Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE GODERICH AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Express, 7.40 a. m., for Toronto (London and Buffalo).
No. 7 Mixed, 2.45 p. m., for Stratford.
No. 3 Mail Express, 12.50 p. m., for Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit.
No. 5 Mixed, 3.30 p. m.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 8 Mixed, 11.45 a. m., from Stratford.
No. 2 Mail Express, 3.10 p. m., from Toronto, Detroit and Buffalo.
No. 10 Mixed, 7.30 p. m., from Stratford.
No. 4 Express, 10.00 p. m., from Buffalo.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, NOV. 1, 1876.

Moderate Language.

Nothing is more admirable in a discussion than a manifestation of a good-tempered and simply argumentative spirit actuating the principals thereto. When a man flies into a passion with an opponent, and indulges in the use of hasty language in responding to the latter's arguments, it is a fair indication that defeat is to be his award. There are times and occasions when bitter language is appropriate and the councilation of such by a capable person would, if not productive of good, be received at least with respect and consideration; but such cases are exceptions, and the majority of the eloquent denunciations which are heard ever and anon, are the outcome of a hasty temper. A person of the latter stamp, in these outbursts, becomes an easy prey to a cool, sarcastic opponent, who by a calm review may turn to ridicule the most scathing sentiments. To be successful, therefore, in discussion, or in the advocacy of any matter which may be viewed and judged differently by the public, it is necessary for the advocate to so temper his language that neither his opponent or the on-lookers may doubt his claim to the title of a gentleman. By avoiding personalities and studying to use the language of politeness, the keenest thrusts may be dealt to an opponent, and his opportunities of reply be reduced to a minimum.

Within the last few months, and in localities where the question of temperance has been discussed, we find that much that is reprehensible has obtained in the language of both parties thereto. Instead of confining themselves to the question at issue, the language of Billingsgate has crept in to monopolize a far too great proportion of their remarks. On the one side the opponents of prohibition have railed against temperance men as fanatics, hypocrites and upstarts. It is unquestionable that there are hypocrites in this party as in every other party or class, but for that reason the sentiments of the honest ones are not surely to be sneered at as worthless. A moral question like temperance should be treated with upon its merits, and not rejected as unreasonable after the character of some of its advocates has been analysed and found not in keeping with the nature of their works. Because a man sins that is no reason why he should not be permitted to lend his aid to assist any Christian object; he is benefitted by having such an opportunity, and the sincerity of his support proportionably lessens the stain, upon his moral character, of errors of life. It is uncharitable to assail the reformed drunkard. None can feel so keenly as he the weakness of his brethren, and instead of scoffing at their zeal and their desire to banish temptation, the evidence furnished by them should be received with all due consideration. When a man has erred and, by his experience, strives to be of use to his fellows at the same time that he is fighting against his own passions not quite extinguished, it is uncharitable to sneer at him and call him a victim of his own weaknesses. It is not every man's fortune to possess a strong will, and, therefore, it is harshness not to make allowance for human weakness. A person of naturally strong will deserves much less credit for his life of total abstinence than does the man of a weak will who, having let his passions satisfy themselves until a period of desperation arrives, brings himself out of the moral slough by his own strenuous efforts. In the first case the abstemiousness is perfectly natural and easy of continuance, but in the latter case we have a better test of character, a severe struggle and a great victory. There are many friends of temperance—influential men—who do not make a general profession of their feelings, and whose presence is apt to be lost sight of when charges are made against the promoters of prohibition. These persons are also entitled to their meed of respect from the opposite party.

On the other hand some over zealous and injudicious temperance men have need of reform in their language. We have come across some very severe and uncalled for expressions regarding liquor dealers. There are unscrupulous men in the ranks of that class—men who have and would stoop to very discreditable actions in their greed for wealth; but there are on the other hand many men of honor connected with the business, and against whom the finger of reproach cannot be pointed by the wordly minded, and whose dealings with their fellow men are characterized by every good principle of business. In business we justify our dealings with humanity rather by the civil law than by the moral law, and since the sale of liquor is justified by civil law those who engage therein are entitled to the same treatment that is accorded to other business men good, bad or indifferent. It brings no strength to the cause of temperance to characterize those on the opposite side as everything base and unscrupulous without exception. Rather let the spirit of moderation temper any allusions thereto, and the moral principle of the temperance question will be better appreciated.

Moderation has to be studied by both sides, since in the discussion of so important a question an indulgence in recrimination and abuse would cause the public to lose sight of the great moral principle advocated on the one hand or the arguments of expediency on the other, and in disgust withdraw from the contest. So far in this county there is little cause for this complaint, although we cannot say the same for sections not far distant, yet we hope that the hint may not fall ineffective to the ground with those who should benefit by it.

As we surmised last week the prospects of peace in the East are brightening. Servia is almost completely subjected, and Russia having had its military ardour cooled and backed down from its threatening position, confidence is being restored amongst the Powers. Assured by the present phase of affairs, Turkey is more willing to assent to an armistice provided it shall be unanimously desired by the Powers. The poor Servians have suffered sorely, have lost almost everything, and their condition is really pitiable. But it was impossible for them to obtain what they wanted by the power of their own arms, and without outside aid, and now their unfortunate condition may appeal to the Powers in conference to secure for them the favors they seek.

A letter upon the temperance question from Mrs. Swisshelm, at one time a strong temperance advocate who has lately been residing in Germany, is being extensively quoted by those papers opposed to prohibition. Since her residence in Germany this lady has experienced a complete conversion from her prohibition principles, after having seen, as she declares, a very general use of strong liquors in German families with little or no drunkenness resulting therefrom. We have never heard of this woman before as a temperance advocate, but from her own statement she at one time took an active part in this work, and now having seen the error of her ways she declares that prohibition is a humbug. If, as she says, much of her time was spent in the temperance work in America the baneful effects of liquor could not have escaped her notice, and the experiences which come under the notice of casual observers could not but counteract the effect of the opposite evidence furnished by the German people. A medical authority runs to this effect: Liquor makes the Russian stupid, the German friendly, the Frenchman garrulous, the Spaniard blood-thirsty and the Englishman, by virtue of his extraction, subject to all these influences. It is useless to attempt to repudiate the evidence, which is every hour of the day obtruded upon a thoughtful people, that liquor is the producer of infinitely more harm than good, and when such is the case it is a duty to make a sacrifice which is incomparable with the good to be obtained therefrom. While there are hundreds who take strong drink in moderation, regularly and thus through a lifetime, there are thousands who on first indulging begin a sad career which ends in a sad death or a reformation after a season of much agony and despair. Women have suffered most keenly through intemperance, which destroys the idols of her household, and that Mrs. Swisshelm should take the stand she does is a matter of surprise.

The Guelph and London papers, in the interest of the district shows held in those places, think that it would be a very good thing if the Government would grant for their encouragement a sum of, say $2,000 a year. We admire the enterprise of the citizens of these places in building up such excellent shows, but since the efforts put forth have proved good advertising investments for them and so many benefits accrue to them, we don't know what claim they have to Government awards. With well bonused Riding Agricultural Societies and a Provincial show, the need in this department is well provided against. The Province might, however, be divided into districts for show purposes, and a liberal bonus given to each district.

Not being able to find anything in Mr. David Mills' character which may be assailed, the Opposition press is almost at its wit's end. To give vent to their feelings, however, they are busy with the declaration that the *Globe* at one time assailed Mr. Mills in very strong language. If this be true, we don't see why it should affect the reputation of Mr. Mills.

Mr. D. Mills, M. P., for Bothwell, having accepted the portfolio of Minister of the Interior recently resigned by Mr. Laird, is now again before his constituents seeking their approval of his action.

Town Council.

Council assembled on Friday evening the Mayor in the chair and members all present except the deputy Reeve and councillor Sloan.

Communication from E. Hoaker stating that he has completed arrangements and if desired is ready to proceed at once with the building of town water works, which could be completed by spring. Mr. Smaill thought the matter should go to a special committee. Mr. A. Watson said he was opposed to the scheme as he did not believe in a private individual or company carrying on any such scheme; it was a matter, if carried through at all, should be entirely within the control of the town. After some little discussion the matter was submitted to a special committee composed of the Mayor and Councillors Garrow, Hutchison, Campbell, A. Watson, Smaill and Mitchell.

Petition from Capt. Cox and a large number of citizens asking that another night watchman be appointed and recommending Mr. John Newall. Mr. Garrow thought the present state of finances would not admit of the expense of two night watchmen; the present one was giving entire satisfaction. Mr. A. Watson said that the town had two watchmen before and were worse off; he had more faith in one than two; the town was well protected at present.—Petition received and filed.

Communication from John Whitlock asking for relief, sent to Relief Committee.

Report of Fire committee recommending the purchase of a boiler for the Engine room to keep water warm during the winter months in the engine Referred back to the committee along with Mr. A. Watson with power to act.

Report of Finance Committee recommending payment of accounts presented at the last general meeting, adopted.

The following accounts were sent to Finance: Geo. Barry for coffin and digging grave $3.50; H. Docherty, kindling wood for Engine $3.75; H. Cook for flour for paupers 11.41; Gordon & McBrien, flooring $6; Eric McKay, funeral expenses $4.50; Williams & Murray, lumber $241.87.

The Park by-law was then read a first and second time, and the clerk directed to publish same.

Mr. A. Watson said that the Public Works committee had not yet done anything towards running Regent street through the Stanley property. Council considering it necessary that something be done at once in the matter referred it to the Committee with power to act.

Mr. Campbell called the attention of the P. W. Committee to loose parts of the plank walk on Harbor Hill.

Mr. Clucas asked if anything had been done towards lighting up the Square. Mr. A. Watson did not wish to go to expense in adopting the new gas oil that was proposed as he believes it will not retain popularity very long. After some discussion as to the number of lamps to be erected in order to fully test the matter, it was ordered that four be erected in the meantime, one opposite each of the following streets: North, Hamilton, East and West.

Mr. Campbell called attention to the state of the sidewalks along Victoria street and suggested laying planks down length ways. Mr. A. Watson did not approve of the planks, but considered that a drain would have to be built along that street and the sidewalks raised with good gravel. Referred to P. W. committee with power to act.

Petition from the members of the band asking for the use of a stove for the band room. Referred to the Fire Committee to procure one.

Council then adjourned.

SEAFORTH.

Theft.—A sneak thief entered Coventry's shoe store, on the night of 21st of Oct., and stole a pair of $7 boots, and also from Megarey's block stole an overcoat belonging to Wm. Smith, baker. No trace has been found of the burglar.

Enterprising.—Mr. A. Malcolm, of this place, on Wednesday, shipped from Seaforth station 27 car loads—3,780 barrels—of choice fruit, carefully selected and packed. He started on Friday for Glasgow to meet the shipment on its arrival at that Port.—*Expositor.*

—A prize of $5 was recently given to the mother of the first baby in Hensall, and a prize of $10 for the second, $15 for the third and $20 for the fourth born within three months is offered.

THE DUNKIN ACT.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT CLINTON.

On Tuesday Oct. 24th, a convention of delegates met in the Town Hall, Clinton, for the purpose of forming an organization, and taking preliminary steps towards submitting the Dunkin Act in this county to the popular vote.

The assemblage was composed of the leading men from the various townships towns and villages who with clergymen numbered fully one hundred. Mr. James Thomson, of Goderich, the Secretary of the Central Committee, called the meeting to order, and explained the object of coming together. On motion, Mr. J. R. Miller, public school Inspector, of Goderich, was called to the chair; Mr. James Thomson appointed Secretary and Mr. Gracey, of Blyth, assistant Secretary. Rev. Mr. McCuaig, of Clinton, opened the proceedings with prayer. The chairman suggested that a committee be formed to report on business. On motion the following gentlemen were duly appointed: Rev. J. Sieveright, of Goderich, chairman, and Messrs. R. Holmes, of the *New Era*, J. Wynn, S. Yates, of Goderich and E. W. Leech, of Gorrie, who immediately met, and handed in their report, recommending that the forenoon session be occupied with hearing reports of delegates, as to the state of public opinion in their localities with respect to the Dunkin Act; that the meeting adjourn at twelve o'clock, and meet again at 1.30 p. m., which report was duly adopted.

The chairman then called for reports from various delegates present.

Mr. Jas. Somerville, of Lucknow, said that as regards Ashfield, there was a great need of arousing the people to a sense of their duty, but Wawanosh would carry the by-law he felt sure. Dr. Worthington said the feeling in Clinton was strongly in favor of the movement, and the organizations were strong and prepared to work together for the one great object.

Mr. McQuarrie, Blyth, thought that they would have all they could do to hold their ground in that section, the opposition was strong, but among temperance men there were some earnest workers, and then in connection with Wawanosh, a good majority would be returned in favor of the by-law. Mr. Mallough said that in Ashfield, little or no work had yet been done, and that there was great need of a thorough canvass, for many of the people did not know what the provisions of the Act were; he thought if these precautions were taken this township would hold its own, and there was a possibility of doing even a little better with extra earnest exertions.

Mr. D. Cummings said that without doubt, Colborne township would give a large majority for the by-law; they were in earnest and would gladly contribute funds if necessary. Mr. Jas. Stewart said that in the vicinity of Benmiller they can hold their own.

Rev. C. Fletcher said it would be a success in Goderich. Mr. Wm. Campbell said he agreed with the last speaker, that Goderich would give a good majority. The subject had been up at municipal elections and we are prepared to do our best. Mr. T. C. Pickard said they had a trial in Goderich township some years ago, when they had a majority of 5 to 1, and they were in a better position now and would surely carry 5 to 1, he thought. Mr. Wm. Cooper, Clinton, also referred to the fight, and thought matters would now stand about the same, but it needs canvassing and then would carry 5 to 1. Mr. E. Lowrie, of Howick, said that if well canvassed a majority of 3 to 1 can be had in favor of the by-law. He felt it was safe; a great number are indifferent and could be won over by speaking to them. Wroxeter will be about equally divided in the matter. Mr. E. W. Leech agreed with the last speaker. He thought that end of the County would be in favor of the Act, if properly explained. A great many did not understand it.

Mr. R. A. Adams, Londesboro, could not look as hopefully as some do; he thought they would hold their own. A Sloan, of Morris, also said that he worked for the Act, when tried before, and they were then defeated; he thought there would not be a large majority either way. Rev. Mr. Young, of Manchester, thought the feeling was in favor of the Act, although a great many said they would go in for total prohibition, and if they thought this would amount to that, they would vote for the Act and carry it surely.

Mr. I. Murdoch, Londesboro, also said that the former majority against was only 24, but now things were in better shape. That time the temperance question was not thought of, and besides, they did not see the use in trying it in a single township, but now in the whole County, there will be a certainty in that township of a good majority. The chairman said the Reeve of that township said they would give a majority. Mr. McDonald, of Manchester, thought that township would give a large majority, now that matters were being worked up.

Mr. A. Sloan, Morris, said he was not much through the township, but he thought the great difficulty was to work it up, so that the people would go out; he thought a majority could be had by properly explaining the Act. Mr. McQuarrie, Blyth, said Morris, he thought, would keep its own well, and with a proper canvass a majority could be had. It was surrounded with good organizations; the Reeve of Morris is in favor of the Act. Mr. Jas. Wanless, Stanley, said the temperance people there would be up and doing, and he would guarantee the people of Stanley would do their duty, and his opinion was that they would return a majority in favor of the Act.

Mr. R. Manning, Exeter, said his opinion was that in the village it would be hard to hold their own, but they would work hard; he thought they would be about even. Thos. Greenway, M. P. Stephen, has taken interest in the movement lately. At a meeting held in the centre of the township the feeling was favorable; his opinion was that it would carry; he knew men in the liquor business who would vote for the by-law; he heard a man say that as soon as he got a chance he would vote for a by-law to throw all liquor away; with proper assistance and energy, the county is safe. We look to the ministers to do a great deal, but we must work and not leave all to them.

Mr. Rogers, thought Stephen would come out right; he knew many who would vote for the act who were in the liquor business.

Mr. W. H. Perrin, Clinton, said the majority would be in favor of the by-law. In Clinton twenty years ago a temperance man had little chance, but it was not so now, times had changed, and the feeling was growing strong; the people were beginning to see that liquor was truly a curse, nothing less; thought the county would carry the act. He had seen a great change for the better, since the late license law came in force.

Rev. Mr. Pritchard, Turnberry, said a large majority would be had there; public opinion was in favor of it; in many sections the matter should be explained correctly and a great step would be gained; he thought all the ministers could do a great deal by bringing this matter before the people properly; they have been remiss in the past.

Rev. Mr. Gracey, of Usborne, thought the Act would carry from all he knew; had been tried before, but the municipality was too small and it became a dead letter, but now it was different. The effect was that a great many became disgusted with the bill on account of the past; but if the claims of the bill were properly laid before the people, a good majority could be had. Rev. Mr. Maitland, Wingham, said as to East Wawanosh, as a County Act it would be a great success; the great matter was want of workers; he thought, however, that a good majority could be had in that township. Mr. McIlwaine said that West Wawanosh was never much addicted to hotels, &c., and would give a good majority for the Act; but, like other places, would have opposition, but lodges are surrounding well, and, by working thoroughly, there is no question but it will be a success. The lodge at the Nile is fitted for three townships, and they have taken steps to canvass their sections where they have members, and their success, so far, is good, and will ensure a large majority. Mr. McWilliams also corroborated the last speaker. In his section the canvassers found but few opponents. In the north of Wawanosh, a good majority could be had; the sentiment is in its favor.

The forenoon session closed at 12 o'clock, by the benediction from the Rev. Mr. Courtice. Afternoon session opened at 1:30 by prayer by Rev. Mr. Young. The chairman called for reports as follows:

Mr. Brown, Wingham, thought the general feeling was in favor of temperance, but thought they would only hold their own in Wingham.

Mr. Murchison also thought the same. A great many temperance men did not understand the Act yet, and it should be explained. Mr. Maitland agreed with the last two. Liquor men hold a good deal of influence as a class, but temperance men there were ready to work hard. Rev. Mr. Allen, Exeter, said the matter would be taken up, and worked well. The opposition is strong in the moderate drinkers, but thought Exeter will, with hard work, return a majority for the Act. The ministers are to do all they can.

Mr. Ballantyne, of Seaforth, said temperance men were prepared to work hard there, as strong opposition would be met, but many moderate drinkers were prepared to vote for the Act. Mr. Brett, also said that Tuckersmith would be doubtful, it depends altogether on how it is worked by temperance men. In Seaforth he looked for strong opposition, they were on the alert, and we must be the same. It should be explained thoroughly.

Mr. Orr, Wroxeter, said there will be a majority against the Act there, even the temperance people are of opinion that the Act will be of little benefit.

Having got through the reports the chairman said we had reason to congratulate our friends on the results arrived at. Mr. Mowat, had pledged himself to bring in a bill that no license would be granted in any county where the Dunkin Act was in force.

The Secretary then read the minutes and they were approved.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. H. Horton, member for Centre Huron, who was entirely in sympathy with the present movement, and stating that entire prohibition would certainly follow if a majority of counties passed the Dunkin Act. Letters were also read from Mr. T. R. Hull and Mr. D. Williams, Usborne, Rev. A. McLean, Blyth, Mr. Crayton, Grey Co.

Mr. Wynn, moved, seconded by Mr. Pickard, that petitions be circulated for signatures asking the County Council to submit the by-law.

Rev. Mr. Sieveright, stated that the Huron Presbytery voted unanimously in favor of the submission of the by-law. He looked on the Act as practically prohibition. The only arguments advanced in opposition to it are as to vested interests; but he thought the Government had a right to prohibit the use of what destroys soul and body, and liquor dealers had no business to make money out of what is ruin to their neighbors; we should look upon it in the same light as a national scourge, and should act accordingly and fight the matter to the bitter end; the evils all exist where the business does, and there was no cure but to cut it off totally. He thought no connection should be made with politics. Politicians ask what will become of the Revenue? If they find a difficulty in this we must put men there who can carry on the affairs of the country without the assistance of what comes from the sale of liquor. He was in favor of at once submitting the act to the Council and in the strength of the Almighty, we can go on fearlessly and acquit ourselves like men.

Mr. Yates said that under the Act no license can be granted.

Mr. Boosy thought the Act merely cut off the retailing of liquor and not the wholesale; the act was a Dominion one, and could the Ontario Government pass an Act to remedy this? Mr. Wynn explained that, so far as local matters were concerned Ontario could pass any law coming under the police regulations, and hence on this point. The great difficulty formerly was that when passed there was no one to see it carried out, but now we have Government officials, Inspectors, who will see it is carried out. He wanted all to know that they would have enemies in this matter, the opposition would fight, and the clergy had a work to drive on those who would not go on in the right way otherwise.

Mr. Small, Wroxeter, said we should proceed cautiously, and know that a petition would be had sufficiently large to go to the County Council, so that they could not refuse. He feared 30 voters could not be had for his municipality if that number was needed, he feared even 20 could not be had; the Reeve of Wroxeter says there is no use in trying the County Council unless they are in a position to force the matter.

Mr. Somerville said that such influence will be brought to bear on the ratepayers that the full number will be had even in Wroxeter, he felt sure Wroxeter would come out all right.

Mr. Leech, Gorrie, had no fears of any part of the north so much as Wroxeter, and was glad to know the chance of success.

Mr. Wanless, Varna, was glad to see the present position of temperance matters; he was a veteran in the cause, and used to stand almost alone; he did not agree that the ministers were to drive us, but we will have to drive them to the front of the battle, and we will keep them there till they slay the enemy.

The Secretary said the Act held that 30 names of electors were required for each municipality, and we must be careful in order to be on the right side, to get at least 30 names in every instance. He said as to the County Council, he felt sure no vote would be taken, the yeas and nays would not be taken, outside pressure would forbid it.

Mr. Thompson, Brussels, said we must not depend on the yeas and nays not being taken, but go on and get thirty names if that is actually required; he felt it would be hard to get 30 names in some municipalities.

Mr. Boosey said he did not think it necessary to have 30 names or any number, but any 30 electors can compel the Council to submit the by-law. He felt sure the present Council would swallow it whole, and if not we would settle the matter the first Monday in January.

Rev. Mr. Gracey read the Act, by which 30 names could force the clerk of a municipality to submit the matter.

Rev. Mr. Griffin, Seaforth, read from the Act as to brewers and distillers, being allowed to sell in quantities of 5 gallons. The question was, could the merchants and others continue to do so? [The Inspector and others answered, No.] He considered the vote now before the convention a pledge for every member and all temperance men to work hard in the glorious cause. He hoped all ministers would work hard, but they needed good drivers and strong harness; the monster enemy was really a great monster, but heaven was on our side and we need not fear what man can do; all right minded men and women are on our side. The temperance cause has come up gloriously for the past few years. The time was when a minister could hardly dare with impunity to come out so strongly and favorably on this question; we now want to show the Government we are in earnest in this matter, and this step is the best means to do so.

Mr. Wilkinson, Goderich, said that in past experience it had been found impossible to do anything towards carrying out the provisions of the law when passed, but now we have inspectors whose duty it will be to see that the by-law is enforced.

Rev. Mr. Buggin, Seaforth, asked if under the Act the inspector and commissioners would really be in office in case the Dunkin Act was carried. Mr. Yates Inspector, read from the late Act and claimed the present officers would still be continued. Chairman said Mr. Mowat would arrange this matter, if need be, when the House met. He had promised to do so. Mr. Greenway said the Dunkin Act was not all we really wanted, but for the present the Dunkin Act is what we want to show the Government that we are in favor of prohibition; this is the way we are to gain complete prohibition by getting rid of the manufacturers.

Rev. Mr. McCuaig, said that people thought if the Dunkin Act passed no liquor whatever could be sold in the County, and some thought the distillers and brewers could sell. He went through a campaign in a township before, where this was the case. But if the Government are pledged to refuse licenses to all, including the distiller and brewer, then we may go on. This meeting should understand that we are giving our vote for Prohibition, pure and simple. It was the first point to take care and keep all party politics out of the contest. Let us agree that there be good men on both sides; we must forget politics altogether, and work. Ministers must not be expected to do all the work; it is not their business to do so, any more than any one else. The way was to convince men openly, candidly and kindly. We must avoid assailing the men in the liquor traffic; it is not their fault, but the country's and government's, who make it lawful to do such business. We must not offend the moderate drinkers by too harsh means.

Rev. Mr. Gracey thought Mr. Greenway's remarks very true; that we should go into the contest to show the Government that we are in earnest and want prohibition. This Dunkin Act is merely a step in the direction we are going; we want to have several counties bound together in this matter, and we must show the good example to our neighboring counties; our public men are prepared to go as public opinion goes and we should not expect them to go faster. The Premier's reply to a deputation from the Montreal Convention, was that we had not taken advantage of the Dunkin Act, and hence we could not reasonably ask for more.

A unanimous vote, given for the submission of the Act, was then rendered. The chairman presented a draft of a Constitution, drawn by Mr. J. Wynn, which was received, taken up clause by clause, and adopted without change.

As to expenses, Mr. J. Thomson said we would require $500 for the payment of lecturers, the majority of whom will come and work if we pay their expenses. At present we have no debt, as one Lodge gave $10, which more than covers all expenses, thus far. On behalf of Goderich, Mr. Thomson said he would pledge $50.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. T. Greenway, W. Mallough and Dr. Worthington, was appointed to apportion what amount should be contributed by each municipality.

The Report on the Nominating Committee was taken up seriatim as follows, and carried: For President, J. R. Miller; Secretary, J. Thomson; Treasurer, S. Sloan; Vice Presidents—town of Goderich, Jas. Wilkinson; Clinton, R. Callander; Seaforth, Jas. Beattie; Exeter, John Renton; Brussels, J. Dalston; Wroxeter, Jas. Orr; Blyth, H. McQuarrie; Gorrie, E. Lowrie; Bayfield, Rev. G. Jamieson; Ashfield, W. Mallough; W. Wawanosh, J. Gordon; E. Wawanosh, R. Reilly; Morris, A. Sloan; Colborne, J. Stewart; Hullett, J. Williams; McKillop, C. Govenlock; Goderich T'p, T. Pickard; Stanley, J. Wanless; Stephen, T. Greenway; Howick, E. W. Leech; Tuckersmith, R. Brett; Usborne, J. Allison; Hay, T. G. Wilson; Grey, W. Millin; Turnberry, Jos. Leech. The report was then adopted as a whole.

On motion, it was directed that the parties elected as vice-presidents be at once communicated with, to know if they will work, and, if not, the executive committee be empowered to appoint others in their stead.

Mr. Flagg, of Mitchell, said that they were trying to work up the Dunkin Act in Perth, and were holding meetings now to feel their way, and the people seem to be strongly in favor of the bill. All our ministers are assisting us, and the prospects are cheering. The Germans are going to support us, and also the Roman Catholics.

The Report of Committee appointed to levy on the different municipalities, making a total amount of $520, was received and adopted, with the understanding that each vice-president will do his best to raise the amount mentioned, and more, if possible. The following is the report:—Stephen $15, Usborne $20, Hay $10, Stanley $25, Exeter $20, Tuckersmith $25, Clinton $40, Goderich T'p $25, Goderich Town $50, Bayfield $10, Colborne $15, Ashfield $15, E. Wawanosh $15, W. Wawanosh $20, Morris $15, Hullett $25, Wingham $20, Blyth $10, Brussels $15, Turnberry $20, Howick $40, Wroxeter $10, Grey $15, McKillop $15, Seaforth $30, — Total, $520. The Chairman asked the vice-presidents to organize at once, and get the money asked, as it will be required very soon. Let there be no delay, and also see that those petitions are at once proceeded with; in fact, let us all work—every man, woman and child, for all have a duty to perform, and let us go on in the fear of God, with much prayer, relying for our success in the God of heaven. He referred to the woeful state of matters on the other side of the ocean, in the mother land, where over 600,000 people are annually going down to a drunkard's grave. Let us, then, do all we can. He thanked the audience for his position as President of the Association, and called on the ladies to work as they did in Lambton, where the ladies were thanked for the chief part of the work. No less than ten counties have taken steps to vote on the bill. Let us not be behind, but pass on to victory.

Mr. James Somerville suggested that a delegate be sent to the Prohibitory League for aid, and he felt sure they would lend a helping hand.

Mr. Jas. Thomson moved, seconded by Mr. G. G. Holmes, that this Convention fully recognizes the influence of the Ladies of our county, and would most respectfully urge upon our mothers and sisters to extend a helping hand in this cause and ask them to form organizations amongst themselves—Carried.

On motion, Mr. J. Thomson was appointed as a delegate to Toronto, before the Prohibitory League.

The meeting then adjourned, after Rev. Mr. Gracey pronounced the benediction.

SPOT.

Old Spot, farewell! too greedy thou
To gobble up the piece of cow
Thrown to thee by my friend.
Not all the mustard given in vain
Could help to mitigate thy pain,
Or soothe thy painful end.

What hadst thou done! thy faithful nose
Lured the to where thy subtle foes
Had planned thy death unknown.
Thou didst not then suspect the cheat
Thou'dst eat full many a piece of meat,
Or picked perchance a bone.

I knew thee well! thy simple creed
Was but to satisfy thy greed
And steal promiscuously;
And now thou'rt dead and I am sad,
As Hamlet said about his dad—
Thy like no more I'll see.

Lumber Notes.

Receipts—Williams & Murray, 180,000 ft. lumber and a quantity of lath by schr. McGraw and 90,000 ft. by schr. Anna M. Foster; Secord, Cozzens & Co., by schr. Ontario, 200,000 ft.

Shipments—Williams & Murray, 10 cars lumber; Secord, Cozzens & Co., 15 cars.

—The impostor who a short time ago "took in" some McKillop farmers, a few days ago turned up at Lumley under the name of Mr. Lumley, and negotiated for the purchase of another block of farms, but his sudden departure interrupted the settlement of the bargain.

—The result of the root crop competition under the auspices of the Tuckersmith Branch Agricultural Society, is as follows: Potatoes, Hugh Chesney, Turnips—1st Geo. Sproat, 2d Robert Charters, 3d Jas. Dickson. Mangolds—1st Hugh Chesney, 2d R. Charters, 3d Jas. Dickson. Carrots—1st R. Charters, 2d Hugh Chesney, 3d Jas. Dickson.

Local News.

ABOUT TOWN.

To be Closed.—This office will be closed on Thursday, in order that our employees may do justice to the Thanksgiving dinner.

Assault Case.—Donald McLeod last week appeared before C. Crabb, Esq., charged with assaulting John Newell on the night of Thursday. Fined $1 and costs.

Furs.—Mrs. R. May is prepared to clean and re-make furs for the approaching season. She has established an excellent reputation in this line. See adv.

Error.—We were misinformed last week with regard to the dimensions of the new Temperance Hall, which are 28x68 ft with wing 13x25—considerably larger than first reported.

Thunder Storm.—The novelty of a severe thunder storm, accompanied by snow was witnessed in this section on Friday night last. The lightning was very brilliant. A heavy shower of rain fell before morning.

Harbor Mills.—The shipments for last week were as follows: 3 cars and 585 bags of bran, 194 bags screenings, 108 bags oats, 203 bags of shorts and 4,840 bags of flour. Receipts of farmer's grain, 2,400 bushels spring and 410 bushels fall wheat.

Fishing Islands.—Most of the fishermen returned from the Islands last week. The season has been unfortunate, and during the gales some 500 nets were lost which represented a value of $3,000. The schr. Star arrived on Saturday with 1,000 packages of fish, and loaded some supplies for the fishermen.

Shipments.—Among the shipments from the station last week were, 3 bbls. tallow by Thos. Andrews, 12 bbls. cranberries by Williams & Murray, 5 bbls oil by Duncan Campbell, 635 lbs butter by John Varcoe and 65,000 lbs butter by Hickson & Robertson, and 66 pieces of artificial stone by J. & G. W. Thomson.

Hardware.—Messrs. Kerr & McKenzie are now settled in their handsome and capacious new store, in Jordan's block. With the extensive facilities they now possess, they are in a position to do an excellent business and exhibit a large stock. Read their adv. and give them a call.

Preparing.—A largely attended meeting of Licensed Victuallers of this county took place in Seaforth, on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking action to oppose the passage of the Dunkin Act. Much confidence was expressed in the result of the contest, and the wherewithal to sustain the fight was liberally subscribed.

Centennial Excursion.—The last cheap excursion to Philadelphia will take place to-morrow (Thursday, 2nd Nov.), starting from Stratford at 3:05 p. m., and returning by way of New York. Tickets, $10, good for thirty days. Return tickets to Stratford will be issued at a single fare.

Chancery Court.—This court opened yesterday morning before Hon. Chancellor Spragge. There were only three cases on the docket, as follows:—Barber v Cuthbert, Clucas v Campaigne and Roe v Braddon. The former two were referred to the Master, and the latter was adjourned for hearing at Walkerton.

Thanksgiving Services.—There will be public service on Thursday (Thanksgiving day) in the North St. Methodist church, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The thanksgiving offering will be in aid of the poor fund. Service will also be held in Knox church, at 11 a. m.; collections in aid of Aged and Infirm Ministers, Widows and Orphans, and Assembly funds. A special service will be held in St. George's church in the evening.

Opening Out.—Messrs. McLean & Collins are busily engaged opening out a new stock of dry goods and groceries in the stand recently occupied by Kerr & McKenzie, hardware merchants. The greater portion of the stock was recently purchased by Mr. McLean in the old country. A speciality will be made of children's ready-made clothing, which will be imported from the old country. Look out for their advertisement next week.

Interesting Announcement.—Rev. Albert Carman, M. A., D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, late President of Albert University, Belleville, will preach in Knox Church next Sabbath, at 11 a. m., and by special request will address the members of the Loyal Orange Association in the M. E. Church at 3 p. m. Owing to the Bishop taking the afternoon service, the pastor will preach in the evening. Tuesday, Nov. 7, Bishop Carman will lecture in Knox Church on "Our Colonial Empire." An intellectual feast may be expected. Rev. R. Ure, D. D., has consented to preside. Admission 25c.

Methodist Church.—The annual meeting of the Missionary and Conference Special Committees of the London Conference, will be held in Goderich the week after next. A large number of the leading ministers and laymen of the Conference will be present. In connection with this gathering the anniversary services of the Missionary Society will be held. Sermons will be preached in both the Methodist Churches on Sabbath Nov. 12th, the President, Ex-President, and Secretary of the Conference officiating. The annual meeting will be held on the following Tuesday evening. On Wednesday evening a complimentary tea will be given by the ladies of the church. Several of the prominent ministers will give short addresses on interesting topics. Music will be furnished by the church choir. The tickets to the tea are placed at the low figure of 25 cents each. A pleasant and profitable meeting is anticipated.

Y. M. C. A. Montly Meeting.—The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. took place at the rooms on Thursday evening last. The attendance was small, but the meeting was an interesting one. Capt. Gibson occupied the chair. The business of the meeting consisted of the receiving of reports and election of certain officers, and Mr. D. Gordon was elected to fill the vacant office of President and Mr. P. McMath was elected chairman of the mission committee. Reports were read from the finance committee showing a surplus of receipts over expenditure of past month of about $4, and from the Tract committee showing that some 13,000 tracts had been distributed since spring, also short verbal reports of the recent convention at London by the delegates thereto, Messrs. Capt. Gibson, P. McMath and Benj. Armstrong. Excellent music was furnished by the choir, and some fine solos and duetts were rendered by Miss Lizzie Thomson, Miss Mellish, and Miss Ellard. Miss Mellish presided at the organ during the evening. A sale of papers took place at the close.

Virtue's Imperial Shakspere.—Mr. S. Martell Davies, of the celebrated house of Virtue & Co., London, England, has given us a call. Mr. Davies is making a tour of the principal towns and cities of Canada for the purpose of bringing his firm, which is one of the oldest, wealthiest and most renowned in its line in the world, before the notice of the appreciative members of the community. As a means of doing so, Messrs. Virtue are introducing their Superb Imperial Shakspere, which is undoubtedly the most magnificent edition of the immortal poet's works ever issued. The beautiful large steel plates are engraved from the paintings of such celebrated Royal Academy artists as Sir. John Gilbert, Frith, Cope, Ward, Leslie, Maclise, Mulready, Opie, West, Orchardson and many others. It has the splendid Chandos portrait formerly in the possession of the Duke of Sutherland. The work is edited by and printed under the immediate supervision of Charles Knight, the historian and famous Shakesperian critic, whose notes and explanations are perfect and invaluable. Mr. Davies has had a cordial reception in introducing this elegant work of art into Canada, and we feel sure our appreciative townspeople will show that Goderich is not behind in refined taste and education, when they have such a chance of gratifying their abilities.

Grain Shipments.—Mr. S. Sloan on Wednesday last shipped 1,000 bushels of barley eastward.

Entertainment.—The New York Novelty Co. will give a variety entertainment in Oddfellows Hall to-morrow, (Thursday) evening. The troop is well spoken of. See adv.

Personal.—Rev. G. W. Andrews, B. A., late professor of Mathematics in Albert University, Belleville, has been appointed preacher in charge of the Maitland Circuit of the M. E. Church in Canada, and formally entered upon his duties last Sabbath.

—Mr. Wm. Craig, formerly a resident of Goderich, arrived in town on Thursday from California where he is residing. He intends remaining here for about a year for the benefit of his health. His many friends are pleased to see him again.

—Rev. W. C. Henderson, M. A., who returned from a trip to the Centennial on Thursday last, on Sunday evening gave a discourse upon the "Fellowship of man," suggested by the sights and scenes there beheld.

Funeral.—The remains of the late Prof. Gibson, of Ottawa, formerly of Bayfield and Clinton, were interred in the family burial plot at Clinton on Friday last. Rev Mr McCuaig delivered an impressive prayer at the grave. The attendance at the funeral was quite large. The body was brought from Montreal in a hermetically sealed coffin.

Sudden Death.—We regret to learn that Mr D. H. Boyd, editor of the Lucknow *Sentinel*, died suddenly on Sunday last. He was teaching a class in the Methodist Sunday School, when taken ill, and died in a few minutes sitting in his chair. Heart disease, we believe was the cause of his sudden death. Mr. Boyd was much respected as well by the public as by his fellow journalists, who extend sincere sympathy to his bereaved widow.

Y. M. C. A.—Bible readings will take place in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, on Sabbath evening, Nov. 5th. Subject:—"Faith, the condition of justification and the grace by means of which sanctification and all other blessings of the christian life on earth are secured." All are requested to bring their bibles and be prepared with passages of scripture bearing upon the topic. A social religious meeting will also be held on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

Damaged by Water.—On Friday night last, during the rain storm, a great quantity of water penetrated through the roof of Mr. W. R. Robertson's store. In the morning both floors were found completely flooded, and the water coming in constantly, soaking and damaging all the goods which came in the way. The store presented a sad plight on Saturday morning, but the loss is not so bad as was at first supposed, and $100 will cover the damage. The loss falls upon Mr. Wm. McClain, owner of the building by virtue of a stipulation in the lease, requiring the roof to be kept in proper repair.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

Shooting Match.—A number of geese and turkeys will be shot for at Kennedy's hotel, Holmesville, on the 2nd Nov.

Farm Sold.—Mr. Adam Cook, of the 7th con., Goderich township, has sold his farm of 130 acres, for $8,200, to Mr. George Cantelon.

Horse Stolen.—Mr. John Holmes offers a reward of $50 for the recovery of his horse. He was informed in his search for the horse that there is a large forest, about ten miles below Sarnia, occupied by Indians, where horse theives are protected until the storm blows over.

Cattle Buyers are in this vicinity buying steers to ship to the Windsor distillery. They are paying at the rate of 2½ cents per pound, live weight.

Farm Sold.—The farm of Mr. John Sturdy has been sold for $4,500. Mr. John Sturdy, senr., was the buyer.

Under Cultivation.—That large tract of land between the cemetery and the 3rd concession, which has been a commons for the last 35 years, and which harboured horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and grasshoppers, is being ploughed and brought under a state of cultivation.

ASHFIELD.

Re-sold.—Mr. W. Mahaffy, of Granton, has purchased the Port Albert mills for $5,985, being $515 less than they were bought for at auction, a few weeks ago.

Accident.—Mrs. Polley, of Ashfield, while getting off a buggy on 25th Oct., by the horse starting fell with her side on one of the wheels and hurt herself badly.

Religious.—Special services will be held in connection with the Nile church commencing on Wednesday, Nov. 1st, at 2 p. m. and 7 p. m., and lasting for three days. All persons interested are earnestly requested to attend. Quarterly meeting held on Sunday, Nov. 5th, at 10:30 a. m.

Educational.—The pupils of the Nile school, who obtained the highest number of marks for the past month in V, IV. forms are as follows: V form—1 H. Pentland, 2 A. P. Sheppard; IV form—1 E. Bailie, 2 absent. The lower forms passed a written examination. III form, marks possible 350—J. Pentland 291, M. Bailie 251, J. McIlwain and J. Sheppard equal 246. II form, marks possible 300—R. Bailie 253, E. Sheppard 252, J. McCracken 236.—II Book (Sen.) marks possible 275—D. McIlwain 236, C. Bailie 230, H. Dodd 216 II Book (Jun.), marks possible 200—T. Hogan 167, E. Carr 152, Jas. McKnight 148. I Book (Sen.) marks possible 150,—Jas Bailie 136, C. Jones 129, Jas Drew 123.

COLBORNE.

Recovering.—Mr. J. Miller, who was severely bitten on the leg by a dog recently, is recovering slowly.

Examination.—A public examination of the pupils of S. S. No. 2, will take place on Friday, Nov. 3d. Exercises to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. In the evening of same day the scholars will give an exhibition, consisting of spelling matches, reading, dialogues, singing, etc., The exhibition to commense at 6:30 p. m.; all are invited.

Horse Killed.—A few days ago as Mrs. Church, con. 3, was driving some colts belonging to Mr. W. J. Harris out of one of her fields, a valuable animal was killed by running against a hemlock branch.

That Spelling Match.—"Dark Shade" wishes to know whether the Fourth Book or general spelling book is to be used in the approaching spelling match. The latter has been decided upon, but after the teachers had been notified to the contrary. No doubt the teachers will receive another notice soon. In the meantime, we need only state that we were authorized to announce that the spelling book would be used.

Lecture.—Bishop Carman D. D. will lecture in the M. E Church, Benmiller, on Monday, Nov. 6, at 7.30 p. m. Subject of lecture, 'Trade and get rich.' Admission 20 cts, children 10 cts. Music will be furnished by the choir of the M. E. church, Goderich.

Tea Meeting.—On Monday evening next, 6th inst., the new hall in connection with Leeburn church will be opened by a tea meeting. Tea will be served at 6 p. m. in the hall; speaking to begin at 7:30. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Messrs. Ure, Henderson, Sieveright and Fletcher, and music will be furnished by a quartette from Goderich, with organ accompaniments. Tickets, 25 cents. The congregation deserves great praise for the energy and activity displayed in the erection of the hall, and no doubt a due appreciation thereof will be expressed by a large attendance on Monday evening.

—Wm. Orr, butcher, of Lucknow, had the misfortune recently to cut the top of his finger off whilst cutting some meat.

—The barn belonging to Mr. Jas. Tucker, lot 1, con. 5, Morris caught fire on the 21st Oct. and was totally destroyed with its entire contents. Loss $1,000; insurance, $250.

An Open Letter on the Temperance Issue.

Editor Signal.

With your permission, I wish to notice a communication appearing in the last issue of the *Star*, signed "Moderation." I take it for granted, Mr. Moderation, that you are a temperance man and interested in lessening the evils of intemperance as your language warrants, even though you may not be a teetotaler. A man need not be that to enable him to see the evil. You write as a non-partisan, and as such I welcome you and every man who manifests an interest in this cause, to my side, for there are frequently advantages to be derived in an attack on an enemy from taking middle ground, only be sure the position you do take is tenable.

You close with asking the main question, which I wish you had asked at the commencement of your communication and given us your answer, "What would be the likely effect of passing the Dunkin Act in the county." As the Parliament in passing this act has not deemed it necessary to quote any passages of scripture, or even refer to the Bible to vindicate their authority, I shall not, in any arguments of mine, either in support or condemnation. If a man should steal my horse, I do not think I should go and get the Bible (however much I esteem the book), and read to the officers of the law the ten commandments, neither would I offer in excuse the instance of Christ's plucking the ears of corn passing through a corn field.

The primary effect of the passage of the Dunkin Act in this County would undoubtedly be the same as in any other county—to make every man who shall sell intoxicating liquors without a license a violator of law an outlaw, just the same effect as the present law has on those who sell without license. That is all and no more. This Dunkin Act simply restricts the sale more than the present law, by saying no license shall be granted and every man who then shall sell will, if apprehended, be liable to be punished just the same as the law against theft or murder. Not that liquor will not be sold any more than horses are never stolen now, because there is a law against theft. You say "we can neither make a man honest or sober by act of Parliament." You do not intend to be understood literally, as you must concede that if the enforcement of law should deprive you of your personal liberty, however thirsty you might get, or however you might desire to cheat some body, if you could not get the whisky or other liquors you would by law be made a sober man and could not act dishonestly while in prison. The law does not contemplate educating men to moral honesty or any views whatever on the temperance question, but to keep them from dishonest acts. Laws and court take cognizance of human actions, not state of mind only. It cannot control your thoughts. It does not propose to limit your acts. And so this Dunkin Bill only applies, as does the present law, to the act of the seller. The Act does not say you shall not drink whisky as you say "you have a right to drink," and no legal authority proposes to or can prevent you drinking so long as you have your personal freedom and can get the whisky. The law would not dare to enter a man's castle and say to him, you shall not eat or drink this. It simply forbids licenses being granted, and would operate on every man just as does the present law on those who have no license, which law in principle doubtless you respect.

You say, "as a man and a subject you have certain rights that we all have in a free country, a right to go wrong to a certain extent." Your last three words very materially qualify your meaning. No right to do that which society says will directly injure your neighbor. If you mean to convey the idea that the enforcement of the Dunkin Act infringes the liberty of the subject, deprives him of vested, natural rights, I cannot agree with you. It simply says you shall not sell. It regulates man's public acts as a salesman, not private conduct. After all boasting about individual rights "as a freeman and subject" (and the very idea of *subject* pre-supposes an authority), when you come to number those over which society has no control, you find them very limited in number. A man cannot sell just what he pleases. You may eat the meat of an animal that died of some disease, if you please, but you must not knowingly sell it or offer it for sale in your market. Nor can any man sell arsenic who chooses, yet he may eat all he can get. You can not in this free land even wear just what you please. Should you please to appear in the street a man in female attire, you might find the law infringing on your personal liberty. At your own house you may dress as you please, or where no one can see you go undressed, but the law won't let you do it in public. You cannot talk as you please, for you might be arrested for profane swearing, or even publish what you please for fear of libel. You may sit up all night and write personal abuse of your neighbor, but you must not expose it to the light of the public eye. So you see we have not much liberty in this free land after all.

Now, Mr. Moderation, do you question the power or right of society to say how many places in this County shall have the right to sell whisky, and if they have this power of restriction may they not (whether wisely or unwisely) exercise it to such an extent as to grant no license? You say "it is a great evil," and you only have to look into the poorhouses and jails to substantiate your position. Political economy bids us in some way lessen the fruits of intemperance, and while society cannot say to a man you shall not drink that which makes you and your families paupers and dependent on us for support which increases our taxes, it has the power to regulate commerce and all sales to the general public and say to you, you shall not sell intoxicating liquor. Whatever the welfare of society requires to be done, there will ever be found the power or authority to do. The same power that taxes you to educate your neighbor's children, simply because the State or Province believes its prosperity demands its rising generation should be intelligent, will and lawfully does; on the same grounds, say that as intemperance produces want, vice and misery, the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be suppressed. It pays better. You, Mr. Moderation, would have this work of reformation wrought by temperance societies and not by force of law. Others who have tried that method find it does not accomplish the work as fast as they would wish. They find it, as you say, a "question of vital importance and daily increasing interest." What makes the interest in this question increase? Some find the evil itself to be increasing, notwithstanding all their efforts to reform men by moral suasion, and feel like trying other measures as well. You may have come to a different conclusion, and will you please to give us in your next your own personal experience in your efforts in connection with temperance societies as to plans and actual results,—whether they have been so entirely satisfactory as to render unnecessary any further steps in the direction of regulating the sale by law. As you do not believe in force, and yet you see and increasing interest in this question, there must be some good reason for your adhering to the temperance societies for doing the work and "appeals to the individual."

You say "the appeal to forego this enjoyment comes with great force to every man that loves his fellow man." As you are doubtless a lover of your fellow man, how has this appeal worked, what effect has it had in your individual case. When it has so influenced you as to lead you to forego the enjoyment in order that your weaker brother may be saved, then may we listen to your counsel not to employ other means. But while you condemn force and would have this work of reformation wrought by the temperance societies, you must not forget what class of people these temperance people are. You say the question is one "of vital importance and one of increasing interest;" and further aver that the best men intellectually have no part or parcel with these temperance societies. And really you would not commit a question of such vital importance to a set of men with whom the best men intellectually would not associate with in temperance work. Can you, as a temperate man, a "non-partisan," counsel thus? If this statement of yours be true, I fear your counsel will not be followed at least by your intellectual friends. Still you may speak from actual experience as to this being the work of temperance societies, but as you would not of course associate with any but the best men intellectually, will you please inform us with what class, society, sect or independent workers in the cause of temperance you have identified yourself, what its platform and what the results attained? You say you "know the man who drinks moderately of whiskey is nearer the ideal platform than he who drinks immoderately." While I have no reason to question your personal knowledge on the subject, I would like you to inform us what is that "ideal platform towards which the moderate drinker of whiskey is approaching." This may be the platform of your society, and the name would not inappropriately be, "A temperance society to restrain drunkenness by encouraging the moderate drinking of whisky." The condition or terms of admission of course must have been that all should drink moderately. Old soakers of course were taken in and reformed—toned down to such a degree as to enable them to walk home with perhaps very little assistance. Young men who never drank were taken in on same terms, as you must have had one rule for all, and no partiality shown. I certainly think the community are justly entitled to learn the practical results of such an organization, and particularly the intellectual reports served up to those who attended by the old soakers, who were there being reformed by moderate drinking. How did the young men, such as you speak of in your communication, enjoy it—were they benefitted?

Now, Mr. Moderation, not being a member of any temperance society or organization, I cannot speak so confidently as you as to the intellectuality of temperance society men, but I will take your word as to the truth of your statement, and since your intellectuality does not find ample scope for its powers or quality in such organizations, and you say the interest is increasing, suppose you come with those who are equally interested with you in the reform and the welfare of society and propose to such men as will not listen to your appeals, seeing you have tried so long (for temperance societies have existed for years and years, and still you say the interest is increasing), that if they do sell they shall sell as outlaws, and I will gurantee that in the perusal of such works as Blackstone, and Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, while you will find ample scope for the use of your intellectual powers you will also find some ideas that may possibly throw some light on the question or offer some suggestions that enable you to discover the line that divides the rights of the individual from those of society, or otherwise satisfy you wherein these authors differ from you they are deluded men. You might possibly conclude that, when the *inevitable result* of the wearing of silk and laces in female attire comes to this that it fills our prisons with as many forgers as annually fill drunkards' graves, it would be good policy to prohibit merchants selling such. It would pay to do it, and in conclusion, let me say the ground on which you and I (though we may not be teetotalars) should stand by the Dunkin Act, and lend to it all the influence and power we possess in aiding its enforcement, need we only this, as members of society, it will pay to do it. The welfare of our country demand it. The lessening of our taxes demands it. Every self-interest demands it, to say nothing of humanity, the saving from misery and of woe suffering millions. Harmony with God's law, physical, mental and moral, brings happiness. Violation of it, misery. And when you will demonstrate by statistics, physiological law and an irresistible array of facts that moderate drinking of alcohol is the shortest and surest road to success in this cause, then, and not till then, will you convince high minded men of the wisdom of our plan. Alcoholic drinks never yet improved the condition of man physically, mentally or morally, and such facts as you and I concede are hard to kick against.

Yours, &c., Consistency.

CLINTON.

Butter.—One hundred and fifteen tubs of this article were shipped by the merchants of town on the 20th Oct.

Horse Stealing.—On Wednesday W. Cooper, alias W. Middleton, was examined before J. McGarva and A. S. Fisher, Justices of the Peace, on the charge of stealing a horse from Aaron Earnest, London Road, and after taking considerable evidence, he was committed to Goderich to take his trial.

A Good Shot.—On Thursday (19th Oct.) while preparations were being made to pratice at the target at Atholcott range, a golden plover settled on the top of a tree about 150 yards from the butt, when Captain Sheppard at once took aim with his rifle and brought it down.

Burglaries.—The L. H. & B. R. R. station house here was entered by burglars, on the night of the 20th ult., who got 15 cents as their reward. The Station at Londesboro was also entered the same night but nothing was stolen.—*New Era.*

BRUSSELS.

On Monday of last week Mrs. Hannah Days was fined by a magistrate's court, $30 and costs for selling liquor without license.

On Monday evening of last week Davidson Adams and wife arrived from Seaforth, and put up at Laird's Temperance Hotel. About eight o'clock in the evening Mrs. Adams had occasion to go down street, but had no sooner left the hotel when she was seized by some persons at present unknown and dragged around into the stable of the hotel and ravished by two men. She finally escaped to the hotel and informed her husband, who at once had William Fitzpatrick arrested on a warrant, and Wm. Taylor on suspicion. The case was tried before Magistrates Harris and Armstrong, but as the woman could not identify the accused, owing to the darkness at the time of the perpetration of the outrage, it was dismissed.

A peculiar case was before Squire Harris on the 19th ult. It appears that about five weeks ago Mrs. Huff departed from under the roof of her lord, and sought refuge in the vicinity of Ethel, where she placed herself it is alleged, under the protection of one Jacob Zimmer, who resides in the vicinity of Cranbrook. Zimmer who is a widower, is reported to have left his children in care of a married daughter, so as to be better able to guard his new charge. Huff, the desolate husband after much cogitation had his faithless spouse and her protecter arrested, and brought to Brussels for examination, the one for threatening to poison him, and the other for neglecting his children in efforts to support Huff's wife. The case against Zimmer was dismissed, but Mrs. Huff was bound over to keep the peace for a year, and not attempt to curtail the existence of the head of her house. Zimmer then threatened to knock Huff's head off, and Huff attempted to borrow a pistol to shoot the disturber of his peace. The consequence was that both were bound over to keep the peace on Saturday and so the matter rests.

—During the heavy gale of week before last, says the *Expositor*, a large quantity of pine lumber was drifted ashore at Drydales. The quantity is estimated to be not less than 100,000 feet. The lumber is of superior quality, and bears the initials D.S. The particulars of the wreck have not yet been ascertained. Several reports are afloat as to three different vessels having been lost in the same gale. From the appearance of broken pieces that have come ashore, the wreck must have been a propeller or steam barge, as the beach is literally covered with beautiful painted boards or pieces of boards. Cabin doors and windows have also been found, and a great many other articles such as bark, potatoes, dried apples, cranberries, carpeting, chairs, &c.