Huron Signal.

VOL. 32. NO. 47. GODERICH, ONT., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1879. WHOLE NO. 1711

Warning Stories.

It ought to be impressive on dispensers of medicinal appliances to ask them in stronger sufficiently forcible words to abandon that course of conduct. We have seen patients sent out in which papers have been pasted as an ordinary "coating medium" for thickness are sent out. This is of course an opposite view of the case, the seller of potent concocting on the diagnosis, but the latter has much need to mend his ways. We are not now speaking of chemists and druggists only, but of all who dispense. Preparations intended for external use ought inviolably to be so characterized by being sent out in bottles of a warning shape and color. It is not safe to rely on form or color alone—the two danger signals should be combined. There are doubtless persons so obtuse that nothing can preserve them from folly. We have heard of a hospital patient who deliberately ate the ointment given to heal, of course for "external use only;" but, setting aside such exceptional instances of stupidity, haste, a dull light, or what is commonly called "nervousness," may lead to mistake by even an intelligent person, when nothing beyond the label on a bottle indicates its use. A recent case recalls attention to this subject, and we trust it will provoke the caution the danger requires.—*Lancet.*

Coming Star Shower.

Professor Swift says—"It was predicted by a few, not disbelieved by many, that about the 27th of November, 1872, a meteoric shower would be the result of the earth's passage through the debris of the comet. The prediction was fulfilled far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine believer. The comet which produces the shower of November 27 (which by the way was never seen till the evening of that date in the year of 1872) is the periodic comet known as Biela's. Within a day or two of the 27th of November—probably on the evening of that day—we may look for a shower, with much assurance that one will occur."

"Punch."

Sore Tennysonians at the refreshment-room, York (for the southward bound by "Flying Scotchman")—"Swallow, swallow, quickly flying south!"

FROM THE GENERAL TO THE PARTICULAR.—The New Governess—"Now, I suppose you know that there are three times as much water as land upon the surface of the earth?" Tommy—"I should think so, indeed. Look at the puddles."

The whole duty of Irishmen and tenants—To pay their rent.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise visited the East London Hospital for children on the 7th inst. Though the intention of Her Royal Highness to inspect the hospital had not been made widely known, a crowd of persons had assembled to greet her when the royal carriage drove up to the building. The Princess, who was accompanied by Dr. Andrew Clark, one of the consulting physicians to the hospital, was received by the Committee of Management. Her Royal Highness, having accepted a beautiful bouquet from the hands of Mrs. Reeves, whose husband, Mr. H. A. Reeves, is one of the surgeons connected with the institution, proceeded to inspect the Princess Mary ward and the Enfield ward. In both of the rooms Her Royal Highness stopped at the bedside of nearly every child, and in many cases accompanied her words of kindly encouragement with the gift of a flower. The Rev. A. R. Carter was deputed by the Princess to make a similar gift to the mother of an infant for whom there is small chance of recovery. Having completed her inspection of the wards, Her Royal Highness was conducted to the Board-room, where she signed her name in the visitors' book, and was afterwards shown the nurse's dining-room, the out-patients' room, the dispensary and other apartments. Before leaving the hospital, Her Royal Highness kindly consented to have her name inscribed as its patroness and expressed, through Dr. Andrew Clark to the Board of Management, the satisfaction which she had derived from the visit. As the Royal carriage drove off, three ringing cheers were given for the Princess.

HOW FAR CAN WE HEAR WITH THE TELEPHONE?—This is a question frequently asked, but we believe has not yet been definitely settled. The longest distance that we have seen mentioned is given in the item below, namely, two thousand miles. But perhaps Mr. Edison has had more extended experiences. If so we should be glad if he would let our readers know. An exchange states that Mr. Robert A Pecker, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is at present hunting with a party of gentlemen in Nebraska. A few days ago he for two hours conversed pleasantly with his wife and friends at Sayre, Pa., his brother at Marsh Chunk, Pa., and friends along the line. The medium was the railroad and Western Union Telegraph wires and Edison's telephones. At the office in Bethlehem, Pa., connection was made with the Eastan and Amboy wire, and at Perth Amboy with a Western Union wire, and thence to Chicago and North Bend, Nebraska, where the party are. The distance was about two thousand miles, and every whisper was audible.

As the season for lemons is approaching, it is well to remember that this fruit is considered excellent in many kinds of sickness—in fevers, in stomach complaints and bilious troubles. Lemon juice is the best anti-scorbutic remedy known. It is said that the gums may be kept in a healthy condition by rubbing them every day with lemon juice; also that neuralgia may be cured by its external use, warts removed, and dandruff on the head destroyed by it. If all this is true, the lemon is a more valuable fruit than is generally supposed.

Blunders upon the stage have often relieved a dull play; and it is remarkable that if one actor stumbles another is almost sure to follow his example. Charles Mathews, if he once blundered in his popular "At Home," was sure to make many blunders, perhaps from his habit of imitation. Two of the most celebrated stage blunders once occurred in the comedy of the "Clandestine Marriage," when one of the characters saw a "candle going along the gallery with a man in his hand," and another "locked the key, and put the door in his pocket."

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I am going to the Asmex, sir," she said.
"What to do there, my pretty maid?"
"I am going to be cultured, sir," she said.
"What are your studies, my pretty maid?"
"Chinese and the Quarterlies, sir," she said.
"Then whom will you marry, my pretty maid?"
"Cultured girls don't marry, sir," she said.

A passer by puts his head in at the window of the shop were an honest cobbler is working, never thinking of evil, and says, cheerily, "Well, my friend, how many thieves are there in this street, without counting you?" "What!" yells the cobbler, "without counting me?" "Well, then," says his imperturbable questioner, "how many are there, counting you?"

The average amount of time lost to each laborer in Europe on account of sickness, according to Dr Edward Jarvis, is from nineteen to twenty days each year. That among students is from two to five days. According to the Massachusetts Board of Health, during the year 1872, thirteen days' labor was lost by sickness for each productive person in the commonwealth.

"Come here, sir, till I tan your jacket for you," said Currier to a truant pupil. The boy softly answered, "A soft tan, sir." The muscles of the teacher's face and arm relaxed, and the punishment was commuted to the admonition to be careful about playing hookey again. Thus it is that a soft tan, sir, turneth away wrath.

A young woman at Smyrna, New York, had a dream many years ago, of eight men standing in a row before her, with outstretched hands. She interpreted this to mean that she would have eight husbands. Her seventh husband died lately, and, although she is now 84, she is confident that the dream will be fulfilled.

It was a very mean man who slipped his hand between the heads of a young man and young lady in the front seat as the train entered the tunnel. He said afterwards the young man's beard was very stiff, but the pressure on the other side of the hand felt like the tips of a fur tie.

A Newark manufacturer has made two handsome pairs of skates for the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. They are of steel and nickeled. Beautiful wooden cases lined with satin, have been made for the skates.

The chief objection to the jet trimmings is their weight, and this is now being lessened by making the jet hollow and very thin. But while this takes away from the weight it adds considerably to the price.

Mr. Bannerman, brother of the Commons member for South Renfrew, has been notified that his tender for the completion of the Welland Canal works is the lowest.

Among the latest German patent applications there is one for the process of making a green color by oxidizing the sulphide of tetramethyldiamidotriphenylmethan.

Mr. Horace Macdougall has been appointed to superintend the telegraph line between Winnipeg and Thunder Bay.

Mrs. Scott Siddons read and recited two Lours in Kingston and was paid $300.

A go-as-you please race—the women.

LAKE DISASTERS.

VESSELS WRECKED AND SAILORS DROWNED.

DETROIT, Nov. —.—A Sandbeach (Michigan) special says the barge Prairie State, which went on a reef last night, has gone to pieces. Two men are missing. The barge Lewis Wells has also gone to pieces. The body of her captain, Wm. Little, of Saginaw City, also that of a sailor named Wood, of London, were found. Wm. Ogden, a sailor, and two others are missing. The tow barge Wm. Bagner is also on the reef and will probably be a total wreck. Her crew was saved. The tug Whiting and schooner Hutchinson sunk and are probably not damaged much. The crew of the schooner suffered terribly, but were finally rescued by a volunteer crew, who manned the new life saving boat recently sent here by the Government, for which no regular crew had been appointed.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. —.—The report that three men from a tow of the tug Seymour, named Geroux, Woods and Moreau, were safe at Wolcott, proves untrue. These make a total of nine lives lost.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Nov. — —A ram il so.w came ashore here at 11 a. m. to day, containing the body of a man, which was recognized by Mr. Quinn, owner of the schooner Pinta, as that of Enos Howell, of Oakville. The scow was full of water, and there were no other bodies in her. A close look out will be kept along the shore, in case the rest of the Pinta's crew are washed ashore.

PICTON, NOV. —.—The propeller Lake Ontario, from Montreal to Hamilton, loaded with 250 tons of pig iron, went ashore last night on Green Island in the mouth of South Bay. She is hard on and lying easy and is not damaged. Calvin & Brock have been telegraphed for a tug. It is expected to get her off to-night.

FORTWARNA, Mich., Nov. —.—The crew of the wrecked schooner Mercury were all saved by a life boat from Ludington.

ORIENTAL CITY GATES.—In 1834 Dr. Thomson resided for several months in Jaffa, and, to pass away the time, frequently came out in the afternoon to the gate through the city, and prepared his seat in the street." There the governor, the cadi and the elders of the people assembled daily, "in a cold place," and held an extemporaneous divan, at which affairs of every kind were discussed and settled with the least possible ceremony. But recently from Smyrna, Dr. Thomson was greatly amused with the novel open air court, conducted amidst the din, confusion and uproar of a thronged gateway—men, women and children jostling each other, horses prancing, camels growling, donkeys braying, as they passed in and out of the gate; but nothing could interrupt the proceedings, or disturb the judicial gravity of the court. The scene, with all its surroundings, was wholly Oriental, and withal had about it an air of remote Scriptural antiquity which rendered it doubly interesting.—*Harper's Magazine.*

JOHN BRIGHT'S OPINION OF THE CLASSICS.—"I regard what I call classics—that is, the ancient languages of Greece and Rome—as luxuries rather than anything else. It is a great luxury to know anything that is good and innocent. It is a great luxury to know a great deal of the past, not that it makes you more powerful to do much, but it is a great pleasure to the person who knows; but I do not believe myself that there is anything in the way of wisdom which is to be attained in any of the books of the old languages which at this moment may not be equally attained in the books of our own literature."

MISSING MAGGIE MCVEY.—A year has now elapsed since Margaret McVey disappeared so mysterious from her father's residence in Yarmouth, and still no clue as to her whereabouts has developed itself. A detective from New York was engaged on the case, drawn there by the large rewards offered, but after spending a few weeks in the neighborhood, confessed himself baffled, and returned home. It is feared the girl's fate will ever remain a mystery. It has no parallel in Canada since the Arthur mystery of 1865. The girl who disappeared from that place has never since been heard of.

London *Truth*—"The old aunt who is a *confidante* of youthful trouble, and helps to smooth family jars; the maiden sister, who acts as nurse when there is sickness in the house; the middle aged unmarried daughter, who keeps house for an invalid father and mother, and soothes the declining years of the old people by her dutiful attendance; all these are types of women who may be found in no small numbers among 'ugly girls.'"

It has been ascertained in Scotland that marriage is productive of longevity. Out of 100,000 married persons, 626 die in the course of each year; while out of a similar number of unmarried persons between the same ages no less than 1 231 die in each year. It is believed that this will hold good throughout the world. It is an awful warning to bachelors.

Mr. Sol Smith Russell has severed his connection with the Berger Family, and during the remainder of the season will be associated with Mr. William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic") in a novel entertainment, in which Mr. Adams will read some of his short original stories of domestic life, and Mr. Russell will give his delineations of eccentric character.

The Canada Southern Railway Company have made an arrangement with St. Thomas to supply them with water for fire protection purposes at 50 per 1 000 gallons. The Company intend sinking a couple of tanks, put down water pipes and distributing hydrants through the yard in the vicinity of the workshops, etc., so as to provide for any emergency in case of fire.

Pall Mall Gazette—"If French peasants had large families of children like the English and Irish the subdivision of land would soon resolve itself into an absurdity; therefore the land question may not have received its final settlement among our neighbors, though there can be no further change in the radical direction without touching Communism."

Dr. Moffat asserts that one result of the early closing of public houses in England is an increased consumption of opium and laudanum; while in Ireland there has been a great increase in the consumption of sulphuric ether since tap rooms were closed on Sundays.

The will of Dr. James Carlyle, brother of Mr. Thomas Carlyle, and who has a sister residing in this city, who died recently at The Hill, Dumfries, has been recorded in the Commissary Court books of Dumfries. The personal property is stated to amount to £25 633 15s. 11d.

The Marquis of Lorne has had the honor of having the newest revolver invented by the New York manufacturer, Hutchison, named after him. "The Marquis of Lorne Revolver" has been largely patronized by the Russian Government. It is a five-shot 32 calibre pistol.

The schooner Lady Dufferin, carrying corn from Chicago to Collingwood, pays her crew $3 50 a day. If the weather be favorable she will take a cargo of salt from Kincardine back to Chicago at $1.25 a ton.

The new Judge of the Circuit Court, at Detroit, Judge Chambers, is a Canadian barrister, and was formerly a member of the Canadian Parliament. His family lives in Brockville.

When a citizen is awakened at midnight by a crash of glass down stairs, he isn't a bit consoled by the thought that he has nothing to be robbed of.

"Put him into the cavalry service," is what they say in Tennessee when they mean to wide a man on a rail. Words are idle things.

A young lady attending balls and parties should have a female chaperone until she is able to call some other chap her own.

The wealthiest unmarried lady in the United States is Miss Kitty Wolfe, of New York. She will spend the winter in Washington.

The Princess Louise has been on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

If Courtney's scull were as thick as his skull it could never have been sawed.

Three dollars a seat will be charged at the Thursby concerts in New York.

The Persians salute you with "May God fool your eye."

Quiet Hours.

The morning will soon be here,
For over the purple hill
The daylight is creeping the night away
With a feet that is painless and still.
Oh, the night was so long, so long!
As I sat by the window alone,
We sighed the moans as it slowly rose
Till above the trees it shone.
It looked, as it hung in the sky,
Like a goblet filled to the brim
With wine of an amber, golden hue;
But now it is white and dim,
As if it had all been quaffed,
And only the glass remained,
With the faintest, palest, shimmering tinge
To show what it once contained.
And once, when it fullest seemed,
With the sparkling, glittering wine,
A single star, like a flask of foam
Of the precious juice of the vine,
Went drifting, drifting off,
As we sometimes lose a day
When, when the goblet of life is full
Silently floats away.
But now the daylight is here,
And the sad, vague thoughts of night
Have died away, as the sunbeams fall
Like showers of golden light.
Ah, 'tis quiet hours like these,
When we wistfully look above,
And see the works of the great, good God,
And feel the tender love,
That help us to braver be,
And strengthen us on our way,
Till the beautiful night of life at last
Is merged in eternity's day.

Blossoms.

They met while yet the year was young,
And 'mid the blossoming boughs they sang,
Like other birds, their tale of love.

Like other birds, they wandered free
In tender shade of the leafy tree,
Or sunlight of the sky above.

They wandered free and loved the dawn,
Ere yet with their wings the dews at morn,
Are unscenly spread the days.

Like other birds, when autumn came,
Never it could never be the same,
They went along their separate ways.

With half a smile and half a sigh,
When, as the winter hours go by,
Comes, like a melody's refrain,

A scent of blossoms, softly flung,
They murmur, "When the year was young
Twas sweet. 'Twill never come again."

—*Philip C. Sullin in Harper's Magazine.*

THE IRON CAGE.

At the commencement of the French Revolution Lady Pennyman and her two daughters retired to Lisle, where they had hired a large and handsome house at a very trifling rent.

A few weeks afterward the housekeeper, with many apologies for being obliged to mention anything that might appear so idle and absurd, came to the apartment in which her mistress was sitting, and said that two of the servants, who had accompanied her ladyship from England, had that morning given warning and expressed a determination of quitting her ladyship's service, on account of the mysterious noises by which they had been, night after night, disturbed and terrified.

"I trust, Carter," replied Lady Pennyman, "that you have too much good sense to be alarmed on your own account by any of these superstitious and visionary fears; and, my excellent yourself in endeavoring to tranquilize the apprehensions of others, and persuading them to continue in their places."

The persuasion of Carter was ineffectual; the servants insisted that the noises which had alarmed them were not the operation of any earthly beings, and persevered in their resolution of returning to their native country.

The room from which the sounds were supposed to have proceeded was at a distance from Lady Pennyman's apartments, and immediately over those which were occupied by the two female servants, who had themselves been terrified by them, and whose rumors had spread a general panic through the rest of the family. To quiet the alarm Lady Pennyman resolved on leaving her own chamber for a time and establishing herself in the one which had been lately occupied by the domestics.

The room above was a long, spacious apartment, which appeared to have been for a length of time deserted. In the centre of the chamber was a large iron cage; it was an extraordinary piece of furniture to be found in any mansion, but the legend which the servants had collected respecting it appeared to be still more extraordinary. It is said that a late proprietor of the house, a young man of enormous property, had in his minority been confined in that apartment by his uncle and guardian, and there hastened to a premature death by the privations and cruelties to which he was exposed; these cruelties had been practiced under pretence of necessary correction.

It was alleged he was idle, stubborn, inattentive, and of an untoward disposition, which nothing but severity could improve. In his boyhood, frequent chastisements, continued application, and the refusal of every interval of relaxation were in vain essayed to urge and goad him to the grave, and so place his uncle in possession of the inheritance; his constitution struggled with the tyranny of his unnatural relative, and wasted as it was by the unmitigated oppression, still resisted with an admirable vitality the effects which were ingeniously aimed against his existence. As he drew nearer the age in which he would have been legally delivered from the dangers and impositions of his uncle, his life was subjected to more violent and repeated severities; every, even the slightest offence, was succeeded by the most rigorous inflictions. The iron cage was threatened, was ordered, was erected in the upper chamber.

At first, for a few weeks, it remained as an object of terror only; it was menaced that the next transgression of his guardian's wishes would be punished by a day's imprisonment in the narrow circle, without the possibility of rest or the permission of refreshment. Twice the cage was threatened and remitted, from an excessive show of mercy and the better to cover and to palliate the premeditated enormities.

The youth, who was about sixteen, from the dread of this terrible infliction, applied himself, with sleepless diligence to labors difficult to be accomplished, and extended, purposely extended, beyond the capacity of the student; his lessons were exacted, not in proportion to his abilities, but his endeavors and performance.

The taskmasters eventually conquered; the youth followed the imprisonment and the day without food. Again the imposition was set; again executed with painful exertion; again lengthened; again discovered to be impracticable and again visited with the iron cage and the denial of necessary subsistence.

The savage purpose of thus murdering the boy, under the pretence of a strict attention to his interest or his improvement, was at last successful. The lad was declared to be incorrigible; there was a feigned necessity of more severe correction; he was sentenced to two days' captivity and privation.

So long an absence from food and rest was more than his enfeebled frame and his broken spirits could endure, and on his uncle's arriving, with the show of a hypocritical leniency, an hour previous to the appointed time, to deliver him from the residue of his punishment, it was found that death had anticipated the false mercy and had forever emancipated the innocent sufferer from the hands of the oppressor.

The wealth was won; but it was an unprofitable acquisition to him who had so dearly purchased it. "What profit is it," demands the voice of revelation, "If a man should gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

His conscience haunted him; the form of the dead and inoffensive boy was constantly before him. His dreams represented to his view the playful and beautiful looks that won all eyes toward him, while his parents were yet alive to cheer and to delight him; and then the vision of his sleep would change, and he would see his calm suffering and his silent tears, and his patient endurance, and his indefatigable exertions in attempting the accomplishment of difficult exactions, and his pale cheek, and his wasted limbs, and his spiritless countenance; and then, at last, there was the rigid, bony and distorted form, the glazed open eye, the mouth violently compressed, and the clenched hands, on which his view had rested for a moment, when all his wicked hopes had attained their most sanguine consummation, as he surveyed the corpse of his murdered relative.

These recollections banished him from his home; the mansion was left tenantless; and, till Lady Pennyman had engaged, all had dreaded to become the inmates of a dwelling which had been fatal to one possessor, and shunned as destructive to the tranquility on his heir.

On the first night or two of Lady Pennyman's being established in her own apartments she met with no interruption, nor was her sleep in the least disturbed by any of those mysterious noises in the cage chamber (for so it was commonly called in the family), which she had been induced to expect by the representations of the departed servants.

This quiet, however, was of very short duration. One night she was awakened from her sleep by the sound of a slow and measured step that appeared to be pacing the chamber over her head. It continued to move backward and forward with nearly the same constant and regular motion for rather more than an hour—perhaps Lady Pennyman's agitation may have deceived her, and induced her to think the time longer than it really was.

It at length ceased; morning dawned upon her. The lady naturally felt distressed by the occurrence of the night. It was in every point of view alarming. If she doubted the being the effect of any preternatural communication, there was only another alternative, which was almost equally distressing—to suppose that there were means of entering the house, which were known to strangers though concealed from the inhabitants. She went down to breakfast, after framing a resolution not to mention the event.

Lady Pennyman and her daughters had nearly completed their breakfast before her son, a young man who had lately returned from sea, descended from his apartment.

"My dear Charles," said his mother, "I wonder you are not ashamed of your indolence and your want of gallantry, to suffer your sisters and myself to finish breakfast before you are ready to join us."

"Indeed, madam," he replied, "it is not my fault if I am late; I have not had any sleep all night. There have been people knocking at my door and peeping into my room every half hour since I went upstairs to bed; I presume they wanted to see if my candle was extinguished. If this be the case, it is really very distressing, as I certainly never gave you any occasion to suspect I should be careless in taking a necessary precaution, and it is not pleasant to be represented in such a light to the domestics."

"Indeed, my dear, the interruption has taken place entirely without my knowledge. I assure you it is not by any order of mine that your room has been touched into; I some not think we could induce any servant of mine to be guilty of such a liberty. Are you certain that you have not mistaken the nature and origin of the sound?"

"Oh, yes—there could have been no mistake; I was perfectly awake when the interruption first took place, and afterward it was repeated and repeated as to prevent the possibility of my sleeping."

More complaints from the housekeeper; no servants would remain; every individual of the family had his tale of terror to increase the apprehensions of the rest. Lady Pennyman began herself to be alarmed. Mrs. Atkins, a very dear and approved friend, came on a visit to her; she communicated the subject which had so recently disturbed the family, and requested her advice. Mrs. Atkins, a woman devoid of every kind of superstitious fear, and of tried courage, understanding and resolution, determined at once to silence all the stories that had been fabricated respecting the cage-room, and to allay their terrors by adopting that apartment for her own bed chamber during the remainder of her residence at Lisle. It was in vain to oppose her purpose; she desired to hear no reasons; no measure could be effectual; that, if any of the family were to sleep there, though their rest should be perfectly undisturbed, it would have no efficacy in tranquilizing the agitation of the family, since the servants would naturally assume either that Lady Pennyman had recited to being interested witnesses, and doubt of the fact of their having reposed in the centre of the ghost's dominions without undergoing any punishment for the temerity of their invading them. A bed was accordingly placed in the apartment. The cage-room was rendered as comfortable as possible on so short a notice, and Mrs. Atkins retired to rest attended by her favorite spaniel, saying, as she bade them all good-night: "I and my dog, I flatter myself, are able to compete with a myriad of ghosts, so let me entreat you to be under no apprehension for the safety of Rose and myself."

Mrs. Atkins examined her chamber in every imaginable direction; she sounded every panel of the wainscot, to prove that there was no hollowness which might argue a concealed passage; and having bolted the door of the cage-room, retired to rest, confident that she was secure against every material viction, and totally incredulous of the airy encroachments of all spiritual beings. Her assurance was doomed to be short-lived; she had only been a few minutes asleep when her dog, which lay by the bedside, leaped, howling and terrified, upon the bed, the door of the chamber slowly opened, and a pale, thin and sickly youth came in, cast his eyes mildly toward her, walked up to the iron cage in the middle of the room, and then leaned in the melancholy attitude of one revolving in his mind the sorrows of a cheerless and unblest existence; after a while he again withdrew, and retired by the way he entered.

Mrs. Atkins, on witnessing his departure, felt the return of her resolution; she was reassured in her original belief in the impossibility of all spiritual visitations; she persuaded herself to believe the figure the work of some skilful impostor, and she determined on following its footsteps; she took up her chamber-lamp and has-ened to put her design in execution.

On reaching the door, to her infinite surprise she discovered it to be fastened, as she had herself left it on retiring to bed. On withdrawing the bolt and opening the door, she saw the back of the youth descending the staircase; she followed till, on reaching the foot of the stairs, the form seemed to sink into the earth. It was in vain to attempt concealing the occurrence of the night; her voice, her manner, the impossibility of sleeping a second time in the ill-omened chamber, would necessarily betray that something of a painful and mysterious nature had occurred.

The event was related to Lady Pennyman; she determined to remain no longer in her present habitation. The man of whom the house had been engaged was spoken to on the subject. It became extremely intricate; said it was no time for the English to indulge their imaginations—insinuated something of the guillotine—and bade her, at her peril, drop a single expression to the injury of his property.

While she remained in France no word was uttered upon the subject; she framed an excuse for her abrupt departure. Another residence was offered in the vicinity of Lisle, which she engaged, on the pretext of its being better calculated to the size of her family, and at once relinquished her habitation, and with it every preternatural occasion of anxiety.

SANITAS.—Russian turpentine and water are placed in huge earthenware jars, surrounded by hot water. Air is driven through the mixture in the jars continually for three hundred hours, the result being a decomposition of the turpentine, and the formation of a watery solution of the substance, to which Dr. Kingzett, the discoverer, has given the name of "Sanitas." After evaporation, the substance, as sold in tin cans, is a light brown powder, of a pleasant taste and odor, and capable in a very remarkable degree of preventing or arresting putrefactive changes. This new disinfectant has been in use for sometime in England, and is highly spoken of. It is said to have a pleasant odor, is not poisonous, and does not injure clothing, furniture, etc. For household uses it would seem to be well adapted.

A Japanese correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* ascribes the exquisite effects produced by the Japanese in the matter of garden illumination to the display of lights in groups among the branches of trees, instead of in rows, as is usual with us.

To be just big enough for the girls to flirt with and not have pluck enough to return the compliment, is the distressing situation of many a young fellow who has his first gleamings of thought about his coming moustache.

Advice to bachelors: Never marry a woman unless she is so rich that you would marry her if she were ugly, and so handsome that you would marry her if she were poor.

Up the River with a Lunatic.

Alf Dixon, Tom Giffard and I had gone up the river camping out; we had done our second day's work. It was early morning on the third day—glorious weather. I was in the boat, getting the steering lines in order; Giffard and Dixon were on the bank, talking to Dr. Rawle. As I understood it, the doctor was at the head of a private asylum for lunatics. He was Giffard's friend, not mine. He had been taking a constitutional when he happened to fall in with us just as we were sitting down to our open-air breakfast; the chance meeting led to Giffard inviting him to share our gipsy meal. He did.

He was a pleasant fellow, not too old and not too young. I liked him exceedingly. We talked of things in general, and of lunatics in particular. Something led to his mentioning—I think it was speaking of the cunning of a certain class of lunatics, and the difficulty of keeping them within four walls—the fact that one of his inmates had escaped a day or two previously, and had not yet been retaken. This was the more singular as it was tolerably certain that he had not gone far, and search had been made for him in every direction.

As Giffard and Dixon were saying good-by, preparatory to getting into the boat, the doctor laughingly said: "Should you happen to come across him, I shall consider you bound to bring him back safe and sound. He's a man of forty-four or forty five, tall and bony, iron gray hair, and has a curious habit of showing his teeth and winking his left eye. Don't look out for a raving lunatic; for on most points he's as right as you and I. He's wrong in two things. Whatever you do, don't let him lose his temper; for whenever he does, though ever so slightly, he invariably goes in for murder—he's all but done for two keepers already. And don't talk to him of England or Englishmen; for if he should get upon his native land, he'll favor you with some observations which will make you open your eyes."

We laughed. Alf and Tom shook hands with him, and got into the boat. We promised, if we should happen to meet him, we would certainly see him returned to safe custody. Alf stood up and shoved us from the shore; we sang out a last good-by, and left the doctor standing on the bank.

It was a beautiful morning. The river was delicious, clear as crystal; we could see the bottom, and every stone and pebble on it; just a gentle breeze blowing like a breath of the waters into a little ripple. We lit our pipes and took it easily. I am a good bit of a traveller, know many lovely nooks and crannies in foreign lands; I have lived abroad as much as at home; but I will match the higher reaches of our own Father Thames for beauty and for charm against any scenery in Europe. And on an early summer morning, after a spell of glorious weather, it is in all its prime; the water so cool, so clear; the banks so green, so charming; the stately trees on either side; the mansions seen over the tops of them, or peeping out among the trees. You may choose your Rhine, your Gards, or your Maggiore, or your golden Bay of Naples, but leave Cookham and old Father Thames to me.

Presumably we had come for river beauties and the camping out—presumably; but as a matter of fact there was a young lady living not so far ahead, a mutual friend, Lilian Travers. Separately and jointly we had a high opinion of Miss Travers, not only of her beauty, but of other things as well; and having come so far, we hoped we should not have to return until at least we had had a peep at her. Unfortunately, though we knew Miss Travers, we had no acquaintance with Mr.—there was no Mrs. We had met the young lady at several dances and such like; but on each occasion she was under the chaperonage of old Mrs. Mackenzie. Apparently Mr. Travers was not a party man. Lilian had promised to introduce us to him whenever she got a chance, and we were not unhopeful she would get that chance now. So you see that little excursion riverward had more in it than met the eye.

We went lazily on, just dipping the oars in and out; smoking, watching the smoke circling through the clear air. All thoughts of the doctor and his parting words had gone from our minds. We talked little, and that little was of Lilian and the chances of our meeting. We had gone some two or three hundred yards; we were close to the shore. Alf could almost reach it by stretching out his oar. We were dreaming and lazing, when suddenly some one stepped out from among the trees. He was close to us—not a dozen feet away.

He was a tall man, rather over than under six feet. He was dressed in a dark brown suit of Oxford mixture; he had a stick in his hand, wore a billy cock hat, and his coat was buttoned right up to his throat. He had light whiskers, a heavy drooping moustache, hair unusually long, iron-gray in color. He might be a soldier retired from his profession, or an artist out painting; he certainly looked a gentleman.

We were passing on, when he raised his stick, and shouted out, "Stop!"

It was a regular shout, as though we were half a mile from him. We stopped, although it was an unusual method of calling attention.

"Gentlemen," he said, still at the top of his voice, "I should be obliged if you could give me a seat. I have a long way to go, and I am tired."

We looked at him and at each other. It was a free-and-easy style of asking a favor; but he seemed a gentleman, and an elderly one too. Common politeness dictated civility.

"I am afraid," said Alf, "we have hardly room; she's only built for three."

"Oh, that doesn't matter," he said; "you can put me anywhere, or I'll take an oar for one of you."

I was on the point of advising a point-blank refusal, not appreciating the off hand manner; but Alf thought differently.

"All right," said he; "we don't mind, if you don't. Steer her in, Jack."

I steered her in. No sooner were we near the shore than, quite unexpectedly, he stepped almost on my toes, rocking the boat from side to side.

"Easy it!" I said; "take care, or you'll have us over."

"What if I do?" he returned. "It'll only be a swim; and who minds a swim in weather like this?"

We stared at him; the coolness, not to say impertinence, of the remark, was amazing. Begging a seat in our boat, knowing it was full, and then telling us he didn't care if he spilled us into the river! He seated himself by me, setting the boat seesawing again, crushing me into a corner; and without asking with your leave or by your leave, took the steering lines from my hands and slipped them over his shoulders.

"Excuse me," I said, making a snatch at them; "but if you'll allow me."

"Not at all," he said; "I always like something to do, and I expect you've had enough of it."

His coolness was amusing, he was impenetrable. I know I for one regretted we were such mules as to have had anything to do with him. We waited in silence a second or two.

"Come," he said, "when are you going to start?"

"Perhaps," said Alf, a bit nettled, "as you're in our boat a self invited guest, you'll let us choose our own time."

The stranger said nothing; he sat stolid and silent. Tom and Alf set off rowing; the stranger steered right across the stream.

"Where are you going?" said Alf. "Keep us in."

"I'm going into the shade; the sun's too strong."

He had the lines; we could hardly insist on his keeping one side if he preferred the other. He took us right to the opposite bank, under the shadow of the willow trees. For some minutes neither of us spoke. With him cramming me on my seat and ramming his elbows into my side, my position was not pleasant. At last I let him know it.

"I don't know if you are aware you are occupying all my seat."

He turned on me short and sharp. All at once I noticed his left eye going up and down like a blinking owl; his mouth was wide open, disclosing as ugly a set of teeth as I should care to see. Like a flash Dr. Rawle's words crossed my mind: tall, strong, about forty-five, iron gray hair; a habit of showing his teeth and winking his left eye. Gracious powers! was it possible we had a lunatic with us unawares? I know the possibility, nay, the probability, of such a thing made me feel more than queer. If there is anything in the world I instinctively fear, it is mad persons. I know little of them; have never been in their company. Possibly my ignorance explains my dread; but the idea of sitting in the same boat and on the same seat with a man who—

Dr. Rawle's warning, "Don't let him lose his temper, or murder will ensue," made me bound from my seat like Jack in-the-box. The boat tipped right out of the water, but I didn't care. The man was glaring at me with cruel eyes; my muscles were strung, my fists clenched; every moment I expected him at my throat.

"What the dickens are you up to?" said Alf. "What's the matter with you?"

"Excitable temperament, hot-blooded youth," said the stranger.

I could have said something had I chosen, but I preferred discretion; I didn't like his eyes.

"No—nothing," I said. "I think I'll sit in the bow." I didn't wait to learn if any one had an objection, but swinging round, I scrambled past Alf, and tripped full length on to Tom's knees. The boat went up and down like a swing; it was a miracle he wasn't over.

"Is the fellow mad?" roared Alf.

At the word "mad" the stranger rose up straight as a poet. "Mad!" he said; "do you know, sir—" He checked himself and sat down. "Pooh! he's only a boy."

In passing Tom I whispered in his ear. "The lunatic," I said.

"What!" said Tom, right out loud.

"Hold your row, you confounded donkey! It's the man from Dr. Rawle's."

"The—"

He was going to say something naughty—I know he was; but he stopped short, and stared at him with all his eyes. Either Alf overheard me, or else the same idea occurred to him at the same moment, for he stopped dead in the middle of a stroke, and inspected the man on the steering seat. Tom and Alf went on starting at him for a minute or more. I kept my head turned the other way to avoid his eyes. All at once I felt the boat give a great throb. I turned; there was the stranger leaning half over of his seat, looking at Alf in a way I shouldn't have cared to have had him look at me.

"What's the meaning of this insolence?" he said.

The question was not unwarranted; it could not have been pleasant to have been staged at as Alf and Tom were staring then.

"I beg your pardon," said Alf, cool as a cucumber. "To what insolence do you refer?"

Tom actually chuckled; I couldn't have chuckled for a good deal; it seemed to me not only impudent, but risky; I couldn't for the life of me see where the joke lay. Rawle's words about his homicidal tendencies. He turned red as a lobster; I never saw such an expression come over a man's face before—perfectly demoniacal. To my surprise he sat down and spoke as calmly and deliberately as possible.

"Thank you," he said; "I shall not forget this."

There was a sound about his "I shall not forget this" I did not relish. Alf said nothing. Tom and he set off rowing as coolly as though nothing had happened. I extemporized a seat in the bow, and tried to make things as comfortable as possible.

I noticed, although Alf and Tom were so cool they hardly took their eyes off him for more than a second at a time. His behavior before their furtive glances was peculiar; he saw he was being watched; he couldn't sit still. He looked first at one bank, then at the other; his eyes travelled everywhere, resting nowhere; his hands fidgeted and trembled; he seemed all of a quiver. I expected him to break into a paroxysm every second. If I hadn't called out he would have run us right into the shore; when I called he clutched the sides of the boat violently, jarring the boat almost round. I heartily wished him at Jericho before he had come near us.

No one spoke. We went slowly along, watching each other. At last he said something.

"—I will get out," he said, in an odd, nervous way.

"With pleasure," said Alf; "in a minute."

"Why not now? Why not now, sir?" he said, seeming to shake from head to foot.

"Where are you going to get?—into the river?" I admired Alf's coolness; I envied him. I only hoped he wouldn't let it carry him too far.

The man glowered at him; for a moment he looked him full in the face. I never saw a look in a man's eyes like that in his. Alf returned him look for look. Slightly, almost imperceptibly, he quickened his stroke. A little lower down was a little hamlet with a well-known inn and a capital landing-stage. When we came alongside, the stranger said, "This will do; I'll get out here."

He turned the boat in shore. No sooner were we near enough than he rose in his seat and sprang on to the beach. There were several people about, watermen and others. Alf was after him in an instant; he rose almost simultaneously and leaped on shore; he touched him on the shoulder.

"Now some," he said, "don't be foolish; we know all about it."

The other turned on him like a flash of lightning. "What do you mean?"

But Tom was too quick for him; he was on the other side, and took his arm. "Come," he said, "don't let's have a row."

The stranger raised himself to his full height and shook off Tom with ease. He then hit out right and left in splendid style. Tom and Alf went down like ninepins. But my blood was up. I scrambled on shore and ran into him, dodged his blows, and closed. I am pretty strong. He was old enough to be my father; but I found I had met my match, and more. I was like a baby in his arms; he lifted me clean off my feet and threw me straight into the river. It was a splendid exhibition of strength.

Tom and Alf, finding their feet, made for him together, and scrambling out as best I could, I followed suit. You never saw such a set-out. We clung to him like leeches. The language he used was awful, his strength magnificent; though we were three to one, he was a match for all of us. Of course the by-standers, seeing a row, came up; they interfered and pulled us off.

"Here's a pretty go!" said one. "What's all this?"

"Stop him! lay hold of him!" said Alf; "he's a lunatic."

"A what?" said the man.

"He's a lunatic, escaped from Dr. Rawle's asylum."

Instead of lending a hand, the man went off into

XMAS

PRESENTS,

MOORHOUSE

Has not been deterred by the HARD TIMES from laying in a

LARGE ASSORTMENT

of

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES,

which he is offering at

Unusually LOW PRICES?

FOR CASH.

5,000

XMAS, NEW YEAR AND BIRTHDAY CARDS TO SELECT FROM.

A CALL SOLICITED.

Theo. J. MOORHOUSE.

Goderich Dec 2nd. 1879.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, DEC. 3RD, 1879.

CHEAP READING!

AN

Opportunity that should not be Missed.

We will give the SIGNAL to new Subscribers from the Present date to 31st Dec. 1880 for $1.

The SIGNAL and WEEKLY GLOBE—the best local paper in Huron and the best general Paper in the Dominion—both to 31 Dec. 1880 for $2.50.

Subscribe at once and thus get the balance of present year free.

REMOVAL.

The Signal Office Has been Removed to North Street,

OPPOSITE DETLORS' STORE.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

The press in some sections of the Province are suggesting the abolition of County Councils and the apportioning their work between township councils and the Local Legislature. This is a proposition not to be entertained for a moment. It would be a backward step. If there is a thoroughly representative body to be found in the whole of the civic institutions of the country, it is the County Council. If there is a paid Body of men in the State that give value for the money paid it, that body is the County Council. The system of County Councils was introduced as a means of giving the various municipal divisions an opportunity of directly controlling their local affairs. The members embody the most honest and direct reflex of the popular will. There are more producers and taxpayers among them than among any of the higher law making branches in the Dominion.—Why, for heaven's sake, step in and make an attempt to annihilate them! There may have been a time when this institution was out of proportion to the balance of the rest of our self-governing structure. When population was sparse and the members of the Council were comparatively numerous, if the members to be governed were considered. But this cannot be said of them now, and what is more, the chances for saying it are lessening every year. Our country is be coming more densely populated, our local aspirations higher, our local wants of a more diverse character, and as a consequence our local jealousies will increase and require still more attention at the hands of the body most competent to deal with them. This body is of a necessity the County Council.—Do away with these councils and you will most assuredly retard the progress of the country, crimp, cabin and confine the intelligence of a large portion of our people, and destroy an important nursery for the education of our statesmen. All men are not born to riches and station. It may do for a certain class to howl at the utility of County Councils; but we shall give this class to understand that the farmer and the mechanic although not given to quote bad latin and wear kid gloves and to parting their hair in the middle, yet that these broad winers and toilers can, if in homely phrase, evolve ideas expressive of the practical wants and needs of their constituents. And why should they not, do they not assemble to consider their own affairs? Do they not meet to provide for local disbursements which they themselves have to stand the cost of? Why do away with them and transfer their functions to a less interested body—the Local Assembly, or relegate them to bodies with limited powers like township councils? No, no. It has been truly remarked that a more complete muncipal system than we have in Ontario, has never been established in the world's history. The powers conferred by it are great, and have always been exercised with discretion. An appeal to the annals of our own County Council will show this.—The system was introduced by Lord Sydenham and was considered a great boon by Reformers. It has removed from quasi-imperial and provincial governments the power to make undue local legislation and appropriations and placed this power in the hands of those most interested. Shall we abolish County Councils and virtually acknowledge our inability to exercise self-government? By no means. These corporations are miniature semblances of the State governments of the respective States forming the general government of the United States. The improvements effected since their establishment and through the intelligence of the members, are surprising, as those of us who can remember thirty years back can testify. Their powers are great; they have not abused them; they have sprung from the people; let us not annihilate or even diminish their authority. Machinations against their abolition may be paraled as calculated to answer popular ends, but these efforts are more likely to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men, who have no sympathy for the people and are further removed from them, may be enabled to subvert the power of the people and usurp it for themselves and acquire unjust domination in the State. We cannot at all favor the destruction of our County Councils. We do not want to see our various municipal localities in all their minutiæ ruled by a centralized power at Toronto or Ottawa. We utterly deprecate the delegating of our local powers to any distant centralized authority. This would be paralyzing indeed.

But say some of our wiseacres, by abolishing County Councils a great saving could be effected.—This cannot be proven. But could not a greater saving be effected by abolishing the Local Legislature and the Senate? We would prefer doing without either or both of these, rather than abolish our own direct municipal parliament. It has been said that the provincial assembly is but a big County Council; let us invert this and say that the County Council is a tolerably large Local Legislature. The County Council is the very best improvement on the ancient *comitia* or assemblages of the people. The very basis of our taxation is dependent upon them; the equalization of assessment rolls, etc. This power we would very much dislike to see delegated to any others than this municipal body now being decried. Abolish them and you may as well seek to abolish the people. It will never do. So far as economy goes it would be a move in the wrong direction. The further you remove the tax levying power from the people, the less checks you have upon expenditures.—These Councils are just far enough removed from the people to be deliberate bodies, and yet, as near as may be, under popular control. If pruning must be done, reduce the number of members in the Local Legislature. Let us trim the tops off; but never the root of all legislation—the people—the masses. It is quite possible that with an increased density of population, the time may arrive when a larger unit of representation might be advantageously fixed so as to not allow these bodies to become too unwieldy, but they must not be abolished. A large majority of our higher legislators have received their training in these assemblies. A look over those from this County and other counties, in modern days, will show this.

CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The project to connection the cities of Montreal and Ottawa with Goderich, by a direct line of railway, as we mentioned last week, is once more being revived, and there is no doubt that sooner or, later, it will be an accomplished fact. It is a new departure from the old Ottawa and Toronto line scheme, for which a charter was secured and bonuses voted some years ago. It is now intended to run the new road in an almost direct line from Ottawa to Port Perry, on Lake Scugog, north of Whitby, thence west till it reaches Orangeville; thence, taking a south-westerly direction, it will pass through the townships of Garafraxa, Peel and Maryborough, till it reaches Listowel, and thence by Brussels and Blyth—possibly Londesboro—to Goderich. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the map of Ontario will see that there is a great deal of feasibility in this scheme; and, as one of the leading highways to the eastern market, it would be of greater importance to us than is the Grand Trunk or Great Western. Our people are a unit as to the supreme importance of better railway communication. A week yesterday Messrs Jordan, Crabb, Cameron M. P., Ross M. P. P. and Horton ex M.P., were named as provisional directors. These are all shrewd business men largely interested in town. We know they will use every reasonable effort to forward the interests of the proposed line, provided the line be located so as to not divert trade from our town. We cannot be expected to aid a road that will not benefit us. Neither is it proper that we should be made a catspaw of to serve the ends of needy adventurers. The directors above named will, no doubt, soon find out whether the promoters of this scheme mean *bona fide* business. The route above named through Listowel, Brussels, and Blyth or Londesboro will be found to be almost an air line from Port Perry via Orangeville. If this route should be fixed to go as far north as Wingham our town may not grant it any aid. We should have repair shops and elevators built here as part of the conditions on which a bonus will be submitted.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council met last Friday evening. Present, Mr. Garrow in the chair, and Messrs. Johnston, Detlor, Acheson, Elliott, Bingham, W. Mitchell, Gordon, J. Mitchell, Sloane, Nicholson, Jordan, Seymour and Hutcheson.

REPORTS.

From railway committee stating they had written manager Brough ton, G. W. R. in reference to extending this line to Goderich. He replied that he did not think the directorate of his company were prepared to consider the matter at present. Committee also reported that at a railway meeting held last Monday, at the instigation of a Mr. Jones, five citizens were appointed to act in conjunction with them for the purpose of naming five provisional directors for the purpose of taking preliminary steps to securing a charter for a railroad to be known as the Grand Central, having its western terminus at Goderich. Report received.

Mr. Detlor wanted to know if Council had any right to endorse this project at this early stage.

Mr. Garrow said it was unusual to appoint directors until a company had been formed. With the limited knowledge they had of the scheme it would be premature for them to condemn or endorse it. No harm could be done, however, by receiving report.

Capt. Dancy reported that suction hose of steam fire engine was worn out and another one required.

Mr. Seymour inquired whether suction hose for hand engine should also be placed. Both items referred to fire committee with power to act.

STREET INSPECTOR

Reported the completion of two new water tanks. The cost exceeding that estimated by about $80. This was owing to having to lead the supply springs a greater distance than anticipated. The water in these two tanks is not less than 120,000 gallons. In the matter of street obstructions on Harbor flat, he had found there were several shanties built on the highway—Referred to Public Works.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

Showing amount received since last meeting to be $1261.37, paid out since last meeting $1409.12. Balance in bank $112.40. Mr. Seymour

CHAIRMAN OF FINANCE,

Reported, recommending payment of $89.57 to Secord & Cozzens; $3.70 to John Davison; $7.50 to assessors; $10 to John Yule, and a reduction of $7.50 from taxes of Mrs. Shannon. The remission of taxes to Mr. Marlton cannot be allowed, the committee having no authority to do so. Some of the members regretted this, as Mr. Marlton's position was exceptional. F. W. Johnston

CHAIRMAN OF MARKET COMMITTEE

Reported removal of Market house, and sale of fees to Elijah Martin, for one year, for $1,000.

PETITIONS

Were read from Mrs. Quick, Mary Willson, Mrs. S. Gibson, Archibald Hodge, Tecumseth salt well, and Sons of Temperance asking for remission of taxes — Referred to Finance.

ACCOUNTS

From Mr. Phillips for $5, for damage sustained by weigh scales being out of repair—allowed. From D. Ferguson, HURON SIGNAL, G. Graham, Williams & Murray, *Star* office—Finance.

On motion of Mr. Seymour the time for returning collector's roll was extended to 1st Feb., 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Bingham as chairman of public works recommended the putting up of a windmill near market house, digging well, erecting tanks, one at each side of square, getting carts, etc., for the purpose of obtaining a supply of water and using same for street watering. Pipes could be laid across the square and sufficient head obtained to allow one or two fountain jets to play on the square by tapping pipes. The whole cost would be about $565.—If Council approved of the scheme generally he would obtain close figures and lay before them.

Mr. Sloane said he did not think wind power a success. He had a windmill for hoisting grain and he found considerable difficulty in calm weather.

Mr. Detlor inquired if horse power could be used in case wind power failed.

Mr. Bingham said it could; but he did not apprehend any difficulty from lack of wind; the power required to work a 3½ inch bore pump was so very much less than what was necessary for elevating grain.

Mr. Garrow said it would be necessary to obtain a definite offer in regard to completion of work before they could act intelligently.

Mr. Jordan said especial care should be taken in selecting the apparatus for sprinkling.

Mr. Sloane said that if Mr. Strachan offered to do the work he was a perfectly reliable man and would do it well.

Mr. Bingham said Mr. Strachan was the party.

Mr. Hutchison said the scheme was quite feasible; we paid many hundreds of dollars each year for street watering; we would evidently save money by this scheme.

Mr. Detlor had no objection to the scheme, but said Council could not adopt it as they knew so little about it.

Mr. Seymour agreed with Mr Detlor, there was no hurry about this, and as Mr. Bingham's figures were necessarily crude he would refer it to Public Works to report specially on. He agreed with Mr. Sloane as to danger arising from want of wind, and thought that Mr. Detlor's suggestion as to cost and applicability of horse power as an auxiliary should be carefully considered, and tenders should be asked from every one willing to compete for the work of carrying out this project.

Mr. Hutchison did not wish to be understood as wishing to go on with the work without again consulting Council.

Messrs. Jordan and Garrow said the scheme must necessarily come before the Council again, and would favor referring the whole matter to Public Works committee, they to report back to Council.

Upon motion of Messrs. Detlor and Hutchison this matter was referred to Public Works, to report with details as to style of water carts, and get specific offers from parties agreeing to do the whole work, also to report whether two fountains could not be made to play upon square, the water to proceed from pump worked by windmill.

NUISANCE

Mr. Nicholson called attention to nuisance arising from outhouses adjoining Court house, thought the board of health should report on this matter. Mr. Jordan said this had been for some time a subject of remark by our citizens. Our representatives in County Council might be asked to call the attention of that body to the nuisance complained of. Mr. Bingham said this nuisance might be remedied by drainage and the buildings also be kept out of sight if county council would favorably consider the matter

ELECTIONS.

By-law was passed naming times and places for holding municipal nominations and elections and the various returning and deputy-returning officers appointed.

THAT BAND MASTER.

Mr. Johnston asked if $25 instalment had been paid. The clerk said it had. Mr. J. said the Band Master had left for the land of the brave and the home of the free.

FIRE LIMITS.

An amendment was read defining what shall in future be known as the fire limits, restricting them to a much smaller area than formerly. Mr. Jordan said the lessening of the area was a backward move. Upon motion of Messrs Hutchison and Johnston the matter was referred to a special committee composed of Jordan, Acheson, Hutchison, Detlor, Gordon, Bingham, and Sloane. Mr. Sloane hoped committee would favor having only property facing on the square in the fire limits Mr. J. Mitchell said the present arrangement was killing the town. Mr. Elliott said the area might be restricted and the only kind of building allowed all brick.

HIGH SCHOOL.

A discussion ensued as to whether the High School Board would favor a recommendation charging pupils an admission fee. Mr. Acheson strongly favored charging a fee. Mr. Detlor said that the amount of county and government grant dependent upon number of pupils, if a fee was charged the number might be lessened and the sums granted lessened also. Mr. Sloane was quite willing to pay for educating his children in the higher branches.

MARKET BY LAW

Mr. Acheson wanted section 5 of market by-law explained.

Mr. Detlor did not think it was duty of Council to do so, their business with it ended when they passed it.

John Mitchell said by-law was a nuisance.

Mr. Bingham said it worked well.

Mr. Sloane said farmers should be allowed to sell anywhere after 12 o'clock.

John Mitchell insisted that the present way of carrying out by-law was killing the town.

Mr Gordon said the contrary was the case, buyer and seller seemed better satisfied.

Mr. Elliott thought that by present system farmers coming from a distance had a better chance to sell their goods.

Mr. Bingham said the market clerk informed him that it gave satisfaction generally.

Mr J. Mitchell said the clerk told him differently.

Mr. Acheson contended the by law was so ambiguous it was impossible for him and many others to know what was meant, and that Mr. Bingham had no right to allow farmers to sell their produce anywhere than on the market after 12 o'clock.

Mr. Hutchison said there were members of this Council who were only too anxious to evade or break the by law; he could name them; it was not fair that he as a farmer grain should keep a buyer at the market and have others intercept the farmers and buy before coming to market.

Mr. Elliott did not wish to lay under any imputation and would like Mr. Hutchison to name who he referred to.

Mr. Hutchison, pointing to councillor Sloane said, "Thou art the man."

Mr. Sloane said he had done nothing only what he was prepared to do again, the by-law was only a mass of crudities and incongruities.

Market clerk, Martin, was called upon to relate "his experience," which was to the effect that the compelling of farmers who had paid their fees, to remain on the market after one o'clock, was a great grievance.

Mr. Seymour said that although the by-law called for their selling on the market and there only, yet, he thought that if they paid their fees they should be allowed to sell anywhere after one o'clock.

The Council seemed to agree with this, and if Mr. Martin does not object, this will be allowed for the future. Council adjourned.

School Board.

Trustees of Common Schools met on Monday evening last. All members present.

MONTHLY REPORT

of Principal Miller was read showing number on roll 739; 400 boys 339 girls. Attendance 583, per cent of attendance 79.

ACCOUNTS

from J. Saunders $11.40. D. K. Strachan $2 40. SIGNAL CO. $17.00 *Star* $5.50. Found correct and ordered to be paid.

TEACHERS.

Applications for positions were received from the Misses Watson, Goderich, King and Corbett, Clinton, Hoover, Selkirk, and Harris, Wroxeter. There were applications from two male teachers enclosed in one envelope. The first one read stated the writer was not disengaged, but the liberal salary offered moved him to apply, his weight is 135 lbs avordupois; good hand to curb fast boys; great gift of teaching, would sweep floors and make fires, if time permitted would cut wood for school; and if trustees were as liberal as the salary offered indicated, would not mind putting in a few hours each week at the wood pile of the different trustees. The other said he had travelled; prided himself on being a practical man; had crossed the Atlantic three times; slept two nights in New York; been to the Centennial and could teach geography without the use of books or globes. Weighed 145 lbs. did not have the experience of his fellow applicant, but made up in weight. The first signed Mr. Milloy, the other Duncan McPhairson—reserved. On motion of Messrs Simmons and Cooke, Misses Harris and Hoover were engaged, Principal Miller to place them.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

Returns received from commissioner Addison showing 1500 children from 5 and 21; 1255 from 5 to 16; 731 from 7 to 12 years of age. On motion of Cooke, seconded by Simmons it was resolved to request town council to add a column to assessment roll, and instruct assessor to enter therein the numbers in each family, of children of school age. Thus save to the board the amount paid for special census.

ELECTIONS.

Nomination for trustees takes place on last Wednesday in December and elections on 1st. Wednesday in Jany. Council adjourned, to meet specially to name returning officers.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

WHEAT.—Mr. S. Sloane shipped this week 13 cars of wheat to Liverpool.

NEW ADVT.—See Henry Cooke's new advertisement, best groceries and liquors.

FORMED.—The Clinton Poultry Association has been formed. A. Dickson, Goderich, Treasurer, and D. Ferguson one of the Managers.

WRITING CLASS.—Will open in Rooms above SIGNAL office, on and after evening of Dec. 4th, at 7:30 P. M. C. Kennedy teacher.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The officers were elected on Tuesday of last week with C. A. Humber as President. About $200 have been subscribed.

"SHOCKING.—In the school census recently taken for this town, we find only seven Christian children mentioned, out of a population of 5000.

The Auction Sale at H.H. Smith's old stand, Market Square, will positively take place. Commencing at 7.30 o'clock sharp on Saturday night—The stock is all new and must be cleared out at once—no reserve.—J.C. CURRIE, Auctioneer.

PROSPECTING.—We are informed that a responsible American firm have been sounding our people as to what encouragement would be given to an agricultural implement factory. Show up your credentials, gentlemen if you mean business.

CONVENTION.—The regular annual S. S. convention, for the county of Huron, will be held in Wingham on the 11th and 12th inst. It is expected that the attendance will be large, and the results gratifying. We hope so.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Jno. Kirkpatrick, M. D., a nephew of Dr. McMicking of this town, has been appointed to the responsible position of President of St. Thomas Hospital, London, Eng. He sails to day for the scene of his future labors.

MITCHELL.—The *Advocate* sounds the alarm that the town is retrograding. Property, it says, can be bought cheaper to day than at any previous time. The situation seems to be so bad that it calls for the public spirited men to take the matter up and call a public meeting.

NEW TANNERY.—The Messrs Beck announce, as will be seen by card in another column, that they have commenced the tanning business in Maitland ville. They will pay the very highest cash price for hides. They are gentlemen of business probity and mechanical skill and experience. We wish them success; and though the tariff may work inimical to the rapid extension of their business, we have every confidence in their ability to surmount all obstacles.

H. S. L. S.—The entertainment given by this society last Friday was quite a success. We were really surprised at the artistic rendering of the musical parts. The readings and recitations elicited unanimous approval, and deservedly so, as there is noticable a steady improvement on the part of the members. There were about 250 of our most respectable citizens present. Col. Ross made some pertinent remarks. At the close Mr Adamson, Secy of the High School Board, read an extract from the Educational Department, in which the merits of our High School are reported on. The accommodation, equipment and organization are reported as excellent. We quote the following:—The School is doing excellent work. Mr Seymour deserves great praise for having kept the School to so high a point. "Good material" is supplied from the Public Schools of the Town, and the various Schools in the County. The discipline is very good; an excellent spirit pervades the school, and kindly relations subsist between teachers and pupils." Extract certified—Alex. Marling, Secy.

WANTED.—One thousand bushels of Rye. Apply to JAMES MCNAIR.

SWEETIES.—At this time of year it is usual to notice a large stock of candy-dates.

NEW TRIAL.—We are informed that a new trial has been granted in the Woodman—Blair case.

LIBERAL OFFER.—J. C. Currie, "the farmers son," is the party that makes it. Currie invariably does as he agrees to.

XMAS CARDS of every description at very lowest prices. Xmas goods of every variety—suitable for presents for everybody, at Huron School Book Depot.—G. Sheppard.

"TEABERRY," a new powder for whitening the teeth purifying the breath, stimulating the mouth—brightest little toilet gem extant. Ask your druggist for "Teaberry." Price 35c. 1706yr

NOT THAT KIND OF MAN.—A young lady sent a communication to a county exchange recently, with the request "please print if not too full". It is needless to say the insinuation and communication were both hurled back.

For the Holiday Season, Saunders has received at his Variety Store a full stock of Picture moulding, and is framing pictures of all kinds at half the price charged by other dealers. "The Cheapest House under the Sun."

CHURCH CHANGES.—The Rev Dr. Ure conducted services in Knox Church, Toronto, Last Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Graham officiated in Knox Church here.

FALSE ALARM.—Friday forenoon the fire bell sounded, the horses were attached to the steamer and—the burning soot in a chimney opposite St. Davids ward school subsided.

MARINE.—Capt. Dancy left on Saturday for Port Dalhousie where his vessel, the Jane McLeod, is in dry dock. The Erie Bell left on Friday with 600 tons of salt, from McEwen & Co, for Chicago. She had to put back same evening on account of the blow and is now laid up for the winter.

CURRIE'S AUCTION MART.—The only well stocked Auction room in town—Saturday last sales amounted to over three hundred dollars, and a far better selection will be offered on Saturday next. Goods must be sold or given away as I am getting overstocked.—J. C. CURRIE, Auc.

PROGRESSING.—With much pleasure we have noticed that our young legal friends are showing the effects of careful study. At the late law examinations, W. M. Macdermott passed his first intermediate and W. E. Macara, Arch. McKay and W. C. Hamilton, second intermediate.

SABBATH SCHOOL.—The managers of Knox Church intend giving fortnightly, musical and literary entertainments in the lecture room of the church. First one on Friday 5 th.—Admission 10 cents. The Sabbath School social is, in consequence, postponed to the 11th.

BLAKES BLOCK—H. W. Ball will, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the present week, sell by public auction a large stock of shelf hardware, jewelry, musical instruments and fancy goods generally. The proximity of the holidays, makes this the sale of the season, as presents for all will be obtainable at auction prices. Sale each day at 1 P. M, and 7.30 P. M. Terms Cash.

HOME AGAIN.—We had a call on Saturday from Captn Chas McIntosh who has put into winter quarters here as usual. He reports the lake vessel business as some what improved this year. For some years he has sailed from the port of Chicago and this year commanded the Sheboygan of the Goodrich Transportation Co.

COMPLIMENTARY.—On Monday of last week a supper was given in Whitely's Hotel, Lucknow, by the Caledonian Society of that place in honor of Mr. A. McKenzie, editor of the *Celtic Magazine*. The affair was creditable to all concerned; "mine host" being quite equal to the occasion.

SUPREME COURT.—McQueen vs the Phœnix.—Hon. O. Mowat and Mr. M. G. Cameron for appellant; Mr. W. A. Foster for respondents. Argument was concluded this morning, and judgment reserved.

Curry vs Curry.—Hon. O Mowat and Mr. M. G. Cameron for the appellant. Mr. Garrow for respondents. This case was argued. It is the last on the Ontario list. Decisions to be given after 12th Dec.

FOR THE MERCHANTS.—When a farmer picks up a home paper and sees every reliable business firm represented in its columns by good, healthy advertisements, he says to himself at once, "that is a business place; the merchants are energetic, wide awake, and up to the times; they are trying to build up to their town and enhance the interests of the surrounding country. They deserve a little patronage and shall have mine.'

A SET BACK.—We observe that a number of municipalities are taking a decided stand against the dismemberment of present, and the formation of new counties. This action has been necessitated by grasping endeavors of two or three ambitious villages and small towns anxious to become county seats of prospective counties. The feeling in Grey, Hanick and Turnberry is decidedly against dismemberment, and the municipal Council of the former township has very properly seen fit to place its adverse opinion on record in the form of a condemnatory resolution. If other townships would follow the example of Grey, the ambitious villages which are now endeavoring to swell from frogs to oxen would burst in the attempt. *Post*

J.C. Currie, Auctioneer, has received positive instructions to commence a clearing out sale at the premises lately occupied by H. H. Smith. The stock consists of a splendid assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, ready made clothing, new furs, &c., genuine straight goods purchased lately at a very low rate in the dollar.

DRY DOCK.—It is now reported that a project is on foot to establish a dry dock of goodly dimensions at Sarnia, providing enough moneyed men of that place can be induced to take stock in the concern. At present the eyes no Canadian dry dock but even Owen Sound and the Welland Canal, and the one at the former place is no finer than for craft of any size. Our middle position between the head and foot of the Lake marks Goderich as the most desirable place for a dry dock. Our harbor is easy of access; the government owns the site and we should think would be glad to arrange with any responsible company that would engage to construct a dry dock here. The matter is worthy of attention by our people, the government and capitalists.

To the Ploughmen of the County of Huron.

GENTLEMEN,—The plowmen of the County of York accept the challenge published in the SIGNAL—Will plough a match to consist of twelve men a side for a purse of $2500; each County to subscribe one half the amount; will give or take reasonable amounts for expenses.

Model Farm, Scarboro,
Nov. 29th. 1879.
Address WM. RENNIE, Toronto.

Amber Cane.

TO THE EDITOR SIGNAL:—During last winter I noticed several letters in Agricultural papers about raising Amber Cane in Canada and the States with the object of making sugar and syrup from it. I encouraged my neighbors to try it; last spring I sent to a Detroit seed firm and obtained 4 lbs of Amber Cane seed. I paid 50 cents a lb and 20 per cent duty. About the 18th May I planted about half an acre in well manured, mellow land; the rows were 3½ feet apart. I put 8 or 10 seeds in each hill and thinned it out after it came up to 4 or 5 stalks in each hill. It looked puny and tender for a few weeks, but when the hot weather came it grew very rapidly. About 6 rods of the ground was too wet and it rotted. It requires about the same cultivation as Indian Corn and will ripen about the same time. Mine was fully ripe in the middle of October. I saved considerable of the seed. The average height of stalk was 10 feet 2 or 3 inches. Two other parties grew some near Clinton this season and one of them has machinery for pressing and manufacturing it. I took my cane to him and had it converted into syrup, receiving half the product. I got 35 gallons good syrup. If the seed is good 1 lb will plant an acre. My farm is 2½ miles from Lake Huron; we seldom have Spring or Summer frosts. Please insert this for benefit of readers of SIGNAL.

GEORGE COX. Goderich Tp.

We have, by kindness of Mr. Cox, received a sample of the above mentioned syrup and although made after a very crude fashion it has the appearance of the ordinary Amber Syrup of commerce. It is quite palatable and pleasant and seems devoid of a certain pungent, acrid taste possessed by much of the so called sugar cane syrup. Mr Cox's experiment shows a yield of 140 gallons to the acre, no doubt with a little experience in cultivation and manufacture, this could be increased. Even as it is and allowing one half for manufacturing, the yield of 70 gallons per acre would seem to class this as a profitable branch of agriculture. Allowing 50 cents per gallon, we have a return of $35 per acre. [ED.

The most pleasing likeness and the finest in finish can be had at the Studio of R. R. Thompson. He pleases all who favor him with their orders.

MARKETS.

Goderich, Dec. 2, 1879.

Wheat, (Fall) ℔ bush	$1 19	a	1 21
Wheat, (Spring) ℔ bush	1 13	a	1 15
Flour, per bbl	5 50	a	6 00
Oats ℔ bush	0 30	a	0 32
Peas, ℔ bush	0 55	a	0 59
Barley ℔ bush	0 60	a	0 62
Potatoes, ℔ bush	0 15	a	0 20
Pork	5 00	a	5 15
Hay per ton	7 00	a	8 00
Chickens	0 10	a	0 12½
Butter, ℔ lb	0 00	a	0 20
Eggs, ℔ doz	0 12	a	0 15
Hides	7 00	a	8 50
Wood	5 50	a	6 00
Corn, per bush	0 60	a	0 0

TORONTO, Dec. 2, 1879.

Wheat, fall, per bush	$1 29	a	$1 30
Wheat spring do	1 22	a	1 27
Barley do	0 57	a	0 72
Oats do	0 31	a	0 37
Peas do	0 64	a	0 66

H. W. BALL,

Auctioneer,

THE MART, BLAKE'S BLOCK,

FOR the County of Huron Sales attended in any part of the County. TERMS REASONABLE.

N. B.—I will lease for a term of years the store I at present occupy.

STRAY HEIFER

STRAYED from my premises, Huron Rd, near Goderich, about 26th October, one RED HEIFER, 3 years old, large white spot on face and some white on belly. Information that will lead to her recovery will be rewarded by the owner.

STEPHEN ANDREWS.

17-1-a.*

Lands for Sale

1.

LOT 35, North Boundary, STEPHEN, ONE HUNDRED ACRES.

2.

West half 19, 18th concession, STEPHEN, 66 and a half ACRES.

3.

East of N. W. ¼ 4, Maitland Concession, Township of Goderich, 63 ACRES, about 2 miles from Town of Goderich.

4.

Lot 8, Sub division of Lot 5, Concession A., Town of Goderich, One-Fifth of an Acre.

5.

Lot 13, Sub division of Lot 5, Concession A., Town of Goderich, One-Fifth of an Acre.

On this lot the e is a good Frame House erected and is at present occupied by MRS. TUANER. Apply to

D MITCHELL McDONALD,
1711-d. Barrister, Toronto.

Saltford Tannery.

(MAITLANDVILLE)

Highest cash price paid for HIDES CALF and SHEEP skin.

171-6 M.s. A. & J. BECK.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE

PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER is invaluable in these diseases Pimples, Pain in the Back or Side, &c. POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of the thing is convenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

HEMORRHAGES, Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped. OUR NASAL SYRINGE (25 cents) and INHALERS (50 cents) are great aids in arresting nasal bleeding.

DIPTHERIA AND SORE THROAT. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

CATARRH. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the nutritive qualities of the EXTRACT; our NASAL SYRINGE is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive. For old and obstinate cases use our "CATARRH CURE."

PILES, BLIND BLEEDING OR ITCHING. It is a well known remedy—rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use is a preventative against Chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases, if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

PHYSICIANS of all Schools recommend and prescribe POND'S EXTRACT. We have letters from hundreds who order it daily, in their practice, for SWELLINGS of all kinds, QUINSY, SORE THROAT, INFLAMED EYES, simple and chronic DIARRHŒA, CATARRH (for which it is a *specific*) BITES, ITCH, FROST ED FEET, STINGS OF INSECTS, MOSQUITOS, etc. CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, and indeed all manner of Skin Diseases.

FARMERS, Stock Breeders and Livery Men should always have it. Leading river and street car stables in New York and elsewhere always use it. SCRATCHES, ACNESS and SADDLE CHAFINGS CUTS, SCRATCHES, SWELLINGS, STIFFNESS, BLEEDING, etc., are all controlled by it. ☞ On account of the expense of the EXTRACT as adapted for safe use in its delicate application to HUMAN AILMENTS, we have prepared a preparation for VETERINARY PURPOSES only, which contains the strength of the EXTRACT, for application to animals, in a cheaper form. Price per gallon, VETERINARY EXTRACT, $2 50.

CAUTION.—POND'S EXTRACT, is sold only in bottles, enclosed in buff wrappers, with the words, "POND'S EXTRACT," blown in the glass. It is NEVER SOLD IN BULK. No one can sell it except in our original bottles as above described.

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS OF POND'S EXTRACT COMBINED WITH THE PUREST AND MOST DELICATE PERFUMES FOR LADIES' BOUDOIR.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c.	$1.00	and $1.75
Toilet Cream	1.00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	75	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (Glass 50c)	1.00
Toilet Soap (4 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

All of these preparations will be sent carriage free at above prices, in lots of $5 worth, on receipt of money or P. O. order.

☞ Our New Pamphlet with History of our Preparations, sent FREE on application to

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
18 Murray Street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

Amber Cane.

TO THE EDITOR SIGNAL:—During last winter I noticed several letters in Agricultural papers about raising Amber Cane in Canada and the States with the object of making sugar and syrup from it. I encouraged my neighbors to try it; last spring I sent to a Detroit seed firm and obtained 4 lbs of Amber Cane seed. I paid 50 cents a lb and 20 per cent duty. About the 18th May I planted about half an acre in well manured, mellow land; the rows were 3½ feet apart. I put 8 or 10 seeds in each hill and thinned it out after it came up to 4 or 5 stalks in each hill. It looked puny and tender for a few weeks, but when the hot weather came it grew very rapidly. About 6 rods of the ground was too wet and it rotted. It requires about the same cultivation as Indian Corn and will ripen about the same time. Mine was fully ripe in the middle of October. I saved considerable of the seed. The average height of stalk was 10 feet 2 or 3 inches. Two other parties grew some near Clinton this season and one of them has machinery for pressing and manufacturing it. I took my cane to him and had it converted into syrup, receiving half the product. I got 35 gallons good syrup. If the seed is good 1 lb will plant an acre. My farm is 2½ miles from Lake Huron; we seldom have Spring or Summer frosts. Please insert this for benefit of readers of SIGNAL.

GEORGE COX. Goderich Tp.

We have, by kindness of Mr. Cox, received a sample of the above mentioned syrup and although made after a very crude fashion it has the appearance of the ordinary Amber Syrup of commerce. It is quite palatable and pleasant and seems devoid of a certain pungent, acrid taste possessed by much of the so called sugar cane syrup. Mr Cox's experiment shows a yield of 140 gallons to the acre, no doubt with a little experience in cultivation and manufacture, this could be increased. Even as it is and allowing one half for manufacturing, the yield of 70 gallons per acre would seem to class this as a profitable branch of agriculture. Allowing 50 cents per gallon, we have a return of $35 per acre. [ED.

LIQUORS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BEST Brands, in WOOD and BOTTLE.

Orders received for

WELL'S ALE,

GROCERIES! Groceries!!

Couple's Stock NEXT DOOR.

Remember the Stand—CRABB'S BLOCK,

EAST SIDE Market Square.

H. COOKE.

GENUINE OFFER.

I WILL conduct Auction Sales in any part of the Town for the balance of the year

Free of Charge.

J. C. CURRIE, Auctioneer.

Dec. 1st. 1879. 1711-a.

The Municipal Council

OF Colborne will meet in Township Hall on WEDNESDAY THE 10TH INST., at 10 A. M. All parties holding Acts against the said Township are requested to send them to the undersigned on or before the 9th inst

J. A. McDONAGH.
Clerk Tow P. O.

Dec. 1st 1879.

$11,000 TO LOAN

ON Mortgage in sums to suit borrowers. Apply at once to

ALEX. McD. ALLAN,
at Signal Office.

Mortgage Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of the Powers of Sale contained in the several Mortgages hereinafter mentioned, which will be produced on day of sale, default having been made in payment thereof, there will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned, on Kingston Street, in the

TOWN OF GODERICH,

On Tuesday, Dec. 16, '79,

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following properties, viz:

FIRST.

Under a Mortgage made by Richard Bennet and wife to the Vendors, dated the 30th of January, 1878, the east half of the west half of Lot Five, in the First Concession of the eastern division of the Township of Ashfield, in the County of Huron, containing 50 acres, more or less. 30 acres of this farm are cleared, and it is well fenced and watered

SECOND.

Under a Mortgage dat d February 9th, 1878, and made by Colin Sinclair and wife to the vendors, Lot Number 7, in the First Concession of the eastern division of the Township of Colborne, in the County of Huron, containing 144 acres more or less. 75 acres of this farm are cleared. On this property, which is about two and a half miles from Goderich, are situated two log houses, a large frame barn, and orchard of 250 trees.

THIRD.

Under a Mortgage dated March 6th, 1878, and made by Caroline Niebergall and George Niebergall, her husband, to the vendors, the north half of Lot 1, in the 6th Concession of the western division of the Township of Ashf

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 us at our Studio. The finest Photographic establishment in the country.

1676 R. B. THOMPSON, Photographist.

THE EMPORIUM!

J. C. DETLOR & Co.

OFFER THIS WEEK SEVERAL LINES OF

GOODS at PANIC PRICES!

WHILE in the Eastern Markets our Mr. J. C. DETLOR was enabled to purchase several Cases of GOODS,

JOB IN PRICE!!!

TWEEDS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LADIES CLOUDS, DRESS GOODS, WINCEYS, LADIES' MANTLES, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!

J. C. Detlor & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned have decided to conduct their BUSINESS

STRICTLY ON THE CASH SYSTEM!

And take this method of informing their Patrons that ON AND AFTER the

First of January, 1880

THEY WILL GIVE NO MORE CREDIT.

We have arrived at this decision after mature consideration, and are convinced we can give our customers BETTER VALUE than ever, under the CASH SYSTEM.

We shall continue as heretofore to keep a

LARGE & WELL-ASSORTED STOCK

of the very BEST and

MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS IN THE DOMINION,

And hope to merit a continuance of the very liberal support accorded us during the past six years.

E & J. DOWNING.

December 1st, 1879.

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.

MORTON & CRESSMAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES —AND— BUGGIES.

☞ *A few Buggies on hand, to be sold cheap, to make room for Cutters.*

Opposite Colborne Hotel, GODERICH.

JOHN KNOX,

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

ANY STYLE OF VEHICLE MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING DONE with neatness and despatch, and at reasonable rates. 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.

"The Cheapest House Under the Sun"

FOR

STOVES AND TINWARE

IS

SAUNDERS'

Variety Store.

Just Arrived

A large assortment of PARLOR, DINING ROOM, HALL and COOKING STOVES.

Which will be sold lower than any other house in town.

SAUNDERS

Has a new Stove Show Room in the store formerly occupied by Cochran Kingston St., filled with a large assortment of stoves, which he is prepared to sell low.

Call and examine the stock.

CRABB'S BLOCK, Market Square.

FOR SALE.

WEST half of Thomas Weatherald, P. L. Survey-s's garden (one acre more or less to suit purchaser), well stocked with choice grape vines and fruit trees in full bearing.

Also a seven acre Park Lot and thirty acre Lots in different parts of the Town of Goderich. Terms 10 per cent down at time of sale and balance to extend over ten years (if required) with interest at seven per cent per annum. Apply to

THOMAS WEATHERALD,

Engineer and Surveyor, Goderich.

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.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

We have recently published a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the RADICAL AND PERMANENT CURE (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

☞ Price in sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured with at the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and RADICALLY.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL COM'Y, 41 ANN ST., NEW YORK,

Post office Box 4586.

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of RONCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of them dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggist. 1712

An Honest Medicine Free of Charge.

Of all medicines 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 bottle free.*—Regular size $1. For sale by F. Jordan, Goderich.

The Price of Wheat

The value of Wheat in the Canadian Market is controlled to a great extent by the foreign demand. If Crops are short in Russia, France, and India, England must buy more Canadian Wheat, and the price consequently advances.

But the price of Wilson's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry never changes. A twenty-five cent bottle will cure any ordinary Cough or Cold and give marked relief in old standing cases of Bronchitis. In hundreds of cases 50 cent bottles have cured Coughs and Colds which have been proof against all other remedies, and the proprietors positively claim that a $1 Bottle will ensure a large family against any danger from Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Loss of Voice, Coughs and Colds, and all kindred diseases.

This is no empty boast but a fact which has already been proven by thousands of Canadian Families to their entire satisfaction. 1703 1m

For Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, sold by all Druggists the world over.

SOME OF THE MOST HORRIBLE CASES OF ULCEROUS Scrofula that ever existed have been cured by BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND PILLS, which, penetrating to the bone, neutralizes every atom of poisonous virus, and restores the organs to a sound state.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA water is one of the surest and speediest of cures for every form of nervousness. It relieves headache when other applications completely fail. It reinvigorates the fatigued and overtaxed body, and it imparts force and buoyancy to the mental powers.

It is said that some of the alkalies which enter into the combination of Fellows' Hypophosphites are extracted from trees which attain to a great age, and that this fact suggested to Mr. Fellows the idea of their employment. Whether the success of the preparation is due to this, we are not prepared to say, but the idea is a good one.

A FAMILY FRIEND.—No family should be without Perry Davis' Vegetable PAIN KILLER. It can be given to the infant for the Colic, and to the adult for Rheumatism. There is scarcely a disease to which it may not be beneficially applied. It contains no deleterious drug, but may be used for the various ailments of mankind.

Has your throat sore, or are you annoyed by a constant cough? If so, use promptly "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers." They will give you instant relief. They relieve the air passages of phlegm or mucous, and allay inflammation, and no safer remedy can be had for coughs, colds, or any complaint of the throat or lung, and if taken in time their efficacy will soon be proved. Sold by all druggists and country dealers at 25 cents a box.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 1702 1yr. 7 Wall St. N. Y.

Treasurer's Sale of Lands FOR TAXES.

TOWN OF GODERICH, T. W.:

BY virtue of a Warrant issued under the hand of the Mayor of the Town of Goderich, and the Corporate Seal of said Town, bearing date the ninth day of September, A. D. 1879 to me directed, for the collection of arrears of taxes due on the undermentioned lands, I hereby give notice that unless the said taxes, together with all lawful costs and charges, be sooner paid, I will on

FRIDAY, 19th DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT,

At the hour of Two o'clock P. M., at the Council Chamber, in the Town of Goderich proceed to sell by Public Auction, the said lands, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge such arrears of taxes and the charges thereon.

Lot or Parcel of Land.	Concession, St. or Survey.	Acres.	Patented or unpatented.	Taxes.	Costs and commission.	Total
5	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	$69 96	$2 9	$72 91
East 1-10 12	Can. Com'y survey	1	40 Patented	2 85	1 28	4 13
15	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	41 36	2 24	43 60
East 1 52	Can. C'm'y survey	3	16 Patented	64 24	2 81	67 15
52	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	28 85	1 80	30 19
53	Can. C'm'y survey	1	Patented	28 86	1 93	30 79
West 1 110	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	38 52	2 17	41 69
223	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	10 5	1 46	11 51
334	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	40 29	2 21	42 50
397	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	48 13	2 41	5 54
5-2	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	4 99	1 23	6 22
534	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	14 30	1 56	15 86
West pt 533 (W. L. R. track)	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	2 92	1 28	4 20
Part 534 (West R. Track)	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	2 51	1 27	3 78
584	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	4 99	1 33	6 32
599 (South R.R. track)	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	29 01	1 93	30 94
West pt 600 (West R.R. track)	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	5 86	1 35	7 21
pt 6 7 (West R. track)	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	2 83	1 28	4 11
pt 605 (West R.R. track)	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	6 24	1 36	7 60
992	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	5 28	1 32	6 60
993	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	58 06	2 66	60 72
1361	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	45 17	2 33	47 50
9	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	35 40	2 09	37 49
Block B	Can. Com'y survey	1	Patented	13 30	1 04	14 3
Bl ck B (except pt. expropriated by Pla ts M.)	Can. Com'y survey	1	54 Patented	75 28	2 09	78 37
Part Block F (South Track)	Can. Com'y survey	54	Patented	96 19	3 61	99 8
1188	Reeds' survey	1	5 Patented	48 71	2 42	51 13
1198	Can. Com'y survey	1	5 Patented	15 38	1 58	16 51
1205	Can. Com'y survey	1	5 Patented	9 30	1 44	0 74
East 1 1310	Can. Com'y survey	1	5 Patented	13 32	1 54	14 86
1334	Can. Com'y survey	1	5 Patented	3 35	1 29	4 64
West 1 1357	Can. Com'y survey	1	5 Patented	10 62	1 47	12 09
1376	Can. Com'y survey	1	5 Patented	9 71	1 40	11
14	G. Wilsons' survey	1	5 Patented	6 28	1 36	7 64
34	G. Wilsons' survey	1	5 Patented	4 81	1 33	6 14
35	Wilsons' survey	1	5 Patented	9 83	1 45	11 68
53	Wilsons' survey	1	5 Patented	4 9	1 32	6 31
60	Wilsons' survey	1	5 Patented	6 45	1 37	7 82
133	Wilsons' survey	1	5 Patented	6 44	1 37	7 82
134	Wilsons' survey	1	5 Patented	4 98	1 33	6 31
2	Reeds survey	1	5 Patented	12 85	1 53	14 38
5	Reeds' survey	1	5 Patented	11 85	1 53	14 38
6	Reeds' survey	1	5 Patented	17 89	1 58	18 41
22	Reeds survey	1	5 Patented	9 14	1 43	10 57
24	Reeds' survey	1	5 Patented	9 14	1 43	10 57
28	Reeds' survey	1	5 Patented	9 14	1 43	10 57
30	Reeds' survey	1	5 Patented	9 14	1 43	10 57
32	Reeds' survey	1	5 Patented	6 71	1 37	8 04
52	McDougalls' survey	1	5 Patented	9 79	1 45	1 24
54	Reeds' survey	1	5 Patented	7 64	1 40	9 08
56	Reeds' survey	1	5 Patented	9 13	1 43	10 56
64	Reeds' survey	1	5 Patented	9 13	1 43	10 56
65	Reeds' survey	1	5 Patented	2 89	1 28	4 17
66	Reeds' survey	1	5 Patented	6 63	1 37	8 00
West 1 67	Reeds' survey	1	Patented	16 63	1 62	18 25
East 1 67	Reeds' survey	1	Patented	5 45	1 34	6 79
68	Reeds' survey	1	5 Patented	9 13	1 43	10 56
8	McDougalls' survey	1	5 Patented	4 47	1 32	5 79
12	McDougalls' survey	1	5 Patented	6 24	1 36	7 60
1	P&M sur'y Toronto st.	1	5 Patented	6 71	1 37	8 08
2	P&M sur'y Toronto st.	1	5 Patented	6 71	1 37	8 08
7	P&M sur'y Toronto st.	1	5 Patented	5 95	1 35	7 30
6	P&M sur'y Cypress st.	1	5 Patented	4 82	1 33	6 15
7	P&M sur'y Cypress st.	1	5 Patented	4 82	1 33	6 15
15	P&M sur'y Cypress st.	1	20 Patented	81	1 23	2 04
6	Sur. Liv. 336, 377, 378		Patented	11 89	1 5	13 39
7	"		Patented	11 89	1 50	13 39
8	"		Patented	11 89	1 50	13 39
North 1 6	Rich survey		Patented	17 82	1 65	19 57

Town Treasurer's Office, Goderich, Sept 9, 1879.

E. F. MOORE, Treas'r Town of Goderich.

DECEIVED.

—Rev. Mr. Broad, B. C. minister of Colborne, before preaching in the Blyth Methodist Church on the 10th inst., stated that he wished to place himself right with the people, as he had not found things as they had been represented to him with reference to establishing an appointment there. He withdrew an announcement to preach, which he had made, and stated that he would preach there no more.

Buckland'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. 1692

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT. A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Read the following and be convinced:—Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. O., writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all." J. H. Earl, Hotel Keeper West Shefford P. Q., writes "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horses in case of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it is equally as good for horse as man."—A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public, 'one of the best medicines they have ever used;' it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence." Joseph Rusan, Township of Percy, writes, "I was persuaded to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lame knee which troubled me for three or four years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a great public benefit."

Beware of Imitations.—Ask for Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S N Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottles, and take no other.—Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—Eclectric—Selected and Eclectrized

AS SURELY AS EFFECT FOLLOWS CAUSE, so surely will disease eventually fasten itself upon a system deficient in vital energy, if tonic medication is not resorted to in time. The necessary tendency of a weak discharge of the functions of the body is to disorder its organs. Invigoration, prompt and thorough, is the only safe guard. No resource vant of depleted physical energy, no restorative of lost flesh, nerve power and cheerfulness, has more clearly demonstrated its efficacy than Northop & Lyman's Quinine Wine. In this preparation, associated with the salutary medicines which forms its basis, is pure sherry wine and certain aromatic constituents, which impart an agreeable taste to the article, and gives additional emphasis to its effects In cases of general debility and dyspepsia it is invaluable and the desired effect is, in the vast majority of cases, remarkably prompt as well as decisive. That good natural appetite, which gives a relish for the coarsest fare, is insured by the use of the Quinine Wine, which also confers brain soothing and body refreshing sleep. Fever and ague and bilious remittent fever, are diseases to the eradication of which it is specially adapted; but it should be used only in the intervals between the seizures. The far-reaching effects of a good tonic, in all complaints involving loss of physical energy, are well understood by physicians, and the comprehensive influence for good of this preparation upon the system goes far to bear out the professional belief in the value of invigorants as opponents of disease. Be sure to ask for the "Quinine Wine" prepared by Northop & Lyman, Toronto Sold by all druggists

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.*

A REALLY GOOD ARTICLE

We would call the attention of all interested to an article of undoubted merit, and which we would advise all in want of to give a trial. We refer to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" now being extensively used by many of the largest horse dealers in the country; these men have discovered that it improves the conditional of the horse by purifying the blood, and removes from the lungs and liver all that prevents their healthy action; its effects is soon apparent in the improved appearance of the animal, which is one great reason why horse dealers use it as they are thus enabled to get better prices and at the same time give their customers sound and healthy horses. Remember the name and see that the signature of Hord & Co is on each package. Northop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

GOOD 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 flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution can 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.

A GOOD PLAN. Combining and operating many others in one vast corn has every advantage of a vital, with skilful management Large profits divided pro rata on lower scale of $25 to $1 C. O. D. Circular, with full explanation, free as long as opened to each dealer, sent, sealed free

LAWBRENCH & CO., 55 Exchange Place, New York.

FARM for SALE

IN TOWNSHIP OF ASHFIELD, first con., 50 acres, all cleared, well fenced, young orchard, frame house, kitchen, wood shed, frame barn, stable, driving shed; on gravel road, half (½) mile from Church and Post Office. ☞ Would take Town Property in part payment.

1706-d. R. TWEEDLIE, Nile P. O

IS composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Health, Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of intellect caused by grief, worry, over tax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonder ful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diptheria.

An endless chain of good effects is formed by

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites,

and we are safe in saying, from a long experience in medicine, its virtues are not possessed by any other combination, as the following will demonstrate:—

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to the palate and stomach.

SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, however long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by no other remedy.

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation

IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such ingredients as may be required.

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves.

IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of concentration to the mind.

IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz., the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach and Genitals.

And unless affected with some disease involving absolute organic loss, it will sustain the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficent Creator.

No PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES, who rightly follows the directions.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES INCEPTION.

The experiments which perfected this preparation occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease,

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION,

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypophosphites already in use; for, although their name was correct as to theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found wanting in practice.

While they caused the formation of fat and generated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was circumscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, involving large doses, they were also too expensive.

The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows were.

A convenient, palatable remedy;

Unalterable by time;

Harmless, though used continually, yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effect;

Which would induce an appetite;

Strengthen digestion;

Promote assimilation;

Create healthy blood;

Strengthen the nerves and muscles;

Enable the subject to successfully combat disease;

And sufficiently economical for all.

All this has been insuperably attained. The success of the work is complete; and Fellows' Hypophosphites stand foremost amongst the remedies for chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicine has ever aspired.

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unite with the food, and immediately enters the circulation; and, being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily permeates every part of the system. Its effects are first observed by a genial slightly increased in the pulse and strength, a general cutaneous action, and a healthy glow, and exhilaration of the intellectual powers. Its specific influence is on the brain and nerve substance, increasing the activity of the absorbent and renewing the blood, thus causing the healthy nutritive formation, as a consequence, the functions of the previously weakened organs.

Being then, a tonic of the nearer as a circulatory system, it follows that, when there is a demand for extraordinary exertion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and sustains the general system.

As no period of life is watchful care over the functions of the brain more requisite than during the acquisition of knowledge by the youth; allaying, persevering study requires a store of vigorous, nervous force, or the child may sink under the mental toil.

So an necessity may compel the student to strain his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and the early promise of excellence may be blighted thereby.

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites it will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to pursue his mental and nervous standard without sustainment.

Nor,—Professional persons who recommend any other article as "just as good" do such by sacrificing a valuable name, and of those who ff the tips pecuniary profit.

NOTE.—*To the Independent, well post ed non-medical physicians* can offer no approbrious criticism. Experience has proved the high estimation in which Fellows' Hypophosphites are held by the medical profession.

Price $1 50 per bottle, $7.50 for six bottles.

Order of druggists, or

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrance,

37 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P. Q.

Will have immediate attention. 1705 1m.

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

THE SUPERIOR SAVING & LOAN SOCIETY, LONDON ONT.

LENDS MONEY ON REAL ESTATE in SUMS to suit BORROWERS on REASONABLE TERMS.

Savings Bank Branch

INTEREST allowed on Deposits six per cent.

JAS. MILNE. Manager

HUGH DUNLOP

Merchant Tailor,

NEXT DOOR TO

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Varied Assortment,

Excellent Material,

MODERN STYLE,

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

H. DUNLOP.

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 the agents or by applying at the County head office.

ALEX. McD. ALLAN,

General Agent for Huron County

Goderich, Dec. 19th 1877. 1605

JOHN A. BALL

will sell his large stock of

FURNITURE

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

NEXT DOOR TO SIGNAL OFFICE.

THE PARK HOUSE, Goderich, Ont.

CAPT. E. MARLTON has now rented 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 Northern 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

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

Trade Mark The Great English Trade Mark.

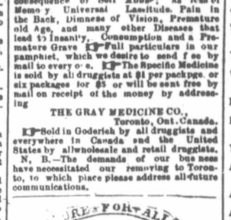
consequence of Self Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific 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.



THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

This 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 must 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 bear on their labels some address in New York.

I do not allow my 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 signed 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 counterfeits they pretend to denounce.*

These counterfeits are purchased by unprincipled Vendors at one-half the price of my Pills and Ointment and are 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 for the honorable persons, to assist me, and the Public, so far as may lie in their power in denouncing this shameful Fraud.

Each Pot or Box of the Genuine Medicine, has a Brit h Government Stamp, with my name, thus: HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Purchasers should examine the labels on the Pots or Boxes, and if they do not find the address, 533 Oxford street, London, where alone they are Manufactured, *Holloway's Pills and Ointment bearing any other address are counterfeit.*

The trade Mark of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence any one throughout the British Possessions who may keep the American counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Signed,

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

533 Oxford Street, London Jan. 1, 1879

Talk of Protection!

—THE—

National Policy is Nowhere,

compared with the

PROTECTION

given by the

HURON SCHOOL BOOOK DEPOT.

No increase on account of Extra Duty. Everything at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE

He will not be undersold by any House.

☞ The Stock of Berlin Wool is very complete. Samples not in stock procured at once.

CEO. SHEPPARD.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address

DAVIDSON & CO., 78 NASSAU ST., N. Y. 1685-1 yr

AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE

TOWN & FARM PROPERTY

IN THE

Town of Goderich,

AND TOWNSHIP OF COLBORNE, at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned, on Kingston Street, in the Town of Goderich, at 12 o'clock, noon, on

Tuesday, Dec. 16, '79.

FIRST.—Property in the Town of Goderich.

1st.—The west half of Lot 31 and the easterly 10 inches of Lot 30, running numbers, in the Town of Goderich, upon which there have been erected a brick store, stone dwelling and frame stable.

2nd.—The westerly three-quarters of Lot 1816 and a 1 of Lots 1811 and 1812, in the said Town of Goderich. A frame story and half house and stable have been erected thereon.

3rd.—The south half of Lot 92, on Church Street, in the said Town of Goderich, upon which there is a frame cottage.

4th.—Lot 160, running number, in the said Town of Goderich, upon which there is a good story and half frame house, with stone foundation, and a frame stable. This is the property formerly occupied by Joseph Woodman, and is in a first-class street.

5th.—The right to the Canada Company's lease of Lot 256 in the said Town of Goderich, upon which there is a dwelling house.

6th.—Lot 129, in the said Town of Goderich, upon which 3 frame houses are situated.

SECOND—FARM PROPERTIES.

1st.—Lot number 15, west of the Lake Road, in the Township of Colborne, in the County of Huron, containing 50 acres, be ng the whole Lot except 10 acres sold to one John Thurlow. This property is situated about six miles from Goderich, on a good gravel road. There is a good house, barn and stable, with other buildings, on the premises, and a fine young orchard.

2nd.—Parts of Lots 18 and 19, Lake Range Concession of Colborne, containing 50 acres, described as follows:—Commencing at a post at the north limit of boundary road between the Townships of Ashfield and Colborne, said post lying also at the westerly limit of five acres belonging to the English Church; thence northerly along the south limit of boundary road a distance of 12 chains and 84 links; thence due south 35 chains more or less, to the south boundary of Robert Ottaway's property; thence due east 25 chains; thence due north 9 chains 50 links, more or less, to the south-east angle of the English Church property; then north-west following the south line of Church property ten chains to the south west angle; thence due north along the west limit of Church property five chains 75 links, more or less, to the place of beginning. There is a good house, stables and barn and a fine orchard on the above.

3rd.—Lot 11, in the 12th Concession of the western division of the Township of Colborne, in the said County of Huron, containing 100 acres, more or less. About 30 acres of this farm are cleared, upon which is erected a small frame house.

TERMS liberal and will be made known on day of sale.

Friday, Nov. 7th, 1879.

PARKE & FURDON, Vendors' Solicitors.

JOHN C. CURRIE, Auctioneer. 1709-d.

NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS DUE to the

GODERICH FOUNDRY —AND— MANUFACTURING COM'Y (LIMITED)

Must be promptly settled to avoid costs.

No persons are authorized to receive payments or make settlements on behalf of the Company except the undersigned,

HORACE HORTON, President.

JOHN CHRISTIAN, Secretary.

Goderich, June 18th, 1879. 1667-tf.

Woody Fibre Slaughtered.

Eight miles from town, 'mong Hemlocks sound
Beside a rippling rill
Where old farmer built his mill.

He hoped a stock of logs piled high,
All bills in home to fill;
The lumber manager you can buy,
Where Merritt built his mill.

Just come along, don't be afraid.
You'll not go off until
The lumber that you want is made
Where Merritt the runs his mill.

To Carpenters one what may be gained,
Certainly harvest bell,
Where lumber scarcely need be planed
That's owned at J. M's. mill.

Lumberers rejoicingly cry,
Go search where e'er you will
I'm positive you'll not turn up
Then that as this stock mill.

To farmers, now your crops protect
And favor your farm with skill,
And afterwards a barn erect
With lumber from my mill.

All orders must be addressed,
But—prompt I'll be—I'll;
Address me: Shepardton P. O.;
Also: CENTENIAL MILL,

JOHN MORRISH,

Centennial Mill, Shepardton P.O., Ont.

Stoves, Stoves!

EAVE TROUGHS AND CONDU

INTERESTING WILL IS ON FILE.

One Hundred Millions Bequeathed.

New York, Mar. 3.—Early this morning the will of the late Mr. Jacob Astor was filed in the surrogate's office. The will is a document of about 1,000 words, and it is stated that the property left by the testator will amount to about $100,000,000.

The will was drawn up by the late Mr. Astor himself, and it is said that it is in his own handwriting. The document is in the form of a letter addressed to his son, John Jacob Astor, who is now in Paris. The will is dated the 1st day of January, 1890, and it is said that it was signed by the testator in the presence of three witnesses.

The will is very short, and it is said that it can be read through in about ten minutes. The property is left in the following proportions:—To his son, John Jacob Astor, the sum of $50,000 a year for life, and the income of a trust fund of $10,000,000 for life. To his son, William Astor, the income of a trust fund of $10,000,000 for life. To his son, Vincent Astor, the income of a trust fund of $10,000,000 for life. To his son, Henry Astor, the income of a trust fund of $10,000,000 for life. To his son, Charles Astor, the income of a trust fund of $10,000,000 for life. To his son, Frederick Astor, the income of a trust fund of $10,000,000 for life. To his son, Paul Astor, the income of a trust fund of $10,000,000 for life. To his son, Alfred Astor, the income of a trust fund of $10,000,000 for life. To his son, Philip