Low Rascating Newspapers

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

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

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE GODERICH AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Express, 7.00 a. m., for Toronto, London and Buffalo.
No. 3 Mixed, 10.00 a. m., for Stratford.
No. 5 Mail Express 12.45 p. m., for Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit.
No. 9 Mixed, 3.30 p. m., for Brantford and London.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 2 Mixed, 9.45 a. m., from Stratford.
No. 4 Mail Express 10.00 p. m., from Toronto and Detroit.
No. 10 Mixed, 7.00 p. m., from Stratford.
No. 6 Express, 10.00 p. m., from Buffalo.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, Sept. 2, 1874.

Ahoy! Reformers, Ahoy!

In calling you in this manner, we do not wish to convey the idea that the party in Huron is at sea. By no means. A permanent Reform organization exists in this county and has done good work, and we feel certain that they are perfectly well acquainted with their land bearings. But it is the province of a political journal to keep before the eyes of the people the necessities for the success of their undertakings. While in the minority, our vigorous, undaunted energy kept us well organized and united, ready for every emergency, and finally successful, notwithstanding the influences and embushes with which we had to contend. There is no rest for the victors at present—our successes are too fresh to allow us to feel secure. Already the Conservatives are rallying and counting noses. Pic-nics, conventions, nominations and preliminary meetings are the order of their dominion, and they are showing a refreshing amount of energy.

The appeal papers for this county have been printed and are being circulated. The voters' lists have been conned closely, and all will be prepared on receipt of the papers to make their appeals against illegal registration or for placing thereon names that have been overlooked. Your duty in this regard is to study the lists and see that justice has been done; and do not permit any fears of being considered partial to your party deter you from pressing good claims above some others, for each party will see that it is fully registered.

There is no definite information upon which to base an alarm; but our duty is to be prepared for every emergency. In Dundas a move has been made, and a Reform convention has nominated Mr. Christie unanimously. Other reports will soon be coming in, although the Conservative energy predominates. Let the members of the Reform Association sound the feelings of the public and institute an organization *regime*. Huron is not so completely Reform as to give one thoroughly confident feeling of the result of an election without some little effort to secure success. Public sentiment is pretty equally balanced. With so much opposition, our elections will prove more interesting and our success much more honorable; therefore we are provided with an encouraging stimulus, and every one who engages in the contest will have the satisfaction of knowing that he fought hard and his was a worthy success.

Market Fees or no Market Fees.

By reference to the report of the Council proceedings last Friday evening, our readers will be informed of the intention to re-impose the maket fees which were suspended last year. The Clerk was instructed to prepare a by-law for that purpose.

This action of course is mere preliminary, and we judge was put forth as a feeler to find out the public sentiment, although certain circumstances in connection with the condition of the Council indicate a strong possibility of the adoption of the by-law. The matter will not be decided without a thorough study of its every feature; and the final settlement will be arrived at after due consideration. Much can be said for and against the proposed change, reasoning from the evidence of experience and the existing nature of affairs in and about the town. Mr. Savage, in speaking upon the subject before the Council—and he is in a position to understand the situation,—remarked that without the fees the trade became very much scattered, and grain buyers and wholesale dealers were put to a great deal of inconvenience in searching up the farmers, whereas, if the fees were imposed, the trade would all be brought to the centre of the town—an arrangement much more beneficial to the inhabitants and convenient for all; besides the town finances did not warrant the granting of so great a benefit to the frrmer. This is very true, for it is a great dissatisfaction in the busiest grain buying season to see the market place deserted by the usual bustle common to bargoning, the occasion for a load of grain coming to the market square being merely to get weighed. This is a disadvantage to the farmer, notwithstanding that he is saved the expense of purchasing his ticket. Every avenue of approach to the town is watched by the grain merchants, and each one endeavors to get beyond the other; and the consequence is that the competition is confined to two or three. The farmer knows the situation of affairs in the town; he knows that if he does not close with the offerer offer he receives, he may not find a chance of selling by going on. Therefore, it would be much more to his benefit to have the trade confined within a prescribed limit, when he could be confident of disposing of his produce and knowing exactly what he should get for it. Of course a farmer knows what his grain is worth, but he works at a disadvantage; for he would rather sell his grain at a paying figure than carry it home again. And this difficulty of "finding a market," is as much of an inducement to go elsewhere as the few cents spent in fees.

It is reasonable, too, that the town, which provides the market place and pays a certain official for attending thereto, should be remunerated for their expense. And the law and custom of municipal government have made it right. There can be very few places enumerated, in which this right is not lived up to and utilized in its fullest extent. Without the imposition of these fees, the matter of market arrangements would become a dead letter—merely a town institution, and gradually grow to be not even that. The object of the market stature is to centralize trade—to bring together buyer and seller in such a manner that competition may work out its fullest benefits. The benefits are numerous to the townsman as well as to the farmer; but more especially to farmer, who is the "person of the first part," and it is reasonable enough that he, for the small amount he is assessed, should support the institution. In its present condition, too, the town can ill afford to lose such a revenue. The many expenses of the past few years have cramped its means, and the loss it would thus incur would be severely felt.

On the other hand after speaking of the rights and privileges which the town possesses in this matter, it is only just to speak of what the farmer should receive in return. To refer to this is to handle a thankless subject; but we will endeavour to hurt no one's feelings. Our market house, the only redeeming features of which is its name and antiquity, does not afford the accommodation which is demanded of a place of character. In selling grain it is true, no especial accomodation is required; but for hucksters it is different. During the warm weather when vegetables, butter etc., first are brought upon the market, it is far from being convenient or comfortable to stand in the sweltering sun, or confine yourself to a dark and unwholesome shed. Farmers know what conveniences are as well as any one, and they respect them as much. Not that we consider the town is careless in that respect;—their efforts in late years is sufficient evidence to the contrary—but the farmers have so long been sustained upon expectation that they look upon the condition of affairs as unalterable. What is expected of the town is to give some tangible evidence of their intentions in this respect of market accomodations, and farmers will be satisfied.

The effect of Clinton's market fee eruption upon our trade is to deeply considered; for a farmer is a man whose motto is "a penny saved is a penny gained" and a good one it is. But we await to see the action of Clinton upon seeing the steps which Goderich have taken. They have suffered evidently, for their market house is almost empty, and the consequences we spoke of above as resulting from the absence of market are quite evident. That the matter will be thoroughly meditated we have no, doubt, and we would suggest that the councillors confer as much as possible upon the subject with the public.

Tory Duplicity.

The great principle of Toryism is contained in a nut-shell—oppose everything that emanates from a Reform source. More particularly has this characteristic tenet been exercised since the demi-gods of politics found their "calling gone," and they were forced, by the stress of popular feeling, to take a secondary position. And as the natural consequence of such principles unscrupulous personalities and contradictory statements distinguished the every day expression of the organs. Of the duplicity, inconsistency and recklessness of their language we wish more especially to speak.

Reciprocity and the discussions thereon have set them in a most humiliating position. Not contented with picking at the faults of the treaty, which the originators, with a view to suiting as nearly as possible the interests of every person or corporation, have been laying open to discussion and the amendments of all, it has been characterized as everything that is inefficient, treasonable and abusive of Canadian interests. In contrast to this we have the feelings expressed at the time of the Washington Treaty controversy, when Sir John announced with seductive gusto that, without the passage of his treaty, free trade would be impossible of attainment. And these same journals held up the bait to tempt the party of Reform to overlook a close examination of the provisions of the treaty and sell the dignity of the country for a price. But now that the same boon, which they promised us in the day of their power, is offered them they spurn it like a spoiled child because they feel offended against the source from which it comes. It is hard to please a fault-finder; and the only fault of the present government is that they are too willing to listen to these dissatisfied and disappointed grumblers. But you would say why did we oppose the Washington Treaty then when we were promised reciprocity. There it is;—we opposed it to the last, and never did like it. Now we take up reciprocity as the only remedy for the abuse of important Canadian interests by that treary. There are wiser heads in the Ministry than the party gets credit for, and instead of creating many difficulties our ministry take a milder means of reinstating and benefitting the bartered interests of the country than endeavoring to amend Sir John A's treaty.

George Brown's treaty has been characterized as savoring of a rebellious spirit, and tending towards annexation. *Call us rebels*, gentlemen—we love candor. Do not let the fear of a libel suit prevent you from speaking your mind. Here again is consistency. On the occasion of Mr. Brown's first trip to Washington, the opposition organs grew patriotic, and cried out—"Poor England; that you should be treated thus by your dearest offspring" Free-tariff between Canada and the United States was bad; but to shut out England,—poor, little, helpless England—from the same boon was horrible! Behold the change. Within the last week we have been treated to a new phase in the argument of the opposition. Whereas the treaty was not liberal enough before, now they find it too liberal. There they do us justice. England, for whom they expressed so [illegible] and whose dissolution was momentary—they now find is entitled to be put upon the same footing as the United States. At this discovery their patriotism becomes narrowed, and they are the most thoroughly Canadian and independent that could be wished.

Considering this state of feeling as existing in the opposition ranks, there is no wonder that men in the highest offices and of unquestionable integrity are assulted and maligned for their every action. Where every consideration gives place to the desire to abuse and thrust aside the principles even of those once worthy party, none need expect hope to satisfy.

There can be objections taken to the treaty, and tenable ones too—any one may see that. Certain interests in this country will be cramped, or killed, possibly; but there is no great general good obtained without some drawbacks. What this treaty expects to procure is a general benefit which shall infuse interests that would grow into mammoth industries through free trade. The hue and cry of the United States dissatisfied ones is almost in every particular similar to the objections made here, and surely where the nations coincide upon the particular industries to be affected there must be a misunderstanding of the case. The dissfection of the American people is confined almost altogether to the Eastern States, for the reason that the carrying trade of the West will be diverted into Canadian channels—an item which would be of vast benefit to this country. The manufacturers object principally because free trade will allow Canadians to compete successfully, and break up monopolies which have retarded our commercial progress.

The policy of the government is commendable in the highest degree, and instead of the Tory papers taking advantage of the opportunity to make reasonable suggestions on the matter, they give evidence of its perfection in their failure to make any tenable objection. This is all the commendation the originators of the treaty need, and they may now feel satisfied that their efforts are acceptable to the general public.

Editorial Items.

The system of patronage in the Scotch Presbyterian church, which has been in existence since 1711, has been abolished this year. Under this law, titled land-owners had the privilege to fill up parish vacancies at their pleasure.

The Ottawa *Citizen* and Brant *Union* have each been served with writs for libel, laying damages in each case at $10,000, for copying the *National* statement of the Hon. Mr. Geo. Brown. The Kincardine *Review* is also to be sued for $5,000.

The latest estimates in regard to the extent and effects of the famine in India show that 8,000,000 natives are still dependent on charitable relief. Further distress is threatened in Tirhoot where the weather has been excessively dry. Unless rain falls soon the harvest will prove a failure.

The London *Free Press* is gloating over a "row in the camp," it claims to have discovered in the government ranks. With a generosity unusual to the paper it pleads for Mr. Blake and calls upon his party to do him justice. Thanks, dear friend, your sympathy is uncalled for.

News from Kentucky gives account of a state of terrorism existing there only paralleled by the history of frontier life. Almost daily collisions are taking place between the whites and blacks, and bloodshed is an unavoidable thing, seemingly. Both parties ask the government protection, but the supreme power is lax in the performance of duty. The "bloody chasm" is yet unfilled, and it would be treading on delicate ground; although we should think they would be justified in treating the belligerents as a mob.

Toryism is a most incomprehensible thing, judging from the antagonisms we are treated to at present. In Quebec the Tory journals are assailing Mr. Mackenzie for the unfriendly manner in which Riel, as member for Provencher, was received in Ottawa, while in Ontario he is accused of having defied the laws of the country and invited the murderer of Scott to take his seat, and even provided a body guard to protect him while in the capital. What a patched up piece of disorganization this party of "progress and antiquity" is!

In contrast to the eloquence and volubility of our own first representative, as exhibited in his frequent occasion to make speeches lately, is the raticence and matter of fact nature of President Gran. At a meeting in Massachusetts lately, to which the President had been invited, a grand reception was prepared for him, elaborate addresses and much ceremony. Ulysses patiently lost his ear until the close of the high sounding remarks of the spokesman, and then with an eloquent flourish responded with the following speech — "Thank you, gentlemen!" What a heaven for reporters.

The Essex contested election has been declared void after a lengthy and rigorous examination. Mr. McGregor's majority of 745 can be but very slightly affected by deductions for duplicates and other possible discrepancies, when we consider that he received a majority of the whole nominal vote. Judge Hagarty expressed himself highly impressed with the conduct of Mr. McGregor, who made use of every means to prevent bribery. In recent elections in this County, much bribery has been resorted to, and Mr. McGregor's supporters were too anxious for his success to consider the wrong in buying the votes of people who had been educated to sell their votes. Many new phases in illegal elections have made their appearance in this trial, particularly the matter of hiring teams.

The agricultural union in England, the organization which the labor reformer Arch has been so carefully fostering, has collapsed. The English farmers have succeeded in proving to the laborers who have been united against them, that they are not altogether powerless without their assistance. Many strange and laughable scenes have been witnessed in the farming communties of England during the frequent strikes of the past season. Arch and his friends will fall from grace through this failure, as the poor laborers are now at the mercy of farmers, being without funds and a means of supplying their present necessities.

On Wednesday, at Clifford, the conservatives of North Wellington and surrounding districts held a pic-nic, or "pow-wow," for the exchange of sympathies and to give some of the windy ones an opportunity of blowing the whole institution of Reform into an unresponsive oblivion.

Their trumpets they blew
To the assembled few
And flung mud at the fame of our party.
Jim Fahey and Lauder,
And a deuce of pother,
Raised their voices, in accents hearty,
To scathe and abuse
Whom the people did choose
The government reins to handle.—
And all for the sake of John A.

LOCAL NEWS.

A Short boy will find employment at Crofts & Johnston's. 1436c

Several cases of typhoid fever are reported in Kincardine.

The atmosphere is again smoky and dusty.

Lucknow and Dungannon is to have telegraph office.

[illegible] of a market square.

The "Hard Laddie" is astonishing the good people of Clinton with his skill in dancing.

Mr. Hour, Graham, of township of Carrick, has sold his farm on the 12th concession, consisting of 100 acres, for $3,000.

Mr. J. C. Robertson of Goderich has been appointed Minute Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Toronto, at the late convention in Port Hope.

Police Court.—Alex. McKeever, was tried before G. Cooke, Esq., for assaulting —— Matthewson, and was fined $10 and costs.

Murder [illegible] Shrewsbury township, last Saturday, but his hand with [illegible] clock lost two of his fingers.

The County of Bruce says the Herald exported 982,930 bushels of wheat, 74,126 of barley, 14,500 of oats, and 72,590 of pease this year.

The annual Fall Show of the Ashfield and Wawanosh Branch Agricultural Society will be held at Dungannon, on Tuesday, 29th September.

Personal.—Mr. Sergeant, the new General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, is in town on a tour of inspection.

Wm. McLeod, hotelkeeper, of Underwood, was assaulted on Friday night last in Kincardine township and severly bruised. He laid on the road insensible until found.

Do not fail to attend the sale of Mr. Colin Clark's property, at Mr. Trueman's Auction Mart, to-day. The land is well situated and valuable, and the price is very low.

Mr. John McFarlane was thrown from his buggy on Saturday last near Tiverton, and fell beneath his horses feet receiving several cuts upon his face. He is doing will.

Crofts and Johnston's advertisement is over in the corner, dear reader. Look it. These gentlemen are doing a rushing business, and never sell it all being the ready cash they possess.

A rumor from Ottawa announces that Mr. Whitehead, of this county, was the lowest tenderer for grading the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A small fire broke out in Mr. A. Smith's bush on the Point, last Monday, and fears were entertained of the result. By considerable effort on the part of persons in the vicinity, the danger was averted.

Instructions have been received hear from the marine department, directing the immediate filling up of the place intervening between the lighthouse breakwater and the bank, the bank being not yet sufficiently protected.

Police Court Items.—Rosanna Rosebud was fined $1 by C. Crabb, Esq., for assaulting Annie McMullen. Sarah Stanbury, for using inculting language was fined a similar sum.

Severe Accident. — On Tuesday morning, a son of Mr. Howe, of Clinton, whilst working at the cutting machine in Mr. Ransfords Stave Factory, accidentally got his hand too close to the knife, when it severed three fingers of his right hand.

Poisoned.—Last week a little child of Mr. Patrick Mahony, 12th con. Stephen, was poisoned by a dose of worm candy. Only the usual dose was given. The child's life was at one time despaired of, though it ultimately recovered.

Bailed Out.—Klumpp, the man who has been lying in jail waiting trial on a charge of murder, has been bailed out for the sum of $4,000, his friends in Crediton being bondmen to the amount of $2,000 and himself for the remainder.

Shipment of Fruit. — On Sunday forenoon, 1,000 boxes of plums were shipped from this port, 500 being taken by the *Ontario* and the remainder by the *Benton*. This fruit is intended for the St. Clair region, where plums are not grown to any extent.

Mr. P. Howat, of Kincardine, had a narrow escape last Saturday. He was driving a load of lumber, when the horses became unmanageable causing the waggon to fall over a steep bank on Queen street. Mr. Howat had his foot severely crushed, and his escape was marvelous.

Stealing a Watch.—Barney Walters stole a watch from Johnston's hotel, and started for Clinton to show it to the inhabitants of that place. The "limbs of the law" were, however, too agile for Barney. The magistrate of Clinton sent him to jail to await trial.

The *Jennie Mathews*, from Chicago, discharged 24,000 bushels of grain at the elevator yesterday. This is the first cargo received this season. There are several other vessels expected soon. The cargo was carried for 2 cents per bushel.

The *Northumberland* was the first vessel to discharge a cargo at the new dock. Her load consisted of coal. The work of pulling up the old dock is very difficult to proceed with, the dredges making very little progress in pulling up the old spiles. The contractors estimate that the cost of laying the new cribs will be about $500 each.

Two scoundrels from Stratford, both of whom are married, committed an indecent assault upon the person of Miss Isabella Mackenzie in the Gore of Downie a short time ago. Miss Mackenzie is lately from the town of Kincardine. One of the parties was fined $14.25, Judge Lynch is needed there.

Accident.—Messrs. B. Johnston and A. McKid fell from the arch on North street while it was being erected. The former received a number of uncomfortable bruises, but not severe. Happy thought — Patriotism flourishes amid hard usage.

Change of Time.—By reference to the Grand Trunk time table our readers will find that considerable alteration has bee n made in the arrival and departure of trains. This change offers much greater conveniencies for persons going to Toronto, Detroit or Buffalo, and will prove a great boon to business men.

Dangerous Fall.—A man named John Kennedy, working on Ogilvie's mills, yesterday morning fell from the scaffolding while wheeling a heavy stone up the incline. He lost his balance, and the stone fell with him a distance of about twenty feet. The fall was somewhat serious, but fortunately the man was but little hurt, and was able to get upon his feet and walk away.

The nomination for village councillor! says the Wingham *Times*, in place of Mr. Thos. Gregory whose seat has been declared vacant, took place in the council chamber on Monday last. The following gentlemen were proposed, namely: Thos. Gregory, S. G. Cox, Geo. McKay and A. Boland. A poll being demanded the vote was ordered to be taken on Monday next 31st inst.

New Inventions.—The Seaforth *Expositor* says: We understand that Mr. George Forsyth, of Seaforth, has invented and obtained a patent for a grasshopper net. By means of this invention, Mr. Forsyth claims that the grasshoppers can be cleared off any crops on which they may settle, and be destroyed before they have an opportunity of doing any damage. Mr. F. Seegmiller has also invented and had patented a useful and ingenious apparatus for drying oats so as to render them fit for grinding.

To Mill Owners.—The Bruce *Herald* says: The Fishery Inspector for this section, Mr. McKinnon, if after those saw-mill owners who put the saw-dust and refuse from their mills into the streams and river. Several of the Mill-owners in the vicinity of Walkerton have been summoned, and their cases will be disposed of on Saturday. That of the Messrs. Noxon was heard before Mr. Collins on Thursday evening, but judgment was reserved.

Fire.—John Morrison's farm at 12th concession, Huron, says the Huron *Reporter*, was fired on Wednesday, Aug. 19, by sparks from some burning flesh on Mr. Gardner's farm. The barn, with all its contents, the almost new agricultural implements, and other property, were destroyed by the fire. Part of the crop here also shared the same fate. Mr. Morrison estimates his loss at $1000, with insurance for about [illegible] a smaller misfortune befel Mr. M., and general sympathy is expressed on his behalf.

A Pleasant Visit.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Geo. Hoare called upon us, and left a very acceptable gift of plums. Mr. Hoare's farm at Manchester is famous throughout the County, and the specimens of the particular fruit left upon our table give us some conception of the extent to which he carries his agricultural pursuits. We doubt if there is another person in the County who can show such a variety of plums as is before us, twenty-four in all. As we look upon them,—large and small, comely and ruddy—we wish Mr. H. may have every success with his fruit. No insects of any kind have visited him this year. If any kind have visited him they have gone along, and we will to the judges.

Improvement. — Business has been increasing so much of late in the Goderich Foundry, that the present accomodations have been found insufficient. The "old foundry," which has been an eyesore to the lovers of progress, in order to supply the desiderattum, is being fitted up by the company for moulding purposes. A cupola has been set up, and the blast is furnished from the building proper by means of a pipe laid under the road. The repairs will be completed shortly, the necessary machinery put in, and the witches and goblins be forced to depart.

Runaway.—On Monday forenoon, Mr. Fuller was out driving with his grandson, and had got out of his buggy at Mr. Ferguson's store, leaving the boy to hold the horse. The mare, which is a somewhat spirited animal, belongs to Mr. Polley, took fright at something and started off at a furious pace. The boy was too small to have any control of the frightened animal, and she kept her course around the market square and down Montreal street towards her stable, but owing to some obstruction being in the doorway, turned off down [illegible] smashing the horse badly, the reins, and every one thought he was sure to be killed, but fortunately the buggy struck a knoll, tipped over sufficiently and threw him out, landing him on the turf quite safely. The horse was stopped opposite Mrs. Christie's house, very little the worse for its stampede, but the buggy, a valuable one, was almost a complete wreck.

The Harbor Improvements.—The alterations in the harbor are beginning to take tangible shape, and the unpracticed mind begins to have some idea where the improvements are being made. During the last few weeks the workmen appear to have made more progress than heretofore, and the shapely appearance of the dock is very gratifying to sangoers. The work of dredging out the dock bed is being rapidly pushed, and the crib builders are following up with equal expedition, setting in the cribs, filling up and covering them with heavy planks. When finished to connect with the South pier our dock accommodation will be excellent, and the present much enlarged basin will give plenty of working room. The breakwater has made very little progress, owing to the failure of the several contractors who have undertaken the task; but the present contractors are energetic men and will soon alter the state of affairs.

Town Council.

The regular monthly meeting was held in the Council Chamber last Friday evening, the Mayor in the chair. Present Messrs. Garrow, Savage, Kay, Johnston, A. Smith, Robertson, J Watson, Small, Passmore, and Campbell.

The Clerk read communications from the secretary of the Board of Public works notifying the Council that they would not accept debentures in payment of the town's portion of the outlay on harbour repairs; from Andrew Goodall calling attention to the fact of a ditch existing in front of his house, and asking to have it covered up. Referred.

The Public works committee, reported as follows upon the matters referred to them: That the road leading through Ransford's property will cost for grading 80 rods at 40c, $32; graveling do. at $1.50, $120; culvert $15. Total $167. This amount does not need to be expended this year. All that will be required is the fencing 160 rods at $1.50, $240. With regard to the value of the land, from information we can gather outside, $250 per acre would be a fair price. We cannot recommend that the petitions of Mr. Howel, John Cockburn and others for a sidewalk be granted, owing to the condition of the finances.

JAS. SMAILL,
Chairman.

Mr. Hilliard being present was asked to make a statement with regard to the new road, and said that it would be of immense advantage to him, but knowing the condition of the town's finances, he would not ask that the road be graded this fall, but if possible he would like to have a right of way in the winter when there would be no necessity for a road bed, and the Council would then be in a better condition to complete the work. He found it very inconvenient to load cars, it requiring two teams a day; and they were not able to handle all the flour they could manufacture. With the proposed road he could fill a car with one team. The large grain crop of this summer would require all their working capacity to dispose of, and a better means of transporting his flour to the railway would cause him much less expense and give a much increased trade.

Some discussion followed as to the propriety of making a conclusive arrangement for the purchase of the land from Mr. Ransford. Several of the members advised that arbitrators be appointed to decide upon the proper value of the land, and to secure a right of way and throw the land open when sleighing began; whilst one member thought that this arrangement might throw the expense of purchase upon their hands in the course of a month, and what the Council wanted was time. Mr. Smith considered that, as the matter had gone so far, it ought to be settled. The Mayor remarked that the Council had been placed in a rather embarrassing position, the road had been surveyed, a by-law passed and the town held a certain proprietorship. It was advisable to take some decisive step.

Finally the report was adopted, that portion referring to the road being excepted, the clerk being instructed to correspond with Mr. Richard Ransford, son of the owner, in order to decide upon a price for the land.

A motion of Mr. Smaill, the proper committee was instructed to have portions of the sidewalk on East and North streets repaired.

The Clerk presented several accounts, and a report from the Finance Committee with refrence to the accounts referred to them; also a communication from Mr. Howell, resigning his position as collector, owing to his inability to attend to the duties of that office.

The Clerk was instructed to prepare a by-law for the election of another collector.

An account, although out of the province of the Council was read, the cost of reciving the Governor-General, amounting to $479.01.

Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Market Committee, reported verbally that the committee had decided in favor of imposing the market fees this year.

A motion was adopted instructing the clerk to prepare a by-law for reimposing the market fees.

Mr. Passmore moved, seconded by Mr. Watson, that the Road and Bridge Committee be instructed to have Gloster Terrace opened for travel at the earliest date.

The Council then adjourned.

McKillop.

Scarlet Fever. — This fever has again broken out in this Township, and is a more violent form than previously, the cases this time having a more throat very much resembling diphtheria, and of the same nature. Two children of Mr. Frank McCuller have the disease, but are now on the fair way of recovery.

Stanley.

Dislocation or Elbow.—Mr. John Weir of this township, brother of Mr. Jas. Weir, saloon keeper, of Seaforth met with an accident on the 22nd Aug. by which his elbow was put out of the joint. He was taken to the office of Dr. Campbell, of Seaforth, and had the dislocation reduced and he is now doing well.

Seaforth

Typhoid Fever.—This disease is prevalent both in Seaforth and the Township of Tuckersmith. There are about a dozen cases in Seaforth, and two deaths have occurred in Tuckersmith and one [illegible]

Children's Diseases.—A large number of children are sick in town at present, mostly with diarrhœa, croup and kindred complaints. Mr. Jas. Gibson, one of our merchantants, having lost his only child. Mr. John Kruse has also lost one; others are very sick.

"Patent Everlasting Grasshopper Exterminator."—This is the name of a patent machine invented by Mr. Geo. Forsyth of this village. The name ought to be enough for grasshoppers of common sense. Two men it is said can clean the grasshoppers out of 40 acres in two hours, and it is said that when the varmints in neighbouring fields see the unfriendly end of their fellows and the devastation which the "patent everlasting exterminator" has wrought, they take the hint immediately and leave for the next farm. "Geordie" would have started for Manitoba if he had had the machine ready in time, but thinks it is too late now, but he earnestly hopes that Providence and the grasshopper may just give him a fair chance next summer and he will teach the grasshoppers such a lesson as will deter them from ever visiting Manitoba again, for health, pleasure, profit or any pretense whatever.

And "Geordie" long live he,
And when the light doth first begin
May I be there to see.

Fall Shows.

Hullett Branch, at Clinton, Sept. 15th and 16th.

Tuckersmith Branch, at Seaforth, on Sept. 17th and 18th.

North Riding at Blyth, on Sept. 17th and 18th.

East Wawanosh at Belgrave, on Sept. 30th.

Western Fair, at London, on Sept. 29th and 30th, and Oct. 1st and 2nd.

South Huron at Exeter on Tuesday and Wednesday, 6th and 7th Oct.

Colborne.—Tuesday, 6th October.

Provincial Fair, Toronto, Monday 28th September and four following days.

Central Exhibition, Guelph Tuesday 15th, Sept. and three following days.

The British Indians.

The enquiry has become increasingly interesting with the lapse of time how it is that, while we of the United States are continually with Indian wars upon our hands, the Indians over the Canadian border give no trouble to the British Government, and seem to be contented, if not prosperous. Are they different aborigines from ours, or has the difference in their treatment made all the difference in the results? If the latter points to the solution of the matter, as it probably does, the subject is surely worth looking into, on the score of economy, humanity and the welfare of both races concerned. Some recent documents issued by the Dominion Government supply us with convenient data.

The Indians under the care of the Indian Bureau comprise, in all British America, 85,397 persons, and the numbers appear to be steadily increasing, thus showing that whatever may be the other merits of the policy adopted, the Indians do not die out under it. The expenditures for the year 1873 were slightly under $290,000. Under the system pursued, the Indians on reservations in the older provinces have interpreters, physicians, teachers, &c., furnished them, their bridges, roads, wharves, school houses and churches, are kept in order; medical advice and assistance are furnished them; their dead are buried; they are aided when their houses are destroyed by fire; seed grain is given them when their crops fail. The chiefs are all salaried, receiving from $20 to $100 a year, their tribal influence serving instead of any police or armed force. With regard to education, some of the schools are supported by the Government, some by churches and missionary societies, and many of the Indians themselves. Their money allowances are distributed to the tribe, generally on the Queen's birthday. We call special attention to these two points of the system, viz.: "Liquor selling to Indians is strictly forbidden under heavy penalties, and the tracts allotted to them for reservations are kept scrupulously free from intruders." We question whether, after all, here is not the real clue to the difference between the state of things among our Indian tribes and those of Canada.

At all events, while hostilities, in which the hand of the liquor-dealer, if not of the reckless squatter, is detected, are rife in our Indian country, entailing deplorable barbarities and great expense, the Dominion Indian Commissioner has just returned from his official visit among the Canadian tribes, which was made a sort triumphal progress. At almost every point the Indians turned out *en masse*, the Commissioner being escorted for many miles by scores or even hundreds of mounted braves with their usual extravagant demonstrations of joy. How many years must we go on observing this great contrast and not trying to diminish it by getting rid of our Indian wars? Even if the Canadian Indian does not surpass ours in progress, he certainly has in his peaceful condition great advantages for doing so, and he is not a terror to his white neighbors. We think we surprise our friends over the border in so many respects, politically and socially, that we can well afford to learn from them how to take care of the Indians left on our side of the line. —*Boston Journal.*

The moulders belonging to the Moulders' Union in Messrs. Burrows, Stewart & Milnes and Copp Bros., founders, Hamilton, struck for higher wages on Wednesday. They ask for a resumption of the ten per cent. deducted from their wages some months ago owing to the dullness of trade. In reply to their demand both firms refused, and in consequence of the strike the principal founders of the city signed a resolution that if any strike occured in their shops during the present depressed state of business, they would close; but at any other time would accede to the moulders request. The rumor that the moulders in the sewing machine shops had entered into the strike is unfounded.

The Fenian Convention, which has been in secret session here for several days past, adjourned sine die Saturday morning, having spent the whole night considering the draft of a new constitution which was finally adopted. Col. John O'Mahony was unanimously elected Head Centre. The name of the military organization of the Brotherhood was changed from Legion of St. Patrick to Irian Legion, and a resolution was adopted that nothing in the constitution should stand in the way of a union with any other Irish organization where the object is the freedom of Ireland.

A testimonial has been presented by the members of the Church of England to the Ven. Arch-deacon Marsh, late Secretary of the Church Society of Huron, consisting of a purse of $600.

European News.

Russia has arrived at Spa, and Mr. Fowler has gone to the Chateau D'Ardenay to consult with the Empress Eugenie.

The European Powers will yet delay full recognition of the Republic owing to the unwillingness of Russia to join in the movement.

[illegible] advices show further successes for the Carlists, President Serrano has signed full credentials for representation of Spain in European cities.

Dr. Morley Punshon has been elected by a large majority President of the British Wesleyan Conference, for the ensuing year.

Complete returns from the election in the Department of Calvados Wednesday for the vacancy in the Assembly show that M. Delaunay, Bonapartist, received 40,794 votes, and M. Auffray, Republican, 27,272 votes.

The Journal *Des Debats* regards the election of Calvados as ominous of danger, and warns the country against the threatening attitude of the Bonapartists. It says that while the Monarchists are again coming to the front.

The total number of emigrants from Ireland in the first six months of the present year was 45,781, of whom 20,164 were males, and 20,617 females. As compared with the corresponding period of 1873, there was a decrease of 14,392. Since the 1st May, 1851, the total emigration from Ireland has been 2,232,745.

Baron Anselm De Rothschild, who died recently at his country seat at Dobling, near Vienna, was a man of extreme simplicity of character, in spite of his immense wealth. By his express desire, recorded in his will, his funeral was celebrated without any pomp. A hearse drawn by two horses, followed only by a few servants, conveyed the body to the Northwestern station, whence it was taken to the domain in which the family vault is situated. The fortune of the Baron is estimated at more than a thousand millions of francs.

The Beecher Scandal.

THE VERDICT, BUT NOT THE END.

New York, Aug. 28.—The following is the verdict of Plymouth Church Committee: First, we find from the evidence that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher did not commit adultery with his wife, either at the time or at times, place or places, set forth in the third and fourth sub-divisions of Mr. Tilton's statement, nor at any other time nor place whatever. Second we find from the evidence that Mr. Beecher has never committed any unchaste or improper remark, proffer or solicitation to her of any kind or description whatever. Third, if this were a question of errors of judgment on the part of Mr. Beecher it would be easy to criticize, especially in the light of recent events, in such criticism even to the extent of regrets and censure we are sure no man would join more sincerely than Mr. Beecher himself; fourth, we find nothing whatever in the evidence that should impair the perfect confidence of Plymouth Church or the world, in the Christian character and integrity of Henry Ward Beecher.

At the Plymouth Church meeting tonight, Mr. Blair moved that the resolution be adopted, and said that if anyone had aught against its adoption to now speak or forever hold his peace. Moulton, who was present, essayed to reply, but friends held him back. Prof. Raymond followed in a speech saying that Moulton had tried to poison men against Beecher. Moulton here rose and shouted, "You're a liar." Great confusion and cries of "Put him out" followed. Moulton dared them to put him out, and quiet was at length restored. Raymond continued, animadverting severely upon Moulton and Tilton, and the question was put and carried on the adoption of the report with great enthusiasm.

New York, August 29.—The *Sun* reports an interview with Moulton last evening after his return home from the exciting scenes at Plymouth Church, in which he said:—Had I been permitted to speak I should not have referred to the intercourse of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, but I should certainly have spoken of another occasion when Beecher came to my house and told of a rape he had committed on another woman who threatened to expose him. I asked him what kind of a man he supposed me to be that he should come to me with a tale like that, and he said that he wanted my assistance, and I advised him to obtain a retraction if possible from the woman. He succeeded in getting a paper exonerating him and brought it to me. That retraction I have now in my possession. I did not produce it before the Committee, but I shall show it to the Judge of the Supreme Court when the proper time comes." The *Sun* heads this interview "Is Moulton crazy."

The experiments on Wednesday at the Hamilton City Quarry, of the new explosive, by Mr. Wallace, agent of the Dynamite Company of Scotland, passed off successfully. It was tried on large boulders of rock, where powder would have but little effect, and shattered them into fragments. Experiments were also tried on trees, and from the effect produced, the article is sure to be taken advantage of by contractors.

About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning a shocking accident occurred to a man named Tobin while excavating a celler in Ottawa. One side about 10 feet, caved in, almost burying him. When dug out it was found that his chest was pressed in, one of his legs fractured in two places, and his arms broken. He is not expected to live.

As Mr. Humphery Shortly, residing near Hampton, was engaged in pitching grain near the top of his barn on Saturday last, he stepped on the sheaves, and fell to the barn floor, a distance of twenty feet, breaking the knee bone and receiving severe internal injuries.

The loss by a flood at Austin, Nevada, Thursday, caused by the bursting of a water spout, will amount to over $100,000. The people were warned in time by a messenger on horseback and escaped to the hills. The deluge was about twelve feet deep as it washed down the canon. No lives were lost.

There are at present laid up in Buffalo harbour 62 lake vessels most of them owned or controlled by Bullalo parties. Shipping men claim to make money by keeping out of the carrying trade at the present ruinous rates. Besides vessels, there are over 100 canal boats laid up that are owned by various canal transportation companies.

A desperate shooting affray occurred on the Tennessee side of the Missisippi river, near Point Pleasant, in which Albert Hall and a young man named Frenham were killed, George Darrell mortally wounded, and Capt Cole and two brothers named Coe seriously wounded. The affray grew out of a rivalry which culminated in a tussle between Captains Cole and Hall who run competing ferry boats.

Additional correspondence with the British Government and its representative at Madrid concerning the Virginius outrage is published. Mr. MacDonnell British Charge d'Affaires, writes to Lord Derby on July 7th that the Spanish Government appeals to England to defer pressing the settlement of her claims on account of negotiations pending with United States. Spain will be hampered in dealing with the latter power if the American Government able to cite as a precedent payment of an indemnity to England. Lord Derby replies (July 17th), demanding that a settlement be made by a fixed and not too distant date. MacDonnell telegraphs to Lord Derby, August 7th, that Senor Ulloa, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, agrees that the indemnity shall be settled immediately, under certain reservations.

The difference in natures was well illustrated at the Boston depot. Two sisters met. 'O,