Huron Signal.

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

VOL. XXX. NO. 29. GODERICH, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1877. WHOLE NO. 1589.

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.,

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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. 1611-ly

A. C. Shannon M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., Goderich Out., will visit patients any hour, night or day. 1268-ly

M. McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c., office and residence—Brace Street, second door west of Victoria Street. 1577-1-yr.

Dr. Cassady,
McGill College
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, and residence corner South and High Streets, Goderich, Ontario. 1566

ALEX. TAYLOR, M. B.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, &c., Office and residence, two doors West of the Catholic Church, Goderich, April 14th, 1877. 1573-ly.

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

E. L. DOYLE,
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. 1872

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

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

Garrow, Meyer & Hadenhurst
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c. Office, corner Square and Hamilton Street, Goderich and Wingham. J. T. Garrow, G. A. Hadenhurst, H. W. C. Meyer, Wingham.

GEORGE ALGIE,
LAW CHANCERY AND CONVEYANCING. Office—Over G. Farmer's Hardware store, Goderich, Ont. Sales a specialty. 1493

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

Malcomson & McFadden,
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS, office corner of West St. and Market Square over George Acheson's, Goderich. 1557 1 yr

REV. C. FLETCHER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Office, first door south of St. Andrew's Street, Goderich 1413-tf

Strachan, Lawson & Robinson
LUMBER and all kinds of Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Buildings, and dressed Lumber, at the Goderich Steam Saw Mills. 1309.

J. T. DUNCAN, V. S.
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, OFFICE, STABLES & RESIDENCE, Victoria Street, back of D. Ferguson's Store, directly opposite the residence of Horace Horton, Esq., M. P. Horses examined as to soundness. 1313

PARKER BROS.,
GOLDSMITHS—OFFICE 81 COLBORNE STREET, opposite Post Office, Toronto St. Watches, Jewellery, Silverware, &c., carefully repaired or exchanged. Orders from any part of Canada promptly attended to. Church Bells, Fire Alarms, Clocks, Gas Fixtures, &c. The editors of the SIGNAL, Goderich, 1519-1y.

PATENTS
For inventors experditiously and properly secured in Canada, the United States and Europe. AGENT guaranteed no charge. Send for print, with instructions. Agency in operation ten years. LANY GRIST, Ottawa, Canada. Mechanical Engineer, Solicitor of Patents and Draughtsman. Publish 1871. w-1

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

E. R. WATSON,
HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painter. Paper Decorating made a specialty. Shop in North Street opposite the Registry Office Goderich. 1194 ly

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 Fruits 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 stated 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 made and repaired.
Parties requiring a good work done would do well to call upon the subscribers at the shop on Victoria Street in the old marble work.
Weller & Martin
147-1yr

Money to Lend.
MONEY TO LEND.
PRIVATE FUNDS ON REAL ESTATE: Moderate and reasonable charges. Interest from eight to ten per cent according to security.
A. T. CARROW,
January 27th, 1876. Solicitor &c.

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,
1551 1 yr. Goderich & Wingham.

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 favorable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments; title of expense 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:
PHŒNIX of London, England.
HARTFORD of Hartford.
PROVIDENT of Toronto.
BRITISH AMERICA, of Toronto.
Fire & Marine business done at the lowest possible rates.
HORACE HORTON
Office Market Square, Goderich.
Oct. 26th 1870. 820-1y.

Money to Loan
THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY, TORONTO.
JOHN LAING BLAKIE, ESQ., President.
MONEY is lent by this Company to individuals upon the easy system as to month payments—Send for Circulars.
HUGH HAMILTON,
1496 1y C. L. Agent, Goderich.

$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 low rate of interest. No longer purchased, no Commission charged, conveyancing free of charge.
N B.—Borrowers can obtain money in one day if title satisfactory.
DAVIDSON & JOHNSON,
1441-1y Barristers, &c. Goderich

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 $12,000,000, are being liquidated as fast as adjusted without deduction, Security, Prompt Payment, and Liberality in adjustment of the 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 or 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 warrant its forement 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, as all applications by letter will receive his most prompt attention.
N. B.—Money to loan on the most liberal terms.
HUGH MacMATH,
1568-6m Insurance Agent.

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 Alaska Rubber Buckets or valves working air-tight and round grit in the bottom of the well to the top in a wooden tube, and so connected by a chain as to propel a slug to the tube, and throwing an intermittent 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 or under in order to close the business. No humbug. Call and examine the stock of
BUREAUS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, TABLES,
and general Cabinet stock
JOHN McKENZIE,
Next door to Freeman's Auction Mart, Hamilton Street.
Goderich, March 1st, 1876. 1515-1y

NEW DOMINION Wire Spring Mattress.
"I was unanimously in favor of the Wire Mattress, and have been in trade like a house on fire since introducing it. Its comfort and durability, combined with its cheapness, must ensure its success in this market."
The subscriber begs to inform the public that he has bought out the
Turning and Bedstead Factory,
formerly occupied by the late Mr. Samuel Curtan 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. Picture frames a specialty.
Has always on hand a complete assortment of coffins, shrouds, &c. and Hearses to hire.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ARRANGED WITH Wholesale dealers and manufacturers, so that he can supply Canadian, American and English Coffins from $25 upwards. Also the new celebrated Canada Organ Co., and American Cabinet organs at lowest prices.
Terms to suit purchasers: payable monthly, quarterly, or annually, or a liberal discount for cash.
Parties purchasing would do well to give me a call.
1440. DANIEL GORDON.

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. Atkeson's Harness shop, where will be found
A GOOD ASSORTMENT!
of Kitchen, Bedrooms, Diningroom, and Parlor Furniture such as
TABLES, CHAIRS, (hair cane and wood seated) CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, SOFAS
Whatnots, Hanging 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.

GLASGOW
CELEBRATED SPICED BEEF HAMS, SPICED BEEF.
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.
1565-1yr Victoria St.

LOVERS Guide to marriage, wealth and beauty, never fails; five letters, wisdom, &c., Book worth $50 now mailed free by THE UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia.

WANTED! AGENTS to sell the Model Family Knitting Machine. Knits a pair of stockings in the heel, complete in half an hour. Sample 10 cents; three for 25 cents. Catalogue for stamp.
Dr. S. F. MONTREAL NOVELTY CO. Montreal, P.Q.

Poetry.

The Secret.

She gaily plucked a rose from out the flowers,
And fastened it with deftness on my breast;
I, stooping, thanked her 'mid the hawthorn bowers—
I may not tell the rest.

My love thrilled out an airy, blithesome tune,
Sang sweetly, as her fancy did suggest;
Perhaps I interupted her too soon—
I may not tell the rest.

She, laughing, low, said no'er a word to me,
But upwards held her face to be kissed'd
The little birds that chirruped in the tree—
Perchance may tell the rest.

So is the Story Told.

A fair head meekly bowed,
A shy glance coming after,
Voices not over-loud,
And a low sweet laughter:
So is the story told
Up in the cottage old
Under the smoky rafter.

A fair maid blushing red
With an unknown feeling,
But shamed to bow her head
For all her lover's kneeling:
So is the story told
Down 'mid the white and gold
Under the painted ceiling.

Agricultural Protection.

Hon. David Mills at the Fergus Reform demonstration, speaking of agricultural protection, said:

"It is said we ought to retaliate, that we ought to impose upon the people of the United States the same taxes that they impose on our products, but, to show that this would not benefit us in the least, I give you the statistics I have already mentioned. In 1875 we exported into the United States 5,400,000 bushels of barley, for which we received $5,359,000. We did not import in that year 5,000 bushels from the United States. What use would it be to tax this amount of barley? In 1875 we exported 100,000 bushels of beans, receiving therefor $100,000; but we did not purchase a bushel from them. Of what use then would a tax upon beans be to the farmers of Canada? In 1875 we exported of peas to Great Britain 2,247,000, bringing us $2,138,675; and the United States 579,000 bushels, for which we received $562,175. The Americans put a tax on our peas while England admits them free. We received as much per bushel from the American buyer as from the British, who put no tax on these peas. Well, did this tax come out of the Canadian farmer or the American consumer? We sent in the same year to the United States 1,350,000 bushels of oats, and to Great Britain 1,500,000 bushels, the prices being the same at the same points of shipment. The Americans put a tax of fifteen cents on each bushel they imported, and yet we got as much from the United States as from England. Who paid the American tax? In 1875 we exported from Canada to the United States 4,299 horses, receiving therefor $442,000; we sent thither from Ontario in the same time 2,167, for which we received $243,000. We imported into Ontario in the same time from the United States 174 horses—that is, we sent from this Province 2,167 horses, and we bought from them 174 horses. Well, now could we tax these 174 horses so as to realize as much as they did from the 2,167? In regard to cattle, we sold the Americans in 1875 25,351 head for $601,000; we bought from them, mostly for British Columbia and Manitoba consumption, 6,397 head, for which we paid $164,487. We exported from Ontario alone into the United States in the same time 14,919, receiving $391,349, and bought from them 369 head. Does it matter what rate we tax American cattle as regards the price we obtain for our own? Would a tax affect the price you received or benefit you at all? The people of Ontario sold last year to the American 85,628 sheep, and we bought from them three sheep. Now, Dr. Orton says that you are ruined by American competition, and that you ought to impose a tax upon Americans by way of retaliation or protection, and keep three sheep from ruining the prosperity of the Canadian farmers. (Laughter.) Then if you look at wool, it is said the Canadian farmer is subjected to unfair competition, for while the Americans impose a high tax upon Canadian wool we permit wool from the United States to come in free. In 1875 we sold the people of the United States 2,636,521 pounds of wool, receiving for it $917,000; we imported 4,800,000, or more than double what we sold, for $814,673, that is, for 182,327 less than we sold our own. In short, we received two pounds of wool for one of our own, with an addition of 182,327. It will be a long time before the people of this country oppose such transactions. The wool of Canada is from Cotswold, Leicester, and other long combed varieties of sheep, and is not used in the manufacture of tweeds and the finer kinds of cloth. The manufacturers who use our wool reside in the United States, and we send it to them. We permit our manufacturers to import American wool, as they prefer the shorter wools for manufacturing purposes, and they are enabled to produce tweeds at a cheap rate and not only to control the Canadian market, but also to send them into the American market successfully. In looking over the census and trade returns of the United States since 1860, that is since the protective policy has been virtually inaugurated, I find, upon a fair estimate, that the people of the United States have contributed toward the building up of the manufacturing industries there by way of taxation the enormous amount of $6,000,000,000, and the result is that in that last year, of the $522,000,000 worth of exports sent abroad, but $25,000,000 was of manufactured goods. I ask you whether that has been at bottom a wise policy which would take from the pockets of those to whom the money belongs $6,000,000,000, in order to encourage manufacturing industries, which, after all, were enabled to produce but ten per cent of the entire exportations of the country. You have been frequently told by our opponents that the American manufacturer is supplanting the Englishman in his own market. What are the facts? Last year England purchased from the United States $220,000,000 of their products; of this but $6,000,000 were the products of the manufacturers of the United States. I ask you whether this is any evidence that a protective policy has been successful in the United States.—My honest friend the Finance Minister has told you of the mischievous effect a protective policy has on the morals of a legislature, in creating a system of lobbying in and bribing members to secure protection for certain manufactures.—The money used in this bribery eventually came out of the consumers of the goods protected.

A Nice Job.

Talking of jobs, Mr. Mackenzie, in his speech at Unionville, gives to the light one of these nice little affairs which the man who "doesn't pretend to be a Christian" got off a good many years ago.—We hope Mr. Mackenzie will keep his word and show the people of Canada how they have been plundered by this great statesman and pure patriot!

Let me tell you what I found on looking over the records of the Public Works Department within the last ten days. What I am about to relate occurred in 1854, within a few months of the time when Sir John Macdonald became a Minister in the Coalition Government that succeeded Sir Francis Hincks' Administration. Mr. A. P. Macdonald, who sat in Parliament while his name had contracts on the Intercolonial Railway, is well known here as the contractor who took a contract to construct the Chats Canal which was to be three and one-half miles long, and was to cost, at his price, about $1,610,000. It went on for a number of years. The rock—for there is no land—is in a place where there is no settlement, and there is none now. There is a horse tramway across the portage at the present moment, and that Government paid Sir Hugh Allan $50,000 for the right of way through property for which you would not give $50, and this was done without valuation by anybody, but simply on the order of the Minister to pay the money. (Hear, hear.) Mr. A. P. Macdonald expended—or at least received—$482,000 as expenditure upon it, and then the thing was abandoned as utterly useless, because the then engineer of the Department, Mr. Clarke, reported that the right place to construct it was about half a mile to the left, where it could be done for one half a million. If this harping on transactions about which no shadow of wrong doing has ever been established is to be continued we will be able to go a good way back and unearth a great many things which are now supposed to be buried forever.

Recollections of the St. John Fire.

Almost every individual in St. John has his own experience to relate, and some of them are of a very thrilling and painful character. One man who has lost all that he possessed rejoiced in the fact that he succeeded in saving his daughter, who stood in such great danger of being burned to death that the hair was fairly burned off her head. Another man, who had toiled like a hero to save the furniture and household effects of others, and dismissed the team which he had been using, went down to his office to find it on fire and all his books and papers destroyed. One medical man left his home with a team with strict injunctions to his wife not to leave it until he returned. When, after hard battling with the flames, he again came in sight of his dwelling, it was to see it enveloped in a circle of fire and to listen to the thoundering crash of its falling walls. He did not discover his wife's whereabouts for several hours, and in the mean time he suffered all sorts of mental tortures. Fortunately she was not so obedient as Casabianca, and escaped.

A thousand stories are told of the singular freaks which enter into people's minds as to the articles they should save. A stout sea-captain was hailed by a lady and frantically asked to save her goods, but when he asked her what he would save first she pointed to a motto on the wall with "God bless our home" on it. In some instances valuable books and manuscripts were left to be burnt where there were safes and vaults accessible in which they might have been placed.—*St. John (N. B.) Telegraph*

Fun on the Farm.

The following is from *Moore's Rural New Yorker*:—"We often hear the remark:—'What a dull life farming must be!' or 'Who would live in the country, where there are no opportunities for fun?' Well then—if you want to know what genuine fun is just pitch in and help to break a pair of 3 year old steers. First you catch a steer and tie him round his horns. Then your dad gets the yoke, and between you two and the hired man you get it fastened on their necks. Then the old man tells you to untie the rope gently, while he and the hired mair hold the critters. Just as you slip the knot, away go the steers with a howl and bellow—or, rather, a pair of bellows—and there arises before your vision a confused mixture of horns, heels, tails, ropes, dad, hired man and curses on your stupidity that remind you of the picture of a volcanic eruption in the old geographies. And that's only the beginning of the fun. By and by dad gets hold of one rope and the hired man the other, and run races down the lane—the steers 'neck and neck,' and the old man performing the curse on the serpent. Then there is the time in haying, when dad undertakes to show you how to mow overbumbledees' nests. He 'ain't 'frard of those bees, nor needn't be—just go right along—they never sting unless you fight 'em; and then 'whish!' get out o' the way! and then dad's swarth comes to a sudden stop and he departs for the house and hartshorn on a dead run, at the business end of a dozen yellow-legged bumble bees. Oh, no! there isn't no fun on a farm."

NIJNE NOVGOROD FAIR.—The great market of the eastern world has been held at this junction of the Volga and Olga Rivers, in Russia, every summer for hundreds of years. Here the nations of Europe and Asia meet with their products for trade. Cossack, Chinese, Turk and Persian meet the German and the Greek with every variety of merchandise that mankind employs, from sapphires to grindstones, tea, opium, fur, food, tools and fabrics, and last but not least, medicines. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s celebrated remedies from America were displayed in an elegant bazaar where the Doctor himself might sometimes be seen. They are known and taken on the steppes of Asia as well as the prairies of the West, and are an effectual antidote for the diseases that prevail in the yaourts of the North as well as the huts and cabins of the western continent.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Times.*

Probably no one preparation has received so much praise from its patrons, nor is so deserving of commendation as Hall's Hair Renewer! We but echo the voice of the millions who have used it when we pronounce it the best Hair Dressing in the world. It stands unrivalled. Those who are affected with disease of the scalp accompanied with itching or irritation, find relief and renewal in this invaluable remedy. When the hair is inclined to fall off, a moderate use of the Renewer will strengthen the roots of the hair, and preserve it, and if it exhibits a tendency to turn gray it will restore the natural color.—*Fulton (Mo.) Telegraph.*

Odds and Ends.

A Frenchman defines suspicion as "a sentiment which incites us to search for something which we do not wish to find."

"How you lag behind, Cissy!" "Yes, Mummy! My poor feet is so bad!" "which too is it?" "My oldest, Mummy."

"Is that your offspring, madam?" ask a Missouri judge of a woman who had hold of a snub-nosed boy's hand. "No, sir," she replied, "this is my oldest boy."

Mother: "If Mrs. Johnson comes, Jenny, say I'm not at home." Jenny: "Oh, I dare say! And then you'll give me a shaking for telling a story."

It is not very complimentary to the King of Holland that he used to ship his wife; but it is urged as an extenuating circumstance that she was "an exceptionally able linguist."

A Western paper has improved on the original plan, and now says: "No communication will be published in this paper unless accompanied by the full name of the writer and a five dollar bill; these are not requested for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith."

"Love caught the brush, he wrote to her, "and painted your glowing picture upon the living canvass of my soul!" This was a young man on a $6 salary, and if he had $75 a week and a rich aunt he couldn't have fired her more completely. Now they are married, and he only wears a boiled shirt upon Sundays.

A Scripture reader was asked by a good woman in a colliery village if she had satisfied with the condition of spiritual consolation, the visitor remarked that he was afraid she did not keep the commandments. "Keep the commandments," she exclaimed, "Wi' a' these bairns, I've enough to do to keep yourself."

Irate editor—"Excuse me, sir, our paper should be an authority on church matters. We have got a Dean on our staff." Clergyman—"Ah, but what you want is a bishop." Editor—"Why, sir?" Clergyman—"Because your statements constantly need confirmation."

A young American who had been in Paris for a year studying medicine was visited by his father. Like a dutiful son, he paraded the author of his being conscientiously through the city, and points out to him its social and architectural lions. Finally they halt before a huge and many-pilared building, surrounded by a massive grating. "What palace or thing, ummy is that lordly pile?" asked the old man. "Dumfino" replies the youth, "that there is a servant de ville; I'll ask him," and, accompanied by his sire, he crosses over to the officer and puts the question. "That, gentlemen," says the municipal guardian, calmly and in a clear official tone, "is the medical school!"

One of the belles of South Hill is going to marry a young clergyman from Indiana. The South Hiller is a sweet, fair young girl now, and never the shadow of a cloud has rested on her brow; but you start little Isa for a good of bed two or three hours in advance to make up shake-downs and cook supper for nine brethren on their way to a convention or conference, who have got in on the late train and couldn't find the way to the hotel.

The Labor Strikes.

In the States of New York and Pennsylvania the trouble seems to be abating, but in Missouri, at St. Louis especially, and in Illinois, at Chicago the situation is regarded as very grave. At the last-named place there have been serious riots, and a collision took place Wednesday night between the police and the mob, in which two of the latter were killed, and some fifteen or sixteen badly wounded. The whole State militia has been ordered out. At Kansas city, Missouri, no trains are running, and there is a complete cessation of labour in consequence. At St. Louis the strike is general in the car shops, and the rioters declared that they would close all the factories before night, and the citizens are being invoked to prevent disorder. At Toledo manufacturers' employees have been compelled to quit work and at Indianapolis all the packing houses are closed and the employees thrown out of work by the stoppage of freight transit. At Louisville business is also generally suspended for want of shipping facilities, and at Washington general stagnation prevails owing to the uncertainty of the situation. In New York State things are generally quiet, and freight is being sent on from Albany. A riot took place last night in New York at the close of a communistic meeting in Tompkins square, but the mob was dispersed by the police. All is quiet at Buffalo, the police having dispersed the mob which offered violence to and dispersed the Westfield militia, as well as barricading the Erie round house and beating Col. Flach and a few troops who endeavored to rout them.

FRIDAY.

The Erie, New York Central, and Hudson River and Lake Shore roads have bravely held out against the demands of the strikers, and the blockade is now pretty well raised from the southwestern extremity of Michigan to the seaboard at New York. In New Jersey the strikers on the New York Central stopped several trains, and compelled the passengers to leave the coaches.

Chicago, July 26.—The city has been in a state of turmoil for some hours past, collisions occurring between the military and the mob at frequent intervals. The temper of the mob is very bad, and they have done damage to railway property and have compelled the workmen in several large factories to leave work. A mob gathered on the South Side this morning. It began with some two thousand, and swelled to a multitude before noon. They showed savage bravado, fearless of death itself. When three hundred police charged them they broke after a hot encounter. They united again shortly, and prepared for another encounter at 16th-street and Halstead-street Viaduct, where an interchange of shots and stones succeeded. The police being reinforced, broke into the mob with a loud yell. The reinforcement of a new squad of police and a company of armed cavalry began a deadly onslaught. A report, probably exaggerated, says twelve were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. Another that three were killed and fifty wounded. Certainly more than three were killed. The mob soon gathered again. A company of the First Regiment and a battery was sent to the scene. They fired on the mob with grape and canister. The loss was heavy. The troops have been placed at the disposal of the Mayor by the Government. Fifteen men are known to be killed.

Serious riots have occurred in the Chinese quarters of San Francisco, where a mob of hoodlums indulged their anti-Celestial propensities by breaking into and wrecking the dwellings of the Chinese. A severe fight took place between the mob and the police, in which several persons were wounded and one was killed. To add to the disorder a fire broke out on the Pacific Mail docks, and spread northward and westward for a considerable distance, destroying a quantity of lumber and other property. Many of the rioters were arrested and chained together on the Mail dock.

War News.

The only movements announced today are a check sustained by the Russians at Plevna and the repulse of a Russian assault on Silistria, but no details are given in either case. In the west the Montenegrins are said to have captured all the forts around Niesics, and in Asia Minor the Russians have entirely disappeared from the district of Bayazid, Turkish massacres of Christians are reported at Kavarna, on the Black Sea, north-east of Varna, and an English war sloop, with several Austrian Lloyd steamers, have gone to that place to recieve the fugitives.

It is confirmed that the Russians have been defeated at Kaslofer, consequently men's minds are becoming calmer at Philippopolis.

It is announced from the seat of war that at Samsun, in Circassia, the situation can scarcely be described. The Circassians are absolutely massacreing all of the population, and abandoning themselves to all manner of excesses.

The Hungarian Parliament has entered a protest against the Russian atrocities in Bulgaria, and calls upon the nations to remonstrate.

FRIDAY.

Advices from Turkish sources state that the Russian advance has been checked both north and south of the Balkans. A great battle is said to have been fought since Monday at a point between Shumla and Rasgrad but the results not indicated. A naval engagement has taken place on the Danube in the vicinity of Silistria, in which three Turkish steamers were burnt, and one sunk.

Dinner-Table Etiquette.

When taking a lady down do not ask if she is "peckish" or "sharp-set."

Do not say "I hope they will give us a good tuckout."

When you are seated keep calm, whatever there is for dinner.

Soup should not be chewed, you must swallow it whole.

Never hammer with your fest for the next course or shout "water."

When anything nice is put on the table, do not chuckle or rub your chest.

When the *entrees* come around, make a free choice, but don't pocket.

Never take more than four helps of anything.

Do not sponge your gravy with your bread and squeeze it down your throat; it has an uneducated look.

Never speak with your mouth full; first, because it's vulgar; and secondly, because you can't.

If you feel uncomfortable symptoms arising from repletion you must dissemble, do not call for brandy and peppermint drops.

If your fair neighbor asks what is the matter with you, hasten to assure her that it is not catching.

Crack nuts for your hostess—if your teeth are good.

Do not say "I'm chuck full!" when dinner is over; it has a foreign air about it.

Before joining the ladies wash your hands in the bowls provided for the purpose; you should call for soap or bath towels.—*Boston Globe.*

Our Sphinx.

BY UNCLE ED.

Goderich, Aug. 1, 1877.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

One of the United States, a varnish, thin, another of the United States, a native of a country in Europe, a public vehicle, an American lizard, acute. Primals and finals name two of the United States.

ST. NICK

WORD SQUARES.

1 A contemptible person, unemployed relief to the poor, repose.

2 Part of a fence, a brilliant sea-fish, sound in mind, an adverb of time.

ST. NICK.

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

A vowel, part of the body, a kind of rasin, a trailing plant, rhythm, a plant a consonant.

ST. NICK.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 14 letters and am a modern poet.

My 6, 8, 2, 1, 11 is to defer.
My 3, 4, 13, 14, 7 is to stand face to face.
My 12, 7, 13, 9, 5 is very hard.
My 6, 8, 3, 5, 10, 6 is to protect.
My 5, 2, 6, 8, 4, 2, 11 is bordering on old age.
My 7, 4, 5, 14, 7 is a Canadian river.

ST. NICK.

ANSWERS TO SPHINX.

JULY 18.

Decapitations—Dwarf, war, Aar.

Double Acrostic—Vernacular, dipsomania, thus: VanD, HenU, RasP, NoxioUs, AlimbO, ChasM, UtopiA, LampooN, AlibI, RetinA.

Word Square— Diamond Puzzle—

OMEN	P
MERIT	POP
WRACH	POLYP
RICHE	PYP
EYHER	P

George the Third.

For one, I love to think of the pure and simple life of George III. As kings go, he was decent, reputable, and well disposed. His palace life must have been very dreary and humdrum to the last degree; but it was clean and wholesome, which cannot be said of the life of some of the kings and princes who came before him, or who have lived in England since his day. His daughters were handsome and accomplished; that is to say, they played the piano, worked elegantly in floss silk, painted impossible flowers on white satin, and furnished whole suits of rooms with their own needle-work. The sons were big, rough, unmannerly, and much given to rude sports. Of these the king loved Frederick, the Duke of York, the best; and when York visited Weymouth, where the king was living for a while, a portable house was built for him close by his father's. The fond father clung to the arm of dear Frederick, but the boisterous young prince was stupefied by the dullness of the little court circle; he broke away and fled, after staying only one night in the house that his father had been at such pains to provide. The Princess Amelia was her father's darling and in all the history of George there is no more pathetic picture than that of her sickness and early death. When her father was old and blind, she was attacked by a lingering illness. The poor, sightless monarch spent hours by her bedside, passing his fingers, from time to time, over her face, as if to see. But the error was corrected without ever looking into the boxes or delaying the voyage an hour. Now that is what we call doing business."

The genuine offspring of nature, the human hair, which has become prematurely gray, can be restored to it original color by a few applications of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer, which imparts a pleasant perfume to the head, removes all dandruff and irritation of the skin. It is put up in large bottles 50 cents each and sold by all chemists. Devins & Bolton, chemists, Montreal, sole agents for Canada.

Some foolish newspapers are attempting to throw upon the Premier the responsibility for the Orange troubles in Montreal and the consequent murder of Hackett. It is not necessary, neither would it be wise, to preach a sermon to a newspaper that would make such a charge as that; but we may be permitted to point out to what debasing lengths partyism frequently impels a certain classed newspaper to go. *Toronto Telegram.*

Crofts & Johnston's.

50 Pieces Print,
10 " Shirtings,
10 " Brown Duck,
20 " White Cotton,
45 " Factory Cotton,
10 " Twilled Shirtings,
25 " Tweeds.

We buy often. We buy nothing but choice and durable goods.

We always have Baraings for our Customers.

We are continually receiving new goods.

Crofts & Johnston.

Noted for Cheap Goods.

Canadian News.

Patrick Welch, of Newington, in a quarrel with his wife on Wednesday, struck her with a club and killed her.

Voting on the Dunkin Act in the city of Toronto will commence on Monday, the 6th of August.

Mr. McManus, formerly a merchant tailor of Montreal, swallowed an overdose of some patent nostrum for cholera, on Wednesday, and expired from its effects.

While a compositor on the Montreal *Witness* was setting up an advertisement of a lost canary a few days ago, the bird flew in at the office window.

Mr. Henry Allison, member of the Nova Scotia Legislature for Hants, has been missing since the 19th of June, the day preceding the St. John fire. He started for St. John on that day.

It is only twenty-four years this summer since the first tree was chopped down where Listowel now stands, and now it is a town with over