Huron Signal.

"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

VOL. XXX. NO. 31. GODERICH, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY. AUG. 15, 1877. WHOLE NO. 1591.

15 CASES 15 OF NEW GOODS

Just opened at

CROFTS & JOHNSTON'S.

Extra Bargains during the Month of August, in

Dress Goods, PRINTS, SHEETINGS, Table Linens, TOWELINGS, Brown Hollands, &c.,

NEW RUCHINGS &c.,

By Express Every Week.

Special Attention Invited to Our Tailoring Department.

Crofts & Johnston.

Noted for Cheap Goods.

The Huron Signal,

(ESTABLISHED 1848,)

One of the Largest Papers published in Canada, issued and published at Goderich, Ontario, every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at the Office, Montreal Street, adjoining the Market Square, by THE SIGNAL PRINTING Co,

Terms—$1 00 per annum strictly in advance; $1.25 if paid within three months; $1.50 if paid within nine months, and over that time $2.00.

No paper discontinued till all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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Business cards not exceeding 6 lines, $4 per annum, from 6 to 10 lines $6.

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Advertisements without specific directions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Special contracts for definite terms are made at low rates.

The above rates will in all cases be strictly adhered to.

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office by noon on Tuesday.

The large circulation of the SIGNAL makes it an unsurpassed advertising medium.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS executed with neatness and despatch. Bills printed while you wait. Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Business Directory.

M. NICHOLSON, SURGEON DENTIST. Office and residence, West Street. Three doors below Bank of Montreal, Goderich. 1811-1y

G. C. Shannon M.D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., Goderich Ont., will visit patients any hour, night or day. 1340-1y

DR. McLEAN. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c., office and residence on Bruce Street second door south of Victoria Street. 1527 1-yr.

H. Cassidy, M.D.C.M. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office and residence corner South and Elgin Streets, Goderich, Ontario. 1530

ALEX. TAYLOR, M. B. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, &c., Office and residence, two doors West of the Catholic Church, Goderich. April 11th, 1877. 1572-1y.

Cameron, Holt & Cameron. BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Market Square, Goderich. M. C. Cameron, Q.C. F. Holt, M. G. Cameron.

H. D. LOCKIE. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, &c., Goderich and Seaforth, ONT. 1357

G. ELLIOTT. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR, IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Crabb's Block, Goderich. MONEY TO LEND. 1378

Menger, Wade & Morton. BARRISTERS, &c., &c., Goderich & Wingham. C. Seager K. E. Wade, Goderich. J. A. Morton, Wingham.

Squier & McColl. BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN Chancery, Notaries Public, &c. Goderich and Brussels, Ont.

Garrow, Meyer & Radenhurst. BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS &c. Office, Court Square and Hamilton Street, Goderich. Geo. Ansley Wingham. J. T. Garrow, G. A. Radenhurst. H. W. C. Meyer, Wingham.

G. O. MAIGNEN. LAW CHANCERY AND CONVEYANCING. Office—North Street, opposite Hodgens' Hardware store, Goderich, Ont. 1492

E. CAMPION, (LATE OF B. L. DOYLE'S OFFICE) ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Over Cox's store, Market Square, Goderich, Ont. 1586 tf.

Malcomson & McFadden. BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS, office corner of West St. and Market Square over George Acheson's, Goderich. 1587 1 yr

REV. C. FLETCHER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office, West side of St. Andrew's Street, Goderich. 1432-tf

Acheson, Lawson & Robinson. Keep on hand all kinds of Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, and dressed Lumber, at the Godrich Planing Mill. 1369.

J. T. DUNCAN, V. S. GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. OFFICE, STABLES & RESIDENCE, St. Andrew's Street, back of D. Ferguson's Store, and directly opposite the residence of Horace Horton, Esq., M.P.P. Will be found at home when not professionally attending to the duties of his profession. 1313

PARFITT BROS., GROCERS—OFFICE AND PLUM STREET, opposite City Hotel, Goderich N.Y. Purchase and sell stocks in trade, or sending us a list of goods you want, we can point out Canada and Uncle Sam's markets. Cash advances made on consignments. Refer to Merchants and Bankers generally. 1548-1yr.

PATENTS. For Inventors expeditiously and properly secured in Canada, the United States and Europe. A PATENT guaranteed or no charge. Send for print, with instructions. Agency in operation ten years. HENRY GRIST, Ottawa, Canada. Mechanical Engineer, Solicitor of Patents and Draughtsman. Feb 11th 1871. w-1

E. WOODCOCK, Land Broker, CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL AGENT, MONEY TO LEND At Lowest Rates. OFFICE—Acheson's Block, West Street over the Post Office, Goderich, Ont.

E. R. WATSON, HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painter. Parlor Decorating made a specialty. GRAINING & GILDING. Shop on North Street opposite the Registry Office Goderich. 1494 1y

NEW DOMINION BAKERY, on the corner of NORTH STREET, OPPOSITE DETLOR'S STORE. If you want to get first class BREAD, CAKES, PIES, BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY go to the NEW DOMINION BAKERY. For Oranges, Lemons, and all kinds of Fruit in season. Oysters prepared in every style. Parties supplied on short notice. Wedding cakes made to order. WM. DOCHERTY.

WM. DICKSON, FRUIT TREE AGENT, representing GEORGE LESLIE & SON'S TORONTO NURSERIES. Persons wishing to procure reliable stock, will receive perfect satisfaction by dealing with this firm. Orders sent through me will receive prompt and careful attention, and the cost of carriage from Toronto saved to the purchaser. Also, agent for the BROCKVILLE CHEMICAL AND SUPERPHOSPHATE WORKS, manufacturers of the best fertilizer in use. Send for catalogues and circulars. Address, box 47, Goderich. WM. DICKSON. Orders may be left at SIGNAL Office.

WELLER & MARTIN, Pump Makers. Wells Sunk & Repaired on short notice. Also, Soft water Tanks inside and repaired. Parties requiring good work done would do well to call upon the subscribers at the shop on Victoria Street in the old marble works. Weller & Martin 1473 1yr

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO LEND. PRIVATE FUNDS ON REAL ESTATE: Nodelay and reasonable charges. Interest from eight to ten per cent according to security. J. T. GARROW, Solicitor &c. January 27th, 1876. 1511-tf

Money to Lend. ON FARM property at 8 per cent. Private funds, no Loan Society's, to suit borrowers. No delay if title satisfactory. SEAGER, WADE & MORTON, Goderich & Wingham. 1581 1 yr.

MONEY TO LEND At Greatly reduced Rates of Interest. THE undersigned has any amount of money to loan from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest and favourable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments; rate of expenses will defy competition. HORACE HORTON, Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society, of Toronto.

INSURANCE CARD. The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies: PHOENIX of London, England. HARTFORD of Hartford. PROVINCIAL of Toronto. BRITISH AMERICA, of Toronto. Fire & Marine business done at the lowest possible rates. HORACE HORTON, Office Market Square, Goderich. Oct. 20th 1870. 436-1y.

Money to Loan. THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY, TORONTO. JOHN LAING ELAKIE, ESQ., President. MONEY is lent by this Company to individuals upon the same system as to municipalities.—Send for Circulars. HUGH HAMILTON, C. L. Agent, Goderich. 1495 ly

$75,000.00 TO LEND, —ON— REAL ESTATE Terms Favourable. APPLY TO B. L. DOYLE, GODERICH.

$20,000. PRIVATE FUNDS to lend on Farm and Town property at lowest interest. Mortgages purchased, no Loan Society Charges, conveyancing free as usual. N. B.—Borrowers can obtain money in one week if desired. DAVISON & JOHNSON, Barristers, &c Goderich 1441-1y

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON And Globe Insurance Company. Available Assets, $27,000,000. Losses paid in the course of Thirty-five years exceed FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Claims by CHICAGO FIRE estimated at nearly $23,000,000, are being liquidated as fast as adjusted without vexatious Security, Prompt Payment, and Liberality in adjustment of its losses are the prominent features of this wealthy company. FIRE and LIFE POLICIES issued with very liberal conditions. Head Office, Canada Branch, Montreal. G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL. A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich.

GODERICH AGENCY OF THE Trust & Loan Company of Canada, *Incorporated by Royal Charter.* CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING. Funds for Investment. LOANS made on the Security of approved Farm & City or Town Property for periods of Five years or to suit the convenience of borrowers, and either repayable at expiry of time or by annual instalments. Payments in reduction of Loans will be accepted at any time on favorable terms. Approved Mortgages purchased. G. M. TRUEMAN, Agent. 1317 Market Square, Goderich

Insurance! Insurance! Insurance!

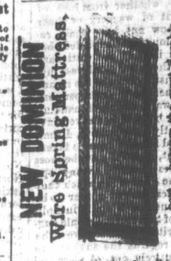
THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is one of the strongest home institutions, having a Capital of $5,000,000. and a deposit with the Dominion Government of $150,000. The terms on which this First Class Company does business are of the most liberal nature and the prompt and equitable manner in which it settles all its claims are sufficient reasons to win for it a foremost position with the public in its line of business. The undersigned has also been appointed Agent for the OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL FIRE Insurance Company, for the County of Huron. This Company has a CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, and a deposit with the Dominion Government of $50,000. The class of risk taken by this Company is all non-hazardous, only taking that of farm property and private dwellings, the city offering the public the very best security at the very lowest rates possible to take this class of risk at. The undersigned would give a cordial invitation to all who need insurance of whatever nature, either to call at his residence, on Nelson street, or by letter, to all applications by letter will receive his most prompt attention. N. B.—Money to loan on the most liberal terms. HUGH MacMATH, Insurance Agent. 1568-6m

SOMETHING NEW. ROTARY SUCTION PUMP. A Purifier of Water. THE BEST WATER-DRAWER EVER PUT IN A WELL OR CISTERN. Thousands in Daily Use. THIS INVENTION is an atmospheric or Suction Pump with three Elastic Rubber Buckets or valves working air-tight and running from the bottom of the well to the top in a wooden tube, and so connected by a chain as to keep one always in the tube and throwing an uninterrupted stream of water. It uses a crank or Reel for power. ADVANTAGES OF THIS PUMP. 1st. Their ease of work. 2nd. Throws a constant stream. 3rd. Purifies the water. 4th. No expense for repairs. 5th. Warranted not to freeze. 6th. No stationary valve in the well to get out of order. 7th. A larger quantity of water drawn in proportion to the size of Cylinder than any other pump, and with less power. WM. DICKSON, Agent, Box 47, Goderich, Ont.

FURNITURE. Selling off Cheap for Cash in order to get out of Business. The entire stock will be disposed of at cost to order, in order to close the business. Call and examine the stock of BUREAUS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, TABLES, and general Cabinet stock. JOHN McKENZIE, Next door to Trueman's Auction Mart, Hamilton Street. Goderich, March 1st, 1876. 1384-1y

NEW DOMINION Wire Spring Mattress. The subscribers beg to inform the public that he has bought out the Turning and Bedstead Factory, formerly occupied by the late Mr. Samuel Cutran and is prepared to receive orders in that line. A full stock of TABLES, BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS &c., to be found at the old stand next SIGNAL OFFICE, cheap for cash. JOHN A. BALL.

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER UPHOLSTERER, AND UNDERTAKER. Has now on Hand a large and complete stock of Furniture, such as BEDROOM, DINING ROOM, AND PARLOR SETTS, All of which he will sell cheap for Cash. Pictures framing a specialty. Has always on hand a complete assortment of coffins, shrouds, crapes and Hearses to hire. Terms to suit purchasers, payable monthly, quarterly, or a liberal discount for cash. Parties purchasing would do well to give me a call. DANIEL GORDON. 1440.



THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ARRANGED WITH Mr. Louis Goulais and in consequence, he can supply Canadian, American and English Coffins Ready for Use. Also the best celebrated Canada Organ Co., and American Cabinet organs at lowest prices. Terms to suit purchasers, payable monthly, quarterly, or a liberal discount for cash. Parties purchasing would do well to give me a call. DANIEL GORDON. 1440.

Extensive new Premises AND Splendid New Stock. G. Barry & Bro. Cabinet Makers, Undertakers and Wood Turners. Hamilton St. Have removed across the street to the store next door to W. Acheson's Harness shop, where will be found A GOOD ASSORTMENT! of Kitchen, Bedroom, Dining room, and Parlor Furniture such as TABLES, CHAIRS, (hair, cane and wood seated) CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS, WASH STANDS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, SOFAS. Whatnots, Looking Glasses, GILT FRAMING. G. B. & Bro. are prepared to sell everything in their line Cheap for Cash. N. B.—A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire; all on reasonable terms. A CALL SOLICITED. Goderich, Aug. 15, 1876.

H. DUNLOP, Merchant Tailor, WEST STREET, HAS RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK of Fall and Winter Cloths, Tweeds, &c. Which he is selling very cheap. READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand. Gents' Furnishings A large and well selected stock to select from, and as cheap as any house in the Dominion. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. On the shortest notice, and a good fit guaranteed. Hugh Dunlop. Goderich, May 3, 1876. 1524

CLASCOW. CELEBRATED SPICED BEEF HAMS, Spiced Bacon Hams, Rolled Bacon, Ayrshire Cure, Rolled Smoked Bacon, Side Bacon, Side Smoked Bacon, Smoked Pigs Cheeks. Also a well selected stock of Groceries & Provisions which cannot be beat for quality and cheapness. Try our pound and half of Tea for $1.00. GREAT VALUE. ALEX. ADAM, Victoria St. 1552-1yr

LOVERS Guide to marriage, wealth, and beauty, never fails love letters, wisdom, &c. Book worth $50 now mailed free by THE UNION PUB. CO. Newark 1549-1yr

WANTED! AGENTS to sell the Magic Pen. Writes with cold water. No ink required. Is indelible. Everybody wants it. Sample 10 cents; three for 25 cents. Catalogue for stamp. D. S. P. MONTREAL NOVELTY CO. Montreal, Que.

Poetry.

Fine Glas.

Mine vrow de oder nite said, 'Hans!
Dhose beebles as dey pass,
Looks vonders vy der reason vos,
Dod ye don't got plue glas."

I dole mine vrow der ression vy, vos,
I vouldn't got der brass
Do humbug bleebles un dod vay.
Un put in dod plue glas.

She said she dond believed it.
Un I could go mit grass;
Dod brettry quick she'd vind it oud,
Or ahr goudn't hafe plue glas.

Vell, I said, go fed vine dear,
Dey'l shoud as you go ?
'Heigh! look ov dod ole deitcher gal
She must got a plue glaz eye."

Un dem she gried, vos bretty sick
Bad vond'nt dake plue mass,
Un yelled to vake der dat mens up,
Iv couldn't she have plue glaz.

Vell every vou vos gray gone,
Id zoon gomes ov such a bass,
Dots no madder vot der drouble vos,
Musd cure id mid plue glas.

Ve hope our vriends dond vos all phools,
To mix id mid deir hash,
Un vish dem all vond stay guite vell,
Vho eured vos, on plue glas.

—*Exchange.*

Success of Prohibition in Maine.

Testimonies as to the workings and results of the Maine Law, procured by Hon. Neal Dow, from the Governor of the State, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Mayors, ex-mayors, judges, ministers, sheriffs, internal revenue officers and others.

Extracts of these procured with a view to use in England, during the discussion in Parliament on Sir Wilfred Lawson's temperance bill are valuable in this country as information:—

Augusta, Maine, June 8, 1872.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your enquiry in regard to the effect of the Maine Law upon the liquor trade in this State—probably one-tenth of what it was—in some places perhaps a little more is sold secretly in violation of law, as many other offences; but in large districts of the State, the traffic is nearly or quite unknown, where formerly it was carried on like any other trade.—Very respectfully yours,

SIDNEY PERHAM, Gov. of Maine.

To Gen. Neal Dow.

Washington, D.C., May 29, 1872.

My Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 26th inst., containing an inquiry, is before me; and in answer, reply, while I am unable to state any exact percentage of decrease in the business, I can and do, from my own personal observation, unhesitatingly affirm that the consumption of intoxicating liquors in Maine is not to-day one-fourth as great as it was twenty years ago; that in the country portions of the state, the sale and use have almost entirely ceased; that the law under a vigorous enforcement has created a temperance sentiment which is marvelous.

HON. NEAL DOW. WM. P. FRYE, M. C. of Maine, and ex Attorney General of same State.

[Concurred in by Senators Lot M. Morrill, and H. Hamlin; also by Members of Congress J. G. Blaine, John Lynch, John A. Peters, and Eugene Hale.]

Portland, May 28, 1872.

As to the diminution of the liquor traffic in the state of Maine and particularly in this city, as the result of the adoption of the policy of prohibition, many persons with the best means of judging, believe that the liquor trade is not now one-tenth as large as it was formerly. We do not know but such an opinion is correct, but content ourselves with saying that the diminution of the trade is very great, and the favorable effects of the prohibition are manifest to the most casual observer.

BENJ. KINGSBARY, JR., Mayor.

[Concurred in by four ex-mayors.]

Portland, May 28, 1872.

We are of the decided opinion that the liquor trade is not one-tenth of what it was prior to the adoption of the Maine law

EBEN LEACH, Registrar, Cumberland Co., and others.

Portland, May 31, 1872.

As to the effect of the Maine Law upon the traffic in our city, the quantity sold now is but a small fraction of what we remember the sales to have been. If the trade exists at all here, it is carried on with secrecy and caution, as other unlawful practises are. All our people must agree that the benefits of this state of things are obvious and very great.

[Signed by 12 pastors of churches in Portland.]

Portland, May 29, 1872.

My Dear Sir,—I have had good opportunities of observing the condition of the state compared with other states where there are no prohibitory laws, and I am certain that the rural portions of Maine, have been, comparatively free from both the sale and use, and this must fairly be considered the result of prohibitory legislation. At the present time, the law is probably enforced in large towns and cities as thoroughly, at least, as any other penal statute.

WM. S. PITMAN.

[Mr. Pitman was democratic mayor four years ago. His party has always opposed prohibition. Hence the special value of his testimony.]

Mayor's office, City of Bangor, Me., May 30, 1872.

The law is being enforced throughout the State as never before, and with wonderful success. It is safe to say that in our city not one-tenth part as much is sold now as in years past, when the law was not enforced.

J. S. WHEELWRIGHT, Mayor.

[Concurred in by aldermen, city officials and others.]

Dover, N. H., May 31, 1872.

In the course of my duty I have become thoroughly acquainted with the state and extent of the liquor traffic in Maine, and I have no hesitation in saying that the beer trade is not more than one per cent. of what I remember it to have been, and the trade in distilled liquors of not more than ten per cent of what it was formerly. Where liquor is sold at all it is done secretly through fear of the law. Yours truly,

WOLCOTT HAMLIN, Supervisor of In. Rev. Dist. of Maine, N. H. and Vt.

To Gen. Neal Dow.]

Brunswick, Me., June 3, 1873.

The Maine law is not a failure; but on the contrary, almost a complete success. We are doing finely here. Scarce the least evidence of strong drink in town. DANIEL ELLOTT.

[Brunswick is a manufacturing town with a great water power—the seat of Bowdoin College—a railway centre—a most flourishing and beautiful place.]

Brunswick, Me., May 30, 1872.

The declaration made by many persons that the Maine law is inoperative, and that liquor is sold freely and in large quantities in this state is not true. The liquor traffic has been greatly suppressed and diminished here and throughout the State, and in many places has been entirely swept away. The law is well executed generally in the State as other criminal laws. We say without reserve that if liquors are sold at all, it is in very small quantities compared with the old times, and in a secret way, as other unlawful things are done.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, GEO. O. CRAWFORD, Postmaster.

[Gen. Chamberlaine was governor of the State for four years preceding the term of the present governor. He is now President of Bowdoin College.]

Saco, Me., June 10, 1872.

As to whether there has been or not a diminution of the liquor trade under the operation of the Maine law, we reply, that the decrease of that traffic has been great. In many parts of the state it has been entirely suppressed, and as far as we know and believe, it does not exist anywhere in the State, except covertly, as a thing under the ban of the law. OBADIAH DUNLIP, Marshal, and other city officers.

FROM THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR OF PORTLAND.

Office of the Overseers of the Poor, Portland, June 4, 1872.

If the liquor shops exist in this city at all it is with secrecy and great caution. The favorable effect is very evident, particularly in the department of pauperism and crime. While the population of the city increases, pauperism and crime diminishes, and in the department of police the number of arrests and committments are very much less than formerly. JOHN BRADFORD, Chairman, and the rest of the Board.

To General Neal Dow.]

Portland, May 31st, 1872.

To whom it may concern:—It is often said by persons—unfriendly to the temperance cause, and the policy of prohibition of the liquor traffic—that the Maine Law has failed to accomplish its purpose. Now we, the undersigned, pastors of Free Baptist Churches, in various parts of Maine, assembled at a denominational convention in Portland, state that the liquor traffic is very greatly diminished under the suppressive power of the Maine Law. It cannot be one tithe of what it was formerly, and if it is carried on it is with secrecy and caution, as other unlawful practices are. The grog-shops are put by the law in the same category with gambling houses and brothels, and prohibited as at war with the interests of the State and people.

Approved by vote of Conference. [Signed also unanimously.]

Cape Elizabeth, May 29, 1872.

It was unanimously resolved,—That the chairman certify, in the name of the convention: That by the operation of Maine Law, in this state, the happy effects of this change are apparent. That in this town, where formerly the people were great sufferers from strong drinks, and generally throughout the State where the traffic yet lingers it is covertly, as other offences against the law are, and that the quantity of liquors now sold in this State cannot be one-tenth as much as it was formerly.

Signed on behalf of the Convention, DANIEL R. DRESSER, CHAIRMAN.

This Convention was held in the Wesleyan Church, which was packed full, and many were standing for want of seats.

Portland, Maine, June 4, 1872.

My Dear General—To make this law a greater blessing all that is needed is to enforce it faithfully in the future as at present time. Truly yours, A. DALTON, Rector, St. Stephen's Church.

Hon. Neal Dow.

Dixfield, Oxford Co., Maine, June 4th, 1877.

I have been travelling over the State considerable this spring. I am now thoroughly acquainted with my own county (Oxford), and do not hesitate to say there is not now a gallon of liquor sold where there was a barrel before the Maine law of 1851. At our last term of Supreme Judicial Court, in March not a single indictment for any crime was found. Our (county) gaol is empty; our workhouse greatly reduced; and the improvement wonderful.

Truly your friend, E. G. HARLOW, Member of Executive Council in Maine.

Augusta, June, 1872.

As to the present extent of the liquor traffic in former times, there cannot be any difference of opinion among intelligent citizens of the State to the fact that the traffic is greatly less than we remember it to have been. If we were to say the quantity of liquors sold here is not one-tenth so large as it was, it would not be above the truth, and the favorable effects of the change upon all the interests of the State are plainly seen everywhere.

O. G. STACY, Secretary of State, and other State Officers.

"Do Cold Fact."

A grocer doing business in Michigan Grand avenue was asked yesterday to trust a colored man one day for a quart of strawberries.

'Can't do it—you'd never pay,' he replied.

'I'll pay de money afore eight o'clock in de mawning,' earnestly continued the man.

'Perhaps you might, but I don't believe it. If you have no money now how will you have it then?'

'Don't ax me boss; I'll hab de cash, suah. Ize just prospiring to death for the want of strawberries.'

'Does anyone owe you?' asked the grocer.

'No, sah.'

'Then how do you expect to get any money?'

'Oh, de pay will be all right.'

'I guess not. You'll have to try some one else.'

'Boss, you has pinned me right down to cold facts,' said the customer. I wants strawberries an' dey hez got to come an', derefore, let me say dat I wasn't going out to night to steal chickens an' sell 'em to get the money.'

'Ah! you wasn't?'

'No; sah, 'cause I dun pulled 'em in last night, an' dey'll be sold to a butcher dis evening. Dat's de cold fact, mister, an' now wrap up dem strawberries, an' doan abuse my confidence.'

Seventeen inmates of the poor-house in connection with the county of Norfolk Industrial Farm were burnt to death on Saturday evening, and four men were badly injured. The building and furniture were destroyed.

Murphy tells his Story.

Francis Murphy, the great temperance reformer, has been interviewed by a reporter in Chicago. In the interview there came to light many statistics of his work, and some of the saddest passages of his life. He said; I only spoke four times in Ohio, but there I hardly a town in the State where the movement hasn't reached, and reformed drunkards and closed saloons. There are several who have done a great deal more good than I. What I have done I have done only through others. Now, there was Eccles Robinson, a young man, a college graduate. His father left him $75,000 and he squandered it in dissipation in six years. He signed my pledge, and went off to save others. He went to Elmira, N. Y., and got ten thousand signatures to the pledge right there. One of the first men who signed the pledge in Pittsburg was David Hall one of the most prominent saloon-keepers. David consecrated himself to the work, and went right out of the business he was in. There was a queer thing about David. You see how grey my hair is now, and how black my moustache is. David heard me the first time I spoke in Pittsburg, and he resorts to himself, "Murphy dyes his moustache, he's no good." A day or two afterwards he met me on the street, and spoke of hearing me on Sunday night. David got up pretty close to me, and saw there were a few white hairs in my moustache, and he told me what he thought when he heard me speak, but he said he was mistaken, and then he began to talk about the liquor business, and he said he'd had about enough of it. Irwin was with him, and they talked about the pledge, and they concluded it was high time they signed it, and they went home with me to the hotel where I was stopping, and signed the pledge, and they have kept it.

R.—What were the numerical results of your work in Pittsburg?

Mr. M.—We got in Pittsburg and Alleghany 60,000 signatures to the pledge, and between 15,000 and 20,000 of the signers were drinking men. Nearly all the hard drinkers in the two places signed the pledge. Hundreds of saloons were closed up, and they stay closed. The churches of Pittsburg received additions of from one hundred to three hundred each as a result of the temperance movement, and the Christian people of the city did their duty by the reformed men. There is Joseph Dilworth, a leading iron master, he went from house to house in the quietest way possible, carrying food and clothing to the needy. James Park is another wealthy iron master. He gave work to a number of reformed men just to help them, when he didn't need them. Mr. Thaw did a great deal, and Major Frew. Mr. Thaw gave money and also passes on the Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania roads to help reformed men who didn't belong to Pittsburg to their homes. In fact, I received the most generous support in money and influence from the business men of Pittsburg, and I am indebted to them, under God, for whatever success I met there.

R.—To what do you attribute your success?

Mr. M.—Well I'll tell you frankly. I was worth nothing to the world until, by the grace of God, I was myself redeemed. I felt then that if I could only show to other people what the love of God was to me, they would want it bestowed on them. If I have had success, it has been due to humility, patience, and loving kindness.

R.—You referred in your address on your career to some painful events in Portland, the nature of which you didn't not explain.

Mr. M.—Yes. I never told about that affair in public, but I don't mind giving you the story if it would be of any interest. In 1869 I was proprietor of the Bradley Hotel, corner of India and Commercial streets, Portland, opposite the landing of the St. John boats. On the morning of September 3rd a party of travellers from the boat came up to my hotel for breakfast. After they had washed up and gone into breakfast, I found one of them remained in the office, and sat with his face in his hands. I asked him if he was going in to breakfast and he said he had no money. I told him to go in and get breakfast and it would be all right. He said he didn't feel well, and would like a glass of liquor, and I gave it to him. I saw from his face that he was recovering from a debauch. He told me that his name was Murray; that he was a tailor, penniless and a stranger. I felt sorry for him, and told him that if he would avoid drink and gaol we'd find trust him for a week's board. He seemed grateful, and soon got work in a tailor's shop. Two days afterwards, unknown to me, he began to drink again, and a few days later, while drunk he insulted a lady boarder at supper, and after supper when she was going to her room he attempted to outrage her. My clerk rescued her, and I ran up stairs and took hold of Murray to get him down stairs. He resisted some, but I got him down to a landing eleven steps from the floor, when he tried to throw me over the banisters, but failed, and I threw him over. He didn't seem hurt, and started to come up stairs again, but I forced him back, called a policeman, and had him taken to the station house. That night he was very sick. A medical examination showed that there was a slight fracture of the skull, and in a few days the poor fellow died. I was tried for murder. The case came before Judge Goddard. The prosecuting attorney was William P. Frye, now member of Congress, and he was assisted by Nathan Webb. My counsel were Geo. F. Shepley, now United States judge, and Colonel Bradbury. I was convicted of manslaughter. In the first place there was a great rivalry between Frye and Shepley, and Frye would do anything to beat Shepley. In the second place people believed that Murray got liquor at my place, and they were fantical enough to feel that a liquor-seller ought to be hanged. The fact is, Murray never had a drop of liquor in my house except the glass I gave him the first morning. My case was appealed, and I was let out on bail, Shepleybeing my bondsman by permission of the Court, though it was contrary to usage. But the charge of murder hung over me. All my property had gone to defray the expenses of my trial. My family was in poverty. I was in despair, and took to drinking. I had always drank some, but I had not previously been dissipated. Three weeks after I got out of gaol my wife died. That threw me into greater misery, and I drank more. I drank to such excess that my friends had to put me back in gaol as a place of safty. While there Chaplain Sturtevant visited the gaol and held religious services, and I was converted. The result of my appeals was that I was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. At the end of my gaol, Mr. William Deering, now of this city, befriended me, and induced me to quit liquor and lead a useful life. Pretty soon after I was released I went into this temperance work.

Ninety-one snakes, varying from six inches to three feet six inches in length, were recently killed by one man near Owen Sound.

A Great Bank Robber.

WHO PROVES TO BE ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE BURGLARS IN AMERICA.

New York, August 4.—The desperate resistance made by the thief Peterson on Thursday was difficult to account for, in view of his stealing only $36 worth of goods but the developements of to-day supply ample reason for Peterson's conduct. He has been fully identified by the Central Office detectives as one of the most notorious and successful bank burglars in the country, and as a member of a gang which has operated on the most extensive scale during the past ten years. This morning detective Dilks, suspecting Peterson to be a prominent criminal, visited him at the Tombs. He had sent to Sing Sing for Deputy Warden Jackson, who arrived, and was with him. They found the Tombs authorities had very foolishly allowed Peterson to shave off his full beard, cut his hair, change his clothes, and otherwise so completely change his appearance as to make identification difficult, but they satisfied themselves that Peterson was no other than the notorious Jim Brady, of Troy, the colleague of Peter Carley, who is running a saloon in Troy after a successful criminal life, in which he managed to beat all the lawyers ever engaged in his prosecution. In 1865 Officer Keely arrested Brady for highway robbery at Cohoes, which was compromised. Seven years ago a very curious burglary was successfully perpetrated upon the Orchard Street Savings Bank of Philadelphia, in which $50,000 were stolen, Brady was the leader in this robbery and escaped arrest. He was successful through playing the detective, completely duping the bank officers. Four years ago Officer Casey, of the Broadway squad, arrested Brady for the robbery of $5,000 worth of optical instruments. This was committed on Jacob Gall, of 21 Union Square. He was convicted and sentenced to State Prison for five years. He escaped from Auburn soon after incarceration. Eleven weeks after his escape Detective Dilks obtained clew as to his whereabouts, and succeeded in tracking him to a room on Carmine street. Going there he found Brady, who jumped through the closed window, carrying the sash with him. A pursuit much like that of yesterday occurred, but Brady was captured, and on his person were found $40,000 United States bonds, the proceeds of various robberies. These were two $10,000 bonds belonging to Amasa Stope, of Cleveland, and $20,000 stolen from banks at Glens Falls and Port Jervis, in this State. Brady pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was sentenced to three and a half years in Sing Sing, then to be remanded to Auburn to serve out his five years there. He escaped in three weeks, and, two months later, he was arrested at Wilmington, in company with three others, for robbing the Wilmington Bank of $60,000. Each of the four was sentenced to fifty lashes, $2,000 fine, and ten years' imprisonment in New Castle Jail. They received the lashes, and went to prison. Deputy Warden Jackson, of Sing Sing, went, during their trial in Delaware, after Brady, but the State authorities refused to deliver him up. Two weeks after their imprisonment in New Castle all four escaped. Brady was one of the gang that robbed the Ocean Bank of this city in 1869 of $400,000, the Keesville Bank recently of $60,000, and the Great Bennington Bank of Vermont some time ago of between $300,000 and $400,000.

Seven Weeks in a Small Boat.

THE VOYAGE OF CAPT. CRAPS AND HIS WIFE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Penzance, speaking of the arrival at that place of Capt. Craps and his wife, who left New-Bedford Mass, on May 28th in a small boat, says: "The voyage was commenced on May 28, when the vessel left New-Bedford but by stress of weather she had to put into Chatham, Mass., where she stayed until the 2nd of June, when the sails were again hoisted, and the little pigmy left on her perilous voyage with a fair wind. All went well for three days, the wind being south-west and the sea calm. The wind then changed to south east, and it came on foggy for four days, and continued foggy up to the time when they reached the Grand Banks, 17 days out. Here a most fortunate thing happened for the navigators. The drogue which they had brought with them was found to be of little use, because it was too light. While off the banks they saw a keg floating, which luckily they were able to secure. Capt. Craps knocked off the iron hoops, and with some canvas made a new drogue, which answered admirably. When it is considered that at one part of the voyage they were obliged to lie to for nearly three days in a great gale of wind, it will need no effort to imagine what a fortunate acquisition the new drogue was. After leaving the banks, where they lay to in a gale for 15 hours, the weather improved, and they sailed on till the 21st of June, when another gale was encountered. While lying to, the New Bedford spoke the steamer Batavia, from which assistance was offered, and the offer was made to take them on board, which was pluckily declined. After this incident they encountered a succession of gales, the only wonder being that they survived to tell the story. During the voyage, which occupied 49 days, the rudder broke, but happily there was a spare oar on board, which was used until the first could be repaired. The seas were running mountains high, and during all that, even when lying down to rest, they had to lie on wet clothes. On one occasion the Captain was for 70 hours steering without relief, the weather being so frightful, and on another he was 18 hours consecutively attending to the drogue. Capt. Craps says he could not have stood another 15 days; indeed, he had not slept for 70 hours when he landed. His average sleep while coming across was under four hours a day. Among the many extraordinary things connected with the voyage is that it had to be run by dead reckoning, as the New Bedford was not equal to a chronometer. Only on two occasions could they get their longitude. When speaking the two vessels Capt. Craps had intended to make for Falmouth, but the wind was against it. Capt. and Mrs. Craps seemed wonderfully well after the hardships they had undergone, though the captain has a bad hand, and when he came on shore his other hand was firmly clenched after seventy hours' steering. The house they stopped at was invaded by persons eager to shake hands with so brave a couple. The boat was also visited by numbers. Capt. Craps thinks of going out to Falmouth, and afterward to London and the Paris Exhibition.

Hon. Messrs. Pelletier and Mills leave for Manitoba about the 20th inst.

A sad accident occurred on Tuesday morning at Charleston Lake, near Farmersville, by which a gentleman from Pennsylvania was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. His name has not yet transpired

Practical Hints.

Flour should be kept in a slightly covered barrel or bin, dipped with a scoop, and always sifted before using.

Put dried fruits in paper bags and hang up.

Bread and cake will keep fresh much longer by being put in a tin box with a tight cover.

Have a labeled box for every kind of spice.

Coffee should be purchased by the quantity as it improves with age.

Tea should be kept in tin cans.

Cream tartar, tartaric acid, essences, soda and baking powder should be kept in wide-mouthed glass bottles with ground stoppers.

To choose nutmeg pick them with a pin. If oil comes out they are fresh.

Hops should be kept in paper bags and hung up.

To destroy bedbugs, scald thoroughly every corner and crevice of the haunts of the despised and hated pests, then apply turpentine or mercureal ointment. Its can be procured at any drug store.

The following recipe for whitewash, sent out by the Treasury Department to all the light house-keepers, makes an article that answers on wood, brick or stone nearly as well as oil paint, and is much cheaper; Slack a half bushel of un