A mad dog was shot in London last week, after making it lively for a time.

Lady Franklin, the wife of Sir John Franklin, is dead.

It is reported that since 1870, 2,890 persons have died in Montreal from small-pox.

Over a hundred men have left Hull in consequence of the reduction of wages by the Chaudiere mill-owners. Some of them have gone to the United States.

A man named Andrew Lawrence was struck by lightning, at Belleville on Friday, and killed. His brother was badly burned at the same time.

The jewellery store of Mr. Walker, Montreal, has been robbed of $5,000 worth of jewellery and some several thousand dollars in notes.

The Oxford foundry in Woodstock was burned to the ground on Thursday night. Insurance covers the loss. On the previous night a steam planing mill and cabinet factory in Harriston were burned, having been struck by lightning. Loss, $5,500.

At Lucan, on the 14th, while mowing hay, the horse started to run away, throwing the driver, Isaac Collins, in front of the machine, and he was dragged about thirty rods, his arm being mangled by the knife so that amputation had to be performed by Drs. Hindman and Hossack, of Lucan. Collins has since died.

A young man named George Hookman, was drowned in St. Thomas, on the 14th, while bathing in Kettle Creek. It appears that deceased and a young man named Price were in the water together when Hookman got beyound his depth, and sank immediately. His body was recovered about an hour afterwards.

On the Great Western railway, near Thamesville, Thursday, a brakeman named Robt. Reynolds, met with an accident which is expected to result fatally. While climbing up over one of the cars he slipped and fell into a culvert Both legs were broken in two or three place, and serious internal injuries were also received.

Wm. Dupee, the old farmer of Nissouri who was arrested a week ago for bigamy, on complaint of his wife, was examined in London, on Friday, and committed for trial. The evidence went to show that he had allowed another man to cohabit with his lawful wife and then taken up with a woman and married her, though she appeared nominally as his housekeeper.

Mrs. Daniel Shea, while crossing Hellmuth College common, London, on Thursday night, was attacked by a number of vicious cows and severely gored, being knocked down and her clothes torn by the brutes. The animals appeared very much enraged, and bellowed fiercely in charging upon Mrs. Shea, but were beaten off by a party of baseball players who came to her rescue with their clubs.

A frightful accident happened in London, on the 4th to a man named Wm. Taylor, who was teaming a load of brick. His horses became frightened and started away, when the dash-board came out and the teamster fell forward under the horses' hoofs. He was mangled, having many bones broken and numerous ghastly wounds. He is not expected to live.

Two of the Masonic delegates from Belleville, attending the gathering at London, Messrs. Henderson and Lazar, was robbed at their Hotel, the Tecumseh, during the night of the 15th, the former of a gold watch and chain valued at $150, and the latter over $30 in money. They state on retiring for the night they locked their room doors, but in the morning found that the rooms had been invaded in a mysterious manner and ransacked. At one of the other hotels a thief was also at work, and robbed a boarder of a sum of money. No clue to the guilty party in either cases.

A corporation scandal was ventilated one night last week in the London Council, resulting in an assault being committed by one Alderman upon another. It appears that Ald. Partridge, sr., is said to have cooked up one of the Engineer's estimates for improvements in No. 7 ward, so as to secure a considerable expenditure upon his own property, and that of Duncan Campbell, Ald. Egan and Partridge, jun., son of the former, attended the meeting of the Committee to expose this piece of Tweedism, when Ald. Partridge, sr., collared Ald. Egan and ejected him from the room by force, threatening further castigation.

Mr. David Curtney, editor and proprietor of the *Northern Advocate*, Bracebridge, not making his appearance at the printing office on the 15th caused inquiry to be made by the boys in the office as to his whereabouts. He was seen in the Dominion House about seven o'clock, but not afterwards. As he was a man of very regular habits this led to a search being made in the vicinity, and his body was found that afternoon floating in the river in the rear of the Dominion House. An inquest was held by Coroner Bridgland and a verdict of "found drowned" returned.

Mr. Albert Abbattey, of Kingston, Ont., about thirty years of age, had occasion to visit and interview his friends at the Falls on the Canada side last week. Returning on foot via the River road, which is dangerously proximate to the fearful precipice below, he, like many others, not anticipating the dangerous man-trap stepped too close to the edge of the foot path, and fell over the bank, a distance of ninety feet, taking a very abrupt seat on the rocks below. His fall was broken by branches of a large tree, otherwise it would have killed him instantly. Chief of Police McDougall searched for the man, and found he had received no injuries but those from which he may recover. The injured man is very much annoyed at the loss of his hat. The whiskey which had been in the bottle found broken in his pocket undoubtedly preserved his life.

Mr. Francis Seibert, of Logan, was summoned the other day to appear before the Mayor in Stratford, charged with putting water into his milk, and delivering the same to the Mitchell Union cheese factory. The evidence elicited showed that for several days in succession Mr. Seibert's milk was considered inferior to that supplied by any other of the patrons, and by testing it, it stood as follows: Cream, 5¼°; lactometer, 62°. A sample of milk from all the other patrons stood thus: Cream, 11°; lactometer, 98°. Messrs. Gourlay, of Hibbert, and Parker, of Fullarton, were appointed to call on Mr. Seibert, and witness the milking of his cows, which they did and accompanied the milk to the factory and saw it tested. The cream marked 12° the lactometer 98°. The other samples marked 11° in cream and 98° by the lactometer, which showed that the milk of Mr. Seibert's cows was above the average when not adulterated. The cheesemaker, Mr. James Woods, swore positively that there was over one quarter water in Mr. Seibert's can. Seibert's was fined $20 and costs. Truly, "honesty is the best policy."

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in London, last week, it was decided to hold the next meeting in Ottawa. The consideration of the Masonic Asylum trust report was postponed till next meeting of the body. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—M. W. Grand Master, J. K. Kerr; Deputy Grand Master, W. H. Weller; Grand Senior Warden, Geo. Birrell; Grand Junior Warden, Mr. Cambrie; Grand Chaplin, Canon Innes; Grand Registrar, J. G. Burns; Grand Treasurer, Henry Graff; Grand Secretary, J. J. Mason; Grand Tyler, Mr. Sweetman. The following brethren were elected District Deputy Grand Masters for their respective districts: St. Clair, Bro. Macnabb; London, McGlaghlan, Wilson, Bennett; Huron, Benson; Wellington, McLaren; Hamilton, Brierly; Niagara, Broderick; Toronto, Spry; St. Lawrence, Wood; Ontario, [illegible]; Ottawa, White; Prince Edward, [illegible]. Board of General Purposes, Bros. Menet, Stephens, Moffatt, Bain, J. A. Henderson, Trayes, Harding, Murray, Barnes, and Murton. M. W. Bro. Stevenson, Past Grand, installed the elected officers, who briefly thanked the brethren for the honour conferred on them.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, and S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

## Grand Trunk Railway

TRAINS WILL LEAVE GODERICH AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Express, 7.00 a. m., for Toronto, London and Buffalo.
No. 7 Mixed, 9.15 a. m., for Stratford.
No. 3 Mail Express 12.45 p. m., for Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit.
No. 9 Mixed, 3.45 p. m.,

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 8 Mixed, 3.10 a. m., from Stratford.
No. 2 Mail [illegible] from Toronto, Detroit and Buffalo.
No. 10 Mixed, 6.00 p. m., from Stratford.
No. 4 Express, 10.00 p. m., from Buffalo.

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# Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JULY 21, 1875


## Salt Mining.

Many a person in speaking of Goderich has done it injustice in representing it as a dull, lifeless place. We know this is said of us,—an exaggeration, certainly—and originates with persons who see the large salt blocks unoccupied and the look of desertion which prevails about these places. The capabilities for doing a large business they say are great; but they fail to do us justice by considering that the obstacles in the way of doing the business of which the town is capable retard the proper degree of progress, and when some project requiring assistance from the town fails to secure the encouragement it seeks severe criticisms are passed upon the business spirit of the citizens. But it is few towns which show a record like Goderich, and exhibit as much enterprise as our native town. The amount of capital sunk in the salt business is well up in the millions, and this at present is almost a dead loss; it is principally local capital, and no wonder the unfortunate venture has dampened the spirit of the principal citizens. Considering this fact, our progress in the last four years, since salt failed to be the source of reasonable revenue to the town, has been very creditable to us.

Every effort has been made to place the business on a paying basis, but we seem to be very far from the goal as yet. Improvements in the mode of manufacture are proving of great assistance, and recent experiments give great promise of a great reduction in the cost of making salt. The Lockie Patent works very successfully, and seems likely to place us on a footing to cope with the American manufacturers; and the utilization of waste steam brings the cost down to a mere bagatelle.

The subject of sinking a shaft and mining the salt has been discussed, and so far as we can learn has been scouted by the general public as a most impracticable scheme. In the first place the great cost in sinking such a shaft would be enormous, and after reaching the salt bed there is no doubt but that the salt would have to be purified before being fit for market, which operation might be just as expensive as evaporating. This is the opinion generally expressed; but through the kindness of a gentleman in town we have perused a letter written by a famous mining engineer and analytical chemist of the United States, who is connected with the large Pennsylvania coal mines and who visited Goderich last year and took with him some specimens of the salt deposit. He says that mining is the most practical means by which to develop our resources, and when a scheme is successfully developed it will be found that "there is millions in it." He goes on to say:

"I am convinced from observations made last year that rock salt is there in abundance; that it will take a large sum of money to sink the shafts, but that when this is once done, Goderich would be so much improved that the value of real estate would double in five years. No doubt this has been a study with you all; but I do say that there will yet be salt mines at Goderich."

He further says that mining for the salt alone would not repay the expense in sinking the shaft, but it is a well-known fact that at the salt bed can be procured a variety of chemical deposits which can be procured in great abundance in connection with salt, but by no other means than mining. For this purpose alone the project would prove remunerative, and after testing the specimens secured this gentleman states that there is immense wealth in the salt bed. We have seen letters from a number of wealthy persons in England to whom this information has been conveyed, and they all express a desire to see the matter tested and offer to subscribe stock for that purpose. But as the question is yet discussed vaguely we will await certain communications from the gentleman mentioned above, who has promised to give an exhaustive paper upon the subject. The proposal which has already been made to sink a shaft on Attrill's Point, we believe, has not yet been abandoned, and there seems a likelihood that this scheme, immense and incomprehensible as it may seem, will yet become a fact.

## Canadian Connection with Britain

Since Lord Dufferin's arrival in England he has frequently expressed his opinions of the country which he represents, to the people of England, and his expressions have been duly criticised by the English press. Of Lord Dufferin's remarks we might simply say that he is still as enthusiastic in his regard for Canada as ever, and still speaks generously of our American neighbors. His remarks with regard to the feelings of the United States people towards us, have called forth some wonderful expressions from the Yankee-hating London *Standard*, which must prove assuring to those who are afraid that the mother country wishes to cast us off and who have taken the language of the author of the "Great Game" too much to heart. The *Standard* has declared that there is no faith to be placed in the United States people in their dealings with Canada, and that prudence alone deters them from annexing it; but should an aggressive attempt be made by them in this direction England "would fight for Canada as for Kent." Not long ago this same journal berated certain enthusiastic American residents in London for publicly celebrating the 4th of July, and when we consider that it has always shown an antagonistic spirit to the United States it may be said that its language is more enthusiastic than earnest Its influence is great, but its opinions, with regard to Canada are strongly opposed by a considerable party in England.

The *Standard's* article has called forth some angry retorts from the press of the United States. The more influential and intelligent of these confine themselves to repudiating the charge that the United States looks avariciously upon Canada; but on the contrary they are satisfied to lead a separate existence, glad to witness our prosperity and ready to think of the union of the two countries only when a request comes from Canada to that effect. Some of them attempt to deny the loyalty of the people and the growth of a national feeling, but they fail to tell the truth when they aver to the contrary. No more healthy patriotism exists in any country than in Canada, and as Canadians our citizens are most enthusiastic. Our feelings for the people of the United States are friendly, but we feel more strongly the inclination to preserve a separate existence and to live loyal to the old associations and with the hope of attaining the position which seems promised us in the not distant future when we shall be part of the Federal Nation.

Our future seems more likely to be the subject of circumstances than the fulfilment of a preconceived plan. The difference of opinion existing in England with regard to our connection makes our associations in this direction doubtful, whilst the very evident desire of the people of the United States to leave us to ourselves—although this is but a wise and gentlemanly intention—leaves us somewhat in the position of Mr. Micawber. Nations are very much the subject of circumstances, and the circumstances of our case, whose loyalty binds it affectionately to the mother country and whose dignity forbids it to remain tied to the apron strings of an unloving parent, make this fact more apparent. It seems, therefore, that our future will be to remain British, since our loyalty prompts it,—so long as we are treated by the mother country as well as we think we deserve to be—and our aims shall be to attain to the dignity which our growing importance deserves. To have a voice in the British Parliament is what many enthusiastic Canadians desire for the country, and there is no doubt such a privilege would give a great impetus to the loyalty of the citizens. In the meantime we recognize the distinctive character of the two countries of this continent, and do our neighbors the justice of saying that—although there are a few fools who let their enthusiasm scatter their judgment to the winds,—they have no wicked designs upon Canada which would call forth a military awakening in England to protect her offspring from assault.

## Goderich Harbor Mills.

"Grinding wheat into flour is one of of the most ancient of human occupations. Since the day when the edict was pronounced that man should "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," the necessary work of preparing corn for food has furnished tedious tasks in the primitive days until in the present advanced stage of civilization it is a valued branch of industry of many nations. Could the Eastern women of ancient days as they pondered over their severe task of grinding the corn between two flat stones, have been endowed with the faculty of second sight and peered through the mist of futurity and seen the windmills of the Hollanders, or the magnificent steam mills of later days, how they would have envied the dames of the present, who have flour supplied to their households, clean and white, without exerting themselves. In justice to housekeepers we might here say that human taste has grown fastidious since the early days and has created work greater than that which science relieved from the hands of the ancient Assyrian women. Since those days wonderful progress has been made in the grinding of wheat, although the one great principle of rubbing between two stones has remained. The progress has been towards perfection, and upon an inspection of the large mills in our country and the details of the process of preparing flour, the public confesses that if perfection has not now been attained we are "mighty close to it."

Last fall, in speaking of the Goderich Harbor Mills then approaching completion, we promised to give our readers a description of the machinery. On Thursday last, with this intention in our mind we entered the cosy office of the mill, stated our object and under the guidance of Mr. John Rennie, the able superintendent of the mill, started on a tour through the forest of revolving wheels, rapidly moving machinery, elevators, belts &c., common to flour mills. It being our intention to trace the grain from the time it came into the building until it was converted into flour ready for shipping, we first proceeded to the elevator In unloading a vessel the "leg" of the elevator, upon which revolves and endless chain of buckets, is lowered into the hole and the grain is carried into a large upright hopper, from which it is carried up two story's by a short elevator and deposited into the receiving hopper. From this last place it is permitted to fall at pleasure into a large box resting upon one of Fairbank's scales by which it is weighed, and when the weight has been ascertained it is run off and is carried by the main elevator to the top story, where it is distributed into the bins by a circular distributor. When the grain is to be taken to the mill the spouts underneath the bins are opened and the grain runs on to the main carrier. This carrier consists of an endless piece of canvas fastened loosely on a frame, forming a shallow channel the length of the carrier. The grain moves to the front part of the elevator and falls into the hopper, from which it is again raised and carried into the receiving bin which supplies the mill. Now comes the first process. Before the wheat passes to the stones, it is throughly cleansed of all useless matter. Three of A. Barnard's wheat separators are used to separate the wheat from lighter or larger grains that might get mixed therewith, and works on the principle of a fanning mill. From this machine, which stands in the top story, it passes to two Empire Deccoitators, of Goldie & McCulloch's (Galt) make. These machines consist of upright cylinders of red granite, with smaller cylinders inside which revolve in an opposite direction to the outside cylinders. In this machine the grain had the furry substances on the germ end rubbed off. It then passes to the smutting machine, where it revolves in a cylinder until the constantly revolving strong brushes have cleaned the grain of ever particle of useless matter. It is now ready to be ground, and passes to the wheat garner, preparatory to going to the hoppers. Eight stones were going when we visited, and everything was exceedingly neat and clean, the hoppers being of brass and highly polished, the covering of the stones of oak neatly painted and bearing the imprint of the Goderich Foundry Company.

The process here is familiar to every one and we will therefore return to the top flat where the grain, which, by this time, is well pulverized enters the dusting reels. Here the coarse bran is separated from the flour, and is carried to the bran duster. This machine consists of a fine upright, cylindrical sieve inside of which a number of brushes revolve very rapidly in an opposite direction to the sieve. These brushes force the flour, which may have accompanied the bran or is clinging thereto, through the sieve and runs into the flour bolt, leaving the bran very clean. This flour is exceedingly fine, so fine that it can not be used for making bread, although it is excellent for crackers. It is mixed, however, with the rest of the flour adding to its excellence. The bran passes from the duster to a separating reel on the 4th story, where it is divided into two grades,—shorts and bran—and then passes to the packing room to be prepared for shipping.

When the flour is separated from the bran, it passes to the coolers, four in number, where after being thoroughly ventilated is passes through silent feeders to the bolts, on the next two floors. Of these bolts there are two double ones and a single one, the double ones containing eight reels and the single one four reels. The flour passes from end to end of the reels, and when properly sifted goes through a spout to the packing machine. The spouts are fed from a trough into which the flour falls, and [illegible]ed like an augur with flanges on its full length, the flour is pushed forward to the spouts. There are three spouts to each bolt, one to take the flour from the first two sets of reels and the other two are situated beneath the remaining reels respectively. This arrangement is necessary as the flour falls over the ends of the top reels and it cannot therefore escape without being well sifted. By means of slides beneath the bolts any flour which the miller may wish to rebolt is permitted to fall to a carrier beneath which conveys it to the top of the bolt again. Any material which fails to pass off through the spouts leading to the packing machine, returns to the bolts and goes through the entire process again.

All the middlings taken from the flour in the bolts is carried to the top story and enters four of the Dominion Middlings Purifiers. This is a very ingenious machine. The middlings falls upon a fine sieve of considerable dimensions, underneath which two long brushes move backward and forward and which draw the finer portions through the sieve. The purified middlings then pass to a cooler, from whence it is taken to be reground and re-bolted. The purifier having separated the middlings from the shorts, has another work to perform. By an ingenious arrangement the sieve, which rests in a slanting position is kept in constant jerking causing the shorts to fall to the lower end where it falls into a receptable from whence it is carried off and mixed with the bran. Suction fans are kept working above the sieve, and the shorts are drawn into the dust bin through a large tube. Not a particle of the grain is lost, and every article that is made from it is prepared for market in as pure a form as human ingenuity can make it.

The packing rooms are on the ground floor, the two flour packing machines being the most interesting. Bags and barrels can be filled with equal facility. The bag or barrel, with the funnel of the machine placed inside, is placed on a platform which sinks as the bag or barrel fills, and weights attached to the platform indicate very nearly the weight. Fairbanks' scales are used in the weighing, and every praticle of flour is carefully weighed as it is packed. The barrels are well made, strong and are furnished by Mr. O. G. Anderson who has the contract for supplying the mill. Having described the process of making flour and taken a causual glance at the more important pieces of machinery, our task is nearly ended. Everything works beautifully and satisfactorily, reflecting credit upon the skill of those connected with the placing of it. The engine is a handsome piece of machanism and with the boilers were manufactured by C. H. Waterous & Co., of Brantford, Mr. Geo. Smith having performed the task of erecting them with the necessary assistance. The Goderich Foundry Co. did the main portion of the work, putting in all the shafting and gearing (the latter term comprehending a vast amount of work) and fitting the stones. Mr. Robt. Runciman superintended this work with great skill, assisted by his experienced foreman, Mr. Geo. Brown. Mr. John Rennie, an experienced and successful millwright was general superintendent of the work and assisted much in bringing it to a successful issue. Mr. Hutchinson, as manager and a member of the firm had the care and anxiety incident to so great an undertaking, upon his shoulders, but he has proved more than equal to the occasion and can now view the success of his work with satisfaction.

Mr. Jas. Donald, a gentleman of large experience in the milling business in Montreal and elsewhere, holds the position of head miller.

The present state of trade does not warrant the prosecution of a large business, and consequently the firm is doing a cautious business, waiting for better prices and a greater demand to open out in full blast. We hope that this looked for time will soon arrive, and before the close of navigation, so that Goderich may feel the benefit of the enterprise which the Messrs. Ogilvie & Hutchinson have manifested here; and we also hope that their success may be great and worthy of their efforts.

## Election Notes.

On Tuesday of last week, Chancellor Spragge gave decision in the South Essex election trial. At the conclusion of the trial on the previous week, during the progress of which evidence was taken showing that corrupt practices had prevailed to a considerable extent, the Judge gave decision in respondent's favor in every case except one. This case was the acceptance of a "treat" by respondent's brother, from one of his supporters, which was deemed sufficient to void the election and unseat Mr. Wigle. The respondent pays costs, in the case of charges proven against him. Thus another Conservative takes his place with the unfortunates.

—Since our last issue the official returns of the North Perth election have been announced, giving Mr. Monteith a majority of 20, instead of 4 as first announced. The majorities of Mr. Monteith, since his first election have gradually dwindled down, until now he has 20 more friends in the constituency than Reform candidates. When in 1871 he could boast a majority of 475. "What a falling off is there, my countrymen."

—The South Oxford election trial has resulted in the unseating of Mr. Adam Oliver, Reformer, Bribery by agents were proven—a tavern keeper named McMurray having kept his place open during the day of polling, and furnished drinks to voters.

—Hon. Adams Crooks has declined the nomination tendered to him by the Reformers of West Wellington. A new candidate will be chosen to oppose Mr. McGowan, who will fell himself worthy of sympathy after the election is over, no doubt. It is to be hoped that Mr. Crooks will soon find a constituency, so that, since he cannot be spared from his position in the Ministry, he may occupy his office without laying himself open to the criticisms of the public. It is said that should Mr. Oliver decline to run again in South oxford, Mr. Crook's will be invited to run in the Reform interest their.

- Hon. Hon. A. McKellar's constituency East Kent, has chosen another candidate in the Reform interest, plainly indicating that this gentleman, who was present at the convention, has determined to leave the ministry. Three persons were nominated, but the choice finally fell upon Mr. John Duke, a staunch and intelligent Reformer, who will make a good record in the approaching contest.

—A short time ago we announced that McIntyre, the Conservative representative for Cornwall had been unseated for the corrupt practices of his agents in the previous election. On Friday an election, consequent upon the voidance of the seat, took place, which resulted in the overthrow of Mr. McIntyre and the return of Mr Snetzinger, the Reform candidate, by a majority of eight votes. The contests in this constituency have been close lately, Mr. McIntrye's majority in the last election being five. Mr. Snetzinger represented this constituency during the term of the last Parliament, and may now feel that he has obtained his rights. The Tory organs which placed Cornwall amongst the gains in summing up the result of the election last winter, may meditate profitably upon the uncertainty of things in this world.

THIS WEEK it is our duty to present to our readers two communications with reference to the recent celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. An occasion which recalls the memory of bitter antagonisms in days past, even in the present liberal age, does not fail to touch a sore spot in the feelings of the more sensitive. Although we must say that the speeches which we heard pronounced were tolerant and liberal, yet there does occur an out burst of enthusiastic sentiment occasionally, which may prove unpleasant to the feelings of some. Some of our readers have been touched, but we feel certain that where-ever they have reason to find fault they will find also liberality of views which will readily make amends for an unintentional offence. In the case of our Port Albert correspondent, we would say that Mr. Hartly is a liberal man in his views, enthusiastic in the service of his church and ready to extend a helping hand to all striving for the cause of christianity. His leanings are naturally towards Protestantism, and he deserves to have it said of him that he is consistent in his leanings. Our correspondent, however, is an intelligent and observant person, and states the case in language which should engage attention.

AT WIMBLEDON this year our Canadian representatiyes are doing considerable good work. A large number of prizes have been won. Twenty-one prizes were won by them up to the 16th inst. In the Queen's Prize, two of our marksmen followed the highest scores in the preliminary match. The highest score was 90 points, after which came Hunter and Mills of the Canadians with 86 and 79 points respectively, taking badges and £12 prizes each. Sixty of the best shots in this match are entitled to shoot for the Queen's Prize of £250, in which these two marksmen are included. A great improvement is manifest in the shooting done by our men this year, and they will undoubtedly do some "big things" before returning home.

## LOCAL NEWS

GRASSHOPPERS are becoming quite a nuisance here now, and begin to do damage.

MORE MENNONITES.—The steamer *Ontario* passed up on Saturday morning with about 500 Mennonites on board, for Manitoba.

HORSE SOLD.—We understood that Mr. W. Worden has purchased the trotting mare, Lady Dufferin, for the sum of $600.

CONTRACT LET.—Mr. Sharman has got the contract for building the stores on corner of Market Square and Montreal Street.

PRESERVE JARS.—Mr. J. B. Somerville has on hand a large number of glass preserve jars, which he is selling at low figures.

KINCARDINE HARBOR.—The Dominion Public Works Department advertises for contracts for crib work is extending the north and south piers at that place.

FIRST TO UNLOAD.—The *Kitty Pringle* of Bayfield, Capt. Marks, with 1200 bushels wheat, was the first vessel to unload at the new elevator. The machinery worked satisfactorily.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY. — This periodical appears in a handsome new dress, and presents a very attractive and creditable apparance. The reading matter is as interesting as ever.

HARBOR RAILWAY.—The extension of this railway has been completed beyond the Goderich Harbor Mills, giving room to run three cars under the new elevator whilst loading.

HEAVY RAIN STORM.—A very heavy rain storm passed over the town on Thursday night, accompanied by vivid lightning and heavy and frequent peals of thunder. The shower proved a welcome visitation for pastures.

POSTPONED.—The meeting of the Capital Stockholders of the Huron and Quebec Railway announced to take place at the Albion Hotel, Goderich, last week, has been postponed until Thursday July 29th, at same place.

A FORGOTTEN DUTY.—Not one of the school trustees was present at the closing examination of the Central School. The Chairman of the Board was unwell and could not attend, sending a letter of apology to the teachers to that effect.

ELGIN WATCHES.—Mr. W. T. Welsh has a humorous engraving in his advertisement this week, entitled a "Tearful Time." Mr. Welsh keeps a splendid stock of jewelry, and his enterprise deserves credit.

GROCERIES cheaper than ever. Trull & Field have determined to sell the whole of their large stock of fresh Groceries and Liquors at a small advance on cost for cash or farm produce. Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTICE.—To Grocers and Traders.—We are now prepared to furnish all grades of flour and feed. Also, will exchange flour for wheat to farmers.

OGILVIES & HUTCHISON,
Goderich Harbor Mills.

ACCIDENT.—On the 10th inst., Mr. Jno. Morrish of Colborne got his left hand crushed between the circular saw and roller in his saw mill, breaking two fingers. He is doing well now, although the hand will be stiff for some time yet.

BAKERY SOLD.—On the 12th inst., Mr. Fred Seegmiller bought out the Kingston Street bakery from Mr. J. W. Black. Mr. Seegmiller is busy making alterations, and in a few days will have the establishment in a very much improved shape.

STEALING.—Jas. Connor was brought before C. Crabb, Esq., on Monday charged with stealing a coat from Mr. L. Wells' store. The prisoner sold the coat to one of the the employees of Messrs. E. & J. Downing for $2.50, and the case was proven against him. He was committed for trial.

A THRILLING SCENE.—This week we present to our readers a vivid description in poetry of a scene witnessed by the old inhabitants of Goderich many years ago, The author is a person well known in literary circles, and the mention of the name of Mr. John Stewart will call to mind a person familiar to the people of Goderich.

A REMEDY NEEDED.—A correspondent wishes to call the attention of the Board of Public Works to the bad state of drainage in the vicinity of the Brittania Road. The accumulation of water on the south side of the road is the repository for the worst diseases which infest populous communities. A largely signed petition has been presented to the Council by persons in the vicinity who offered to pay one-half the cost, yet nothing has been done. Some effort should be made to abate the nuisance, or if any obstacle stands in the way of doing this let us hear of it.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, as Mr. Geo. Jamieson was driving up to Mr. Hilliard's store, his horse became frightened at the pile of stones and earth lying on the road, and starting of suddenly threw Mr. Jamieson out. The horse ran to the opposite corner, dragging Mr. Jamieson along the ground with him, where the waggon struck a tree and became detached from the harness. Mr. Jamieson let go the reins and the horse dashed away, but was soon captured. The wagon was slightly damaged, the harness cut up; but Mr. Jamieson fortunately escaped with a few slight bruses. This heap of dirt ought to be removed at once, as horses are very frequently frightened by it.

TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES. — On Wednesday last, about 150 persons assembled to witness a trial of mowing machines on the farm of Mr. Wm. Docherty, Lake Shore Road, Ashfield. Four machines were on the ground—the New Model and Cayuga Chief single mowers, and the Ohio Buckeye and Kirby combined mowers. There were no judges present, and after a trial of the machines those present expressed their opinions. when it was found that the judgment was almost unanimous in favor of the machines manufactured by Bell & Son—the New Model and Buckeye, both of which did excellent work.—Mr. Docherty entertained the gathering right royally, at the close of the trial.

BANNATYNE'S POEMS. — Mr. T. J. Moorhouse has received a number of copies of Mr. Wm. Bannatyne's poems for sale.

MASONIC.—The annual meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada was held in London last week. Messrs. Judge J. F. Toms, H.H. Smith and F.F. Lawrence were present from Goderich; and Dr. Tennant represented Lucknow.

VALUABLE PROPERTY SALE.—We would direct special attention to the advertisement announcing the intention to sell the valuable estate of the late Jacob Seigmiller. This property comprises the British Exchange and other valuable buildings, farms and town lots.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.—The examination opened on Monday afternoon, and will continue about 3 weeks. The examiners are Messrs. J.R. Miller, Arch. Dewar, Public School Inspectors; H. I. Strang and Jas. Turnbull, B.A., High School Teachers; and S. P. Halls, Township clerk of Usborne.

THE UNION.—The congregations of St Andrews and Knox churches will likely meet as one congregation on the first Sunday in August at Knox church. The feeling upon the union is unanimous, and the re-opening of Knox church will celebrate a most interesting occasion, It is probable that an interesting ceremony will mark the occasion.

GODERICH FOUNDRY CO.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, a report was presented showing the business to be in a very healthy state. Owing to the financial depression of the past year, some accounts remained on the books uncollected, but a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared payable on 1st September.

MARINE.—The arrivals for the week ending Tuesday were thirteen. Two loads of lumber arrived for Secord, Cozens & Co., one for Williams & Murray, one for Zebe Tolsma, and 1607 railroad ties consigned to E. Hosker. The *City of Fremont* of the Ward Line called with passengers and freight on Friday.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. R. Miller, Public School Inspector, has been appointed by the Department of Public Instruction to visit the schools on the north shore of Lake Huron in conjunction with Mr. R. Little, of Acton. The schools that have been established in that locality have never been inspected, being under the charge of a stipendiary magistrate, and Mr. Miller's experience in that locality will be highly interesting no doubt.

BARN BURNED.—The barn belonging to Mr. Shaver, 4th con., Ashfield, near Dungannon was burned to the ground on Thursday night last. All the contents were destroyed, with the exception of a horse which was saved with great difficulty. The fire had made considerable headway before it was seen, and originated from a flash of lightning striking the barn during the storm.

A SPLENDID HORSE.—Mr. A. M. Polley has added a splendid mare to his stud. She is a fine bay color, good size and possesses strong muscle, was bred in New York and makes very good time as a trotter, having made 2.35 easily. Mr. Polley paid $1,000 for her. On her arrival from Buffalo on Thursday she was in poor condition from the effects of the journey, but is fast improving.

THE CROPS.—A correspondent informs us that the crops throughout Western Ontario look very well, as a general rule, especially in the vicinity of Lake Huron where the weather has been more propitious than in other localities. Along Lake Erie the grasshoppers have done very great injury to the crops, and in some cases not one-half of a crop will be gathered. In the vicinity of Guelph the fall wheat was badly winter killed, but from Listowel to Lake Huron, and throughout this County, the land groans with the "burden of plenty."

CHEESE FAIR IN GODERICH.—In Stratford, London and Ingersoll very successful cheese fairs have been established, and manufacturers find them a great convenience. In the immediate vicinity of Goderich we have a goodly number of factories, and it has been suggested to us as a good idea that a fair be instituted in Goderich. Now we see nothing to hinder the establishment of such a fair here; there is plenty of support to be had from the northern townships and between here and Stratford and London. It would be a good move on the part of anyone to agitate in this matter, and we hope that some person will take it up and bring it to a successful issue. Some of our town fathers would forward the interests of the town by taking proper steps.

VICTORY FOR HURON.—The following is an epitome of the Brigade practice at the rifle range at Guelph camp, from which it will be seen that Huron carries off the honors:—

28th Battalion,—No. of men actually firing, 295; total points obtained, 2912; batt. figure of merit, 14 42-205; best shot in batt., No. 3 co'y Sergt Willis; No. of points he obtained, 39.

29th Batt.—No. men, 172; points, 2876; figure of merit, 16 134-172; best shot, No. 2 co'y, Louis Prattle; points, 46.

30th Batt.—No. men, 365; points, 5621; figure of merit, 15 246-365; best shot, No. 3 co'y, G. Reeves; points 49.

32nd Batt.—No. men, 252; points, 4159; figure of merit, 16 137-252; best shot, No. 8 co'y, D. Campbell; points 43.

33rd Batt.—No. men, 329; points, 5877; figure of merit, 17 284-329; best shot, No. 5 co'y, J. Bound; points, 51.

Result of Brigade Practice—No. of men, 1323; points, 21445; figure of merit, 16 277-1323; best shot in Brigade, J. Bound No. 8 co'y, 33rd Battalion.

JAMES THOMSON,
Major and Musketry Instructor.

MOWING MATCHES.—A very interesting match took place on Thursday last on the farm of Mr. Richard Ryan, Colborne. About 100 persons were present who viewed the trial of machines with critical eyes. In single mowers the entries were as follows:— New Model, made by B. Bell & Son, St. George; Victoria, by L. D. Sawyer, Hamilton; Kirby, Harris & Son, Brantford; Cayuga Chief, Thompson & Williams, Mitchell. The trial was very careful and after a thorough examination the first prize was awarded to the New Model for simplicity and good work. There was only one entry in combined mowers, the Champion, made by the Jos. Hall Co., of Oshawa, to which the prize was awarded for durability. The judges were Messrs. David McIlwain, Chas. Girvin and John Pentland, and their decision gave universal satisfaction. After the trial was over those present were hospitably entertained by Mr. Ryan. The New Model seemed to be the general favorite with the farmers. Mr. Jas Rose, Auburn, is agent for Bell & Son in this county.

THE BATHS.— The Saline Baths at the Maitland Hotel are every day becoming more popular as a resort for comfort loving people from all quarters. During the whole of Saturday and on Sunday mornings are favorite times for bathing, and the run of bathers is very large. Our American guests take especial delight in this Canadian spa, and they speak in high terms of the invigorating character of the baths. It is amusing to hear the language of persons taking a first bath; and the other day we had the pleasure of viewing the antics of a green one. He stood about 6 feet in his stockings, and looked as though he was disgusted with the world. When his bath was ready he shuffled into the room as though he considered it a sin and a shame that human beings could not get along without undergoing occasional cleansings. A short time after a wonderful commotion commenced in the room, and our melancholy friend shouted out with emphasis: "Ga-lorious! this knocks medicine into a cocked hat." And shortly after: "Say, boss, how much will you take and let me stay here all day?" We saw him the next day looking happy and as lively as a cricket, and said he, "I feel myself too small to contain all the life that is in me. I could jump over a fence my own height as easy as roll off a log." We are pleased to learn that Mr. Hosker is meeting with much encouragement. Those who have not visited the bath rooms do not know what a pleasure they are denying themselves.

## Communications.

We wish it to be strictly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the expressions of our correspondents.

## Orange Celebrations.

PORT ALBERT, July 16th, 1875.

*To the Editor of the Huron Signal.*

SIR,—The 185th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated here on the 12th inst., by the members of four or five Orange Lodges, with drums, fifes, banners, &c., which arrived here at 10:30 A. M., and after refreshing the inner man, were summoned by the shrill call of the fifes and the noisy beating of the drums, and formed into marching order in front of Graham's Hotel. In point of numbers the ladies predominated. After a few lively tunes from fife and drum, the procession commenced to march to the Park near the lake, if it can be called a march. It proceeded in the most beautiful disorder, and arriving in due time at the Park, where after a few preliminary remarks by the District Master, Rev. Wm. Hartley, Presbyterian Minister, was called on, and delivered an address reminding Orangemen of the glorious liberties, civil and religious, gained on that day 185 years ago by William III. Prince of Orange, over king James and his minions. The Rev. gentleman then commenced a rehash of the Gladstone expostulation, challenging the loyalty of Catholics to the civil Government; praised the actions of Bismarck's Government, in persecuting the Catholic clergy of Germany. The Rev. speaker said that Catholics should be kept down, that they did not deserve a trial, that they were always rebels and traitors and tractors to every Government, and yet the Rev. speaker had a smack of pity for those poor benighted papists, those slaves of popish superstition and tyranny, those poor, ignorant, deluded, misguided people, who are robbed by their priests. Those image worshippers, whom the Rev. gentleman said at a certain procession in Montreal, when the Bishop at the head of the procession, carrying the sacred host, stopped on the street to pronounce the benediction, those poor benighted creatures, those victoms of a Popish delusion—a delusion, however, which has lasted since the resurrection of our Divine Saviour did actually bow down before an image on the street. Oh horrible idolatry. When the Bishop elevated the Sacred Host, did those poor misguided people put their faces down in the very dust, and cry "Hyre Eleison, Christi Eleison," and when the souls of certain ministers were stirred within them at the terrible sights, said something in derision of such base idolatry, which coming to the ears of Brown of the Toronto *Globe*, that gentleman wrote an able article in defence of Catholic rights and liberties, and condemned in strong language the actions of those ministers who would interfere with Catholic rights or processions; and said article appearing in the columns of the *Globe*, and coming before the vision of the aforesaid ministers they stood aghast, and holding up their hands in holy horror at the sight of an article in defence of Popish processions appearing in the heretofore recognized no-popery organ of Canada. Terrible reality! oh, inconsistent Brown, what horrible nightmare has possession of thy faculties; has that old man the Pope got you in his toils that you should now in your old age, turn traitor to the cause of liberty. Perhaps, poor man, now that he is grown old, he knows the meaning of the divine precepts: "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and casting aside once and forever the intolerant bigotry of bygone years, he is now doing penance in sackcloth and ashes for his past no-popery propensities. The way of the transgressor is hard. Alas, poor Brown!

The Rev. gentleman eulogizing Bismarck and Gladstone in their actions towards the Catholic Church, read the statistics of the Catholic population of the United States, which in A. D. 1860 was 1 in every 130 of the whole population, and in 1875 is 1 in every 6—remarkable increase. He also sees some awful calamity to fall on the country from the fact that 200 Jesuit paiests have arrived in Chicago. The Rev. speaker dwelt at some length on Catholic union and thraldom in which Catholic voters are held by their priests. Those voters who dare not for their very lives, vote contrary to the dictation of their priests. Yes even the Dominion Government is under the thraldom of popery to gain the votes of Catholics. Government has to grant enormous bribes to priests to sanction every act which they may dictate, while Orangemen—those men of sworn loyalty—get nothing and are absolutely left out in the cold, while the rebel papist lives on the fat of the land. The rev. speaker advised the organizing of protestant unions, to counteract the influence of Catholic Leagues, and keep down Popery. He also advised his hearers to return to their homes soberly, after which he retired amidst applause.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, when some one from near Dungannon proposed three cheers for Bismarck, Gladstone, Disraeli and Governor Hoffman, which were loud and heartily rendered, also three cheers for the ladies, after which the procession marched down to the lake, where they remained some time. Then they returned to the village where they enjoyed themselves in various ways until evening. The amusements of the day terminated in a fight, between two young men of the party. The language used by the combatants on the street was such as to cause some of the ladies in the vicinity to beat a hasty retreat within doors. Thus terminated the 185th anniversary of the Boyne.

Now with regard to processions, civil or religious, I have nothing to do. If a people have a holiday on which they wish to celebrate some remarkable event, they should have liberty to do so, providing always that they keep the peace; but when a rev. gentlemen descends from his position as a preacher of the Gospel, to challenge the loyalty of any religious denomination to the civil government, I think he places himself in a false position, but the rev. speaker confined himself to the abuse of the Pope and popery, and while he calls the Pope, Antichrist, and Catholic bishops and priests robbers and persecutors, yet his heart melts with pity for those poor deluded tools of popish superstition, who yet obey the Pope though he is a prisonrr of the robber king Victor Emmanuel—and if the robber king of Italy should let his prisoner go, he would be immediately gobbled up by the Prussian Pope, Bismarck. Now while this rev. gentleman has such great pity for poor papists,—those deluded tools of Popery, who walk 2, 4 and 6 miles to Church on Sunday to assist at the holy Sacrifice of the Mass,—he has not one word of pity for poor Protestants who never go to Church at all. Perhaps it is sufficient that they protest against Catholic doctrine, protest against that which they know not. It is well known that fully one third of the inhabitants of the Village and vicinity scarcely every enter a house of prayer from one year's end to another. Children growing up in ignorance of the command's of God, who never hear the sacred name of God mentioned except in blasphemy.

If the rev. gentleman is anxious to organize protestant unions, by all means let him do so, and make a commencement in P. A. Let him teach those people who never go to church, the command's of God and how to keep them; teach them that they have souls that can never die, that they were created to adore and enjoy God in Heaven. Teach them that they have something more to live for than to feed and clothe the body; that there is a heaven where the good alone can enter and also a hell for the wicked, where they shall suffer an eternity of torments. Tell them that for every idle word that men shall speak, that they shall render an account for it on the day of Judgment. Then will he have done something worthy of a Christian. Now if the rev. gentleman does not establish a protestant union here and that very soon, some one or more of these *rascally jesuits* who have landed in Chicago, may take it into their heads to come over here and forestall him in teaching, then there would be woe and lamentation in the camp, for the scarlet woman of Babylon having sent forth her emissaries, the people bow before images.

I am sir, yours respectfully,

A SPECTATOR.

DEAR SIGNAL,—Your local *Star* in his introductory remarks to a report of the demonstration on the 12th July, says that Irishmen and their sons should hold dear the memory of the men of this day. They should, indeed! By those men the majority of the Irish were deprived of their liberties, their lands and property alienated—I might say stolen, from them. Certainly we should thank [illegible] of a wholesale application of, "to the victors belong the spoils."

Both to an alien church and alien individuals was handed over the estreated property of the native Irish, for no other cause than the heinous crime of being patriotic enough to desire their civil independence, and conscientious enough to not barter their religious creed for one they could not understand and did not believe in.

Irishmen should thank the men who inherit and exhibit the spirit of those robbers,—eh!

I thank heaven that the great majority of the English people do not think with Orangemen. English sentiment does not go so far as your Tory Ed. Even Gladstone in his essay on ritualism inferentially admits the greater purity of the Romish Church, as compared with the Established church, in England. In these days British statesmen are acknowledging the errors of their predecessors; a practical exhibit of it may be seen in the establishing of the so called Irish Church. They could not shut their eyes to the farcical relation this church held to the mass of the people, and have come to the conclusion the immense landed estates and state or people's money can be better utilized than the support of a few well fed, highly paid servants of the established Hierarchy.

The men of the 12th July gave liberty to the Irish people! The author of such an assertion is surely "doin' a sarkasum." Rather say, gave license to a horde of hirelings.

Just think of an established church prelate living in princely style, out of the spoils of the poor Irish, to minister to the spiritual wants of some half dozen souls in a parish of double or treble as many thousands. An almost imperceptible minority ruling the great mass, with outside aid is, by some, called liberty.

Should these remarks find a place in your paper, you will have the views of many from

KERRY.

Ashfield, July, 1875.

## THE POINT FARM.

The following are the arrivals at the Point Farm up to Saturday last:—Mr. and Mrs. John Bell, 3 children and nurse, Hamilton; Miss Park, Hamilton; Mrs. W. S. Wilson, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wright and daughter, Fergus; Mr. and Mrs. D. Guthrie, 5 children and nurse, Guelph; Miss Herod, Guelph; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Aspden and 6 children, London; Miss Bell, Hamilton; Mrs. Woolfenden, 3 children and nurse, Detroit; Miss Lumsden, Detroit; Dr. and Mrs. Coventry and child, Windsor; Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Gorman, Miss and Missie Gorman, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Grant, Mrs. Street, London; Mrs. G. N. Davis, Goderich; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Macdonald, 2 children and nurse, Hamilton; Miss McNab, Hamilton; Mrs. Robinson and 2 children, Mitchell; Miss Begg, Mitchell; Mr. and Mrs. Jas Watt, 3 children and nurse, Guelph; Mr. and Mrs. Plewis, Brantford; Mrs. Street, Chicago; Mrs. Ellis, Miss Grant, Mr. Cuddy, Mr. Davis, London; Mrs. John Young, Hamilton; Mrs. Lucas, child and nurse, Hamilton; Mr. J. S. Robert, Seaforth; Mr. Brooks, Mr. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Master Clark, Mrs. Shelly, Detroit.

The house is full of visitors, and there are about fifty applications for rooms.

## Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The Presbytery of Huron, as constituted by the late Union, held its first meeting in St. Andrew's Church, Goderich, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. Rev. Hamilton Gibson, of Bayfield, Moderator, in the chair. Extracts of Records of Synod of Hamilton and London were read, setting forth the boundaries of the Presbytery, which are coterminus with those of the late Presbytery of Huron of the Canada Presbyterian Church, the time and place for holding its first meeting and the name of the first Moderator. Mr. Leask was appointed Clerk pro tem. The Presbytery Roll was made up. Thereafter Mr. McLean was appointed permanent Clerk, and Mr. Seiveright, Treasurer. A Home Mission Committee, consisting of Messrs. Cameron, McCuaig McLean, Goldsmith, Danby, Matheson, Thomsom, and Forrest was appointed, Mr. McCuaig Convener. Mr. Gibson declined to be re-elected for the ensuing six months, Mr. Ure was appointed Moderator, took the chair, and briefly addressed the Court. Mr. Hector Currie, B. A., having undergone the prescribed examination, which examination was cordially sustained, was licensed to preach the Gospel. Mr. George Meldrum, a young man who intends studying for the ministry, was examined and recommended to the Board of Examiners of Knox College as a suitable candidate. Messrs. Wright and Fowlie, students, read discourses before the Presbytery. The discourses were sustained. Mr. Cruchet, a French student, was heard on behalf of the French people in Stephen and Hay, setting forth the claim of that people on the Presbytery, &c., when a Committee was appointed to visit that field. The resignation of Mr. John Logie, of his pastoral charge, was taken up, when it was agreed to take action on it at next regular meeting, to which the congregations of Rodgerville and Exeter are to be cited to appear for their inferests, Mr. Barr being appointed to preach for Mr. Logie and read the citation. Mr. Cameron was appoited to dispense the Sacraments of the Lord's Supper and Baptism to the French people in Stephen and Hay, on an early day. A memoral from the congregation of Brick Church, Bayfield Road, asking the sanction of the Presbytery to certain arrangements entered into by that congregation for the sale af manse property, was read—The Presbytery sanctioned the arrangement. An adjourned meeting of Presbytery is to be held in Knox Church, Goderich, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 11 A. M., and the next regular meeting is to be held in Seaforth, on the second Tuesday of October.

## SEAFORTH AND VICINITY.

From the *Expositor*.—It has been decided to hold the Fall Show of the South Huron Agricultural Society at Seaforth, on Thursday and Friday, September 23 and 24.

The flax crop in this vicinity, which in the spring looked anything but promising, has been very much improved by the late rains, and now promises to be a fair average crop. A large breadth has been sown this season.

Messrs. Ogilvie & Co., of Seaforth Mills, propose to import from Duluth a quantity of wheat grown in Northern Minnesota, for the purpose of introducing it among the farmers of this section. This wheat if of superior quality, and flour made from it commands in the Montreal market a much higher price than flour from the best Ontario wheat.

From our own correspondent.

NEW LODGE OF FORRESTERS. — A lodge of the Ancient order of Forresters was formed here on the 19th inst., with a goodly number of members. The Grand officers of the order came from the city of Hamilton for the purpose of organizing them. The Lodge meets in the Good Templars' Hall every two weeks. The prospects are that there will be a large lodge of the order in this place.

A FRACTURED THIGHBONE.—On the 15th inst., an accident happened in Egmondville by which a son of Mr. Geo. Weyland, Cooper, broke his thighbone, by falling from a swing. Dr. Campbell of Seaforth was immediately called and set the fracture, and the boy is now doing well.

SERMON ON DARWINISM.—The sermon on Evolution as held by Darwin and others—preached by the Rev. J. W. Cutler, on Sunday week has caused considerable sensation in town. It was a very able discourse and astonished the disciples of Darwin. No person thought Mr. Cutler was able for such a subject. He is destined to rise in the Ministry. He has been requested to publish his sermon on Evolution, but has refused for the present as he intends to deliver some half dozen sermons on kindred subjects. The next will be on Herbert Spencer's System of Infidel Philosophy. He will have a large audience.

We were shown yesterday, says the Guelph *Mercury*, by Mr. Suddaby, Paisley street, an egg of rather curious make. The owner tells us that on Tuesday morning one of his hens laid an egg which, thinking it would be nice and fresh, he had boiled for breakfast, and after it was cooked and cracked, it was found to contain inside another egg, about half the size of the first, also covered with a hard shell. The large egg was eaten, as it tasted quite fresh, but the little one has been saved for curiosity. The same hen laid two eggs a short time ago without any shell, and connected with a sort of a chain, making the appearance of a dumb-bell. What will that hen do next.

On Thursday Hon. Mr. McKellar, Hon. D. Christie, T. Stock, M. P. P., J. Morgan, Mr. White, Mr. Graham and Rev. R. Burnett met at the Agricultural College in Guelph, for the purpose of selecting a site for the new Veterinary College, and make the necessary arrangements for its erection. Plans will be prepared at once, and it is expected the building will be commenced with the view of having it opened in the fall. It has also been decided to put on another story to the Agricultural College, which will give accommodation to an additional number of students.


## Property for Sale.

The valuable property of the late

JACOB SEEGMILLER,

Consisting of the

BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Situate on the Market Square, Goderich, and at present occupied by Capt. Cox. Also

The following lots in the town Lot 958 with a two story brick dwelling house in good order, the residence of the late Jacob Seegmiller. Lot 957 with two dwelling houses thereon. Spring lots 1061, 1060, 1061 and 1062; there is a small dwelling house on 1064 and 1060. Also lots in Robertson's Survey, 1254, 1260, 1262, 1263, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265 and 1266. Also that well known first class farm with excellent buildings thereon situate on the Bayfield road adjoining the International Salt Works and being lot number 5, in the 1st con. Goderich Township, containing 145 acres under good cultivation and well fenced.

Further particulars by applying to
F. SEEGMILLER,
JOHN HUNTER,
Executor's of the Estate.

Goderich, July 21st, 1875. 1485-tf

## TO RENT.

A comfortable family brick residence, containing eight rooms, under kitchen and pantry. [illegible] Also a good orchard, well stocked with finest trees in bearing. Further particulars by applying at this office, or to

SAM'L SLOAN,
Colborne Hotel.

## EAR-RING LOST.

On Thursday last, on the Market Square or on the road between the Square and Mr. Rollins residence, Huron road, a gold Ear-ring. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to

GEO. McKENZIE,
1483 Hamilton Street.

## TORONTO HOUSE.

MISS M. MILLER

Has just received and is still receiving a New Stock of

MILLINERY,

Of the latest Spring Styles,

HATS,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS,
LACES, &c., &c.

*At the Lowest possible Rates.*

Linen Suits in stock. A large of Ladies' Furnishings on hand, which will be sold for cash.

MOURNING GOODS

A SPECIALTY.

MISS M. MILLER,
1473—3m Market Square, Goderich

1875. 1875.

W. M. SAVAGE

HATTER FOR THE PEOPLE,

has the largest and best selected stock of

HATS AND CAPS

ever brought to the Town of Goderich. All the newest styles in

ENGLISH FRENCH AND AMERICAN

*FELT & SILK HATS.*

Straw Goods in Great Variety.

North side of Market Square, Goderich

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.
*WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE.* Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957.) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

READY MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS CAPS &C.

AT G. McKENZIE'S.

For one month at greatly reduced prices.

P. S.—The sale will continue until the whole stock is cleared out.

STORE TO LET OR SELL.

G. McKenzie,
Hamilton St.

1449-1y