New Advertisements

Agents Wanted—N. Y. Mail.
Gift Concert—W. V. Moore.
Boots & Shoes—Arthur Hinks.
Fall & Winter Goods—Henry Hatch.
The Live Stores—D. McLean.
Sale of Furniture—J. C. Potter & Co.
Notice to Debtors—D. Cameron.
Residence for Sale—Jas. Tisdale.
Star Bakery—Hughes Arthur & Co.
Bayfield Harbor—Knox & Rothwell.
Winter Dry Goods—Jno. Stevens & Co.

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

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

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

Grand Trunk Railway.

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

TRAINS WILL LEAVE GODERICH AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Express, 7.00 a. m., for Toronto, London and Buffalo.
No. 7 Mixed, 10.00 a. m., for Stratford.
No. 3 Mail Express 12.45 p. m., for Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit.
No. 9 Mixed, 3.00 p. m., for Brantford and London.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

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

BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received up to Dec. 15th for the building of two class family residences. For plans apply at the Signal Office.

Goderich, Nov. 12th, 1874. 1449-3

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, Nov. 25, 1874.

The Ballot in Municipal Elections.

As the season of municipal elections approaches, and whilst the system of voting by ballot is novel to a great majority of voters, the public attention is considerably occupied with the subject of applying the new mode of voting in the election of municipal officers. A general system of voting in what we have been accustomed to, and the retaining of two candidates in every unlikely to ensure the success of the most desirable of them. Purity of elections has been the great aim in the introduction of the ballot, as well as to free from all possible restraint, by secret voting, all who approach the polls. Municipal elections are the smaller items in the exercise of the franchise; and to a great extent they are indicators of the political leanings of the people, as they are influenced by party spirit more than the demands of the times, as a general thing. There are influences affecting these elections, which are not felt in State elections. Business interests are subject to detriment in the antagonistic meetings at the polls, and social relationships are strong influences to restraining the candid expressions of the voter. To be rid of such restraints is the desire of the majority. Many a business man has remained away from the polls for reasons that are quite apparent, notwithstanding he takes an interest in the elections; and many a man has voted for a friend whom he would not have supported were he enabled to name his man in secret. There is comparatively very little bribery in municipal elections, but that is not owing to the strict regard to honest conduct on the part of every contestant. The present law is strict; but as the ballot system is an extra safeguard against impropriety in elections, why not make it universal in its practice, and totally exterminate all possibilities of illegal conduct?

It is true that voting by ballot is more expensive than the old system. Ballot tickets are required and extra officers have to be employed; and besides the form is much more cumbrous. The receiving, signing, folding, placing in an envelope and other forms previous to delivery of a ballot paper in private is a somewhat tedious routine to go through by each voter. In some districts, unless great promptitude characterizes the voting of all, many will see the booths closed before they will get an opportunity of casting their vote. A secret arrangement between a certain party of voters may, notwithstanding the best efforts of the returning officer to ensure expedition, so retard the voting as to give their friends the first opportunity and debar their opponents from voting as fully as they could.

Although the new system affords the voter perfect security from outside influences, yet it is not the acme of the ballot system. There are forms which might be dispensed with, which would make it none the less efficient, and save much valuable time. The simple receiving of the ballot paper from the returning officer, making a cross opposite the chosen candidate, folding and depositing it in the ballot box answers every requirement. The expense is the next item of consideration; and this is the great stickler to those who would have purity if it didn't cost a cent. When the expense is so far removed, apparently, from the individual pocket as to be paid from the provincial or dominion exchequer, the system is all very well; but bringing the matter nearer home, for the sake of seeing the best effects of the improvements which have been so recently acquired and so gladly hailed, the adding of a few dollars to the expense of the municipal elections proves the unfeasible nature of the law to the very economical. It was expected that some action would be taken in this matter during the present session, and a petition has been already presented from the County of Elgin praying for the adoption of the ballot system in municipal elections. This initiatory step will undoubtedly call forth a universal demand for the reform. To thoroughly succeed in the main object for which the ballot was adopted in this country, it must be practiced in all elections. It is evident that, as bribery was more apparent in State elections, where party feeling was strongest and the means were more abundant, the system was put to practice on the most serious case. In municipal elections, however, the main consideration is not so much the prevention of bribery, as that is controlled by the positions of the candidates; the voter has to be protected from potent influences which can only be overcome by affording him the means of voting without his neighbors and fellow men knowing his business. By this means the least amount of bribery will take place, and the chance of association with the bribe for corruption is banished, while advantageous working of the law as a whole.

This is a reform that is a natural sequence of the adoption of the ballot in State elections, and the Ontario Legislature, in the matter in the section of reforms, will no doubt take a speedy hand.

The Attorney General Resigns.

The evidence elicited in this case has had the effect of allowing the organs of the Opposition into something like good humour. If they had pursued the same course through the whole list of elections they would have escaped a great deal of ridicule, thereout of this period of excitement and progress would have been much more profitable to us. But it is among those journals a spirit of rationalism that was no further than the over great desire to see Sir John every opportunity, however trivial, to raise a hue and cry against him, even the most sanguine of his friends in the worldly hope that he was defeated through the trial of the controverted elections, neither party has experienced much injury, if we except the last humiliation of the Opposition by the unseating of Sir John.

It is likely that the controversy is ended; the blame on the one part and the general condemnation on the other will be the signal for the declaration of a truce. The evidence taken at the trial left the judge no alternative but to void the seat; and it was thought possible that Sir John would be disqualified as well, the judge having taken three days to consider the case. But the result was otherwise. This is not to be regretted, by any means. Notwithstanding that he has retained and fallen in the high position he held, he has done a great deal for the Dominion, his experience and ability would be a great loss to the Dominion Parliament.

Our Prospects.

In view of the progress made within the past two years in the importance and wealth of our town, a slight indulgence of fancy is excusable, particularly when, in imagining a great future for the town, we have every good reason to substantiate our beliefs. Persons who have looked upon our progress with unbiased feelings, invariably express the same conclusion, and when we have the fact thus thrust under our notice it becomes more gratifying. At this season we can do little more than sum up the result of the season's work, and the list that is to be reported speaks in gratifying tones. The large sums of money expended on our harbor has given an importance to the place that has a good effect upon business men, and the inducement which our great wealth in salt offers is the clincher which decides any who may doubt. The latter interest is not so important in its results as should be, although there is no occasion for feeling dissatisfied, as human ingenuity seems to have found a means of overcoming the difficulties which a protection policy throw in the way of our possessing ourselves of the birthright that belongs to us. The lessening of the cost in manufacturing salt has been a grave question among those connected with that business, and we are promised a newly discovered system which is announced as about to cause a revolution in the present system of manufacturing. To this interest we look as the first and most important, and the unshackling of it from all possible restraint is the signal of our advancement. The trade with the surrounding country, which has been to a great extent drawn away from us, is destined to be directed almost wholly to our market. The large milling establishment now being completed will be, when in working order, capable of consuming all the grain raised within a large area, larger than we could ever expect to control, and the business in carrying back and forward by rail and water that will be connected with so great a work will be a very important item. The business in the harbor has been greatly increased during the past summer by the establishment of a large lumber yard in the town, which does business throughout the western portion of the province; and it is quite evident that, with the great facilities now offered in the shipping business and the improvements to be made next year, an influx of capital and business energy will be witnessed.

Situated as we are, in one of the most healthy and enjoyable positions in Canada, our town recommends itself to tourists and invalids as an excellent summer resort, combining all the advantages of fresh and salt water baths, a fresh and salubrious atmosphere, beautiful scenery and close connection with the large cities. This fact seems to become more widely known each year, as the increased influx of visitors at the beginning of each season indicates; and permanent settlement of some of these people has had its result in the manifestation of a new life and increased energy in our citizens. The matter of providing for summer visitors has been well attended to, and we have hotel accommodation of the most approved kind, which is being constantly increased and improved to suit the times.

Looking forward to the prospect for the coming year, there is good promise of large improvement. A number of monied men have been visiting us during the present year, with the object of selecting sites for proposed works. The many inducements already mentioned, and the building of the Huron & Quebec Railway, have impressed them favourably and we have good assurance of securing them as valuable citizens. Local improvements and enterprises are spoken of, and if but a small portion of these prospects are realized the result will be magnificent. The Huron & Quebec Railway seems to be progressing with all appearance of success. The county of Lanark seems very likely to grant the bonus asked of it, and several municipalities have given a favorable vote.

Considering all these circumstances, it is quite reasonable to suppose that in a few years hence Goderich will be well on the road to the dignity and position of a city.

The Toronto *Leader* says: Mr. Treasurer Crooks is not an orator such as one would never tire of listening to. On the contrary, many would perfer listening to a succession of prosy sermons rather than to one of Mr. Crooks' Budget speeches." Yet what a deal of attention they have paid to his remarks, and how carefully they have studied it to discover any likely flaws.

During a progress of a triumphal procession in St. Catharines, Captain Norris and his political friends who rode in carriages, were assailed with a shower of eggs thrown at them from the grounds of Mr. J. C. Rykert M.P.P. The act is regarded as a most dastardly one, and serves to show how bitterly the Tories feel their discomfiture."

Toronto Correspondence.

Toronto, 21st Nov., 1874.

Your correspondent being from home for some days, on his return finds a request from the editor of the Signal to "drop him a line" during his absence, but he fancies that he should have to write a very lengthy letter which the Signal could not spare room for, if he had intended to send this week. He has had intended to gather for otherwise can not touch on subjects of greater length. He would have treated of several interesting topics, such as the hanging down by the Parliament of his annual budget speech, the fate of the Attorney General with feelings of interest always felt more than usual in such the case at the present occasion. We have been hearing and reading during the past year so many and differing statements respecting the position of our Provincial finances, that it is not one thing we should in our wilderness more earnestly than count, to know whom alone it is reasonable to expect information which will enable us to arrive at a correct conclusion.

The Budget speech of the Hon. Mr. Crooks is one of the best we have read for some years, while it is most elaborate it is at the same time clear and pointed; but in excellence it falls far short of what we reasonably could have expected from our Provincial Treasurer. From it we learn that at the end of the present year there will be our disposal a surplus of *two millions of Dollars*, which, under present circumstances, is a very abundant reason for our Treasurer, a very large amount in our Treasury, we cannot agree with our Opposition friends that this surplus is the result of any measure introduced by the Government, or any policy adopted for the benefit of our province, for we can easily perceive of them being a much larger surplus on hand, while at the same time there would be no true prosperity or advancement.

The reason we at present rejoice is that, notwithstanding the very liberal grants which have been expended in opening up and building colonization roads, building railways, in bonuses, swamp land surveying and other preparing for settlement and wild land districts, in immigration, &c., all tending toward our advancement in wealth and prosperity, we have *after all this has been done*, so large a balance to our credit. Instead of regarding (as do many Oppositionists) the expenditure of any one year as an influential criterion of the amount which should be expended in any subsequent year; we on the contrary believe (as we think every unbiased mind must) that as our development advances and our resources increase, our expenditure must necessarily increase also, and therefore, that the true rule is so to manage our finances that, after giving assistance with the utmost liberality possible to all objects tending towards the general advancement and welfare, not of any particular section of locality, but of the Province at large; there should still remain in the Treasury sufficient to meet the necessity of any probable contingency. This position was very clearly taken by Mr. Monk, who in the course of his speech on the Budget the other evening very pungently observed that "it is better to have an empty treasury and a wealthy people than an overflowing treasury with an *empty* people." By a perusal of the debates as published in our city papers of yesterday and to-day, it will be seen that the Treasurer's speech has made a powerful impression in favor of the Government on the minds of not a few members who at the opening of the session were opposed to or distrusted the financial policy of the Government.

The Kingston election trial has resulted as was expected it would, in the election being declared void—but the sitting member came very near being disqualified also, the evidence tending towards proof of personal bribery, bribery apparently so great that the learned judge who presided, found it necessary to postpone for several days the giving his judgment. Some of the evidence given on the trial by the respondent exhibits a recklessness most disgraceful in the conduct and character of any man, but surely more particularly so in that of a statesman of Sir John's admitted ability and experience.

Since the date of my last letter two more elections have taken place and in both cases resulting in the return of the Reform candidate by a large majority. I refer to the ridings of Lincoln and West Northumberland. Considerable excitement prevailed here among the Conservatives respecting the result of these elections, more particularly with respect to the latter. Mr. Rykert's constituency, several heavy bets being offered in favor of Dr. Jukes the Conservative candidate.

Quite a gloom was cast on the House the other day when Hon. Mr. Mowat announced the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Craig, the late member for Glengarry, a gentleman very much esteemed in the House on account of his extreme amiability and honesty of character. The adjournment of the House, which took place on the motion of the Hon. Attorney General, seconded by Mr. Lander, was a fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased gentlem.

All eyes are now directed to the election contest in South Huron. You had better look to your laurels there lest through despising your foe you become his easy prey. Conservatives here speak very bitterly of Mr. Cameron, and there is reason to believe that Mr. Greenway or any one else who may oppose Mr. Cameron will be peculiarly assisted to a large extent, notwithstanding the stringency of our present election laws.

Reformers here rejoice to learn that the petty local jealousies which existed lately in South Perth are rapidly disappearing and that Reformers are once more falling into line, determined to return our old friend, Mr. Balantyne, by a large majority.

Trusting to be able to send you a longer and more interesting letter next time, I am, &c,

DANA.

Mr. Norris has been elected over Dr. Jukes, of "St. Ignace to wild Cape Race" and vice versa notoriety, by a majority of 137.

Mr. Kerr has been reelected in West Northumbland, by a majority of 156, over Mr. Smith, the conservative candidate.

Mr. Stratton has been nominated by the Reformers of East Peterboro, with fair promises of success. Mr. Geo. A. Cox has been nominated for the West Riding, but has not yet accepted.

The Dundas *Banner* says: The Reform Governments at Toronto and Ottawa are kind to their enemies, as witness their treatment of 'Jimuel Briggs' *National* newspaper, which is always brim full of fat government advertisements. Grit governments are not bound down to the low grovelling principle of 'supporting their supporters.' They evidently believe in supporting their enemies, and allowing their supporters to support themselves." Even the Toronto *Mail* has its share.

Another Line.

This company appears determined to sustain its good reputation by retaining on the line between New York, Londonderry and Glasgow, during the dull season, only its newest and best ships. Of the six fine new steamers now running the Victoria and California were built in 1872, and the others in 1873. These all possess every approved appliance for safety and the comfort of passengers, have their saloons and principal staterooms nearly amidships on the main deck, and for comfort probably have but few equals in the transatlantic trade to-day. Their names, tonnages and dimensions are as follows:

	Length.	Beth.	Depth.	Ton'ge.
Victoria,	360	40	24	3,242
California	361,5	40,5	24,5	3,287
Elysia,	354	35	29	2,732
Ethiopia,	420	40	34,6	4,250
Bolivia,	420	40	34,6	4,250
Utopia,	375	30	34	3,700

New York Shipping Gazette.

Local Improvements.

(Continued.)

INTERNATIONAL SALT WORKS.

We had our last visit with a description of this great establishment, which was put into working order about the 1st of June. A slight side glance at the snow storm of Friday, over a roughly frozen road, in company with our genial friend Mr. W. G. Robertson, brought us to the vicinity of the works, and in view of the pretty snow-covered ravine, the high bold bank overlooking the chafing waters of the lake and the happy blending of manufacturing thrift and romantic scenery. On entering the engine room, we found everything in "apple pie" order, which struck with surprise, as a description of this portion of the buildings. The main building is a short distance from the engine room, and is 240 feet long by 150 feet deep. It stands on the edge of the ravine, and presents the appearance of nine buildings. Nine feet of excavation was made before the buildings were erected, and the kettle and furnaces were placed entirely below the surface. Entering first the engine room, where the old barrels are repaired, and which makes a wing to the main works that is not included in the dimensions, we find a number of "barrel coopers" at work. From thence we are conducted to the storehouse, of which there are two, one at either end. The store houses contain 10,000 large salt casks, 2,000 half barrels, 1,000 flag, 1,000 and 125 fine barrels, ready for shipping, and in addition to facilitate the drying process, the salt being spilt directly dry for packing in about two weeks and gets no thirsty packed as to make it necessary to use a pick to loosen it. The pans are four in number, 24 feet across and the same length as the lines. They are supplied with brine from fountain directly over the fire place, and it pours into the pan in a hot mass, the steam passing through the furnace, and the salt has to be drawn off very frequently, but towards the back it does not require attention more than four times during the twenty-four hours. Two gangs of men are employed who work twelve hours alternately, one gang working from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. and the other relieving to work the next twelve. Each man has his mate and assistant on duty until relieved. Two men were at work when we paid our visit, one at the third and the fourth had not yet been used. The whole working capacity is 600 barrels per day, a low estimate. Passing down the "Governor General's" stairway—His Excellency happened to get his foot on it, and hence the name—we were introduced to the "fire shed" a long building extending along the whole front of the works. This place is underground partly, and the ground is used for storing quantity of wood was piled here for immediate use, and coal was heaped around in great abundance. The amount of wood consumed yearly is a little short of 15,000 cords, or its equivalent, when the four furnaces are going. The sound of the boiling operation, as heard in this part of the building is quite remarkable, and resembles the noise of a waterfall. After a short visit to the lookout on one of the kilns, where the smell of salt before us and the large space around so that had been so short a time before filled with salt gave us some idea of the capacity of the kiln, we stepped over to the tanks which are a little way off. The tanks are two in number and capable of holding 30,000 gallons each. It takes 4,70 barrels of brine to make a single barrel of salt, and an ordinary sized pump is not greatly taxed to provide a good supply for all the demands of a large establishment. A view from the roofbeat on the derrick is worth a good deal, particularly in clear weather.

A large number of hands are employed about the works, and for their accommodation a comfortable house has been erected beside the works, in which are the manager's and secretary's offices. A great deal of money has been laid out in erecting the works, making roads and perfecting arrangements, no proper estimate of which can as yet be arrived at. The company intend, next spring, building a road along the edge of the ravine to the lake beach, where a pier and wharf are to be erected, to save the expense of carrying to the dock. The company are enterprising and are a great acquisition to the town.

BUCHANAN, LAWSON AND ROBINSON'S PLANING FACTORY.

These gentlemen have been making extensive repairs to their building this year, having put up an addition 20 x 48 feet and two stories high to the side of the shop, in order to give accommodation for their fast increasing business. A lot of new machinery has been procured, such as saws planing machine, &c. They have added to their stock a very complete planing machine, manufactured by the Galt Machine Co., which planes the board on both sides, beads, tongues and grooves all at once. The planing knives and tongue and grooving attachments make 3,300 revolutions per minute, appearing almost to stand still so fast do they run.—A great quantity of lumber is dressed and prepared for building purposes in the year. The planing machine just mentioned cost $1,000, and the firm have been to a great deal of expense during the year to fit up the establishment.

MR. STANDLY'S FACTORY.

This factory, which was burned down during the present year, is running again to its best capacity. The present building is large and convenient, and the saws are kept busy. Steam vats have been fitted up for preparing barrel material. There are eleven acres of ground occupied by Mr. Standly for his buildings and storing logs, lumber, staves and hoops. The temporary suspension of business of this year has been very nearly made up by the enterprising proprietor, the manufactory having been kept running at night as well as day for a good portion of the season.

Mr. S. Sloan is building a brick house, two stories high. 32x26, with back kitchen 24x20, on Brock st. Will cost about $2,500. Mr. S. has purchased the property on the Huron Road known as the Wilson property, containing 73 acres, and is going to raise the present house another story, erect new fences &c. These improvements will cost about $1,500.

Frame addition to Mr. John Paynes house on Elgin street, 15x22, cost $185, Gordon & McBrien, builders.

Brick cottage on Bayfield road, owned by Mr. Best, 20x26, 6 rooms and pantry, cost about $800, Gordon & McBrien builders.

Frame dwelling house, story and a half, 18x24, for O. Crabb, Esq., cost, $200, E. Moore, builder.

Frame house, near the distillery, to accommodate workmen, for Mr. Jas. Doyle. The dimensions are 20x32, with 7 rooms. E. Moore, builder.

Telegraph office, frame, at dock, for Mr. Butler, costing $100. Same for Mr. F. Robertson, costing $200. E. Moore builder.

Mr. John Brophy has put a half story on his frame cottage, at a cost of $300.

Mr. John Wilson has built for himself a one story frame cottage, 22x26, on South street, at a cost of $350.

Mr. Daniel McLaren has built a frame carriage house, 14x35, for Dr. McMicking, costing $260.

Mr. D. McManus, frame cottage, 18x26, story and a half with kitchen and containing eight rooms, cost, $550. D. McLaren, builder.

Mr. Wm. Moss, frame cottage, one story, 18x26, cost about $300, Mr. McLaren did the carpenter work.

Mr. Samuel Platt, as was announced some time ago, has erected a saw mill on the site of the old grist mill recently destroyed. Mr. Platt is the spirit of enterprise and pluck, and is meeting with the success which his efforts deserve. The mill has all the necessary machinery to carry on a good business. The dimensions of the building are 20x60, and cost $300. D. McLaren, builder.

Mr. Jas. Doyle has had an addition put to the distillery, the largest being a new frame stable 168x28 capable of accommodating 200 head of cattle, cost, $700, D. McLaren, builder.

Messrs. Jas. Martin & Co., have erected a frame building, to be used as a shop for manufacturing pumps. The dimensions are 30x40. The company have done a good business since starting, having sold sixty pumps since spring. It is their intention to make an addition, 20 feet deep, to the shop, next summer.

Mr. J. D. Armstrong has made important alteration on his residence on Nelson street, making a great improvement in its appearance. The repairs, cost, about $300.

Mr. Ed. Sherman has improved his brick house on East street, by putting up front room, plastering, and making additions, cost $300. John McFarlane did the carpenter work.

C. Crabb, Esq., has completed his brick store on the Market square, four in number. The extent of the new work is 80 feet front and 65 feet depth. One of the stores is occupied by Mr. Sturdy, grocer, two are to be occupied by Mr. Crabb as hardware and fancy goods and grocery stores respectively, and the other is at present unoccupied. The whole building is roomy and well finished. A large room above the corner store has been fitted up for a Masonic Chamber, and the goods and chattels of that body have been moved into the pleasant new quarters. The room is well lighted, large, and furnished in good style. A semi-circular table is furnished for the councillors, and the Mayor's chair will stand upon a raised dais, two steps high, and the clerk's desk will occupy the position in front one step above the floor. The reporter's desk is situated on the right of the Mayor. A large space has been railed off to accommodate spectators. The Town Clerk has a handsome room separate from the council chamber, in which he can perform his duties comfortably. The rent paid for the rooms is $100. The work of building this block has been going on for some years. E. Sherman did the bricklaying; Jas. Reid carpenter work; Luke Ellard, painting.

Mr. John McIntosh has been improving his property on Church street, by erecting a story and a half front, 18 x 22, containing 6 rooms. John Lamont, builder; F. R. Mann, painter; E. Sherman, plasterer. Cost $400.

Frame house for Mr. John Acheson, 26 x 31, with back kitchen 16 x 22; eight rooms. Cost $1,000. Jas. Reid builder; Reed & Sherman, plasterers; L. Ellard, painter.

Frame stable for C. Crabb, Esq., 20 x 20. Cost $150. Jas. Reid, builder.

Improvements on Mr. A. P. McLean's shop and residence, in altering roof, &c., amounting to $200. A. Haddon and Wm. Stephens contractors. Also, frame stable, 15 x 30, costing $75; Wm. Stephens, builder.

Mr. E. Hooker has been at work during the summer, making preparations for opening a bath house. The medical properties of salt water are many, and Mr. Hooker has initiated a feature in the business of the town that will be a distinguishing one soon. The great difficulty was in the way of procuring fresh water, and for this purpose a well has been drilled 187 feet and a spring of pure spring water found. This matter of fresh water will be of importance soon, but this spring will be sufficient to supply any great need, and is in a position to be easily conducted into the town. Mr. Hooker has laid an iron pipe for the purpose of conveying brine from the Dominion salt well, and this will be mixed with the fresh water in a large tank from which it will be conducted into the baths. There are tanks for hot and cold water. The water is to be heated by steam. The bath house is 46 x 60 feet, and is divided into sitting room, hall and 12 bath rooms, six on each side of the sitting room, the one side being devoted to ladies and the other to gentlemen. Mr. Hooker intends adding an electric bath next summer, and there is no occasion for persons to despair of living to a ripe old age and blessing the baths. An engine room and stable have also been erected, and the whole length of the building is 130 feet. The cost of building and the drilling of the well was $1,500.

Mr. Kirkpatrick has greatly improved his property on the front, lately known as the "Maitland" hotel. The grounds have been artistically laid out, and the buildings improved by additions and a general fitting up.

Mr. John Lamont furnishes the following list of work done by him:—

New veranda, addition to kitchen, and repairs to Mrs. Shannon's house, cost $200.

Repairs to Mr. Robt. McLean's residence, costing $580. Reid & Sherman, plasterers; Edwards, painter.

Stable, carriage house, cow shed and repairs, for Mr. A. Y. Attrill, $1350. Clemes, painter.

House for Mr. J. Slattery, $130. Reid & Sherman, plasterers.

House for Mr. P. Davis, $300.

House for Mr. C. Bates, sub-contract from Mr. C. Smeeth, $770.

Repairs on Mr. Bunbury's house, $100.

Improvements to St. Joseph's Convent, $250. Edwards, painter. This neat building has been considerably improved during the past season, and now happily combines beauty of appearance with great usefulness.

Repairs to Mr. J. C. Detlor's residence, $60.

Stable, boiler house, tubs and tuns for Jas. C. Doyle & Co.'s distillery, $1,300.

Repairs to Central School, $106.

Improvements and repairs on Mr. C. Noble's house, $230. R. Hyslop did the stone work.

Repairs to Mr. S. Pollock's house, $82.

Mr. Standley's saw mill and steam boxes, $800.

Frame barn for Mr. Chas. Younz, Colborne, 36 x 60.

Frame barn for Mr. Dan. McPhee, Colborne, 30 x 40.

Driving stable for Mr. Robt. Armstrong, Colborne, 24 x 36.

Mr. Duncan McLaren, Colborne, has erected a handsome frame house, story and half high, 26 x 36, costing $800. D. McLaren built all of the above; also a driving stable for Mr. Wm. Wilson of Goderich Township, 20 x 40.

Mr. J. T. Naftel, Goderich Township, brick dwelling house, cost $3,000. Jas. Smaill, architect; E. Sherman, mason; W. Adams, Bayfield, carpenter.

We have endeavoured to do justice to our record of progress; the task has been an arduous one, and the result may not be perfection; but any mistakes or oversights we hope our readers will overlook, notify us and we shall be only too happy to correct. Our thanks are due to Messrs. Smaill, Gordon & McBrien, Lamont, Moore, Smeeth, Jas. Reid and others for kindness in giving information, and to the courteousness of other gentlemen for reportorial favors.

LOCAL NEWS.

READ Messrs. John Acheson & Co.'s advertisement, and do accordingly.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Bagley and family left town for their Western home, on Saturday last.

CALL and see Detlor & Co's cheap Blankets and Flannels. They are offering special value.

PROF. ANDERSON.—This well known magician drew crowded houses on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday, the 26th Nov., is to be recognized by the people of the United States as the day of public thanksgiving.

LECTURE.—Bengough, the famous cartoonist, is announced to deliver one of his popular lectures in the Oddfellows Hall on the evening of the 3rd Dec. Subject. "The peculiarities of life."

ST. ANDREWS DAY.—Next Monday is St. Andrews Day. No public recognition of the day is announced and the old spirit which characterized the social gatherings of yore, on this anniversary, in the old Huron Hotel, where Mr. Jas. Gentles of good memory provided the haggis seems to have died out. It is a pity that the day should be allowed to pass over without being recognized in any way.

G. McKenzie, Hamilton street, is prepared to meet the requirements of all in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, ready made clothing, millinery, &c. Read advertisement.

FARMERS' TIMES. We notice in our exchanges, frequent announcements of the organization of farmers' clubs. These clubs are of great advantage to the farmer, and they should exist in all well settled neighborhoods.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES. Among the committee appointments in the Legislature, we notice the name of Mr. Bishop on the Railway and Standing Orders Committees, and Mr. Gibson on the Railway Committee.

SNOW FALL.—The fall of snow from 8 o'clock on Friday morning until the same hour on Saturday, was 3½ inches. The average velocity of the wind on Friday was from 30 to 40 miles an hour, and on Monday from 50 to 60.

SCARCITY OF WATER.—There are numerous complaints from the neighboring country, as to the scarcity of water. The fall hitherto has not been sufficient to fill both the creeks and springs, and we are experiencing much trouble in consequence.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, as John Stewart, who was working on Ogilvie's small mill, was carrying a stone in his arms along a platform, he accidentally fell backwards over the edge, the fall being only about five feet, but the heavy stone fell on his arm, hurting it severely. Dr. McMicking attended the injured man, but found no bones broken.

NEW BAKERY.—It is with pleasure we notice the progress of old friends, Messrs. Harries, Arthur & Co., all old school mates, have started on a business career in Goderich by opening a neat and commodious bakery on Victoria street at the foot of Hamilton. With every appliance for prosecuting such a business, and a practical knowledge of baking, they have every fair prospect of success. See advertisement.

INSIGNIFICANT FIRES.—Two of the chimneys on Mr. A. Smith's residence took fire, during the night of the gale, and burned furiously for a time. The timely assistance of the neighbors prevented any possible serious result. About five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day one of the chimneys of the British Exchange caught fire, and made a great blaze. The fire burnt out of itself, without doing any harm.

CUTTERS.—Messrs. Knox & Rothwell have a large stock of Cutters and Sleighs of all the latest styles on hand. They are of the best quality, and we were astonished at their low cash prices. They have also a few very finely built carriages which they offer to sell at cost in order to make room for other stock. By all means give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement.

NARROW ESCAPE.—One day last week Mr. Jas. Thomson, Town Clerk, was descending from the garret in his house, through a man hole, by means of a ladder. As he placed his foot on the top of the ladder it slipped and fell, and he fell with it. Instinctively he clutched the sides of the man hole in his descent, thus breaking his fall, which might have resulted seriously. Further than some early straining his muscles, no injury resulted from the accident.

PRETTY NEAR SALTED.—While one of the workmen in the International Salt block was loosening the salt in one of the bins, while the process of barreling was going on, loosened a large mass which fell suddenly. He jumped in order to escape being caught by the falling body, but was caught and received a violent fall. Had he not jumped as quickly as he did, the consequence would have been serious. As it was he escaped with a few painful bruises.

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

NEW PATENT.—Mr. Jas. Tomlinson has secured a patent for an invention that is going to make a revolution in the coopering business. The article is a barrel made from an entire piece of wood, with exception of the ends. The barrel is perfectly straight, without the usual bulge, and consists of an inner and outer shell, cut after the manner of rims of cheese boxes. The shells are laid so that the grain of the timber runs at right angles, the inside one being a little shorter than the outside one, the end pieces resting upon it and fastened by a small metal band around the edge. By this arrangement of "crossing the grain" all the defects in the wood are overcome and the strength of the barrel greatly increased. The shells are turned from soft elm, steamed for the purpose, and a strip is cut off in one long sheet the length of the barrel. For ordinary barrels the double shell is used, but for oil barrels, a sheet of zinc is inserted between the shells. There are four hoops on the barrel, of Mr. Tomlinson's well known ribbon pattern, the two middle ones being much thicker than the other two which makes it easy to turn a heavily filled barrel round; but it is quite strong enough for ordinary purposes without hoops, the ends of the strips which forms the barrel being securely fastened. One great advantage over the old barrel is that the ends consist of an entire piece, which are stamped out the proper size and thickness. The barrel is exceedingly strong, and will stand until the wood becomes rotten. The cost of making is less than of the old barrel, taking less time in the manufacture; the wood can be prepared in a couple of days, and there is no waste of timber. A large number of manufacturers have seen the patent, and all have at once adopted it as the best and cheapest. Mr. Tomlinson, and his partner Mr. Abraham Smith, have sold a large number of rights to manufacture on a good paying royalty, and have reserved the territory of Goderich. They are speaking of starting a manufactory here, and adapt the discovery to manufacturing trunks, valises, &c.

BAYFIELD AND VICINITY.

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

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Robert McBride of lot 4, con. 9, Stanley, met his death on the 16th inst., by being upset in his waggon on his return from Bayfield. He was found on the road by his son, the wheel of the waggon laying on his throat causing death by suffocation. A coroners inquest was held on the 19th before Dr. Stanbury when a verdict in accordance with the facts was given. The tongue of the waggon was out and the horses went straight home. It is supposed that McBride was getting out of the waggon to fix the tongue when it upset on him.

WINGHAM CORRESPONDENCE.

We were roused on Tuesday morning between four and five o'clock, by the village bell ringing the alarm of fire. Dressed as quickly as possible and proceeded to the scene of conflagration. It was light as day, by the blaze which rose high above the surrounding houses, penetrating as it were into the dark heavy clouds over head; throwing the burning cinders in its fury all over the northwest part of the village. It is supposed to have originated in the bakeoven belonging to F. J. Bowen and spread till it consumed five stores and one stable. F. J. Bowen's loss $1,500, insured for $800; Hadwin's Drug store, loss $1,600, insurance $600; Mrs. Clark, milliner, loss $400, insurance $250; Shannon's furniture warehouse $70 loss in removal; Geo. Green, dry goods, loss $5,000; J. Dinslay, stable and contents, loss $600, no insurance; the furniture was removed out of the hotel but damaged considerably, insured for $200.

The annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society was held in the Royal Hotel, on Tuesday evening. President Geo. Macksy in the chair. Secretary, M. Fisher, read the minutes of the past year, which were adopted. The following officers were then elected:—President, Dr. McDonald; Vice Presidents, G. Mackay & Sony, M. Isbister; Treas., P. Bonar; Chaps., J. Dickson; Piper, J. Henderson. The President elect took the chair, a motion that the day be celebrated by holding the annual dinner at the Royal Hotel, on Tuesday evening the 1st December, was carried.

The ratepayers carried a motion to grant $200 in surveying a branch line of the T. G. & B. Railway into Wingham.

PROPERTIES SOLD.—Benj. James, 200 acres in Wawanosh, $2,000; Jas. Patterson, 160 acres in Morris, $5,000. David Quail, Culross, 59 acres, $3124.

Wingham, 20th Nov., 1874.

SEAFORTH AND VICINITY.

From our correspondent:

BEES SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held in the M. E. Church on the evening of the 20th inst. The Rev. Mr. Benson, agent of the society, delivered an able address on the occasion.

NEW SAW MILL.—We understand that a new saw mill will shortly be erected by Messrs. Armstrong, Carter & Gray, near Hay Swamp & Sparing's salt works, for the manufacture of lumber and stave bolts. They will also manufacture barrels of a new description, having purchased the patent right for the County. We wish them success. They are all enterprising business men.

SEAFORTH BOARD.—This celebrated illusionist entertained Seaforth audiences on several nights of last week. The attendance was good.

THE GUY FAMILY.—This family performed in the Town Hall on the evenings of the 20th and 21st. The audience on each occasion was fair.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.—All is quiet in municipal matters. The only name before the public in connection with the mayoralty, at present, being that of Mr. Benson, and of the receveship that of Mr. Bagley, who no doubt will be allowed to walk the course.

CONVERTIBLE HALL.—This hall is rapidly approaching completion, and will be the finest one in town. The building, as a whole, is an honor to the place, and has no equal in Seaforth.

From the *Expositor*.

Messrs. Belfry & May, of this village have dissolved partnership. The business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. May. Mr. Belfry intends going to the Lake Huron country, where he has a good business opening in view.

The Annual Christmas Show of fat stock, under the auspices of the Tuckersmith Branch Agricultural Society, will be held in Mr. Houghton's yard, near the railway station, on Tuesday, Dec. 8.

On the 26th of Oct., the Detroit Cricket Club sent a request to Mr. Wm. White, of the Seaforth Cricket Club, to form one of their team to play at the Chicago Cricket Tournament. The team, of which Mr. White formed one, beat the St. Louis team by 53 runs, also beat the Chicago team by 55 runs. Mr. White, as bowler, secured 18 wickets in the three innings in the two matches. As a recognition of his services, the Detroit Club presented Mr. White with a purse of $25, and last week forwarded to him a beautiful chromo, entitled "Indians on the war path," accompanied by a most flattering letter of thanks.

LUCKNOW.

From the *Sentinel*.—Market figures—wheat 75, oats 35, bar