

A LIVELY MEETING.

A Scene in the Presbyterian Council.

Canadian Representatives on Their Mettle.

The Pan Presbyterian Council met at Philadelphia last week and is still in session. We are unable to give the proceedings in full. The following from the excellent report of Monday's proceedings in the New York Sun shows how Canadian delegates are able to hold their own amongst their brethren all over the world. It will be of special interest to our Presbyterian readers. It says:—

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Van Zandt, of New Brunswick, N. J., read a paper on "Creeds." He reviewed the objection usually urged against the acceptance of prescribed formulas of belief, that they disparage the Scriptures and check theological progress, and argued that these views are based upon a misapprehension of the use of creeds, which, he said are ordained not to create, but to express a belief, and which are not made but grow. In considering the differences which exist as to the obligations incurred in subscribing to creeds or confessions, the author advised conservatism in the exercise of authority.

Prof. Flint's paper on agnosticism caused a little breeze to sweep over the Council. The delegates have had two nights to sleep over this paper and to weigh carefully its utterances. That they did so, the somewhat exciting debate of the morning indicates. Perhaps it was well that the hour of adjournment brought a sudden stop to the discussion, for some of these divines were getting greatly excited. The venerable Dr. Armstrong, of Norfolk, said that Prof. Flint had spoken sneeringly of church discipline, and the Rev. Dr. De Witt, of Philadelphia, had characterized something that the Rev. Principal Grant, of Canada, had said as most vicious. The debate revealed one thing very clearly: That the Scottish and Canadian delegates favor more of free thought and liberality than do the American delegates.

The little thorn that had pricked the delegate who opposed Prof. Flint was an assertion of his that the failure to comprehend or to believe portions of the Presbyterian dogma was to be overcome not by church discipline so much as by a more faithful study and explanation of dogma. Prof. Flint seemed to intimate that it was quite possible that the future of theology might modify, or at least clarify these troublesome dogmas. Such an assertion, coming from so eminent an authority, was what troubled the strict constructionists, and gave comfort to the liberals. It certainly revealed the fact that there are still some points in that pillar of the faith, the Westminster catechism, that some of the clergy are not at all clear about. Prof. Flint, while claiming that it tended to the spread of any further light, or that investigation in theology can go no further by inference, at least opened the way for permitting the doubting Presbyterian to remain inside the fold. That is something that some of the delegates plainly felt would never do.

No sooner had the morning papers been read than Dr. Andrews mounted the platform and raised his voice in vigorous protest against such an utterance, and he attracted attention to himself strangely enough by saying at the outset that Prof. Flint had spoken sneeringly of church discipline. Dr. Andrews wanted to know how you were going to stop that propagation of error except through church discipline. Here the venerable gentleman waxed hot. "Is it honorable," asked he, "is it honorable for a minister to go on preaching in my denomination who believes in what my church does not believe, what it in fact abhors? Let such a minister go out of the church, and then let him teach what he pleases."

This caused some confusion. It was getting right down to the marrow of the most vital question that stares clergymen to-day in the face, and which one delegate expressed thus: "Shall we, holding commissions to preach from the Presbyterian Church, and not believing in all points precisely, as the accepted interpretation of the creed requires us to believe stay in the church or go outside of it?"

Several delegates rose to reply, but not one Scotchman or Irishman. It seemed to be the feeling among them that as Dr. Flint had been accused of sneering by an American, they would leave it for Americans to defend him. A youthful American divine, Dr. Boggs, got the platform, and while he was more gentle in his use of terms his condemnation of Prof. Flint's utterances was no less marked than was that of Dr. Andrews. Dr. Boggs asserted categorically—and he faced Prof. Flint and made his assertion sternly—that the great discoveries in theology are behind us—not in the future. Theology, he said was allied to astronomy in this respect, and to geology. When Dr. Boggs made this point blank assertion, the impetuous blood of Principal Grant of Canada caused him to rise and it seemed as though he was to speak then and there. But he restrained himself and waited his opportunity. Dr. Flint who ranks with the ablest theologians of Great Britain,

could not restrain a slight smile as Dr. Poggis made the assertion. Dr. Boggs went further. He said that it was most unmanly for a preacher who has doubts to conceal them. "Let him come forward like a man and tell the Church these doubts, and then we can say whether he shall stay with us or not."

Attacked thus furiously by two Americans, Dr. Flint had need of a champion and he got one, Not from Scotland. Prof. Calderwood sat there, calm, intense, but quiet. The impulsive Dr. Hutton sat with his eyes fixed on the speakers, but he made no motion as of rising. Dr. Watts sat with bowed head. Principal Cairn showed no disposition of defending his friend. In fact the silence of Scotland was impressive.

Canada sent a fiery delegate to the theologian's defence, The Rev. Principal Grant hurled back the accusation that Dr. Flint had sneered, "I detected no sneer sir, in Prof. Flint's address. He is not the man to sneer. He has the courage of his opinions, and he will say boldly what he believes without any sneering. What he meant to convey was that if we try to reach doubt by church discipline, instead of by an effort for broader, clearer thought and a deeper search into the truths of theology—if thus we try to reach, doubtless we shall lead the way to agnosticism." Here there was applause, and none applauded louder than did many of the Scotch delegates. Principal Grant then made a bold assault. Think of the advance of liberalism when a Scotch Canadian Presbyterian faces the leaders of this Church from all over the world and says these words: "We do err if we say the Westminster Catechism is beyond the region of inquiry. Creeds grow and how can there be growth unless there is liberty of thought. You say to a minister, if he has doubts about the accuracy of your interpretation, 'Go out of the church.' You say no honest man should stay in if he has doubt. You call him dishonest if he does stay in. I say no, no, let the Church cast him out if it will." There was more applause, but there were many delegates who heard the vehement protests and utterances with solemn faces.

"Is the church afraid of liberty?" were Principal Grant's closing words, and he said them in ringing tones whose echo seemed to be heard above the applause they occasioned. Principal Cavan of Toronto, a man of quiet method of speech, told the delegates plainly that in his opinion it was a life or death question with the Presbyterian Church whether you can expect such progress in dogma that you can discipline for not accepting it. Thus again from Canada came the intimation of a protest against what Prof. Grant called "illiberality."

Then a zealous, fiery young divine, the Rev. Mr. McDonnell of Toronto, mounted the platform. He plunged boldly into his subject. He spoke with the rapidity that comes from overflowing thought. He asked whether it was expedient for the Church always to exercise its unquestioned right of disciplining. "The question to-day is, what is the faith? A young man full of the desire to preach salvation, and believing that he is prepared for it, is brought up all standing by the creed. He can't make it all out, in the way the church interprets it. What are you going to do with him? Shall he be forbidden to preach? He asks you whether you have any right to impose on him conditions that Christ did not impose. Well, you tell him there are other churches, fifty others that he can go and preach in, but you don't find anything in the New Testament about fifty churches. Only one is spoken of there. Suppose you send such a man over to the Methodists or Congregationalists. The first thing you do is to exchange pulpits with him and call him 'beloved brother.' Thus you admit that you restrict as Christ did not restrict. Now I suggest that you reduce to a few well-defined articles that are absolutely essential your creed, and require your minister to stand by these and hold his own views about the non-essentials." There was more applause when this daring divine had finished.

Dr. De Witt of Philadelphia was the last speaker. He said that Prof. Flint had not sneered. He also said that he regarded the assertions made by Principal Grant as most vicious. The chairman's hammer here brought discussion to an end, but the delegates kept it up among themselves, some of them until the afternoon hour.

LEIGH HUNT ON BURNS.—"It has been well observed by somebody," says Leigh Hunt, "that Burns was not so uneducated a man as is supposed. He had books, and some good teaching, and was acquainted, at an early period, with some of the best writers. The intelligent part of what are called the uneducated are apt to be better instructed than is supposed, and many a workman and peasant would surprise people, if they talked with him, with the amount of his acquired knowledge and his habits of reflection." In the same essay in which he makes this remark, Hunt adds: "When the Scottish poet wrote English only, he sometimes affected words fine enough. It was the only evidence of a defective education betrayed by his style."

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Fresh Ground Water Lime in Stock.
AGENT FOR BEST STEEL BARB FENCE WIRE.

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1751-4th.

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Extensive Premises and Splendid New Stock.

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A good assortment of Kitchen, Bed-room, Dining Room and Parlor Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Suits, and wood seated, Cupboards, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Washstands, Lounges, Sofas, What-Nots, Looking Glasses.

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New Dress Goods, Gloves & Hosiery, SELLING CHEAP.

BOUND TO GIVE BARGAINS! 1751

JOHN ACHESON

has opened out during the past few weeks, nearly
\$6,000 worth of New Goods

HE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Inspect on my Mammoth Stock is respectfully invited. Every line complete.

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Have just received an IMMENSE STOCK of Boots and Shoes for Fall and Winter wear, of very choice quality and very low in price.

We are determined to give our Customers the benefit of experience and capital in placing before them every variety of Goods in our line and at such prices as will defy the keenest competition. Please call and examine our goods and prices whether you buy or not.

Custom Work receives our special attention and every effort made to suit and please our customers. E. & J. DOWNING, Crabb's Block

TO THE TRADE.—LEATHER and FINDINGS in any quantity, and at lowest prices. (1751) The Square, Goderich.

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A LARGE STOCK OF

Open Top Buggies, Carriages, &c., on hand.

We will sell cheap for the balance of the season, to make room for winter work. A few second hand Rigs for sale CHEAP.

A few GOOD HORSES will be taken in exchange for Rigs.

MORTON & CRESSMAN, Proprietors

OPPOSITE COLBORNE HOTEL. 1751 1st.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, including CONSUMPTION.

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN WRITES: "It does not dry up a cough, and leave the system broken, as is the case with most preparations, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of complaint."

DO NOT BE DECEIVED BY articles bearing a similar name. Be sure you get DE WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, with the signature of "W. WISTAR" on the wrapper. 50 Cents and \$1.00 Bottle. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLS & SONS, Boston, Mass. Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

PERUVIAN SYRUP

A Protected Solution of the Proteoide of Iron, Is as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. When the blood does not contain the usual quantity of Iron, the deficiency can be supplied by the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. It cures a "thousand ills" simply by TONING UP, INVIGORATING, and VITALIZING the system. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon. This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Boils, Nerve, Chronic Diarrhoea, Nervous Affections, Female Complaints,

And all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility, or a low state of the system.

CAUTION.—Be sure you get the "PERUVIAN SYRUP." Sold by druggists generally. Pamphlets sent free to any address by SETH W. FOWLS & SONS, Proprietors, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Household Hints.

ICING.—Into the white of an egg, beat...

PICKLES.—Pickles should be touched...

LIGHT TEA CAKE.—Beat the whites...

CORN PONE.—Two cups of wheat...

CHICKEN JELLY.—Take half a raw...

CORN STARCH PUDDING.—Four table...

CARD BASKET.—Take one dozen large...

Rhubarb is very easily cultivated...

BROWNED CAULIFLOWER.—Divide the...

APPLE BUTTER.—Making this is well...

BE ARGUABLE AT MEALS.—Every one...

Persons and Things.

Said Mr. Whittier, recently to a cor...

The following, relating to Dickens'...

Colonel Gordon is credited by The...

A San Francisco millionaire, Mr. R...

Mr. BECKER'S OFFERS.—Referring to...

When old Mrs Bunsby had got through...

Fun and Fancy.

When old Mrs Bunsby had got through...

The base-ball season has ended, and...

BURNS AND THE POETIC SMOUGLER.—...

BIRTH AND BREEDING.

In a talk to the students of a busi...

So what I mean by being well born...

TABLE ETIQUETTE.

There is nothing which is a more cer...

NOTICE.

Giving up Photographing in Goderich!

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink.)

Pond's Extract

THE WONDER OF HEALING.

POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT.

CAUTION.

THE "ONLY" LUNG PAD.

SMOKE GOLD FLAKE CUT PLUG.

ANOTHER C. P. R. R. JOB!

The following letter has not been received...

The Estate of R. B. SMITH, Goderich.

Miss J. Stewart, Milliner and Dress-Maker.

Chas. A. Nairn, Fine Groceries and Provisions.

Daniel Gordon, Cabinet-Maker and Undertaker.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE, FOR 1881.

Mercantile Printing Of Every Variety.

McGILLICUDDY BROS., 'Signal' Office

THE HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1880.

THE EXODUS.

One of the principal points made by Sir Richard Cartwright in his recent great speech at Goderich, was that in reference to the enormous emigration from Canada to the United States during the past year. For the year ending 1st July, 1880, no less than 75,373 Canadians registered at Port Huron, and over 15,000 are shown by the returns to have entered at other points on the American side. During the three months ending October 1st, of the present year, over 37,000 left Canada, rather than wait and experience the beneficial effects of the N. P. When this number is placed against the 25,000 alleged to have been "expatriated" from Canada during the last year of the Mackenzie Government, the inference is obvious. We do not say that the entire 125,000 who left Canada during the past nine months were driven from home by the maladministration of the present Government; but our Conservative friends, prior to Sept. 1878, stoutly contended that the Government of the day was solely responsible for an exodus from the country over which it ruled. Would they like to measure the harvest of the past fifteen months in their own bushel?

Last week a most unwarrantable and cowardly attack was made on Mr. Dickson, the County Gaoler, by our "semi-occasional" contemporary. On Tuesday, Oct 5th, Mr. Dickson called at the office of THE SIGNAL, and left a copy of certain gaol statistics which were inserted in the issue of Friday, Oct 8th. On the same afternoon, Mr. Dickson called at the office of the "semi-occasional," and left a duplicate of the gaol report. It was inserted in the issue of our contemporary which shone on Wednesday, Oct. 16th. Next week our neighbor clipped the item out of THE SIGNAL, seemingly oblivious of the fact that it had previously published it, and berated the unfortunate Gaoler, for what it was pleased to term, his "discourtesy and partiality." The attack on Mr. Dickson was entirely uncalled for, and unjustifiable, and we look for the *omne honorabile* from our erratic neighbor this week—if such a thing can be expected from it.

There is one gentleman residing in Goderich who, had he been present at the Reform meeting in Crabb's Hall, on Monday evening, would have been able to demur to the sweeping statement made by Sir Richard Cartwright that no person in this vicinity had been benefited by increase of business since the inauguration of the N. P. That gentleman is Mr. Gaoler Dickson, who, as shown by the statistics of the past year (published a couple of weeks ago in these columns), has given accommodation to thirty-five more boarders than on the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that the population of Goderich and Huron County generally had greatly decreased during the same period.

With the advent of the cold weather, municipal politics comes to the fore again. Mr. C. Crabb has declared his willingness to run for Mayor, if his friends desire him, and doubtless another candidate or two will turn up before nomination day. Very little can be said at this early date about the Council, although we expect to see fully as large a number of aspirants in the field as usual.

The local editor of the Brussels Post evidently was not pleased with his appearance on a recent visit, for he wrote the following bit of candid criticism: "To the male mind, nothing that a woman can do to herself, short of lopping off her nose or ears, would be more disgusting than the arrangement of her hair in plastered curls upon her forehead. Why a respectable woman ever consents to make herself hideous in such a fashion is an impenetrable mystery. She wears it plain now, and he is happy."

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT will return to Goderich on Saturday next, and will meet his friends at the Reform Association rooms, North st., on the evening of that day at 8:30 o'clock. Every Reformer is cordially invited to be present.

The day may come when weather-wise sailors will read the newspapers and learn from "Old Probabilities" the weather prospects twenty-four hours ahead. When that time comes, and when there is less anxiety among vessel-owners to make money than to preserve the lives of their men and save their well-insured property, the list of casualties on the lakes in the fall months will be materially shortened. The storm which has caused so much disaster on Lake Michigan was foretold in the probabilities published on Friday morning; but that did not deter nearly all of the vessels which are reported to have met with disaster on that lake from leaving ports of safety on that day. Assurance, founded on scientific fact, is better than a "weather eye" now-a-days, as the many unfortunate sailors who now lie at the bottom of Lake Michigan could have testified had they surveyed the effects of the recent terrible storm. —[Hamilton Times.]

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

The coal oil ring, with the assistance of the Dominion Government, is fleecing the people of Canada at a rate that almost takes away our breath.—[Ottawa Free Press.]

We are now able to estimate with some degree of accuracy our wheat harvest for this year. It will probably be about 460,000,000 bushels. Allowing, say, 200,000,000 bushels for home use, that would give us 260,000,000 bushels for export, against 185,000,000 bushels exported in 1879.—[N. Y. Sun.]

No Reformer ever attempted to say that a 40 per cent. tariff would not raise more revenue than a 17½ one, but they said and maintained that it is highly improper to impose a heavy tax on the people for other than revenue purposes, as was done by the present Government.—[Warkerton Telescope.]

According to Secretary Chapleau's idea of morality it is quite right for a man to take a bribe to rob his employer of \$241,000, or any other sum, provided he does it "after office hours." How many individuals, firms or corporations, would like to have in their employ a person known to hold such principles.—[Sarnia Observer.]

How do our "N. P." friends take the increase in the price of coal oil? Can be honest, gentlemen, and own to the truth on this. You think it is a fraud, don't you? On the other side of the line a better quality of coal oil can be bought twenty cents a gallon cheaper than in Canada. And the sole cause is the chance given by the present Government to dishonest capitalists to form rings.—[St. Marys Argus.]

Call it "good nature," call it infatuation, call it imbecility, or what you will, the practice still continues, and seems destined to continue, of people lending their names for business purposes to friends or mere acquaintances. The embarrassment or ruin of some estimable people results from this wretched practice. We have just heard of a very respectable farmer and real estate agent, in the township of Luther, whose endorsements of friends have brought him into financial trouble.—[Monetary Times.]

The doleful prophet has again swept down upon us with the most terrible of predictions. Prof. Grimmer is aptly named, for a grimmer outlook one could not fancy than that held out by this product of the neighboring republic. He says that from 1880 to 1887 there will be a universal mortality. Asia will be depopulated, Europe will become a desert, and 15,000,000 people on this continent, in addition to the ordinary mortality, will succumb to dire disasters. There will be tremendous inundations and floods. It is to be hoped that Grimmer is a lunatic or an agent for some new kind of flying machine or balloon, which he hopes to float as the result of an attempt by terrified people to leave a sphere he has painted so uninviting. At all events, it will do no harm to any of us if we adopt the advice of the showman, wait till we "see what we shall see."—[Hamilton Times.]

Donnybrook.

CHURCH OPENING.—The new church erected by the Methodists of Donnybrook, West Wawanosh, was opened for Divine worship on Sunday last. The Rev. Dr. Williams preached in the morning at 10.30, and in the evening at 6.30, the Rev. W. Birks in the afternoon. Although the day was rough and stormy, the congregations filled the house at all the services. On Monday evening a tea meeting was held in the church, which was largely attended. After an address from Dr. Williams, the Rev. Mr. Davy, the pastor of the congregation, made a statement of the cost of the building, and the amount of subscription already secured—when the congregation readily responded to the appeal made by Dr. Williams and subscribed sufficient to meet all demands. The proceeds of the opening services were \$106, exclusive of \$190 in subscription.

Blyth.

REMOVING.—Our village is to lose an old resident in the person of Mr. T. White, who removes to Morpeth shortly. We wish Mr. White every success in his new home.

ACCIDENT.—A very painful accident happened to Mr. H. McQuarrie, blacksmith, of this village, on Tuesday. He had the misfortune to be kicked in the head by a horse belonging to Messrs. Belfry & Gosman. The accident almost prevented Mr. M. from performing his duties as Secretary of the Morris Branch Agricultural Society at the late fall fair, a duty which he has performed faithfully for a number of years. One of his eyes was entirely closed and one side of his face greatly swollen thereby. **NOT SOLD.**—In our last issue we stated that Mr. J. Wilson had sold his farm situated adjacent to the village to Mr. E. Watson, of Clinton, for the sum of \$3,500, and that he had purchased Mr. Jos. Campbell's farm for \$4,200. Mr. Wilson still retains his own farm, he having purchased Combs' on condition that he sell his, as the deed to Combs' farm would only admit of him holding seven-eighths of a title Mr. Wilson did not buy. The price of Mr. Wilson's farm should have read \$4,000 instead of \$3,500 as we stated in our issue of the 8th.—[Record.]

Rob Roy and Tam O'Shanter hats are still the rage.

CENTRE HURON.

Sir Richard Cartwright Before his Constituents.

The Effects of the N. P.—The Present Financial Situation of the Dominion.—The Land Policy in the North-West—Sir John's Canada Pacific Embrace.

Sir Richard Cartwright, who is now making his annual trip through his constituency, arrived in Goderich on Saturday evening last by the 9:45 train. He was met at the station by a number of Reformers, conducted to a carriage, and driven to the residence of Mr. M. C. Cameron, M. P., of whom he was the guest until Tuesday noon, when he proceeded to Lontesboro', to hold his second gathering.

The meeting on Monday evening at Crabb's Hall, was very largely attended, and a pleasing feature was the presence of a large number of ladies, who with one solitary exception, seemed to take a decided interest in the proceedings throughout. Many of the prominent residents of the town were present, of both shades of politics, and among them we noticed Dr. McMicken, Captain Dancy, Dr. McLean, D. Ferguson, James Saunders, John Passmore, George Swanson, William Young, Reeve of Colborne; J. C. Currie W. Kay, Elijah Martin, President Reform Association, Centre Huron; Henry Horton, G. S. McDougall, Samuel Malcolmson, Robert Walker, John Smith, H. M. McCarthy, Peter Green of Colborne; Wm. Jones, C. Crabb, D. McDonald, D. Doty, William Campbell, Chairman of the Liberal-Conservative Association; W. K. Atkinson, A. Bremner, Advertiser, A. C. Campbell, Globe, James Campbell, F. J. Gissing, James Thomson, M. C. Cameron, M. P., South Huron; A. B. McWilliams, Harry Smith S. Platt, C. Nairn, D. McDonald, W. Strong, J. Colborne, J. Thompson, Capt. Gibson, and many others.

The only formal proceeding was the reading of the following address to the speaker of the evening, which was done by the chairman.

To the Hon. Sir, Richard Cartwright, K. C. M. G. Sir,—We, your constituents residing in Goderich and vicinity, welcome you on this your third visit to our town with unfeigned pleasure. Your actions which your undoubted abilities qualify you so ably to perform, in our most sincere desire. Thanking you for your presence to-night, and hoping to meet you on many similar occasions, I have the honor to be, Yours very truly,

HORACE HORTON.
On behalf of the Reform Association of Goderich.

As he advanced to reply, Sir Richard was most heartily received. Acknowledging the reception given him, and expressing his feeling towards his Centre Huron friends, and particularly to the Chairman, Mr. Horace Horton, the ex-member for Centre Huron, he proceeded to deliver a speech that was at once clear convincing and connected. He subdivided his discourse into three separate and distinct heads, and under each adduced masterly arguments. His titles were (1).—What have been the effects, so far as we can trace them, of the great change in the fiscal policy inaugurated by the present Government? (2).—What is the present financial condition and burdens of the Dominion? (3).—The policy of the Government in respect to the lands in the North-west Territory and the measures for the promotion of the Pacific Railway.

Sir Richard said that it was idle to say that time enough had not elapsed to judge of the effects of the commercial revolution inaugurated by the present Government. Goderich is a town that should have been benefited. It possesses good railway facilities, has one of the best harbors on the shores of Lake Huron, and is the market place of a rich agricultural district, peopled by intelligent men and women. It has immense resources under foot in the shape of salt, and is a healthy location. Now, are there in Goderich any factories that owe their existence to the N. P.? Has the population increased, and do the workmen receive better wages? The answer to these questions must be in the negative. It will not do to say that Goderich is a solitary exception, or, as was said when it was shown that there were 320 vacant houses in Kingston, that this was a special mark of the displeasure of Providence for neglecting the author of the N. P., for Goderich had been among the towns that gave that policy a majority. Turning from the town to the country, Sir Richard asked if the farmers had experienced the numerous advantages that were promised to them two years ago. They were to receive higher prices for their produce, and the value of all farm land was to be greatly enhanced. These increases are not seen. The only increases are in the taxes and in the price of everything the farmer needs—his coal, oil, cotton, sugar and hardware. But, said Sir Richard, the crowning triumph of the National Policy was to be that it would keep Canada for the Canadians. This, like the other claims in its behalf, has not been fulfilled. The emigration to the United States is greater now than ever. During the last year of Mr. Mackenzie's term of office the number of Canadians leaving for the United States was 25,029. Last year the number reached 90,000, of which about 75,000 crossed at Port Huron alone. This large num-

ber promises to be even greater in the current year, for in the first three months of 1880, 37,773 persons came over to the United States. In order that one might better grasp the meaning of the figures, it may be said that at the taking of the last census Huron and Bruce had a population of 114,080 souls, so that the emigration of Canadians to the United States in the past fifteen months would have been sufficient to depopulate these two counties; or, to make another comparison, the exodus was greater than the entire population of Essex, Lambton, Bothwell, Kent and West Elgin, as given in the last census returns. He would not say that the whole of this was due to the N. P., but well-informed gentlemen in the Maritime Provinces had impressed upon him that that fiscal measure is fast driving the people into exile. What would be the result if every farm in the Dominion was mortgaged for \$1,000? He held the Free Trade can avert bad times. A fiscal policy might mitigate or increase the effect of bad times, but it cannot avert depression or check the revival that naturally succeeds the depression. The N. P. has been a success only in fostering the interests of monopolists. The returns for the past as published in the *Canada Gazette* show that during the fiscal year of 1879-80 the people of Canada have paid \$539,000 for the sole purpose of keeping in operation one sugar refinery in Montreal that gives employment to but a few hundred hands. Later on in the evening Sir Richard referred to this point, and said that in Ontario the average family would use from 250 to 300 pounds of sugar each year. Under the present tariff the average tax on this would amount to \$7.50 or \$9, the week's wages of an average working man in fair employ. He did not say that it was absolutely impossible for the country to get on a prosper, even in spite of this heavy load of taxation, but this single fact was sufficient to cause the artisans to demand a more equitable system of taxation. As to the assumption that the N. P. was to build up factories as had been promised, the fact that Parliament had passed twelve factories have been started, employing an aggregate of 1,200 hands, that could by any stretch of the imagination be attributed to the N. P. Why, if every article that we import were to be made in Canada, employment would be given to 2,000,000 people, and when we reflect that the policy that was to enable us to become our own manufacturers had been the means of sending out 125,000, it will be seen how slight is the prospect of its ever being the means of obtaining "Canada for the Canadians."

OUR FINANCIAL POSITION.

Sir Richard then took up the financial condition of Canada, and discussed it in all its bearings on the citizen. He showed the extravagance of the Conservative party by quoting the fact that Sir John and his ministry had in the years from 1868 to 1874 increased the expenditures from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and in twenty-three and a half millions, and as a contrast he noted that Mr. Mackenzie's Administration left office in 1878 with an increase of scarcely \$200,000 a year after they had taken office. The reckless expenditures of past years are now being repaid, and Sir Richard said that John had been only about a year and a half in office, he has increased the expenditures by \$1,600,000. To show the effect of this expenditure on the individual, let it be remembered that the net expenditure of Canada is about \$20,000,000. Of this sum by the way, Ontario pays about three fifths, or \$13,000,000. Taking this as the average in each family, it will be seen each head of a family is taxed \$30 yearly for the purposes of the Dominion Government. This is a bad enough showing, but it must be borne in mind that this is not all, for the taxation is largely in excess of the amount that finds its way into the treasury of the Government. The tariff has been so framed that the greatest burden falls upon those with incomes of \$600 or less. A man on a salary of \$600 per year has to devote at least one month's wages to the payment of taxes irrespective of his municipality. The present land and fiscal policies of the Dominion intensify these to the utmost.

SIR JOHN'S INCOMPETENCY.

Sir Richard then went on to criticize Sir John as an administrator, taking his cue from the Department of the Interior as a theme. His abilities as a politician are in his makefish. His motto is never to do to-day what he can put off till to-morrow. The head of the Department of the Interior should be a man of practical knowledge. But the state of the present chief in that Department is masterly inactivity, and this is a synonym for mischievous intermeddling on the part of subordinates. Sir John committed a great error when he took office, and he committed a greater one when he went over to Edgland to sell the country he had never seen. With the exception of the Hon. Mr. O'Connor, Sir Richard did not believe there was another Minister so profoundly ignorant of the details of his department. Last session the report of the Minister of the Interior was brought before the House. Mr. Mills moved that it be read. Sir John voted that motion down. In doing so, Sir John lost the only chance he could have for another twelve months of learning what had been done in his own department. (Laughter) Sir Richard went on to give practical illustration of Sir John's ignorance, citing the cases wherein he interfered the navigation of the St. Lawrence to the United States for the privilege of navigating a couple of rivers in Alaska—a privilege we possessed before—and other cases. And he is about to inflict a greater injury on Canada in the matter now under consideration between himself and certain capitalists at Ottawa. We know he has failed to interest any English capitalist of money in his scheme. Those whom he is now negotiating with made him an offer before he went to England. He refused it, believing he could make a better terms. He failed, and now those people have him fast in a position into which he got solely by his own boasting. His speech at Montreal contained two remarkable statements.

utilizing because imports are increasing, as that will give us a revenue. In that case it must decrease employment here, and if it increases employment it must increase the revenue. Sir Richard closed the second part of his speech by quoting an old English author, who held that the masters of a nation were like the servants. If the masters were dishonest, so also were the servants. He did not want to believe that the people of Canada were on the same moral plane with Chapleau, the civil servant, who held that he had a perfect right to receive a bribe after office hours. If so, we have reached low water mark.

THE NORTH WEST AND THE RAILWAY.

Starting with the proposition that our future greatness as a nation depends on our development of the North-west Territories, Sir Richard went on to say that he held a very high opinion of that section of the country and hoped it would be the home of many a settler. But the administration of affairs in the North-west has been marred by several egregiously blunders. With trenchant sarcasm he remarked that he did not know whether Hon. Mr. Macdougall's trouble there arose, as he himself alleged from the imbecility of his political friends or from the fact that he was a settler. He said that he had been set apart in such a way that they were not available for settlers, and were in fact merely used as counterpoise in a gambling speculation. Speaking of his recent trip to the North-west, he gave a humorous account of the Canada Pacific Railway as it first struck him, remarked that the shame he felt at seeing such accommodation offered to the emigrants was not lessened when the jeering crowd of Americans volunteered the information that that was "The Canada Pacific Railway," and that a person could reach Emerson in that way almost as quick as if he walked. On arriving at Emerson the first thing that struck him was a proclamation setting forth that no one could settle on unsurveyed lands, and that the Dominion Government, and that there was no land to be had at the Emerson office. And in the course of a trip along the frontier he saw tier after tier of houses on the Dakota border, occupied by Canadians drawn out of Manitoba by the land regulations, and had taken the oath of allegiance, and that it was remembered that a stipulation of that oath was that the taker was sworn to defend the United States against "foreign invaders and the subjects of Queen Victoria," some idea of what the working of the land policy of the present Government can be formed. Nearly 1,000 Canadians had taken that oath, and each one is an emigration agent in inducing his friends and former neighbors to locate across the border. In the railway reservations there were two mistakes. One was to which the present Government had not anticipated, threatened to disintegrate Confederation; the action of the Cabinet members had been to demoralize contractors and civil servants; a policy of plunder was the order of the day; Tupper, and Chapleau and Macintoshes were now in the hands of the present Government but the old Pacific Scandal Cabinet rehabilitated; men who had proved false once would prove false again; and the inequities of the past would be repeated. These were the reasons why Reformers did not work in harmony with the party now in power, and good and sufficient cause they were.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY BARGAIN.

As to the Pacific Railway bargain, opinion must be reserved. But when we are asked to believe in advance that it is advantageous, the past record of the Government rises up and we are compelled to refuse confidence. Do not believe their statements, the blame and the shame rests upon themselves, for they destroyed confidence by their acts of seven years ago in the same matter. The best policy he believed would be to place 50,000 or 100,000 settlers in the valleys of the Red and Saskatchewan Rivers, but the bargain with British Columbia stood as a stumbling block in the way. Sir Richard expressed his disbelief in many of the fabulous stories that are told concerning the vast area of fertile land in the North-west, which he believed to be greatly over-estimated, and then he referred to the large purchase made by himself. He did not admit the justice of the criticism that because he disapproved of the land regulations he should not buy land if he so desired. It would be as reasonable to say that he should not buy coal if he did not want to see it taxed. These were the reasons why he had not bought any land. He had purchased he got from a private party, and the Government had nothing to do with it. The speaker closed with a brilliant peroration in which he set forth the reasons why the Reform party was against the present order of things. The N. P., which the present Government had inaugurated, threatened to disintegrate Confederation; the action of the Cabinet members had been to demoralize contractors and civil servants; a policy of plunder was the order of the day; Tupper, and Chapleau and Macintoshes were now in the hands of the present Government but the old Pacific Scandal Cabinet rehabilitated; men who had proved false once would prove false again; and the inequities of the past would be repeated. These were the reasons why Reformers did not work in harmony with the party now in power, and good and sufficient cause they were.

THE MEETING AT LONDESBOROUGH.

Sir Richard Cartwright addressed his constituents at Lontesborough on Wednesday evening. Mr. W. C. Searle, of Clinton, occupied the chair. A most telling speech was delivered by Sir Richard, and at the close a hearty endorsement was tendered by the meeting to the speaker. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

One was concerning his hopes of translation to a higher and better sphere, and the other was concerning his extraordinary success in England. As to the first, Sir Richard said he desired to wish to discourage his aspirations, and he knew of no one in greater need than that direction. Apropos, Sir Richard told an amusing anecdote of the celebrated freebooter, Rob Roy. He lay upon what he supposed was his death-bed, and he instructed his servants that should he be killed to bury him in the Lowlands they must "lift" a preacher. The preacher was brought, and Rob asked if there was any one here. The clergyman shook his head doubtfully. Rob called to mind the story of the thief on the cross, and suggested that as he had been pardoned there might yet be hope. "Well, Rob," says the clergyman, "I don't want to discourage you. You know there is only one such case mentioned. Now, that one case is enough to keep you from despair, but it is not enough to let you presume." (The entire audience shook with laughter.) Sir Richard next referred to the large purchase of land made by Mr. Brassey, and said it was a scheme that should never have been initiated till the consent of Parliament had been gained. Thousands of wealthy people in the United States and Canada could be found who would be willing to purchase such tracts. One hundred acres of large area equal to the whole cultivated area of Ontario. What the effect of such transactions will be we could judge from the experience of the Prince Edward Island land speculations and the Canada Company.

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AUCTION SALE OF FRESH GROCERIES, SHOP FIXTURES, &c.

I am favored with instructions from Mrs. A. D. Mack, To offer for sale by Public Auction, at her store opposite the Market House, Goderich, on Saturday, October 23rd, 1880, commanding sharp at one o'clock p. m., the balance of her stock of Groceries and Shop Fixtures, consisting of Pure Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Barley, Pickles, Canned Salmon, Lobsters, Pickers, Corn, Crockery, Glassware, Groceries, Wagon, Coffee Mill, Counter Scales, Measures, Lamps, &c. Terms Cash. Positively no Reserve. J. C. CURRIE, Auctioneer.

THREES GOLD MEET.

We are now prepared to fill and ship orders for Trees, &c. for Fall Planting. Descriptive Price Catalogue FREE to applicants. GEO. LESLIE & SON.

MRS. WARNOCK

Begs to inform the ladies of Goderich and vicinity that she has just returned from selecting her

Fall Stock of MILLINERY,

WOOLS AND FANCY GOODS.

and is prepared to state that she has never before had such a fine assortment of goods.

INSPECTION INVITED. 1753. MRS. WARNOCK.

The rotten Epi horses 8. Rip in the field. The alarmi several. Pete pit at 1. John Saturu was 25. Ther Mounta tion, an India Victori serve. reusing. A wo tampered of the D bouring. Friday, Montra days, th. The w oled-u bold, a I recently. A dow that by the 18th 500,000 perished. Claudi smith, names, a five man Irish tow gan's Co. DERRA votes call way by-l Guelph, office on and by a maj. STRAW since the strawbed by hand. nity of St purchase cal purp. "Maui good this queen of "Miss "Pilot" j last name and was t tucky. An Irish was shot county, I daylight. was shot on the I tinning t Orange Panell's. The sev vicinity o turday a trains e e Rail deep. R The stea lock. Th immense. A desp states the turned f shortly r authority of the Du Canada f how much ation to t. A barg day, large at Boloci William, Railway. Been chat stuff to it the crew return pa. ATTAG ton, empl establishi bitten by mal had I knife, whi loved his mouth of his wrist. number o his arm. to his ho. THE B being circ praying fr prisoners der. The tormy-Ge the recent prisoners of their fa under the tial-bonds for their s. It will be a day or t. "How f ly-arrived citizen of Bonavent quard) was a conversi learned th Scotland, Canada. you to sel tion!" the pool dwin some steer Canadian qucke fin came from Guel up my mi Guelph as phain) th must be a tie in.

Words of Wisdom.

There are men who no more grasp the truth than a sparrow grasps the message passing through the electric wire on which it perches.

Flowers never emit so sweet and strong a fragrance as before a storm. Beauzous soul! when the storm approaches thee, be as fragrant as a sweet smelling flower.

Whoever looks for a friend without imperfections will never find what he seeks. We love ourselves with all our faults, and we ought to love our friends in a like manner.

We are always doing each other injustice, and thinking better or worse of each other than we deserve, because we only hear and see separate words and actions. We do not see each other's whole nature.

Whenever a new and startling fact is brought to light in science, people first say, "It is not true," then that "it is contrary to religion," and lastly, that "everybody knew it before."

No man knows, at his first entrance upon any sin, how far it may carry him or where it will stop; the commission of sin being generally like the pouring out of water which, when once poured out, knows no other bounds but to run as far as it can.

Without earnestness no man is ever great, or does really great things. He may be the cleverest man; he may be brilliant, entertaining, popular, but he will want weight. No soul-moving picture was ever painted that had not in its depths a shadow.

There is no bank or bar of difficulty over which God will not so deepen the waters as to float us over it, provided we entreat him so to do; but special exigencies call for special earnestness and importunity in prayer. Earnest prayer is the inspired prophet of approaching joy.

We look back to former times and the struggles that then were, and wish we had been helpers in the fight; but there is honorable warfare now, and if we see not what must be done now, or have not the courage to do it, if we can see, neither should we have had vision or courage then.

The most strict, and severe and suspicious persons, are precisely those who are most often deceived. Suspicion is so rarely directed aright, that cunning is more than a match for it; and oppression ever begets cunning, which is the dwarfed and deformed cleverness of the slave.

TRUE GENTILITY.—Gentility is neither in birth, wealth, manner, nor fashion, but in the mind. A high sense of honor, determination never to take a mean advantage of another, and politeness towards those with whom we have dealings, are the essential characteristics of a gentleman.

There is an elasticity in the human mind capable of bearing much, but which will not show itself until a certain weight be put upon it; its powers may be compared to vehicles whose springs are so contrived that they get on smoothly enough when loaded, but jolt when they have nothing to bear.

There is an inconsistency in anger very common in life, which is, that those who are vexed to impatience are angry to see others less disturbed than themselves; but when others begin to rave, they immediately see in them what they could not find in themselves; the deformity and folly of useless rage.

HOW TO PAY CHURCH DEBTS.—There are two ways to pay a church debt. One is for the congregation to subscribe the money, at the cost of some self sacrifice, and pay the debt as people pay any debt. The other way is to devise various means to get somebody else to pay the debt, or to help pay it. Under the latter head come bazaars, concerts, and various entertainments of one sort and another. We have very little faith in this second way of paying a church debt. Not to speak of the gambling and cheating that have characterized many such entertainments, and brought indelible disgrace upon the churches concerned in them, it is too costly a way of paying a debt. The method was well described by a Presbyterian elder as follows: "Now, brethren, let us get up a supper and eat ourselves rich. Buy your food. Then give it to the church. Then go buy it back again. Then eat it up, and then—your church debt is paid." This is a fair summing up of the whole thing. For every dollar of the debt the church pays two dollars by this roundabout course; and that, too, without reckoning the time and labor given to manage the entertainments as worth anything. The hope of getting help from "outsiders" is generally delusive. In nine times out of ten the money will be found to have come out of the pockets of the congregation. Merely as a matter of dollars and cents, therefore, putting all moral considerations on one side, the cheapest way to pay a church debt is to pay it out-and-out, and have done with it. A church that takes this course, moreover, acquires a reputation in the community for straightforwardness and honor that is above all price, and a most efficient help in its religious work. Still, if a church prefers to pay two dollars for one, and to throw away precious time and strength, let it suffer loss when it seeks for gain

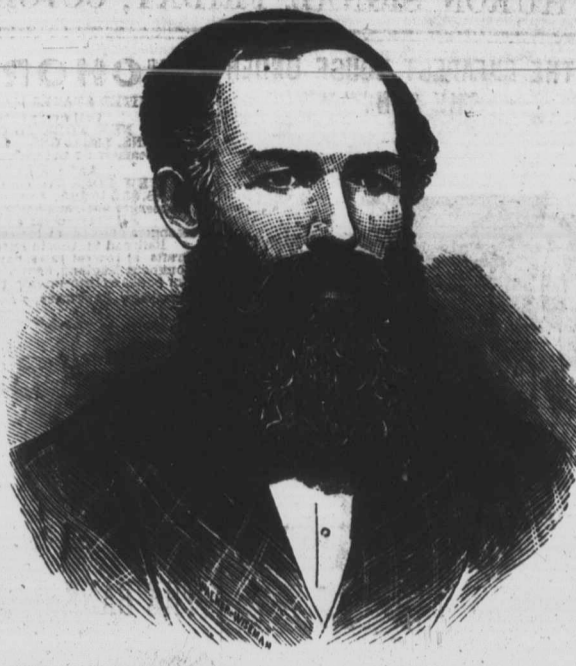
Farm and Garden.

HINTS TO DAIRYMEN.—The most enterprising and successful dairymen carry on what is known as winter dairying. Every one cannot make butter in winter, and the dairymen are compelled to do their business in the summer season. But no one is obliged to sell his product as soon as it is made, unless it is so made that immediate sale is necessary to preserve it from deterioration. If butter is well made and well packed it may be kept for six months with perfect safety, and some experts are convinced that the best made butter ripens and improves in flavor by keeping, because the particular essential oils which give the aroma to good butter become slowly developed when the latter is perfectly well packed and preserved from the atmosphere. Fall-grade butter, from the fresh growth of grass which is now beginning to spring, as the cool, dewy nights and seasonable showers occur, is of as choice a quality as any. The success of the dairy business depends upon excellence of product and sales made when the highest prices are current. Doubtless the mere suggestion of these points will draw mature consideration to them from our interested readers.

NOTES ON FEEDING STOCK.—The food which is given to our domestic animals is two classes, one producing fat, and the other building up muscle and fiber. The condition of the animal depends not so much on what is eaten as upon what is digested and assimilated. The two operations constantly going on are the destruction of exhausted portions of the body and the building up of new tissues in their place. What may be wholesome food for one kind of animal or for one individual, may not be so for another. Working horses and oxen must be fed on the most digestible food and that most capable of supplying the wasted tissues, muscles, bones and flesh. Dr. Volleker, a noted chemist, in the course of his inquiries on these points, found that cattle thrive better on cutstraw than do horses; but sheep do not digest chaff as easily as horses do; that woody fiber of plants is hard to digest, but the soft produces fat. Straw cut and mixed with chaff, then steamed and mixed with cut beets, carrots, or parsnips, forms a good food for both cattle and horses. As a rule, horses require to have their food more condensed, that is, with less waste about it, than do cattle. Oats and grain are much better if crushed, particularly when they are to be fed to old horses. Bran, though nutritious, has too relaxing an effect upon the digestive organs, and must be used carefully. Musty food injures live stock, especially horses, making them short of breath. It pays to steam food on a large scale for dairy purposes. The amount of water contained in common food is surprising; hay has from 14 to 16 per cent., dry grain the same, green fodder 75 to 80 per cent., potatoes 75 per cent., and turnips 91 per cent.

A BUNCH OF SUGGESTIONS.—An inventive genius filled a small tarlatan sack with a spoonful of cayenne pepper, and tacked it over the rat-hole. When the rat bounced out his eyes were peppered by the sifting from the shaken sack. He squealed like a pig and escaped. The whole tribe have since migrated.—Decaying vegetables in dwelling-house cellars, with defective ventilation and drainage; provide employment for the doctor and the grave-digger.—Rubber makes a serviceable covering for the bit of a tender-mouthed horse. Each side of the bit should be protected with a stiff, circular piece of leather.—Kerosene oil and lampblack make the best paint for lettering packages for shipment, drying quickly. Kerosene should be used to remove gum from axle-trees before oiling.—Bones sufficient to fertilize ten acres are scattered about most farms. Our plaster mills can grind them.—Throw the house slops on the compost heap. Is there any other safe place for them on the farm grounds? The value of the soap used in a large family, for fertilizing, is considerable.—Milk and eggs are palatable, healthful and economical articles of food. They are too common with ruralists for just appreciation.—Hoop iron and edgings from the lumber yard, of various sizes, accomplish wonderful results in repair and construction on the farm, in ingenious hands. Supplies from the hardware stores are often worth many times their value. A five cent bolt is cheap at a dollar when needed for repairing sudden breaks.—No nurseryman can dispense with willows for tying bundles. They are equally valuable to farmers, and can be grown as elders, in any moist spot.—My horse-shoer says the hoof should not be pared at the heel. Being more easily cut than the toe, it is often the point of attack, resulting in tenderness of foot.—Buckwheat flour is improved by adding say one-third Graham flour.—We experimented with harrowing wheat fields this spring previous to sowing clover seed.

Lady Beautifiers.—Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.



MR. J. C. CURRIE, New County High Constable.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

The Goderich Furniture Emporium.

Cupboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs and Tables, of the best makes, at the lowest living prices.

PICTURE FRAMING and REPAIRING done on short notice and as cheap as the cheapest.

Wood and Lumber taken in exchange.

All indebted to JOHN A. BALL will save expenses by calling and settling by cash or note. (175)

JAMES G. BALL

1880. Fall Goods! 1880.

Colborne Brothers GENERAL DRY GOODS.

Have opened out for the FALL TRADE a Complete Stock of

GENERAL DRY GOODS.

Special Value in the COTTONS, PRINTS, and WINCIES. A Job Line of DRESS GOODS—extra value.

GROCERIES

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Highest Price Paid for Butter and Eggs.

September 3rd, 1880.

Look! Look!! NEW FURNITURE

And Repairing Shop.

A. B. CORNELL

"The Cheapest House in Town"

FOR ALL KINDS OF

Good Furniture, Ladies' Needle Work, Chairs and Stools, and all kinds of Fancy Work made to order; Chairs and Sofas re-covered equal to new.

PICTURE FRAMING CHEAPER THAN ANY HOUSE IN TOWN.

CARPETS TAKEN UP AND RE-LAID.

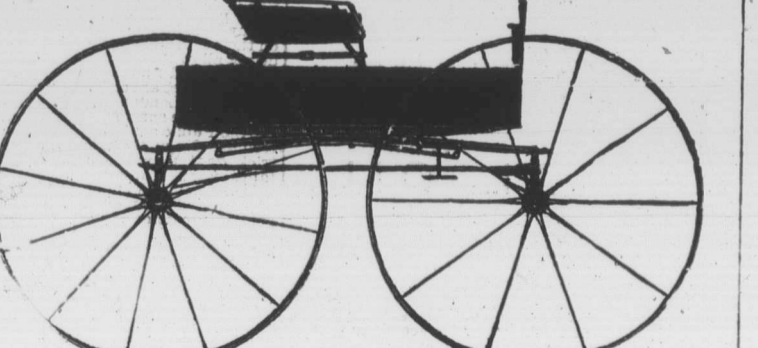
GIVE ME A CALL AND GET GOOD WORK DONE!

REASONABLE TERMS!

HAMILTON Street, Next Colborne Hotel, - GODERICH.

John Knox, Manufacturer of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., &c.

ANY STYLE OF VEHICLE BUILT TO ORDER.



REPAIRING and JOBBING done with neatness and despatch, and at reasonable terms. Call and examine before purchasing.

JOHN KNOX, Hamilton Street, Goderich.



HOME EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF THE PAIN-KILLER.

Hint No. 1. If you wish to save yourself, your family, and your friends a world of suffering and pain, which at present they endure needlessly, and also save many dollars in Doctor's bills, go at once to the nearest store, and buy a few bottles of PAIN-KILLER.

Why experiment with unknown mixtures without character or reputation, when this world-renowned PAIN-KILLER which has stood the test of over 40 years, can be had for the same price at any Drug Store in the Dominion?

READ THE FOLLOWING.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 3, 1880. The writer has been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer now for the last six years, and can confidently recommend it to the public as a sure remedy for Cholera, Diarrhoea, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Burns, Scalds, &c. Have known it to cure a case of Syphilitic Sore Throat of two years' standing when all the usual remedies failed. The patient took half a teaspoonful in water three times a day, and gargled the throat three times a day as follows: one teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, and used as a gargle.

Yours, H. F. McCARTHY.

MAITLAND, Ont., February 26, 1880. I have much pleasure in adding to the number of the numerous testimonials you have already received as to the value of your renowned Pain-Killer. I have sold it and used it in my family for twenty years or more, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best patent medicine I have ever used for the purposes for which it is recommended; and, moreover, every person to whom I have ever sold it, has been perfectly satisfied with it, and I know many persons who will not go to bed at night unless they are sure there is a bottle of "Perry Davis' Pain-Killer" in the house. All who have used it once, will use it again; it makes friends and retains them.

Yours truly, JOHN DUMBRILLE, Druggist.

SPENCERVILLE, Ont., February 26, 1880. We have much pleasure in certifying that we have kept Perry Davis' Pain-Killer constantly in stock for upwards of twenty years, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best family medicine we have ever prepared, and has become an old, reliable family medicine. No effort is required now on our part to sell it, as it is as staple an article as flour in our trade.

Yours truly, W. P. IMRIE & CO.

MADOC, Ont., February 16, 1880. It gives me much pleasure to state that during a drug career of more than a quarter century, I can testify that your justly celebrated Pain-Killer has not only held its own as a family medicine, but still occupies the front rank wherever duty calls it. My customers speak very highly of it, and I could send no end of testimonials showing up its merits and intrinsic worth, were it necessary, which it is not. It should, however, be called "Excelsior Pain-Killer." I pride myself in never being out of stock.

Yours very respectfully, JOHN G. DEANS.

STOCCO, Ont., February 17, 1880. We have great pleasure in stating that the Pain-Killer holds its position in this place as the old, reliable family medicine. Although there are a great many other remedies being good not only as a pain-killer, but for colds and sore throat, and many other ailments which it appears specially adapted to, I have used it myself as a liniment, and find it valuable for rheumatism and other ailments belonging to old age. I pronounce the Pain-Killer a good and cheap medicine, and as long as I have a prescription in my pocket, I will continue to certify to you that you may assure the public that it is the best remedy for all the ailments mentioned.

Yours truly, THOS. GRAHAM.

PORTLAND, Ont., March 9, 1880. I have been using the Pain-Killer for many years with results that justify entitle me to recommend it. As a family medicine, we consider it almost indispensable; being good not only as a pain-killer, but for colds and sore throat, and many other ailments which it appears specially adapted to. I have used it myself as a liniment, and find it valuable for rheumatism and other ailments belonging to old age. I pronounce the Pain-Killer a good and cheap medicine, and as long as I have a prescription in my pocket, I will continue to certify to you that you may assure the public that it is the best remedy for all the ailments mentioned.

Yours truly, J. D. MURPHY.

RESCOTT, Ont., March 4, 1880. We hereby certify that we have used Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in our families for several years. We consider it a very useful and necessary article to be kept in all households as a remedy in case of accidents and exposure to attacks occasioned by colds.

JEREMIAH CURTIS, J. DOWLEY, JOSEPH P. REDMOND, ARCH. GREER.

MAITLAND, Ont., February 25, 1880. I have used your Pain-Killer for the last fifteen years, and I believe I have had it with me all through the American War. I believe I would have been dead long ago, if it had not been for your Pain-Killer. I think it is the best remedy for the world, which it is recommended.

Yours very truly, N. W. LAFONTAINE.

PORTLAND, Ont., February 26, 1880. I have sold the Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for over thirty years, and the same has always given my customers entire satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in recommending it as a good and reliable family medicine.

S. S. SCOVILL.

PRESCOTT, Ont., February 27, 1880. I have sold your Pain-Killer for the last nineteen years in this place, and feel safe in recommending it to the public for the diseases given in your circular. I can assure you my customers speak well of it as a general family medicine. It takes the lead of all other similar preparations.

Yours, &c. GEO. DIRKS.

CORONO, Ont., March 3, 1880. I have been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in stating that its sale in that time has been larger than any other patent medicine that I have ever sold, and in those years I have never heard a customer say that it was not the best of the highest grade in its favor. It is an article that seems to have combined in all that goes to make a first class family medicine, and as long as I have a house and store, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer will be found in it.

Yours, &c. J. E. KENNEDY.

MADOC, Ont., February 16, 1880. Your Pain-Killer as a family cure-all has been in constant use in my household for a long term of years, and I would never desire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the "Old Reliable."

Yours very truly, HORACE SEYMOUR.

TAMMERTON, Ont., March 4, 1880. For twenty-three years last past I have sold Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and have always found it to give good satisfaction. I have the use of it in my family, and received great benefit from its use in that way. Although many imitations of it have been put on the market, and are "washed hard, yet the old, reliable Perry Davis' Pain-Killer holds its own, and is a very popular domestic medicine.

Yours respectfully, JAS. AYLSWORTH.

The PAIN-KILLER

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Bolls, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is put up in 2 oz. and 5 oz. bottles, retailing at 25 and 50 cents respectively,—large bottles are therefore cheaper.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, PROPRIETORS, TREAL AND PROVIDENCE, R. I.

OUR OFFER.

To Intending Subscribers!

We will send this HURON SIGNAL, for the month of JANUARY 1881, for \$1.50. We will send the SIGNAL from now till New Year's for 5 Cents.

The Poet's Corner.

Send Libera Nos a Mela. For THE SIGNAL. Deliver us, O Lord each day...

The Bang.

Oh, the bang, the horrible bang! Worse, even worse, than the modern girls bang.

See it disgrace the head of a child, Spelling her features, so fresh and so mild; Cut with the kitchen clip down to her eyes,

Plenty of charms has the sweet little girl, Eyes of clear azure and teeth of pure pearl.

See her grown sister, her bang all in curls, Deeming herself the most lovely of girls.

Young fellows stare at such girls as they stop, Not to admire, but to quiz their make up.

Grandmother, too, must come out with a bang, Nearly as bad as the rest of the gang.

FORMS OF LIGHTNING.

A flash of lightning is a very large spark of electricity; just the same thing that one sees given by an electric machine in natural philosophy,

Various names have been given to these sparks in the sky, according to their appearance, though in reality the several kinds are one and the same thing.

This appearance is called "heat lightning" and the warm weather is often assigned as its cause.

Where the flash starting from one point, branches out and divides into several parts, it has received the name "forked lightning."

Single flashes bearing a zigzag or crinkled aspect are designated "chain or zigzag lightning,"

Again, when several discharges occur from about the same place at the same time, and are screened by rain or storm so as to light the heavens with a broad bright glow, the title "sheet lightning," is applied.

These four comprise all the common forms. There is, however, one rare manifestation, called "ball lightning."

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Even in the sacred atmosphere of Rome itself beards were the objects of considerable discussion. Different Popes laid down different rules on the subject.

Under Henry III shaven chins were the mode, the moustache being worn long and drooping. During Henry IV's reign beards, and moustaches were curled;

Under Louis XIV. beards were again tabooed, and the moustache alone worn, and in the following reigns the razor was in full use.

THE DAYS OF MISERY AND NIGHTS OF UNREST endured by the sufferer from a persistent cough soon sap the vitality of the system and wreck the constitution.

Such a catastrophe can only be avoided by precautionary measures. Prevent the return of a cough with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

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SAMUEL SIOANE, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF SEEDS AND GRAIN.

Hamilton Street, Goderich. 1751

"THE CHEAPEST HOUSE UNDER THE SUN."

New York Easter Market. In reporting the market prices for butter, the New York Tribune, of May 20th, said:

Choice packages to the retail trade reach 19 to 20 cents, but light colored goods are hard to dispose of, and several lots were thought well sold at 8 to 10 cents.

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Miss Jessie Wilson, MILLINER!

And Dealer in Fancy Goods. Just in, a new and carefully chosen stock of Millinery, Flowers, Feathers & Laces.

I have recently purchased a large supply of Berlin Wools and Flouncings, which I will offer at prices that will suit. Hats and Bonnets trimmed in the latest style. Call and see.

MRS JESSIE WILSON, Square, Goderich. 1758

Books and Stationery. 75,000 ENVELOPES!

Wall Papers, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c. China and Ruby Goods, Cigar Holders, Flower Pots and Vases, Novels, Work Boxes, Toy Bibles, Desks, Blank and Memo. Books, Purse, Albums, Newspapers and Magazines kept on hand or ordered.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all kinds, kept on stock as low as any other house. SUBSCRIPTIONS taken for all Magazines—ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AMERICAN and CANADIAN, at the very lowest Publishers' rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

At BUTLER'S. Please call at 27 Corner of West Street and Square. Dominion Telegraph and Postage Stamp Office. 1751

ORGANS! ORGANS! Great Reduction in Prices.

Having determined to discontinue travelling with Organs, I have reduced the prices so that persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call at my shop and buy from me.

SEWING MACHINES. The WANDER and WHITE Sewing Machines. Sew all the People's FAVORITES, they are so easy to run, and make so little noise, that it is a pleasure to work them.

J. W. WEATHERALD. OFFICE—Sheppard's Book Store, Market Square, GODERICH. 1751.

If You Want Good GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, or GLASSWARE.

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

In addition to the ordinary line of the Grocery and Crockery Trade, I carry a full stock of Flour, Meals, Pork and General Provisions.

MY MOTTO IS: "Fair Dealing and Moderate Prices."

D. Ferguson. Coal Oil also sold. See my Stock and get my prices. Goods delivered to any part of the Town. 1751

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

Having decided to give up business in Goderich, The Misses Mitchell will clear out their whole Stock within One Month, at Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

WE CAN OFFER Great Bargains in Every Line!!

And we quote the following by way of illustration: Berlin Wool—all shades—reduced from 30c. 16c. Fleecy and Fingerings—Best—4 skeins for 30c. Ribbons and Laces below the original cost! Silk Flounces and Filocelles at half former prices. And everything else in proportion.

This is a Genuine Sale, as we have fully decided to retire from business. Call early and make purchases at our CLEARING SALE RATES before the stock gets too reduced.

B. & R. MITCHELL, The Square, Goderich. 1720

Saunders' Variety Store

New Goods! New Goods!

FANCY BASKETS, TRAVELLING BAGS, JEWELRY, VASES, &c.

TWO CASES OF CLOCKS, in 36-hour and 8 days.

Lowest Prices in Town

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Stoves and Tinware AT LOWEST PRICES.

EVERYTHING REQUIRED IN: House Furnishing ALWAYS ON HAND.

Tin and Galvanized Iron Work Under the personal supervision of Mr. JAMES SAUNDERS.

Charges Moderate and ALL WORK GUARANTEED. Crabb's Block, Court House Square, 1751

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

See what Physicians and the People say about SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES, as a Remedy for Consumption, Scrophulous, and Wasting Affections.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE: I have used Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and it has done me more good than any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

IRA M. LANG, M.D., 27 East Broadway, N. Y. Louisville, Ky., January 3, 1878.

GENTLEMEN:—For the last fifteen months I have used your Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, both in hospital and in private practice, and have been greatly pleased with its effects.

JOHN A. OUTERLONY, M.D., Vis. Physician, Louisville City Hospital.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE: I have given your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, &c., a fair trial, and I can highly recommend it.

Yours truly, G. A. BIEDERSTADT, Galveston, Ind.

SCOTT & BOWNE: I felt it my duty to let you know the benefit I have derived from the use of your Emulsion.

Oct. 3, 1879. CANANDAIGUA, Sept. 15, 1877.

SCOTT & BOWNE: I thought I would write you, I saw a notice upon your bottles of late upon its long continued use.

Yours, D. P. FARQUHAR, Baltimore, Md.

SCOTT & BOWNE: I have used Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and it has done me more good than any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

Yours with respect, MRS. ELDRIDGE, For sale by druggists at 25c per bottle. 1751

PRIME LIVE STOCK

Short-horns and Clydesdales Go Under the Hammer.

Fourth Annual Sale of the Huron Live Stock Association.

The promoters of the Huron Live Stock Association have no reason to be discouraged...

Among well-known agriculturists present were Mr. Martin Grey...

The following are the actual sales: Abraham Smith's thoroughbred Kentucky stallion...

H. Snell & Son's B. S. Ma. calves Oct. 10, 1879...

H. Snell & Son's Grace Darling, calved Nov. 3rd, 1879...

H. Snell & Son's Rosebud, calved May 2nd, 1880...

H. Snell & Son's cow, Lady Holker, was purchased by W. Fowler...

H. Snell & Son's Leicester ram, sold to Wm. Durison...

A Bow Park aged ram was purchased by Wm. McLean...

Mr. Francis Graham, the Association's auctioneer, did his part nobly...

OUR SCHOOL BOARD.

Resignation of Two Teachers.

The adjourned meeting of the Public School Board was held on Tuesday evening...

Members present:—The Chairman, and Messrs. Moore, Buchanan, Nicholson, Ferguson, McDaw, Swanson and Cooke...

Communications were received from Miss Whittier and Miss Ross, resigning their positions as teachers...

Application were received and read from Miss Blair and Miss Hoyer, asking to be appointed to Room No. 4...

Moved by Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, that the application of Miss Blair be accepted...

Moved by Mr. Pasmore, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, that Miss Hoyer be appointed to fill vacancy in Room No. 5...

Moved by Mr. Nicholson, that Miss Harris be advanced from Room No. 1 to Room No. 6...

Moved and seconded, that the Board advertise in Globe and Mail and both local papers, to the extent of one dollar...

Moved by Mr. Pasmore, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, that the account of S. B. McCullagh, \$2.00 for reading gavel...

Moved by Mr. Pasmore, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, that the account of Mr. Cook, not receiving it in time for consideration, be not paid...

Moved by Mr. Swanson, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, that the sum of \$30 be granted for the purchase of prizes...

Moved by Mr. Pasmore, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, that the account of Mr. Pasmore and Mr. Nicholson, granted that as the Government only granted \$10 this year...

Moved by Mr. Pasmore, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, that the account of Mr. Pasmore, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, that no money be granted for the purchase of prizes...

Moved by Mr. Pasmore, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, that the account of Mr. Pasmore, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, that the account of Mr. Pasmore, seconded by Mr. Nicholson...

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THE BIG MILL.

A Visit to Goderich's Mammoth Mill.

At the foot of West street, and on the edge of the dock at Goderich, is located the largest and best appointed flouring mill in the Province of Ontario...

This extensive establishment is owned by Messrs. John and W. Watson Ogilvie, of Montreal, and Mr. Matthew Hutchison, the energetic resident partner and manager at Goderich...

A POWERFUL ENGINE manufactured by Corliss, of Providence, N. H., the maker of the great Centennial engine, was placed in the mill...

The engine is a 300 horse power, capable of working to a much higher pitch, and is of the handsomest and most improved style...

The total cost of the boilers and engine was \$19,000. Draft is obtained by means of a chimney 100 feet in height...

The speed is 5 1/2 revolutions a minute, carrying from 60 to 65 lbs of steam. The engine room is 60x30 feet and the boiler house is 60 x 50...

The machinery is driven by a 22-inch double belt, which cost about \$650.

The ELEVATOR is a remarkable structure. The two basement stories are stone, on the top of which is built 70 feet of woodwork...

The BENEFIT TO THE TOWN AND COUNTRY, conferred by the mill cannot be over estimated. Last year 120,000 bushels of grain from the adjoining district found ready purchase at the mill...

At present that paid in the Mill is within 2c of that paid in Toronto, and a greater deviation from city prices than 5c a bushel never exists...

A change is about to take place at the Central Prison. Mr. Masie, ex-M. P. P., and Registrar for Guelph, will, it is said, succeed Captain Prince as Warden of the prison.

The presentation of a testimonial to Hon. Wm. Macdougall by his personal friends took place at the Russell House, Ottawa, on Tuesday afternoon...

Is your throat sore, or are you annoyed by a constant cough? If so, use promptly "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers." They will give you instant relief...

Persons wishing to get the benefit of having a full perusal of the Story should send in their names at once.

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THE BIG MILL IS A GREAT BOON

to the farmers of this section, and should be heartily supported by them.

A first-class home market is open to them, and all who fail to avail themselves of the opportunity to deal directly with a manufacturing concern...

This extensive establishment is owned by Messrs. John and W. Watson Ogilvie, of Montreal, and Mr. Matthew Hutchison, the energetic resident partner and manager at Goderich...

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BRUSSELS.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Walter Jackson is recovering from an attack of brain fever.

Mr. Robert Currie, son of Mr. Andrew Currie, died on Friday last. He was a sufferer from consumption for some time past.

WORKED.—Mr. Jos. Morris, has had some fine sheep worried by dogs recently. He has traced several of the canines home. Some of them belonging to old acquaintances of Mr. Morris...

TEMPERANCE.—The following list includes the officers elected for Pure Temperance Division, No. 308, Sons of Temperance, of this place, for the current quarter...

JOHN KEELAN was acquitted on a charge of man-slaughter, at Stratford, last week. The victim was the prisoner's father.

Parties getting their bills printed at this office will get a notice in this department FREE of charge.

FRIDAY, Oct. 22.—Farm stock and implements; lot 3, Bayfield Road, Goderich Tp., J. C. Currie, auctioneer; R. B. Montgomery, proprietor.

MONDAY, Oct. 25.—Farm stock and implements, lot 8, con. 3, Colborne, J. C. Currie, proprietor; J. C. Currie, auctioneer.

FRIDAY, Oct. 19.—Farm stock and implements; lot 23, con. 1, Wawanosh, A. Kirkpatrick, proprietor; J. C. Currie, auctioneer.

SATURDAY, Oct. 23.—Fresh groceries, crockery, etc., opposite the Market House. Mrs. Adams, proprietress. J. C. Currie, auctioneer.

DREADFUL CALAMITY IN BEN-GAL London, Sept. 25.

The Standard's Bombay correspondent, telegraphing this morning, says:—The following intelligence has been received here with regard to the disaster at Nain Tal:—Rain began falling heavily on the evening of Friday last.

The landslide occurred at the spur behind the hotel, and resulted in the collapse of the upper line, together with the outhouses and a portion of the back premises. The alarm was given to the visitors staying in the hotel, who took shelter elsewhere.

About half-past one o'clock Nain Tal was startled by a sudden and sudden roar louder than a simultaneous crash of heavy guns. A rumbling followed, and then an ominous silence. Vast clouds of dust rose, enveloping in a dense shroud large tracts of ground.

State of the weather for the week ending Saturday, October 16th, 1880.

Oct. 10th.—At 10 p.m. wind South-east, fresh breeze, clear. Number of miles the wind travelled in 24 hours 395 miles.

11th.—Wind at 10 p.m. North-west, fresh breeze, hazy. Number of miles the wind travelled during hours 541 miles.

12th.—Wind at 10 p.m. North, light breeze, partly clear. Number of miles the wind travelled during 24 hours 725.5 miles.

13th.—Wind at 10 p.m. East, light breeze, clear, with frost. Number of miles the wind travelled during 24 hours 196.0 miles.

14th.—Wind at 10 p.m. South, fresh breeze, clear, heavy dew. Number of miles the wind travelled during 24 hours 438 miles.

BORN.

Shppard, in Goderich, on Sunday, Oct. 17th, the wife of Mr. G. Sheppard, bookseller, of a daughter.

Rumhall, White.—At the Methodist Parsonage North St., by the Rev. Dr. Williams, on the 18th inst., Mr. Richard Rumhall, to Miss Rebecca White of the township of Goderich.

PILOT.—Spradbery.—On the 19th inst., by the Reverend Archibald Elwood, Mr. Alfred Pilot, to Miss Alice Spradbery, both of Goderich township.

FALL wheat rose to \$1 on Monday, and a rush of wheat into town was the result. On Tuesday it fell to 98c, and yesterday to 97c. Spring wheat keeps well up in price, good grain bringing \$1.00 a bushel.

Wheat, (Fall) bush, \$0.95 @ \$0.95. Flour, (Spring) bush, \$0.95 @ \$1.00. Flour, (Fall) bush, \$0.95 @ \$1.00.

Barley, 2 bush, \$0.50 @ \$0.50. Potatoes, (new) bush, \$0.25 @ \$0.25. Hay, 2 tons, \$3.00 @ \$3.00.

Butter, 20 lb, \$0.20 @ \$0.20. Eggs, 1 doz, \$0.15 @ \$0.15. Hides, 1 doz, \$0.50 @ \$0.50.

Banking. BANK OF MONTREAL. CAPITAL \$12,000,000. SURPLUS \$6,000,000.

C. R. DUNSFORD, Manager. Allows interest on deposits. Drafts, letters of credit and circular notes issued, payable in all parts of the world.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000. Res., \$1,400,000.

The Superior Savings and Loan Society. CAPITAL, \$355,000.

MR. E. F. MOORE. desires to meet all those who would like to take lessons in

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK KEEPING, in the Rooms of the Reform Association, (over THE SIGNAL OFFICE) on TUESDAY EV'G next, at 7.30, for the purpose of forming a class.

I. E. KNIGHT, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, West street, near the post office.

VIENNA BREAD, VIENNA BREAD, VIENNA BREAD. Try it once, and you will not want any other kind.

I. E. KNIGHT. A New Feature! We will commence in a few weeks

CONTINUED STORY! An Interesting CONTINUED STORY!

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