Two Loves and a Life.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the N. Y. World.

Dublin, January 6.—The Queen has very recently pardoned Henry Kirwan, whose trial for the murder of his wife Maria, twenty-six years ago, created an interest almost world-wide. Few, perhaps, of the present generation of newspaper readers, busily as it has kept pace with the strides of crime at home, will recall the circumstances of a tragedy which convulsed Dublin society in 1852 and threw Kirwan into Spike Island Prison, near Queenstown, with the shadow of a halter around his neck; but the story is one having many dramatic features, and is well worth a second telling.

Kirwan was an artist of rising fame, a man of wealth, highly esteemed in Dublin society, and prominent in the Freemasonry of that city. It was supposed that his domestic relations were of the pleasantest kind, and it only became known after the death of the wife, whom it was alleged he murdered, that he had been for several years bearing the expense of another establishment at Ring End, on the outskirts of Dublin, which was presided over by a second Mrs. Kirwan, also named Maria — Maria Teresa Kenney—and the mother by him of eight children. Each wife was ignorant of the other; but the murdered woman in April, 1852, accidentally discovered the circumstances. These complications served to furnish one and, perhaps, the strongest of the three elements which in all murder cases must be considered—motive. If motive to instigate and opportunity to accomplish can be proven, the physical act of murder is easily and sometimes too rashly inferred.

The artist, with his right wife—the one with whose murder he was charged—were in the habit of spending a portion of their summers at Howth, a very popular seaside resort about seven miles from Dublin. Here at the time of the tragedy they were established. Just a mile from Howth is a small island known as Beland's Eye, which in those days, as at the present time, was given over to a few unlatinable goats and the picturesque ruins of what was once a monastery. To the sea it presents a rugged front of perpendicular rocks into which the waves have eaten queer little nooks and caves. It was the habit of the artist frequently to visit this lonely place, whose picturesqueness and commanding position furnished themes for his sketch-book. Mrs. Kirwan, it was said, often accompanied her husband, and while he worked she amused herself by bathing in some one of the little pools made by this singular honeycombed sea wall. The water in none of them was deep, but it was peculiarly limpid and pleasant to bathe in. On the 6th of September, 1852, the artist and his wife were rowed over to this island by boatmen who were instructed to return for them early in the evening. At the time appointed they did return and were met at the beach by Kirwan who, in a word, told them that his wife had strangely disappeared, and bade them pull him back to Howth. The boatmen, aware that there was no way by which the lady could have left the island, urged a further search for her, to which her husband indifferently—so they afterwards were allowed to testify—consented. Exploring one by one the many caves on the coast, they at last came upon the unfortunate woman lying in her bathing dress in the rocky ledge of a shallow pool, her feet alone in the water. Upon her face and body were superficial cuts and bruises, and blood had issued from her nose and ears. The body was taken to the mainland where, a coroner's jury having returned a verdict of "accidental death," it was buried in the cemetery, the ground of which was so wet that rapid decomposition was found to have rendered it incapable of furnishing any proof when at last a suspicion of foul play was around. The suspicion arose first in the mind of a shrewd detective, who, noticing at the funeral an unknown woman, was impelled by that strange fate which seems to go hand in hand with the craft, to follow her to Dublin, and thus learned the secret of Kirwan's double life.

Here was the needed motive; the rest was easily added. Kirwan was indicted for murder in November, 1852, and brought to trial on the 9th of the ensuing December

Upon the trial a yachting party were found who remembered while tacking close in under the island on the evening of the 6th September to have heard a woman shriek; four other persons who were on the main land testified similarly. The boatmen recalled Kirwan's indifference as to any search for his wife, and also the ugly circumstance of the lady's clothes having been found in a spot previously searched and after Kirwan had been a short time away from the searchers. It was also shown that the knowledge of her husband's relations with the woman at Ring's End had only come to the lady a few months before the fatal afternoon. It was proved that the artist went to the island with a sword stick in his hand. These facts, with some others of similar import, were nimble shuttles in winding a fatal web about the man. The trial lasted two days and was ably conducted. Some physicians for the defense testified that she might have died of epilepsy. All that wealth could do was done for the accused. On the 10th of December, however, he was found guilty, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Crampton to death. This result was unexpected by either the accused or his friends. The latter were numerous, wealthy and influential. Then, as still continues the policy of the law in Great Britain, and was once the case in New York, accused persons were prohibited from giving testimony. His own story, however, was communicated to the Home Secretary, who in that year was Lord Palmerston, and it was so straightforward an one that, while the Minister did not feel justified in recommending a full pardon to the Crown, he did sanction a commutation to imprisonment for life. Kirwan's story substantially was that although his wife had nominally forgiven him, and for the sake of society appearances had made neither a family nor a public complaint, she was jealous. While she and himself were in the place of the alleged murder—to which he had gone for sketching purposes, as was natural, and indeed he produced two sketches made at the time—a "tiff" arose. She separated from him and strolled away rather sulkily and said she would bathe; but what occurred he knew not, and could only suppose that she fell from the rocks or was taken with congestion of the head. He denied the inferences of the boatmen—against the introduction of which as evidence his counsel had vainly striven—and said that although dazed by her disappearance, and for a time overwhelmed at the sudden thought of the complications which must publicly ensue, and that would bring an number two to a full knowledge of affairs—nevertheless he intended to, and supposed that by his conduct he did, give every disposition and effort to the search for her.—He contended that if he had been disposed to murder her he could more easily have designed an accidental overturning of a boat—for he was a good swimmer—or have caused the tide to take away her body. Moreover, that he could have then stated the disappearance in his own way.

For several years the matter divided Dublin society and Irish gossip into partisans of guilt and innocence. Perhaps the majority might be quoted as believing in the latter. He was, as is to be readily observed from the accounts of the trial, convicted solely upon circumstantial evidence. And it was argued that since wife number one knew of wife number two, and had not in any wise divulged her knowledge or displayed any disposition to use it as a sword, there was no real motive for the killing. Especially not, when even her natural death, if published in Dublin papers, would acquaint number two and her children of the complication. No one accused him of living unhappily with either. The discussion unfolded the theory of duality in love, and that a person might love two of different dispositions and different physical and mental characteristics with equal zest and apparent fidelity; and that, in short, there were often love cases where not only ignorance made bliss, but rendered applicable another saying that "concerning things not apparent they were as good as if they did not exist."

The events, however, faded into forgetfulness, and some of the children of the imprisoned father died and some grew into womanhood and manhood; he all the while asserting his innocence and never displaying vindictiveness, but philosophically admitting that circumstances certainly held him somewhat at a disadvantage. The pardon is now not placed upon the ground of the belief of the Home Secretary in Kirwan's innocence, but partially upon the doubt which has been strengthened by the events of time and partially upon his uniform good conduct and innocent bearing.

A Narrative of some of the Dishonest dealings of Joseph Haydock.

Some extracts from the sworn evidence given in the Supreme Court of New York in an Action of Thomas Holloway against Benjamin Stephens and Joseph Haydock.

To Joseph Haydock, on the 11th of June, 1862, a power of attorney was given, constituting him my Agent in New York, and by a written engagement made at the same time he was restricted from selling or advertising my medicines (Holloway's Pills and Ointment) other than in the United States, or engaging in any business that would conflict with mine.

He, in March, 1865, violated his engagement, by manufacturing and selling at 43, Fulton Street, New York, Maggiel's Pills and Ointment, medicines of his own, which he strongly recommended from his own place of business as being superior to my medicines, and at this place he passed most of his time.

On the 25th of July, 1865, Haydock, having made his arrangements to leave me in two months, entered into a contract without any authority with Benj. Stephens to advertise my Pills and Ointment for two years in every paper in Spanish America, Mexico and Cuba, to the amount of $200,000 in gold each year.

On the 21st of August, the month following, he made a second contract with Stephens, that the said advertising should now extend to *three* years instead of two years, and for $200,000 in gold yearly, making me liable for $600,000 in gold!

Haydock, by virtue of my power of attorney, having settled matters sufficiently advantageous to himself by his dealings with Stephens, leaves my service on the 4th of October following, but makes no communication to me respecting the said contracts.

On the 12th of Sept., 1865, he writes to me as follows:—

"You say you have accepted my resignation, this is all right. I am very well satisfied to go away, else if I were not I would not have resigned my position."

No doubt, as he expresses it, he was well satisfied to go. He had made contracts for $600,000 in gold, from which he expected to reap a rich harvest, and his friend Stephens had already commenced to advertise his Maggiel's Pills and Ointment.

Stephens shortly after this commenced proceedings against me for some little advertising he did under these contracts.

My attorneys then took action to set aside these fraudulent contracts, but Stephens managed to get a reference of the case to a Mr. Freeman Fithian, who on the 27th of August, 1869, awarded to him the *monstrous* sum of $171 237.-43.

This preposterous sum was allowed principally for loss of a portion only of the profit that Stephens said he would have made had the contracts been carried out.

In this state of things I decided in March, 1872, to send my brother-in-law, Mr. George Martin, to New York.

It was by his indefatigable exertions aided by his Attorneys, Messrs. Gray & Devonport, that Judges Davis and Daniels, in November, 1873, set aside the unjust finding and award of Mr. Freeman Fithian, and ordered a new trial to review the whole case.

Finally, on the 4th of January, 1875, the case, which occupied the Court four days, was heard before Judge Van Brunt.

A portion of the Judge's finding are as follows:—

"In October, 1866, the plaintiff commenced this action to have the contracts declared null and void

"The plaintiff had no knowledge of the contracts until about November, 1865, and on the 30th of November, 1865, through his then manager David Pringle, the Plaintiff notified Stephens that he would not recognize the said contracts.

"Stephens undoubtedly knew that Holloway's advertising outside the United States and the British provinces was done through the London House.

"It was the policy of the plaintiff to prevent, as far as possible, any trade springing up between the agency of New York, and any portion of America outside the United States and the British provinces, and to confine such business to the London House.

"In the determination of the questions involved in this action, it seems to me that no weight should be attached to the evidence of Haydock, because the facts developed upon this trial clearly indicate that he is either a knave or an idiot, and whatever be the fact, his evidence is equally unreliable.

"The plaintiff Holloway must have judgment declaring the contracts of 25th of July and 21st of August, 1865, to have been made by Haydock without authority, and are therefore void.

"Signed, C. H. VAN BRUNT."

Haydock at this trial admitted he had no authority whatsoever to make the said contracts of July 25, and August 21, 1865.

Haydock, to rebut a charge of making Maggiel's Pills and Ointment at the time he was acting as my Agent, makes the following most important affidavit:

"Joseph Haydock, of the City and County of New York, being duly sworn makes oath as follows:—That he possessed, for a term of years, a general power of attorney from one Thomas Holloway, of London, England, for the management of T. Holloway's business at 80, Maiden Lane, in the City of New York, which original power he still possesses, although the power to act under it is since revoked.'

"Joseph Haydock positively alleges that he never knew or was informed at any time how to make the medicines of Thomas Holloway, and that he never made or attempted to make them.

"JOSEPH HAYDOCK.

"Sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1866.

"JAMES K. AGMAR,
"Notary Public."

Haydock now, after a lapse of thirteen years since he was my Agent, arrogates to himself the use of my name to his pills and ointment, and publishes a copy of a power of attorney, annulled in 1865, and for some fraudulent purpose also publishes the following opinion, without date:—

"And I further report that in my opinion from the testimony and proofs submitted to me herein, Joseph Haydock has the prior title to the medicines and trade marks described in the complaint herein, and the right to manufacture and sell the same, and that he is the owner thereof.

"PHILO T. RUGGLES,
"Referee N. Y. Supreme Court."

My name is not mentioned in this opinion. Mr. Ruggles has no doubt been deceived by some fraudulent statement. He surely was not asked to say that my name and trade marks were the property of Haydock!

In 1871 I finally closed up all my business in the United States, and since then I have had no Agent there.

Haydock's business with me ceased on October 4, 1865, when he resigned the agency, but not until he had involved me in a litigation of nine years' duration at an expense of over $100,000.

My trade marks are registered in Ottawa, and they are now being registered at Washington. I earnestly solicit the public to denounce the spurious medicines of Haydock, which, under the name of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, he is endeavoring to foist on the public of British North America.

I shall deem myself greatly obliged to any friend who may be pleased to afford me any information affecting my interest, and which will be treated as strictly private and confidential.

My medicines are only manufactured at 533 Oxford Street, London. The British Government stamp bearing my name is affixed to every pot and box, without which none are genuine.

Signed, THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
533, Oxford Street, London,
10th January, 4879.

British and Foreign.

Mount Zion Convent, in Waterford, Ireland, is burned. Incendiary.

Shere Alia's half brother is about to surrender to Gen. Roberts, because he is afraid that he will be executed on account of his defeat at Peiwar.

In the United States Court at Albany, N. Y., on Saturday, Asa Soule, of Rochester, pleaded guilty of sending obscene literature through the mails. He was fined $1,000 and $1,000 costs.

Rio Janeric advices of the 7th inst. state that the drought and small-pox are increasing in the north east Provinces. There were 473 deaths from small-pox in the capital of the Province of Coera during the twenty days ending December 21st.

A letter published in the *Russian Gazette* states that the annual Trade Fair is shortly to be held at Simbirsk, where about five millions of roubles usually change hands, and if the quarantine continues the goods arriving from South Russia will be stopped, and the fair cannot be held, which will cause a great loss to the inhabitants.

Alderman O'Sullivan, of East Newark, N. J., was found guilty on Saturday of being a common barrator, in having stirred up strife and instigated law suits between his neighbors. The penalty is two years imprisonment, or $500 fine, or both. O'Sullivan was tried for the same offence four years ago, but escaped conviction. He is the only man against whom an indictment for such an offence was ever found in New Jersey.

The German Commission to deliberate on protective measures against the plague have resolved to ask the Government to send a Commissioner to Russia, and recommends measures against the importation of Russian goods. Herr Finkelnburg told the Commission that, according to official data, the plague would not be spread beyond the originally infected districts. The Russian authorities have commenced to enclose these localities by a double cordon of military. The Federal Council discussed measures against the plague. There is no truth in the statement that Russia has issued a diplomatic note denying the dangerous nature of the epidemic.

The Geneva Award Bill finally passed the American House of Representatives at a late hour on Saturday evening, and the insurance companies were defeated. The bill that was passed was composed of the Frye and McMahon amendments, or, more accurately, the McMahon bill was substituted for the Knott bill, which was reported by a majority of the Judiciary Committee. The McMahon bill revives the Alabama Claims Commission, as it was created by the law of June, 1874, and declares that the Court shall have no jurisdiction over what are known as the war premium claims.—Provision is made for 2 per cent. interest upon all awards made by the Court, with 6 per cent. from the date of the original award. The insurance companies were defeated by about twenty majority. The bill will go to the Senate, where its fate is doubtful. The same bill has passed the House twice before, and the Senate has declined to concur with the House.

THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCIES.—The testimony of army officers who have had every opportunity of knowing whereof they affirm is damaging in the extreme to the morality and honesty of some of the so-called religious agencies—and fully justifies the preference of the Indians for "black gowns." Of the manner in which these pious frauds fleece the Government and the Indian, a recent letter to Gen. Hammond, published in the daily press gives a tolerably clear expose. The supplies furnished by the Government for the sustenance of the Indians are sold to them at an exorbitant price, by the avaricious agents, for their own profit, or even refused at any price, because the agent prefers to keep them for his own use. In any other land on this broad earth, it would only be necessary to expose such villainy to have it punished and rendered impossible for all time, but here they are part and parcel of our vicious system of political spoils, and hence beyond remedy.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.—In Russia the influence of Nihilism and kindred doctrines threaten to shake the autocratic dynasty of the Romanofs, and the social fabric of the empire to its lowest foundation. The patience and secrecy which mark the Russian character are dangerous allies for revolution and conspiracy. The secret police which has long been considered the most efficient in Europe, finds itself utterly unable to cope with the secret national junta of the Nihilists. This peculiar condition of things now existing in Russia is the natural result of the collision of Asiatic absolutism with European civilization and modern ideas. The student class is by far the most aggressive and radical class at present in the dominions of Alexander. This will give the spirit of revolution a vitality it could not otherwise obtain. It will permeate the literature of Russia, it will leave its impress on all culture, and thus intrenched, it can well defy all the attempts of physical force to dislodge it from the Russian mind. The liberal policy which guided the first years of Alexander's reign, augured much good for his subjects, but it would seem that age instead of giving him more wisdom renders him more conservative and autocratic. The present year of 1879 may witness grave changes in Russia.

Temperance and Intemperance.

According to the *Tribune*, the people of Chicago consume no less than 500,000 bbls. of beer annually, or one barrel for every man, woman and child.

Two cigars and two drinks a day cost at least twenty cents. If a young man commences at eighteen this sum at simple interest when he is thirty amounts to $1,226; at forty it reaches $2,714; at fifty $4,628; at sixty $7,603 and at seventy $9,946.—N. T. *Advocate.*

Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, one of the ablest physicians in the Northwest, says "Alcoholic liquors cannot be used without injurious effects proportioned to the quantity used and frequency of its repetition. Its use as a remedy in the treatment of diseases can be wholly dispensed with, without any injury to the sick."

Alcohol seems to be the only agent that has perfect power to enslave the human will. To gratify an appetite for ardent spirits, men have pawned their wives jewellery, the wedding ring and even the family Bible. Strange power that drags men down the steeps of ruin despite the resistance of sentiments, purpose, plans, interests and the entreaties of love.

If there ever was a time when the friends of temperance needed to be fully alive to the great work committed to them, it is now, the masses of the people are ready and willing to be instructed on this subject, now is the time. Let it not be said in regard to this work, "the harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few." Up and doing, then, advocates of the cause of right.

An article of Canadian production, and a really valuable preparation for coughs, colds, and all throat affections is GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. Canadian travellers have already opened up a demand for it in England and France, while on this Continent it can be met with from Manitoba to Nova Scotia, and from Montreal to New Orleans, Try it. See advertisement.

Our Faces.

The human face is not only [illegible] "the index of the soul." Every bodily sensation leaves its indelible impress upon the features. Every human face, if studied attentively, reveals the physical and mental history of its possessor. On the crowded street of the city, what volumes of these histories are open to all who would search them! The miser with his features drawn as tightly as the mouths of his money bags; the debauchee with his sensual, semi-animal face; the young man with the future fair and broad before him, every line of his countenance revealing energy and ambition; the maiden's face bright with innocent love and hope, each of these face-histories is as legible as the printed page before you. But there are other faces in which we may read sad histories—faces of worn-weary women to whom living has become an irksome burden. The fatal alphabet of disease is written upon every line of their countenances. Why will these women suffer from the painful diseases and weaknesses peculiar to the sex, losing besides the charm and beauty of a bright, beautiful face, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure and effectual remedy? Ladies who have used it pronounce it to be woman's elixir of health. Sold by druggists.

The experience of the last few years has shown that the cultivation of great farms in the West, where they are almost entirely owned, has been anything but lucrative. They have proved to the main both injurious to the owners and the country. The failure of the colossal farmers in Illinois being examples of the untoward fate attendant upon gigantic enterprises of this kind. Farming on a grand scale, even with the assistance of improved machinery and implements, is a dangerous experiment here, and usually terminates disastrously. The majority of agriculturists who have made money on small farms have lost it on large farms, and this experience has been repeated in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and Dakota. The trouble is that big farmers undertake far more than they can accomplish, and their grand ambition ends in partial or slovenly cultivation. It is estimated that the money sunk by large farmers during the last ten years amounts to more than $100,000,000, and it is thought that their failures have taught them a valuable and much-needed lesson.

Grace Greenwood says: "I am convinced that England's heart is being eaten out by by the fire of intemperance."

A Really Good Article.

We would call the attention of all interested to an article of undoubted merit, and which we would advise all in want of it to give a trial. We refer to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" now being extensively used by many of the largest horse dealers in the country; these men have discovered that it improves the condition of the horse by purifying the blood, and removes from the lungs and liver all that prevents their healthy action; its effect is soon apparent in the improved appearance of the animal, which is one great reason why horse dealers use it, as they are thus enabled to get better prices and at the same time give their customers sound and healthy horses. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Cut this Out—it May Save Your Life

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. 1654

THE VICTORIA SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES is prepared from the original formula of the discoverer. Dr. Churchill, of Paris, with such change and improvement as the combination of scientific research and lengthened experience has suggested, and while being specific for the prevention and cure of lung disease, stands unparalelled in efficacy as a remedial agent in the many diseases depending on want of nerve tone and blood purity. For sale by all dealers.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS should be used in preference to any other worm medicine.

For loss of constitutional vigour, disease of the kidneys and bladder, female complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system, caused by sexual excesses. VICTORIA BUCHU or UVA URSI has no equal, and has established for itself a wide reputation. A great many of our leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. For sale by all dealers.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS are pleasant to take.

A COUGH, a cold, or a sore throat requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, irritation of the lungs, a permanent throat disease, or consumption, is often the result. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, having a direct influence on the parts, gives immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, consumptive and throat diseases, the Balsam is always used with good success. For sale by all dealers.

NATIONAL PILLS are free from any properties that can injure the most delicate organization.

FOR all purposes of a family liniment, Hagyard's Yellow Oil will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach bowels, or side: rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use. It has no equal in the world for what it is recommended. For sale by all dealers at 25c. per bottle.

No worm medicines have given such universal satisfaction as Freeman's Worm Powders.

Sold by J. Bond & Son and J. Wilson Goderich.

To Farmers!

FOR SALE at the Market House

WHITE LAND PLASTER,

in Barrels or Bags,

ALSO

Calcined Plaster

CHEAP.

G. H. PARSONS,

Cheap Hardware Store.

1623 tf

Photography.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

$1 PER DOZEN.

NEGATIVES THAT WERE TAKEN AT MY gallery between the years 1867 and 1874 will be destroyed within the next two months. Parties wishing to get photographs from back negatives of themselves and friends should do so at once. Frames at Rock Bottom prices.

N. B. Parties wishing pictures enlarged can have them done same quality size and frame complete for ninety cents, just the same as agents travelling through the country charge $6.00 for. Parties ordering direct from me can save $1.10 on each picture and frame. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Work as good as any in the Dominion, and Call and be convinced.

Prices Lower.

E. L. JOHNSTON.

Corner Market Square & Hamilton St., GODERICH.

Special Notices.

[illegible] AND CONSUMPTION.—Any [illegible] of the natural laws which govern the operations of the human and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Epps's Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicate beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack any weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Made only in packets by James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 1653

A Card.

TO all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FOUR lots in the town of Goderich in the McDougall survey, fronting the Huron Road. Apply to

MRS. H. MINCHIN,
1650 .f. Goderich

LAND TO BE LEASED.

TWO LOTS, number from One to Seventeen, inclusive Hick's survey, lately occupied by W. Somers, Thos. Johnston and others. Fourteen in a good state of cultivation.

MURPHY & WINCHESTER,
16501. Solicitors, Toronto.

50 ACRES OF LAND

50 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, being W. ½ of W. ½ of Lot 5, Con 2, N. D. Tuckersmith, containing good fencing, small frame house &c. on the Lot. $200 cash, balance on time to suit. A quantity of cedar posts for sale. Apply to

B. T. HAYNES,
1647 tf Shendoah P.O.

FOR SALE.

WEST half of Thomas Weatherald, P. L. Surveyor's garden (one acre more or less to suit purchaser), well stocked with choice grape vines and fruit trees in full bearing.

Also a seven acre Park Lot and thirty ½ acre Lots in different parts of the Town of Goderich. Terms 10 per cent down at time of sale and balance to extend over ten years (if required) with interest at seven per cent per annum. Apply to

THOMAS WEATHERALD.
Engineer and Surveyor.
Goderich.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber will dispose of his property consisting of a house and outbuildings and two lots of land, at a sacrifice, and on easy terms. The house is 22x32 feet. Cellar has and will finished in every way. The lands are well cultivated and there is a first class assortment of fruit trees and small fruits and good water on the premises. Further particulars can be had by applying to the undersigned on the premises on Hincks St., in rear of Capt. Gibson's residence, or at the SIGNAL OFFICE.

ISAAC CASSIDY,
Proprietor.

To Let.

HOUSE TO LET.

HOUSE on East Street, at present occupied by H. C. W. Andrews. Possession given 15th Dec. Good cellar. Good water, and good garden. Apply to

W. CAMPBELL,
Boots Shoe Emporium.

TO LET.

THAT Superior Store with large dwelling house above, situate on Kingston street, Goderich lately in the occupation of Thomas Johnston as a Grocery and Provision store. Apply to

G. M. TRUEMAN,
523 Auctioneer.

SEED WHEAT.

McNair Has it.

THE SILVER CHAFF,

VICTOR

AND THE CLAWSON.

—ALSO—

Timothy Seed and Rye

At his store Hamilton Street, Goderich.

Goderich, Aug. 19, 1878. 1644tf.

Harness.

NEW

Harness Shop!

THE subscriber having opened out in the above line, next door to S. Sloan's Warehouse, and directly opposite Bailey's Hotel, Hamilton St., Goderich, is now prepared to furnish Town and County with all kinds of work in his line as such.

Heavy Team Harness

CARRIAGES AND BUGGY HARNESS, WHIPS, BRUSHES, SURCINGLES, CURRY COMBS, HORSE BLANKETS, BUFFALO ROBES, BELLS, &c.,

And everything that is to be found in a first class shop. The best of material is used, and the best of workmen employed, and let it be distinctly understood that he can not and will not be undersold.

REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.

All Work Warranted.

Please call and inspect before purchasing elsewhere, as you will save from 10 to 15 per cent by so doing.

I. HALLIDAY.

Nov. 14, 1878. 1657

GRAY'S

SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Loss of Voice, Hoarseness, Bronchial and Throat Affections.

The Gum which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.

Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution, all the Tonic Expectorant Balsamic and Anti-Spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

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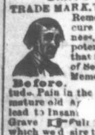

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