

The Huron Signal

REVOLVED COUNTY NEWS

AND GENERAL INT'L NEWS

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1881.

(McGILLIBY BROS. PUBLISHERS \$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE)

NEWS ABOUT HOME.

"A whole's among ye, takin notes. An' faith he'll print it."

TOWN TOPICS.

Professors for the Catholic bazar are already on foot.

We understand a "party" by Mrs. Black is on the tapis. It will be an undoubted success, as Mrs. Black is one of our most popular lady residents.

The Right Rev. Bishop Alford, D.D., Commissary of the Diocese of Huron, will (D.V.) preach in the Court House, Goderich, on Sunday evening next.

RETURNED.—Hon. John Hibbard, American Consul Agent at this port, returned from Chicago on Tuesday evening, accompanied by Mrs. Hibbard.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. James Bell, of the G. T. R., who has been laid up for some time at Stratford is recovering, and will be able shortly to return home.

CURLING.—To-day (Friday) a game of curling will be played between a couple of rinks from St. Mary's and our local players. Some good play may be expected. The match will begin early.

HORSES FOR DAKOTA.—Mr. R. McLean, of Goderich, and Messrs. Elliott, of Goderich Township, on Tuesday last shipped three car loads of horses to Dakota.

MORE HORSES FOR MICHIGAN.—Mr. A. M. Polley, the well-known horse dealer, ships to-day another car-load of heavy horses for Saginaw. Mr. Polley has shipped about two hundred horses since last September, the purchases being chiefly made in this county and the adjoining county of Bruce. The horses have been well handled, only one animal having died while passing through Mr. Polley's hands.

A VOYER FROM MUSKOGEE.—Mr. Robt. Fawcett in a letter from Muskogee, says that "the crop last year was very good, and the market has been very fair. The lumber trade consumes a large quantity of hay and oats, and this is principally what we raise here. The Government surveyors are working on the line of the railway, and we are likely to get the road soon, which will be a great thing for this country."

There is no medium through which you can reach the public so easily as through the columns of a good weekly paper. New devices by irresponsible tramps are always being devised to get money out of advertisers, such as canvassers caring nothing about the giving of value for the money obtained. A good local newspaper enters the home circle, where it is read at leisure by all the members of the family. The advertisements in it are consequently seen, unlike those upon fly-sheets, &c. —[Ex.]

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.—Mr. E. R. Thompson, who has carried on the photographic business in Goderich for seven years, has sold out to Mr. R. Sallows, and intends removing to Dakota in a few weeks. Mr. Sallows, we understand is a good artist, and has been associated with Mr. Thompson for a number of years, and has frequently managed the business during the absence of the latter. In a card to the public this week, Mr. Thompson commends his successor to the patronage of the public. We expect to see Mr. Sallows work up a good business here. He is full of energy, and aims to give all those who favor him with a sitting the utmost satisfaction. Mr. Sallows' advertisement will well repay perusal.

BEATING FOR THE FUN OF IT.—Many of our citizens are being continually annoyed by the persistent begging for money of a gang of very impudent girls, who divide their time between soliciting five cent pieces from pedestrians on the streets, and asking for "broken bread" at private houses, in a tone of voice suggestive of a half lost whisper. It cannot be denied that there are a number of poor and deserving people in town who are badly in need of help; but these girls belong to families the members of which are well able to work if they choose. Their brass impudence has got to be a nuisance, and the town constables should prevent it. There is but one end for any girl that is let run upon the street continually soliciting alms, not from necessity, but from choice. No good can come of it.

SEEING THE WORLD.—On Monday evening the largest audience that has yet been packed into Victoria Hall, assembled to see the views of the world shown by Thomas & Co., under the auspices of Knox Church Sunday School. The majority of those present were children, but there was a good attendance of adults. The number present must have been considerably over six hundred, and some had to go home unable to gain admittance. Owing to the low ceiling, the views could not be shown to full advantage, yet they were sufficiently well placed on the curtain to prove that it was the best entertainment of the sort that has yet paid Goderich a visit. The views of places and buildings stood out with wonderful clearness, while the portraits of prominent men were shown "larger than life and twice as natural." The comic pictures were hailed by the youngsters with screams of delight; and but for the smallness of the hall and the consequent uncomfortable crowding, the entertainment would have been perfect. The entire sum realized was \$79.82. After paying all expenses, the sum of \$25.61 goes to the Sunday School fund. We can commend the entertainment as one well worthy of patronage.

Our thanks are due to H. Macdonnell, Esq., Master in Chancery for copies of Old Country papers.

Mrs. Black last week presented a new piano to her daughter Mrs. Vivian, and also gave one to another daughter who now lives with her. We understand that both the pianos are splendid instruments. Mrs. Black never does things by halves.

TRAMMEETING.—The congregation of Knox church will hold the annual meeting on the evening of Thursday, March 3rd. A committee has been appointed to get up the affair.

ENTERTAINMENT.—A literary entertainment under the auspices of the Goderich High School Literary Society will be held in the Temperance Hall, on the evening of Friday, March 4th. The affair will have the character of an educational tournaient.

WEATHER EXPERT.—Mr. C. N. Macdonald, lighthouse keeper, was a witness as to the state of the weather in the matter of the Eric Bell arbitration. He is considered an authority on the weather, although he does not date it ahead.

THE PARK HOUSE SEIZED.—We understand that the Park House is now in the hands of the Sheriff, that official having seized it by virtue of a writ of attachment, issued under the Absconding Debtor's Act. At the time of seizure Capt. Marlow was in Michigan.

LARCENY.—Wm. Holland and George Trot, two boys, were sent here from Seaford on Monday by Mayor Strong, charged with stealing a watch from a man named John Aitchison, whom they were professing to assist home one day last week. The boys have each been in jail for larceny before, and Holland is said to be a confirmed thief.

Do not ignore your local paper. It is a window through which a man may get out on the world. Lying as it does on the table in almost every house, it has a better chance of doing good than any other means. You might nearly as well forget your churches and schools as to forget your local paper. It speaks to ten times the audience your local minister does. It is read eagerly. It reaches all, and is in no sense bad notice and care, unless you yourself are. It is your representative and you cannot afford to ignore it without depreciating yourself. —[Ex.]

RETURNED.—Mr. Henry Burns, who left Seaford in company with Mr. May-Dorsey, for Leadville, Colorado, last spring in quest of their fortune in that famed city of vice and gold, returned on Monday last. He says he likes the country, but not enough to return to it. Mr. Dorsey he reports as being well. He says Mr. D. has not yet struck the "big bonanza," but provided he has good luck with his claims, he will return soon with an ample fortune.

The advertising column of a good live paper are probably worth as much in a year to the general reader as all the reading matter supplied. If readers could only reflect upon the many ways in which they benefit from the announcements in our advertising columns during a year they would more fully appreciate the value of a newspaper. A friend who has for years been receiving this paper in a distant land recently declared to us that he considered the advertisements as great a source of information and entertainment to him as the news columns. Every one should read the advertisements of a good paper. —[Ex.]

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.—The report of the Minister of Education for Ontario, for the year 1879, has just been issued. We append a few extracts in relation to this county. The total number of pupils attending public schools of the county, was 19,684, of which 10,612 were boys; number of pupils between the ages of 7 and twelve, not attending schools, four months of the year, 1880; average attendance of pupils, 8,971. The school population of Goderich, between the ages of 5 and 15, 1,255; Clinton, 680; Seaford, 620; Wingham, 470. The number of Separate School (Roman Catholic) in the County, is 3, with a total of 227 pupils, of which 110 attend at Goderich.

Mr. Wm. Dickson, County Gaoler, was called to Buffalo on Saturday, to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Owens. The Commercial Advertiser of that city says of the deceased:—"We regret to announce the death of an old and respected business man of Buffalo, Mr. Robert Owens, which occurred at the family residence last evening, after an illness of about ten days. Mr. Owens was born in the village of Stow, Scotland, August 12th, 1814. He was married to Jeanet Dickson of Galashiels, Scotland, in April, 1833, and came to this country the same year and settled in Buffalo, having made this place his home ever since. He engaged in business as a baker, in which he always continued up to the time of his death. Since 1848, he had been proprietor of the large establishment on Ellicott st., near Clinton, which bears his name. His business reputation was first-class, and few men had such a wide experience in the practical details of his trade. All who knew Mr. Owens esteemed him most highly, as an upright and conscientious man, a true friend, genial and warm-hearted. He was one of the oldest members of the Lafayette-street Presbyterian Church, with which he became connected when the pastorate of the late Dr. Hascock began, but of late he had attended the Central Church. He was the father of four children, of whom two survive—Mr. Walter S. Owens and Mrs. S. S. Spencer, both of Buffalo. He also left a widow to mourn his loss."

MIRAGE.—The West Lyone, (Man.) Times says: "The mirage on Monday morning was very distinct and clear. Early risers were rewarded by another beautiful view. Pembina mountains in the background, with the Monnotite villages, on the vast plain beneath them, affording a magnificent panoramic view of the country."

A VALUABLE PRESENT.—The Kincardine Reporter says: "On Saturday morning last Rev. R. H. Starr was pleased, and as much surprised as pleased, to discover that some kind friends of his town and country congregations had made him the present of a valuable horse. The presentation was made very quietly, the animal being smuggled into the stable and left there sans ceremony. In this connection we may say that if ever a rector has endeared himself to his congregation, it is the Rev. Mr. Starr. Not only have his pulpit utterances been the means of accomplishing much good, but by genial, whole souled conduct outside the sacred desk he has endeared himself to his parishioners in particular and the public in general. The presentation recorded above is a striking indication of the popularity of Mr. Starr. Our wish is that he may long be spared to go in and out amongst us."

The Monetary Times says:—"About 11,000 tons of salt were manufactured at Kincardine, in 1879, by Mr. Rightmyer. A reduction of nearly 2,000 is apparent in the quantity he turns out this year. This is largely owing to the increased cost of freight between that port and Chicago, where most of the salt is sold to Amour & Co., the pork dealers, for packing purposes. A duty of \$1.60 per ton is imposed on Canadian salt going in. This, with the heavy shipping charges, left little or no profit to the manufacturer. Hence the reduction in the quantity manufactured. The owners of salt blocks cannot understand upon what principle the tariff is based. A duty is imposed on foreign grain, coal and coal oil, they say, why not on foreign salt? As we have pointed out on former occasions, the Canadian salt manufacturer should be given the home market. The member for South Bruce would do well to bring the disadvantages which this important Canadian industry is laboring under prominently before the notice of the Government. It is a question which materially affects the interests of Kincardine and Goderich. —[Standard.]

SKATING CARNIVAL.—The postponed carnival came off on Tuesday evening, the ice being in very fair condition after the big thaw. The attendance was not very large, but some of the costumes were very attractive. The following are the names of the masqueraders:—Diana, Goddess of Hunting; A. G. Bluet; Scotch Girl; Sara Kirkbride; Highland Lassie; Mary Watson; Actress; J. McLean; Old Lady; H. Smith; Highland Woman; C. Black; Little Buttercup; L. F. Black; Swiss Lady; Mrs. Harrison; Summer; Nellie Smith; Little Bo Peep; Daisy Johnston; Peasant Girl; Maggie Cameron; Persian Lady; M. Watson; Bull-fighter; A. B. Carey; Broomstick; A. Dickson; Parnell, the Irish Agitator; A. Gooding; Sailor; R. Fraser; Cleopatra; A. Cameron; Canada; S. J. Reid; Bakers; Black & Wyatt; Miss Nellie Vanderlip, colored lady; Mrs. Seager; Old Mother Hubbard; and a large number of other fancy and comic masqueraders. The judging was the best, and reflected credit upon the judges:—Messrs. Murray, Clucas and W. Mitchell. The following are the prize winners: Ladies' costume, Mrs. Harrison; gents' costume, D. Morris; comic costume, Nellie Vanderlip; girls' costume, Daisy Johnston; boys' costume, Allan Cameron; special lady's prize, A. G. Bluet; special gents' prize, John McCullough.

ARCHIBALD FORBES' LECTURE.—On Thursday evening of last week Mr. Archibald Forbes, of the London (Eng.) Daily News, delivered his very interesting lecture on "The Inner Life of a War Correspondent." Mr. C. A. Humber, President of the Mechanics' Institute, introduced the lecturer, who was well received. The lecture, for choice language, vivid word painting and excellent descriptive power, could not be excelled. Mr. Forbes has not the graceful movements which are generally looked for in a platform orator, but he says what he has to say in a forcible, vigorous manner, and carries his audience with him by his thorough earnestness, and beautifully descriptive language. The Franco-Prussian war, Paris under the Commune, the war in Serbia, the Turco-Russian war, and the battles of Zulu land were vividly portrayed, and lasting impressions were carried to them were made upon the memory of every individual in the audience. We have never heard the equal, for a word picture, of his "Crossing of the Danube," the warm blood struggle as he told how the tide of battle rolled at Plevna; the harrowing description of Isandula four months after the massacre of the British troops, and the glowing description of the victory at Ulundi, where Cetewayo's power was broken, were graphic of a truth, while the modest manner in which the soldier-correspondent dealt alluded to his personal experiences and hair-breadth escapes, gained for him many admirers amongst the audience. Again and again burst out warm applause from the large assemblage, as the lecturer recounted brilliant feats of arms, cited instances of valor, or told how men died for duty. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Forbes, by Mr. D. McGillivuddy of THE SIGNAL, seconded by Mr. Mitchell of THE SIGNAL, and was carried unanimously.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES.

The Famous War Correspondent Chats about Matters Local and General.

Tactiturn with strangers to a degree that surprises some who would love to gossip with a celebrity, Mr. Forbes is wonderfully free and outspoken on matters in general with those with whom he chooses to converse. The reception accorded the famous correspondent at the lecture on Thursday put him in excellent humor. As he was putting on his overcoat in the ante-room he remarked, with a most pleased expression of countenance, "What a grand audience to-night. They helped me splendidly. I felt as if I had been speaking but half an hour, and that's the best proof I could have that things went as well. Your people seem to know how to appreciate a lecture. I never felt time slip away so quickly before. The applause was most encouraging."

On his way to the station, Mr. Forbes chatted freely about himself. "I ate my first stake since I've been in Canada, in a Goderich hotel," said he. "It was genuine Porterhouse. The red juice ran out of it beautifully, and it melted in my mouth like butter. I have not sat at a better table since I came to Canada. It was a pleasure to find everything cooked so nicely."

"These, like your friend Villiers, you have your 'strong points,' too," we laughingly put in. Mr. Forbes smiled, but earnestly cried: "A man needs something nicely cooked when he travels like I am now doing. Yesterday, in order to catch the train, I ate nothing from six o'clock in the morning until eight or seven in the evening. If one misses dinner, the tendency is to eat too much for supper; and I like to go on the platform with an empty stomach. I usually take but two meals a day. Breakfast at eight, and dinner at half-past two. I swallow a cup of tea at about six o'clock, and I eat no more until next morning."

"What do you think of the American dailies, Mr. Forbes?" "There is almost too much in them," said the British journalist. "Look at the Chicago Tribune, and see the lot there is in it," and he puffed vigorously at his cigar as if disgusted with the amount of interesting reading one had to skip in the endeavor to run through the monster dailies of the United States.

"The New York Sun does not err on that side," we remark. "Dana's paper shows wonderful skill in condensing news, although I don't think much of its general tone. The New York Herald is a good paper, but you have to go through a lot of it, before you get what you want. If a few changes were made in its appearance, and if it were not so virulent in its personal attacks, it would be a model paper. There is great ability displayed in the management of the Herald. Of the Canadian papers I prefer the Mail, on account of the clearness of its type. The small type on the last page of the Globe is difficult to read. The Mail type seems to be larger and clearer, and I prefer to read that paper when travelling solely on that account. Newspapers should not be in small type, as they are read chiefly by persons travelling on the trains, and small print is most annoying. When the World was founded, I was offered a half share, but did not finally accept. However, I at first insisted that the paper should be printed in large, plain type, and be led. In that style the World came out, and has been a success. Had I a paper to-morrow, I would have it all lead."

AGRICULTURAL DINNER.

Pleasant Gathering under the Auspices of the Hullett Branch Agricultural Society—Speeches by Messrs. Mills (Cueph Model Farm), McMillan and Others.

Reported for The Signal.

The annual dinner under the auspices of the Hullett Branch Agricultural Society was held at Rattensbury's hotel, Clinton, on Wednesday evening last. There was a good attendance and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

The gathering was presided over by Mr. John Mason, and Mr. Shipley occupied the vice-chair. Amongst the prominent agriculturists present we noticed Mr. Mills, Principal of the Model Farm, Guelph, and Messrs. John McMillan, Humphrey Snell, John Cuming, James Higgins, Robson, Moon and others. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed by the chairman, and duly responded to, after which the toast of the evening, "The Agricultural Interests of Canada," was introduced, coupled with the names of Messrs. Mills, McMillan and Moon.

Mr. Mills, on rising to respond, was warmly received. He had missed the G. T. R., but having made up his mind to be with them on this occasion, he had availed himself of a roundabout trip on the G.W.R., and was pleased to be with them at their annual dinner. He noticed a number present whom he had seen at the Model Farm during the excursions of the past year, and was glad of the opportunity to renew the acquaintance then formed. It was himself a practical as well as a theoretical farmer, for until he had reached the age of twenty-one he had daily performed the duties and drudgeries incident to a farmer's life. He had been brought up to the farming profession, and had never had any reason to feel ashamed of his calling,—in fact, he was proud of having been brought up a farmer. It was usual for people to be dissatisfied with the trade or calling in which circumstances placed them. The reason for this was not far to find; we knew not only the joys, but the sorrows, trials and tribulations of our own special lot, but we only saw the bright side of other vocations. Farmers as a rule were better off than the majority of manufacturers, for the latter had business cares and annoyances that the former knew not of. Agriculture was the most important industry of the country in which we lived, and for this reason,—if it failed the whole fabric must fall. If technical training was necessary in what are called the learned professions, why should farmers not have special training also? If a young man was clever naturally, and wished to study medicine or law, his father stinted the rest of the family as a rule, so that he might have his ambition gratified; but the boy who was willing to devote himself to farming pursuits was neglected, so far as education was concerned. The farming community should rule the country, for they had the brains and the ability. Every young man who was preparing for the farming vocation should have education compatible with the dignity of the calling. Besides the ordinary training of reading, writing and arithmetic, he should be specially trained in agricultural matters. If a farmer had two sons, one of whom had an ambition to become a professional man and the other was content to remain on the farm, he should treat them both alike so far as education was concerned. Agriculture should be introduced into our public schools in all rural sections. It should be made compulsory in the primary schools, but should not be introduced into the High Schools. A chair of agriculture in the universities had always proved a failure; but there should be an agricultural school in each county or group of counties. In these schools should be taught general principles of agriculture, stock raising, chemistry, botany, physiology, geology and agricultural chemistry, in addition to reading, writing, dictation, English grammar and composition. This would be the best educational foundation for any young farmer. Considerable discussion was now being indulged in with regard to the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario. Things did not seem to be just what they should be, but if the matter was properly attended to, it might become a useful institution. If the candidates were prescribed a course of studies, and made to undergo examinations for certificates, teachers would be furnished for the county agricultural schools. The Model Farm would be the head of the agricultural educational institutions, and should be upheld by all parties, irrespective of politics. The people were willing to keep up high educational institutions, asylums and prisons, and why should the farming community not get some benefit from Government aid? An erroneous impression existed among the farmers that the institution of training schools for farming would add to their taxes. This was not correct. The farming taxes were made up by the ordinary school rate, the county rate and the local rate; whereas the Model Farm was kept up by Government aid from various sources of revenue, to which the farmer was not asked to contribute a cent of direct taxation. Farmers should have some of the public moneys of the Province invested in their interests, as well as other and less numerous classes of the community. The idea had also gone abroad that the college system of farming was of the kid-glove kind. This was another error. The ordinary routine of the Agricultural College was: one hour's drill and gymnastics, for the purpose of developing the physical powers and giving a good erect carriage to the student;

three hours' lecturing on important topics connected with agriculture; and from four to five hours per day of manual labor. The students were in two divisions, so that when one was attending the indoor department the other was outside. After giving some other information with regard to the practical working of the College, the speaker resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Mr. John McMillan, Reeve of Hullett, was the next speaker, and said that the agricultural interest was the great industry of this Dominion, for out of the 4,000,000 inhabitants 2,500,000 were directly engaged in farming. Such being the case it was incumbent upon the farming community to see that their educational training was not neglected. We wanted education, for we had to study soil, stock, cereals, &c., in addition to being as well informed on general subjects as the members of other classes of society. Our young men should apply themselves as assiduously to agricultural education as professional students did to their studies, and they would eventually get their reward. After explaining that the revenue of the Province was derived to a great extent, from the sale of the Government wild lands, timber and timber limits, the speaker continued that it was the duty of the Government to spread abroad the fullest knowledge in the matter of agriculture. The appointment of the Agricultural Commission, of which he had been a humble member, was a step in the right direction, and when the report of the labors of the Commission was sent out gratuitously for distribution it would be seen that much valuable information had been gleaned by the members thereof. The report dealt with nearly every subject of interest to the farmer, and many valuable hints were thrown out to those willing to avail themselves of it. The speaker here gave some good advice in the matter of the raising and feeding of stock, and showed conclusively that there was money to be made in thoroughbred and good grade stock, as against "scrubs," although the latter required fully as much care and food. Punctuality in business was a desideratum to the farmer, and kindness to the dumb animals was also a requirement of the agriculturist. Squire Lewis, of New York State, on one occasion said, "There is no place in God's creation for a brutal man," and the Squire's utterance was a truism, so far as farming was concerned. In conclusion, the speaker impressed upon the audience the necessity for economy and thrift in the practical farmer, and the need of a higher and better education to intelligently assist the stout heart and willing hands in the battle of life. Let method and intelligence guide the farmer in his avocation, and his place with the highest and best would be acknowledged.

Mr. Moon also gave an able exposition of the farming question, dealing with the importance of the agricultural interest, the necessity for rotation of crops, a higher education for practical farmers, and other topics of moment to the farming community.

"The Learned Professions" was responded to by Dr. Williams in a happy manner.

"The Breeding, Feeding and Importers of Stock" received suitable responses from Messrs. H. Snell, Cuming and Higgins.

The other toasts were also duly responded to, and a most happy evening was brought to a close at a reasonable hour.

A BAD WORD.—One of our villagers took a notion that he would leave this town, so skipped out last week quietly, either late at night or early in the morning, and forgot to bid his landlord goodbye, who said "This world against any other world for small things and dirty tricks."

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES AND TRAMMEETING.—Anniversary services were preached in Knox church, here, on Sabbath the 6th inst., at 10.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. by the Rev. Dr. Uro, of Goderich. The church was filled to its utmost capacity at both services. The annual tea-meeting was held on Monday evening the 7th inst. The tea was served in the temperance hall from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. the company then adjourned to the church, where the Rev. Mr. Frickhart, pastor of the congregation, took the chair, when the Rev. Mr. Hillyard, (Baptist) opened with prayer. Speeches were delivered by the following gentlemen: Mr. Danby, of Varna; Mr. Cook, C. M., of Auburn; Mr. Stewart, B. A., of Clinton; Mr. Hilliard, Auburn; and Mr. Musgrave, of McKillop. The choir of St. Andrew's church, Nipissin, under the leadership of Mr. Wm. Weatherstone, rendered some beautiful pieces of music in excellent style. The church was filled to overflowing, several being obliged to go away not being able to get in. The ladies of the congregation deserve great praise for the manner in which they provided for the occasion. On Tuesday evening a social was held, but on account of the rain and the state of the roads, it was not very largely attended. Total receipts, \$4.