[illegible] for the city, [illegible] that this was [illegible] on the Sabbath.

Two of the Carleton county gaol officials have been discharged for neglect in allowing a prisoner to escape.

A schooner just arrived at Halifax from the Grand Banks reports having met several vessels more or less damaged by the recent gales.

Henry Ward Beecher lectured in Montreal on Thursday evening to about 1,200 persons in the Victoria Skating Rink.

At the Western Fair, which opened at London, Ont., on Monday, it is expected that the entries will fall only up to, if not surpassing, that of last year.

The entire city press, Grits and Tories, were off with the Mowat ministry in view of the prorogation event, on Saturday, neither need notice, which of course, in Canada, is owing to their copyright.

A first shipment of six hundred sheep has been made on an experiment from Guelph to England. The venture is expected to prove more profitable than the shipment of cattle.

Dr. Wallace, superintendent of the Idiot Asylum at Orillia, left London on Monday morning in charge of the Idiot inmates of the Lunatic Asylum at London for that institution. They number some forty-four.

One of the walls of the new Wellington Hotel, Guelph, collapsed on Wednesday, two workmen being thrown into the cellar, a distance of 50 feet, and buried in the debris. One of them, named Watt, was killed.

A fatal accident occurred at Thompson & Parker's mill, in McGillivray. Jas. Fulton, a sawyer, was caught by a belt and had his arm crushed and his skull badly fractured. He died a few hours after.

A citizen of Ottawa made some offensive remarks with reference to Rev. H. W. Beecher in the Russell House on Friday afternoon, while that gentleman was resting. The hotel employes were called, and threw the indiscreet citizen into the road in a summary manner.

John Gibson, of Ottawa, the printer who was recently left a legacy by rich relatives in Scotland, on Saturday received a letter from his lawyer in the Old Country advising him that he could draw for $30,000 or have the money forwarded to him.

It has been discovered that Price, of the Pants crew, St. Johns, N. B., sold the race at Philadelphia. Fulton, another member of the crew, denies the charge. Price also claims that Fulton sold the race. Both men have been expelled from the crew, which will be reorganized to row the Halifax crew for $2,000.

The body of a man was found in an ice box on the roof of a refrigerator car on a freight special going east from Clifton on Sunday afternoon. Attention was first attracted by the foul stench, as the body was badly decomposed and must have been there several days. It is supposed that the deceased had got into the box with the intention of stealing a ride and was suffocated there.

The remains of the late Captain James C. Orr, of the steamer Cumberland, who died on the 21st inst., from injuries accidentally received on board his vessel recently which we reported last week, were interred at Collingwood, on Saturday at 1 p. m. in the Church of England cemetery with Masonic honours. The captain was well liked, and had a large circle of acquaintances in this vicinity, consequently the funeral was very largely attended.

An old man was found dead in bed a few days ago in his house on the flats, Ottawa. The body was buried in a pauper's grave, and three days after his wife, who is a young woman, was married again. A few days previous to his death the old man complained to the police that his wife had attempted to poison him, but as no evidence could be obtained, the case was dropped. Detective Grouix is now inquiring into the matter, and an inquest will probably be held.

The Dominion Government having decided to assist Canadian manufacturers and producers in forwarding to Australia such specimens as they may wish to exhibit at the Exposition to be held there in April next, all intending exhibitors are requested to forward, on or before the 23rd of October, to the Minister of Agriculture a statement of the articles they desire to send, giving a full description of the same, with weight bulk, and value; also stating whether they can be ready for shipment on a day not later than the 25th of October, in order to enable the Government to decide upon the best arrangements to be made for transportation of the same.

In Ottawa, on Saturday night a painter named Alfred J. Tupper, killed his wife. From facts ascertained it appears that Tupper, who resides on Nicholas st has been living unhappily with his wife for the last two years, owing to a suspicion that she had broken her marriage vows. Since that time they have had frequent quarrels, and have separated several times for short periods. Tupper loved his wife so well that he generally returned to her soon after the separation and promised to forgive and forget all. On Saturday evening she went out saying that she would return shortly. Having a suspicion that she was going to meet a young man, Tupper watched her movements, and saw her enter a house kept by a woman of questionable character. Shortly after this she came out, and he at once ordered her home, and threatened to beat her if he ever caught her at such a house again. At this the woman flew into a rage and said she would go into houses of ill-fame whenever she liked, and that he couldn't prevent her. On reaching home he scolded her again, when she picked up a chair and broke it over his head. He defended himself, and struck her with his fist. Falling on the end of a sewing machine she struck the right corner of her right eye, and fractured her temple. She rolled on the floor for a few seconds and screamed "murder." Tupper then went for a doctor, and called in one of his neighbors. He then became very repentant, and wept like a child. After this he carried her upstairs in his arms knelt down beside her, and prayed to God to spare his wife. Before he got up she died. He surrendered himself to the police and was put in the county gaol. A strong feeling of sympathy prevails for Tupper, who is spoken of as suffering much through the unfaithfulness of his wife, but doing his utmost to reform her.

An inquest was held in the above case on Monday, which resulted in Tupper being acquitted.

—A shrewd citizen of Exeter recently negotiated for the purchase of a farm in Usborne, the owner asking $6,000 therefor. The citizen, thinking he could make a better bargain by a more indirect mode of purchase, offered the farmer $10,000, $1,000 cash down, and the balance at the rate of $800 a year, without interest, until the whole purchase money be paid, reserving the right to pay the whole or any part in cash, or at any time within the stipulated period, and to receive a discount at the rate of 8 per cent per annum for the cash thus paid. The farmer, at the first glance, thought this a golden offer for his farm, and at once closed the bargain, but on studying the matter he discovered that if the purchaser took advantage of the 8 per cent. discount for cash stipulation he would really only pay about $4,000. The farmer endeavored to break the bargain, and after a great deal of bickering induced the shrewd citizen to release him from it on payment of $100, and he is now a sadder if not a wiser man.

Three armed and masked men entered the dwelling of Warren Caswell in Eden, Wellington Co., about one o'clock Sunday morning and attempted to rob him. On making resistance one of the scoundrels discharged his revolver at Mr. Caswell, the ball entering his neck. He is in a precarious condition. The robbers decamped as soon as the shot was fired. Three men are under arrest on suspicion.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE GODERICH AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Express, 7.00 a. m., for Toronto London and Buffalo.
No. 7 Mixed, 8.45 a. m., for Stratford.
No. 3 Mail Express, 12.30 p. m., for Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit.
No. 9 Mixed, 3.30 p. m.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 8 Mixed, 8.15 a. m., from Stratford.
No. 2 Mail Express, 3.10 p. m., from Toronto, Detroit and Buffalo.
No. 10 Mixed, 7.00 p. m., from Stratford.
No. 4 Express, 10.00 p. m., from Buffalo.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, SEPT. 27, 1876.

The General Blunder.

The Toronto *Leader* has again returned to the attack, and being sceptical as to the sacred character of the Sabbath, sneers at the Goderich Y. M. C. A. for the part it has taken in the recent Sunday observance movement. Falsely stating that the efforts of the Association were directed towards preventing boats receiving and discharging passengers at this port on Sunday whilst on their regular trips, that paper endeavors to strengthen its efforts to put that body in a ridiculous light before the public. The public has, however, been assured frequently that this extreme course has not been adopted; that no effort is being made to stop boats from coming into and leaving the port and receiving and discharging passengers whilst on their regular rounds, but that the Association is endeavoring to prevent the loading and unloading of freight which has occasionally been practiced.

Our cotemporary alludes to the law regarding Sabbath observance, an enactment of the time of Charles II, and styles it obsolete, evidently on the ground of its antiquity. The legal reports, however, give evidence to the contrary in the record of punishments for Sabbath breaking; and the evidence that antiquity does not render legal enactments obsolete is to be had in the Statutes. Our cotemporary would be annoyed if we should say that its antiquity of appearance and its venerable years had earned it a position amongst things obsolete, and that because it has been left far in the rear by its successful rivals and dwindled into comparative insignificance—even disappointed those, wise in such matters, who pronounced its death near at hand—it should be regarded as non-existing, but its argument as to the statute referred to admits of such a hint in response. The fact of the statute having been frequently violated is the greater shame to the people, for while it exists consistency, as well as christianity, demands that it should be observed. If it is considered unfitted to the times, these railers at Sabbatarians should take steps to secure its banishment, giving credit at the same time to the said Sabbatarians for calling public attention to the matter. The silly and extravagant actions of the advocates Sabbath observance in London, quoted by our cotemporary, will find no approval amongst Sabbatarian here, but a strong support will be given to any movement for the suppression of all unnecessary labor on that day. Whilst the day continues to be regarded by the Protestant and Catholic denominations as a day of worship, a large majority will support a law to control the public conduct so that the day may be preserved as sacred to religious observances as is possible and reasonable.

Our Horses at the Centennial.

The exhibit of horses at Philadelphia ended on the 15th day of September, but owing to the Canadian commission having determined to send them home in the cars which brought the horned stock, and the arrival of the latter having been delayed, the animals only reached home on Saturday night last. Thus the absence from home has grown into nearly a month's time, instead of the twenty days first estimated, and as a result the exhibitors have found their stay in Philadelphia somewhat tedious. As yet the award of prizes has not been made by the Centennial commission, and we believe the 27th inst. (today) has been set apart as the date upon which the results of the examinations of the judges will be made public, but the prizes and medals offered by the Canadian Government to horses belonging to this country have been awarded. Mr. F. Parrington, of England, was the judge appointed for this purpose, and his instructions were to give a gold medal each to the best light and the best heavy horse and silver and bronze medals to such animals as he deemed worthy. Our exchanges report that the task was performed "in a discriminating but generally satisfactory manner." Information from a private and reliable source reports anything but satisfaction, amongst the exhibitors in general, with the result. After making every proper deduction to compensate for the exaggerations likely to be indulged in by unsuccessful exhibitors, we cannot but feel that the result of Mr. Parrington's judging does not do justice to all, when we are informed that one stallo (and probably more) in which were three fine animals, one of which possesses numerous medals, was not visited at all by the judge. This oversight, for such we incline to think it is, naturally causes dissatisfaction. The Canadian medals were awarded as follows:

Gold Medals—Wm. Clarke, Greenwood, thoroughbred stallion Warmamble; T. & J. Little, Sandhill, agricultural stallion Young Wonder, 5 years, 16½ hands, 1,900 pounds.

Silver Medals—Eleven were awarded in all, those going to Huron being as follows: Chas. E. Mason, Clinton, thoroughbred stallion Glenelg, 4 years, 2,050 pounds; Jas. McDonough, Carlow, agricultural mare Fannie, 7 years, 18 hands, 1,800 pounds; Jos. P. Fisher, Benmiller, agricultural stallion Pat Malloy, 6 years, 16½ hands, 1,800 pounds; Jas. Swenerton, Exeter, agricultural stallion Glory of the Dominion, 6 years, 18 hands, 1,800 pounds.

Bronze Medals—Nineteen bronze medals were awarded, the only recipient in Huron being Jas. McDonough, Carlow, heavy draught stallion Scotsman, 4 years, 17½ hands, 2,000 pounds.

It was confidently expected that some very advantageous sales would be made by the exhibitors, but in this disappointment was the fate of the majority. Our cousins are great admirers of horse flesh, and lavish plenty of money thereon, but their penchant is for racing stock, and the moneyed horse fanciers did not look with covetous eyes upon the heavy agricultural horses exhibited from this country. Those who did appreciate the animals were not so "flush," and although many desired to purchase, the prices offered were not satisfactory. We are informed, however, that Mr. Mason has sold his stallion, Glenelg, for $1,000, Mr. J. J. Fisher one of his mares for $375, and Messrs. D. and J. Fisher their stallion Pat Malloy, at what figure we did not learn. Some other sales may have been made, but so far we have not heard of them.

The Reformers of South Wellington held a meeting at Guelph on Saturday to take preliminary steps towards the selection of a candidate for the seat vacated by Mr. Peter Gow.

Provincial Exhibition.

The exhibition this year, held at Hamilton last week, proved a great success, the entries being far in advance of last year and some 600 more than at any previous exhibition. In the departments of live stock, houses (notwithstanding the absence of the lots in Philadelphia), agricultural implements, fruits, and in fact in every instance with the exception of vegetables, the exhibits were excellent. A remarkable feature of the exhibits of fruits was the presence of so many specimens from the Ottawa district, and in outdoor grapes which have heretofore been uncommon in that district it casts into the shade the exhibits from Western Ontario. The latter section was not so well represented as is customary.

As Huron's display usually consists of horses, the absence of our choicest animals at Philadelphia reduced the number of our laurels materially. Of the animals exhibited from this section, the *Globe* speaks as follows:—

Leonard Hunter, of Osborne, exhibits a splendid five-year-old, carriage horse, which was awarded a prize at the Western Fair.

Young Phenomenon, by Wallace, out of Jack's Alive mare, is another splendid built heavy draught. His colour is a dapple bay; he stands 17 hands high, and weighs 1,810 lbs. He is the winner of eleven prizes, and is owned by Mr. W. Hertleson, of Goderich Township.

Earl Granville, 2 years old, by Old Earl Granville. This well-bred Clydesdale stallion was bred by Mr. Crosbie, of Bunnyside, Aberdeen, and was imported into this country a few years since. He weighs 1,790 lbs; colour, brown; he shows an immense development of muscular powers, and is well-ribbed, with sound flat legs full of substance. He is owned by Thomas Bell, of Hullett township.

John Cummings, of Hullett, shows a well bred general purpose stallion, King of the Dominion, two years old who has taken twelve prizes.

The prizes taken in the county are as follows:—Carriage stallion, 4 years old and upwards, 2d prize, L. Hunter, Usborne, $33. Two year old Clydesdale stallion, 1st T. J. Bell, Hullett, $23.—Butter in firkin or crocks, 4th Wm. Herbison, Goderich township, $5. Horse pitchfork and tackle, 1st Peter Grant, Clinton. Implement or machine for cutting, pulling or otherwise harvesting peas, 2d George McLeod, Rodgerville.—Iron plough, 3rd W. Kirkbride, Goderich. Flannel, not factory made, 2d Wm. Harrison, Clinton, $3.

Ornamental leather work, 1st Miss M. J. Mosely, Goderich, $3. Oil painting, animals from life, 1st W. N. Cresswell, Seaforth, $12; landscape or marine painting, not Canadian subject, 1st W. N. Cresswell, $10; landscape, Canadian subject, 2d W. N. Cresswell, $10; marine painting, 1st W. N. Cresswell, $12. In the water colour and crayon list Mr. Cresswell took prizes as follows: animals from life, 1st $8; landscape, Canadian subject, 1st, $12; landscape, not Canadian subject, 1st, $8; marine view, Canadian subject, 1st, $8. Miss Clara Mountcastle, Clinton, in the same list, took prizes as follows: animals from life, 2d, $6; flowers or fruit, 2d, $5; portrait, 1st, $7; still life, 2d, $5.

Trial by jury, since its creation by King Alfred nearly a thousand years ago, has held a position, in the minds of the people, as a very necessary and altogether indispensable and admirable institution, and one of our highest legal authorities designates it "the palladium of our British constitution." And yet this age of progress, which is ever discovering flaws and making improvements on the monuments of intellectual skill erected by our forefathers, finds that this grand legal institution needs remodelling. At a recent session of Parliament the idea was suggested of abolishing grand juries, but after creating considerable discussion the bill for the purpose was rejected. Important changes have been made in the system, by giving judges more extensive jurisdiction over criminal cases, and the improvement has been found to work very satisfactorily. The agitation which has been incited by the introduction to the House of Mr. Clark's bill, just alluded to, will no doubt have a tendency to consummate other changes. And among the suggestions of improvement, we have noticed one which commends itself to serious consideration. In many civil cases which are tried before juries, intricate points in law are involved which completely puzzle intelligent jurymen and are only capable of solution by men well read in legal lore. In such cases the judge and lawyers seeking to do justice must find the jury a cumbersome and awkward institution to deal with. To obviate the difficulties arising through such a condition of affairs, it is suggested that all civil cases be tried before three judges, and that juries be called into requisition alone in criminal cases. The idea, to our mind, is good, and the question of cost is unimportant, since the saving in the drafting of jurors would almost if not altogether compensate for the expense incurred in securing the services of the extra judges.

John Young, the elder of the murderers of Abel Macdonald, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Friday morning last. On the evening previous a reprieve for James William Young was received, committing him to imprisonment for life. The grounds for granting the reprieve were: 1st. That he is not supposed to have struck the blow that caused the victim's death; 2d. That he was the dupe of his wicked uncle. Truly the uncle was the greatest offender and he has suffered the severest penalty, but the nephew suffers a bitter punishment, indeed. Mrs. McDonald was with much persuasion induced to refrain from being a witness of the execution, but she viewed the body afterwards. The sympathy which was universally expressed for the bereaved woman at the time of the murder, will be less sincere when this is known.

Hon. Mr. Fraser, at the recent gathering of Reformers in Brantford, promised the introduction by the Ontario Government of a measure which will give general satisfaction, viz: to extend the franchise to every young man of 21 years of age resident on his father's farm and engaged in cultivating it. A great deal of manœuvring has been practiced by both parties in the past to secure as many votes in families where the male offspring who have attained their majority continue to work on the old homestead, and the temptations to taking false oaths have not been always resisted. The introduction of the proposed measure will put a stop to such improprieties, and secure to farmers' sons a privilege which has been too long withheld.

The Stratford *Herald* objects to newspaper reports of "fashionable weddings," contending that the custom is silly. Our friend forgets that there are many customs which obtain in the newspaper trade that are silly to many minds, as for instance "puffs," obituaries, &c., but to a great many minds this "twaddle" (!) is very appreciable, and their feelings have to be respected. Those who, however, criticise after this fashion are usually afflicted with a crotchet which finds vent in prudish sentiments. We will excuse our cotem, as no doubt his feelings have been soured since tasting of the sweets of matrimony, and any allusion to the "merry wedding bells" drives him to proclaim against reports of such pleasant events.

The Dunkin Act has secured a signal triumph in the County of Grey, where, after a vigorous contest, it has been carried by a large majority. This makes the fifth county of Ontario which has adopted this measure, and being one of an uninterrupted series of successes is an assuring evidence of the growth of the prohibition movement. The several counties which are preparing to test the feeling of their citizens on the question are taking courage from these good examples and striving more earnestly for success. The vote polled was as follows: Majorities for the Act, 1,383; majorities against, 594; majority for the bill, 789.

One of our Tory exchanges is indignant at discovering that the Ontario Reform Association is actively at work organizing, and augurs all manner of corrupt results as likely to follow this activity. The custom which obtains with some of measuring other people's grain with their own bushel, applies to such creatures. Whilst the hero of the Durham *News* libel suit is flitting through the country collecting for the "defence fund" from those who encourage slanders, no Tory paper should express such suspicions of political opponents.

A case of peculiar interest has been decided at Salt Lake City. One Lee, an associate of Brigham Young, in the early days of Mormonism in his zeal for the faith of his prophet instigated a body of Indians to aid him in massacring some defenceless emigrants who were in the vicinity of Salt Lake City on their way west. An account of this revolting affair we published when the charge of murder was first entered against Lee. The result of the trial has been that Lee has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Manitoba manifests the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants in a very pleasing manner at the various agricultural fairs. At the Provincial Exhibition last week a display of the products of the soil of that country was made which was a great surprise to every one. Root crops particularly were immense, excelling anything to be seen here, and one cabbage measured 3½ feet in circumference.

Legal Notes.

Dan Moran is again in durance vile for the old offence. He is reading the life of Moody and Sankey.

Day of Trial.—Mrs. Griffiths, of Seaforth, will appear for trial before Judge Toms on Thursday.

Acquitted.—Barney Waters and Harry Smith were brought before Judge Toms on Thursday, to answer a charge of burglary in having broken into the residence of Mrs. Walters and Mrs. Beard's. The evidence taken did not sustain the charge, and the prisoners were acquitted. Mr. B. L. Doyle appeared for the defence.

Assault Case.—Agnes Bell, of Bayfield, was recently tried before W. W. Connor and John Exeon, Esqs., J. Ps., for an aggravated assault upon Louisa Troyer of the same place, on the 22d ult. It was stated in the evidence that the defendant struck the plaintiff on the side of the head with a stick. Defendant was admitted to bail, to appear at the Assizes.

Selling Liquor without License.—D. Wilson, Port Albert, was on Monday tried before C. Crabbe, Esq., on the information of Inspector Yates, for selling liquor without license. After hearing considerable evidence defendant was fined $20 and costs. M. C. Cameron Q. C., who appeared for the defence gave notice of appeal against the decision, on the ground of certain informalities in the information.

Alleged case of Arson.—On Monday, Daniel Shea was tried before C. Crabb, Esq, on a charge of setting fire to the barn of Jas. McConnell, 5th con. Ashfield, on the night of 7th September. In the evidence heard it was stated that the defendant admitted having set the barn on fire. The case was adjourned until to-day. M. C. Cameron, Esq., Q. C., and Mr. B. L. Doyle appeared for the defendant.

In the Toils.—George Starr, of Seaforth, was brought to jail on Monday last by Policeman Dolmidge. Two years ago Starr was a resident of Seaforth. In 1873 one Mitchell, a cooper, lost a set of tools valued at $25, and in 1874 Thomas Sharp had a seal skin vest valued at $21 stolen from him. The tools were sold in Guelph by Starr, and the owner having got wind of the fact made enquiries. A few days ago Starr made his appearance in Seaforth, and notification of his intended visit having been dispatched before him, Policeman Dolmidge was prepared to receive him. The vest was found in his possession.—He was committed to jail to await trial.

Teachers' Certificates.

Teachers holding third class certificates who were unable to obtain seconds at last examination, and those whose certificates expire at the close of the year, will be pleased to learn that an extension of time has been granted by those in power. The Central Committee of Examiners have exerted their influence to gain this advantage for teachers wishing to retain their present situation, or desiring to make application for schools, with the intention of taking a higher grade at next examination. The subject of third class certificates is now under the consideration of the Minister of Education; but in the meantime the following *interim* regulations have been adopted:

1. The respective Boards of Examiners are authorized to renew third class certificates, so as to continue them in force till the first day of July, 1877, and no longer:—(1.) In the case of public school teachers, who held valid third class certificates on the 30th of June last, and presented themselves for examination for second class certificate in July last, and failed to pass such examination, on the certificate of the Inspector that the applicant satisfactorily performed his duties as teacher during his past employment, and on the Board being further satisfied of his general fitness. (2.) In the case of other Public School teachers who held valid third class certificates on the 30th of June last, (which have not been duly renewed,) on the recommendation of the Inspector stating special grounds, and first confirmed by the Minster, and on the Board being further satisfied as to the general fitness of the applicant.

2. Third class certificates granted under these regulations shall not be capable of being endorsed or be valid, except in the county or city wherein the respective Boards granting the certificates have jurisdiction.

3. Such third class certificates shall be subject to the general regulations of the Department in other respects.

4. No certificate or authority to teach can be validly granted by the Inspector to any holder of a third class certificate which has expired.

A man of see-date tendencies—The chronologist.

—Some days ago Mr. Edwin Gaunt, Deputy-Reeve of Wawanosh, in climbing a ladder received a painful fall through the ladder slipping. He fell sixteen feet, and was insensible when picked up, having had several ribs and his breast bone broken. We are glad to learn that he is recovering.

A few evenings ago Edward Pratt left Plattsville, Ont., proceeding towards Washington, and when about one and a half miles west of the above place he was taken from his vehicle in a badly injured state, his head on both sides being seriously cut in several places, and two ribs broken. Foul play is suspected, and the detectives have a clue to the supposed perpetrators of the outrage.—The wounded man lies in a critical condition.

Local News.

ABOUT TOWN.

Don't forget the sale at noon to-day of the Market lots.

(A) Big Train.—A special freight train left here on Friday evening, consisting of 14 cars laden with lumber, wheat and flour.

Harvest Sales.—The shipments from the mill last week were as follows:—5 cars bran, 3 cars shorts, one car cribbings, and 4670 bags of flour.

Masonic.—Mr. G. W. Cooper, of Owen Sound, D. D. G. M., will make an official visit to the Masonic Lodges here, on Oct. 4th.

Shipments.—Among the shipments from the station last week were 993 lbs. wool by G Mendel, 16 rolls leather by Kirkpatrick Bros. & Co., and 12 kegs beer by Jas. Wells.

Fine Flour.—Of late the great cry has been for fine flour. Mr. W. M. Hilliard is prepared to fill all orders submitted to him, with the finest grades. Free delivery to all parts of the town.

No Lecture.—Owing to the non-arrival of Rev. Mr. Gales, the lecture announced to be delivered in Knox Church on Tuesday evening of last week was not delivered.

Scarcity of Water.—This article is so scarce at Smith's Hill, that a water cart had to be borrowed from Mr. A. M. Polley with which to carry supplies during to day and to-morrow for the exhibition.

Greenhouses.—A consignment of 442 large grindstones together with 42 boxes of smaller ones was brought here by the Bertschy last week from Grindstone city, Ohio. They were intended for Guelph.

Horses.—Eighteen fine heavy draught horses were shipped from here on Saturday for Michigan, to where they will be used in the lumber woods. The animals were all purchased near Goderich at good figures. One span of black mares was much admired.

Goderich Horses.—At the recent races in Brussels, the following Goderich horses were present: Harry Dark's "Harry Dark," F. Golding's "Larkin," and "Greybird," and Wm. Lean's "Joe Dean." Larkin and Greybird took firsts and Joe Dean took a third purse.

Shipment of Sheep.—On Monday last Mr. Wm. McClain shipped by rail from Goderich 620 fat sheep, and 200 more from Stratford. These animals were valued at $4 each, and were intended for the Buffalo market. Mr. McClain travelled over a large district of country to collect this large flock.

Tea Meeting.—The anniversary tea meeting of the Brock Street Methodist Church will take place on Tuesday evening next. Several ministers will be present and deliver addresses. Tea will be served at 7:30, chair to be taken at 8:30 p. m. Tickets, 35 cts. A pleasant evening is anticipated.

Grain.—The schooner E. M. Davidson arrived last week from Milwaukee and discharged. 20,940 bushels wheat at the Grand Trunk elevator, for Berlin and Bright. The schooner Typo from the same port delivered 21,850 to Messrs. Ogilvies & Hutchison. Messrs. Wm. Seymour & Co. shipped during the latter part of the week, four cars of farmer's grain, and 800 bushs. wheat were shipped from the mill to Seaforth.

Wide Awake.—This popular juvenile magazine is a very welcome visitor to our sanctum, and the issue for October sustains its interesting character. Beautifully illustrated and sparkling with pleasant tales, sketches, stray gems of information and amusement, it is par excellence a magazine for the home circle. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Completed.—Messrs. D. Moore & Co have completed their contract for the timber work at the harbor, and the result has given complete satisfaction. The breakwater was inspected last week by Chief Engineer Page of the Department of Public Works, who pronounced the work satisfactory. This firm brought considerable money into the town, and their removal and the completion of the work in which they were engaged will not be unnoticed. If the pier which is proposed to be built at Attrill's point is decided upon, Messrs. Moore & Co., will be in Goderich again next summer.

The Storm.—On Monday a violent storm of rain, accompanied by severe thunder and lightning, visited this section and the "pent up torrents" of heaven were fairly let loose to the joy of dairymen, washerwomen and the public generally. The depth of the rainfall was 8¼ cubic inches, the heaviest this year. A severe gale followed on Tuesday, the wind blowing from the North west. A number of vessels which put out from this port on Monday were obliged to return for safety. The water in the lake at this point has risen about one foot through the effects of the gale.

London Conference.—A very interesting and important gathering will take place in the Methodist churches here, commencing on Sunday, 12th November. The missionary committee of the London Conference have decided to hold their annual meeting this year in Goderich, and sermons will be preached on Sunday by Rev. G. R. Sanderon, President of the Conference; Rev. John A. Williams, ex-President, and Rev. W. S. Griffin, Secretary of the Conference. On Monday evening the anniversary meeting will be held, and on the following evening the ladies will give a complimentary tea, at which several prominent members of the Conference will deliver addresses.

A Scoundrel Abroad.—On Friday evening last, about 8 o'clock, as two ladies were walking along the Brittania Road and whilst crossing the Huron Road, they were met by a girl apparently 15 years old who was in great distress, crying bitterly and asking protection from a young man who was following her. The ladies noticed a person a short distance off who on seeing them, jumped into the ditch at the road side crawled on his hands and knees for some distance, then rising to his feet ran off. The young girl stated she had been in town during the afternoon, doing some business for her parents who live about three miles from town in Goderich Township, and having missed the neighbor who had brought her in she started from the Colborne Hotel to walk home. She had not gone far before she noticed that she was followed, and this person was very anxious to see her home and made indecent proposals to her. Fortunately the ladies already mentioned made their appearance at this moment, and having heard her story they took her home with them and kept her until the following morning.—The identity of the young man is strongly suspected. This offence is becoming so common that it would be well if an example could be made of some of the offenders.

Handsome Buggy.—Messrs. Knox and Rothwell have finished a very handsome buggy for Henry Millard, Esq., of New York City, who intends to ship it to Paris, France. The buggy is a side spar piano box pattern and has both pole and shafts; mountings of gold; steel axles and morocco trimmings. It is similar to the one now on exhibition at the Centennial, for which Messrs. Knox and Rothwell have received such complimentary notices from the American press, and deservedly so too, for we believe they are the only builders of buggies of this pattern and it is their own design throughout. Mr. Millard was at the Centennial and took a fancy to the buggy there and immediately ordered a similar one, which is now ready for shipping. The workmanship and finish throughout is exquisite and to our eye faultless. Parties desiring to see this buggy should visit the establishment on Hamilton street this week. This firm have also finished a magnificent three spring top phaeton with oreide mountings and morocco trimmings. It is built to order for Mr. G. N. Davis of this town, and will be on exhibition at Smith's Hill to-day and to-morrow.

DURHAM PARK.

WHAT IT IS, WHERE IT IS, AND WHAT IT CONSISTS OF—ONE OF THE GREAT BEST STOCK FARMS OF KANSAS.—A SIX MILES FARM, AN ARMY OF LABORERS AND HANDS MEN.—A FULL LINE OF THE PUREST BLOODED STOCK.

Durham Park, Kansas, Sept. 15, 1876.

Durham Park is situated in Marion County, Kan., thirty miles south of Abilene, and about the same distance from Peabody. The selection of this locality for a thoroughbred stock farm was the result of a careful examination of Colorado and Kansas by the Messrs. Crane themselves, for a period of three years. The park is oblong in shape being about six miles east to west and three in width, and contains ten thousand acres of land, of unsurpassed fertility. The Cottonwood River, an unfailing spring-fed stream, meanders from west to east the entire length of the estate; its banks are fringed with a dense growth of box and cottonwood trees, which are just now in the full glory of their foliage. The land was purchased and the first improvements made in August, 1872. Mr. Albert Crane, of Chicago, is sole owner of the Park and stock. Mr. Lewis A. Reed is general superintendent and business manager. Major Daniel W. Crane devotes his entire attention to the short horn herd, Mr. S. Lee Smith is herdsman of the short horn herd, and Mr. Armstrong is foreman of the laboring force. Active operations in building and fencing began in the spring of 1873 and have continued ever since.

The residence of Major Crane stands upon a beautiful knoll near the center of the park and commands a view of the country for miles in every direction. The building is of liberal dimensions, two stories high, with wide verandahs running entirely around it, and is a very convenient and well-finished house. The taste of the owner is displayed in the arrangement of the ground. Large lawns are laid out and seeded to blue grass, walks and avenues established and shade and ornamental trees planted. Only a little age is needed to make this one of the most attractive places in the country.

The headquarters of the whole concern is here. Mr. Reed has his office in the buildings from which he issues his orders to forty or more subordinates and laborers. Besides the residence of Major Crane, there are a number of other buildings located at different places about the park. Mr. S. L. Smith, occupies a neat cottage at the stables of the short horns. Mr. Armstrong has his residence convenient to the men's quarters and the general corral. Near the corners are a number of cottages occupied by farmers who work in the park and keep watch of the stock. The men are supplied with the best of teams and implements and paid a liberal price for all they raise, all the outlay on their part being their work and time.

Twenty miles of tight board fence has been built, and twenty-three miles of wire fence, and the work still goes on; one-third of the estate is yet to fence. There are ten large pastures and five smaller ones, exclusive of the numerous feeding yards and corrals; each one is supplied with plenty of clear running spring water; even the severe drouth of last summer did not seriously affect these streams.

A sheller and grist mill, with a capacity of two hundred bushels of corn a day, is one of the objects of interest. This occupies a building some twenty feet square, and is run by an eight horse power outside. Some idea of the immense amount of lumber required for all this building, including houses, fences, stables, granaries, sheds, cribs, etc., may be obtained when we state that it filled fifty freight cars to their fullest capacity. The posts are of cedar, brought from Chicago, and are planted two feet nine inches in the ground.

The number of cattle of all grades and ages is two thousand and four hundred; of this number one hundred and fifty are thoroughbred short horns, two hundred and fifty high grades, balance Texas and half-breed Texas.

None but thoroughbred bulls have ever been in the herd; of these there are twenty-five, six of which are for use in the short horn herd, which has eighty-four cows of serviceable age. In speaking of the herd of short horns, we cannot be expected to devote the space that would be proper for an article in a stock journal, neither can we pass it by without occupying a limited space in a description of a few of these noble animals, therefore we ask the indulgence of our readers.

Imp. Royal Lancaster has few, if any superiors in the world as a short horn bull and good getter. He is a Cambridge Rose Bull, the best bred in existence, and far better bred than any Rose of Sharon, in the world; weight 2,800. Lord of the Lake is a pure Booth, one of the only five in the United States; the others, two of which are in this herd, one in Kentucky, and one in California. Weight 2,500 lbs., valued at $5,000.

Imp. Lord Abram is six years old, was bred in Lincolnshire, England, and imported in 1872, weight 2,450 lbs. Lord Bats 2nd is a pure Booth two years old, was bred in Kentucky, is pronounced by every body a perfect beauty. There are a number of other noted prize takers in Illinois and Kentucky. There are sixteen imported cows in the herd, but we have only time to speak of one or two. Airdrie Duchess 2nd, for $21,000 gold, and Airdrie Duchess 3rd for $23,600 gold, purchased from Hon. M. H. Cochrane, at Toronto sale, June 14th, 1876. The 3rd has since had a red heifer calf. Imp. Kerklevington Duchess, 15th, bred by the late J. Fawcett, scale by Castle Carlisle, Cumberland, England, imported in 1875 by Albert Crane; Imp. Maiden, Duchess of York, 9th, etc.

When Major Crane sent his carriage to Peabody, with an invitation to us to visit Durham Park, we accepted with the feeling that it was with considerable sacrifice of personal comfort—these rides of thirty miles over the prairie are not usually very desirable. We were agreeably disappointed however. Less than four hours had passed when we landed, and so delightful was the ride that we could scarcely believe the time so long. When the time of our departure came, we were rapidly driven back to the depot. We shall always cherish the memories of our visit to Durham Park.

H. McL.

[The above letter is from Mr. H. McLean, of the Seaforth *Expositor*, who has been in the Far West for some time past for the benefit of his health. Some time ago we mentioned that Mr. Crane, known to the people of Goderich, had purchased some excellent short horn stock at Toronto, and this description will prove to our readers an interesting sequel to that item.]

Clear-Grit vs. Tory.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

Sir,—As the *Mail* and others of the Tory organs appear to think that the word Grit, when applied to the Reform party must mean something awful, allow me to say that we are not in the least ashamed of the appellation, although it is used by them against us in terms of reproach; for I have heard the ex-editor of the *Star* making a stump speech, when he wished to be very impressive and appeared to try to strike terror to the hearts of the Reform listeners, draw himself up to the proportions of a John Morrissey or a Henan and BAWL out "hear, ye Grits." When we take into consideration the meaning of the word, as we understand it, we need not feel in the least annoyed, as it appears to please them and does not in any way injure us. But, to the meaning of the word. Webster defines it as courage, spirit, resolution, determination or spunk; and other authors add that it is the element that helps a person to stand upright in the world. Just as grit gives tone and strength to the soil, so in this signification—it gives energy to the mind. It is necessary as the Anglo-Saxon elements are to our language; it is the leaven that "leaveneth the whole lump." It doesn't creep in a corner as Toryism does, and become a part and parcel of the rubbish mouldering there. It stands in the center and throws off foreign matter, till the surrounding become fully charged with vigor. Grit doesn't sit sullenly down and wait for fate to roll along its destiny; it starts the wheel itself. It does not move as if leaden weights were bound to its feet. Clear-Grit does not sit listlessly down to mourn over a task; instead of being conquered it conquers.

In contradistinction to Clear-Grit is Toryism. The word Tory, is said to be an Irish word denoting a robber, a term of reproach applied to the court party in the reign of Charles the Second, and now applied to one which in principle is a strenuous supporter of the ancient constitution of England, the royal prerogative, and ecclesiastical hierarchy, and who is opposed to the increase of the power of the people in the State through their representatives in the House of Commons. During the American Revolution the party who favored the claims of England and drove the American colonies into rebellion, and thus lost to England what is now the United States, were called Tories.—Identical in principle with the old Tories is Sir John Macdonald in Canada, and although he is now a bankrupt politician he is still looked upon as the leader of this party. They now call themselves Liberal Conservatives, but this is a contradiction in terms. There is a small quadruped nearly allied to the weasel, which carries an extremely fœtid liquor, which the animal has the power to emit at pleasure as a means of self-defence. It is called a skunk, but it would smell no sweeter if called by by any other name.

I will not trouble you further, Mr. Editor, than to say to Reformers, do not be ashamed to cultivate your Clear-Grit principles.

ONE OF THE SMITHS.

Goderich, Sept. 25th, 1876.

That Base Ball Match.

To the Editor of the Signal.

Sir,—In perusing the last number of your paper, I find a statement headed "Dungannon" and signed "Com." I am sorry to find that any man so ignorant of the rules of base ball should attempt to explain them to the public who know better. He says that we—the Independents—objected to an eligible player. I hold that we didn't, for an eligible player must belong to a club at least 30 days previous to playing in a match. We were informed by the Excelsiors previous to the match that this party referred to came to Dungannon the night before and offered his assist