

# THE HURON SIGNAL

Is published every Friday Morning, by Mc GILLICUDDY BROS., at their Office, North 8 off the Square.

## GODERICH, ONTARIO.

And is despatched to all parts of the surrounding country by the earliest mails and trains. By general admission it has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in this part of the country, and is one of the most reliable and most complete in the province. It is published in addition to the above, a first-class family and household paper—it is therefore a most desirable advertising medium.

TERMS.—\$1.50 in advance, postage pre-paid by publishers; \$1.75 if paid before six months; \$2.00 if not so paid. This rate will be strictly enforced.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Eight cents per line for first insertion; three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Yearly, half-yearly and quarterly contracts at reduced rates.

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1884.

## THEY SEEM TO CLASH.

**FURNITURE, FIXTURES, BOTH** license and lease of American Hotel, Port Colborne, County Wainwright, best stand in town; no Salvation Army here; Scott Act defeated here by 500 three years ago; reasons for selling going into other business; good opening for living in connection with house. Box 18, Port Colborne.

We publish the above advertisement (which appeared in a Toronto daily on Saturday) free of charge, because of the honest opinion expressed therein. A hotel man in Port Colborne wants to sell out, and gives, as one of the reasons why a good trade should be done, that there is "no Salvation Army here." Evidently the Port Colborne hotel man thought the presence of the Salvation Army in town would be inimical to his chances of selling or renting his hostelry to advantage, hence he makes special mention of the fact that there is "no Salvation Army here." We commend the candid statement of this honest liquor vendor to those pharisaically disposed persons who ignore the work of the revivalists, for "praise from Sir Hubert is praise, indeed." The opinion of the Port Colborne man is the opinion of his brethren of the craft all along the line. Why, even in Goderich where we have some of the best men in the business, some one will occasionally forget himself, and show animus to the "army" and its sympathizers. Only on Tuesday last a man in sympathy with the movement, and who had driven a couple of officers of the Lord's army to the station, was caught in a shower, and drove his vehicle into a hotel shed for shelter. The urbane proprietor immediately rushed out and ordered the vehicle out of the shed, saying that he "didn't keep his sheds for such people." The "army" sympathizer took out his rig, and suffered for conscience sake. The "army" sympathizer should not have done so. The hotel and its sheds are for the public accommodation, and he should have availed himself of his privileges, and stayed where he was until the rain storm abated. Hotels are licensed under the Crooks Act to accommodate the public, and any hotel man failing to comply with the provisions, and making invidious distinctions as between travellers, is liable to have his license suspended. The license inspector should look into the matter, and see that the offence be not repeated.

The number of cases of thieving that has occurred in Goderich recently is most startling. In some instances the depredators have confined themselves to articles of comparatively trivial value, but although they have thus shown that they do not despise the small things, yet have they had nefarious transactions with articles of bulk and value. "From an anchor to a needle," has been often used by way of comparison, but Goderich thieves have, during the past week, run the gamut from a geranium plant to a bale of carpet, with eggs, butter, hams, underclothing, and other things too numerous to mention, sandwiched between. There has been nothing too light or too heavy for the thieves thus far, but we hope the experience of the Sing Sing convict will be their portion ere long: "What are you in for, my poor man?" said a good philanthropist to a criminal. "For stealing a sawmill," irascibly replied the convict, who was sick and tired of such questions. "For stealing a sawmill! gracious! they caught you stealing a sawmill, did they?" remarked the glib philanthropist. "No they didn't," snapped out the culprit, "I got away with the sawmill all right; but next night I went back to get the dam—the mill was no use without the dam—and it was then I got nabbed." If the local authorities keep watch on the dam, they may catch the thief.

The following item, which is going the rounds, may prove interesting to those of our readers who foolishly look stock in the marriage aid association when it was so loudly boomed in Huron by interested parties a couple of years ago.—J. M. Webber and W. B. Webber, of Hamilton, were arrested there Saturday morning on a telegram from Brighton, stating that a warrant had been issued there against these parties for misdemeanor, and that a constable was on the way to execute it. This arrest grows out of the prosecution of these men as officers of the Association for obtaining money from policy holders under false pretences.

## THE SCOTT ACT.

A most important contribution to the temperance literature of the Dominion has been the series of letters from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by the *Globe* commissioner. These letters have been written in a very impartial spirit, and no endeavor appears to have been made by the writer to either extenuate or set down aught in malice. The closing letter [appeared in the *Globe* of Monday, and we reproduce it for the benefit of our readers. It should be carefully read, and kept for reference. It is not the letter of a testator, or of a temperance partisan. It is the opinion of a man set to get at the truth of a great experiment, and it gives no uncertain sound. The writer says:—

The substance of my observations concerning the workings of the Scott Act in these Provinces is, first, that the East has a temperance sentiment vastly stronger than the West; second, that the mass of the people are uniformly more sober and orderly, and, third, that the Scott Act promotes the sure and steady growth of morality, order, and sobriety in the community. It is absurd to argue that the Scott Act should be denounced as a failure and a failure in cases where it has failed absolutely to suppress the trade in liquor. It is most unjust to expect the Scott Act to accomplish what no law in the history of the world ever accomplished—the absolute observance of its provisions. There will be law-breakers under the Scott Act just as there are law-breakers under every other statute designed to promote the public well-being; but if the law punishes and repels the punishment until the violator of the statute is compelled to yield obedience or retreat beyond the limits of respectability and decent citizenship, it has

LARGELY DISCHARGED ITS DUTY to society. Sackville furnishes a good illustration of this view of the case. Bar-room drinking, the social feature of the traffic, has been wholly suppressed, and thereby the most potent agency in the manufacture of drunkards removed, for after all the greatest curse and danger of the liquor traffic is the social treating of the public barroom. The places in Sackville where liquor can be obtained are so utterly degraded in look, character, and method that the young men of the community will not visit them, and their very existence serves more than anything else to make drinking repulsive and to confirm the people in their allegiance to prohibitory legislation. In Sackville, then, it is only a few of the more degraded products of the license system who connive at the violation of the law. In Kings, in Fredericton, in Digby, in every constituency where the interference of the law has not disabled the Act, the same results are the outcome of its operation. In Nova Scotia the Act succeeded a local law equally stringent and of largely identical character. The change permitted the alert liquor interests to initiate a contest in the Courts, and throughout the whole period of its operation in that Province this contest has been continued and the effect of the law

SERIOUSLY WEAKENED in consequence. Then, too, the old Nova Scotia law provided a clerk of licenses to conduct prosecutions while the Scott Act was absolutely without enforcing machinery. Despite all these disadvantages, however, statistics show a decrease. I admit that with the exception of Fredericton and Sackville I found little difficulty in obtaining liquor at any point on my route, and it is argued that if I, a stranger, could obtain liquor so easily a native could obtain it much more easily. This contention I utterly deny. The fact that I was a stranger, that I registered "Toronto," and that I was probably ignorant and unconcerned as to what the prevailing liquor law might be, was the very certificate of safety the average landlord wanted. It is commonly assumed by the hotel-keeper in such cases that the guest is not at all likely to play the part of an informer, or to be used as a witness against him. At the Sackville "dive" my visit to which I noted in a previous letter, the one thing that enabled me to procure liquor was my assurance to the landlady that I was a stranger. Then too, I was as a general thing taken for a commercial man, representing an Ontario house, although I certainly did not seek to give color to this widely accepted fiction. It is well-known that the commercial man is a favored hotel guest everywhere, not only because he is a steady and frequent visitor, but because his patronage brings other custom, and is worth having. Therefore, the chief ambition of the average hotel-manager is to do the "commercial trade." My supposed connection, therefore, with the "men with trunks" was a powerful persuader to the landlady, and enabled me to procure liquor with comparative ease, where probably very many could not have obtained it at all.

THE STRANGER stands a much better chance of obtaining liquor where prohibitory legislation is in force than the native, who may in a moment of inadvertence reveal the fact to some one interested in the work of suppressing the trade, or may possibly "lose his legs," stumble out on the street, and give the "whole thing away," or put the bar-tender to the trouble of "keeping him close" until he "sobered off." I would also have it borne in mind that during my visit to the Maritime Provinces almost the whole of my time was spent in hotels, and that with but one or two exceptions I visited only the chief towns of the Provinces, and therefore saw the liquor traffic only in its stronghold. The great bulk of the testimony I found agreed in the admission that in the rural sections drinking had almost absolutely ceased. The character of the hotel accommodation in these Provinces has not been degraded by the operation of the Scott Act, and in those Nova Scotia counties where no licenses have been issued for years as good and as cheap public accommodation is provided as will be found in any section of Ontario. The prosperity of the towns has not been adversely affected. Real estate has not decreased in value and there is no contention that the burden of taxation has been made heavier by the loss of license revenue.

The current arguments which the opponents of the Scott Act employ in Ontario would be

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT WEIGHT in Nova Scotia. I may also observe that during the whole period of my visit to the East I did not see an intoxicated individual except in St. John, N. B., and Halifax and Winar, N. S. Singularly enough on my first visit to St. John I failed to see any drunkenness as related in the fourth letter of this series, but on my return to that city from Fredericton en route to Digby, N. S., I saw a number of intoxicated individuals, both on the street, in the saloons, and in at least one of the most respectable hotels. I make no apology for my failure to observe this condition, of things on the occasion of my first visit. My observations on my return were conducted on almost exactly identical lines in the same localities, but the drunkenness which I failed to detect on my first survey was obviously apparent on my second. The general observations I have ventured as to the large measure of restrictions imposed upon the traffic by the Scott Act will not be disputed, I fancy, by anyone familiar with the facts or disposed impartially to consider all the circumstances of the case. The importations of spirits from foreign countries have largely decreased.

It is true the Inland Revenue returns show an increase in the consumption of Canadian-manufactured spirits, but this is explained by the fact that Canadian liquors are displacing those of foreign manufacture. On the other hand the prolonged suspension of the Scott Act, pending the deliverance of legal decisions, and the possible larger consumption of intoxicants in adjoining license counties may have helped to increase the consumption. There can be no question but that the Act has

MATERIALLY DECREASED the trade in strong drink in the province of New Brunswick. I have frequently made the assertion that there is a much stronger temperance sentiment in the Eastern Provinces than in Quebec and Ontario, and if the Dominion Blue Books be trustworthily this sentiment has very appreciably reduced consumption of liquor in the East as compared with the West. The following table gives the consumption per head of the population for the year 1883:—

	GALLONS CONSUMED PER HEAD.
	Spirits. Beer. Wine.
Ontario.....	1.075 4.500 .639
Quebec.....	1.380 1.987 .304
New Brunswick.....	.352 .790 .068
Nova Scotia.....	.57 629 .008

This figure alone indicates that prohibitory agitation and prohibitory legislation are not without effect upon the drinking habits of the people, but they also bear out my assertion that Nova Scotia is considerably in advance of New Brunswick in her prohibitory faith and practice. That the liquor consumption of New Brunswick is slightly in excess of that of Nova Scotia is legitimately ascribable, in my opinion, to the fact that the former Province has had a more limited experience of the workings of local prohibition.

A SERIES OF Reform meetings will be held in East Huron shortly. The idea is a good one, and we fail to see why other constituencies do not also adopt it.

The regular annual meeting of the Conservative Association of West Huron was held at Smith's Hill on Tuesday last. The business done was of a routine character.

The London Free Press on Monday gave what is palpably one of the most unfair reports of a public debate ever printed. The day for such one-sided and false a report of a public meeting is past, and the Free Press will find that such a mode of journalism is damaging to its reputation and general influence. The report was an insult to the intelligence of the people of St. Thomas.

The fact that Hon. David Mills was recently baptized by immersion on joining the Baptist church at Palmyra, is a subject for attempted wit on the part of some of those Tory editors who continually sneer at "Christian statesmen." Mr. Mills has the courage of his convictions, religious as well as political, and is to be honored for putting his belief regarding baptism by immersion into practice.

The Toronto Mail is likely to have its hands full if it undertakes to be a consistent defender of bribery. On Saturday last the name of L. N. C. Titus, of Brighton, was formally struck off the roll of solicitors at Osgoode hall in open court. Titus was charged with obtaining money from a client to bribe a jury. Of course the Mail will at once proceed to show that the jury was composed of a number of base, bold, black-hearted men who enticed the lawyer from the path of rectitude to such an extent that he was led into the attempt to bribe them. Mister Griffin will please grapple with the case.

We must not believe all the rumors we hear on either side during the Scott Act campaign. The Canada Presbyterian has been forced to make the following disclaimer:—"Information has reached us that an anti-Scott Act campaigner has been asserting that The Canada Presbyterian is ranked among the opponents of the measure. It is not necessary to tell our readers that this is manifestly untrue, but for the sake of those who are misled, it is just as well to put the matter beyond all possibility of mistake, that this journal is not only in hearty sympathy with effort to make the Scott Act a success wherever submitted, but is prepared to advocate total prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors."

"THE BLAINE YELL" has already passed into history. The man from Maine had some admirers at Chicago who were wild with enthusiasm over his candidature, and the mere mention of his name was sufficient to evoke from them rapturous shouts. So loud, long and loose was this yell that it seemed to paralyze all opposition. It finally became part and parcel of the convention:—As the chief Blaine organ, the New York Tribune of course has the best description, or rather series of descriptions of it. We will give them here in the order of their appearance in the Tribune's columns: A "tornado"; a "sudden explosion"; a "roar fully as deep and deafening as Niagara," under the force of which the "air quivered, the gas light trembled, and the walls fairly shook"; a "match in a powder magazine"; a "whirling cyclone"; and finally, a shrill yell as of thousands of wild animals went through hall. It was the soul of Blaine abroad among the people.

Not content with accident insurance, care for the aged and sick, agricultural taxation, of banking speculation, and a number of similar urgently pushed measures, Prince Bismarck has now gone a long step further, announcing his belief in the French dogma of the right of laborers unable to find employment to demand work from the Government. He slightly blunted the keenness of the expression by asserting that his belief was grounded on a principle embodied in the old Prussian laws as well as in the doctrines of Christianity, but his declaration was broad and emphatic: "The man who can find no work has a right to say, Give me work! and the state is bound to procure him work." "Give the laborer the right to demand labor, as long as he is sick; assure him nursing when he is sick; assure him sustenance when he is old."—[New York Nation.

The Canadian premier has for some years been a believer in the doctrine set forth above. He put it into practice on at least one notable occasion, by setting the discontented men out of work at Ottawa to pull dandelions day after day on the lawn of the Parliament grounds. Sir John A. Macdonald's dandelion brigade will match anything Bismarck can produce.

## CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

The Sayings of the Brethren—Wise and Otherwise—Placed on Record.

THE PLUMES TO BE SUPPLIED. Utica Observer: The democracy will supply four plumes for the Knight from Maine, and they will be placed at the four corners of his political career.

CHANGE THE LOCATION. Hamilton Spectator: Since the hanging of Philip at Sandwich, the newspapers of Detroit have discovered that the execution was a shame and an outrage. They even go so far as to say hard things about the hangman. Very well, gentlemen, next time a Detroit committeeman, let him do it in Detroit, and you may then rebuke him at your leisure, and send him to Congress afterwards.

WHO PAYS THE PIPER. Toronto News: The news that George Stephen, the Canadian Pacific railway magnate, has had a magnificent \$4,000 piano built for him in New York is calculated to interest the ratepayers, whose burdens were increased \$5 a head all round, or \$25 for the average family, to put money in the pockets of the monopolists. It is very queer for people to put up million dollar mansions and buy four thousand dollar pianos with the resources of the country at their command.

WEARY AND HEAVY LADEN. Chicago Tribune: Canada has just borrowed \$21,000,000 more, and given her bonds therefor to the amount of \$25,000,000 at 3 1/2 per cent. interest. The loan was taken in London at 9 1/2 per cent, which makes it equivalent to a 4 per cent loan. Canada is already heavily loaded down with debt, but the policy of the Tories in power is to pile on more, posterity to pay or repudiate, and the taxpayers of the present to enjoy.

THE TRUE PLATFORM. Winnipeg Sun: Whatever Reform and Tory principles may be in Eastern Canada, two principles should be adopted by the people of the Northwest: First, that Manitoba and the Provinces yet to be created be endowed with full provincial powers; and, secondly, that the public service here be manned by reliable officials, and that, so far as may be consistent with the efficiency of the service, they may be taken from the Northwest.

WHAT THE OLD ROOSTER DOES. Ottawa Free Press: The member for East Huron, Thomas Farrow, who remained in the city several weeks after the session closed, has succeeded in getting his son appointed to a position in the post office department. Mr. Farrow is the gentleman who was such an adherent of the N. P. that he persisted that the influence of that policy had such a salutary effect on the country that it not only made the hens lay, but made the eggs considerably larger than they otherwise would be. In the light of the circumstances mentioned it is not difficult to see why Mr. Farrow was such a strong supporter of the National Policy. It would be interesting to know if Mr. Farrow, jr., has passed his qualifying examination. The chief examiner will be able to give this information.

The man who preferred to write the songs of a people to making its laws should have attended the funeral of Henry C. Work the other day and changed his mind. The number of converts reached thousands, among them being several pronounced skeptics. Motion was made at Osgoode hall on Tuesday to admit to bail the prisoner Aggett, now in gaol on the charge of murder in the township of Finch. Aggett, it will be remembered, claimed that he killed his victim imagining her to be a ghost. Judgment reserved.

## COUNTY CURRENCY.

Items from all Parts of Huron got on the News Exchange.

Bears have been seen in different localities in the southern portion of Grey township.

Rev. J. L. Kerr, of Mt. Brydges, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church, Brussels, last Sunday week, morning and evening.

Dr. Wm. J. Young, of Wingham, has been appointed assistant surgeon of the 33rd Huron Battalion, vice Dr. Gouinleek, who has resigned.

A meeting will be held in Wingham hall on the evening of the 4th July, for the purpose of forming a game preservation association.

We understand that Reeve Forsyth, of Morris, has placed the Gardner's hill difficulty in the hands of a legal gentleman, and will not allow it to be settled by arbitration.

It is the intention of the Licensed Victuallers' Association to commence the publication of a paper which will be devoted to their interests during the coming temperance struggle.

While away last week, Rev. J. Kaner, of Clinton, was presented with a handsome gold watch in recognition of his services as treasurer of the superannuated fund of the late B. C. Church.

Last week George Armstrong, of Brussels, exchanged 320 acres at Littleton, Man., with Mr. Cameron, of 5th con., for a hundred acre farm. Mr. Cameron talks of removing to the west.

Early Saturday morning a fire broke out in the saw mill and shingle factory of Joseph Leech, Bluevale, and entirely consumed the property. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, \$2,500. No insurance.

The township of Uaborne has appealed to the county judge against its equalized assessment, the county council having caused to decrease Uaborne or increase other municipalities in the county; the matter comes up for hearing at an early day.

Wesley Bear, of Colborne, wears a hat made entirely from newspapers, fourteen of which were used in making it, in dry weather it is as desirable a form of headgear as one could wish for, but if he gets the politics mixed he must look out for headaches.

Mr. Thos. R. Miller, teacher, Porters Hill, put his arm out of joint on Monday morning, while getting out of a wagon at Clinton; he remarked that "it often acted that way" stating that it often came out of joint and got back in place itself; assistance was necessary. Monday morning to replace it.

There were three barn burns raised within the last two weeks on the 16th con. of Grey, on the farms of W. Strath, Chas. O'Connor and Jas. Cutkill, respectively, and there are yet two barns besides several additions to buildings to be raised on the same line. How is this for one con.!

As Frank Lebond, Brussels, wife and daughter were returning from Seaford on 10th inst., a bolt attaching the shafts to the buggy broke which let the shafts down against the horse's heels, causing him to run away. The buggy was upset but none of the occupants were seriously hurt.

J. H. McHardy returned to Lucknow on Thursday last week from an extensive trip to California, British Columbia, and other places, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. Mr. McHardy, though feeling considerable better in health, does not speak very highly of California as a place to live in.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Medical Association in Hamilton last week Dr. Hutchinson, of Brussels read a paper on Hodgkin's disease, and showed a girl aged 10, suffering from the disease, who was exhibited after the meeting to the members. The doctor was elected one of the corresponding secretaries of the Association.

A young man Donohoe, (son of widow Donohoe of Goderich township) called upon a medical man of Clinton to replace his right arm, one day last week, it being dislocated at the shoulder. How it became dislocated he did not know, as he had gone to bed with it all right, and awoke next morning when trying to pull on his pants that he could not do so, the arm having by some means been thrown out of place during his sleep.

As Mrs. Hays and son, accompanied by Mrs. Sandy Neeling, of Roxborough, were driving from Mr. Hays's residence to Seaford, on Monday of this week, the horses became unmanageable, one of them being hitched up for the first time, and ran away. Hays's son was thrown out receiving a severe concussion. Mrs. Hays forcibly held to the path as long as hope remained, then made a leap for dear life and narrowly escaped with trifling injuries. Not so with Mrs. Neeling; she received a broken leg and bruised hand.

Last Wednesday morning, June 18th, the barn of Charles L. Smith, north side of Varna, was struck by lightning, ripping a board off one end, then entering a beam, which it split, thence down an upright post, splitting it and scattering the fragments all about the building, then passing down to the stable beneath, tearing the buckles off the harness and killing some fowls. The horses were apparently unhurt, but Mr. Smith found upon them afterwards that one of them must have received a severe shock, as he is now quite deaf although formerly as attentive to orders as possible.

The British Government heard last from Gen. Gordon dated on April 12.

The Sandwich hangman has been arrested in Buffalo suffering from delirium tremens.

Mr. Moody says his revival campaign in England has been very successful. About four hundred meetings have been held in eleven districts. Thirteen different meetings were held every week. The number of converts reached into thousands, among them being several pronounced skeptics.

## JAS. G. BLAINE.

Officially notified of his nomination—His Speech in Reply.

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 21.—The Notification committee appointed by the Republican National convention, proceeded to J. G. Blaine's residence this morning, where they were received by Mrs. Blaine. A large crowd had surrounded the house, and the day being hot, the committee and guests repaired to the shady portion of the grounds, where a semi-circle was formed, and all present stood with uncovered heads. Blaine was then escorted to the lawn, where he stood within an arc of the semi-circle. Gen. Henderson made the presentation address.

Blaine read his reply as follows:—"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the National committee,—I received not without deep sensibility your official notice of the action of the National convention, already brought to my knowledge through the public press. I appreciate more profoundly than I can express the honor which is implied in the nomination for the Presidency by the republicans of the nation, making through the authoritative voice of duly accredited delegates. To be selected as the candidate by such an assemblage, from the list of eminent statesmen whose names were presented, fills me with embarrassment. I can only express my gratitude for the signal honor, and my desire to prove worthy of the great trust reposed in me. In accepting the nomination, as I now do, I am impressed—I am also oppressed—with the sense of the labour and responsibility which attach to my position. The burden is lightened, however, by the fact that I am surrounded by support and aid, many of whom, as 'does your personal committee, the cheer of personal friendship to pledges of political fealty. More formal acceptance will naturally be expected, and will in due season be communicated. It may, however, not be inappropriate at this time to say that I have already made careful study of the principles announced by the National Convention, and that in the whole and in detail they have my heartiest sympathy and meet my unqualified approval. Apart from your official endorsement, gentlemen, I am extremely happy to welcome you all to my house. With many of you I have already shared the duties of public service, and have enjoyed most cordial friendship. I trust your journey from all points of the globe to public has been agreeable, and that during your stay in Maine you will feel that you are not among strangers, but that you are invoking the blessing of God upon the great cause which we jointly represent, let us turn to the future without fear and with manly hearts."

## The Huron Red Coats

The following is from the London Free Press:—

The thirty-third battalion occupy the extreme east of the line and have come forward in good style under the command of Lt. Col. Ross, provincial treasurer. The staff includes Lt. Major Murray, Adjutant Cook, Surgeon Holmes, Assistant Surgeon Young, Paymaster Jordan, Quartermaster Beck. The band is under the leadership of Prof. W. Whitley. The officers of the several companies are as follows:—

- No. 1 company, Goderich—Capt. Miller, Lt. Ross.
- No. 2 company, Wingham—Captain Elliott, Lt. Ainslie.
- No. 3 company, Seaford—Capt. Wilson, Lt. Wilson.
- No. 4 company, Clinton—Capt. Ferrester, Lt. Young.
- No. 5 company, Brussels—Lt. Reddick and Sinclair.
- No. 6 company, Exeter—Capt. Elliott.
- No. 7 company—Capt. Kaine, Lt. Kaine and Dane.
- No. 8 company, Duncannon—Capt. Mallow, Lt. Varcoe.

The 33rd is one of the veteran regiments having been organized on the 14th September, 1866, under command of Lt. Col. Ross, who has retained the position ever since. Prior to that time some of the companies had been organized as individual organizations, and the Goderich companies were at the front during the Fenian raid, and also were under arms at home for a time.

Major Cook, the acting adjutant of this battalion, is indeed a veteran officer, and has seen most active service as is apparent from a list of his numerous medals he possesses for honorable service and bravery. He was for a considerable time in the service in one of the rifle corps of the regular army, and held the rank of Sergeant Major when he commenced his connection with 33rd, and was subsequently promoted to a majority. He had the honor of being Captain of No. one company of the Ontario battalion which went to Red River under command of Colonel (now General) Wolsley—a fact which the latter officer does not forget, as he rendered good service upon the expedition. In demeanor he is gentlemanly and unassuming, and is highly popular with his brethren officers and the men.

Sergeant Mallow, of the Duncannon company, is a grey haired veteran, who has seen many years of service. He proudly boasts of having been a Minute Man in the rebellion of 1837, and also engaged upon a gunboat on Lake Huron in 1866 during the excitement occasioned by the Fenian raid. He joined the battalion when it was organized, and has been out upon every occasion on which the corps has assembled.

Can any art hope to repress in woman that passion for personal adornment which every blast of aestheticism seems to fan into a fiercer flame? How can we disabuse a young girl of the illusion which leads her to think that her appearance is a theme of inexhaustible interest to mankind at large? What restless demon compels her to turn and turn, in an unceasing round of exhibitions, mostly of objects, and with no imaginable rational aim? Like an unhappy whirlwind she sweeps through the streets, gathering up at each step fresh costumes, fresh combinations of color and materials in fancy if not in fact. Her life is built not only on the sand, but of it. Behind her it dissipates to nothing. (Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

## LOGAN

How it was done

From the New York Times. The great debate, clear, or a spivack, of a beautiful lancia. There taches, eye-brows, arms, a pose and as much as the Duerfeld massacre the pages of our took the American capacious ear. his mother tongue and left, hip and mercy. Swirling his logic high in fall, and with it the language of a fairly in the face recognition. Us of the American with the remnant bulary, and mere pangs were covered with the spray hours which follow his oration all the routed and put orphaned adjecti bachelor verbs di polygamous verbs were discovered, adverbs disperse syntax flung into a great day for L into the language of the jungle law and paw the was support. The through all the fattered to the e sluggish represses eyes and listened awe. Some star upon being told "Logan's up," to surance that the end of the capi hearing. So thr swung his beauti of the senate lik ment derrick, w language like a sea, and the bafi plunges with the his regurgitation Logan is a gr When he gr question, whethe government, or something has may always know, where he has pay from the gov. He lacks things of being longs.

## FISHING.

From a distance throw their hook ring and cautiously part apparently day's sport.

RAIN.—The evening revived the meadows aneued up the fast trees. The gro however, and w more rain.

CROPS.—Mea fall and spring frequent showe sown late w are beginning to whether in spr if they wish to l

STAVE FACTO factory has been time, daily tea of staves. Whing is over, at barrel heading i a great benefi plays a large nu

DOMINION D large crowd her to be able to en ily. It will be that the grove entrance fee is of the games particular age. Of course there favor of reside place. All are

An Italian m Seavla, a seapo of Mandob, ab of Mandob, ab to bombard the sum from the great excitement stored by the boat.

M. Scuri, th wheel rider, is Italy on the n pleted will visi most (Scurion in his youth h Even at the az to be carried only get along knees. His fa plan which pre small tricycle i was brought a and from that improved. It toy tricycle w But few surge cure as this—in a comparat [Mirror of An

Wheat, (Fall) @ West, (Spring) @ Flour, @ barrel. Oats, @ bush. Potatoes, @ bush. Barley, @ bush. Potatoes, @ bush. Eggs, @ doz. Butter, @ lb. Cheese, @ lb. Shorten, @ lb. Bran, @ cwt. Chop, @ cwt. Hides, @ lb. Sheepskin, @