

THE HURON SIGNAL

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GODERICH, ONTARIO.

And is dispatched to all parts of the surrounding country by the earliest mails and trains. By general admission it has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in this part of the country. It is one of the most reliable, newsiest and most complete journals in Ontario, possessing, as it does, the foregoing essentials and being in addition to the above, a first-class, family and fireside paper—it is therefore a most desirable advertising medium.

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FRIDAY, JAN. 19th, 1883.

ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE!

To win an election in any constituency three things are necessary: 1st, a good cause; 2nd, a reliable candidate; and 3rd, a perfect organization.

In West Huron, and in Ontario throughout, the first of these elements holds good. We have today in Ontario, and we confidently expect we shall retain it in Ontario after the Local election is held, the best Government it has ever been the good fortune of any Province to possess. Economical without being parsimonious, the Local Government has succeeded in placing Ontario in a position financially of which every elector in the Province has reason to be proud. The record is a good one, and when placed side by side with the almost bankrupt condition of the Province of Quebec—which has been under Tory misgovernment almost entirely since Confederation—becomes more than ever a subject for congratulation to the people of our Province.

But the comparison does not end there. While year in and year out the changeable Tory Governments of Quebec have reeked with jobbery and "Sneecalism," the most bitter Opposition partisan or the most virulent Tory journal has failed to point to a solitary "job" perpetrated in the distribution of the millions which the Mowat Administration, since 1872, has given back to the people of Ontario, directly and indirectly. Today the Mowat Government stands forth with a stronger and brighter record than ever before. They occupy the proud position of defenders of Ontario's Rights in the matter of the Boundary Award, and as the fearless champions of Provincial autonomy in their antagonism to the disallowance of the Streams Bill. If for no other reasons than the two last mentioned, the Mowat Government has proved itself to be deserving of the confidence and renewed support of every well-wisher of the premier Province of the Dominion.

On the second point—having a reliable standard bearer—the Reformers of West Huron stand in a position second to no other constituency in Ontario. Col. A. M. Ross, M.P.P., who has so faithfully, earnestly and independently represented the constituency in the Legislature for the past ten years, stands in the front rank of the public men of Ontario. A good debater, a clear-headed business man, a clever financier, and a man against whom the finger of reproach cannot be raised, with his long experience as a parliamentarian, Col. Ross holds to-day a strong place in the affection and regard of the people of West Huron. His public course has ever been straightforward and upright, and we are speaking within bounds when we state that no member on the floor of the House is more thoroughly respected, not only by his friends but by those who differ from him politically, than the able representative of West Huron.

The third requisite for carrying an election—having a thorough organization—is, perhaps, the most necessary of all. Mowat by his good administrative qualities may inspire enthusiasm. Ross by his public and upright course may

beget confidence in the electors; but ORGANIZATION only can get out the full vote. A good organization has existed in West Huron in years gone by, but to rest on a past record is not a good policy. We would like the organization of West Huron to be, if possible, improved upon, so that election day, come when it may, a larger and stronger vote will be cast for Ross than ever before. A couple of weeks ago West Huron sent a strong delegation to the Provincial Convention in Toronto, and the success of that Convention must have opened the eyes of every delegate to the fact that perfect organization had accomplished a great thing in that instance. These delegates are now home in their school sections and polling sub-divisions, and let them see to it that the lesson of the great Liberal Convention, so far as organization is concerned, has borne fruit in their case.

Men of West Huron, be up and doing, for the time for that work which is going to carry the next election is even now. Don't rest on your oars in the belief that Ross can be easily elected without hearty and united effort. Work, every man of you, to swell the majority, so that utter rout will be the portion of your adversaries. You have the good cause to nerve you; you have the able candidate to lead you on to victory; it remains with you—every man of you—to determine that the organization is perfect, to make the victory decisive. To your work, then, at once, gentlemen, and Organize! Organize! Organize!

EVEN so vexed a question as the Streams Bill the rival leaders of political thought find time and occasion to indulge in a little pleasantries. A report of the debate on that matter in the House on Tuesday, informs us that when the Speaker first called for the yeas and nays, Mr. Pardee inadvertently gave his vote with the yeas, of course rectifying his error when his name was called in course of the division. When the result had been announced, Mr. Meredith rose with great solemnity, having a volume of statistics in his hand, and proposed that the Commissioner of Crown Lands' vote should be added to that of the minority. It had been laid down, he said, that the voice of a member was to be taken in preference to his vote, and he read an instance to the point. Nor could the hon. gentleman shelter himself by the plea of having made a mistake, continued Mr. Meredith, for it had already been decided that in such a case the vote must count as first given. He instanced the case of a member of parliament, who in 1843 called out inadvertently, "the Noes have it," and who afterwards voted and went out into the lobby with the "ayes," but whose vote was nevertheless counted in accordance with his first expression. The House laughed heartily at the solemn burlesque, and Mr. Pardee retorted rather neatly that all he had done in the matter was to change his mind, just as the hon. member from London had done in the Boundary award.

Our contemporary the *Guelph Mercury* points out that the Ontario Government has always been the true friend of the municipalities. It says:—Municipal government finds a warm friend in Mr. Mowat. It was his Administration that relieved the municipalities of so much of their debt, and expended a large portion of its surplus in municipal improvements, done under the direction of the local councils. With such a record it is the wildest folly to speak of the Mowat Government desiring to curtail the privileges of municipalities. "Home rule" is a good motto in every style of Government.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court on the McLaren case has nothing to do with Rivers and Streams Bill, unless to show the need of such a Bill. The Judges decided the case on the old law, and the Bill was not in any way before the Court, as it had been disallowed by the Dominion Government. That such a Bill is needed, no intelligent and honest man can deny. It will yet be law, when Ontario shows that she is bound to make and carry out her own statutes.

The *Mail* has been caught in another contemptible falsehood. It recently stated that seven of the delegates from Windsor to the late Reform Convention were holders of licenses. It now turns out that of the nine delegates from Windsor not one was a liquor dealer. The *Mail* can put more fiction into its campaign articles than any other paper in Canada.

\$4,825,567.87 is the amount of the Ontario surplus. Quebec is said to be some \$20,000,000 in debt. We confess that a surplus of nearly \$5,000,000 must be great temptation to the Ontario Tories to try and get office by hook or by crook. But it is now in honest and safe hands.

THE duty on grain is pressing heavily on millers and dealers. At the annual meeting of the Montreal corn exchange last week a long discussion took place on the import duty on grain, the feeling of the meeting being that it lessened the trade via Montreal. A resolution to that effect was carried.

A MARKED improvement in matters criminal has prevailed during the past three months in Huron, but one criminal case having come before the County Court in that time. The old record was some twelve or fifteen cases a quarter. What has become of the hard cases? Surely they haven't all emigrated.

MR. DONALD SCOTT, license inspector for East Huron, was recently assailed in the editorial columns of the *Mail* for some alleged irregularity, and on writing a short but full denial of the charge he was refused space in the columns of the Tory organ. A more unfair sheet than the *Toronto Mail* does not exist.

THE East Bruce election case has collapsed. The petitioner in the case has withdrawn his charges, and asked that the balance of the \$1,000 deposit be refunded. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and we may daily look for the Conservatives in West Huron adopting a similar mode of getting out of their election muddle. It will be the only chance afforded them of getting back any portion of their \$1,000, and, if reports be true, they are badly in need of funds at present for the ordinary purposes of the campaign.

THE Montreal authorities are claiming taxes from the Temple Immanuel, although churches are exempted by law from taxation. It is claimed that a bazaar was lately held within the precincts of the building for profit, and that in order to escape taxation the edifice should be used exclusively for the worship of God. The case will come into the courts, and will be watched with interest. We believe the time is not far distant when church property will be taxed just the same as any other. The poorer the congregation, the lighter the taxes will be.

THE Premier of Quebec, may be able to get Sir John to obey him, but he wouldn't pass muster as a letter writer in Ontario. The following "bull" is one of the richest things ever penned by a Government official, and is causing much amusement in political circles:—Sir, At the request of a number of influential Conservatives of your place, I have appointed you Justice of the Peace for your parish. This is a mark of esteem considerable enough, but it is only a slight reward for the services you have rendered the Conservative cause. As I have been informed that a certain number of those whom I have raised to the position of J. P. are dead and buried, you will be kind enough to let me know before ten days whether you are dead or alive. In case you do not reply within the next ten days you will be considered as being dead, and another person will be appointed in your stead.

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. A. MOUTRIER,
Attorney-General.

TORONTO JURY.—The Mowat Government need no better fighting ground, and the recent by-elections are proof of the fact. They will in this contest have in their favor: (1) the moral sentiment of the community, which does not want and will not tolerate the slightest relaxation in the regulations affecting the liquor traffic; (2) the active sentiment of the temperance workers who prefer a good license law to a lax one, and regard the Crooks act as an excellent vantage ground from which to fight; (3) a large contingent of the licensed vendors themselves, who have a proprietary and financial interest in keeping the law substantially as it is, and (4) the sympathy of all—and their name is legion—who do not want to see the provincial legislatures shorn of any of their powers, whether by direct spoliation, as in the case of the streams bill, or under cover of the obiter dictum of some court of law whether the supreme court at Ottawa or the imperial privy council.

We still hear a lot of stuff about the return of the licensing power to the municipalities. Apart from the fact that the municipalities do not want the power, the great advantage of the present system is too apparent to warrant a retrograde step. There was a time when the municipalities had that "power," and we all know the unsatisfactory state of affairs then. Unlicensed groggeries were flourishing everywhere there was practically no check on the sale of liquor, the inspecting was a farce, and the money paid for that work was looked upon as utterly wasted. Occasionally a zealous inspector would attempt to do his duty, but he did it at the risk of bodily injury, and a certainty of persecution at the hands of the law-breaking liquor dealer and his friends. Now that license inspectors are salaried

in regular trade for their support, they can perform their duties without fear or favor. And they do it.

Col. A. M. Ross, M. P. P., made one of his characteristic speeches on financial affairs in the House last week. The fact that the member for West Huron was asked by the Government to follow the leader of the Opposition shows that he is held in high esteem as a debater by the administration. A report of his speech will appear in our next issue, and our friends should carefully peruse it. It will be found to be one of the ablest contributed during the budget debate. Col. Ross is regarded in the House as one of the best authorities on matters financial.

MEREDITH ANSWERS.

Hon. D. Mills Gives him some Red Hot Shot.

THE squinting of the Ontario Opposition on the Boundary question is something painful to witness. They are trying to dodge the real point at issue, and throw suspicion upon the manner in which the arbitration was conducted. But the game won't work. The following article, from the pen of Hon. David Mills, is a scorching for the invertebrate leader of the Tories in this Province:—

MR. MEREDITH said in his recent speech on the Boundary Award, that "there was a strong suspicion on the part of many that there was an understanding between the Attorney General (Mr. Mowat) and the Hon. David Mills as to what the settlement should be. If that were not the case he wished Mr. Mowat to give it an unqualified denial," which Mr. Meredith did. It is worthy of remark that Mr. Meredith is, himself, the first to express such a suspicion, and it strikes as somewhat strange that the man to whom Mr. Meredith refers should, for so long a time, have kept their suspicions so closely. But why did Mr. Meredith mention such a matter? We take it that a man of common sense would not believe a statement so absurd, and we conclude that Mr. Meredith did not believe it. Why then did he mention it? Mr. Mills had investigated the subject on behalf of Ontario before he became a member of Mr. Mackenzie's Cabinet. But what impression did Mr. Meredith wish to convey? Was it that Mr. Mills had favored Ontario? or that Mr. Mowat had favored the Dominion? Mr. Meredith seeks to insinuate that the arbitration was a sham; that Mr. Mowat and Mr. Mills had arranged beforehand what the decision should be; and that the cause of one of the parties was betrayed. But does not Mr. Meredith see that he is doing for himself when he is making this insinuation? Mr. Meredith intimates that the other Provinces have to be dissatisfied. Why? Because two Ontario men had determined what the boundary should be, and by this improper proceeding had secured for Ontario what does not belong to her. So, then, Mr. Meredith, by his accusation of others, exhibits his own real position. The Dominion was betrayed and the arbitration is a fraud upon the other Provinces. When did Mr. Meredith receive this new light? From what source was it obtained? We have here, then, Mr. Meredith's reason for wishing faith broken and a new trial had. But Mr. Meredith thinks we may get more territory. Why does Mr. Meredith think so? Is it because of Sir John's contention that he has included Prince Arthur's Landing in Manitoba? Is it because of Mr. Mowat's view? Is it because of Mr. Dawson's report? Mr. Meredith is in name, at least, the leader of a party. He owes to his followers and to the country to tell them the steps by which he has reached the conclusion that Ontario will gain by re-opening the question. The question was regularly referred to arbitration, and faith has been broken. Why? Because it is said Ontario has got too much; not because she has got too little. But suppose what has been done was reaffirmed, or suppose a still greater area should be awarded Ontario. What assurance have we that the same men will not break faith again? Will Mr. Mowat or Mr. Mowat be any better satisfied? Will they abandon their demand for what they call an equivalent? Mr. Meredith knows right well they would not. He knows right well that the arbitration was perfectly regular. He knows right well that the question was regularly referred to arbitration, and faith has been broken. Why? Because it is said Ontario has got too much; not because she has got too little. But suppose what has been done was reaffirmed, or suppose a still greater area should be awarded Ontario. What assurance have we that the same men will not break faith again? Will Mr. Mowat or Mr. Mowat be any better satisfied? Will they abandon their demand for what they call an equivalent? Mr. Meredith knows right well they would not. He knows right well that the arbitration was perfectly regular. He knows right well that the question was regularly referred to arbitration, and faith has been broken.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. Contributors to this department must confine themselves to public questions, and be brief.

A Card from Port Albert.

To the Editor of The Huron Signal.
Sir.—In the last issue of the *Goderich Star*, there appeared a letter, written by an anonymous correspondent from this place. In that letter, certain strictures were passed upon the utterances of another person from here, who had an article in the last issue, but one, of THE SIGNAL, signed "Order." I have been led to believe that I, among others, have the honor ascribed to me, by some of the readers of your newspaper, of being the author of the letter in the *Star*. I always had, however, conscientious scruples about accepting an unmerited honor, and, as I have not rid of those scruples yet, I wish to make an explanation, to ease my conscience. I wish to say that I disclaim the honor of being the writer of the article in question, that I assisted no other person directly or indirectly in the writing of it, and that I had not the slightest idea that there was such a letter, until I saw it in the *Star* newspaper. Thus robbing myself of some literary notoriety, I remain, Sir, with thanks for the space allowed me, Yours truly,
P. P. YOUNG.

BONAPARTIST MANIFESTO.

From Prince Napoleon, For Which He Goes to Jail.

Paris, Jan. 16.—A manifesto from Prince Napoleon (Pon Pon) appeared in the *Figaro* (the Bonapartist organ), and on the street walls this morning. It created a sensation, and led to the arrest of the prince in the afternoon. *Figaro* was seized and the placards effaced from the walls. In the manifesto the prince dwells on the importance and the incapacity of the government, the disunion of parliament, the decadence of the army and of the finances. He declares that religion is attacked and the observance of the concordat an almost established religious peace. He rejects any compromise with the royalists. He adverts to the plebiscites by which the empire was sanctioned.

The manifesto was agreed upon the day after Gambetta's funeral, the national character of which impressed Jerome with the idea that the people were in their worship of Gambetta, Bonapartists without knowing it. As there was no republican who could succeed Gambetta, Jerome thought that only a member of the sovereign family could fill the void. It is supposed the manifesto was printed in a town where imperialists prevail among the artisan class, and the copies were sent to agents in quarters of the city where it was posted.

Partisans of Prince Victorio were to be greatly irritated by Napoleon's conduct. It is stated the Bonapartist leaders are practically unanimous in ridiculing Napoleon and his manifesto.

Prince Jerome was interrogated again today. He denies that he intended to overthrow the Republic. All he wanted was to ascertain by means of the plebiscite what the people thought of it. He anticipated expulsion but not imprisonment. He was glad the Minister ordered the step which would call the attention of the nation to the facts asserted in the manifesto.

A slight Bonapartist demonstration was made before Jerome's residence today, and shouts of "Vive le Prince" raised. Several participants were arrested, but were released after their names and addresses were taken.

Amigos, one of the Bonapartist leaders says the Prince Napoleon has no following at all. His party consists of a few intimate associates. Not a general or regiment in the army would respond to his appeal, and had not the Government committed the mistake of arresting him, in a week the manifesto would be forgotten. Victorio, on the contrary, has a large section of the army devoted to him and ready to act.

Rouher says Napoleon took the step without previous consultation with the party. Rouher is convinced the manifesto will make an excellent impression upon the rural population. He says the peasantry must twenty eight million against eight millions in town. If they hold firm to our cause the Republic sooner or later is doomed.

Cassagnac seems pleased at the Prince's arrest and says he will make a declaration in the Chamber repudiating all connection with him. Cassagnac also thinks the Republic is lost.

Jules Simon does not believe any imminent danger threatens the Republic. No pretender would have a chance yet, though a couple of years hence, unless the Republic ceases its impolitic war against Catholics, a monarchist restoration may be quite possible.

An old Work.

Mr. Armstrong, collector of customs, has loaned us "The Royal Cullender of Upper Canada for 1839," and we gather a few facts therefrom that may prove of interest at this time. Huron was then represented in Parliament by Mr. R. G. Dunlop, a person whose name is familiar to some of the old residents here. Mr. John Galt was collector of customs at "Port Goderich." This part of the country was then grouped with the London district, which embraced Oxford, Middlesex, Perth, Bruce and Huron, and in all this section, outside of London, there were only about 100 houses of any description. Colborne was then credited with a total population of 249. Goderich township, 562; Stanley and Tuckersmith are not credited with any population, although those four townships are the only ones recognized as worthy of notice in Huron at that time. A letter from Toronto to Goderich then cost nine pence, and for a distance equal to Winnipeg, 3s.

Among the list of officers of the "Regiments of Huron," appear such familiar names as:—Dan, Lizars, Thomas Kidd, Ben. Wilson, D. H. Ritchie, H. Ramsford, E. Hanley, W. Adamson, I. Adamson, Hugh Montgomery was the only Methodist "missionary" in all the Huron district, and J. Campbell, of the Episcopal church, was the only other minister here. In the list of barristers practising in Upper Canada appears the name of Wm. Cayley, who afterwards became somewhat noted in connection with public affairs here. Mention is made of the fact that salt existed all over the country, notwithstanding which it was sometimes sold at from \$10. to \$15 a bushel. In 1829, ten years before, Huron had only four families within its limits. Forty-four years have made a great change in this county, and these whose memory carries them back that far, will realize the vast improvements that energy and enterprise have accomplished. The advance contains the somewhat sarcastic paragraph, which we quote in full:—"Goderich must, ere long, become a place of vast trade and importance; and, in the next Parliament, its population will entitle it to return members to the Legislature."

Loburn.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. McTamm of the Commercial Road, has quite recovered from the effects of her late illness.

Your correspondent here would like to know if it was a bonnie lassie who requested the esteemed chronicler of public doings in Port Albert to pop the question about the goose and ducks laying at this point? He can inform the curious damed that she will be kept duly posted as to the first egg, and we do not expect to hear of the hyperborean region of Port Albert again any before Easter.

Colborne.

A petition is in circulation among the ratepayers, praying the County and township Councils to erect a bridge across the Maitland river at Holmesville.

The timber men of Quebec are at work on the farm of Mr. P. Fisher, and fine pieces of square elm testify their handiwork.

Lochaleh.

Mr. William McIntosh has been engaged as assistant teacher in the school here for the present year.

Our school premises have undergone considerable repairs of late, and are therefore much improved. The delegates from this vicinity who attended the great Reform Convention at Toronto on the 3rd and 4th instant, returned home exceedingly well satisfied with the result. They believe that when Mr. Mowat appeals to the country for an endorsement of his policy that the answer will be decidedly in his favor, and will be so emphatic as to teach those who meddle with provincial affairs, that they must do so no longer.

ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Alex. McKenzie, of Huron Township, was going into the stable on Tuesday evening to attend to his horses, one of them kicked him severely, knocking him over two or three times as he attempted to rise. The horse is generally quiet, but it is believed that it became startled by Mr. McKenzie going in without a light. He was severely bruised in his thigh and side, and was confined to his room for a day or two but is now able to be up again. There are a great many marriages taking place in this neighborhood this winter, the latest being that of Mr. Rod Douglass and Miss Christina Matheson, both of Ashfield. We wish the happy pair every success in life.

Meeting of School Board.

The first meeting of the new Board of School Trustees for 1883, was held last Monday evening, all the members being present.

The old chairman, Mr. Crabb, was again unanimously re-elected to the position, and on motion the committees were reappointed the same as for last year.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The Principal's report for December was read, showing the number of pupils on roll 670—354 boys and 316 girls; average attendance, 515. Filed.

Accounts were read as follows: *Nov.*, \$1.50; *Dec.*, \$2.50; *S. R. McDougall*, janitor's sundries, \$5.44. Ordered paid.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Were received from Miss J. McKenzie, regarding her appointment as teacher. She had accepted another appointment at a higher salary, but the chairman insisted upon her complying with her first agreement, and she relinquished the second engagement, and notified the secretary that she would be on hand at the opening of the schools. Also from Miss A. O. Bond, tendering her resignation to take effect March 31st. Accepted.

From S. R. McDougall, asking for increased compensation for work during Model Schools for 1883, and we gathered a few facts therefrom that may prove of interest at this time. Huron was then represented in Parliament by Mr. R. G. Dunlop, a person whose name is familiar to some of the old residents here. Mr. John Galt was collector of customs at "Port Goderich." This part of the country was then grouped with the London district, which embraced Oxford, Middlesex, Perth, Bruce and Huron, and in all this section, outside of London, there were only about 100 houses of any description. Colborne was then credited with a total population of 249. Goderich township, 562; Stanley and Tuckersmith are not credited with any population, although those four townships are the only ones recognized as worthy of notice in Huron at that time. A letter from Toronto to Goderich then cost nine pence, and for a distance equal to Winnipeg, 3s.

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The following resolution, offered by the special committee appointed on the acceptance of Miss McMahon's resignation, was read and adopted:—Whereas, the resignation of Miss McMahon has been accepted by the Goderich Model School Board. Therefore be it resolved, That the members desire to express their regret that on account of personal and family affairs such a useful and energetic teacher should have been obliged to leave the school. They further desire to express the very great satisfaction which the services of Miss McMahon have given to the trustees and parents during the 17 years just closed. In parting with her, all part with a faithful, energetic and successful teacher, and the children from a warm hearted, devoted, and sympathetic friend.

In giving utterance to these regrets the Board of Trustees hope that after her restoration to health they may be again favored with her services in the work of educating the children of the town of Goderich.

Mr. Ball announced that complaints had been made to him that children made but little improvement in their writing especially in the Central School. He himself was of the opinion that this branch was greatly neglected, for while in every other study and in general management our Goderich schools were second to none in the Province, there certainly should be more attention paid to writing.

The various members of the Board expressed their agreement with these opinions, and other complaints were cited on the same subject. Inspector Miller said this was a complaint frequently heard, and the difficulty seemed to be in requiring the pupils to write down spelling and other exercises, which necessarily being done in a hurry encouraged careless writing on the part of the children. This was inevitable while the present number of studies were pursued; and further, in the examinations writing was counted at so low a percentage, as compared with other subjects that teachers were compelled, in order to obtain results expected from them, to devote less attention to writing than would otherwise be given. While arithmetic counted as 100 in these papers, writing counted as but 20. He believed, however, that every teacher was doing the best possible under these circumstances.

The matter was further discussed, each member of the Board being of opinion that there should be increased attention paid to the study of writing, even if time had to be taken from other branches. The Board then adjourned.

Mrs. Jas. her mother. There are scarlet fever large at present. The Rev. disposed at about again.

Visiting Goderich, the trust aged Mr. 1 chest as a The Rev. to preach in Smith's Hill.

Miss Ann gone to Kitchener to the ladies C. The Rev. lecture in Smith's Hill.

Mr. Thon will to pur College in t

A DISCLA Mr. Alex. R. miller Contr the leading all responsi der the nan day, the 10 appointed t but when t lodge learn plated they bers of the opposed to however, w the consequ thirty mem the condu pocket. M will not pa.

OSTER will be give of this place inst. Some to address t stramental readings. Also be serv oysters. T the church per will be after the ap 35 cents.

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If the pi ged from t springing ly be consi ax, late o ting factor Sir John hear of th ple of th that the b have brou our midst.

The Re the pulpit on Sabbath preside r Prov. xi: reference

On Mo sionary u dist chui large att filled by different lived o the good shewing

and assis and nine raised at that this ed by Mo present t Ashfi

Wheat, 6 Flour, 9 Oats, 3 1 Peas, 3 1 Barley, 3 Potatoes, 5 Hay, 1 1 Butter, 1 Eggs, 9 Cheese, 9 Short, 9 Bran, 9 Chop, 9 Wood, 9 Hides, 9 Sheep, 9 Hens, 9