Huron Signal

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

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The Huron Signal,

(ESTABLISHED 1848,)

One of the largest papers published in Canada, Printed and published at Goderich, Ontario, every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at the Office, Montreal Street, adjoining the Market Square, by

THE SIGNAL PRINTING Co,

TERMS—$1.00 per annum strictly in advance; $1.25 if paid within three months; $1.50 if paid within nine months, and over that time $2.00. No paper discontinued till all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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

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SURGEON DENTIST
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, West Street Three doors below Bank of Montreal Goderich. 1600 ly

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., Goderich Out., will visit patients at any hour, night or day. 1246-1y

DR. McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c., office and residence on Bruce Street second door west of Victoria Street. 1522 1-yr.

Dr. Cassady,
McGill College
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, and residence, corner South and Elgin Streets, Goderich, Ontario. 1556

Legal.

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

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BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in-Chancery, &c., Goderich and Seaforth, Ont. 1397

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

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

CONVEYANCING
LAW CHANCERY AND CONVEYANCING Office—Over G. Patton's Hardware store, Johnson's block, Market Square, Goderich. 1493

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(LATE OF B. L. DOYLE'S OFFICE.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Over Detlor's store, Market Square, Goderich, Ont. 1356 tf.

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

J. WOODMAN,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, &c Office, opposite Colborne Hotel, Hamilton Street, Goderich, Ont. MONEY TO LEND. 1647 1 yr.

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REV. C. FLETCHER,
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Buchanan, Lawson & Robinson
HAVE on hand all kinds of Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, and Dressed Lumber, at the Goderich Planing Mill. 1309.

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GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. OFFICE, STABLES & RESIDENCE, St. Andrew's Street, back of D. Ferguson's Store, and directly opposite the residence of Horace Horton, Esq., R. P. N. B.—Horses examined as to soundness. 1313

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

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Shop on North Street opposite the Registry Office Goderich. 1494 1y

F. R. MANN.

EAST STREET,
OPPOSITE
Knox Church Goderich
1517 1y

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The indefinable mental distress and alarm which so often afflict the patient in Hypochondriasis, Hysteria, Dyspepsia, and other diseases depending on nervous exhaustion, yield more surely and rapidly to PHOSFOZONE than to any other medicine; and exercising, as it does, so potent and so permanent an influence on the nutrition, molecular balance, activity and force of the brain and great nervous systems, is sufficient to entitle PHOSFOZONE to a foremost place in therapeutics, being extensively used and prescribed by physicians, and recommended by all medical journals.

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

$50,000.

PRIVATE FUNDS to lend on good Farm or first-class Town Property at 8 per cent Apply to R. RADCLIFFE. 1580

$100,000

TO LEND on first class Farm and Town Property Term reasonable, apply to J. WOODMAN, Hamilton St. Goderich. 1613 t.f.

7½ Per cent.

PRIVATE funds to lend at the above rate on first class security. No delay. Apply at once to, SEAGER WADE & MORTON, Goderich. 1657 1 yr

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PRIVATE FUNDS to lend on Farm and Town property at lowest interest, Mortgages purchased, no Commission charged, conveyancing fees reasonable. N.B.—Borrowers can obtain money in one week if satisfactory. DAVIDSON & JOHNSON, Barristers, &c. Goderich 1441-1y

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HALF a million dollars to lend on farm or town property at **Six Per Cent.** Principal and interest payable in quarterly, half yearly or yearly instalments to suit borrowers. Apply to E. CAMPION, Solicitor, Goderich. 1590 tf.

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THE undersigned has any amount of money to loan from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest and favourable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments; rate of expenses will defy competition.

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Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society, of Toronto.

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The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies:
PHOENIX of London, England.
HARTFORD of Hartford.
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Fire & Marine business done at the lowest possible rates
HORACE HORTON
Office Market Square, Goderich.
Oct. 26th 1870. 936-1y.

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THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY, TORONTO.

JOHN LAING BLAKIE, ESQ., President. MONEY is lent by this Company to individuals upon the same system as to municipalities.—Send for Circulars
HUGH HAMILTON, C. L. Agent, Goderich.
1y

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

The Superior Savings AND LOAN SOCIETY,

—o—

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of four per cent has been declared for the half year ending 31st Dec. 1878 on the paid up Capital Stock and the same will be payable at the office of the Society on and after

Thursday 2nd January 1879,

The transfer books will be closed from the 23rd Dec. to 2nd January, both days inclusive, by order of the Board.

JAS. MILNE. Manager.

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UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
Sail from New York for
GLASGOW, every SATURDAY;
LONDON, every WEDNESDAY;
From New York to Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast or Liverpool,
SALOON CABINS, $60 to $80, CURRENCY.
SECOND CABIN, including all quisite $40.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
SALOON CABINS, $55 and $65.
Excursion Passage at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE $28.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. All State rooms on main deck, and Saloon amidships.
For Books of Information, Plans &c.
Apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.
Or to MRS. E. WARNOCK, Blake's Block, Agent at Goderich

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

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LOANS made on the Security of approved Farm or City or Town Property for periods of Five years or to suit the convenience of Borrowers, and either repayable at expiry of time or by annual instalments. Payments in reduction of Loans will be accepted at any time on favorable terms. Approved Mortgages purchased.
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FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENT.
Representing first-class Companies. Also agent for the
Canada Live Stock Insurance Co'y
MONEY TO LEND
On mortgage either on Town or Farm Property, in any way to suit the borrower.
OFFICE: (Up-stairs) KAY'S BLOCK, Goderich, Ont.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.
HOME OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT.
Premiums Absolutely Non-Forfeitable
After two Annual Payments, and Profits distributed equitably and entirely among the Policy-holders.

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DAVID BURKE, Manager. WM. SMITH, Secretary.
RICHARD BULL, Superintendent of Agencies.
JOHN RUSSELL, Agent at Goderich.
1666 1 yr

STANDARD
FIRE INSURANCE
Company.
Capital, - $3,000,000.
A general Fire Insurance business done at equitable rates.

FARM BUILDINGS
—AND—
Town Dwellings
insured for
THREE YEARS
AT LOWEST RATES.
This company has made a deposit with the Ontario Government for the protection of policy holders in this province alone, equal to that made by most other companies for the protection of policy holders in the Dominion.
Further particulars can be had from any of the agents or by applying at the County head office,
ALEX. McD. ALLAN, General Agent for Huron County
Goderich, Dec. 19th 1877. 1609

Marble Works.

MARBLE WORKS.
HEADSTONES,
HOUSE TRIMMINGS,
MONUMENTS.
And, work of all kinds in Marbles designed and executed in the best style and at most reasonable prices.
MARBLE MANTLES KEPT IN STOCK.
GRANITE MONUMENTS,
AND
HEADSTONES.
Imported to order.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
SCOTT & VANSTONE. 1587-1y.

WHY SMOKE
A common tobacco WHEN for the same price
You can get the Myrtle Navy?
SEE
T. & B.
IN GILT LETTERS
ON EACH PLUG.

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GENUINE
CLEARING SALE
AT
B. CROFTS & SON'S
full lines of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS
AND
Groceries.
Our business keeps up because we sell
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Call and judge for yourselves. If you purchase a bargain is certain.
No Trouble to show Goods.
B. CROFTS & SON.

Furniture.

FURNITURE.
D. GORDON
Has now on hand one of the Largest Stocks of Furniture in the County.
He invites inspection. Will give a reasonable discount to cash purchasers.
In the undertaking line will be prepared to conduct funerals in first class style, having purchased the best Hearse west of London. Charges moderate. 2 doors west of P. O.

Extensive new Premises
AND
Splendid New Stock.
C. Barry & Bro.
Cabinet Makers, Undertakers and Wood Turners.
Hamilton St.
Have removed across the street to the store next door to W. Acheson's Harness Shop, where will be found
A GOOD ASSORTMENT!
Kitchen, Bedroom, Diningroom, and Parlor Furniture such
TABLES, CHAIRS, (hair, cane and wood seated) CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS, WASH STANDS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, SOFAS
Wardrobes, Looking Glasses,
GILT FRAMING.
C. B. & Bro. are prepared to sell everything in their line
Cheap for Cash.
N. B.—A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire at on reasonable terms
A CALL SOLICITED.
Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870

Given AWAY.
—o—
Corner of Albion Block and Kingston Street.
MR. W. T. WHITELY
has a choice lot of fine
Chromos,
Engravings,
Oil Paintings,
—AND—
JEWELRY.
Those whose wants and inclinations are moving them to make purchases in these lines will find it very much to their advantage to give me a call.
W. T. WHITELY.

Poetry.

Courage Brother!

Courage brother! Do not stumble
Though thy path is dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble—
Trust in God, and do the right!

Let the road be long and dreary,
And its ending out of sight;
Foot it bravely, never weary—
Trust in God and do the right!

Perish policy and cunning,
Perish all that fears the light;
Whether losing, whether winning—
Trust in God, and do the right!

Some will hate thee, some will love;
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease from man and look above thee—
Trust in God, and do the right!

Simple rule and safest guiding,
Inward peace and inward light;
Stars upon our path abiding—
Trust in God, and do the right!

Norman Macleod, D, D.

Ontario Legislature.

On February 10th Mr. Miller withdrew the following resolution, as it was covered by the Bill introduced by the Minister of Education:—

That in the opinion of this House, the powers conferred upon School Trustees by the Public Schools Act relating to the raising of moneys by the levying of taxes or otherwise for the purchase of school sites, the building of school houses, the purchase of furniture, maps, apparatus, and text books, and the payment of teachers' salaries are excessive; and the interests of the country demand that they should be so restricted as to allow the tax payers some voice in determining the amount of moneys to be annually raised for the purpose aforesaid or some of them.

ORANGE INCORPORATION.

Mr. McLaws moved for an order of the House for a return showing the number of Orange Lodges incorporated under the General Act of 1874. He said there was an impression throughout the country that some lodges of the Orange body had secured incorporation under the General Act, and he desired to know if it was possible for them to do so.

Mr. Mowat said there was no provision in the Act for securing such information as was desired. Under the second section of the Act the declaration made had to be made in duplicate, one to be filed with either the Provincial Registrar or the Clerk of the Peace of the county. This would show that a lodge might incorporate without any information of it coming to the Government. He had been told within the last few days that there were lodges incorporated under the General Act. With regard to the heavy expense which had been spoken of, that was entirely fanciful.

Mr. Merrick said that the Attorney-General was to be corrected in stating that the expense of incorporation under the General Act was "fanciful." In that he was quite mistaken, for if the necessary fees were paid in the case of each lodge, it would aggregate a large amount to incorporate each one in the Order, and there could be no doubt that it would be much less under the General Act.

Mr. Mowat moved that there should be added to the motion the words, "And the revised Act in that behalf; also what other Societies have been incorporated under the said Act."

Mr. Merrick said it was important that the proposed amendment should be added. He thought also that it would be well to learn what the expense of incorporation was, so that the country might know if the position taken by the Attorney-General on this matter was correct or not. He therefore moved that the words, "And to obtain from such organizations the expenses incurred in obtaining such incorporation," should be added after the amendment of the Attorney-General.

After further discussion the motion was passed, with the two additions mentioned.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. Robinson, in moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Act, explained that the first section was to enable Councils to give butchers and sellers of fish licenses to sell at certain places specified. The city of Kingston had shambles, and at present the butchers were compelled to locate there. The second section was to enable the city of Kingston to have insurance on the Court House and gaol. They had paid $17,000 or $18,000 for rebuilding the Court House, and at present could have no insurance on it whatever.

Mr. Meredith thought the House could hardly assent to the first section. It was hardly fair that a city should pay a portion of the cost of erecting a gaol and Court House, and that the buildings should afterwards become the property of the county.

The Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

On the 11th the following bills were introduced and read the first time:—

Mr. Wills—To amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Ross—To amend the Municipal Act.

Mr, Graham—To amend the Municipal Act relating to forms and commutation of statute labor in incorporated villages.

Mr. Mowat—To make further provision relating to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly.

The bill respecting the power of Mechanics' Institutes and Library Associations to deal with their real estate (Mr. Mowat), was read the second time.

Mr. Mowat said the object of the bill was to remove a doubt as to the power of Mechanics' Institutes to convey an real estate they might acquire.

SUPPLY.

Mr. Wood moved the House again into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Meredith moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Merrick:—That this House regards the continuous and rapid increase in the ordinary expenses of Government as excessive and unwise, especially in view of the almost stationary character of the revenue; and is of opinion that unless more strict economy be observed in the general outlay of the Province, grave evils will speedily arise; a resort to direct taxation in order to avoid the accumulation of a provincial debt be rendered inevitable, and the existence of our present system of Federal Government imperilled, a result which would be most disastrous to the best interests of the whole country.

Mr. Mowat said a great portion of the expenditure characterized by the hon. gentleman as ordinary expenditure, was discretionary expenditure and need not recur, and was incurred because the Province had the funds in hand to meet it. If the Province had no superfluous funds, the expenditure would be confined to outlays that were unavoidable. He argued that the increase in the cost of carrying on the Government departments was necessitated by the increase in the business of the country. He claimed that no part of the expenditure incurred by the Government was extravagant, but wise and economical. It was a wiser policy to expend portions of the surplus in objects of benefit to the country than to hoard up the surplus. He considered the Government would not have been doing its duty to the country if it had pursued any other policy than the one they did. No one who looked at the question candidly could vote for the resolution submitted by the leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Merrick did not see how they could claim credit for having given so much money back to the people, since a large amount of the expenditure had been upon works which would give no return to the majority of the people. He asserted that nearly all the terms of salaries and contingencies in the different departmental offices had been increased, and the course of the Opposition with regard to these increases was embodied in the resolution before them. He gave figures relating to the various offices in support of his statement, but was corrected in some of them by members of the Government. He thought there should be no hesitation in reducing the salaries of many officials, since if they did not like to accept the lower salary, efficient men could be found who would do so. The Opposition had urged upon the Government the necessity of decreasing the expenditure in many directions, and they would always be willing to concur in any such decrease.

Mr. Baxter thought the hon. leader of the Opposition and his followers were in the habit of paying much deference to the views expressed by gentlemen outside of the House. The tables and statements of Hon. Senator Macpherson seemed to be of much service to them. The expenditure under the present Government had been large, but it had not been a wasteful expenditure; it was all in the interests of the country. The supporters of the Government were prepared to defend the increases made by them in the expenditure on the ground that the money belonged to the people, and that it had been distributed so as to benefit them. Notwithstanding the large amounts which had been paid out by the Government the surplus was still large, amounting to four and a half millions of dollars, and the Province was in a sound state financially.

Mr. Fraser characterized the motion introduced by the leader of the Opposition as "buncombe." The term might not be a parliamentary one, but still he used it advisedly in describing not only the present motion, but the whole course of the Opposition during the session. They had acted as if they wished to condemn the Government for what they themselves had consented to, and their whole course of action was intended to gain political capital for them. The leader of the Opposition had in his motion set forth comparisons in different items of expenditure under the present and late Governments, and these comparisons were meant unfairly to tell against the Administration. The hon. gentleman pursued a similar plan in his speech, for which he (Mr. Frazer) had corrected him before. In comparing the expenditures of the two Governments, he (Mr. Meredith) had charged such abnormal items of expenditure incurred by the late Administration as the relief to sufferers by the Ottawa fire, and others of a like nature, to capital account; but when he came to the sum spent by the present Administration in consolidating and revising the statutes, he had set it down as an item of current expenditure. The hon. gentleman should have treated both cases alike, and not have classed them under different headings. He (Mr. Fraser) could say with confidence that every member on the Government side of the House was in favor of economy in administering the affairs of the Province, and he thought the electors would testify their confidence in the Administration by returning a large majority to support them at the coming election. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fraser said that last session the Opposition were driven to bay and had to admit that the farmers of the country were entitled to a share of the expenditure of the public money. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Scott did not consider the motion an important one. He desired to refer to the observations of the Commissioner for Public Works. That hon. gentleman had managed to escape the real gist of the discussion which it had been desired to evoke. He had called the motion a buncombe one, but it submitted an important fact to the attention of the House and the country, and this, he thought, was the correct time to bring in the question. It proposed that they should stop in the course they were pursuing. He quoted from the records of the British House of Commons to show that Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had made such a motion in that body.

It had been claimed that the Opposition were in favor of doing away with the present system of Government, but he was proud to say that nothing in the speeches of members from his side of the House could be adduced to prove that such was the case. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr Currie congratulated the Opposition upon the very mild attack they had made upon the Government. He also congratulated the Conservative party on having made the first record for years of being in favor of Confederation.

Mr. Currie continued that the records of 1864 which he had upon his desk told a different story. He then read from these journals, showing that in the yeas and nays upon the report of the first Committee Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald had voted against the resolution, that on the same day the Macdonald Government was defeated, and Sir John had changed his views and gone in with others to consummate Confederation.

Mr. Morris asked the hon. gentleman if the members of the Reform party were not opposed to the union of all British North America while the Conservatives supported it?

Mr. Currie said some of the members of the Reform party were in favor of a union of the two Provinces leading to a confederation of the whole. (Cheers.)

Further discussion took place upon this point.

Mention had been made of the Government's majority. When they first came into power they had a majority of one, which had been increased from among their opponents to about twenty-five, but a majority which it was not very safe to depend upon. At the general election they were returned with a good majority of sixteen. Ontario was reform to the core.

Mr. Meredith—They showed it last September.

Mr. Currie believed Ontario would not want any Conservatives to take charge of her money. He had watched the course of that party for some time, and had come to the conclusion that though when in Opposition they were parsimonious, when they got into power they were not by any means so careful. Last September they had a National Policy to place before the country, but they would be in a different position the next election. He believed the Reform party would be triumphantly returned to power by the people of Ontario. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ross moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Robert Baldwin.

Last week, Dr. C. T. Campbell, of London, lectured on "The life and Times of Robert Baldwin" before the Young Canadian Liberal Club. There was a fair attendance. Mr. W. G. Moncrieff presided, and briefly introduced the lecturer. The period of which the lecture treated is the most interesting in Canadian history, including as it does the origin of the various political parties, the struggle for responsible Government, and the rebellion of 1837. The lecturer pointed out the various causes which led to the political evils suffered by Canada forty years ago; such as the presence of two alien races in the same colony; the unwise policy of the British Government in preserving the distinctions of race among the colonists, instead of fusing them into one; the encroachments of an irresponsible oligarchy like the "Family Compact;" the ideas held by British statesmen as to the colonial relation, with which they considered responsible government incompatible, and the rashness of headstrong radicals whose persistent agitation, though it helped eventually to bring about needed reforms, was often as ill-timed as disloyal. Amid the confusion and turmoil of this stormy period, the calm, persistent influence of the greatest of Canadian statesmen, Robert Baldwin, was a power acknowledged by all classes and parties. He was born in Toronto, on the 12th of May, 1804. From his father, one of our oldest pioneer statesmen, he inherited not only great talents, but a love for popular liberty, tempered with an obedience to the restraints of law, which, while it made him the champion of the rights of the people, at the same time kept him from joining with those who conspired against the constituted authorities. He entered Parliament in 1829, but was defeated the next election, and remained out of the House until the Union of the two Provinces. But though not a member of Parliament he was acknowledged as the leader of the Constitutional Reformers, and recognized both in England and in Canada as the chief advocate of the adoption Responsible Government in the colonies. This was his one idea, which he persistently maintained in the face of all opposition. He was frequently taken into the Executive Council, but only when he had reason to believe that his presence would aid the adoption of his favorite principle, and he always resigned as soon as he found the Queen's representative endeavoring to enforce any form of personal Government. In this manner he was for a time among the advisers of Sir James Head, Lord Sydenham, Sir Charles Bagot, and Lord Metcalfe the latter being the last Governor with whom Baldwin had any differences. He took no part in the rash attempt of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, for he foresaw its failure; and, besides, he had no desire whatever to see any separation between Canada and the Mother Country. Finally, after a long continued struggle, lasting from the days of the first agitator, Robert Gourlay, in 1817, till the advent of the first Governor who enforced Responsible Government, Lord Elgin, in 1847—Baldwin's "one idea" triumphed, and the people's representatives were at last vested with supreme power. The Baldwin Reformers, however, did not long enjoy their victory. The old Family Compact and its successor, the new Conservative party, had received a signal defeat at the hands of Baldwin. But he now had to contend with a party drawn from the ranks of his own supporters. Two years after the Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry came into power under Lord Elgin, the radical wing of the Reformers broke loose and formed the "Clear Grit" party, under Dr. Rolph, Malcolm Cameron and Caleb Hopkins. They wanted to go further than Baldwin; and the *Globe*, which did not at first support them, declared they wanted nothing more nor less than a republican government. The breach widened, and finally in 1851, when a motion to abolish the Court of Chancery received the support of a majority of the Upper Canadian members, Baldwin resigned for the last time. Though many who voted for the motion urged him to retain office, and assured him that he still possessed their confidence, he felt that it would be inconsistent with his principles to retain office when the majority of the people's representatives favored legislation to which he was opposed. At the next election he was defeated in North York and retired from public life to his residence at Spadina, where he died on the 9th of December, 1858. Lafontaine left the Government a few weeks after Baldwin, and Mr. Hincks became Premier. But he was unable to maintain either himself or his party in power. The "Clear Grits," now led by Mr. Brown, joined with the Conservatives to defeat the Government, and then some of the Government supporters joined with the Conservatives—the latter agreeing to accept some reforms they had hitherto opposed—and a coalition ministry was formed under Sir Allan MacNab, cheating the Clear Grits out of their share of the victory. That closed the career of the Baldwin Reform party. The lecturer gave an analysis of the character of Baldwin showing his steady devotion to the one great idea of his life; his high standard of political morality, his superiority to the petty practices of small politicians, and his indifference to his own personal interests. He never sought office, and he never kept office for a moment when office-holding involved a sacrifice of principle. He had no personal reward in this life, while nearly all his contemporaries, from both political parties, received judgeship, governships, titles, and distinctions, he alone, of them all, died in retirement without honor or emoluments. Later days, however, have vindicated his memory, and both Conservatives and Liberals unite to do him honor. The lecturer then proceeded to take up the inquiry whether there had been any true successor to Baldwin, and in sketching the brief coarse of subsequent Reform leaders, showed that with one exception, though men of great ability and sterling integrity, they had, at all events, failed to lead their party to substantial success. Reform victories generally, from Baldwin's time have been brief or accidental, and generally due to the blunders of Conservatives rather than the skill or merits of Reformers. One exception was found, however, in the person of Mr. Blake, who resembled Baldwin, not only in his nationality, his religion, his profession, his attainments, and his manner, not only in his personal merits, his unselfishness, his devotion to principle, and his high standard of political morality, but also in the fact that he alone has been able to lead his party to success in the sphere where he had been chosen leader. In the Ontario Parliament the Liberals, under his guidance, obtained the first substantial victory since the days of Baldwin, for which they were indebted to their own merits and to the abilities of their leader. In closing, the lecturer held up the exemplary life of Baldwin as a pattern for the imitation of all public men—the ideal statesman being one whose services to the country should be untainted by selfish love of wealth of fame. During the course of the lecture, a few pictures were given of a great number of the prominent men of thirty years ago, including, besides Baldwin and Lafontaine, Gourlay, Mackenzie, Bishop Strachan, Sullivan, Daly, Papineau, Sir Francis Head, Lord Elgin and others.

Canadian News.

The total depth of rain and melted snow, at Winnipeg in 1879, was 29 516 inches.

Some 4,000 delinquents are being sued by the Water Committee of Montreal.

The Grand Lodge of O. Y. B. of Canada assembled at London yesterday afternoon in their hall, Edge Block.

Mr. A. H. Dymond's local campaign sheet, it is understood, is to take the form of a reply to Senator Macpherson's pamphlet.

The maximum reading of the thermometer in Winnipeg for 1879 was 94 5 on the 14th of July; the minimum reading was on the 6th January, being 25 3.

Mrs. Margaret McElhair, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, died in Montreal at the extreme old age of 108 years.

A colony of 200 farmers from the Laurentian townships north of Montreal intend starting for Manitoba in March.

It is reported that C. J. Brydges, of the Intercolonial Railway, has received an appointment from Vanderbilt at Chicago.

The warmest day during the year in Winnipeg, was on the 27th of June, the mean temperature being 79.25; the coldest day was the 6th of January, the mean temperature being 13.72.

Mr. R. C. Cattender, of Kincardine, Ont., is trying to prove himself the Earl of Mar, and declares that all he lacks to prove his title is funds.

A large eagle was shot recently by Mr Jas. Gardner, at Baden. It measured seven feet from tip to tip, and its weight was 12 pounds.

A minister in Chatham, who is a believer in sensationalism, announced for two Sundays ahead that he would speak on the "Great Unsuccessful Boat-race," and then took for his text the story of Jonah and the whale.

About three-fourths of the taxes of London East have been collected. The city collectors have notified the citizens that all taxes unpaid after the 15th inst. will be charged interest at the rate of seven per cent.

On Friday last, Mr. Robert Fenson, of Allan Park, Bentinok, shot a magnificent specimen of the baldheaded eagle, measuring six feet eight inches from tip to tip of the wings, and weighing fourteen pounds.

Bishop Fabre preached yesterday in St. Patrick's Church, and took occasion to denounce all secret societies and mixed religious marriages. He referred especially to the Union Societies, and said they were not accepted by the Church.

Olivia Auclair, a young girl of abandoned character, died in a sleigh, when out driving with a paramour yesterday, from the effect of an overdose of morphia, which she was in the habit of taking.

The Dominion Alliance met in Ottawa last week, and on Thursday evening a public meeting was held in the West-End Methodist Church, when addresses were delivered by Rev. John Shaw, G. W. C. T.; T. W. Casey, G. W. S.; W. L. Williams, R. G. W. S., and the Rev. E. H. Dewart.

Mr. Dunbar Browne, the Montreal Revenue Inspector, has been held for trial on forty-five different indictments. It is an incident worth remembering in connection with this case that it involved perjury every month in the sworn statements of the collector.

Rev. W. H. Poole, paster of Berkeley street church, Toronto, delivered an interesting lecture in the church last Monday evening on "The Return of the Jews to the Land of Promise." The lecture was listened to with the greatest attention, and proved both instructive and entertaining.

The Hansard contract this year provides that each member of Parliament will be supplied with a copy of the report of his speech for revision, and that if the same is not returned within twelve hours the report will be published as correct. Formerly, copy for revision was supplied at the request of the members.

A few days ago the Halifax city treasurer advertised for loans for $25,000. Yesterday the Finance Committee opened the tenders, when $107,500 was offered at premiums ranging from 2½ to 4½ per cent, The majority of the tenders are bank directors. There is an abundance of money in Halifax awaiting safe investment.

When the present year closes the Mennonites in Russia will be no longer exempt from military service. As their religion will not permit them to take up arms, there will be an immense emigration of their people to this continent. The Czar allows that they are among the most peaceful, law abiding, and industrious subjects of his empire.

Toronto *Telegram*: "The *Mail* having withdrawn its charges of wrongdoing against the Hon. Mr. Crooks, in the matter of the disposition of the debentures sold by him through the Colonial Trust Corporation, it is understood to be likely that the libel suit instituted against it by Mr. Crooks will be withdrawn."

The anxiety of the many firms interested in the tenders for the building of the Pacific Railway between Section 15 and the western end of the Fort William branch has at last been relieved.—The lucky men are Messrs. Morse & Co., of Toronto—a firm in which a number of contractors are partners, and which is supported by the Banks of Montreal and Toronto. The amount of the contract is about $3,000,000, and the work is to be finished in three years.

Millbridge P. O., Tudor, Ont.
MESSRS. MILBURN, BENTLEY & PEARSON,—Sirs, I feel it my duty to inform you that last spring I lost my hearing with one ear, and this fall I lost the hearing of the other also, so that I was afraid I would never be able to hear again. I tried everything to bring back my hearing I could think of, but found it all in vain. At last I made up my mind to try some of the Yellow Oil, so I rubbed a little on the outside of my ears two or three times a day, and every night and morning. I wet some wool with the oil, and kept it in my ears, and in one week's time I could hear as well as I ever could, but still rub on the oil when the weather is cold, and I keep wool also in my ears. I write this to you that you might know the worth of your Yellow Oil. Yours truly, JOHN CLARK.
For sale by Mr. Geo. Cattle, Goderich.

Stationery.
CHRISTMAS CARDS
In endless numbers and styles that could be desired,
FRENCH, AND CANADIAN!

Salt Rheum.
Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scaly Itch, the most obstinate and severe cases.

Erysipelas.
Vegetine has never failed to cure the most inveterate cases of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.
Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough, or pimpled skin proceeds entirely from an impure state of the blood, and we now advance upon every one, every where in the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores
Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with Vegetine, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.
For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.
Vegetine does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but, when one of the causes, enabling nature to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.
Vegetine has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.
If Vegetine is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.
Vegetine is not a stimulating bitters which creates a factitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.
Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility.
Is the complaint with which thousands of YEARS TIME are realized. Vegetine is recommended to take it; as debility depends upon the impure blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.

POND'S EXTRACT
THE GREAT
PAIN DESTROYER AND INFLAMMATION
FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.
Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such wonderful cures of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being relieved and cured by using Pond's Extract.
Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, whether of long or short standing, are speedily cured by the free use of Pond's Extract. No other medicine will cure so quickly.
Hemorrhages. For all hemorrhages, whether internal or external, it is always recommended and used by Physicians and all who know it to be a cure. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our Nasal Syringe for female Syringes and Inhalers are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.
Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the diseases it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.
Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our Nasal Syringe is of essential service in these cases.
Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.
Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivalled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.
Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.
Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. It is a panacea, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.
Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy, invariably curing when other medicines have failed.
For Broken Breast, Sore Nipples, Agne in Breast. The Extract is cleanly and efficacious, and mothers who have once used it will never be without it.
Female Complaints. No lady need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract is used. The pamphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.
CAUTION.
POND'S EXTRACT. Has been imitated, but has never been equalled, the genuine possesses the buff wrapper, with the words "Pond's Extract," blown in the glass, and