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D. FERGUSON'S Hamilton Street, Opposite Bailey's Hotel.

Flour, Meals, Pork and General Provisions

"Fair Dealing and Moderate Prices."

D. Ferguson.

ORNAMENTAL WEDDING CAKES, CHRISTMAS CAKES, CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS, CHRISTMAS TOYS and THE BEST BREAD IN TOWN,

D. CANTELON'S WEST STREET, GODERICH.

Ladies requiring Christmas Cakes should send in their orders without delay.

Big CLEARING SALE AT J. C. DETLOR & CO'S.

BARGAINS IN Dress Goods, Blankets, Ordered Clothing, Table Linnen. BARGAINS IN ALL LINES. J. C. Detlor & Co.

1881 JANUARY 1881 E. & J. DOWNING

Return thanks for the very liberal patronage accorded them, and wish all their customers and friends a Happy New Year

We would also call your attention to the fact that we have a very large stock of Seasonable Goods

LADIES, GENTS & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES of every conceivable style and price, many lines of which will be sold at a great reduction previous to stock taking.

Largest Stock of Shoes West of Toronto and we can and will sell at prices that will suit you. ORDERED WORK of every description promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

E. & J. DOWNING. THE SQUARE, GODERICH. 1768.

Daniel Gordon, Cabinet-Maker and Undertaker. Oldest House in the County, and Largest Stock this side of London!

PARLOR SUITES, BED-ROOM SUITES, SIDE-BOARDS, EASY CHAIRS, LOUNGES, ETC., ETC. Cash Buyers will find it to their advantage to see my stock if they need a good article at close price.

Dungannon Carriage Works!

B. P. POINTER, MANUFACTURER OF BUGGIES, CUTTERS, SLEIGHS, &c., &c.

I have on hand a few Buggies which I will sell cheap to make room for winter work.

GEORGE BILLS AUCTIONEER

PRINTED at the office of HURON SIGNAL, North Street, Goderich.



FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITES

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF WASTING DISEASES,

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, General Debility, Brain Exhaustion, Chronic Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, or Loss of Nervous Power. It is unequalled in the treatment of Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Loss of Appetite, Energy or Memory.

It acts with vigor, gentleness and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste is pleasant, and its effects permanent. Its first apparent effect is to increase the appetite. It assists digestion, and causes the food to assimilate properly—thus the system is nourished. It also, by its tonic action on the digestive organs, induces more copious and regular evacuations.

READ WHAT THE INVENTOR, MR. FELLOWS, HAS TO SAY ABOUT HIS SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

In the summer of 1864, I was suddenly affected by a copious expectoration of mucous-purulent matter. I had been declining in health for some months, and, being exceedingly nervous, the symptoms caused alarm. As my business was that of a dispensing chemist, the shop was constantly visited by medical men, all of whom rendered their advice. During 1864 and 1865 my chest was examined by ten first class physicians, some of whom pronounced the case Bronchitis; some, not wishing to cause alarm, or unwilling to venture an opinion, gave no decision; some stated unequivocally that I had Tubercular Disease of the Lungs, and located the trouble where the pain was felt. By professional advice, I used, in turn, horse-rack, exercise, country life, eggs and ale in the morning, tonic, Bourbon whiskey, cod-liver oil, electricity, tar, and various inhalants, but the trouble increased. Expectoration became more profuse and offensive. Night-sweats set in. Cold chills, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, cough, blood-stained expectorations, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, loss of memory, loss of ambition, accompanied by general prostration, showed themselves. Under the microscope the blood was found to contain but a small portion of vitalized corpuscles; the heart's action was feeble; the pulse intermittent; the stomach could not digest properly, so that flatulency and acidity was the result. Finding the symptoms indicated Consumption, I determined to use every effort to stay its progress, and, if possible, to cure it. I selected the most powerful tonics and moderators, and combined them with the vital constituents of the human body. For months I endeavored to amalgamate them before my efforts were crowned with success. I cannot speak too plainly or too strongly of the effects produced, and the benefits I derived from the composition.

At first my appetite increased; the expectoration became easy, digestion better; the feces became more copious and less frequent; cold chills ceased; night-sweats lessened; I gained in weight; the hacking cough left me; refreshing sleep returned; my spirits became buoyant, the mind active and vigorous. I continued taking the Syrup month after month; but owing to the damp, foggy climate of St. John, my recovery was necessarily slow, although I could observe a gradual return of strength for three years, during which time I continued taking the remedy. My present weight is one hundred and eighty-eight, being thirty-eight above my usual. I have no symptoms left doing me disservice. The only notable sign during the months was the expectoration. Now that has stopped, and I consider myself cured. The real riddle may ask, How do you know your difficulty to have passed if it is not a tubercular lung? I answer, in the most certain of all modes for ascertaining it. I had last coughed from the right lung a piece of PHOSPHATE OF LIME, half the size of a pea, which could have come from no other place, as which the highest authority in Lung Diseases (Lancet) states is the result of tubercle, which has been cured. Added to this, I had the leaden colored, purulent, blood-stained expectorations, and the opinion of one of the best diagnosticians in the country. I believe I have cured all the symptoms incident to the two first stages of Consumption, and have successfully combated them, so that I do not despair of any case where there is sufficient lung tissue to build upon. I can guarantee that your month's use of this medicine of increased sales would never induce me to publish this report, but I have sympathy for the poor consumptive, with whose misery I have been so long and so sympathetically acquainted.

J. M. FELLOWS, Inventor of Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

When Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is required, ask for "FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP."

And be sure no imitation is found if or other article.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET TO PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MONTREAL.

SUBSTITUTES!

The public are cautioned against a custom which is growing quite common of late among a certain class of medicine dealers, and which is this: When asked for a bottle of Pain-Killer, they suddenly discover that they are "sold out," but have another article just as good, if not better, which they will supply at the same price. The object of this deception is transparent. These substitutes are made up to sell on the great reputation of the Pain-Killer; and being compounded of the vilest and cheapest drugs, are bought by the dealer at about half what he pays for the genuine Pain-Killer, which enables him therefore to realize a few cents more profit per bottle upon the imitation article than he can on the genuine.

For SUDDEN COLDS, NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC AND ALL OTHER PAINS IN ANY PART OF THE BODY, PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER IS UNRIVALLED. IT CURES ALMOST INSTANTLY. THE PAIN-KILLER IS PUT UP IN 25 AND 50 CENT BOTTLES, AND IS SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.



HURON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Financial Statement—Reports of C. M. Maitland—The County Poor House Disposition—The Adjournment.

Wednesday, Jan. 20. THE FOLLOWING IS THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, GODERICH, JAN. 20th 1881. To the Warden and Council of the County of Huron.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit herewith a statement in detail of the receipts and expenditures of the past year. Statement of Ledger Balances on 31st Decr., statement of collections from non-residents, statement of Sinking Funds of Sterling Gravel Road debentures, and Northern Gravel Road debentures, and comparative statement of the estimated and actual expenditures of the year 1880.

In accordance with my practice in past years, I may call your attention to the most important discrepancies between the estimated and actual expenditure. The estimate for administration of Justice was \$1,900. The expenditure has been \$1,459.90. The estimate was based, not alone upon the expenditure of 1879, which had been much less than for some years before, as shown in my letter accompanying the financial statements of that year, but upon the assumption that the year 1879 was exceptionally low, and that an increase under this head might be expected in 1880.

It is gratifying however to see that the cost of this service, which is to some extent a measure of the amount of crime in the County, has been not only below the estimate, but \$160 less than even in 1879.

The expenditure for Inquests also has been less than the amount estimated by \$69.31. The estimate being \$150, and the net expenditure charged to the County was \$80.69.

Geol. expenditure has very closely approximated to the estimate, which was \$1,500. The net amount charged to the County was \$1501.21.

Jury expenses have been less than the amount estimated, by \$224. The amount of expenditure under this head in 1879 was \$3,665, and in 1878, \$3,623. In view of the reduction of expense anticipated under the operation of the new Act, the estimate for 1880 was placed at \$2,600. A reduction of \$700 on the mean of the previous two years' expenditure, but the actual amount paid has been only \$2,375, and this includes \$100 for the selection for selecting the jury lists of 1881, which in the former years had not been paid until the beginning of the year for which the selection was made. The Jury account for 1880, contains the cost of selection for both 1880 and 1881. For the purposes of comparison therefore the expenditure of 1880 ought to be taken as \$2,375.

School management has exceeded the amount estimated by \$202. The amount charged to this account in 1880, includes \$172.50, quarter's salary to Mr. Dewar, Inspector, for 1879, which belongs to that year, but which was not presented for payment until 1880. Excluding this, the expenditure would only have exceeded the estimate by \$30.

Lunatics and Charities have also exceeded the estimate by \$60.59. In 1879 the expenditure was \$495. In 1880 the amount estimated was \$500. The amount paid has been \$560.59. Of this \$132.50 is for the keep of indigents, and \$184.50 has been paid for medical and judges' certificates of lunacy, and \$243.59 for conveyance of lunatics to asylums. The number of lunatics whose conveyance to the asylum was paid for in 1879, was six. In 1880 there has been ten. The cost of conveying the six in 1879 was \$259.65. The cost for the ten in 1880 was \$243.59. The reduced expense of this service is owing to the new system provided by the Act of 1880, which went into operation in March last—under which the conveyance of lunatics to the asylums and boys to the Reformatory is performed by Provincial bailiffs instead of by the Sheriff, as formerly. Under the new Act the actual disbursements of the bailiffs are paid by the Government and collected from the counties, together with 60 per cent. added thereto to cover the bailiff's salaries. By the detailed statement you will see that \$91.94 has been paid to the Provincial Treasurer, for the conveyance of lunatics under this system. Five lunatics were thus conveyed—four to London and one to Hamilton. The average for each of these is \$18.39. The average for those conveyed in 1879 and 1879 by the Sheriff under the old system was \$34.

The amount charged to "Salaries and Council Fees," has been \$800 less than the amount placed in the estimates. The amount paid to members of the Council for attendance and mileage, has been \$77 less than in 1879, owing to the absence of some members from some of the meetings. There have also been no meetings of Committees of Council in 1880, for which \$87.20 was paid in 1879, and the payments to the Road Commissioners, formerly charged to this account, have in the past year been debited to "Roads and Bridges," to which account I think these charges more properly belong.

"Repairs of County Buildings" were estimated for at \$300, but only \$40.85 has been expended for this purpose. There is consequently a surplus of \$259 under this head. The cost of repairs in 1879 was \$324.

"Miscellaneous and Contingencies" shows a surplus of \$270.41. The estimate being \$1,200. The expenditure \$929.59.

"Stationery and Printing" also shows a surplus of \$404.83. The expenditure being only \$595, as against \$979 in 1879. The estimate for 1880 was \$1,000.

"Crown Witnesses" were estimated at \$300. The net cost to the County after crediting proportion received from Government was but \$148. The cost in 1879 was \$639 and in 1879, \$201.

The County equivalent to the Government to the High Schools, has been \$240 less than estimated. The payments by the County are contingent upon the amounts received from Government. The Government grant to each of these schools in 1880, has been as follows:—Goderich, \$810.30; Clinton, \$704.85; Seaford, \$658.79. They were estimated at \$800 each. The Council order for \$300 issued to Seaford in 1879 on account of County equivalent, not then ascertained was \$14.88 in excess of the amount received from Government, and this sum was deducted in paying the equivalent in 1880.

For Model Schools \$200 was placed in the estimates, but no order was issued in their favor or payment made in 1880; so that this \$200 remains unapplied.

Roads and Bridges have exceeded the estimate by \$366. The estimate being \$6,500 and the expenditure \$6,866.

Altogether on general accounts the expenditure of the year has been \$2,758.44 less than estimated. In June last I reported to you that I had been unable to purchase municipal debentures as our investment of our sinking funds held for the Sterling and Northern gravel road debentures, and that I had placed the sum of \$13,000 at a special deposit in the bank at five per cent. interest.

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In September last all the bank's reduced their rate of interest on a 30 day receipt to 4 per cent., and I was notified that no higher rate would thereafter be paid on this \$13,000. As you are aware, I have always been obliged in former years to borrow from the bank to enable me to pay the last half-yearly instalment on the Sterling debentures, and to meet the current expenditures of the latter part of the year. Instead of doing so this year I have used these special deposits for this purpose, and have by this means been able to meet all the demands of the year without discounting any paper. There are still no debentures to be had at any reasonable rates. A few days ago, when in Toronto, I made enquiry of several of the brokers, and was informed that there was not a single County or Township debenture in the market; that the last County debenture that had been sold was at such a premium as to yield the purchaser only five per cent. interest on his investment. Under these circumstances it becomes a serious question how or in what manner to invest the Sinking Funds on hand and to be raised in future years.

When the County rates of 1880 are all paid in by the municipalities, there will be as shown in the statements submitted, \$20,000 at the credit of these Sinking Funds. The banks will not pay on deposits now more than 3 per cent.

Debentures, even if they can be got, cannot be purchased to yield more than 5 per cent. What other surties are available? Stocks, although yielding fair rates of interest, are of two speculative and uncertain a character for municipal investments.

Mortgages on real estate, after debentures, are considered the safest securities, but municipalities have no power to invest sinking funds in such. I would, however, invite your consideration as to whether it might not be advisable to ask authority from the Legislature to invest such Sinking Funds in first mortgages on farm property. By Section 360 of the Municipal Act, power is given to municipalities to invest surplus moneys derived from the Municipalities Fund, or other surplus moneys set apart for educational purposes, in first mortgages on real estate, that power might be extended to include all Sinking Funds, not immediately required for the redemption of debentures. I am informed that some Townships in our own and other Counties are acting under the authority given by this section, and investing their educational funds in mortgages, on which they are receiving from 7 to 8 per cent. Information can be obtained as to the working of such investments by the Councils, from the Reeves or officers of these municipalities, and if found satisfactory, and the Council should desire the power to invest their Sinking Funds in such securities, you might petition the Legislature so to amend the Municipal Act as to give the requisite authority.

Mr. Dickson, Registrar, yesterday paid over the proportion of the receipts of the office, payable by statute to the County. The amount is \$2,504.45, the total receipts of the office for 1880 being \$8,608.90. In 1879 the total receipts were \$9,035.90, and the amount paid to the County \$2,767.95.

The receipts from the office have been reducing each year since 1877. For the information of the Council I enclose statement for the last five years compiled from the returns made by the Registrar. I have the honor to be gentlemen

Your obedient servant, A. M. ROSS, Treasurer.

Thursday, Jan 27th, 4 p. m. The Council resumed, the Warden in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Henning, that this Council instruct the Road and Bridge Committee to build a foot bridge over the Maitland river where the Graham bridge formerly was. Referred to the Road and Bridge Committee; and also the three following motions:

Moved by Mr. Hannah, seconded by Mr. Grant, that this Council pass a By-law assuming Fisher's Bridge as a County boundary bridge, on condition that Turnberry and Winham build and maintain a safe bridge for foot passage at Graham's Bridge.

Moved by Mr. Hardy, in amendment, that this Council do not assume the Fisher Bridge, but build the Graham Bridge as soon as convenient.

Moved by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. McMillan, that the Warden and Clerk be authorized to memorialize the Legislature of Ontario to amend the Municipal Act, so as to give municipalities the power when necessary to compel parties to build such fences as would prevent any highway from being obstructed by snow drifts, and also to empower the municipalities to give such parties such assistance as the Council of the municipality may deem advisable under its by-law, for the erection of such fences; and also give the right of appeal to the County Council to parties living on the township boundaries where either municipality refuses or neglects to build such fences to compel them to do so. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Whitley, that this Council do now adjourn to meet to-morrow at ten o'clock a. m. Carried.

Friday, Jan 28, 10 a. m. The Council met pursuant to adjournment, the Warden in the chair. All the Council were present.

The minutes of yesterday were read and adopted. Moved by Mr. Strachan, seconded by Mr. McMillan, that the Warden and Clerk be authorized to memorialize the Legislature of Ontario to amend the Municipal Act, so as to give municipalities the power when necessary to compel parties to build such fences as would prevent any highway from being obstructed by snow drifts, and also to empower the municipalities to give such parties such assistance as the Council of the municipality may deem advisable under its by-law, for the erection of such fences; and also give the right of appeal to the County Council to parties living on the township boundaries where either municipality refuses or neglects to build such fences to compel them to do so. Carried.

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