fervor and solemnity.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30 a.m. we started on our homeward journey, directing our course to Fitzwilliam Island, a little to the south-east of Manitoulin and twenty-five miles away. An unpleasant sea was running, which caused some of the party to feel unpleasant, although they were not driven to the necessity of dividing their breakfast with the fishes. A stop was made opposite Cape Smith, and some interesting specimens of fossils were collected. Several fine trout, weighing from three to seven pounds each, were caught on the way with trolling hooks.

Fitzwilliam Island was reached in the afternoon, and the boat was moored in a beautiful little land-locked bay, very deep, and abounding with fish. The island is quite picturesque, and the new shore presents a natural picture interesting to many besides geologists. The shore is formed of a ridge of rock, jagged and broken into the appearance of an immense saw in some places, and presents three different rock formations, the upper layer being a soft yellow or cream colored limestone, the next a light green colored sandstone, and the lower a brown or reddish colored granite. These separate strata are about six feet in thickness, distinctly marked and present a striking appearance. As we passed this point about sunset on the way to Tobar Moray we beheld a rich combination of colors—first the many-tinted fleecy clouds with a back-ground shaded from the deepest sky blue to the uncertain gray blue which is commonly seen at sunset; then the dark green line of foliage between which and a narrow, shaded strip of deep blue water, the rocky layers were clearly defined; and from thence, almost to the edge of the boat, the water was tinged with all the rich colors of a sunset.

Our stay on the island was short. Two of the party had visited this same spot about twelve years before and killed a rattlesnake during their stay, so that they were suspicious of the place and on the lookout for more of the reptiles. We had not been on land more than ten minutes when the warning rattle was heard in the midst of our council of war. The meeting adjourned *sine die*, amid a good deal of whooping and ignominious scrambling, the end of which was, however, the complete annihilation of his snakeship. The tail or rattle, which consisted of nine rings, was preserved as a trophy by the doctor, and so powerfully odoriferous was it that the happy possessor was kept in a corner by himself for the rest of the evening. The effect of this adventure was to decide the majority not to remain longer, even our young companion who had fought the fierce grizzly in the Rocky Mountains, chased the wild Indians on the plains of the Northwest and who had waded through dead mosquitos two inches deep on the level which had been slaughtered in a single night, even he grasped his cotton trunk and hastened on board the Eliza Jane, an example which we all speedily followed. The island is much avoided on account of the numbers of these snakes to be found there. The principal haunt for them is the base of a cliff about the middle of the island, and here they may be seen, on bright days, basking in the sun in hundreds. They are, it said, known to climb trees for the purpose of catching small birds. Although they do not attack except in defence, and run away, after giving warning, their appearance is so repulsive and their bite so poisonous that there is cause to dread them. We, however, in the course of our trip could not learn of a case in which the bite of this reptile proved fatal.

In a short time we were again under way, directing our course to Tobar Moray, twenty miles away. With a a favorable breeze and good moonlight, and keeping Cove Island light on our right, we made a fairly direct and rapid course. An accident, which, fortunately, resulted in nothing serious, happened us. Keeping close to Flower Pot Island, in order that our port might be made without tacking, we ran within a few feet of a dangerous reef, the centreboard grating on the rocks being the first intimation we had of its existence. We crossed the lowest reef safely, and another one, about three feet beneath the surface and which was laid bare at every roll of the sea, lay directly across our course. The boat was jibed not a moment too soon, and our feelings can be better imagined than described as we calculated the possibilities of the disaster which we had so narrowly escaped. The nearest shore was about a mile distant, the sea was rolling heavily and our boat would have quickly gone to pieces.

(To be continued.)

Town Council.

The Council assembled on Friday evening, the Mayor in the chair and all members present excepting Messrs. Sloan and McKenzie.

Communication from Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, that the matter of permission to pass over the track near the new pier would be considered and communicated to the Council shortly.

Communication from Mr. C. Crabb, asking that the old grain on Victoria St. be constructed, as it is only a damage to property in its present bad state of repair. Referred to to Public Works Committee.

Communication from J. Ferris asking Council to have a well dug at the cemetery house, and a ladder provided for protection in case of fire. Referred to Cemetery Committee.

Communication from Mr. S. Seegmiller, that he can now give a good title to town of the land forming the continuation of Hick's St., sent to Finance Committee.

The Clerk read a receipt for taxes, $74.26, received from Mr. John Stewart.

Report of Street Inspector that drains, culverts and other public works are progressing satisfactorily.

[We notice that the expense of the two tanks lately built is only $371.10, being a considerable saving from those tendered on formerly, but clearly showing that such matters can best be done under the eye of the Inspector.—ED.]

Petition from Mr. Wm. Phillips asking that his lease of the market be extended to Jan. 1st without additional rent as, owing to the dull season and no tenants in the market building he has not paid expenses. Referred to Market Committee to report on as to what reduction should be allowed.

Communication from Mr. S. Platt asking Council to consider the matter of water works in connection with his spring and power. Referred to Messrs. Martin, Watson, Savage, McKay and Hutchieson to report. Mr. Platt to obtain an analysis of the water by Prof. Croft.

Report of Finance Committee as to the Treasurer's bonds, recommending that new bonds be taken as the present ones are old, and the Treasurer furnish monthly statements of account; also recommending payment of sundry accounts.

The following accounts were sent to Finance: Capt. J. Morgan for services of tug during Premier's visit, $10; J. Morrish, lumber, $2[illegible]; F. R. Mann, painting, $5; Sloan printing, $10[illegible]; [illegible] Murray, lumber, $353.50; [illegible] H. Ferguson, nails &c., $7.39; W. Lee, freight and expenses on [illegible]; W. R. Squier, legal fees, $1[illegible]; W. Shoulderhouse, stationery, $2[illegible].

Communication from Mr. F. Locke, requesting night watchman to be appointed to look after his property. Accepted.

Moved by Mr. McKay, seconded by Mr. McKenzie, that Chas. Youill be reappointed night watchman.

Moved by Mr. Seegmiller, seconded by Mr. Martin, that T. Strong be appointed.

Moved by Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Seymour, that Robt. Campbell be appointed.

The latter amendment was voted on and carried as follows:—Yeas, Messrs. Hutchieson, Watson, Seymour and Garrow, 4. Nays, Messrs. F. W. Johnston, Martin, [illegible], T. Johnston, Mitchell, Bingham, McKay, Seegmiller and Savage, 7. The first amendment was then voted on and carried as follows:—Yeas, Messrs. [illegible], W. Johnston, Martin, Hutchieson, Dancy, Watson, T. Johnston, Seegmiller, Savage and Garrow, 9. Nay, Messrs. Seymour, Mitchell, Bingham and McKay, 3. Mr. Sturdy was therefore duly appointed night watchman and the by-law for such purpose passed as usual.

Mr. Savage said that parties round the Square had asked him to ask the Council to have the well at the market house cleaned out or give them leave to do so—Leave granted.

Mr. Seymour wished parties prevented from driving on or over the Square to the pump for water.

On motion of Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. McKay, the street watering was suspended.

The Mayor noticed that the town bell was rung very irregularly. He had written Mrs. Morris on the subject, but she took no notice of this.

Mr. Seymour moved, seconded by Mr. Seegmiller, that the Clerk be instructed to inform Mrs. Morris that if the bell is not rung on railway time to the satisfaction of Council during September, that the ringing be discontinued.—Carried.

Mr. Garrow drew attention to the intention of Government to appoint a Police Magistrate; his motion, seconded by Mr. Savage, that the Clerk be instructed to write the Attorney General asking that if the appointment be made, the question of salary be left to the Council.—Carried.

The Mayor stated that the making of a bonus to Mr. Cook would not be taken up for discussion until some preliminary arrangements be settled. Mr. Cook has signified his willingness to erect a mill, salt block and wood work factories here if a bonus of $10,000 and exemption from taxation for a term of years be granted.

Local News.

ABOUT TOWN.

RE-SLATING.—Workmen are busy re-slating the roofs of the Gaol and Court House.

FLAT EARTH.—Two communications on this subject of discussion are crowded out of this issue.

SHIPMENT OF LAMBS.—Last week Mr. Wm. McClean shipped 310 lambs, and Mr. S. Andrews, 185 lambs and 11 sheep eastward.

MOORHOUSE opened out a $700 invoice of School Books last week. A single book can be had *retail* from him at same rate as they cost *wholesale*.

FOR THE STATES.—Messrs. David, John and Jos. P. Fisher, of Colborne, intend starting to-day (Wednesday) for Chicago, Ill., with four stallions, to travel them in that neighborhood.

PERSONAL.—On Thursday we had a visit from Mr. King, of the Barrie *Gazette*. He was a guest of Mr. F. R. Mann for two weeks, and was much pleased with the town.

—Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Mitchell conducted service morning and evening, in Knox Church, last Sabbath.

—Mr. Joseph Woodman last week passed his examination as an Attorney, before the Law Society at Toronto.

—Rev. D. Allan and lady returned on Saturday from an extended visit to friends in Nebraska.

—Mr. Robt. Dickson and lady and Mrs. P. Nicol, of St. Marys, left for home on Monday, after a short visit to friends in Goderich.

—Elder Hughson of Ingersoll conducted service morning and evening in the Methodist Episcopal church last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Bull, of Mitchell, will preach next Sunday, Mr. Collamore being absent.

—Mr. J. B. Cousins, of Detroit, contractor and School Commissioner, is stopping at the British Exchange. He is a sufferer from that peculiar disease known as hay fever, and always obtained relief by coming to Goderich, which he has done for three years past.

—Mr. S. P. Halls, assistant teacher in the High School, returned on Saturday night last from a two weeks tour through Algoma District, where he was inspecting the schools in company with Mr. J. R. Miller, I. P. S., having been commissioned so to do by the Ontario Government. Mr. Miller is continuing the work, Mr. Halls having to return to attend his duties here.

MR. T. DETLOR, of J. C. Detlor & Co., has just returned from the New York and Montreal markets, and has secured several special lines of goods far below the regular prices. They have the reputation of selling very cheap. Judging from the amount of business they are doing they must be offering bargains.

NEARLY DROWNED.—While a number of boys were bathing at the piers one day last week one of them, a son of Mr. J. Watson, baker, sank beneath the water and was in danger of drowning. Mr. Henry Marlton, ship-builder, noticing this sprang into the water and brought the boy safely to shore.

INSURANCE.—By advertisement in another column it will be seen that Mr. H. McMath, of this place, has been appointed sole agent in Huron, for the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company. This company is well classed in insurance journals, having a capital of one million, and risks are taken on very fair terms. See advertisement.

NEW PAPER.—We welcome with pleasure the initial number of the new Reform paper, the Mitchell *Recorder*. It is tastefully gotten up, neatly printed, ably edited and strongly commends itself to public patronage. Mitchell is a small place to have two properly supported papers, but the Reform element there is pretty strong. We wish the new paper all success.

MILLER'S EXCURSION.—On Saturday the employees of Messrs. Ogilvies & Hutchison engaged the steam yacht Myrtle, and made a trip to Bayfield, in company with several invited guests.—The weather was fair, and though the lake was rough, the sail was very enjoyable, and Bayfield was reached about three o'clock. Dinner was taken here, and after spending a short time in looking about the village the party returned reaching home about 7 p.m. The excursion was under the direction of Mr. Williams, engineer, and was well conducted.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm on Tuesday afternoon of last week, the new frame house next to Dr. Taylor's residence, was struck by lightning. The bolt entered as she went out of the roof and ran down between the plaster and the brick, and made its exit in the parlor. Three men were standing in this room and felt the influence of the electric current, as they were rendered unconscious for a few moments and found themselves lying together in one corner of the room on recovering. No bad effects were felt by them, and the damage to the house was trifling.

EXCURSIONS.—On Wednesday about 600 excursionists, principally children of the Mission Church, Stratford visited town. About 1,700 came by the excursion from Parkhill and vicinity on Thursday, and the town had a busy appearance. The schr. Jane McLeod towed by a tug, and the Myrtle took large numbers of the visitors for a trip on the lake, during which quite a number got sea sick. An excursion from Stratford, under the auspices of the Oddfellows, is being arranged for this week, and we may expect a large crowd.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—We have the last number of the yearly volume and it is replete with items of much interest to gardeners. At the request of a large number of parties, this enterprising floriculturist has been induced to issue an illustrated monthly magazine. The price will be only $1.25 a year; the first number will be ready December 1st. Those desiring the magazine should send in their subscriptions at once to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y. This magazine will no doubt occupy the front rank among the floricultural publications.

MANHATTAN SHAFT.—On Monday morning Messrs. Weller & Martin, who have the contract for digging the shaft to the rock, had reached a depth of 38 ft., and were working in a stiff blue clay. It is expected the rock will be reached this week, and the brick work commenced. Mr. Ed. Sharman has the contract for the brick-laying, and when this is completed the diameter of the shaft will be reduced from 16½ to 10 ft. The boarding house is rapidly approaching completion, and the foundations are laid for the engine house, which is to accommodate two engines and four boilers. The Foundry Co. is at work constructing two of the boilers. A brick chimney, nineteen feet square at the base and to be ninety feet high, is begun. Work is going on briskly.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—A special meeting of the Board was held on Thursday, with Mr. Crabb in the chair, and Messrs. Elliott, Swanson, Ferguson and Buchanan present. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The account of James Bissett, for 25 window locks, $1.25, was passed. A letter was read from Miss S. E. Parsons, offering six desks for sale; referred to the contingent committee. Applications were then read for the position of teachers in the juvenile departments of the Central School. Applications were read from Delia L. Holmes, Clinton; Sara Dickson, Bannockburn; M. O'Leary, Duffin's Creek, and Mary Robertson, Southampton. Mr. Swanson moved, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, that the first two be engaged.—Carried. The meeting then adjourned.

THE INTERMEDIATES.—Of the candidates in the High School intermediate examination at Goderich, the successful ones were James Duncan, Richard Morrish and Wm. Walker.

PICKS.—The shipments last week were: Jas. Saunders, 267 boxes; Wm. Mitchell, 11 boxes; Wm. Robertson, 93 boxes; John Stewart, 179 boxes. The latter took this lot to Saginaw himself by the Bertochy.

TEA MEETING.—The congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church are arranging to hold a tea-meeting on the 19th inst. Rev. Mr. Camellon of London, the resident ministers and others are expected to be present.

SHIPMENTS.—Last week, among the shipments of general freight, were the following: Jas. Clark, 1200 lbs. fish; W. G. Smith, 6 rolls leather; G. Maedel, 220 lbs wool; H. Wells, 24 casks ales; Jas. Thomson, 71 pieces artificial stone; Harbor Mills two cars flour, &c.

NOT CORRECT.—The *Globe* of Wednesday reported that steam was used, for the first time in the County of Huron, in connection with printing, in the jobbing office of Wm. Cull, Seaforth, on the previous day. This is an error, as the *Journal* office in Goderich, six years ago was run by steam.

NEW GOODS.—Mr. A. F. Haliday, on Hamilton street has just recived a fine and well-assorted stock of ready-made boots and shoes, which he is offering for sale at liberal figures. He is desirous of getting a large quantity of wood, for which he will give goods in exchange.

STREET SIGNS.—Mr Thos. Hood, Street Inspector, has put up at his own expense, at the corners of the streets opening on the Square, small signboards, painted by Mr. Clucas, bearing the names of the thoroughfares. We think it would be a good idea if the Council would accept the enterprising hint, and designate the other leading streets in a like manner, for the convenience of the public.

ORGANS, ORGANS.—Go and hear the "Clough & Warren" and "Dominion" organs at the fall show here on the 20th and 21st of next month. I have arranged with Professor MARQUIS CHISHOLM to perform at intervals. Listeners should bear in mind that although much is due to Prof. Chisholm's masterly playing, he can only, after all, bring out of the instrument *what is really in them*. 1594c J. W. WEATHERALD.

CANNING TOMATOES.—As the time for putting up tomatoes for winter is at hand, we will again repeat the directions given last year, and which, if correctly followed, will ensure their keeping sweetly tid used. Scald and peal when fully ripe, and stew and season as for immediate use; wrap around your jars, both glass and stone, a towel wrung out of cold water which will prevent them from breaking, pour in your tomatoes to the brim, and let them settle a few minutes before sealing. After cooling place the jars in the dark, otherwise your labor is lost. By following this receipt you can have fresh tomatoes at all