Huron Signal.

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DEBAUCH ON MISS TANNER.

A Boy Sent His Brother Drown and Dares not tell his Parents.

As the steamer Steinhoff passed down the Thames this morning with her excursion party on board, and when near the high bank at Greenwood's, her swell washed up the body of a lad and the blowing of her whistle soon drew the attention of some of the residents of that neighborhood. A jury subsequently showed the body to be that little boy of a man named Wm. Chapman, employed in the Great Western station yard here. The boy had only been missing since last evening, and the particulars of his death, so far as we can learn up to the time of going to press, are as follows: Yesterday afternoon the boy, whose name is Robert, left home with his younger brother, Richard, and in company with Jas. Howard and Albert McMillan, were catching swallows in holes made in the high clay banks of the river in the neighborhood mentioned. While doing so Robert lost his footing along the steep bank and rolled into the river. Howard says he waded into the water as far as he dared to help his drowning companion but could not reach him, and when he had ceased to struggle and went out of sight, Richard prevailed on his companions not to tell what had become of his brother, because his father would whip him. This is the story told by young Howard. The boys range from ten to thirteen years of age.—*Chatham Planet.*

Advice to a Graduate.

And then remember, son, that the world is older than you are, by several years; that for thousands of years it has been so full of smarter and better young men than yourself that their feet stuck out of the dormer windows; that when they died the old globe went whirling on, and not one man in ten million went to the funeral or even heard of the death. Be as smart as you can, of course. Know as much as you can, without blowing the peas out of your cylinder heads; shed the light of your wisdom abroad in the world, but don't dazzle people with it. And don't imagine a thing is so simple because you say it is. Don't be too sorry for your father because he knows so much less than you do; remember the reply of Dr. Wayland to the student of Brown University, who said it was an easy enough thing to make proverbs such as Solomon wrote. "Make a few," tersely replied the old man. And we never heard that the young man made any. Not more than two or three anyhow. The world has great need of young men, but no greater need than the young men have of it. Your clothes fit you better than your father's fit him; they cost more money, they are more stylish, your moustache is nearer, the cut of your hair is better, you are prettier, oh, far prettier, than "pa." But, young man, the old gentleman gets the biggest salary, and his homely, scrambling signature on the business end of a cheque will drain more money out of the bank in five minutes than you could get out with a ream of paper and a copper-plate signature in six months. Young men are useful, son, and they are ornamental, and we all love them, and we couldn't engineer a pie-nic successfully without them. But they are not novelties, son. Oh, no, nothing of the kind. They have been here before. Don't be so modest as to shut yourselves clear out; but don't be so fresh; you will have to be put away in the cool to keep you from spoiling. Don't be afraid that your merit will not be discovered. People all over the world are hunting for you, and if you are worth finding they will find you. A diamond isn't so easily found as a quartz pebble, but people search for it all the more intently.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Fashion Notes.

Elbow sleeves are to be worn again for street costume.

Travelling dresses are made with no trimming, or very little.

Small boys wear hats. Small girls wear bonnets or close caps.

Gauze scarfs, trimmed with velvet, are among the light wrappiage announced for this summer.

The panier draperies shorten the basques made for new costumes, but sometimes the basque is made long and draped into folds.

Black cashmere and Pompadour brocade are blended in some of the costumes recently made up in Paris. The trimming is Breton lace, and bows of reversible watered ribbon.

It is a peculiar branch of bonnet industry now that each fashionable woman shall have a garland of flowers suitable to the time of year.

A variation on the Marie Stuart shapes in bonnets has two ostrich plumes which meet in front above the forehead and wave down toward the ears. A knot of Pekin gauze or a handsome ornament conceals the place where the feathers join.

Walking jackets for the street are made of what are called Indian fabrics, that is, goods of the mastic and cinnamon shades, embroidered by hand in a palm pattern. Some of the close-fitting jackets terminate in a swallow-tail.

The greatest latitude is permitted in contrasts of color and variety of material in all costumes intended for home or carriage wear. Garden, lawn tennis, croquet, and archery costumes are made as bright and picturesque as possible. All colors and tones and tints, softly blended or sharply contrasting, and made brighter and gayer still with gold braid and gold thread embroidery, are brought into play in making the butterfly-like toilets that flit here and there over the green; velvety lawns.

The Prince Imperial rode into danger, it is said, like a thorough French cavalier, with laughter in his eyes and a jest upon his tongue, and he died with the name of his country among his last recorded words. He left England, too, in the most buoyant and sanguine spirits, telling his friends that he would see them in the course of the year, when he hoped to be able to show that he was a good soldier. Abbe Goddard, of Chislehurst, says that the Prince, no matter how busily occupied, never forgot his religious duties. "I remember," said the good Abbe, "that just as His Imperial Highness was going away to Zululand, I wrote to him reminding him of the duties which the Church imposed at that season of the year and begging him to remember these, even though he might be otherwise busily engaged. His letter to me was one I shall never forget. He expressed some surprise at my having thought that he could by any possibility be unmindful of the calls of the Church and next morning—on the day of his departure—he came round to me, confessed, took the Holy Sacrament very shortly after seven o'clock, and kissing his father's tomb, departed. I think that the chain round his neck bore a scapula and a piece of the wood of the True Cross. There was a locket attached to it, too, but for the rest I cannot speak with certainty. All I know is that he left with every expression of religious and happy confidence. He did not once think of the danger which might come to him. His whole mind was set upon going."

Seventeen persons at Lanesboro', Minn., were poisoned by some substance, supposed to be tartar emetic, in lemonade at a pic-nic, some so dangerously that their recovery is doubtful.

The recent cyclone in Kansas was quite popular—many persons were really carried away with it.

The art of defensive speaking has been said to consist largely in knowing how to omit judiciously.

Fifty men have collected and brought to Quebec as the product of three weeks' work fourteen and one-half pounds of gold discovered on the Gilbert River near St. Francois, Beauce.

San Francisco, California.—The American arctic exploration steamer Jeannette leaves this afternoon for the arctic seas. By intellectual citizens the San Francisco departure of the expedition is regarded as an event exceeding in importance anything in their local history.

Reading, Penn.—Miss Agnes Spayd, a young lady aged twenty, of prepossessing appearance, died very suddenly yesterday at the Torbert Hotel, Lower Heidelburg Township, six miles from this city. It is supposed she took poison at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. She died in great agony. The post mortem revealed that she was about to become a mother. The coroner is making a thorough investigation, and it is probable that some wealthy farmer in the adjoining township will be arrested. She would reveal no particulars during her dying hours.

New York.—Mont Clair, New Jersey, is now excited over a highway robbery committed at half past six last evening in the principal street. Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Manager of A. T. Stewart's Chicago Branch, and daughter of Mr. Beekman, real estate dealer, of this city, while returning from a visit, was seized by a well dressed young man, who wrenched her pocket book, containing $26, from her hand. He attempted to take her gold bracelets, but she resisted and struck him with a parasol. The assailant then fled, and has not yet been captured.

THE CHURCH.

At the Church of Bonsecours, Montreal, on the Queen's Birthday, a mass was said "for the conversion of England, beginning with the Queen."

The project of erecting in New York a magnificent Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which was checked by the panic of 1873, has been revived.

The Bishop of Toronto is to be succeeded at Woodstock by Rev. James T. Hill, who has occupied for some years the position of Resident Principal of Hellmuth College.

The death is announced, in his eighty-second year, of the Rev. George Hough, who had been vicar of Crosland, Huddersfield, for fifty-one years, having been preferred to that living in 1828. Mr. Hough was ordained by the Archbishop of York in 1824.

The trustees of Zion Church, Montreal, of which the Rev. A. J. Bray, the Editor of the *Canadian Spectator*, is the pastor, intend applying to the Legislature of Quebec for power to mortgage Zion Church property to the extent of $20,000.

Dr. George Macdonal, the preacher and novelist, is said to have contrived a public exhibition of "Pilgrim's Progress," in which he personates *Christian*, and other members of his numerous family the other characters.

The first church organ in Boston was put into King's Chapel in 1713, but so great was the prejudice against it that for seven months it stood unpacked in the vestibule of the church. When it was put up and its sounds were heard it met with favor.

Every State in the Union except Louisiana has now a Sunday law of some kind. Many of them simply prohibit labor. In South Carolina the statute provides that any persons "having no reasonable or lawful excuse shall attend some religious meeting every Sunday."

Kemmler, who killed his children at Holyoke, Mass., still maintains that he had a moral right to do as he pleased with their lives. He is an educated German, and the author in that language of a devotional book, containing a prayer and a hymn for every day in the year. His sanity is doubted.

St. James' Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, is in trouble. The venerable Rev. Dr. Morton is too old to work vigorously, and the congregation has dwindled until a financial crisis is at hand. The vestrymen proposed to retire him from active duty on a salary, and hire a popular assistant rector. He refused to acquiesce, and the vestrymen have all resigned.

A case was heard in Dublin in which the Rev. S. Patterson, a Wesleyan minister, sues the Duke of Leinster, his landord, for injury and annoyance, which he alleges he has suffered from His Grace's agent because of his unwillingness to accept a form of lease which is said to render the Irish Land Act inoperative. A verdict has not yet been given.

A table has been printed in France giving the rise of the principal unauthorized teaching bodies in France since 1820. In 1820 the Jesuits numbered 162; in 1840, 226; in 1850, 565; in 1860, 689; in 1870, 974; and in 1878, 1,502. The number of their establishments rose between 1820 and 1878 from 5 to 59. The Dominicans numbered in 1820 14, and in 1878 337. There are 141 establishments belonging to unauthorized bodies.

A prosecution for Ritualistic practices was before Lord Penzance on the 11th ult. The defendant was the Rev. R.F. Green, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Miles Platting who was charged with a variety of offences against the laws ecclesiastical committed during the celebration of Holy Communion. The offences were those which have formed the ground of most of the Ritualistic prosecutions, but there was one novel charge, that of washing the Communion cup after the celebration of the Communion. The defendant was also charged with placing a large brass cross on a ledge over the holy table, after the Consecration of the Church; and with placing a baldacchino over the table. After hearing evidence His Lordship found all the charges proved, except the last one, which was withdrawn, and directed the defendant to be admonished, to remove the brass cross, and to pay the costs of the proceedings.

The death is announced, at North Stoneham Rectory, near Southampton, of the Rev. Canon Frederick Beadon. Canon Beadon had reached the 102nd year of his age, having been born in December, 1777. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Oxford, nearly eighty years ago, having taken his B. A. degree in 1800 and M. A. in 1804. He had, likewise, been nearly eighty years in the Church, having been admitted into deacon's orders in 1801. He was appointed prebendary of Compton Bishop in Wells Cathedral in 1806, and canon residentiary in the same cathedral in 1811, in which year he was preferred to the rectory of North Stoneham. From 1811 until 1876 he was vicar of Titley, near Hereford, and in 1823 he was nominated to the chancellorship of Wells Cathedral, which position he held to his death. Canon Beadon was the oldest clergyman in the Church of England, and the oldest graduate of either of the Universities.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Chronicle* writes that lend complaints reach Rome in relation to the Anglo Roman Church. Bishop Amherst has resigned the see of Northampton, ostensibly on plea of ill-health, but really on account of the despotic conduct of Cardinal Manning. Men born Catholics are elbowed out in favor of converts, by whom all the bishoprics are gradually being filled, and many of the men thus appointed are of inferior capacity. Any priest is removable at the will of his bishop, and years of service confer no privilege. The result is a widespread disgust. Father Law, an eminent oratorian, has left the priesthood; Father Roberts, a relative of Dr. Manning, has become sick of petty tyranny and taken a wife; another Westminster priest has gone on the stage. It is asserted that the intellectual standard of the rising generation of the clergy is being lowered. The Cardinal is intensely unpopular.

Mrs. Wheeler, of New Haven, asserts that she has been miraculously cured, after lying bedridden for sixteen years. She made up her mind that if she had sufficient faith a miracle would be wrought in her behalf. "After praying five minutes," she says, "I felt a sensation at my heart. I can remember nothing distinctly, except that I was full of the love of God, while my voice in an unnatural tone was heard to exclaim: 'Hallelujah! Jesus is healing me!' My husband found me as white as a corpse, and completely prostrated, and when I awoke to conciousness my whole family stood around me terribly frightened. All the rest of the day I was very weak, and could not see that I was any better. Saturday, and Sunday I was very weak, but slept well and felt no pain. On the next day God visited me again. I had not prayed long when I felt a similar sensation to the previous one, but I remained perfectly conscious. In an instant God raised me to my feet, speaking through me as before, and saying, 'Praise the Lord! Jesus has healed me!' There was nothing left of her disease except a lameness in her back, and that went away in answer to further prayer.

THE MORAVIAN INDIANS.

Ravages of Small-Pox in their Midst.

Highgate.— There is as yet no appearance of abatement of the small pox among the Moravian Indians. There were two deaths on the 4th inst., and there are several cases. There was a meeting of the different municipalities on Friday to consider the matter. Dr. Oronhyatekha and Mr. Gordon were present. On Saturday a special meeting of the Oxford Council was held, when a Board of Health and special constables were appointed. The Board of Health consists of John Masson, Reeve of Oxford, chairmen; John Richardson, John Roycraft, Henry Ord and Wm. Davidson. The constables are Jas. Black, chief, Andrew Marcus, Thomas Davidson, Robert Brown and Philip Gregory. Their duty is to quarantine the reserve, and admit of no intercourse between the whites and Indians. The Councils are working very harmoniously, ably assisted by Thomas Gordon, Government agent of the Indian reserve. All seem determined to see the wants of the Indians fully supplied, and the disease stamped out at the first possible moment.

The New York *Herald* says—"Hurrah for Harvard! One of her students has knocked down and punished a Coney Island policeman for clubbing a lady. A detachment of such boys could find plenty to do in New York during vacation."

A STOWAWAY.

Escape of a French Convict and Murderer.

Chatham, New Brunswick.—Capt. Guizot, of the French barque Eglantine, which arrived here on the 2nd ult. from the French penal colony Cayenne, French Guiana, S. A., had a man on board who was not one of the ship's crew, but made his appearance on deck when the vessel was but one day out from the port named. It was soon ascertained that the man's name was Fradel. He admitted that he had killed a man in a quarrel, and it is therefore to be presumed that the crime for which he was transported was murder. Captain Guizot, on his arrival, reported the matter to the French Consul, who at once communicated with the Consul-General at Quebec. Meantime, as the vessel was not lying at the wharf, a close watch was kept on the man, who was not allowed to go on shore, and steps were being taken to secure the necessary authority for his extradition. But on Wednesday night of last week six of the Relantine's crew, including the watch, deserted, taking with them the convict.

REV. DeWITT TALMAGE IN LONDON.

He Preaches to Two Congregations of Twenty Thousand Each.

London, Eng.—The Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage preached at the Agricultural Hall this afternoon to two congregations of twenty thousand each. Thousands upon thousands thronged the streets leading to the Hall for miles, almost blockading the passage of vehicles and pedestrians. Many people were crushed, and Mr. Talmage's carriage was almost demolished by the crush of the great crowd, every individual in which was anxious to see the distinguished American preacher. His presence here is creating a *furore* through Great Britain. The press comments deal with him daily from various points of view as a preacher or a lecturer, but all admit his power and originality.

SEVERE STORM.

G. W. R. Scale-house at Harrisburg Demolished.

Harrisburg, Ontario.—A severe storm of wind, rain and hail passed here about half-past two this afternoon, tearing great trees up by their roots. The scale-house belonging to the Great Western Railway was completely demolished. Four cars, which had been standing on one of the sidings, were thrown over the switch and on to the main line, a distance of five or six hundred yards, although two brakes were set on them.

The New Milkman.

He was a milkman, working up new customers. He removed his hat at the door, asked the lady if she was Mrs. Blank, and stated that he had often been struck with the artistic taste displayed around her house. He never drove by the house without thinking of how happy its inmates must be. He had observed that the children were always dressed with due regard to harmony of colors, the curtains had the hang of an artist's hand, and there was nothing gaudy about the color of the front steps.

"We do not care for any more pictures or statuary," replied the lady.

"Pictures?" He would as soon think of trying to sell her coffins as pictures. No. He had called to see if she family was pleased with their milkman. If so, he would say farewell at once. If not——

"We have no particular fault to find," interrupted the lady.

But he asked her to stop and consider. Her milkman was a fair sort of a man, but no credit to a house like that. He had never been known to say an outside word in favor of the parlor curtains or the kitchen range, and he drove a horse sixteen years old and a waggon unpainted since the panic. His old horse crawled up, the driver shuffled around to the back door with his can, and that was the end of it. He never went home and rehashed to his wife that they could have a lavender-colored verandah or blue lambrequins, and he never halted other drivers to say that Mrs. Blank was going to Saratoga for six weeks.

The lady wavered.

His waggon was new, had a landscape on the cover and his horse cost him three acres of land out in Brownstown. When he drove up children stood in awe, and if there were any people passing, he took care to say to the boy on the seat, "Give me the richest cream now, for Mrs. Blank is a born lady and rich enough to have the very best of everything." That was his way of doing business, and if his patrons numbered all the leading people in the city he couldn't be blamed. She must see——

The Northwest Indians.

Winnipeg, Man.—Only 150 Indians are now encamped at Battleford, the remainder having removed to the plains. Great destitution has prevailed owing to the scarcity of buffalo, causing a radical change in the circumstances and conditions of the Indians, who must be fed. The visit of the Plain Indians has had a beneficial effect, as it has indicated how much better off are those who had previously gone on reserves and tilled the ground for their support than were their brethren who depended on hunting and fishing and the aid of the Government. The visitors worked, chopping wood, hunting and fishing, and so by their own efforts provided the means of support for themselves. The *Herald* says: "The newly appointed Indian Agents should be at their posts at once, as timely action will save a whole season's work on the reserves, and this is very desirable in view of the present condition of the Indians." It also editorially speaks of the trying circumstances of the times, but beyond that makes no mention whatever of the threatened outbreak, which is regarded as now improbable, on account of temporary relief having been afforded all the starving Indians.

"Sir Roger" the Claimant is at present in Her Majesty's convict prison at Portsmouth, where he is employed in stacking timber, in which occupation he is said to be quite at home. He does as much work as any three men in his party, and this not—as he himself says—from any superior strength that he possesses, but from a "knack" of shifting logs, which he acquired in the backwoods of Australia. By his fellow-prisoners the Claimant I regarded as "a very good sort," always ready and willing to lend a hand to a fellow-prisoner. About three months ago he was transferred from Dartmoor to Portsmouth, when he was put in the tailors' shop to repair prison clothing, but having had a quarrel with one of the men in the shop, he applied to the governor to be put out of it, and was accordingly transferred to the stacking party, where he has remained ever since. At first the "Claimant's" appearance on public works created considerable excitement, crowds flocking to the prisoner, eager to catch a glimpse of him as he marched to and from labor, but the novelty soon wore away, and he now marches in and out of the prison scarcely noticed. Although his health is good, his prodigious bulk has considerably decreased. He does not weigh more than fifteen stone. He is allowed extra food to the extent of about one-fourth more than the ordinary allowance. Sometime ago he petitioned the Secretary of State for some reduction of sentence, when the governor was instructed to inform "Arthur Orton, *alias* Thomas Castro, *alias* Roger Tichborne, that there were no grounds, etc." This answer the Claimant felt very keenly.

It is stated that a young woman visiting her aunt a short distance out of London a few days ago came in from the water closet crying, and, on being questioned, stated that there was an infant in the vault. The babe was rescued and cared for by a physician, and certain accusations have been made against the girl as being the unnatural mother. This she denies, and the doctor bears out her statement. No official investigation has yet been made, and the names are so far withheld.

The Empress Eugenie will spend two months at the Convent of Hastigas, near Burges, after the funeral of the Prince Imperial takes place. Then she will join her mother in Spain.

Andrew Beattie, letter carrier, London, was sunstruck on Thursday, and still remains prostrated.

How They Went to Church.

BY MRS. E. T. CORBETT.

"If you would take us both to church
We'd sit so very still,
We wouldn't speak a single word,
Mamma, please say you will."

So coaxing cried my little girls,
But then they were so small—
One was but four, the other six—
It wouldn't do at all.

So I was forced to shake my head—
"'Twas okay to warm, you know,
You couldn't keep awake, my dears,
Some other day you'll go.

"But you can sing your pretty hymns,
And Nursie by-and-by,
Will read a story. Kiss me now,
My darlings, and don't cry."

In coolest corner of the pew
I listened to the text,
When something startled in the aisle—
I started, half perplexed.

For many faces wore a smile,
And turning, lo! I spied
Those naughty, tiny little sprites
Advancing side by side!

And oh! each carried in her hand
Her parasol of blue
Held straight and high above her head,
And both were open too!

No wonder that my neighbors smiled!
While I, with crimson face,
Caught and shut up the parasols—
Then helped them to a place.

I tried to frown upon the pair—
Each gazed with wondering eyes,
Each hugged her precious parasol,
And looked demure and wise.

—*Christian Intelligencer.*

THE LOVER'S SACRIFICE.

Tessie Rivers was just twenty, and, looking back over that short space of life, she felt that she would not quite care to live the years over again.

Her childhood had been as sweet and bright as love and wealth could make it, until the good father had died, so utterly ruined financially that nothing was left for his widow and only child except a small but pretty and pleasant residence, and an exceedingly meagre income derived from a certain property not forfeitable by his many creditors.

Since the death of that loving, indulgent, but most incompetent parent, the girl had known almost every vicissitude of trouble and privation possible to the experience of the young, the sensitive and the refined.

Fortunately the elegant, finely educated and rarely accomplished Mrs. Rivers was competent to instruct her child in scholarship as well as in the subtle lore of etiquette affected by the social circles from which she had been ostracised by her pecuniary misfortunes. And the daughter being dutiful and tractable, as well as sensible, had profited by this gentle but thorough home tuition.

At twenty a Vassarite might almost have envied Tessie Rivers for her erudition; and many a pampered favorite of wealth and aristocratic pretensions might have coveted her unaffected grace and dignity of demeanor more, perhaps, than her rich, vivid and healthful loveliness.

But she was not at all satisfied with the station to which fate had assigned her. She was sick to the soul of this perpetual struggle between hidden want and ostensible modest comfort. She longed for a life, not of utter indolence and clogging luxury, but of perfect freedom from proxy cares—a life filled with sweeter possibilities and broader purposes, and that might bring a few seasons of rest.

"I should not quite care to live my twenty years over again," she averred mentally, as divesting herself of becoming black cloth cloak and prettily plumed black velvet hat, she entered the cheerful room where her mother was rather eagerly awaiting her coming.

"Are you tired, dear?" questioned Mrs. Rivers tenderly, as she poured the tea she had made ready an hour before.

"Not at all, mamma," answered Tessie, taking her seat at the cosey table. "When one's talk is interesting, one does not become fatigued easily; if I had nothing less pleasant to do than to arrange Lucille Carrington's flowers and flounces I should be happy, I think."

"Ah, Tessie," smiled the mother, "the most humble labor would never be distasteful to you so long as you might find an element of the aesthetic in it."

"And if I might always serve a lady as considerate and gracious as Miss Carrington," she added. "She never patronizes me; she treats me as she might a trusted friend. And yet I am in a rebellious mood to-night—I am, indeed, mamma. Why should she be given so much and I so little? The lace that drapes the snow white dress she wears—the single diamond on her white hand, the pearls that gleam on her bosom—if mine to transmute into money, would lift the mortgage from this dear old home and this heavy burden from our hearts."

Mrs. Rivers sighed as she sipped her tea silently, choosing neither to contemplate nor discuss an impending trouble, unless that it might be averted.

"I do not care to think or speak of a misfortune that cannot be prevented, my dear," she observed, "it is but folly. Heaven has proportioned our strength to our trials, and to rebel against the inevitable is unwise; besides, Tessie, I am sure that Monreith Carrington is much too kind and generous to distress us about that mortgage."

"But I should prefer not to appeal to Mr. Carrington's generosity, mamma, and if you love me you will not do so," returned the girl, quickly, as she blushed before the tender, enquiring eyes turned toward her.

"You fancy he would think you indelicate to request a favor since he has honored you with a preference that you may not reciprocate," interrupted Mrs. Rivers; "but you wrong him, Tessie. He is too astute, as well as too magnanimous, to misjudge you. I wish, my love, you could give him some little hope. As his wife you might be very happy, Tessie."

"And I might be very miserable," protested Tessie; "kindly as his family treat me now, they might behave very differently toward me as the wife of the only son and brother of whom they are so proud and expect so much. They might regard me as an interloper, as an ambitious creature, caring less for my husband than for the pleasant life he could give me. And as I am rather fond of approbation, I might not find the situation agreeable. Beside, mamma——"

The young lady paused, growing slightly pale, and a vague expression of yearning and pain overshadowed her bonny brown eyes.

"Beside what?" urged her mother, gently.

"Never mind what, mamma, dear," was the grave answer, "but I have had dreams of a very different and much more passionate and enthusiastic affection than I can ever feel for Monreith—much as I honor him. But let us not discuss the subject, if you please."

The next morning Mr. Carrington called. "Lucille sent me," he explained politely, but his voice betrayed the pleasure and gratification with which he had become his sister's messenger.

The trivial errand performed he still lingered, and Tessie, knowing why, began to tremble.

Her fond and handsome suitor pleased her, and she was keenly conscious of the honor he offered her, but the girlish heart refused to be wholly satisfied. And yet he was a noble fellow, and loved her too well to deny her anything she might desire. This pitiful struggle for the simplest comforts of life would be over forever. She could have velvets and satins and jewels—an elegant carriage all her own—horses fit to carry a princess—a home like a palace, and her life would be one long dream of splendor and that rest that seemed so desirable. And the good, unselfish mother—the dear mother who had known so much of orrow—would be happiest. And by and by he would forget the old haunting fancies that had been so sweet, and she would learn to love Monreith as well as he deserved to be loved.

"Will you not give me my answer, Tessie?" pleaded her wooer, "I have waited so long."

"If I were only sure I would make you happy," she stammered, undecided.

"You would, dear," he persisted earnestly, "I should be happy in caring for you. My child, I love you so unselfishly that I should make any honorable sacrifice to save you from the pain or trouble of a single hour."

Little did Monreith Carrington guess that this assertion would be sorely tested before that day would be done.

"And I," responded Tessie, in odd, abstracted, dreamy tones, "should rather endure the worst in silence and alone, than to feel that one I loved was suffering for me."

"I should be glad to suffer for you, if by that I might win you," he said.

But he had won her, and in a few minutes later he left her, the touch of her rosy mouth yet warm on his lips, and she went back to her mother's room wearing on her pretty white hand the jewelled token of her betrothal.

"Mamma, dear, I have accepted Mr. Carrington," she said, simply.

"I am very glad, Tessie," replied Mrs. Rivers. "I have feared you would refuse him, and possibly for the sake of John Eustis."

"John has never asked me to be his wife, mamma," returned the girl, wearily, and something in the suddenly spiritless attitude of the graceful, stooping figure, some vague, unsatisfied expression of the strangely pale face, half hidden by the loose tawny curls, disturbed and pained her watchful parent.

When Carrington reached his office, he found a gentleman waiting for him.

"Ah, Mr. Eustis. You wish to see me?" he observed, lightly.

"Yes, I particularly desired to see you to-day concerning a mortgage you hold, just due, and that I wish to pay," was the prompt exclamation.

Carrington had quite forgotten the claim he had against the property of Mrs. Rivers, and that he had only secured from a clamoring creditor of her deceased husband that he might befriend the girl whom he dearly loved.

"Are you prepared to do this?" he enquired, wonderingly, of the young man, whose income was decidedly not opulent. "And may I know your motive for wishing to do it?"

The fine, honest face of John Eustis flushed slightly, but he evidently did not consider the question impertinent.

"Could I not have come entirely prepared I should not have come at all," he returned quietly. "My motive is to please and surprise the lady whom I expect to marry. For months I have dreamed how her sweet eyes would glisten when I should be able to assure her that I had saved her dear old home for her bonny sake."

Carrington listened, dazed and paled to his bearded lips.

It was impossible to believe any falsity or littleness of John Eustis, and conceited and egotistical he certainly was not. And it was equally impossible to suspect coquetry or perfidy of sweet Tessie Rivers.

Carrington ventured a few subtle questions that were readily and innocently answered, and thus shrewdly learned the truth. There was not, nor had there ever been, any engagement between John Eustis and Tessie Rivers—only a life-long, wordless understanding of tenderest affection and truest fidelity. He could understand now how the fair girl, bound by no promises, doubtful for her future, and solicitous for her mother, had accepted what seemed wisest and best while her soul was haunted by an unmasked and unacknowledged love that might prove but a shadow, a fantasy, a delusion after all, and with his whole noble heart he exonerated and pardoned her.

"I should make any honorable sacrifice to save you from the pain and trouble of a single hour," he had told her that morning, meaning it to the uttermost, and time for the sacrifice had come. The business was speedily and satisfactorily transacted, and Tessie's pleased young lover turned to go, when his friend stopped him.

"I, too, wish to see Mrs. Rivers," he said. "I shall follow you presently. Do not leave the house till I shall have come. Promise me you will not, John."

The young man promised and hurried away, impatient to surprise Tessie with the proof of his loyal and generous devotion.

"Oh, John, you ought not to have done this!" she cried, in a voice of regret and distress. "You could not afford it, and besides, something has happened, John, that made it unnecessary."

He gazed at her in mute wonder. The pain of her sweet eyes startled him.

"Why could I not afford it, my pet?" he asked gently, "when you are to share all I have by-and-bye, when you will be my own—my wife?"

"Oh, John," she gasped, "you never asked me to marry you, and now you are too late—oh, John, too late!"

And then she covered her face and began to sob bitterly! The poor child had never hidden a sorrow from him in all her life. She had always gone to him for comfort in all her griefs, and it did not occur to her that it was not quite proper and consistent for him to console her for a grief like this.

But in the midst of her bitter sobbing she remembered, and she fled away from his detaining hand to the furthest end of the parlor, only to meet Carrington, who had just come in.

"Tessie," he began, kindly, "I have made my sacrifice, and I have come to tell you. I know the whole story, just as you would tell it me yourself did you wish to spare me pain. I do not blame you, little one. I am your friend and his. Go to him and comfort him. You will make him as happy as you could have made me had heaven meant me to be your husband. I shall see your mamma, and save you from all unpleasant explanations."

His goodness touched her. In her gratitude she could have knelt at his feet and kissed the kindly hands which now led her back to her wondering lover.

The next moment he was gone, and John's arms were about her, and John's kisses were on her lips.

On Tessie's wedding morning she found among her bridal gifts a magnificent souvenir from Monreith Carrington, who retained for her all the delicate and chivalrous sentiment of such a friendship as only a noble gentleman can give to any adorable lady.

MARINE DISASTER.

Careening of a Steamboat—Twelve Excursionists Drowned and Thirty Injured.

Worcester, Mass., July 4.—The pleasure-boat Isaac Davis, with 300 passengers on board, in making a trip on Lake Quenzigamond, near this city, careened over at the pier, throwing many passengers into the water. At the same time her upper deck crashed through into the engine, breaking off the safety-valve and letting the steam escape. Again pitching, the steamer crashed into the pier, cutting her to the water's edge. All the passengers were thrown into the water or crushed in the timbers. The list of dead, so far as known, are Patrick Cahill, aged about fifty, and two daughters, aged two and four years; Louis Lachapelle, aged thirty, and Maggie Sugrue, aged eighteen. The injured are Emma Hemmenway, aged twenty, McKenna, Jeremiah Dean and wife, Samuel L. Gilbert. The missing are Capt. Jesse Barker, Edward Coture de Shell and Lewis Powers. It is thought that from eight to twelve are killed and twenty to thirty injured. The boat was a new one and launched on May 1st. She had accommodations for 450 passengers.

How He Got Even.—Didst ever meet the handshaking bore? He called in the other day, happening first in the press-room. Seeing him coming and knowing his penchant, the pressman prepared himself for the ordeal by slyly smearing his own hand with printers' ink. The visitor came on, all unconscious of his fate, reached out his mandible and received an impression at one and the same time. But ah, the artfulness of the fellow! He spake not, he scowled not, he made no sign. He simply walked around the room and through the various rooms, and with engaging impartiality shook the hand of every one, editor-in-chief, "local," the scissors-man, the foreman, the intelligent compositors, proof-readers, devil and all. Not one escaped. He then took his leave soberly and becomingly, like one who retires from a funeral service. And then there was a rush for wash-basins.—*Boston Transcript.*

Lord Derby says that he has learned how to speak at public dinners by having eaten five hundred of them.

A new Egyptian Ministry has been formed under Cheriff Pasha.

TORNADO.

Loss of Life and Property—The Storm Cloud.

Sioux City, Indiana.—A tornado struck the southeastern part of Elkhorn, D. T., last evening, blowing down three dwellings. Many buildings were overturned. Bleak's storehouse was blown over, and the windmill of the Dakota Southern Railway water tank was blown down and badly wrecked. The only person injured as far as known was Mrs. Wood, whose head and limbs were badly bruised by the turning over of her house. Mrs. Norton was sitting in her house when the cyclone struck it. The floor opened under her and she fell into the cellar, the house being carried away several rods. She was not hurt. A great number of trees, some feet in diameter, were blown down and a number of buildings moved from their foundations. The cloud came up from the southwest and went southeast, but its course was circular. Reports from the surrounding country show that great damage was done to houses, barns, fences and crops. In the night there was another severe storm, but it has done no serious damage as far as heard from. A special from Lemars, Plymouth County, Iowa, says a terrible wind storm passed over the northern part of this county last evening, destroying houses, barns, etc. Ten miles northeast from here two young men named Kass were killed. They saw the storm coming and ran into a barn for shelter, when the wind struck the building with terrific force, completely demolishing it and crushing them to death in the ruins. Parties who saw the storm from a distance say it was terrific to look at. It could be distinctly seen from Lemars, and at first the storm cloud presented the appearance of an hour glass, after which it assumed the shape of a straight column, and then seemed to break into fragments and drift away. It moved slowly, and was in sight about thirty minutes. The wind blew strong in Sioux City, but no damage worth mentioning was done.

St. Paul, Minn., July 4.—The storm on Wednesday night was the heaviest ever known in Minnesota. Five inches of rain fell in fifteen hours here, the greatest amount since the Signal Service Office was established. The damage in the city was considerable, but confined to flooded streets and cellars, burst sewers, and one or two buildings undermined. Trains were delayed on all railroads by wash-outs, and none arrived or left till last night. The most serious damage on the railroads was near Red Wing, where a wash-out will stop travel for a day or two. The storm extended all over the Black and Northwestern Wisconsin, consisting of a great fall of rain, hail and lightning. The damage was great, but the details come in slowly.

The first complete account of the terrible destruction of life in Goodhue County by the storm on Wednesday night and yesterday morning reached here early this morning. The storm assumed the character of a cyclone near Red Wing, the point of the greatest violence being at Vasa, a small village ten miles west of the Mississippi. The Red Wing special says in the town of Vasa the fury was at its height, making fearful havoc. It seemed to start four miles beyond Vasa Church, and travelled in a southwesterly direction. The Church Orphanage was completely demolished. It contained twenty-four inmates. Out of this number three were killed and seventeen injured—three fatally. The house of Erick Stevenson, close by, was blown down. He was killed and his wife severely injured. G. H. Holme and wife, an elderly couple, were killed, also a baby of Mrs. Linned, and another party, name not learned, making nine in all killed, and four more not expected to live. The number of the wounded is thirty. The square root was blown from the parsonage and set down in a field, where it flattened like a fan. The barn of August Peterson was blown down; his house was badly injured, also the houses of all who have been mentioned as killed were blown down, and many houses injured. The storm also raged through Belle Creek.

At Vasa, Goodhus County, seven persons were killed and thirty injured by lightning and the fall of buildings. There are no particulars. At Winnebago the wife of Nathaniel Stevens was killed by lightning. At Mountain Lake Lawrence Lawless was killed by lightning. Red Wing reports $100,000 damage to property in the city. Every town in the south and east of the State suffered heavily, but details are wanting. The crops suffered from the rain and hail. At Marshall the hailstones were as large as hen's eggs and caused great destruction. At Menomenee, Wisconsin, a house was carried away by the flood with two persons, who have not since been heard from. The wind was down east all yesterday.

In a London paper we read: "Was ever such a season of impecuniosity known? People of the highest rank are already flocking away from London to economise. Country house visiting is likely to be curtailed, while it is notorious that in more than one house remarkable for its hospitality there has this year been none. Trade with the old-established firms is at a standstill. I went yesterday into a shop in the Strand paying $3,500 a year. The proprietor held out most dismal prospects and said he had seen nothing like it for years. Moving on to Cornhill I entered another firm of forty years' standing. They told me a fact unparalleled in their experience. Not a single customer had entered their doors during the day, and these two houses were in the busiest thoroughfare in London."

FOOLED EXCURSIONISTS.

H. P. Peer too Intoxicated to Make his Fearful Leap—Disappointment of Twenty Thousand People.

Niagara Falls, Ontario. — July the fourth was a gala day at Niagara Falls so far as quantity or crowd of people go. Excursions came pouring in from all quarters. At least twenty thousand persons found their way here, and mostly drawn by the announcement that H. P. Peer would make his jump from the Suspension Bridge into the Niagara River. He was announced to jump at two o'clock. Long before the appointed hour, the crowds had assembled on both banks of the river and the new Suspension Bridge was loaded with a weight of human beings waiting to see the fearful plunge. The multitudes of anxious people steadily watched the designated spot, for three hours, from which Peer proposed to leap, but all were doomed to disappointment. Peer came on the bridge beastly intoxicated, made his preliminary arrangements, changed his clothing, but dared not make his leap, leaving the people to go to their homes thoroughly disgusted. The people of the Falls are not the least bit to be censured. The announcement was made in good faith, and no doubt had Peer not been intoxicated he would have made his leap. The blame is entirely with himself. He has lost both honor and money. The different railway companies were to pay him a bonus in consideration of running excursions, and they now will not pay as he has not fulfilled his contract. In the evening the Prospect Park Company gave a brilliant display of fireworks, and illuminated the Falls with their electric light. The view was superbly grand.

The famine in Cashmere is abating, and the prospects of a large harvest are

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Goderich, June 17th, 1879.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JULY 16TH, 1879.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE SIGNAL IN GODERICH AND SURROUNDING TOWNSHIPS IS LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER.

SALT AND SALT MINING.

The Michigan salt product for the month of June 1879 is the largest turn out during any one month in the history of the salt manufacture in that state. The amount inspected for the month being 226,199 barrels. The inspection year commences in December. During the seven months past the out put was 869,456, at which rate the annual out put would be about one and a half million barrels. From statistics furnished by John Hy. Harden M.E., who puts the gross product of the United States at 563,753 gross tons or about four millions and three-quarters of a million of barrels, the State of Michigan alone produces nearly one-third of the whole domestic yield of salt in the United States. The same authority fixes the annual consumption of salt in the United States and Canada at 1089,000 gross tons or nearly ten millions of barrels. What we, in Goderich, have to do with the consumption of so large a quantity of this staple article is, that we possess the purest beds of rock salt in the known world. *This has been verified.* The next thing to be considered is, can we place it on the chief markets of the world economically? This is answered by stating that it, the salt, can be put on the surface here at a cost not exceeding 80 cents per ton, and so far as we are aware and from what information we can glean an article of equal purity to that which cost 80 cents on the surface at Goderich can net, in any other portion of the continent be produced for less than $4. per ton. That is to say we can produce the purest article of salt, by the mining process, at one fifth the cost it can be produced elsewhere in the United States or Canada. So much for quality and cost at Goderich. Then as to placing it on the markets, Goderich is well known as being situate on the east shore of Lake Huron about midway between the upper and lower ends of the Lake, and possesses the best harbor on the coast, in proof of which the Dominion Government some years ago selected it as a Harbor of Refuge and have expended over $500.000 in putting it into its present first class condition. The Grand Trunk runs east making connections with the network of railways spreading over the continent. Other railways have been agitated and will when the trade demands it be completed. Thus, so far as freighting by rail for the Canada trade is concerned, we could handle the rock mined salt advantageously. We however do not solely rely upon railways in this matter, for we have direct water communication by the lower lakes and St. Lawrence to the very Atlantic; along the greater portion of which route we could lay down our salt product at the very minimum of freight rates. But as the great bulk of our rock mined salt would have to seek a market in the United States, we must not omit to state that we are most eligibly placed in relation thereto; being on the direct water highway of the continent along which nature has destined, and invitingly tempts, the produce of the fertile prairies of the west to proceed to the great mercantile marts of England and Europe. This position then would enable us to freight our salt product to the great west, our own as well the American, by returning vessels at such rates as would preclude any possibility of dissatisfaction in this line. In fact as a return cargo to the west in ships coming hither with grain, the freight would be merely nominal, very little more than to actually cover the actual cost of handling. Capital and common sense: the investment of the one and business application of the other, are the only requisites that are needed in connection with our vast deposits of rock salt, to create one of the most remunerative manufacturing establishments upon the continent. There are certainly millions in it and we may have occasion again to point it out.

PROSPECTS.

The Toronto *Globe* of a few days back had very full reports from every part of the country, with regard to the crops judged from the present outlook. It is very gratifying to find all agreed that we are to have a more than average yield this year. In the matter of fall wheat, out of 284 returns the reports show that the yield will be 11 per cent. above the average. From 290 places reports show that spring wheat will be about 4 per cent below the average. From 297 places, the yield of peas, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay, is shown as ranging from 3 to 7 per cent. above the average. Apples show 20 per cent. below the average. Other fruits about average.

The yield of the staple article of wheat being almost assured to go above the average, it is quite cheering to have to chronicle that prices for grain are likely to be higher than that of last year. From southern Russia and other parts of Europe come reports of very unfavorable harvests and short crops. The tone in France is particularly despondent. A French authority says:—"In fact, we must go back thirty years to find such another unfortunate season in France."—Already New York speculators are working in the expectation of a serious advance in the price of wheat. As the National Policy has not raised the price of wheat the farmers, as we have always told them, will find that it is the *foreign demand* which regulates the price of their wheat. Ten thousand exclusive legislative restrictions upon its coming in to the country, will not enhance its value for *export*, to the extent of one thousandth part of cent. While our farmers will have to thank Providence and not John A. or N. P. for any enhancement in the value of the staple products of the farm, we would not be understood as desiring the misfortune of any other portion of our fellow beings in order to conduce to our welfare. But if, by the immutable workings of a higher Power, good accrues to us we should be thankful without attempting to divine His inscrutable ways. From a number of late dispatches we append the following:—

"New York speculators expecting a rise in the price of wheat.

"Rufus Patch, who has been prominent in the New York combination controlling the deal in spring wheat, and who is now here, when questioned to-day as to whether he thought the deal would be kept up or a break occur, said:—'Those who sold short for June have had to fill their contracts at a loss, and those who have the same for July and August will have the same experience, make or break. Keene will carry his deal through to a legitimate result. He relies on a rise in No. 2 spring wheat on crop prospects. Europe wants all the breadstuffs we can supply, and will take them at much higher prices. Why should we not have the benefit of it? Reports from abroad generally show light crops, and an increased demand equal to our capacity.' There is little doubt wheat will continue to advance."

"The wheat market on 'Change to day presented an active and bustling appearance, the stimulus being advanced and very favorable reports from abroad, particularly England. In the movement to-day there was an extraordinary sale of 200,000 bushels of No. 2 Chicago, to arrive during the last half of this month, at $1.15, all for export."

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

We have received a neatly printed copy of the prize list issued by this Association. It is framed after the style and on much the same arrangement as that of the Centennial, but more complete. The list foots up a total amount of a little over $20,000 to be distributed in prizes, which is nearly double the amount actually distributed by the Provincial Association. Besides the money prizes there are a number of medals and valuable diplomas that will doubtless attract a large competition. All that remains to be done now is to select competent men as Judges and if this is successfully accomplished there is no doubt whatever but the Industrial will outshine any other exhibition in the Dominion. We cannot too strongly impress upon the directors the importance of using extra care in selecting none but *competent* and *impartial* men as judges, no matter what the cost to the Association may be in securing their services. It is always easy enough to secure men who are willing to act without fee or reward, but as a rule they rush through their duties as quickly as possible, and in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred are unable to give proper reasons for the results of their awards. We believe the present is a good time to press the claims of this new Association, and if proper care and skill be employed in the management we see no good reason why this yearly exhibition should not spread in fame and become decidedly Dominion in character and international in patronage. The Agricultural and Arts Association should die; it is an expensive affair surely when it costs about $25,000 to distribute a prize list of about $14,000! There are too many sharks connected with it who form a ring for the purpose of carrying out selfish ends. Their council meetings are uninteresting, being without discussion on what ought to be the aim of the Directors, and yet each such meeting costs several hundreds of dollars. They issue no annual report of value to the agricultural or any other class, although this should have been a prominent feature. We believe it would be far better to divide the Province into say ten districts, or even less, and divide the present grant of $10,000 equally between such districts for the purpose of aiding district exhibitions. Let all township shows be stopped, and the present grants to Ridings be given to a good county show in each county; these county shows should also be held alternately at the most prominent towns in the county on the same principle that the Provincial has been held at leading Provincial cities. And finally let a liberal grant be given towards the Industrial to be held annually at Toronto as the best central point in every respect. Some claim that the Industrial should receive a Dominion grant, but this would hardly be fair unless it were purely Dominion in character and held alternately at Toronto and Montreal. A comparison between the results of the exhibitions at Toronto and Ottawa this fall will enable the public to judge properly. For our part we have no hesitation in predicting long life and prosperity for the Industrial and an early demise of the Provincial.

12TH OF JULY IN GODERICH.

For several days previous our hotel men and bakers had been exceptionally busy preparing for an immense number of Orangemen, friends and others. A committee of the brethren had arches decorated with evergreens and mottoes erected in the principal streets.—Various awnings were garlanded with wreaths of evergreens. Noticeable among the shop decorations was that of J. A. Reid who had the front of his store gracefully festooned with hangings of orange and purple drapery. From early in the morning the visitors from the surrounding country

CAME POURING IN

in thousands; the numbers of both sexes who thus came in by waggons and buggies amounting to probably 5,000 souls. By about nine o'clock Whitely's, Graham's, Martin's and Bailey's hotels were crowded to excess. About this time some 900 arrived by train from Clinton. At twelve 2,500 arrived from Stratford, being the County of Perth contingent. These made their way to "The Ocean House," "Park House," "The British," "The Albion," and the other hotels. The various lodges marched through the town to the music of fife and drum and bagpipes and brass bands. Justice compels us to say that

NO MORE ORDERLY MEN

could have possibly assembled in honor of any event. And as County Master Bro. Simmons, bestrode his grey charger and in a truly martial manner acted as director general of the motley but picturesque thousands who paraded our streets, we, not to be outdone, mounted our Pegasus and swiftly rode back to the Boyne and installed the worthy County Master in the place of the Dutch-English hero of the day, and taxed our imagination to fancy which was the more worthy of the two. The many banners which were carried aloft bore devices appropriate to any day or occasion, such as: "In God we trust," "Love God and honor the Queen," etc. We noticed one lodge, O. Y. B's. we believe, composed of about equal numbers of ladies and gents who walked arm in arm. About two o'clock, with the addition of our citizens, who very generally seemed to have resolved to make this a red letter day in the annals of Goderich, notwithstanding the prevailing orange tints, the multitude on the streets and about must have swelled the concourse to ten thousand persons. At this time orders were given and the various lodges and the people might be seen wending their way from the square to the town park; the whole length of West street down to Marlton's hotel being lined on either side with members of the Order, between which the different lodges filed along until they reached the park. Here a stand had been erected and from which the

ORATORS OF THE DAY

were to fire the souls of their compatriots and enthuse the drooping spirits of despondent luke warm Protestants, and shake to the very centre of their convictions any deluded Catholics who might wish to be enlightened. As one looked from an elevated position at the vast assemblage; the parti-colored dresses, of the ladies, the picturesque jackets, sashes and paraphernalia of the men all lent a charm to a scene which in all probability has never before been witnessed in Goderich. The exhilerating lake breeze, the broad water, the river, the rolling landscape beyond, the music, the cheery laugh, the small talk of the little groups, the indiscriminate mixing of all nationalities and ages led one to think of the enthusiasm that can be aroused and the powerful influence that can be wielded by resurrecting an exploded idea and clothing it with the sacred garments of religion and principle.

"'Tis still one principle through all extends,
And leads through different ways to different ends.
Whate'er its essence, or what'er its name,
Whate'er its modes, 'tis still in all the same;
'Tis just congruity of parts combined,
To please the sense and satisfy the mind."

It does seem as though the Orange order *endeavored* "to please the sense and satisfy the mind" Whether the portions of the speeches which we shall give should or did have the *effect* of satisfying the mind, we would not like to answer in the affirmative. The speakers being on the stand

COUNTY MASTER A. C. SIMMONS

made a few preliminary remarks which the rub-a-dub-thuds of a drum prevented us from hearing. He then introduced Ex. Co. Master W. W. Connor who spoke strongly in favor of the Order. He had belonged to it for a long time, and his liking for it kept increasing. He hoped each would go home pleased with having met their brethren; advised them to be circumspect in their actions, for they were the backbone of the country. Said the ladies should be thanked for turning out on such a hot day. Next came

REV. W. WALSH, CHAPLAIN.

Who said they were not here to create animosities; but he would endeavor to stimulate them by stirring words, he had not time for argument, he would, however, make strong assertions as he thought he was working for God and the good of humanity. If to-morrow, as he calculated to, he preached the love of God, he would only be completing the object which he was intending to carry out by addressing his Orange brethren and others to-day. The word of God was what he based his remarks upon. No doubt there were some Catholics present, however they might feel from anything he might say, it was not his intention to hurt their sensibilities. Popery was a hindrance to progress and crippled the best energies of humanity. Mentioned the confessional as a species of idolatry and the idea of the real presence in the wafer as a piece of superstition and a bar to advancement—this was why he opposed Catholicism. They were celebrating the past, this would give courage for the future. He did not want to be eloquent, he wanted to make a point, wanted to make a point for God Almighty; to do this he would sacrifice eloquence. Orangeism was primary to politics, the sooner brethren came to know that the better. Orangeism should not be made subservient to politics. It was wrong for an individual to sacrifice his religion for his party. Orangeism should be religion by another name. What was wrong for an individual was wrong for them as a body to do. They should not upon any consideration put a Roman Catholic into Parliament. Read from papers showing that the Papacy declared their only hope of continuing to a vigorous old age lay in America, and that was by having legislators to make laws favorable to them. Hoped no Catholic would be allowed into our Canadian Parliaments. Said that a Roman Catholic was not a loyal man and could not be such so long as he placed the authority of the Pope first. He would therefore advise his brethren that where they could not send a man to Parliament of the political stripe they desired, to allow a member of any other political party if a Protestant, to represent them rather than a Roman Catholic. Hoped the brethren would keep on in the good work and salvation shall resound from afar. Now came

BRO. WHITE.

From a persistence on the part of the drummer idiots previously mentioned, we could catch but very few of this speakers remarks. We understood him to say that every brother should vote against any candidate who would not favor granting them Incorporation—it was their right. The general Act was no Act at all, it required too much legal aid to get incorporated under it, and, turning round to brother Rykert, he appealed to Mr. Rykert to support him when he said that lawyers did not work for nothing. Roman Catholics were a unit for the Grits because the Grits would not give Orangemen their rights,

C. J. RYKERT, M. P.

was now introduced. He was not in accord with worthy Chaplain Walsh, although they were generally termed the Siamese twins.—Roman Catholics had the same rights to their opinions which others had or which he had. Did not think they should be excluded from holding office. Admitted that the Orange body was a political organization; its chief significance lay in this fact, and it should be used to drive from power the opponents of the Conservative party.—Charged that the record of the Grits was one of tyranny against Orangeism. Said the Reformers were the enemies of Canada. All that George Brown and his satellites could do would not crush Orangeism. It was true that Mr. Mowat, in 1873, passed an Orange Incorporation Bill, but sent it to Sir John for approval; but Sir John was too cunning to be caught doing anything for Orangemen. The speaker said he had voted for the Separate School Bill. He then gave a rehash of George Brown and his Orange horse; the Riel affair and other stale articles of his stock in trade, eulogized the tact of the Reform party and rejoiced at the spread of Orangeism. At no distant day they would be the most popular body in Canada, and it was quite evident they were that now in Huron. The great orator and humorist

J. B. WATSON

took his place on the stand. If it had not been for the drum nuisance he could have listened for any length of time to the interesting speeches. Although not an Orangeman, he was the son of one, and claimed that it taught us love of country. For all that he would not utterly condemn Roman Catholics, but declared they had the same right as others to hold offices under the Crown. He expressed the conviction that our Queen was the noblest woman who ever decked the throne of a monarchial government. Now came

MR. FORBES, MONTREAL,

who when stuck for a speech fell back upon his experience. Some of which he related. Said that although in action possibly a backslider, he was at heart an Orangeman. He had no idea that a series of addresses on a day like this were going to be turned into political harangues as had been done. He did not have much confidence in partyism. Agreed with the Chaplain that the devil should be fought with his own weapons, even in hell; meaning that Catholicism should be fought with its own weapons. At last election he had voted in one riding for a Reformer, in another riding for a Conservative. Men and measures before party. He would support any man who would support his religion and the Order. Orangemen should not be asses to be led by the nose by any one.—Claimed that Irish-Orangemen had done more to elevate the moral feeling of the country than was effected by the acts of any party.—He would never loose faith in any country which was largely peopled by Irish Protestants, and the more Orangemen there were amongst them, the stronger would his faith be.

County Master Simmons proposed three cheers for the Queen, which was heartily responded to, and the monster assemblage dispersed, many having to return by the five o'clock train and the time was now up. Those from a distance having left town, from this time until nine o'clock those who came in their own vehicles kept gradually returning to their homes and our good town assumed its wonted placidity. In the evening there was

A LECTURE ON KING WILLIAM,

by Mr. Watson, a gentleman capable of making even such a dog-eared theme interesting. But the people of the town were wearied and those from the country had been from home all day; harvest is on and they no doubt wished to get home in good time to arrange for Monday's work, consequently a very large number missed hearing many historical facts clothed in a new and fascinating light and presented to them by the talented lecturer. The subject and the acknowledged ability of the speaker should have drawn a better house.

RESUME.

From inquiries we learn that meals were furnished on this day by the Albion to 1,000 persons; the British to 400; Whitely's to 500; Martin's to 600; Bailey's to 700; Marlton's to 400; Hoskers, the International and Craig's Ocean House we did not learn the numbers. In round numbers there was about $2,500 spent at the hotels for solid and liquid refreshments. Meals were also furnished by Vivian, Ball and others, and beverages and notions at various stands through town. Livery and other businesses also profited by the immense influx of people. So that we are not far astray when we place an expenditure of as much more in other places as was spent at the hotels, making $5,000 which changed hands on this day in Goderich over and above the ordinary expenditures. We are sorry to learn that the "Park House" and "Ocean House" proprietors feel aggrieved that the committee of management did not billet with them the number of people whom those hotel men had been promised. Preparations had been made and expense had been incurred by the proprietors of these two houses, at the instance of the committee. But through some oversight or mismanagement these hotels had very little more than their labor for their pains.

However much one may regret the perpetuation of religious feuds, the pomp and pageantry and circumstance of war as typified on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne here in 1879, was a relief from the monotony of every day life; this can be said, although the Orange institution may be looked on as a monument which has survived its own history and the object of its founders. As Mr. Rykert—in opposition to Chaplain Walsh said, "it is now nothing more than a political organization;" it may be added, with the lingering halo of the service it has done as a religious one, still clinging to it, and giving it the glamour of a seeming bulwark to civil and religious liberty to commend it to the unthinking.

From well informed sources we learn that there were between 1,500 and 2,000 Orangemen among the 10,000 people who crowded our thoroughfares last Saturday. The conduct of all was exceptionally correct and Goderich will be glad to welcome and provide for another ten thousand so soon as the attractions of our beautiful town will bring them here again. A large number of visitors availed themselves of an excursion trip out on the lake on the steamer Keweenaw. They would like to repeat the pleasant trip every day in the week.

THE centre of attraction just now is THOMPSON'S Photo Studio, which has lately been enlarged and improved and is without doubt the finest establishment in the country.

PERSONALS.—Mr. M. Y. McLean of the *Expositor* was in town on Tuesday in connection with the meeting of the presbytery of C. P. Church held on that day. We had a call from him, also from Mr. Robt. McAdams of the Sarnia *Canadian*, on Thursday.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

AMONG the recent arrivals here are Messrs. Jordan, Colborne, and H. H. Smith, of Goderich, Ont.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

THE Postmaster-General ought to get a horse and cart to deliver the mail from Stratford to Goderich, as a mail that gets to Stratford at 11.45 is not ready for delivery at Mitchell till near 4 p. m.—*Mitchell Ex.*

NEW IDEA.—It is getting to be the fashion away down in Nova Scotia, to write the post office above the name in addressing letters. This practice is also in vogue in some of the United States. It is a great convenience to the postal authorities.

WHY THUS.—The detention of our mails at Stratford for several hours before being forwarded to Goderich. The G. T. R. are paid to forward Her Majesty's mails with all due dispatch. Four or five hours in coming forty miles is the Grand Trunk authorities idea of dispatch. Is there no remedy?

HAYING.—The farmers in this vicinity have been busy cutting and taking in their hay crop during the past ten days. By the end of this week the crop will all be pretty well housed. Wheat is beginning to turn yellow, and will be ready for the reaper by the time haying operations have been got through with.

LEGAL.—Judge Sinclair, now of Hamilton, formerly of Goderich, assisted by Mr. E. E. Wade, of the law firm of Seager, Wade & Morton, have issued a work on Division Court procedure and law. We have not seen the work, but it is highly spoken of by the legal profession and the press as a very useful work and will be a valuable addition to any collection of standard law books. We congratulate our rising friend Mr. Wade in being co-editor to a work which has already been received as an authority upon the matters on which it treats.

ARRIVALS.—On Thursday eight car loads of S. S. children and friends from Clinton and Seaforth, arrived in Goderich. There were about 800 in all and proceeded to the Town Park where were many phases of amusement provided. They were furnished by Captain Marlton of the Park House with hot water and as they had brought edibles with them they had everything to make up a nice little tea party. The day was not so favorable as could have been desired, slight showers occurring, although all seemed to enjoy themselves.

STILL THEY GO.—The old time settlers, the pioneers who bore the heat and burden of the day, those who came to Goderich and vicinity when it required stout hearts as well as robust constitution to meet the exigencies of the forest wilderness, are passing away. Mrs. Mary Gardner died in Goderich Township on Monday, on the lot upon which she and her husband, the late Alex. Gardner rettled over 45 years ago. She was born in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, and was 75 years of age at the time of her death. She raised quite a family and was the mother of Mrs. Anthony Allen and Mrs. John Robertson, of Colborne.

CHANGE.—We are informed that a change has taken place in the management of the Goderich Foundry. Mr. Runciman has retired from being Manager. At present the establishment is in the hands of Mr. Chas. A. Humber. Jobbing and repairing will be punctually attended to and well done. Orders for any kind of new work pertaining to the business will be attended to. We shall be glad to see an impetus given to the business done by this establishment. With new blood, additional capital, attention to the manufacture of staple implements for farm and other uses, there is no reason why this concern should not be one of the most successful ones in Western Ontario. The signs of the times indubitably point to a revival of trade generally. Let us try for a fair share of it in Goderich.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW.—An exchange says: "A man drew a note promising to pay one hundred dollars. He used a printed form and did not close up the blank devoted to dollars, and after passing as negotiable paper somebody inserted 'and fifty' after the one hundred and before the printed dollars. The note thus altered got into the hands of an innocent party, who presented it to the drawer, and the Supreme Court decided that the maker of the note was liable for its face, because through negligence he did not draw a line between the word 'hundred' and the printed word 'dollars.' Any testimony that the drawer might offer to establish the fact that he gave the note for one hundred dollars must go for nothing, as there was nothing on the face of the note showing that it had been altered, evidence of any alteration on the face of the note would have changed the case. Let this be a lesson to all drawers of promissory notes. No one can be too careful in such a matter.

I. O. O. F.—The D. D. G. M. Bro. Fred. W. Johnston, installed the officers of Huron Lodge No. 62, I. O. O. F. on Thursday evening, July 3rd, in their new hall Acheson's new block.

Bro. Joseph Beck, N. G.
" Henry Clucas, V. G.
" H. E. Johnston, R. S.
" John Nairn, P. S.
" Wm. Mitchell, Treasurer.
" Robert McKay, Warden.
" F. F. Lawrence, Con.
" W. B. Mathews, R. S. N. G.
" Colin Sands, L. S. N. G.
" Harry Bolton, O. G.
" Robert Given, I. G.
" Harry Robinson, R. S. V. G.
" Peter McFarlane, L. S. V. G.
" Samuel Jenkins, R. S. S.
" Thomas McLean, L. S. S.
" Neil Campbell, Chaplain.

Representatives to Grand Lodge
Bros. Neil Campbell,
" John Nairn.

Finance Committee:
Bros. I. F. Toms,
" E. E. Wade,
" P. Holt.

HURON PRESBYTERY.—The regular meeting of this body was held in Knox Church on Tuesday, 8th July. There was a large attendance of ministers and elders. The Rev. Mr. Lochead, of Londesboro, Hullett, was appointed Moderator for the next six months. By the action of last General Assembly the charges in the northern part of the County of Huron, and the charges in the south part of Bruce were formed into a new Presbytery to be called "Maitland," leaving the Huron Presbytery about one half its former size. The Rev. Dr. Ure and Rev. Jas. Sieveright tendered the resignation of their joint charge on the ground that the depressed state of business in the town necessitated a re-arrangement of the congregations in their sphere of labor. Dr. Ure and Mr. Sieveright were instructed to exchange on some convenient Sabbath with Messrs. Mack and and Pritchard, that the congregations may be cited to attend at their interests the next regular meeting of the Presbytery to be held in Brucefield early in October. Seaforth and Harpurhey were united in one congregation. Mr. Barr retiring with an annual grant $160 per annum from the congregation in addition to the sum paid from the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund.

PARCEL POST.—Persons having small articles to send by mail will be glad to know that the parcel post rates have been reduced to six cents for four ounces and under, and six cents for every additional four ounces. Parcels must not weigh more than five pounds and must be marked "By Parcel Post."

KEEP KOOL.—Picture framing goes on as usual at Saunder's Variety Store. People sigh for something new, and get it in the shape of picture frames, in new and fresh mouldings for half the price charged by the other dealers; at "the cheapest house under the sun".

Briefs.—Mr. Holmes of the *New Era* celebrated the 12th in Goderich.—Postman did it at the "Albion;" besides his usual premises he had one eighth of an acre under canvass where seats were placed for about 300 persons.—Double scull race between Geo. B. Cox and Gooding, and McIvor and Finn did not come off yesterday; postponed until 29th inst.

MACHINES.—On Friday last there arrived by the G. T. R. from Stratford four threshing machines, manufactured by Macdonald, McPherson & Co., of that place. The estimated value of these machines will be about $1600. They were sold to parties a few miles north of Goderich. This is really very much akin to "bringing coals to Newcastle." We have better facilities for making these articles here than at any other point; we have a larger field, both near and far, which we could legitimately and economically supply. And we have strong grounds for saying that these and hundreds of others would have been bought in Goderich were they manufactured here on a scale commensurate with the demand.

DROWNED.—Mr. Samuel McIlwain from the Nile, Wawanosh, was drowned in the river near Winnipeg on the 7th July. He was employed on the steamer Manitoba which was towing a raft. The deceased was in the yawl arranging the tow line, the boat suddenly lurched and he was thrown into the water and disappeared. The deceased, who is spoken of as a quiet and industrious person, was twenty-four years of age and unmarried. He arrived there in April last with his cousin, and took up land in the Little Saskatchewan, breaking up some of it. In May last McIlwain returned to Winnipeg and took part in the first walking match, when he carried off third prize. His body was not recovered.

MASONIC.—The Rev. Mr. Ross, of Tuckersmith, while administering the Sacrament at East Williams, the other Sunday, forbade any member of the Order of Freemasons to sit at the Sacrament table "because," as he said, "he had attended Masonic funerals and discovered they did not use the name of Christ in their supplications to the Deity." What Mr. Ross doesn't know about Masonry would fill a large volume. —*Free Press.* This Rev. Mr. Ross is one of the two ministers of the former Canada Presbyterian Church who refused to enter the united Presbyterian Church in Canada. The united Presbyterian Church of North America, which has only five or six congregations in the Dominion, goes further than Mr. Ross, it excludes from its membership all who belong to any secret society—even the Grange.

TOO OFTEN TRUE.—A Lindsay contemporary says. "One of our leading manufacturers called the other day with a $40 job to get our tender. We tendered. For about $4 less he could get the same work done in a regular city jobbing office where attention is given exclusively to such work. He accepted the latter. But when he was informed that the city office could give his business no "local" notices at any time, and that we certainly would not give them either if we were to be passed by in that sort of way, the man actually looked hurt. He positively thought us unjust! Such is life. We have had church managers &c., also call upon us and unblushingly request local notices of this, that and the other thing—literal advertisments of the very best kind, in fact—and that was the last of them, not even a "complimentary" ticket to secure our own attendance; and yet they felt sore if we omitted a full account of the proceedings. Is this fair; is it courteous; is it gentlemanly; is it *honest?*

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL BAZAAR.—The Bazaar in aid of St. Peters school was held here on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th of this month, and was very well patronized. When the accounts are closed there will be a considerable sum realized for the benefit of the school. The prize drawing took place on the last evening of the bazaar. Below we give the winning numbers and the names of the prizes drawn:

No. 50,	Prize drawn,	Chair	
" 64,	"	Oil Painting.	
" 79,	"	Sofa Pillow.	
" 10,	"	Picture,	
" 72,	"	Camp Stool.	
" 79,	"	Sofa Pillow.	
" 29,	"	Dolls House	
" 30,	"	Sofa Pillow.	
" —	"	Steam Boat.	
" —	"	Large Doll.	
" 54,	"	Gun.	

The House and Lot will be drawn as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are disposed of.

LACROSSE MATCH.—On Monday last the "Hurons" played an exhibition game with the Elora club in Lake Breeze Park in Kincardine, which resulted in a draw, each club taking one game. The match commenced about 2 p. m. and after 50 minutes hard and exciting play, during which time the heat was most intense, the Hurons scored a game which called forth the greatest applause from the Kincardine spectators who were evidently, throughout the whole match, anxious to see our boys win. The second game was started soon after and was won by the Elora club. As there was not time to play another game before the train left the match was called drawn, very much against the wishes of our boys who were confident of success, as they had their opponents completely "fagged" from frequent application of the "sponge and cold-check" which the Hurons have so kindly acquired in a very recent game. Our club when playing from home always play at a great disadvantage, as a great many of their best players cannot get away, as was the case in this match. Had their best men been pitted against their Elora friends we feel certain they would have won an easy victory, although the Elora club is one of the best in Ontario. This match shows—as do all the others the Hurons have played—that if they cannot win, they at least cannot be beaten.

THE PERFUME OF AN HEMISPHERE.—Throughout an area occupied by more than one hundred millions of civilized beings, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is to-day the standard perfume in society.

MARKETS.

[illegible]

NEW HARNESS SHOP!

THE subscriber has opened out in the above line, next door to R. Sloan's Warehouse, and directly opposite Bailey's Hotel, Hamilton St., Goderich. is now prepared to furnish Town and County with all kinds of work in his line as such,

HEAVY TEAM HARNESS,

CARRIAGE and BUGGY HARNESS, WHIPS, BRUSHES, SURSINGLES, CURRY COMBS, HORSE BLANKETS, BUFFALO ROBES, BELLS, &c.,

And everything that is to be found in a first class shop. The best of material is used, and the best of workmen employed, and let it be distinctly understood that he can not and will not be undersold,

REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch,

All Work Warranted.

Please call and inspect before purchasing elsewhere, as you will save from 10 to 15 per cent by so doing.

I. HALLIDAY.

Nov. 14 1878. 1557

FLOUR, FEED GROCERIES AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

to suit the times.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED
at the most
Liberal Rates
and all goods delivered.
Call and inspect my goods before giving an order elsewhere.
T. H. SHARPE,
Hamilton St.,
Opposite Acheson's harness shop.
Goderich, Feb. 12, 1879. 1669 6m

WELLER & MARTIN
PUMP MAKERS.
Wells Sunk & Repaired
on short notice
ALSO SOFT WATER TANKS
made and repaired.
Parties requiring good work done would do well to call upon the subscribers at their shop on Victoria Street in the old marble works.
Weller & Martin

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT
PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

RHEUMATISM.
No other known preparation has ever performed such wonderful cures of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief can rely upon being entirely cured by using Pond's Extract.

NEURALGIA.
All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the Extract. No other medicine will cure as quickly.

HEMORRHAGES.—For stanching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our Nasal and Female Syringes and inhalers are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

DIPHTHERIA AND SORE THROAT.—Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

CATARRH.—This extract is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves colds in the head &c. Our Nasal Syringe is of essential service in these cases.

SORES, ULCERS, WOUNDS AND BRUISES.—It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivalled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

INFLAMED OR SORE EYES. —It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

EARACHE, TOOTH, AND FACE-ACHE.—It is a panacea, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

PILES.—Blind, bleeding, or itching. It is the greatest known remedy, rapidly curing when other remedies have failed.

FOR BROKEN BREAST, SORE NIPPLES, Ague in the Breast. The Extract is cleanly and efficacious, and mothers who have once used it will never be without it.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the extract is used. The pamphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.

CAUTION.
POND'S EXTACT has been imitated. The genuine article has the words "Ponds Extract" blown in the glass, and Company's trade mark on surrounding wrapper. It is never sold in bulk. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation, however much you may be pressed.

PRICES:—50 cts., $1 00 and $1 75.
Prepared only by
POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY,
NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
Sold by all druggists.

20 Per Cent off for Cash.

SELLING OFF,

20 per cent off for Cash
JOHN A. BALL
will sell his large stock of
FURNITURE
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange.
NEXT DOOR TO SIGNAL OFFICE.
A call solicited. Those indebted must PAY UP at once.

20 Per Cent off for Cash.

TWO COTTAGES TO RENT FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

To Farmers!

For sale at the Market House
WHITE LAND PLASTER,
in Barrels or Bags,
ALSO
CALCINED PLASTER CHEAP.
C. H. PARSONS,
Cheap Hardware Store.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN.

Some time ago Morrish's rhyme you did see
When he told you of the times that might come
But you would not believe that the thing could be
You thought that he was only making a hum
But the N. P. is going on and lumber going up,
And that is what will make him slow;
But his saw from the States it does keep him blowing
For it cost him far more and that you must know

And his Oats for his horses they cost him more too,
And his lumber now up it must go;
You was told all this and you thought it would not be true,
But now you will soon think that it was all so.

True his logs he did get when the times was low,
And that is where he will have it the best;
Now he will not break down and that you will know,
And you bet he will feel as happy as the blessed.

So now you can come or now you can go
For his lumber is sure for to sell;
For Orders he has got and he is telling you so,
And it makes him feel most mighty well.

Most folks thought Morrish would sure to break down,
As he went into things so strong;
They thought he must certainly come to the ground,
As now they do wonder he hangs out so long.

But if things work well there is folks he owes quite a grudge,
But if he gets his head a little more above water;
And then you will bet he will give them a grudge,
And then O my won't they make a great splatter.

So not for McKenzie or not for John A.
Does Morrish care one snap,
The only thing is the times of the day;
And that is all that he cares one rap.
JOHN MORRISH,
Sheppardton P. O.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

ONE PRICE CASH STORE

NEW GOODS.

New American Buntings,
New Embossed Prints,
New Dress Goods, New Costume Linens,
New Prints, New Cottons,
New Denims, New Ducks,
New Shirtings, New Towelings.

MILLINERY AT COST.

BUTTER AND EGGS TAKEN.

JAMES A. REID.
Late B. Crofts & Son.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!
—AT—
R. W. McKENZIE'S
CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

I am selling BUILDERS' and FARMERS' Hardware from 10 to 20 per cent lower than last year. Just look at the following prices:

Steel Shovels, at 65 Cents Each.
Steel Spades, at 75 Cents Each
Scoop Shovels, at 75 Cents Each.
No. 1 White Lead, at $1.75 per Keg.
Genuine White Lead, at $2 per Keg.
Nails, at $2.85 per Keg; Cash.

OILS AND GLASS

And other Hardware equally low.

AGENT FOR STEEL BARB FENCE WIRE.

— SIGN OF THE CROSS CUT SAW. —
R. W. McKENZIE,
LATE KERR & McKENZIE.

—TAILORING CHEAPER THAN EVER.—

SOMETHING NEW—JUST OUT!

"HANLAN CLUB SONG!"

By GORDON SHERRIFF.
WORDS AND MUSIC
EVERY BODY SHOULD GET A COPY!
PRICE, - 30 CENTS.
For Sale at MOORHOUSE'S, BUTLER'S, and SHEPHERD'S Book Stores.
GET A COPY—AT ONCE.
P. S.—This Advertisement is mixed.

THE
REPAIRING
—OF—
Watches, Clocks,
—AND—
JEWELRY
Made a specialty at
W. T. WELSH'S.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO
MISS J. STEWART.
Pressure of Business,
No Time to Advertise,
Call and Examine.
MISS J. STEWART'S.
N

R. B. THOMPSON'S PHOTO STUDIO.

BLAKE'S BLOCK, GODERICH,

Enlarged premises, New Accessories, Revised Price List. Terms altered so as to insure satisfaction. We think we can suit you, call and see did at our Studio. The finest Photographic establishment in the country.

1676 R. R. THOMPSON, Photographist.

DRUG STORE.

JAS. WILSON

HAS REMOVED into the New Brick Store, one door West of his former stand, where he will be glad to see all his old, and be in better position to serve all new customers. Thankful to his many friends for their patronage, hopes he will continue to receive and merit it for the future. A FULL and NEW STOCK OF DRUGS and Druggist Sundries.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

JAMES WILSON,

NORTH SIDE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH

NATIONAL POLICY.

J. C. DETLOR & CO.

are still selling at

OLD PRICES

Notwithstanding the great advance in duties.

They bought very largely in anticipation of an increase in the tariff, and are now giving their customers the benefit.

Those who buy now will save from 10 to 30 per cent.

Special value in the Ordered Tailoring Department.

J. C. DETLOR & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. & J. DOWNING

HAVE RECEIVED 75 CASES OF

NEW SPRING GOODS,

which are now open for inspection.

These Goods have been selected with great care from the best and most reliable Manufacturers in the Dominion, and we are confident we can suit our Customers in

Style, Quality and Price,

We have one of the LARGEST Stocks of Boots & Shoes to be found West of Toronto.

which will give the purchaser a decided advantage as regards choice. As to Price we are as usual,

Lower than the Lowest,

and we intend to keep the lead in that direction.

IN ORDERED WORK

we are still prepared to manufacture anything to suit the tastes and requirements of the public. A good fit, first-class workmanship and material warranted.

E & J. DOWNING,

Market Square, Goderich.

March 3rd, 1879.

N. B.—To the trade, leather and findings in any quantity at lowest prices.

CIGARS, CIGARS,

Just received a Choice Lot of

DOMESTIC and IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS,

also the Largest and Best assortment of

Pipes, Tobaccos,

&c., IN TOWN.

GEORGE CATTLE,

Druggist, Market Square.

Dominion Carriage Works,

GODERICH.

MORTON & CRESSMAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES.

A GOOD STOCK OF

BUGGIES

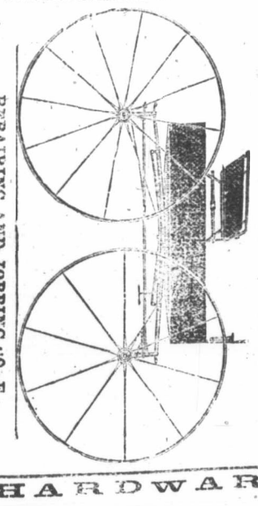
on hand of different styles. Call and see.

Opposite Colborne Hotel.

JOHN KNOX,

Manufacturer of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

ANY STYLE OF VEHICLE CUT TO ORDER.



REPAIRING AND JOBBING DO. E with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms. Call and examine before purchasing

JOHN KNOX,

Hamilton St., Goderich.

HARDWARE

of every description

Reduced to Bottom Prices.

Farm and School Bells,

Household Hardware

AT

DISCOUNT PRICES.

Builders Hardware and Tools,

WHOLESALE PRICES.

LARGE CONTRACTS FILLED AT

Manufacturers' Prices.

G. H. PARSONS, Goderich.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

ARRIVALS.—Wednesday, props. Ontario, Sarnia; Bertschy, Bay City; City of Concord, Chicago, corn and flour. Thursday, props. Asia, Windsor; Lawrence, Chicago, corn and flour; Steamer Manitoba, Duluth. Friday, Schooners, Nettie Woodward, Sarnia, light; Restless Sarnia, coal oil. Saturday, Steamers Manitoba, Windsor; Keweenaw Cleveland; Prop. Milwaukee, Chicago, corn etc. Sunday, props. Bertschy, Cleveland; Quebec, Duluth; Sch. Jenny Humble, Courtright. Monday, prop. Granite State and Barge P. H. Church, Chicago, grain. Tuesday, Steamer Keweenaw, Bay City.

DEPARTURES.—All the above with exception of Granite State.

COUNTY NOTES

The convention held last week in Clinton to consider the advisibility of submitting the Scott Act to a vote of the people of Huron, was not a success. Action indefinetely postponed.

The people of Holmesville are happy over having a daily mail delivered there and the establishment of a telegraph office.

Gray and Sparling have struck salt at Blyth. 3000 old shoes along with the $3000 bonus will not make this a successful undertaking.

Thos Stanley hotel keeper at Kinburn levanted last week leaving $4000 reasons in Clinton and Seaforth for regretting his departure.

A son of Mr. R. Morrison, of Usborne, was thrown from his waggon on Monday of last week. The wheel passed over his head causing instant death.

On Wednesday Mr. James Barry of Stephen, while drawing gravel fell off his waggon and was picked up dead.

At the raising of a barn on the farm of Mr. Henry Walker, Huron Road, near Clinton, Mr. Wm. Robinson was hurt by a timber knocking him to the ground a distance of fifteen feet, at the same time a pike pole thrown to the ground caught Mr. S. Wise, on the calf of the leg tearing out quite a large piece. In a short time both gentlemen will be around again.

Lochalsh.

HAYING.— The farmers here are busy with the hay which is a much better crop than was at first expected, and which will be considerably above the average.

An open meeting under the auspices of the I. O. G. T. was held here on the evening of Wednesday 2nd inst which proved a complete success. Mr. James Munroe occupied the chair which position he filled in his usually creditable manner. Excellent addresses were delivered by Messrs Munroe and Beaton who pointed out in a very effective manner the evils arising from the use of alcoholic drinks as beverages. The remainder of the programme consisted of dialogues, recitations, and singing and reflected great credit on those who took part. The success of the meeting is due in a great measure to the assistance of members of neighboring lodges who, though belonging to different orders of the temperance body kindly and willingly assisted. After the usual votes of thanks the meeting was brought to a close when all departed to their homes satisfied that they had spent a very pleasant and profitable evening.

Shegarafton.

The following is a report of the monthly written review of the pupils of Ashfield U. S. No 11. (Shegarafton), D. E. McConnell, Teacher, showing the highest marks obtained in each of the several classes. IV. Form, 1st Annie Burrows 539 out of apossible 650; 2nd Ada. A. Haynes 517; 3rd John K. Green 501. III. Form, 1st Harriet Simpson 568 out of a possible 650; 2nd Annie Graham 551; 3rd Fanny Burrows and John Tigert 538. II Form, 1st John Johnston 446 out of a possible 540; 2nd Andrew Green 431; 3rd Frank Hayden 407. The closing exercises in connection with the school took place on Monday afternoon. A number of visitors were present who commented very favorably on the proceedings and all seemingly were well pleased with the progress made by the pupils during the last term. The following pupils who were promoted to higher classes are worthy of mention, Harriet Simpson Annie Graham, John Johnston, Geo. Carey, Fanny Campbell, John Wall, James Tigert, and David Shields. The exercises which on the whole were decidedly interesting and enjoyable were concluded by the singing of a number of appropriates pieces by the school, when teacher and pupils were left free to enjoy their long vacation.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. Jordan.

A Curious Fact.

That in severe chronic cases which have proved the most obstinate to other medicines, Wilson's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry gives immediate relief and effects a speedy cure. It has no equal for Coughs, Colds, Coryza, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Catarrh, Whooping Cough or Croup.

Mr. B. A. Webber, of the firm of Winslow and Webber, Hamilton, gives us particulars of the following remarkable case: His wife, having caught a very severe cold, lost her voice so completely that the family could not understand a word she said. In this distressing emergency he was advised to try Wilson's Wild Cherry and was astonished to find it effect a cure in four days. Try it Sold by all Druggists. 1676

A Frequent but Fatal Mistake.

As the Irishman, who had just landed and refused to pick up a dollar, thinking to go where they were "thicker," came to want, so those who fancy that a cough or cold will cure itself, and refuse to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, often die with consumption. This great remedy is an unsurpassed pectoral and blood-purifier. It speedily cures a cough or cold, and consumption in its early stages readily yields to it. It has no known equal in controlling and curing all scrofulous tumors, ulcers, and eruptions. Some fancy because the Discovery is advertised to cure a wide range of diseases it cannot cure any. Now, let us see. Suppose a surgeon be setting a limb, could he not truthfully say that his treatment would gradually overcome all faintness, nausea, dizziness weakness, and lameness? Each symptom different, yet all dependent upon the same cause. By this process the Golden Medical Discovery cures many diseases though all are dependent upon impoverished blood, and general debility. Read the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser carefully. Dr. Pierce's method of medication is therein fully explained.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in an incredible short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this BALSAM, for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, &c.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIERS.—BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS are a sure remedy for every form of Scrofula. Hundreds of cases that seemed beyond hope have been permanently and completely cured by them.

It is no longer an idle dream or boasting to affirm that Fellow's Hypophosphites, wherein are united nature's forces, will strengthen man and make his life not only endurable, but sparkling with rude and joyous health; this then we recommend when vitality is on the wane, or when the organism becomes enfeebled.

John Porter, of Ripley, Ohio, writes:—I have given the Pain-Killer to Horses for Colic, and found it the best remedy I ever tried, It gives them ease quicker than any other remedy I ever used. I give for a dose half of a 25-cent bottle, put in a pint bottle of warm water, and drench them with it. I have always cured the worst cases without delay.

An Honest Medicine free of Charge.

Of all medicine advertised to cure any affection of the Throat, Chest or Lungs, we know of none we can recommend so highly as DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Throat, loss of voice, etc. This medicine does positively cure, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one-half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been effected by this truly wonderful remedy. For Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect specific, curing the very worst cases in the shortest time possible. We say by all means give it a trial. Trial bottles free. Regular size $1.00. For sale by F. Jordan, Goderich.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when he was born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Filiousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. 1686

BIRTHS.

In West Wawanosh, 4th con., on 28th ult., the wife of Mr. Robert Henderson, of a son.

MARRIAGES

On July 12th, by the Rev. O. G. Collamore, at the residence of the bride's father, Goderich, Mr. Samuel T. Gibson, to Miss Mary A. Fields.

In St. Catharines, on the 2nd inst., at the American Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Mr. Bruce, Edward James, eldest son of Mr. E. D. James, proprietor of the Cream and Gardens, to Miss Catharine Elizabeth Carroll, second daughter of Mr. George Carroll of Ashfield.

DEATHS.

At Winnipeg, on July 7th, Samuel McIlwain, second son of David McIlwain, of West Wawanosh, aged 24 years.

In Goderich Township, on 14th July, 1879, Mary Gardner, relict of the late Alex. Gardner, aged 75 years.

$20,000 in PRIZES.

THREE WEEKS' AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT TORONTO,

From the 1st to 19th Sept., '79.

To be opened by His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL, and H. R. H. the PRINCESS LOUISE.

$20 000 IN PRIZES for Agricultural, Dairy Products, Implements, Machinery and all Kinds of Manufactures, Fine Arts and Ladies Work, &c., &c.

CHEAP RATES and Excursions on all the Rail way and Steamboat Lines.

Entries close first week in August.

Prize List and forms of Entry now ready.

Grand Band Competition, Boat Races, Dog Show, Illumination of the City and other attractions during the Exhibition.

J. J. WITHROW, JAS. McGEE, President. Manager & Treas.

H. J. HILL, Secretary.

Toronto, July 10th, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE SIGNAL having changed hands, all accounts due up to the first day of April last must be settled either by Cash or Note with Short Date, or they will be entered for sale.

ALEX McD. ALLAN.

REAP ROFO SALE,

A NEW reaper, used one day, will be sold CHEAP for Cash or credit. Cost $160; will be sold for $100.

Apply to K. T. HAYNES Shepardton P. O.

1680 1. f.

FURNITURE!

A new STOCK just received and will be

SOLD CHEAP.

DRESS & MANTLE MAKING

MISS ROGERS

In charge of this Department. HATS done over and trimmed.

— A CALL SOLICITED! —

MRS. JOHN McKENZIE.

1678 1 yr.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression, a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage, the result of mental over-work, or some indescretions or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by H. MITCHELL'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It strengthens and invigorates the system, restores the appetite and digestion, gives strength and energy—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sent by mail on receipt of price, single vial, or $5.00 per package, 4 vials and $20.00 vial of Powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY 109 Fulton Street, N.Y.

JOHN BOND & SON, Agents, Goderich, Ont.

PASTURE.

FIRST class pasture, Fences in good order, Horses and cattle taken. Stapleton Salt works.

R. RANSFORD.

June 16th 1879. 1677 3 mos

NOTICE.

THE Statutes of Ontario 42 Victoria 1879 and now ready for distribution to qualified Magistrates and others entitled to same at the office of the Clerk of the Peace in Goderich.

Clerk Peace Office } IRA LEWIS,
Goderich, June 24 1879. } Clerk of the Peace,
1669 3 ins. Huron,

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft, by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold only in packets labelled—James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists London Eng."

Prescription Free

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. JAS. DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Sussex St., N. Y. 1655 1 yr

A Card.

TO all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America.—Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

Cash Wanted.

ABRAHAM SMITH

Is the man who wants Money from those who owe him, and he is about making arrangements to have accounts owing him collected in order to fill this want. A word to the wise should be sufficient All those, therefore, indebted to Abraham Smith will exhibit their superior sagacity by cashing up at once. He is determined to collect,

NEW GROCERY

HORACE NEWTON

BEGS to inform the citizens of Goderich and Vicinity that he has opened out a stock of

Fresh Groceries,

FLOUR, FEED, etc.

also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

which he will sell at very

Low Rates for CASH and CASH only.

As my stock has been bought for CASH at a discount from regular Trade prices, Customers may rely on getting goods from me at Lower Prices than have hitherto prevailed.

HORACE NEWTON.

Market Square, next door to Acheson's new building. "Goods Delivered."

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 1654 1 yr. 17 Wall St., N. Y

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla AND PILLS. Established 1839. Guaranteed to be an infallible cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Eruptions, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Costiveness, Piles, Female Weakness, Old Sores, Blotches, Fever Sores, Tumors, Swellings, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcers in the Throat and Mouth, Coughs, Consumption, Night Sweats, and all diseases that require a purgative or alterative when caused by bad blood or humors. BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS

Great Blood Purifiers!

Great LIVER Complaints; For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, Agents, Montreal.

Imperishable Fragrance. Murray & Lanman's CELEBRATED Florida Water. Touchest, most lasting and most delicious of all perfumes for use on the handkerchief, in the bath, in the sick room, at the toilet, &c. Ladies, gentlemen, invalids, children, all use it. Beware of worthless imitations, and be sure to ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, New York. For Sale by Perfumers, Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, Agents, Montreal.

THE MILD POWER CURES HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Both in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most safe, simple, economical and efficient medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time, money, sickness and suffering. Every single specific the result of long practice of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4.	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting	25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods	25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fevers, Agues	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, violent cough	50
21.	Asthma, oppressed Breathing	50
22.	Ear Discharges, impaired hearing	50
23.	Scrofula, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25.	Dropsy and scanty secretions	50
26.	Sea Sickness, sickness from riding	50
27.	Kidney Disease, Gravel	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	50
31.	Painful Periods, or with spasms	50
32.	Disease of Heart, palpitation	1 00
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance	1 00
34.	Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat	50
35.	Chronic Corneritis and Inflammation of the Eyes	1 00

FAMILY CASES.

Case, Morocco with above 35 Specifics and Manual of Direction | 10 00
Case Morocco, of 20 large vials and Book | 5 00

These remedies are sent by the Specific box or vial, to any part of the country free of charge, on receipt of price. Address Humphreys' Homœopathic Medicine Co. Office and Depot, 109 Fulton st., N. Y.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual, 144 pages, cloth and gilt, 35 cents, mailed free to any address. Sent free on application.

JOHN BOND & SON, Agents, Goderich Ont.

WESTEND HOUSE,

next door to Bank of Montreal,

NEW GOODS ARRRIVED,

and will be arriving all Season

SUITINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WORSTEDS, Trouserings, &c.

All will be made up in most Fashionable Style.

READY MADE CLOTHING

(HOME MADE).

CHEAP FOR CASH.

H. DUNLOP.

"The Cheapest House Under the Sun"

SAUNDERS' Variety Store.

The Spring is approaching and the entire stock of

STOVES AND TINWARE

will be sold out at

CLOSE CASH PRICES

EVERYTHING IS DOWN

STOVES, TINWARE, HOUSEFURNISHINGS, WALL PAPER, FANCY GOODS, JEWELERY.

To lower figures than any other dealer in town.

The only house in town where you can get anything you want in the above lines.

CRABB'S BLOCK, Market Square.

Stoves, Stoves!

EAVE TROUGHS AND CONDUCTING PIPE CISTERNS, PUMPS, LEAD PIPES, &c.

PLAIN AND FANCY

TINWARE.

COAL OIL

Wholesale and Retail.

Coal Oil Lamps, etc., Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Wool Pickings and Sheep Skins taken in exchange.

J. STORY.

Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

The Pills Purify the Blood, correct all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels and are invaluable in all complaints incidental to Females.

The Ointment is the only reliable remedy for Bad Legs, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, of however long standing. For Bronchitis Diphtheria, Coughs, Colds Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases it has no equal.

BEWARE OF AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS.

I most respectfully take leave to call the attention of the public generally to the fact, that certain Houses in New York are sending to many parts of the globe SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of my Pills and Ointment. These frauds have even dared to imitate some address in New York.

I do not allow any Medicines to be sold in any part of the United States. I have no Agents there. My Medicines are only made by me, at 533 Oxford street, London.

In the Books of directions affixed to the spurious make is a caution warning the Public against being deceived by counterfeits. Do not be misled by this audacious trick, *as they are the vilest of stuff they pretend to denounce.*

These counterfeits are purchased by unprincipled vendors at one half the price of my Pills and Ointment and sold to you as my genuine Medicines.

I most earnestly appeal to that sense of justice which I feel sure I may venture upon asking from editors of newspapers, to assist me, and the Public, against a base fraud in their power, in denouncing this shameful Fraud.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicine, has a Blue Label, with the Government Stamp, with the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," engraved thereon. On the Labels the address, 533 Oxford street London, where alone they are Manufactured. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, having not only obtained a world-wide celebrity, but being the Medicines most extensively counterfeited, the Trade Marks of the Medicines are registered in Ottawa, Washington, and throughout the British Possessions, so that those who keep the American Counterfeits for sale will be prosecuted.

Signed,

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

533 Oxford Street, London, June 1, 1879.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. WARNOCK

Invites the attention of the Ladies of Goderich and vicinity to the fact that she has again opened out her stock of

Millinery & Ladies' Furnishings,

and is prepared to do as well for her Patrons as any other house in Town.

She has procured the services OF A FIRST CLASS MILLINER, and can finish orders in the latest styles.

A number of Job Lines at Cost.

Be sure and call before going elsewhere. Albion Block, next door to Cattle's Drug store, Market Square.

STEEL PENS. ESTERBROOK'S STANDARD AND RELIABLE PENS. FOR SALE By All Stationers.

Robert Birks, Agent, Montreal.

TO MILLERS

LABOR SAVED IN THE BAKING OF BRICK

By the use of

IMPROVED DASHER.

Patent rights for any section in which a Dasher can be used for sale. Dasher can be made from BRICK in from 5 to 10 minutes. Does not cost much, and will last a few years and save its cost in a few days. Address

GARNER & CASSIDY, Solo Agents for the County.

1679 3 mos.

CAUTION.

To Manufacturers, Dealers and Customers.

My "Victor Soap" having obtained great popularity, unprincipled makers are trying to palm on the public an inferior article, by imitating the WRAPPER, and otherwise trying to deceive.

Notice is hereby given that my brand Victor Soap is duly registered, an action as the law may direct will be taken against either manufacturer or dealer, who may make or handle any other soaps bearing the same or similar names and designs.

DAVID MORTON.

STANDARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, $3,000,000.

A general Fire Insurance business done at equitable rates.

FARM BUILDING —AND— Town Dwellings insured for THREE YEARS AT LOWEST RATES.

This company has made a deposit with the Ontario Government for the protection of policy holders in this province alone, equal to that made by most other companies for the protection of policy holders in the Dominion.

Further particulars can be had from any of my agents or by applying at the County head office.

ALEX. McD. ALLAN, General Agent for Huron County

Goderich, Dec. 19th 1877. 1606

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Huron, } By virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of James Mellis at the suit of Malcolm Campbell I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the above named Defendant in and to the south half of Lot Number twelve in the eleventh concession, Eastern Division of the Township of Ashfield in the said County except three quarters of an acre off the south east corner of the said lot containing Ninety-nine and one quarter acres of land more or less, also the South-West quarter of Lot number thirteen in the eleventh concession of the Township of West Wawanosh in the said County containing fifty acres of land more or less, Which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale, at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Saturday the Twenty-seventh day of September next at the hour of 12 of the clock noon,

ROBERT GIBBONS, Sheriff of Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich. June 17th, 1879 14 ins.

THE PARK HOUSE, Goderich, Ont.

CAPT. E MARLTON has now retitled the premises formerly known as the Summer Hotel, Families, Commercial Travellers, and other boarders Will find this a very desirable place to stay at, and Terms extremely moderate. Travellers by the Rostly and Saginaw Steamers will find this the most convenient House in Goderich.

This Hotel is delightfully situated, commanding, as it does, views of the River Maitland, the Harbor and the Lake.

Good Stabling in Connection.

Goderich, Feby., 19, 1879. 1670

NEW ROUTE.

THE ATTENTION of Shippers, Merchants and others is called to the following new route:—

The popular Steamer "ASIA" will leave Windsor (weather permitting) every WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M.

—FOR—

Courtright, Sarnia, Bayfield, Goderich, Kincardine, Inverhuron, Port Elgin, Southampton, Michael's Bay, Providence Bay, Duck Island, Cockburn Island, Thessalon River, Bruce Mines, St. Joseph Island, Garden Rivers and Sault Ste Marie.

FOR MANITOBA.

The North-West Transportation Company (LIMITED) composed of Five magnificent Steamers, one of which will leave Goderich (weather permitting) Every

Tuesday & Friday at 7.30 A. M.,

—FOR—

Sault Ste Marie, Silver Islet, Thunder Bay and Duluth, making close connection with the Northern Pacific for Manitoba and all points in Dakota.

For further particulars as to freight and passengers, apply to

WM. LEE, Agent, HENRY BEATTY, General Manager.

Goderich, Ont. 1677 a. Ont.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

Trade Mark, The Great English Trade Mark.

Before Taking. After Taking.

Consequence of Self Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5 or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. Canada.

Sold in Goderich by all druggists and everywhere in Canada and the United States by all wholesale and retail druggists.

N. B.—The demands of our business have necessitated our removing to Toronto, to which place please address all future communications.

AUCTION SALE —OF— REAL ESTATE.

UNDER and by Virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, dated the 16th day of January, A. D. 1875, and made by Peter Donohue, the undersigned will sell by public auction, at Martin's Hotel, in the Village of Dungannon, in the County of Huron, on

Friday, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1879,

At twelve o'clock noon, the following property namely:—The East half of lot number Twenty-seven in the seventh concession of the Township of Wawanosh, in the County of Huron, containing 100 acres more or less. The lot is nearly all cleared, the soil a heavy clay loam. The fences are in good condition. There is an excellent orchard on the place. The buildings consist of a new Frame House, and new frame Barn. There is a running stream of water on the place.

Also the South half of the West half of lot number two in the ninth concession, western division of the township of Ashfield, in the County of Huron, containing fifty acres of land more or less. This is a bush lot and is well timbered.

TERMS.—A deposit of ten per cent on the whole of the purchase money will require to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in thirty days. The property will be sold subject to a Mortgage. All further conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

The title Deeds may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Cameron, Holt & Cameron, Goderich. For further particulars apply to

CAMERON, HOLT & CAMERON, Vendors Solicitors.

J. C. CURRIE, Auctioneer. 1687 2ins.

BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE,

Containing parlor, bath room, pantry and cellar, with well of good water on the premises, and a number of good bearing fruit trees, with vines and small fruits.

Will be sold cheap on easy terms. Enquire of E. L. JOHNSON, Goderich, March 6, 1879.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GODERICH FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED) is not responsible for any debts contracted by any person other than the undersigned.

HORACE HORTON, President. JOHN CHRISTIAN, Secretary.

Goderich, June 13th, 1879. 1667 tf.

M. NICHOLSON, Surgeon Dentist. Office and Residence, West Street Three doors below Bank of Montreal, Goderich. 1025

A. S. VOGLER DENTIST,

GOLD MEDAL LIST OF THE R. C. D. S. ONT.

OFFICE.—Acheson's Block, near corner of West Street, Goderich, Ont.

DRS. SHANNON AND HAMILTON, Physicians, Surgeons, Accoucheurs &c. Office at Dr. Shannon's residence near the Jail, Goderich.

G. O. SHANNON, C. J. HAMILTON,

DR. McLEAN, Physician, Surgeon, Coroner &c., office and residence on Bruce Street second door west of Victoria street. 1522 1 yr.

DR. CASSADY, McGILL COLLEGE. Physician Surgeon, &c., office and residence corner South and Elgin Streets, Goderich, Ont. 1559.

CAMERON, HOLT & CAMERON, Barristers, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, Market Square Goderich. H. C. Cameron, Q. C. F. Holt H. G. Cameron

B. L. BOYES, Barrister and Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c, Goderich and Seaforth, Ontario. 1577.

SEAGER, WADE & MORTON, Barristers, &c., Goderich and Wingham. C. Seager Jr., E. E. Wade, Goderich J. A. Morton, Wingham.

GARROW & MEYER, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c. Office corner Square and Hamilton Street, Goderich and Wingham. J. T. Garrow. H. W. C. Meyer Wingham.

E. CAMPION, (late of B. L. Doyle's office) Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c. Office over Detlor's store, Market Square, Goderich Ont. 1585 t. f.

S. MALCOMSON, Barrister & Solicitor, office corner of West St and Market Square over George Acheson's, Goderich.

REV. C. FLETCHER, Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office, West side of St. Andrew's Street, Goderich. 1433 1y

BUCHANAN, LAWSON & ROBINSON, have on hand all kinds of Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, and Dressed Lumber, at the Goderich Planing Mills.

J. T. DUNCAN, V. S. Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Office, Stables and Residence, St. Andrew's Street, back of D. Ferguson's Store.

N. B.—Horses examined as to soundness.

FRANK McDONAGH, graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College Toronto. Office, stable and residence at Carlow (South's Hill.)

E. WOODCOCK, Land Broker, Conveyancer &c., and general Agent, Money to Lend at lowest rates. Office—Acheson's Block, West Street over the Post office, Goderich Ont.

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Has now on hand one of the Largest Stocks of furniture in the County.

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Has removed across the street to the store next door to Wm. Acheson's Harness shop, where will be found

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Kitchen, Bedroom, Diningroom, and Parlor Furniture such as

TABLES, CHAIRS, (hair cane and wood seated) CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS, WASH STANDS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, SOFAS, Whatnots, Looking Glasses, Gilt Framing.

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N. B.—A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire, all on reasonable terms

A CALL SOLICITED.

MUSIC. MUSIC.

The Globe says "in all probability we will have 10 years good times again."

And as the public will again be in a position to purchase instruments. I can offer

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

of Canadian and American Manufacture at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, as I am under no expense in doing so, on time or will give a large discount for cash.

2 doors West of P. O.

DANIEL

Sentimental.

Little Miss Featherweight,
Mooning along,
Naughty and arrogant,
Twain a yard long;
Too proud to notice
Shop windows or wares,
Rude and unlady-like,
Putting on airs!

Young Mr. Nobody,
Living quite fast,
Boasting of pedigree,
Back in the past;
Nursing with fondness
A few silken hairs,
Leaning on relatives,
Putting on airs!

Little Miss Featherweight
Meets Mr. N——
"Angel in petticoats"—
"Greatest of men"—
Giggle and simper,
Love unaware;
Each to the other one
Putting on airs!

Young Mr. Nobody
Marries the maid;
She blushing tenderly,
He half afraid.
Now we've two Nobodies—
Doves go in pairs—
Spending the honeymoon,
Putting on airs.

One year has passed away,
Masks are thrown down;
She a virago proves,
He but a clown.
Screamer, the Nobodies
Pass on the stairs;
Void is the parlorette,
Gone are the airs!

Farm and Garden.

The following we extract from the *American Agriculturist* for July in its "Hints for the Work of the Present Month."

Late Haying.—The failure to gather the hay while it is at its best, is a too frequent and inexcusable neglect at this season. If farmers could be convinced of how much of the feeding value of hay is lost by leaving the crop to become ripe, hard, and woody, it would no longer be permitted.

How to Cure Ripe Hay.—Hay that has been cut late may be improved by curing it in the cock instead of drying it in the sun. Being comparatively dry when cut it is very soon cured; and if put up in cobbles as soon as it is thoroughly wilted, it will heat and steam and become much softened, and will remain greener than if sun-dried in the swath.

Cutting Wheat and Rye.—If there was any doubt about the best time for cutting grain, the general experience last year went far towards settling the question. All over the country a hot spell came on just as the cutting became general and the grain shrank badly. Had the harvest been a few days earlier, the total gain would have been enormous. In the writer's field, stopping the cutting for the 4th of July holiday last season, caused a loss of $100 in the quality of the grain and in shrinkage of weight and bulk. As soon as the grain is solid, but will still crush dry between the finger nails, it may be cut and hot weather will not injure it in the shock as it will when standing. Dead ripe grain is not only less valuable, but the straw is worth less than if cut three or four days earlier.

Hay caps will serve a good purpose upon grain shocks and are much more secure than cap sheaves.

Rake the fields after the grain has been drawn; the labor will be well repaid.

Protect the Horses.—A cotton sheet will be found a great protection to the horses working in the harvest field. It screens them from the heat, from flies and from dust, and the labor of cleaning them is lessened. When horses are washed, use a soft sponge and water in which some carbolic soap has been dissolved. This cools the skin, assists perspiration, removes the strong pungent smell, greatly refreshes the animals, and drives away flies. Where there is a river near by, a bath in the evening will be agreeable and safe, if the horses are kept in the water only two or three minutes, and driven home at once and rubbed dry.

A scraper for the horses may be made of a piece of old scythe, with the edge dulled on the stone; with this the sweat or moisture, after washing, may be easily removed.

Green Feed for Horses.—Give a share of the green fodder when horses do not run at pasture. If at pasture at night, a generous feed should be given before they are turned out.

Corn should not be neglected in the hurry of harvest. Frequent cultivation hastens growth and the maturing of the crop. To see the difference, leave a row or two uncultivated. Much hand work later in the season may be avoided by a little work with the cultivator, and by keeping the weeds down.

Fodder-Corn may yet be sown. A rye or wheat stubble may be ploughed and planted in drills with three bushels of corn per acre. The large Western or Southern corn, or Evergreen Sweet Corn, may be used. Some extra good ammoniated superphosphate, with potash added, or special corn fodder fertilizer, should be sown broadcast and harrowed in before planting. Dropping the fertilizer in the drill does not answer well for corn when other manure is not used broadcast.

Roots.—Sow Rutabagas early this month, and White Turnips later. Superphosphate of lime, or fine bone dust, is specially adapted for these crops. A stubble may be prepared for them by giving one good ploughing and harrowing; a cross harrowing a week later will kill many small weeds. One of the hand garden drills will sow these small seeds.

Potatoes.—After early potatoes are dug for market, they may be followed by

Cabbages.—In planting late cabbages on potato ground there is no need to plough the whole area before planting. Plough open furrows, three feet from centre to centre, and mark out by cross furrows two feet apart. Drop a forkful of manure at each crossing, close the furrows over the manure, and set the plants in the lines of the cross furrows. After the planting is finished the ground may be worked out with a light plough or a cultivator.

Fodder Crops.—Hungarian Grass, common Millet, or the Golden Millet, may be sown this month for green fodder or hay. A bushel of seed per acre may be sown, though rather thick seeding, the fodder will be all the finer and better for it. Millet that was sown in May should be cut before the seed is ripe or the fodder gets hard, unless the seed is wanted. Millet seed makes an excellent addition to ground feed when mixed with corn and rye.

Buckwheat may be made profitable upon a piece of rough or newly cleared ground. No other crop is so effective in mellowing rough cloddy land. The seed in northern localities should be sown before July 12; otherwise early fall frosts may catch the crop. Grass and clover may sometimes be sown successfully with buckwheat this month.

Seeding to Grass alone.—Last year the writer sowed a piece of fallow ground to orchard grass and clover on the first day of August. The ground was thoroughly prepared in July, and was top-dressed with short manure harrowed in. Three bushels, 42 lbs. of orchard grass seed, and half a peck of clover were sown, and covered by drawing a smoothing plank diagonally across the harrow marks. This covered the seed evenly, and smoothed the ground. The present year one crop of hay, equal to two tons per acre, was taken in May, and the after growth will give a second crop this month or next.

Cows.—A cool, dark, clean stable for the cows is for many reasons preferable to a hot pasture in the middle of the day. Cows that have been kept up on moderate feed, will shrink in their milk, on being turned into a luxuriant pasture on a hot day. Dry earth or sand makes a better bedding than straw during the hot season.

Artificial Food.—Butter dairymen will find some of the artificial foods profitable to feed with green fodder or pasture. Scouring caused by green feed, may be stopped at once, by giving the cow two quarts of dry cotton-seed meal.

Sheep.—Keep ewes intended for the butcher by themselves, and feed liberally. A quart of mixed ground feed or bran and oil-cake meal will soon bring them into marketable condition. Keep store sheep in a light pasture, and give a handful of feed daily. Provide shade of some kind.

Dysentery in sheep is to be guarded against. Ailing sheep will retire from the flock, and may not be found until too late, unless the flock is watched and counted frequently. As soon as a looseness of the bowels is perceived the sheep should be moved to a cool shed, and one ounce of castor oil be given. A bran or oatmeal mush will be beneficial.

Flies of all kinds are now very troublesome, and should be watchfully guarded against. If maggots are found upon the sheep, apply tar and grease (rancid butter or lard) to the parts, and clip off the wool closely. Carbolic sheep-dip, and other preparations of carbolic acid, may be used to prevent attacks.

Pigs.—Young pigs may be made ready for market in 100 days, if desired, by good feeding. The sow should be well fed with rich slop to force a good flow of milk, and a feeding place for the pigs should be provided, in which they can get spare milk with a little fine ground barley meal or wheat middlings.

Poultry.—The flock should now be weeded out; all unprofitable fowls, poor layers, and poor mothers, should be used or marketed. Two weeks' feeding in a coop will be sufficient to make them fat. A few of the best old hens may be kept over for early eating, but keep a flock on unprofitable

The utmost cleanliness should be preserved about the premises in hot weather. All wastes and garbage should be disposed of on a compost heap; a load of good soil and sods from fence rows will be useful, as the basis for it. Weeds should be gathered and added to the heap. Liberal additions of plaster will prevent disagreeable odors.

Pure drinking water is of the first importance. More dangerous poisons are taken into the system with the water used; than in any other way. That from brooks is dangerous, as much from manured fields, and seepage from the soil flows into them. Water from clear wells and springs only should be given to cattle, and if such possession is needed for them it is equally so for the owners. Much avoidable disease is due to impure water.

Orchard and Nursery.

Marketing.—The marketing of early fruits will be a large part of the work of the month. See that crates, baskets and other packages are at hand, and are tidy and neatly marked; always assort the fruit, making three grades, firsts and seconds for market, and the third for the pigs. Pack so tight that it cannot bruise in transit.

Pruning can be done in this month. Look to an open head to the tree, that the sun and air may reach the interior.

Grafts will need attention. Pinch all those that are growing too vigorously.

Thinning.—Though rather late, it will still pay in the apple and pear orchards. The first thinning is rarely sufficient. Better remove the excess even though the fruit is of some size; that which remains will be enough better to pay for the labor.

Budding should be done as soon as the buds are mature, and the bark of the stock rises readily.

Insects.—Destroy any Tent Caterpillars' nests that may have escaped earlier notice. The Codling Moth is best caught by bands of cloth or of heavy paper placed around the trunks; these should be removed once a week and all worms found under them killed. Let the hogs eat the wormy wind-falls.

Slugs on cherry and pear trees can be killed by dusting with lime from a muslin bag tied to a pole.

Blight.—If this appears there is but one thing to do, cut away the blighted twig, branch or whole tree, as the case may be. Cut down to bright sound wood and burn the removed branches.

Young Trees.—The nursery rows should be kept clear of weeds. The horse-hoe will reach most of them. Use a short whiffle-tree, wound with cloth or otherwise protected. Beds of seedlings must be weeded by hand. They should be shaded and watered if the weather is dry. If seedling evergreens damp off, sift dry sand upon the bed.

The Fruit Garden.

Grape Vines.—In the spring vines planted should be allowed to bear but a single shoot. It is well to wait until the vines are older before putting up a trellis; stake five or six feet out of the ground will answer for the first two years. Keep the shoot tied up to this; if other shoots start from the root or the old wood, remove them. In the axil of each leaf, or where the leaf joins the stem, a shoot may appear, this is a *lateral*, do not remove it entirely, but pinch all off but one leaf; if it makes another start, pinch that back to one leaf, and so on, should it start again. Should the vine reach the top of the stake, let it take care of itself. If the vine was planted last year, and two shoots are grown, keep the stake in the shade and treated in the same way. On established vines keep the laterals pinched as above, and when the shoots are as long as desired stop them by pinching. Insects that now appear are mostly those that can be hand-picked.

Mildew.—Keep a careful watch, and if whitish patches appear on the underside of the leaf, the growing shoot, or the fruit cluster, use sulphur at once. Bellows for the purpose are sold at the seed and agricultural warehouses. Sift the sulphur before putting it into the bellows, and in using the bellows so manage it that a light cloud of the sulphur will be scattered, to settle upon the vines. Choose a calm day. Repeat the sulphur after a rain.

Strawberries.—If grown in single rows, remove the mulch when the picking is over, fork in manure, keep the ground clear of weeds, and remove the runners. If the alternate system is followed, the spaces that have been used as paths this season are to be manured, forked up, and raked level to make a rich fine bed into which the runners from the old plants are to be directed. If pot layering is practised, layer the earliest runners. This is to be commended for private gardens; it is simply to sink in the soil small pots filled with rich soil, under the runners as they appear; place the runner on the soil of the pot and put a clod on the stem to hold it until it has taken root. When the pots are filled with roots, turn out the balls of earth and set them in a new bed. Plants so treated will go on and grow and bear a good crop next year.

Blackberries and Raspberries.—Treat all plants that come up and are not wanted for next year's fruiting as weeds. Those to grow should be stopped by pinching at six feet for blackberries and four feet for raspberries. When the fruit is off of either, cut out the old canes that have borne it.

Currants.—The long, weak shoots that push from the interior are to be broken out, and also all others not needed. Pick the fruit early, as soon as well colored, for jelly, but for table use let it be thoroughly ripened.

Kitchen and Market Garden.

Have no waste ground where weeds may grow. When the early crops are off, clear and plant again.

Asparagus.—Pull such weeds as appear, and if the Asparagus Beetle is discovered, cut away the branches on which their eggs are placed.

Beans.—Plant for late; the Refugee is best for salting and pickling. Pinch the Limas when they have reached the top of the pole.

Beets.—Sow for succession of young roots and so supply best greens. Sow only early sorts now.

Cabbages.—Set out for late crop. They need rich soil, and must be kept clean and watched for worms. Catch the white butterflies early in the morning, when they are slow in moving.

Celery.—Set in rows three feet apart and six inches in the row on the level, in well manured soil. The trench system has nearly gone out of practice.

Carrots.—Thin; hoe until the tops prevent further work among them.

Corn.—Plant early sorts for late use and drying. Save seed from best specimens of the early crop.

Cucumbers.—Dust with ashes or lime to keep off striped beetle.

Egg Plants can be forced by the use of liquid manure. Keep the fruit off the ground by placing straw under it. If potato bugs abound, it is difficult to save the egg plants without daily vigilance.

Melons.—Remove late sets that would not ripen. Save only pure seed. Turn to secure even ripening.

Onions.—Harvest as soon as the tops die down. Store in a cool, airy place.

Sweet Potatoes.—Do not let the vines root. Move them when hoeing by lifting with the hoe handle.

Squashes.—Keep clear of bugs by handpicking. Let the vines strike root at the joints.

Tomatoes.—Keep from the ground by frames or trellises. Brush or hay is better than nothing.

Flower Garden and Lawn.

Everything should be kept in good order. Mow the lawn when it needs it. Remove large weeds that may start up. If the weather is dry water should be used freely. The edgings to beds and walks should be kept neatly cut. Bedding plants need much care now, as they will grow rapidly and will often need the knife. Cut away flower clusters of plants cultivated for their foliage and trim and shape to suit the design. Tall flowering plants, like dahlias, gladiolusses, lilies, etc., will require stakes. Do not use unsightly devices for holding up plants; straight stems of shrubs are better than painted sticks. Climbers should not be allowed to fall away from their supports. Keep the ground clean around perennials and save seed of all plants as they ripen.

Greenhouse and Window Plants.

This is a difficult time of year to keep the greenhouse looking attractive. Shading must be used. Whitewash is the cheapest—muslin on the outside of sash is perhaps the best. Frequent sprinkling of walks, etc., is necessary to keep the rooms cool. Fumigate at frequent intervals, and allow a good circulation of pure air. If the weather is dry, it is a good time to get and store the year's supply of sphagnum moss from the peat bogs.

An English lady in the Court of Vienna with whom an Imperial Highness danced three times on the same evening, flattered by his attention, frankly expressed her gratification at the compliment. "I did not intend it as a compliment," was the answer. "Then," said the lady, "your Highness must be very fond of dancing." "I detest dancing," was the unsatisfactory response. "What, then, may I ask, can be your Imperial Highness motive for dancing?" "Madame," was the exalted personage's curt reply, "my medical attendant advises me to perspire."

Candles have come into fashion in New York.

A CANNIBAL.

An Indian Devours His Wife and Four Children.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—An Indian has been arrested at Fort Saskatchewan, near Edmonton, for murdering and eating his wife and four children. The Mounted Police found the bones and skulls, which had been boiled and the flesh taken off, and the skulls smashed and the brains extracted.

"Freckles."

"Your wife going to the country?" asked Green as he met Brown on Woodward avenue yesterday.

"I guess not. I offered her $50 to get ready, but she declares right up and down that she won't go."

"Have you worked the ill-health dodge?"

"Well, I tried to; but she has gained thirteen pounds since last January, and never looked better than now."

"Can't you make her believe her nerves are relaxing? That generally works pretty well."

"Can't do it. She sleeps like a brick, and her nerves were never stronger."

"And she doesn't want to see her mother?"

"Her mother is dead."

"Digestion good?"

"Splendid. She eats everything, from a radish to Limburger cheese, and I can't talk change of diet to her."

Green fell to musing, and by and by continued:

"Mr. Brown, you have been a good friend to me."

"Well, I hope so."

"Yes, you have stood by me like a brother, and now I'll do you a favor. My wife left for her mother's yesterday, to be gone ten weeks. I tried every dodge I could think of, but she was bound to stay home. At last I hit it. She has freckles."

"Ah! Egad! So has mine."

"Nothing but the country air in June will start freckles."

"True—true. Peels 'em right off in from four to eight weeks, leaving the complexion as fair as a babe's, and without injury to the most delicate eye-brows."

"You are—"

"Mr. Green, I see it all. I shall never forget your kindness. In less than a week my freckled wife will be in Berrien County, and you and I will stay out till two o'clock in the morning, and then go to my house and sleep in the loft where we can put our boots on! Mr. Green, Lor' bless you—shake! Any time you want a favor you may rout me up at midnight and command!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Absence of Mind.

Some of the following cases of absence of mind are fairly good:—

A gentleman wishing to boil an egg placed his water in the saucepan and retained the egg in his hand.

A gentleman who walked down King street in a shower holding up a walking stick under the impression that it was an umbrella, nor found out his mistake till he was wet through.

A gentleman who placed his clothes in bed and hung himself on the door-hook.

A gentleman who forgot to provide himself with a ring for his wedding.

A gentleman who called at his own house and asked if he was at home.

The man who sat on the bough he was sawing off.

The gentleman who went upstairs to dress for dinner but undressed and went to bed.

The old lady who took a wooden leg who knitted herself a pair of stockings.

Looking for spectacles on your own nose.

The man who put the candle in the bed and the extinguisher on his own head.

The gentleman who presented his foot to the pillow to have his boots blacked.

The man who made a will and left himself residuary legatee.

The man who came to his own door, but finding he was not at home left word he would call again.

The gentleman at the opera who bowed reverently to his hat before taking a seat.

The gentleman who took a header into a marble bath with no water in it, and killed himself.

The gentleman who said "Season Ticket" when the churchwarden approached him with the plate.

The gentleman who put on his spectacles to look for them.

Kisses.

When turning over the columns of an old newspaper we met with the following. Probably some fair lady in this city will be able to explain if the grammatical rules in question have been correctly stated: "The grammar of the kiss has not been written. True, a young lady being once asked if the kiss, being a substantive, was proper or common, archly replied that it was both proper and common, but a most enlarged view may be taken of the subject. We find there are only three regularly defined kisses, properly so-called, and these may be denominated—First, the kiss negative; second, the kiss positive, and third, the kiss superlative. The first, or negative, consists in kissing a lady's hand. The second is positive, and consists in kissing her cheek, and the third, or superlative, consists in kissing her lips. There are, besides, two 'auxiliary,' viz., the kiss' passive,' such as is inflicted by old maiden aunts, nurses and grandmothers, and the kiss 'active' in use principally on the Gretna Green road. The first, the kiss passive, is generally declined by the kisses, whilst the latter, the 'active,' governs both 'kisser' and 'kissee,' or as it is more analytically written, 'kiss he' and 'kiss her' in number as well as gender."

A Use for Niagara Falls.

If we may believe Sir William Thomson the famous compliant which was once expressed as to the waste of good water power at the Falls of Niagara is destined to be at last satisfied. Sir William, in his evidence before the Select Committee on Electric Lighting, proposed to light North America, or a good part of it, by means of electricity generated by dynamo-magnetic engines in the neighborhood of the Falls. These engines would not only light the homes of New York and Philadelphia, but also turn their sewing machines and boil their kettles. This prospect was at first a little too much for the committee, and Dr. Playfair seems to have timidly suggested that the Falls of Niagara were a little out of the record. He evidently forgot that Great Britain, by means of Canada, has a certain proprietorship in those falls, and that we must not allow our friends of the States to monopolize the good gifts of science and Providence. Possibly the Atlantic cables might be utilized so as to make Northern Light London, and in that case amiable noblemen of the future will have other associations besides Britannia's trident on the aurora see to couple in verse with the great cataract. There is an opening, too, for his enterprising Highness the Khedive to utilize about the only thing in Egypt which has been not yet utilized—the falls of the Nile. It would not be surprising if some enterprising projector had already telegraphed for a concession of the second cataract after hearing Sir William's evidence. He is evidently an enthusiastic partizan of the new method of illumination, and no one can deny that his opinion is a weighty one.—*London (Eng) News.*

Mr. Edward Atkinson, one of the most prominent of the large cotton manufacturers of New England, lately stated that the greater part of the operatives in New England factories were persons of foreign birth. Thirty or forty years ago it was the very reverse. Most of the factory workers were then natives who were drawn away from the hard work on New England farms by the higher wages they could make in factories. But when the great prairies of the West were opened out for settlement these went peacefully away to settle on land, because they were intelligent enough to know that there they could do better on land. The shrewd educated American or Canadian will not generally be found among strikers for shorter hours and higher wages. When they can do better they leave quietly, and in the meantime do the best they can.

A man who made a business of writing obituaries, epitaphs, etc., used to solicit patronage far and near. Hearing of the death of a man in a distant part of the country, and business being a little dull, he made a journey there. Finding the widow of the deceased person he stated his occupation, and asked if she wouldn't like a few lines about her husband. "Lines about him!" she said wofully; "he had all the lines he wanted. If he had one line less he would have been alive to-day." "What ailed him, madam?" "He was hung."

A New York paper says the will of the rich man of the future will read:—"To the respective attorneys of my children, I give my entire estate and worldly goods of all descriptions. Personally to the children and to my beloved wife I give all that remains." This instrument will satisfy the family and save the trouble of proving the old man insane.

A young man with a terrific cold in his head, sitting by the side of his best girl in a crowded church, never fully realizes the awful responsibilities of life until he struggles with all the force of his entire being to keep back an insidious sneeze.

Why is it that five-sixths of mankind, when cutting open a slapjack and finding a roach therein instead of feeling a flood of pity at the fate of the animal, go around for the cook with a sling-shot up their sleeve?

THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

How He Died—English Public Opinion on the Subject.

The cable has given us the facts connected with the death of the Prince, but some very interesting details are contained in the despatches from South Africa. The Prince, who was always desirous to be actively employed, was anxious to join Lieutenant Carey, of the 90th, who was starting with six men of Bettington's Horse on a reconnoitering expedition. The staff objected to his going, but he laughingly overruled their wishes and started. Lieutenant Carey, the leader of the reconnoitering party, gave the following account of the expedition: "We left Koppie Allien at half-past seven, rode to Itelezi and waited for the Bearers. The Prince being impatient at their non-arrival, we rode on without them to a hill seven miles and a half this side of Ishlewani Hill; reconnoitred with telescopes for one hour but saw no one; descended to a deserted kraal in the valley below, off-saddled and rested one hour. I reminded the Prince of the time. He said, 'Wait ten minutes.' At length, as we were about to remoddle our horses, I saw the black faces of Zulus peering out between the maize stalks all round. The Prince, looking aside, said, 'I see them too.' We leaped upon our horses and rode off amid a sudden volley of musketry from the Zulus, who, as we rushed through the maize, rushed forth on all sides from the maize. All rode off. On crossing the donga, 200 yards away, we noticed the Prince's horse following riderless. I expect the Prince had been killed in the kraal. Two of the escort were killed." From all accounts it appears that Lieutenant Carey and the troopers who saved themselves ran away at the first sight of the Zulus, and left the young Prince, who had some difficulty in mounting from the bearing of the saddle flaps, to his fate. Later accounts say that Lieutenant Carey galloped five miles without stopping after the scare.

There's a Baby Up at His House.

He was married but a little more than a year ago. Then was his step elastic, his eye bright, his clothing faultless in style, fit, and cleanliness. He exhaled an aroma of Lubin's or Atkinson's, or some equally redolent of elixir pro., paregoric, squills, and like abominations. Care is indelibly stamped on his features, and on the right shoulder of his coat appears a well-defined, mysterious discoloration. His boots, as well as his eyes, are lustreless; his hat goes unbrushed; he falls asleep on the slightest provocation; he is constantly bearing homeward neat little white paper parcels tied with pink string, vials are prevalent in every pocket. What has brought about these changes? To what subtle spell is this metamorphosis due? There's a baby up at his house!—*Boston Transcript.*

She Didn't.

It was plain enough to all other passengers on the ferry-boat that the two were in love and engaged, yet the girl seemed to doubt his fervor, just a little. Therefore, as the boat reached mid stream she leaned over and tenderly said:

"Johnnie, I am going to test your love. I am going to jump overboard, and if you really love me I know you'll jump after me and save me."

"Yes, I'll jump after you," he slowly replied, "but, but—"

"But what, Johnnie?"

"But if I were you I'd take off my shoes first. Just the minute they haul you out of the water every woman in this crowd will rush to see whether you wear No. 2's or 7's, and if you are in your stocking feet they can't get the size."

The girl drew her feet under the chair, sighed once or twice and did not regain her old enthusiasm until the boy came along with peanuts.—*Detroit Free Press.*

On an Atlantic Steamship.

Shut out from the ordinary cares which vex the landsman, it does not require much to provoke excitement and fun at sea. A passing ship, the glimpse of distant land, or anything in the slightest degree out of the usual course, will be provocative of conversation. When a dirty night is coming on, sailors will be bothered with questions as to whether it will be very bad weather, if it will last long, and such like. Sunday at sea is generally observed. Hid away, however, in some quiet corner may, perhaps, be seen a squad playing at cards, while within a dozen yards of them another group will be singing hymns, with a crowd around them, a few of whom may, perhaps, be there just because it held once at least on deck, and is very impressive in fine weather. Nothing is heard to break the silence but the soft gush of the wind through the rigging and the gentle ripple of the waves as the vessel quietly ploughs its way onward. It has been no uncommon thing on passenger-ships to have a weekly paper, all sorts of possible and impossible nonsense finding its way into its columns. One night read that a frightful murder had been committed at some early hour in the morning on board, which resolved itself into the fact of a sheep or a pig having had its throat cut. When a serial tale is attempted it sometimes proves especially interesting, as embracing the life-history of some one on board. In one vessel, each man of the crew was presented with a bound copy of the paper printed during the voyage. Quotes made from memories are sometimes used by those who are fond of 'the game, and kite-flying is indulged in by others, when the kite very often gets lost.

A Clown's Funeral.—A clown was buried at Finchley, England, on Sunday, the 25th May, according to his directions. First in the funeral procession rode the ring-leader, leading four *dames de la cirque* in costume. These ladies were followed by the bounding brothers, the sword-swallowers, the saltimbangues, the bare-back riders and other male performers. Then came a dwarf carrying a black flag, and behind him the Barbary ape Jacko on a Shetland pony. Jacko was in a suit of sable and his steed was also decked in the trappings and the suits of woe. The coffin was borne on an open bier, and on the plate where the royal coronet should be were the motley garments of the clown. Two clown colleagues followed the bearer, but if they filled the position of chief mourners their garb was certainly not in keeping with their place, for they were chalked, ochred and dressed as if for a performance. This strange cavalcade was wound up by part of the circus band in one of the gaudy professional carriages. They played such airs as "Go where glory waits thee," "Down among the dead men," "In some fair, sultry climes," and other *morceaux* selected by their deceased comrade. At the cemetery the last remains of Billy Walton were laid in the grave, and when the fairy quite unlike the snugly spread coral him, each of his brother clowns turned a somersault over his resting-place, and with that the remarkable interment concluded.

A "Danubian Society," with the object of guarding and developing the communications on the Danube and its tributaries, was formed at Vienna on the 9th of June. The committee consists of eminent commercial men from both halves of the monarchy, representatives of the principal towns on the Danube and engineers. Professor Suss, a well-known scientific authority and a member of the Austrian Parliament, is at the head of the undertaking. In his speech at the opening of the Society he pointed out how little has been hitherto done to facilitate the navigation of the Danube and its tributaries, which form a water channel of 626 German miles, for commercial purposes, and that the removal by the Berlin Treaty of the restrictions hitherto imposed have now made it possible to open the Danube to the trade of the world.

The latest educational returns in Russia show that among the recruits for the Imperial army only ten per cent. could read, and only four per cent. could write. The rest were perfectly ignorant. The peasantry are still more ignorant—only about five per cent. being able either to read or write. The peasant women are so deplorably ignorant that not above one-half of one per cent. of them can read the Scriptures in the most imperfect fashion. They live in extreme poverty, and in spite of all representations to the contrary, are kept down simply by the over-awing force of the army. Among these peasants the leaven of Nihilism is spreading, and however much this may be deplored, it can be little wondered at.

Besides Mr. Gladstone, Monsignor Capel has been invited to the Savage Club dinner. A London correspondent remarks that "it was an extraordinary thing to turn a private club into a political organization, and to convert the annual dinner of the Savage Club into a medium for advertising Monsignor Capel in the interests of the propaganda may be a triumph for the scribblers of Roman Catholic paragraphs in 'society' journals, but it is a circumstance which has caused a good deal of irritation amongst the great bulk of the members of the Savage Club."

Two boys of the Arethusa, merchant service training ship, lying off Greenhithe, were charged at Dartford with conspiring to set the ship on fire. Several boys tossed to decide who should carry the plan out, but the boy to whom the lot fell reported the matter to the petty officer. The prisoners were committed for trial.

Folded Away.

BY PIDDLE.

Day by day we fold away
Some treasure that our heart holds dear,
Some cherished thing to which we cling
And bless with many a kiss and tear.

A shred of lace may hold a place
That jewels more could never win;
With love untold a ribbon old
Is laid our dearest shrine within.

A little tress we fondly press
Unto a heart that aches with pain
Then, with a sigh for days gone by,
We fold it from our sight again.

And is there not a hallowed spot,
In memory's casket lying low,
Where, day by day, we fold away
Our heart-thoughts, lest the world should know?

Many one, new lost and gone,
In sweet day dreamings we behold,
Who, in our sleep, come back to keep
With us their vigils as of old.

And yet, alas! such dreams must pass,
Life's sterner duties must be met!
Quickly we turn and strive to learn
That cruel lesson—to forget!

When from the gleam of love's sweet dream
Our hearts awake in sad surprise,
How dimly burn, wherever we turn,
The lesser lights that meet our eyes!

When o'er the dead our tears are shed,
While on the silent lips we press
The last fond kiss—oh, is not this
The summit of life's loneliness?

And yet we know, though all in low
Whom we have ever loved or known,
Still we must live and learn to love
To earth the claims it calls its own.

O grief untold! with hearts grown old,
Like flowers blighted in a day,
How fondly, then, from sight of men
We fold our dear dead loves away!

A Woman at the Bottom of It.

"To tell the truth," said John Haviland, as he drew aside his paper and faced the little group in the parlor, "I am fast growing out of patience with this text—'A woman at the bottom of it.' It would be strange in this world, made up, as far as we are aware, of nothing but the two sexes, if a woman would occasionally be found at the bottom of anything good. It is the injustice of the thing which makes me angry. Now there are hundreds of us poor fellows who are all we are, all we have and all we can hope to become, in this world or the next, to the unselfish love of woman."

The gentleman's face was flushed, and he spoke very warmly and feelingly; so much so that his wife, rocking her baby to sleep in the further end of the room, enquired:

"But why should you care, John? It has always been so, and always will be so. We don't think much about it now, because we have been taught to expect it."

"But you should care! And you should fight for each other more than you do. There is one chapter in my life's history that I have always kept locked in my heart; but to-night I feel as if it were my duty to open it for your inspection; and I do it for the love of woman—for the love of one woman who made me what I am, worthy to be the husband of a good woman."

"Why, John," said Mrs. Haviland, softly approaching with baby still held tightly to her bosom, "you absolutely frighten me."

"Let's have the story," said the rest of the group, certain that something good might be expected; and John commenced, at first a little timid, but gaining confidence as he proceeded:

When I first came to New York, at the age of twelve years, to seek my fortune, I can call myself a precocious chap, without danger of being accused of an unusual degree of self appreciation. I was quick to learn everything, for bad as well as the good. My employer used profane language. I picked up the oath he dropped with a naturalness that even surprised myself. The boys in the office chewed tobacco. This was little the hardest job I ever attempted, but after two weeks of nausea and indescribable stomach wrenching, I came off victorious and could get away with my paper a day with the best of them. True, every word of it," continued the speaker. "One afternoon I was sent with a note from my employer to a house in the upper part of the city. I hadn't anything to spend, but I had plenty of tobacco, and with that I proposed to entertain myself during the two or three hours I must spend in the passage. For some distance I did not notice who were beside me, but by and by, a lady said, very softly and pleasantly:

"Would you please, little boy, be more careful, for I am going to a party and should hate to have my dress spoiled."

I looked into her face. It was the sweetest face I ever saw. Pale, earnest and loving, to my boyish heart it was the countenance of an angel.

"What in the world did you say?" interrupted Mrs. Haviland, her bright eyes filling with tears, as she saw how the memory of the beautiful woman affected her husband.

"Say! There was very little that I could say. I think all I did was to look. I managed to dispose of the tobacco, however, and wiped my mouth very carefully, all of which I felt certain she saw and commented upon."

"Have you a mother, little boy?" she next asked in the same tone.

"No, ma'am," I answered, and felt my throat filling up, and I knew I must swallow mighty fast to keep from sobbing.

"You have a father, then, I suppose?" she kept on.

"No ma'am, no father."

"Brothers and sisters?"

"Neither, ma'am."

"Then the little boy is all alone in the world?"

"All alone, ma'am."

"How long has your mother been dead?" and the dear woman looked away from my face and waited until I could speak.

"Two years," I answered.

She was silent for a moment, and then said, so sweetly—oh! I never shall forget it: "And what do you think your dear mother would say—how do you think she would like—to know that her little boy was guilty of such a disgusting habit as this?" pointing to my cheek, where the tell tale cud had vainly tried to stand its ground.

"I must leave now," she continued, "but here is my card; if you come to see me most any evening I shall be glad to see you, and perhaps we can be of service to each other."

She gave me her little gloved hand, and to my dying day I shall never forget the sensations of that moment. I could not bear to part with her; without her I could do nothing—with her I could grow to manhood as to state—a man in the truest sense of the word. From that moment tobacco never crossed my lips.

As soon as I could summons courage, I called upon this lady. Well do I remember how my heart beat as I waited in the dreary parlor for her to come down, and how awkward I felt as I followed my guide to her private sitting room. Here she got at every point in my life, and before I bade her goodbye, it was arranged that I should spend two evenings a week at her house, and study on these occasions just what she thought best.

No lover ever looked forward to meeting with the mistress of his heart any more than I did to these meetings with my friend.

I grew careful of my personal appearance, careful of conversations, and strove in every way to be worthy of this noble friendship. Two years passed in this delightful manner—two years that made me. My friend not only attended to my studies, striving also all the while to sow the right kind of spiritual seed, but she procured me a business position with a personal friend of hers, where I remain to this day. Nobody but God knows what I owe that woman. During the last three months of those years I noticed that she grew pale and thin; she never was betrayed into speaking of herself. Sometimes, when I would ask her if she was worse than usual, she would reply:

"Oh, no! I'm only a little tired—that is all.'

One evening she kept me by her sofa much longer than was her custom, while she arranged lessons and laid out work enough, it seemed to me, for months.

"Why so much to-night?" I enquired, conscious that my heart ached, and vaguely suspecting the cause.

"Because, dear," she answered, "I do not want you to come next week, and am anxious that you should have sufficient work to anticipate, as well as to keep you busy. I think I can trust you to be a good boy, John."

"I think you can, ma'am," I answered, almost sobbing.

"If I should see your mother, my dear boy, before long, what shall I say to her for you?"

Then I knew all, and my grief knew no bounds. It is no use to go on. She died two days after; and when I hear folks saying, "There's a woman at the bottom of it," I feel like telling the whole world what a woman did for me."

Learn in childhood, if you can, that happiness is not outside, but inside. A good heart and a clear conscience bring happiness, which no riches and no circumstances alone ever do.

It is announced the new Viceroy of Egypt, Tewfik Pasha, has relinquished half his civil list and that he is appointing excellent advisers.

Emigration to Manitoba.

Mr. Richard Stinson, who left the Township of Moss this spring, writes as follows:

Beautiful Plains, June 17, 1879.

Sir,—Emigration is pouring in here in a continuous stream from Ontario and Quebec, and of the many mistakes made by the incoming settlers none is more frequent than that of transporting at a great cost old worn-out horses and broken down waggons, with which a hopeless struggle is made to move household effects to distant homes. I would urge upon all intending emigrants not to bring any but the best, as it is most discouraging to be delayed for days in order to repair worn-out vehicles, or to enable foundered animals to recuperate. For the first year or two it is much easier to start with oxen, as they are better adapted to do the hard work of breaking the prairie land, and require less shelter and care during the long winter. With oats from 80 cents to $1 30 per bushel, this is an important consideration.

An ox costs $70 to $80; harness, $5; Red River cart, $10. These carts will safely carry 800 to 1,000 lbs., and as they have large wheels with flat tyres (some of them none) they draw much more easily than waggons. Yoke of oxen, from $140 to $160; a double ox harness (which is much better than a yoke), $8; a span of horses, $240 to $300; good double harness, $35 to $40; single waggon (double box and spring seat), $90 to $95; cows, $30 to $40; sheep, $3 per head; Berkshire hogs, three months old, $10; American steel ploughs, $27. The iron plough cannot be used in this soil.

I would advise all intending settlers to come in March before the frost is out of the ground, or else in the fall, for in this time of the year the roads are always impassable. I have driven over 800 miles this spring and found all the roads very bad and the rivers overflowed, which made them still worse. Some of the farmers are not done seeding yet, on account of the very wet season.

Impressions of Manitoba.

Mr. Wm. Weld, Editor of the *Farmer's Advocate*, writes as follows from Manitoba:

"Persons of small means, do not think of coming to this province this season. The labor market is overstocked. There are over fifty emigrants at the emigrant sheds here; some have been here five weeks and cannot find work. Many have gone to the States, and some are walking back to Canada; they are leaving daily. We believe they would kill the emigrant agent and circular writers if they could get at them. No emigrant agent has yet gone to the sheds. The poor are begging, good men, good mechanics. It is a sad sight to see them and hear their accounts. Many have been to the Canada Pacific Railroad and have been shamefully used. We have seen farmers from all parts of Manitoba. Man that have $150 to spare may come and examine the country; many will do it. No farmer should come this year unless he can command $600 at least. There may be some good openings for those who have plenty of capital and energy. All are not satisfied that are here; some are highly delighted."

For the last five years Ireland has been in a condition of almost unrecognizable tranquility, a calm, in fact, only broken by the killing of Lord Leitrim, who, it seems to be generally conceded, had only himself to blame for his violent end. But now there is once more a cloud in the horizon. When Parnell, Davitt and Dillon are suffering, Farmer Murphy is not going to keep still. The Irish tenant reads that the English Dukes and Marquises have abated ten to fifty per cent. of rent and wants to know why the Irish don't go and do likewise. That the conditions are not the same in view of the subject which he entirely declines to accept. The ball opened in the wealthy "home county" of Kildare a few weeks ago, when a stormy scene occured. A tenant-farmer, member