Huron Signal.

"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

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Poetry.

Sebastopol, a Reminiscence.

No military event of modern times more deeply engrossed the attention of the whole world than the siege of this comparatively insignificant Crimean town by the allied English, French, Sardinians and Turks, and its protracted and wonderful defense by the Russians under Gortchakoff. The war began on the Danube in 1853. The battle of the Alma, which has furnished so many poets with themes, was fought on September 20, 1854. The Russians fell back upon Sebastopol. On the 25th, Balaklava fell and two weeks later the formal siege of Sebastopol began. Vessels were sunk in the harbor by the Russians so that no assault could be made by water. The final bombardment was begun nearly one year later, Sept. 5, 1855, and after three days' steady cannonading, the Malakoff was stormed and captured. The allies did not retire until the summer of 1856, when the treaty of Paris was brought about by the present chancellor and such a settlement made of what has been known as "the eastern question" as precisely suited the temporary conditions in which the unfavorable results of the war had left Russia.

It would be a palpable omission to omit, while writing of Sebastopol, that most pleasing of all Bayard Taylor's poems:

A SONG OF THE CAMP.

"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camp allies
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scoff,
Lay grim and threatening under,
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. A guardsman said,
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may; another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon;
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong,
Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,
But as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With scream of shot and burst of shell,
And bellowing of the mortars!

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For a singer dumb and gory;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Sleep, soldiers! still in honored rest
Your truth and valor wearing;
The bravest are the tenderest—
The loving are the daring.

Sebastopol has been slowly rebuilt, its fortifications are in every essential respect stanncher than when they yielded at last to the battering of the allies, and the town is now the principle naval arsenal of the empire. During another war it would constitute as it did then the gate to the conclusion.

Warning a Serpent;

OR,

GRYLE DASKAM'S TREACHERY.

BY LEON LEWIS.

Upon the plateaus above, the air was temperate and the vegetation was akin to that of the temperate zone. At the top of the mountain the air was cold. The climate of the island, therefore, could be regulated to suit the inhabitant, who, by ascending or descending a few rods, could range from an intensely tropical to a temperate region.

The island had been settled only a few years previous to the date of our story by a party of runaway slaves from Cuba, half a dozen persons in all, who had escaped from Cuba in an open boat, drifted about at the mercy of the winds and the waves for several days, and at last, caught in a terrific norther, had been wrecked upon the island.

Here they had since lived a lazy, savage sort of existence, raising only enough crops to secure them against starvation and nakedness. Half the number were males, half females, and all of them had been brought in slave-ships from Africa. Having regained their freedom, they had reverted to their early barbarism, and practiced upon this lonely West India island many of the rites and ceremonies of their old-time, heathenish worship of idols.

It was these people whom the voyagers had seen flocking upon the beach, and they were full of eager excitement over the unprecedented visit of a boat.

As young Heath sailed near enough to mark their black and animal visages, their low, narrow foreheads and flat heads, and the sinister aspect of each and all the brutish countenances, he felt an impulse to retreat. Better the open sea than this island, with its inhabitants.

But a glance at Garnet's pale, patient face, from which the bloom had gone during those two days of fierce heat and blazing sunshine, at her wearied attitude, and exhausted air, decided him to land and remain on the island over night, which would soon be upon them. He had spent his early years in Jamaica, surrounded by blacks, and, after his first unpleasing impression regarding these settlers of Mountain Island, he easily persuaded himself that these blacks were like all others, and that no harm was to be apprehended from them.

Yet he asked Garnet for her opinion in the matter, resolving to leave the decision to her.

'I would like to land,' replied the girl, wearily. 'I feel so cramped and tired. I would give much to be able to step on solid land once more. We can go on in the morning, you know! And perhaps these people can direct us in regard to our course.'

Saul Heath turned his sail, and the boat skimmed lightly over the waters towards the land. The inhabitants ran along the shore, crying out to him, and directing him to the little harbor. He entered the boat in the narrow passage, and sailed in under the shadow of the mountain into the bulbous-shaped bay.

Unringing the sail and stowing it with the mast, where he had found it, in the bottom of the boat, young Heath took out the oars and rowed ashore.

As the boat grated on the beach, the settlers, with their groups of half-naked children, swarmed around them, welcoming them with cries and ejaculations in Spanish, and demands as to whence they came and why they were here.

Heath answered them briefly and satisfactorily. The blacks seemed harmless, inoffensive creatures, kindly disposed, and he bestowed upon them a few stores from the boat, which they received with manifestations of delight.

The new comers were then invited to ascend to the plateau, and as the air at the base of the mountain was malarious they accepted the invitation with alacrity, and the blacks led the way by a steep and well-beaten path to the first terrace.

The huts were discovered to be of the rudest description, without windows, of course, ill-kept, mere accumulations of dirt and evil odors.

Garnet clung to Saul Heath, resolved not to enter one of the dwellings. He explained to the chief of the little community that the young lady desired to remain by herself, and the chief responded by offering to build a hut for her occupancy, and gave his orders to that effect upon the instant.

Materials for the building were at hand in readiness for use. The settlers, male and female, set to work, and in the course of an hour the hut was finished, with an overhanging thatch roof and a door, complete.

While the building was in progress, young Heath and Garnet, followed by old Phebe, sauntered about the plateau, examining the gardens and fields, and seeing everywhere evidences of utter thriftlessness and laziness. The crops were poor and scanty, and it seemed that the negroes subsisted upon the products of the sea and the fruits of the trees rather than upon the effects of their labor.

Tired with rambling, they sat down and surveyed the broad stretch of sea, now glooming over in the twilight. The black women, having finished their share of the work upon the hut, hastened to bring forth their stores of provisions and set them before their guests. They brought fish fresh from the sea, soft shell crabs, and a great green turtle, which lay on its back and sprawled its legs in the air. They had turtles' eggs also, and oranges, figs, and bread-fruit.

Young Heath made a fire and boiled over it a steak cut from the turtle. Yams were roasted in the hot ashes; a fish was dressed wrapped in leaves, and baked in hot ashes also; and the blacks looked on, sharing in it, or bringing fresh offerings to the feast.

Soon after supper Garnet and old Phebe retired to their hut, bundles of hay having been given them for their beds.

Young Heath made a fire and boiled over it a steak cut from the turtle. Yams were roasted in the hot ashes; a fish was dressed wrapped in leaves, and baked in hot ashes also; and the blacks looked on, sharing in it, or bringing fresh offerings to the feast.

Soon after supper Garnet and old Phebe retired to their hut, bundles of hay having been given them for their beds. And Saul lifted the girl's head to his lips with reverent tenderness, and his eyes spoke the words his lips dared not yet utter.

The girl comprehended that mute language, and blushed like any rose.

The two were lovers, and an understanding had been arrived at between them, although no word of love had ever been addressed to the girl by young Heath. He had determined to take her to Jamaica and place her under his father's guardianship before avowing his love for her, and asking her to become his wife. He had grown to love her with all the ardor of a great and generous young soul, but he could not tell her this while she was dependent upon his care and protection, lest he should be taking advantage of her helplessness.

He turned away, hurrying into the shelter of the surrounding trees and descending to the beach by a circuitous route, while Garnet, the blush still burning on her cheeks, went into the hut.

The islanders kindled a great fire and gathered about it, roasting fish and yams in the hot ashes or before the blaze, while they kept up their lamentations and arguments in loud voices.

About an hour after our hero's secret departure there arose a great outcry from the blacks, a tremendous yell that startled Garnet and old Phebe. A stampede of the islanders ensued—they all rushed down the pathway to the beach.

Garnet, believing that Heath had returned with the boat and that the blacks had seen him approach, opened her door and came flying out upon the plateau in wild dismay, followed by old Phebe.

They beheld, not the small boat, not the skiff, not young Heath returning, but a handsome vessel, a stately, schooner-rigged ship, gracefully rounding the southern side of the island and heaving-to a little distance outside the harbor.

A small boat was lowered and a dozen men, including rowers, descended into her and pulled for the shore, where the islanders awaited them.

It is not the yacht!' cried Garnet, joyfully, 'It is not Gregory's vessel, Phebe. We are saved! Oh, if Saul had but waited until now! He'll soon be here, and we shall go away in the schooner! Saved! Thank God!'

The schooner was the John Darrel, and in that boat, pulling so lustily for the shore, was Gryle Daskam!

CHAPTER XXVI.

IN BAD HANDS

Capt. Lang was nominally commander of the John Darrell, but he had not been at sea two days before he discovered that he was simply the sailing master, and that Gryle Daskam was actual commander. Yet, as Mr. Heath was half owner of the vessel, and as the planter had been Lang's patron for years, and as Daskam was believed to be Mr. Heath's son and heir, the Captain bore his annoyances as best he could, hoping that the cruise would be short, and his troublesome passenger soon be returned to Jamaica.

He was amazed at the appearance of Tom Garley on board in the character of stowaway, and still more amazed at the deep intimacy that existed between Daskam and the reprobate Garley, whose bad character was well known to him as to others by report.

The seamen, as Mr. Darrell had observed, were not all that could be desired. Some of them were honest fellows, frank and hearty as sailors proverbially are, but the larger number of them were reckless fellows, not actually bad, but still easily led by a stronger will into evil ways. They all desired to stand well with "young Mr. Heath." Believing that occasion might arise when his supposed son might require all their devotion and assistance in some conflict with Gregory and his aids, Mr. Heath had enjoined them all, from the captain down, to do whatsoever Mr. Saul bade them do, and he, the planter, would be responsible for the consequences.

It was expected, therefore, that some fighting might be required of the men, and there was not one who was not ready to take part in it.

From the very hour of the sailing of the vessel, Daskam went to work in an underhand manner to attach the crew to himself. He gave them drink privately, visiting them in the forecastle with bottles of brandy, and making merry with them, and he gave them cigars and tobacco also, and flasks of rum, so that within two days after leaving Kingston the crew were his sworn allies, and would have obeyed his bidding whatever that bidding might be.

Gayley coveted his evil efforts, and Capt. Lang, uneasy and vaguely conscious that something was wrong, had yet no idea of the secret influences at work on the crew. He saw that some of the sailors were inclined to be insubordinate but that 'young Mr. Heath' was the cause of their being so never entered his mind.

But there was one on board who watched Gryle Daskam with lynx eyes—one who knew of his every visit to the forecastle, who overheard his confidence with Tom Garley, and who even penetrated something of Daskam's mind—and that one was Jock. He went about with downcast eyes, like a beaten hound, humble and submissive and cringing, jeered at by Garley and Daskam continually on account of the flogging the latter had given him, yet never showing resentment; the butt of their jokes and recipient of blows and kicks; but Gryle Daskam would have been appalled if he had known the seething hatred in poor Jock's soul, the fiery longing for revenge, the bitterness and cursing hidden under that humble and cringing exterior.

But Jock was biding his time with a deadly patience that would lose nothing of its object by delay.

The schooner had touched at several lonely islands, one or two of which were uninhabited. Capt. Lang taking an out-of-the-way course, in pursuance of Mr. Heath's instructions. It was believed that Gregory, if he were detaining Miss Palm in his custody against her will, would choose some lonely islet far off the usual course of travel to serve as her prison, but none on board the John Darrell, as the schooner rounded Mountain island, expected to find the object of their search there.

The boat touched the shore, and Gryle Daskam was the first to leap out. The male islanders, fearing that the visitors might possibly have come from Cuba, and that they might be apprehended as runaway slaves, slunk away into the rank undergrowth, but the women and children stood their ground. Gryle Daskam addressed them in English, which they did not understand, and in Spanish, which they did understand.

He asked them if a man named Gregory was on the island.

They replied by vacant looks, and not speaking.

Then he asked if there was a white woman on the island.

One of the black women assented and pointed up the path to the plateau.

Daskam turned to Capt. Lang, Garley and others.

'Wait here on the beach,' he said, 'till I come back. I'll go up the mountain to that ledge where the houses are, on a little scout, you know, and be back within five minutes.'

He hurried up the path, whistling as he went, and presently gained the plateau.

And here he found himself face to face with Garnet Palm!

She was waiting with old Phebe to learn the character of the intruders before descending to the beach.

The stars were glowing, and a soft radiance pervaded the scene. The girl's bright, brunette beauty had never appeared to better advantage than at this moment, in spite of her pallor and anxieties. Her great, dusky eyes were lustrous as stars, her hair was unbound and flowing in a dusky cloud over her shoulders, her slender figure, straight as a palm, was full of grace and dignity. She looked to Gryle Daskam, as she had looked to Saul Heath, the most beautiful girl he had ever beheld.

He drew his breath hard as he gazed upon her, and a wild hope came to him that this might be the missing heiress of whom he was in search.

His bold admiration caused Garnet to draw back a little, flushing.

'Who are you, lady?' inquired the villain in the softest tone he could command.

'I am Miss Palm, an English lady—' The villain's face flamed with joy.

'By my soul,' he ejaculated, but this is marvelous! Are you Miss Garnet Palm, of England, on your way to Jamaica?'

'Yes,' assented the girl wonderingly. 'You have heard of me?'

'Indeed I have,' cried Daskam, with enthusiasm. 'You see the schooner down yonder? She is on a cruise in search of you! I am here for no other purpose than to look for you—'

Garnet uttered a cry of delight.

'Mr. Heath has sent for me!' she exclaimed. 'I thought he might do so! He suspected the truth, God be praised.'

Old Phebe eschoed the devout utterance.

'Come down to the schooner, Miss Palm,' said Daskam. 'You will receive a royal welcome. Let me help you down the mountain side—'

'Who are you, sir?' inquired Garnet, hesitating, not liking the flaming look in his eyes. 'Tell me more—'

'Can you not guess who I am?' demanded Daskam. 'Whom would your guardian be likely to send upon a mission like this—whom but his own son?'

The girl recoiled.

'Are you Mr. Heath's son?' she exclaimed.

'His own and only son, Miss Palm. I am Saul Heath, at your service,' and he bowed courteously, standing with bared head before her.

Garnet's face expressed her agitation.

'You Saul heath!' she ejaculated in amazement.

'The same, Miss Palm,' the villain answered, easily. 'You have heard of me, I see. I was a great favorite with your poor father. I am come to take you to Jamaica and put you under my father's guardianship. Where is your enemy—the man Gregory? I am impatient to teach the scoundrel a lesson!' and he put his hand significantly to his bosom.

'Mr. Gregory is not here,' she answered, excited and agitated. 'We escaped from him and landed here last night—'

''We?' 'You and this servant?'

'And another,' said Garnet, her eager glances devouring the villain's face.—'It is very strange, sir—there is some mystery—but the gentlemen who rescued me from Gregory's hands was also Mr. Saul Heath, the only son of my guardian!'

Had a bomb shell exploded at the feet of the villain he could not have been more overwhelmed.

He fairly gasped for breath, and put his hand out blindly to steady himself.

Saul Heath alive! Saul Heath here! He felt he stood upon a mine of gunpowder that might explode beneath his feet on the instant, and overwhelm him with destruction.

'Where is he? Where?' he gasped, looking around him.

'He will be here soon,' the girl answered.

The villain began to recover himself.

'Let me see him!' he ejaculated, in a voice that trembled in spite of himself. 'Let me see the base villain that dares assume my name and identity. Where is the impostor, that I may unmask him?'

Under all this bombast, the girl read a guilty soul, a trembling alarm that betokened a cowardly spirit.

'Mr. Heath will soon return,' she replied. 'If you will wait here for him, I have no doubt that it will soon become apparent which is the real Saul Heath!'

But Daskam did not care to wait for Saul's return in her presence.

'Come to the schooner,' he said, 'and we will wait for the return of this impostor. Let me make you comfortable, Miss Palm, and then I will see this high and mighty individual who dares to usurp my name.'

Garnet did not like Daskam. Her pure soul revolted from contact with his guilty one. She was disquieted, anxious and strangely troubled. What could all this mean? Two Saul Heaths? The mystery frightened her, and she longed for the return of her lover, that he might confront this man with the sinister eyes and evil face.

She glanced towards the sea, but saw no sign of Saul or his boat.

'I will not go down to the schooner with you, sir,' she declared. 'I shall wait here for the return of Mr. Heath.'

'But you must go. Your Mr. Heath is a rascal, an impostor. What do you know of him? Who vouched to you for his identity?'

'He is sufficient voucher for himself. He was cast ashore on an island where I was about three weeks ago on the night of the hurricane—'

Daskam paled. He knew that his cousin Saul Heath, whom, until this moment, he had believed murdered, was alive and near at hand.

'I must kill him,' he thought, all his wicked passions writhing like serpents in a mass. 'I must destroy him or be destroyed! He shall die to-night. As for the girl, by Jove, she's a beauty! I mean to possess her, if I can do so without ruining myself. If I can make her mine before returning to Jamaica, if I can win her love, then I need not fear to take her to Heath House.'

Garnet shrank further from him, the evil glow on his visage frightening her.

'Miss Palm,' said the young villain, softly, 'let me take you out to my vessel, and then I will return and see this person who calls himself by my name.'

'I have given you my answer, sir,' replied the girl, firmly. 'I will not take one step from this place until Mr. Heath returns.'

Hot words arose to Daskam's lips. He had hard work to repress them and conquer his violent temper; but he did so, displaying a suavity and gentleness that covered well his brutal anger.

'My dear young lady, pardon me,' he said, still softly, 'but as your temporary guardian, in the place of my dear father, I feel that I must think and decide for you. This island, with its brutish inhabitants, is no longer a place for you. This impostor whom you await is no associate for you. Come with your servant to the ship, and your late protector shall be seen to.'

Garnet again refused, more resolutely than before, to stir from the island.

Daskam retreated a few paces to the edge of the plateau and called to Garley and the seamen.

They came hurrying up, Garley foremost, Jock next, half a dozen seamen, all inflamed with secret potations, and Capt. Lang in the rear.

'Our search for Miss Palm is ended!' said Daskam. 'And here she is.'

Garley and the seamen cheered lustily.

'We must take her at once to the ship,' said Daskam. 'The villain we are after is lurking about and can be seen to afterwards. Assist Miss Palm down the hill, you lubbers!'

Garley and two or three seamen rushed to the young lady and hurried her forward in the spite of her expostulations and resistance. It is doubtful if they were aware of either in their zeal and the confusion of ideas consequent upon too much drink.

Miss Palm was hurried precipitately down the hill to the boat. It is needless to say that old Phebe ran after her young mistress in anxiety and terror.

On arriving at the beach, Garnet was lifted into the boat and Daskam took his place by her side. The girl preserved her coolness and firmness. The whole occurrence seemed to her singularly mysterious, and she scanned the faces of all in the boat, seeing only one to reassure her. That one was Captain Lang's. She was about to appeal to him, when Daskam, reading her intention, bade the sailors strike up a song, which they did, and in the loud noise her voice would not have been heard.

On arriving at the ship, Miss Palm was hurried up to the deck and down into the cabin with her attendant, and Daskam locked the door on her, and put the key in his pocket.

He then drew Captain Lang aside, and told him that the girl had been living on the island with Gregory, and that the villain had taken refuge in the woods, and was in hiding.

'I am going ashore with a few men,' continued Daskam, 'to find the villain. He shall go with us to Jamaica, and the law shall deal with him.'

Capt. Lang approved this resolve, and Daskam, taking Garley and certain of the crew, set out again for the shore.

'Saul Heath shall die this night!' he said to himself. 'And I shall kill him! There'll be no slip on this occasion. I am in an awkward position, but I am able to get out of it! I have got murder in my heart to-night, and I will do murder before I sleep! Saul Heath, you escaped me once, but this night you shall die!'

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Welcome to Alexis.

(From the Burlington Hawk-Eye.)

Son of Kalmuck from over the sea,
Alexis!
We want, all of us, starters to welcome of he,
Alexis!

Welcome him, sidewalks encrusted with sleet,
Slip up the Antartic overshoed feet;
Snow plows and shovels his coming shall greet,
Alexis!

What if the girl you are coming to see,
Alexis!
Shall to! de rol teed'le um tumity dee,
Alexis!

Nevertheless, when thy coming shall come
Out of the riddety rol de dum dum,
Ever the tural li tural li rum,
Alexis!

[At this Mr. Tennyson was suddenly called into the press-room by the foreman to wash the forms and bring in some coal, and the interrupted strain of poesy was so rudely jarred that it was found impossible, when he resumed his place at the table, to recall the divine afflatus that night. And before he could resume the broken train of thought, word came that the Duchess of Edinburgh had another one, and a poem was wanted immediately, so we paid the laureate $850 for what he had done and he left for home on the next train. Mr. Bayard Taylor has been secured, at a great expense, to finish the poem, at the conclusion of which task we have a truckman engaged to finish him.]

In Paris everything in feminine fashions is as tight as nature can endure. The rage even extends to husbands in some cases.

Some Pertinent Queries.

From the Globe.

In the Public Accounts for 1876-5 presented to Parliament to day (13th) appears one item which will attract general notice and suggest some more or less pertinent enquiries. It is the sum of $25,579, entered as Balance Secret Service money received from Sir John A. Macdonald. Viewed in the light of various occurrences during the last two years of the Macdonald regime, the appearance of the entry at the present time is not a little mysterious. In the first place, if Sir John A. Macdonald had a balance of any public money in hand when he resigned office in November, 1873, why was he content to wait two years before paying it over to its lawful custodians? The Secret Service Fund was supplied from time to time—to be administered by the Government on their responsibility to Parliament, not to Sir John A. Macdonald in his private capacity. From the moment he ceased to be Premier he ceased to be responsible for the peace of the country, and therefore to have any voice or legal control over this money. In May, 1872, he told the Public Accounts Committee that the payments were made frequently without anybody but himself knowing how they were applied; that no record was kept of their application; and that he would rather cut off his right hand than give any account of them. Is it possible that nobody but Sir John knew that there was then a large balance in his hands—that he kept the secret absolutely to himself; and that when he went out of office he hoped still to keep the secret until some happy chance made him once more the lawful custodian of the Secret Service money? Or does the refund at this late hour come under the head of conscience money? Or has some gentle pressure been necessary to induce him to hand it over? These are points the curious will desire to have cleared up, and all the more so because, if not in express terms, certainly by implication, Sir John gave the world to believe that the fund had been exhausted before May, 1872. He met Mr. Young's motion on that occasion for a Select Committee to audit the Secret Service expenditure by consenting to any such regulation as the House might make as regarded the future, but not as to the past; the impression left on every mind at that meeting of the Public Accounts Committee was certainly not that he had many thousands of dollars still at command. Then, again, when Mr. Donald A. Smith made application for the sum of $3,000 which he had paid on behalf of the Government, in addition to the $1,000 Sir John admitted having paid from the Secret Service fund, to get Messrs. Riel and Lepine out of the country, Sir John put him off, referred to the difficulty of obtaining the amount, and although he promised from time to time to pay it, ultimately quitted office without doing so, and left the amount to be paid (after the North-west disclosures had taken place) by a vote of Parliament. Now, if Sir John had twenty-five thousand dollars or more at the bank at that time, why did he not pay the $3,000, as he had paid over $1,000 for the same meritorious object? The public will not feel less anxious for light on this subject in view of the fact that the $1,000 in question illustrated the peculiar views held by Sir John Macdonald of his duty in regard to this fund, or the very easy political morality exhibited in his recent defence of his financial operations, and, as Dr. Tupper would say, with the most patriotic motives, in connection with the elections of 1872. Categorical answers to the following questions might be desirable: 1st, What balance of the Secret Service fund had Sir John A. Macdonald in hand, say in May, 1872? What change in the condition of that balance occurred between May, 1872, and November, 1873? Where was this money kept, or how was it invested, during that period? Why did he not pay it over immediately when his successors were appointed? Under what circumstances did he pay it over at last? Has he rendered as he was bound to do, to his successors an account in general terms of the disposal of the two hundred thousand dollars of which this $25,000 is supposed to be the balance? Has he paid any claims on the fund since he went out of office? Seeing that he seems to have kept control of the money for two years, there is a very general impression that the country has not even now got to the bottom of the doings of the Macdonald Government, and a little gentle prodding may supply some interesting developments yet.

A Will and a Pot of Gold.

[From the Galveston News.]

In the year 1865, just after the breaking up of the Confederate armies, a young soldier, a member of Joe Shelby's command, accompanied by his father, arrived in Corsicana. The old gentleman had with him a large sum of money in gold. After providing liberally for his boy, who was then on his way to America, the old gentleman, whose name was Bently Irving, sadly and sorrowfully journeyed back to his home in Charleston county, Missouri. The son remained abroad until a short time since, when upon the receipt of letters, and his father's last will and testament, together with the announcement of his death, he returned to the home of his father. It seems that the old gentleman had enclosed a brief description of the spot on Richland creek where he had taken the precaution to hide his treasures for the benefit of his absent boy. After a mournful visit to the desolated homestead in Missouri, the young man came on here, and soon found the treasure—a pot of gold—amounting to nearly $8,000, exactly in the spot described in his father's directions.

"Old Reliable."

There are many reputed remedies for that very prevalent disease, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, but none which have given general satisfaction and become acknowledged standard preparations, except Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It continues to

Great Western Railway.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after

Monday 29th Jan. 1877

TRAINS WILL LEAVE STATIONS AS FOLLOWS:

Express, 7.05 a.m., arriving at London at 12.30 p.m.; Express, 1.05 p.m., Buffalo at 1.35 p.m.

Mail and Express, 11.45 a.m. arriving at Hamilton at 2.35 p.m., Buffalo at 5.30 p.m.

Mixed, 3.35 arriving at Stratford at 8.30 p.m., and London 9 p.m.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

Mixed, 11.20 a.m. from Stratford.

Mail and Express, 3.15 p.m., from London, Toronto and Buffalo.

Express, 10.00 p.m., from Buffalo, Toronto and London.

J. HICKSON,
General Manager.

1063-d

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, FEB. 21, 1877.

The Railway Schemes.

The meeting of Friday night last effected all that was expected of it, viz to secure an expression of opinion, and to give to the members of Council some one to act upon. Since the expression was so unanimous in favor of further railway facilities, we look to see prompt action and activity displayed in the matter. Before long we may expect to have such information laid before the Council, as will enable them to present to the people some practicable scheme. In the meantime discussion will be rife upon the schemes which have been mooted, and upon them all will be in place for us make some remarks.

In the first place the proposal to run a branch from Blyth, if connection with the Great Western railway simply is wanted, is not to be postponed to the scheme for a branch from Clinton or Brucefield. The latter route would be the most natural one whereby to reach the centres of trade, giving us closer connection with the main line as well as with a trading centre of importance in London itself. For the reasons mentioned last week this branch would benefit Goderich greatly, since it would open to our lumber merchants a larger field, besides giving us the benefit of an appreciable degree of competition. Up on what terms, or with what guarantees if assistance will be asked of this line could be undertaken, we await to see; but there is a new feature of the case which presents itself. Our readers have noted the fact that the Grand Trunk and Great Western railway companies have been discussing amalgamation for some time past, and judging from recent events, we may expect to see the two great companies united before another year passes. In this case, it we were to secure connection with the Great West. ern in the meantime, our outlay would be of little or no use to us. This idea did not suggest itself to us last week, and was therefore present it to our readers as worthy of serious consideration before judgment is passed upon the scheme above mentioned.

A new idea was presented at the meeting, by the delegate from Wingham, with regard to the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway, and that was that the agitation now on foot was not for the extension of a *narrow gauge* but to convert the road into a through *broad gauge* route. That idea, we look upon as giving to the scheme, and opens up the way to a more expansive one. Many will be aware that the Huron and Quebec Railway was contemplated to run into Toronto, and the belief is general that its continuation to Lake Huron would be seriously considered some time in the "dim, distant future." So far as present appearances are concerned, our acquisition of the road will be in that indefinite period. While a portion of the road east of Toronto is already built, and the work of securing bonuses being prosecuted with more or less vigor, and a fair prospect exists of its completion to Toronto or some point near there at no very distant date, the question in the west has ceased. Here, then, an opportunity affords itself to unite this great through scheme half way. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway company is in a fair way financially, and this fact may be attributed to the fill back which attends narrow gauge roads. The metropolitan through which it ran are apparently alive to this fact, whilst the city of Toronto bemoans the same, as in the rivalry between the gauges the W., G. and B. has won the day and the capital city sees the northern trade going principally to Hamilton instead of themselves monopolizing it. Having such money in the road, we doubt not that, in order to place it on a footing to compete with other roads and with the ultimate object, which we mention further on, in view the municipalities interested would vote sufficient to aid in broadening the gauge. The bridges have all been built, we believe, with a view to carrying out this idea at some future time, and the cost of the work would be comparatively small. The company at present is petitioning the Local Legislature to grant them $2,000 per mile on that portion of the line between Toronto and Orangeville which was completed shortly before the railway aid fund was established, of which that portion of the road received nothing.

The road being fully converted into a broad gauge route, an amalgamation with the eastern section of the Huron and Quebec would affect all that we have been desiring for some time past, at much less cost than was originally calculated. The route would certainly not be as direct as the one laid down on the map by the H. and Q. Co., but this would be subject to very material deviations before being located, and possibly not be any more direct than the T. G. and B. Should this scheme be acted upon, the promoters of the H. and Q., if consulted and their co-operation secured, which we believe could be easily done, would hasten the completion of their work, and the great through route be thus more quickly established. Of course it would be necessary to secure a harmonious arrangement between the two companies, and this done the necessary assistance would be readily forthcoming. The farmers to the north of us are not favorable to new local lines of railroad, since they are already convenient to several good markets, but if a through line is presented to them they will give it a hearty support. We would suggest, and we believe the people of Wingham are making some such arrangements, that a deputation visit the municipalities along the line of the L. H and B. and discover their feelings on the matter, and negotiations opened with the directors of the road as well as those of the H. and Q. respecting amalgamation.

As to the continuation of the road from Wingham to Goderich, and its injury to the business of this place, we have but to say that the advancement of a theory manifests a weakness which should not exist in any place having any pretensions to being enterprising. If Goderich is to live upon the country trade, its progress will be very slow, but it should be moving other means to build itself up. The same idea about cutting off country trade was advanced in Guelph when it was proposed to run the Great Western north of that place, but the consequence has been that the town has nearly doubled its population since that was done. In case Huron should become a rail way station, Goderich, with all its advantages, and which we claim will that election. Our readers will remember that Mitchell was fully alive to the subject, and if Goderich really wants to secure the road, it should be on hand with the cash.

The Secret Service Fund.

Since the Public Accounts committee, nothing has been said to connect the Mitchell affair with the Secret Service Fund which had been retained in his possession from the time he resigned his office as Premier until November, 1875, when he handed the amount over to the Receiver General. The impression went startled every one, sounding as it did like a sequel to the Pacific Scandal to which now and then some new discovery is added in addition to a chapter of political corruption. What Sir John had been doing with this amount of the country's funds for so long a time after he had resigned the custody of it was a mystery which he evaded, and waited anxiously to hear answered. The Opposition were "game" on the point, except that they attempted to hide their chicken's wrong act by admiring his exceedingly modesty in retaining the amount even at this late period.

Sir John, however, vouchsafed an answer in the House, on Thursday, but his explanation was so very doubtful, while very pointed in tirade, that even his friends heard him in silence and with dubious countenances. He affected to treat the matter lightly, and seemed to hold in the faith implanted in his remarks at a political meeting in St. Thomas, in 1873, in reply to Mr. Mackenzie's statement, that the Secret Service Fund was audited by a committee, as follows:—

"This was not the case. Either Mr. Mackenzie had been altogether misinformed or had said what he knew to be not true. There were two funds in Canada, a Special Service fund and Secret Service fund. The expenditure of the special service fund was declared to a committee, but the Secret Service expenditure was never told, and no one were all secrets kept in connection with that fund, so closely was it kept under the control of the Ministers, that if the Government were going out of office with a hundred thousand pounds in their credit in the fund, they would not leave it behind them but take it with them and use it for their own party purposes."

With such a lax view of audit only in a case of this kind, Sir John could have the effrontery to justify his latest act. But he was strong in the argument, for a record is kept of all payments from the English Secret Service Fund, which may be referred to in case a demand for information respecting the laying out of the same is demanded; and further, in May of 1872 Sir John consented to a resolution subjecting the Fund to an audit and requiring a record to be kept. This resolution he has totally ignored, and since he refused to permit any investigation into the mode of laying out that fund previous to its adoption, the subsequent secret manipulation thereof, which he was wrongfully in possession of it, is open to the suspicions. His explanation is in effect that the property before his attention dissolved his associate members in the Secret Service committee, through death or removal, had left him alone in the management of its affairs. When the Government fell, the fund amounted to $22,179, which was deposited in the Montreal Bank. He declares he used none of it except to meet old obligations of his government and to pay $6,000 to Senator Campbell and $600 to Mr. Pope, one of his Ministers, for purposes not explained. Such a lame statement is in justification of this piece of unwarranted assumption on Sir John's part, and we will see his statement, that the money was put by him to none other than Government use, accepted as true it would not make his offence less heinous.

Messrs. Pope and Campbell will doubtless be called upon to prove the validity of their claims, when it is altogether probable some further unpleasant disclosures will be made. It is considered that the $600 received by the former gentleman related to the Pope-Macdonald letter, and the Government had no right to pay the amount and Sir John, also, will make further explanations before the Public Accounts committee, and although it is not expected he will relate anything to injure himself, his statement will be interesting.

Some time ago the Imperial Board of Trade, which is a branch of the British Government, notified the English agents of the Allen Steamship Line that none of their vessels carrying passengers would be allowed to clear from English ports without having on board physicians who had graduated in one of the colleges of either England, Ireland or Scotland. This insult to Canadian medical graduates is being properly resented, remonstrances have been made by the Canadian Government, which doubtless will secure the repeal of the obnoxious regulation so far as our physicians are concerned. Old country medical men are inclined to treat their Canadian fellows contemptuously; and when, as is frequently the case, an old country graduate comes out here to practice bringing with him his imperial notions, he becomes highly indignant on finding that he cannot practice in Ontario until he has passed a certain examination and secured a certificate from the Medical Association. Canadian physicians have usually been employed on the Allen steamers, which makes the insult all the more galling. It can be said that our physicians are superior to those in the old country, the opportunities for studying the science are superior there to what are afforded here, with marked results but the selfish object of this insulting measure is too obvious for any superiority, which they may possess, to palliate the offence.

The investigation into the affairs of the Northern Railway has been completed, and the result is humiliating to some prominent Conservatives. The cause of the Government's enquiry was that it was pecuniarily interested in the road, and certain circumstances demanded the investigation. The steel thereon may be judged when the committee reports the following amounts to have been wrongfully paid out of the Company's funds: To Senator Macpherson for Sir John A. Macdonald's testimonial fund, $2,500; John Beverly Robinson, M. P., election expenses, $5,440; cash, $4,000 over-drawn, $4,990, interest not included; Mr Cumberland, for the purchase of the steamer Algoma, $8,000, entered as Parliamentary expenses; over drafts by F. W. Cumberland, for election expenses and part share of chcques represented by notes $12,593. So lavish an outlay for political purposes, shows that corruption has been practiced in the Conservative interest.

Sir John is being lauded for his security in returning the balance of the Secret Service Fund, after keeping it from the country for two years. He don't need to trouble himself about his reputation, his henchmen are always ready to make him one to order.

Mr. Farrow has moved in the House of Commons for correspondence respecting the letting of the contract for the Goderich harbor works, no doubt thinks he will be about right. So far as present appearances are concerned, our acquisition of the road will be in that indefinite period. While a portion of the road east of Toronto is already built, and the work of securing bonuses being prosecuted with more or less vigor, and a fair prospect exists of its completion to Toronto or some point near there at no very distant date, the question in the west has ceased. Here, then, an opportunity affords itself to unite this great through scheme half way. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway company is in a fair way financially, and this fact may be attributed to the fill back which attends narrow gauge roads. The metropolitan through which it ran are apparently alive to this fact, whilst the city of Toronto bemoans the same, as in the rivalry between the gauges the W., G. and B. has won the day and the capital city sees the northern trade going principally to Hamilton instead of themselves monopolizing it. Having such money in the road, we doubt not that, in order to place it on a footing to compete with other roads and with the ultimate object, which we mention further on, in view the municipalities interested would vote sufficient to aid in broadening the gauge. The bridges have all been built, we believe, with a view to carrying out this idea at some future time, and the cost of the work would be comparatively small. The company at present is petitioning the Local Legislature to grant them $2,000 per mile on that portion of the line between Toronto and Orangeville which was completed shortly before the railway aid fund was established, of which that portion of the road received nothing.

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The Mitchell *Advocate* attempts to refute the statement that intemperance is the cause of the greatest proportion of crime, and presents a portion of the Bill introduced into the Ontario Legislature of Prince. By making a careful selection it finds that 201 more homicidal people had been imprisoned in the jails mentioned than intemperance. But when we look at the aggregate of Provincial commitments, we find the tables turned, the intemperate being in the majority by 1812. Of the number imprisoned as homicidal, we may safely say that one-third—yea, even two-thirds—were brought to jail through drink. Our astonishment takes a new surprise when we consider the fact that the Provincial Government has made no attempt to substantiate its arguments, and certainly ought to know better than to accept, even in the partial manner he did, the figures of this report as giving a full idea of the relation between crime and drink. The *Advocate* further states that the Crooks' Act has not lessened crime any, since the cost of administering justice in 1876 was about $40,000 more than in 1876. It forgets that the payments of crown witnesses came into force in 1876; that commitments for vagrancy were more numerous owing to hard times; and that difficulties attend the enforcement of new laws at first. The increase in the cost may make up the $40,000, we believe, and if the matter were closely inspected our crown witnesses would seem to be a different conclusion regarding the measure.

The scheme for tunnelling the Detroit River has been again revived, two American engineers having submitted to the Dominion Parliament a report upon the matter. From this report it is found that the best site is a point north of Amherstburg, where the length of the tunnel would be 9,860 feet, and pass throughout rock which could easily be worked. The cost is estimated at $4,000,000, or $200,000 less if no fissures were found in the rock dispensing with the need of brick casing, and the work could be completed in three years by working with night and day gangs of men from several headings. The necessity for a tunnel is every year more apparent, and the idea of bridging the stream has been deemed impracticable since so many vessels are constantly passing up and down. Surveys for a tunnel have been made by United States engineers, and although the project has been several times abandoned, yet it grows in favor.

A Meeting of the East Riding Reform Association took place at Seaforth on Tuesday of last week, when the following officers were appointed: President, John McCrae; Vice-President, Dr. Sloan; Secretary, Daniel McGillicuddy, and the following were appointed Vice-Presidents in each municipality: Howick, Jas Hazlewood, Lakelet P.O.; Turnberry, John Messer, Bluevale P.O.; Grey, Thos. Strachan, Brussels P.O.; Morris, J. McCrae, Brussels P.O.; Hullett, John McMillan, Londesboro P.O.; McKillop, John Govenlock, Seaforth P. O.; Brussels, J. R. Smith, Wroxeter, T. Sanderson; Blyth, Dr. Orr; Stanley, Patullo, Secretary of the Ontario Reform Association, was present, and a thorough discussion of the Reform Policy and of a programme for future operations.

Our town cotemporary is very indignant, professedly, at Messrs. Ross, Gibson and Bishop for voting against the special incorporation of the Orange Association. Its howlings will not turn from these gentlemen any of their supporters, since the Orange incorporation measure was nothing but a Tory move. The general law is sufficient for the management of its affairs. When the Government fell, the fund amounted to $22,179, which was deposited in the Montreal Bank. He declares he used none of it except to meet old obligations of his government and to pay $6,000 to Senator Campbell and $600 to Mr. Pope, one of his Ministers, for purposes not explained. Such a lame statement is in justification of this piece of unwarranted assumption on Sir John's part, and we will see his statement, that the money was put by him to none other than Government use, accepted as true it would not make his offence less heinous.

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Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.

Mr. Bertho introduced a Bill to repeal the Insolvency Act, and it was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Smith, in reply to one of the members of Prince Edward Island, had addressed a remonstrance to the Imperial Government against the action of the imperial Board of Trade in refusing Canadian surgeons from officiating on the steamships of the Allen line.

A political bout occurred during the day. The discussion took place upon the changes in the ministry which had taken place since last session.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.

Reports were presented from the Postmaster General and the Railway Committee.

A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of a form of prayer being used in opening the House.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.

The House was occupied for the most part in hearing Sir John's explanation with regard to the Secret Service Fund.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.

Mr. Cartwright introduced a Bill to amend the act respecting insurance, in order to relieve some hardships which English companies were labouring under.

Considerable discussion took place upon two cases of dissolution.

Mr. Cartwright brought down the estimates up to June 30, 1878, presenting a revenue of $23,187,678 against $23,031,807 the estimates for the current year. The decrease since last year in the estimates is $613,061.

Toronto Correspondence.

Toronto, Feb. 19.

Owing to the sessions of the Dominion and Local Legislature being simultaneous, the city dailies have not given that attention to the remarks upon legislative topics of the wise men assembled here, that they have heretofore given. In response, therefore, to your request, I send you the following epitome of your member's (Mr. Ross) remarks upon the School Bill, whilst it was being discussed in committee of the whole. A correspondent of the *Globe* has given a wrong construction to Mr. Ross's remarks upon the second reading of the bill respecting the payment of teachers' salaries, which were erroneously reported by that paper. This error on the part of the newspaper is thus set right:

Mr. Ross objected first to sub-section 23, of section 1, which was in his opinion an undue interference with the power of the Trustees to make such agreements with the Teachers they employ as they may think necessary. The proposition that a teacher employed for only part of a year, whose period of service expires at the commencement or within fourteen days of the commencement of the summer vacation, which lasts forty-two days, shall be entitled to collect salary for the whole of that vacation notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, was one he could not agree to. He was quite willing to extend to teachers all necessary protection, and with a view to afford good reasons for the protection was in favor of dealing liberally with them, but at the same time he could not agree with the sweeping charges of illiberality and narrow-mindedness which some hon. gentlemen had made against school trustees.

Besides the clause was not fair to the teacher who was employed in the last half of the year. The trustee could not certainly pay for the holidays to both teachers, and the teacher for the first half year would be paid for 237 days, and the one engaged for the last half year only for 138 days. Of course where a teacher was engaged for the whole year it was but right that he should get the benefit of all the holidays. In the consideration of sub-section 5, of section 3, providing for dividing a township wherein a school board has been established, into not less than five and not more than seven wards. Mr. Ross said he hoped that the Minister of Education would still adopt the suggestion he, Mr. Ross, had proposed to him last session. When a clause was passed dividing such townships into five wards, his (Mr. Ross') proposition was, that the township should be divided into four wards, the same as for municipal purposes, and that trustees should be elected for each ward the same as in towns, one of the trustees retiring annually. It would be very inconvenient to have the township divided into four wards for municipal purposes, and into five or seven for school purposes. The polling sub-divisions were arranged always to correspond with the divisions into wards, and it would lead to confusion and trouble, if the wards for school purposes, comprised parts of different wards for municipal purposes. Undivisions for municipal purposes He thought township boards would generally become very unpopular, and we should see that we did not hinder their usefulness by unnecessary restrictions. He was glad to see, however, that the bill did not propose to make township boards compulsory as had been suggested by some teachers' conventions. Such a proposition he should strenuously oppose. The bill recognized the proper principle of leaving it in the power of the majority of the school section in a township to adopt the Board system if they so desired.

On the motion to adopt section 8, which authorizes the Council to borrow money from banking corporations only, for the purpose of paying teachers salaries quarterly, Mr. Ross said this clause sat in now stood, would not accomplish the end in view. He hoarthly approved of paying teachers' quarterly. Although from the bare statement given in the *Globe* on the first debate on the School Bill, where he, (Mr. Ross), was reported as objecting to the clause without giving his reasons for so objecting, a correspondent of that paper had been led into the idea that he objected to teachers being paid quarterly. He thought on the contrary that it was right and necessary that they should. Not, of not all, were men and women who could ill afford to lie out of their salaries for a half year, and almost all other national employees were paid quarterly and many monthly. But it was just because he desired to see some practicable provision made to enable trustees to do this, that he desired the clause amended. The clause only gave the municipal council power, and to the extent of the taxes they impose. To be of any use the power to borrow must be placed in the hands of the trustees. The amount of the county grant—which is an equivalent to the Government grant—and to the extent of which only could the county borrow—is but a mere fraction of the amount paid for teachers' salaries. Quoting from the school reports of 1874, which was the latest he had at hand, then his gentleman said he found that in his county (Huron) there were 182 public schools. Now, assuming that there was only one teacher in each school (although he presumed that in at least one fourth of them there must be two), the $7900 of county grant divided amongst these 182 teachers would only give $43 per annum to each teacher or $16.75 per quarter—taking into account the holidays—and it would not amount to more than from $6 to $8 per quarter. He found that in the year 1874, there was no less than $59,657 paid for teachers' salaries in Huron, or nearly eight times the amount of the county grant. The House would see, therefore, that by confining the power to borrow to the county council, the object in view would not be obtained.

Mr. Crooks said it intent i amend the clause to give the power to township councils to borrow.

Mr. Ross said it will be better, but the power to borrow ought to be given to the trustees of each Board and each School section.

Mr. Crooks said the matter could be divided on the question. Some trustees may want to pay their teachers quarterly, and others would prefer to pay annually. Some trustees may have funds to pay without borrowing, and these would not want to exercise their power.

Mr. Ross said that would

MOVING!

We will move from our present place of business to the

GLASGOW HOUSE,

Jordan's Block

IN TEN DAYS.

CALL AND GET YOUR BARGAINS

before that date as our sale will then close.

EST. R. B. SMITH,

J. H. COLBORNE,
Manager.

P. S.—Don't forget we are going to move.

Goderich, Feb., 12th, 1877. 1561-tf.

O. C. MARTIN,
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver,
HAMILTON STREET, - GODERICH, ONT.

One door North of Colborne Hotel. Repairing Neatly Executed, Charges Moderate.

Locals.—English, Swiss and American Gold and Silver Watches, at Martin's, Hamilton St. Good Value in Spectacles, at Martin's, Hamilton St. For Jet Setts and Crosses, go to Martin's, Hamilton St. Gold, Silver and Plated Chains, at O. G. Martin's, Hamilton St. Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Emblem Pins, Shirt Studs, &c. at

O. C. MARTINS' Hamilton St.

Goderich, Jan. 31st, 1877. 1563-1yr

THE EMPORIUM.

CROMPTON'S CELEBRATED ADJUSTABLE TRADE MARK. CORSET.

As the adjusting Openings are on BOTH SIDES of the Hip, the Corset can can be enlarged as may be required, without throwing the curve over the hip, out of place which will be found a GREAT ADVANTAGE over those with single lacing.

If properly adjusted, this Corset will FIT ANY FORM perfectly the first time it is adjusted. The wearer will experience no trouble in shaping the Corset to the figure, as is the case in all ordinary Corsets.

THE MOST

Comfortable and Convenient Corset

MANUFACTURED.

It Will give Entire Satisfaction in every respect, and prove far more durable than any other Corset.

A case of the above Corsets just received and sold at reduced prices

J. C. DETLOR & CO.

GODERICH FOUNDRY.

Second hand 26 Horse Engines, Balance Wheel and Saw Mandrel	$2 5
do 10 do do Balance Wheel and Pullers Complete	275
do 16 do do Balance Wheel, Pullers and Governor	375
do 12 do do do do	200
A Hoisting or Boat Engine with Hoisting Gear	350
Second hand 16 Horse Portable Boiler with Smoke Stack	$150
do 16 do	200
do 20 do	225
do 30 do Tubular Boiler with Smoke Stack, Furnace, Fire Grate Bars, Steam Guage, Guage and Safety Valves, all in Good Order	450

Second hand Shingle and heading Machine $90, Heading Jointer $40, Heading Plainer $50, Heading Turner $70, Stave Machine with Knife $80.

NEW ENGINES AND BOILERS ON HAND, ALSO MADE TO ORDER VERY CHEAP. MILL MACHINERY FOR FLOURING, GRIST AND SAW MILLS.

Middlings Purifiers of Improved Kinds.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Stoves of various Kinds, School Seats, &c.

REPAIRS on Mills, Boilers, &c.

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Goderich Foundry and Manufacturing Co.,

Goderich, Jan. 26th, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW MAKE

Ladies Kid Gloves,

SELLING AT 75c.

NEW FRILLINGS.

No. 45 Gilling Twine.

AT

W. KAY'S

February 1st, 1877.

BOOTS AND SHOES

At and below Cost.

For Cash and Cash only

AT

E. & J. DOWNINGS.

In order to reduce our immense stock of winter wear and afford room for our unusually large spring purchases, we will offer our entire stock which comprises everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS SHOE STORE,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Some lines 20 per cent less for 30 days.

People in need of anything in our line will find this a rare chance to make a little money go a long way.

Our stock is all new and seasonable. Call early and get the best bargains you were offered.

E. & J. DOWNING.

Goderich, Jan. 2nd, 1877.

To Mrs. Andrew Green.

On the death of her mother, Mrs. Mary McHardy.

I fain would bid thee cease to mourn,
Through Death's relentless hand
Has borne thy Mother to her rest,
In the bright heavenly land.

She suffered here with patience sore,
But now her rest is sweet
On Jesus' breast, for Heaven is fair
With joy and love complete.

"She is not lost but gone before,"
She waits for the above,
For death to her but ope'd the door
That led to joy's above.

A glimmering light methinks I see,
Like to some shining star,
For you her children, did she leave,
One "pearly gate ajar."

Then do not grieve, let thoughts of her
But draw thy soul above;
For brightly on thy pathway shines
That beauteous star of love.

She waits for thee, and, I ween,
To her it will be given,
To draw the children tenderly,
By cords of love, to Heaven.

S. J. S.

EXETER.

The other day a rat terrier killed nearly one hundred rats in a stable here, in a few minutes.

Several attempts have been made of late to burn the old building opposite Pickard's store. It is now being torn down.

The ladies of Exeter North recently entertained the firemen of the village at a splendid supper.

Rev. Henry J. Nott, of St. Thomas, formerly of Colborne, delivers a lecture on "Luther and his Times," in the B. C. Church, this evening.

DUNGANNON.

STREET LAMPS.—We notice that our village is improving by the addition of street lamps, which will be a great accommodation to pedestrians.

REVIVAL MEETINGS have been held the last two weeks, and are continuing in the Methodist church, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Caswell. They have been very successful, in fact the most successful ever held in this village.—Com.

RAILWAY MATTERS. — The meeting advertised to be held on Wednesday, 14th inst., was a success both in point of number and unanimity. The meeting was addressed by several local gentlemen and by representatives from Wingham, of which there was a goodly number. All spoke in favor of the proposed extension, except one gentleman from near Manchester, whose main objection was that it would not do him as much good as others nearer Dungannon—most certainly a great objection. Goderich representatives were conspicuous by their absence, no doubt thinking that if other people were to be benefitted by the scheme they would oppose it even were they to be benefitted by it to a greater extent than any other point. The people of this neighborhood have been looking anxiously for some expression of the opinions of the Goderich people on this railway scheme, and have been rewarded by the *Star* last week in an editorial headed Railway Accommodation, which for selfishness can hardly be equalled. We find the chief objection to the proposed extension of the T. G. & B. to Goderich is that it would benefit Dungannon, at the expense of Goderich, Nothing can be more blindly selfish than this, Goderich being in reality the chief gainers It shows a great deal of disinterestedness by mildly suggesting that a line from Blyth to Goderich can be built by bonuses from Wawanosh, Blyth and Goderich, thinking to benefit Goderich. Wawanosh, under such circumstances, would give a bonus to a railway which would not help them in the least. Your cotem. will find that if he expresses the sentiments of the Goderich people, they will not find the rural district willing to help them in railway accommodation, if they do not get a share of the profits.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th Feb., Mrs. Richard Bonnamy of a son.

At the Nile, on the 16th Feb., the wife of Mr. E. Maw, of a son.

In Colborne, on the 16th Feb., the wife of Mr. H Austin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at the residence of Mr. W. Cantlon, by the Rev. R. T. Courtice, Mr. John W. Yeo, to Miss Ann Jemima Roberts, both of Goderich Township.

In Colborne, on 15th February, by Rev. R. Ure, D. D., Mr. Edward Nelson, to Miss Sarah Morris, both of Colborne Township.

In Colborne, on 15th February, by Rev. James Sieveright, Charles McHardy, to Isabella Buchanan, second daughter of John Buchanan, Esq., both of Colborne Township.

In Colborne, on 7th February, by Rev. J. Sieveright, Mr. George Basset to Miss Isabella Straughan, both of Colborne Township.

In Goderich, on 14th, February, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. Sieveright, Mr. Magnus Chas. Swanson, eldest son of Mr. Geo. Swanson, to Agnes, second daughter of the late Mr. Mark Morris, all of Goderich.

DEATHS.

In Goderich, on 20th Feb., Eliza, wife of Mr. Richard Bonamy, aged 43 years.

Funeral on Thursday, 22d inst., at 3 p. m.

At Clinton, on Feb. 16th, 1877, Margaret McDonald, beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Whitehead, in the 53rd year of her age.

Funeral at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, Feb. 23rd.

The deceased was born in the United States whence her parents emigrated from the North of Scotland, About the year 1830, the family came to Canada and settled on a farm near Galt, and while there both her parents and two sisters and two brothers died, leaving the deceased alone the occupant of the homstead. Mrs. Whitehead was most remarkable for her unselfishness and untiring devotion to those in want and affliction; wherever sickness among her relatives or friends was known to her she was ready to lend a helping hand, and few have passed through so many scenes of bereavement with such christian devotion and faith.

THE MARKETS

GODERICH, Feb. 20, 1877.

Gold 1.00½. Salt, per bbl 90 to $1.0 retail; wholesale 70 to 80.

Wheat, (Fall) ⅌ bush (new)	$1 32	@ 1 40
Wheat, (Spring) ⅌ bush	1 30	@ 1 37
Flour, (per bbl.)	5 50	@ 7 00
Oats, ⅌ bush	0 46	@ 0 46
Peas, ⅌ bush	65	@ 0 69
Barley, ⅌ bush	45	@ 0 60
Potatoes, ⅌ bush. new.	0 60	@ 0 75
Hay per ton	9 00	@ 12 00
Chickens	0 12½	@ 0 15
Butter, ⅌ lb	0 18	@ 0 20
Eggs, ⅌ doz (unpacked)	0 15	@ 0 18
Beef	6 00	@ 6 50
Pork	6 50	@ 7 00
Hides	6 00	@ 6 00
Wood	2 25	@ 2 75

LISTON, Feb 20, 1877.

Wheat, (Fall) per bush	$1 40	@ 1 45
Wheat, (Spring) per bush	1 15	@ 1 35
Flour, (per bbl)	6 50	@ 7 00
Oats per bush	48	@ 49
Peas, per bush	70	@ 71
Barley, per bush	0 50	@ 0 55
Potatoes, per bush	0 50	" 0 55
Butter	0 19	" 0 20
Eggs, per doz (unpacked)	0 16	" 0 17
Hay	8 00	" 9 00
Sheepskins	1 00	" 1 50
Hides	5 50	" 6 25

GODERICH, Feb. 20, 1877.

Wheat, (Fall)	$1 35	" 1 40
Wheat, (Spring)	1 27	" 1 35
Flour, (per bbl)	5 00	" 7 0
Oats, per bush	45	" 46
Peas, per bush	0 68	" 70
Barley per bush	0 45	" 0 50
Potatoes per bush	0 50	" 0 55
Butter	0 17	" 0 18
Eggs, per doz. (unpacked)	0 17	" 0 17

TORONTO, Feb. 19.

Fall wheat, $1.30 to $1.50; spring wheat $1.30 to $4.35; barley, 60c to 72c; oats, 50 to 00; peas, 76 to 81; beef, hind quarters, $6.00 to $7.00; dressed hogs, $6.90 to $7.25; butter, tub dairy, 18 to 21; eggs, packed 00 to 00.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.

Flour, $4.75 to $6.70; dressed hogs, $6.75 to $7.10; grain, nominal.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.

Hogs, $5.50 to $6.50; cattle, $0.00 to $0.00.

New Advertisements.

NOTE LOST.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying a note of $200 value, drawn in favor of Mary McLennan or order signed by Wm. L. McLennan & Murdoch McLennan, or I received no value for the same. Said note was made in the April of 1873. Any person finding the above Note and bringing it to this office or to the undersigned will be suitably rewarded.

MARY McLENNAN,
Amberly P. O. Ont.

1565 c

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.

THIS Valuable Lot is situated within 50 yards south of Market Square. There is on the lot a well built foundation and cellar walls for house &c., plans and specification of which will be given to the purchaser. There is also on the ground all the gravel for the erection of the house as described in specification.

The Lot is well planted with splendid fruit trees in full bearing.

For Terms, apply to

E. WOODCOCK,
Land Broker, Goderich.

1566-d

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between John Knox and William Edward Rothwell, as carriage makers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts against the firm up to date of dissolution will be settled by John Knox, who will continue the business.

Signed, JOHN KNOX.
WM. E. ROTHWELL.

Witness, Wm. Robinson.

Goderich, Feb, 7th, 1877. 1566-c

CONFIDENTIAL.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

Quickly Cured.

No Mercury Given.

Consultation in person or by letter

FREE OF CHARGE.

217 JEFFERSON AVENUE,

DETROIT, MICH.

Private Medical Dispensary.

Dr. DeLos,

Established in Detroit in 1850.

The oldest established physician in Michigan who treats exclusively and cures where all others fail, every form of disease, and is the only reliable physician in Detroit for all diseases and difficulties of a confidential nature—of both sexes where skill and experience is required. Old lingering cases, where the blood has become poisoned, causing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, sore throat, nose, etc., and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, are permanently cured by Dr. DeLos.

LADIES can consult the Doctor on all private and delicate troubles. Remember that all cases and correspondence are sacredly confidential.

To Young Men,

Middle-Aged and Old Men,

You who, by the indiscretions of youth, excesses and abuses of mature years—or from any cause, are suffering from that mind harrowing and body-destroying disease.

Seminal Weakness

which entirely unfits the sufferer for marriage or business. The following are a few of the many symptoms of this terrible disease: Dimness of sight, want of energy, rashfulness, pimples on the face, hollow, sunken eyes constipation, averse to society, cadaverous appearance of the skin, giddiness, loss of memory, dizziness, etc., are permanently cured by Dr. DeLos. Charges moderate and within the reach of all.

Cures guaranteed in all cases undertaken.

Patients living at a distance can be cured at home just as well, and without any one knowing it.

Medicines (with full instructions for using) sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free from suspicion.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR,

which will give you all particulars, and will be SENT IN PLAIN AND SEALED ENVELOPE.

Direct letters,

Dr. DeLos,
Drawer 414, Detroit P. O., Mich.

Avoid Quacks and Imposters.

If you are afflicted in any way, before placing your case in the hands of any one, go or send to this old, reliable Medical Dispensary, where the consulting physician has had over Thirty Years Experience in treating the unfortunate, which is a sufficient guarantee to all that it is the ONLY Medical Dispensary in the West, where a perfect and permanent cure can be had for all troubles of a private nature. 1566

THE PEOPLE

ARE THE

BEST JUDGES,

And they award

The Highest Honors

—OF—

THE DAY

TO THE

LIGHT-RUNNING

ROYAL

If a good machine you want to buy
I'll tell you where to call,
The best are sold by Fishers
So say the people all.
And they are always willing
To give every one a trial,
They sell the champion sewing machine
It is the Family Royal.
If you ain't got the money
You need not fear,
If you cannot pay the cash
They'll trust you for a year.
And when the year is ended
And the money is come due
You never need to be afraid
That they will trouble you.
There are other agents
That sell the Wanzer and the Howe,
But they will never trade
On a horse or yet a cow.
But Fishers, they are willing
That the Farmer too should live
And they will take in change
Whatever they will give.
So if you want to deal with them
You need not be afraid,
For they are always willing
And open for a trade.
The blacksmiths, they have dealt with them
And now their women smile
To think their men were sensible
And bought for them the Royal.
The butchers too, who live in town
Whose women used to scold,
Have bought from them the Royal
That's worth its weight in gold.
Their women now are singing
And on their face a smile
They say that sewing is but play
Since they have got the Royal.
The bakers too have purchased one
But not to mix the dough,
They say it is the best machine
That ever was to sew.
Mr. Harney has been in town
He knows that this is true,
So if you want to purchase
We would like to deal with you.

DAVE & JOHN FISHER,
County Agents, Colborne.

1560-1yr

New Advertisements.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Subscriber being about to wind up his business at waggon maker, notifies those indebted to him that all accounts must be settled at once. The stock on hand consisting of good seasoned timber, waggons, tools, &c., will be sold cheap for cash.

J. B. BROWN.
Smith's Hill.

1566-b

PHILO NOBLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAMILTON STREET,

GODERICH,

Has on hand the best assorted stock of

Cloths, Tweeds, &c. &c.

I hope from my long experience in the trade and employing the best of workmen, to receive the support of my friends and the public.

Clothing made to Order

on the shortest notice and guaranteed to fit. Call and inspect the stock.

ACHESON'S BLOCK, HAMILTON STREET. 1566

NOTICE.

To Farmers and Choppers.

DON'T use a poor axe when you can get it made good as new at

McIntyre's Blacksmith Shop.

MAITLANDVILLE.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing. All kinds of Blacksmithing on short notice.

A first-class cutter for sale.

Maitlandville, Dec. 12, 1876. 1566-3 mo

D. M. FERRY & CO'S NEW ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED SEED ANNUAL 1877

Will be mailed to all applicants on receipt of 25 cts. This is one of the largest CATALOGUES published, contains about 250 pages, over 600 fine engravings, two elegant colored plates, and gives full descriptions, prices and directions for planting over 1200 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Bedding Plants, Roses, &c., and is invaluable to Farmer, Gardener & Florist. Address,

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Our Abridged Priced Catalogue FREE to all Applicants.

YOUNG MAN READ THIS

If you are weak, nervous, and debilitated from the results of "Early Error," producing very distressing NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, often ending in Consumption; if you are suffering from the poisonous effects of a "Private Disease," or if you have been unskillfully treated, neglected, or improperly medicated, apply by letter or personally to the undersigned. The remedies are the results of twenty years successful private practice. Special arrangements have been made by which patients residing at a distance from Detroit may be privately treated, receiving the necessary 'Remedies' free from observation. Letters answered in plain envelopes.

Enclose self-addressed envelope, with 10 cts. for pamphlet, 'SERIOUS THOUGHTS BEFORE MARRIAGE,' and list of questions, &c. Address

or come to DR JOHN CLEGG,
124 Congress St. East, Detroit, Mich.

1565-3 mos

What Pays?

IT PAYS every MANUFACTURER, MERCHANT, MECHANIC, INVENTOR, FARMER, OR PROFESSIONAL MAN, to keep informed on all the improvements and discoveries of the age.

IT PAYS the Head of Every Family to introduce into his household a newspaper that is instructive, one that fosters a taste for investigation, and promotes thought and encourages discussion among the members.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

which has been published weekly for the last thirty-one years, does this, to an extent beyond any other publication; in fact it is the only weekly paper published in the United States, devoted to MANUFACTURES, MECHANICS, INVENTIONS and NEW DISCOVERIES in the Arts and Sciences.

Every number is profusely illustrated and its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts, form up a complete repertory of New Inventions and Discoveries; containing a weekly record, not only of the progress of the Industrial Arts in our own country, but also of all New Discoveries and Inventions in every branch of Engineering, Mechanics, and Science abroad.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has been the foremost of all industrial publications for the past thirty-one years. It is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and the only weekly illustrated paper devoted to Engineering, Mechanics, Chemistry, New Inventions, Science and Industrial Progress, published in the world.

The practical Receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price, and for the shop and house will save many times the cost of subscription.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS, CHEMISTS, LOVERS OF SCIENCE, AND PROFESSIONAL PROFESSIONS, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College and School. A new volume commences January 1st, 1877.

A year's number contains 832 pages and Several Hundred Engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. Terms, $3.20 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to Clubs. Special circulars, giving Club rates, sent free. Single copies mailed on receipt of 10 cents. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New Inventions and Sketches examined and advice free. A special notice is made in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are advertised in parts or whole, to persons attributed to the invention by such notice. A Pamphlet containing full directions for obtaining Patents sent free. THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN REFERENCE BOOK, a volume bound in cloth and gilt, containing the Patent Laws, Census of the U. S., and 142 Engravings of mechanical movements. Price 25 cents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York. Branch Office, Cor. F. & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

1565-a

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distresses and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine [illegible] proofs at every trial, as the cures it [illegible] are too remarkable to be [illegible] No family should be without it, [illegible] concerned it [illegible]

Manufactured [illegible] Chemists,
LOWELL, Mass.,
[illegible] Druggists [illegible]

REMOVAL!

KERR & McKENZIE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT

To Jordan's New Block,

—BETWEEN—

Crofts & Johnston's and Moore & Gordon's,

Where they have had a new store fitted up expressely for their trade. They have now facilities for doing a large business and to that end they will sell goods very cheap. They keep a full supply of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, IRON & STEEL.

BEST BARGAINS YET!!

The Cash will Secure them.

JUST OPENED AT

MOORE & GORDON'S.

Boots & Shoes, Tweeds,
Ladies' Clouds, Yarns,
Men's Shirts & Pants, Men's Felt Hats, &c

Carpets at Cost.

ALL DEPARTMENTS WELL SUPPLIED.

Secure the Shadow ere the Substance fades.
SHAKESPERE.

Let nature copy that which Nature made.
FITZGIBBONS.

Then come along and do not be afraid.
THOMPSON.

We return our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage, (considering the prevailing depression in trade) extended to us during the past year.

In the future as in the past, we will endeavour to please, and propose to do work, of true artistic merit, creditable to ourselves and satisfactory to our patrons.

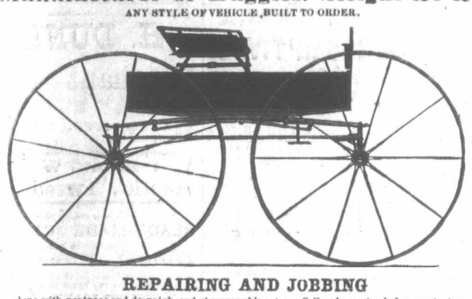
R. R. THOMPSON.
PHOTO.

Near "SIGNAL OFFICE" Goderich Ont.,

JOHN KNOX,

Manufacturer of Buggies, Sleighs &c. &c.

ANY STYLE OF VEHICLE BUILT TO ORDER.



REPAIRING AND JOBBING

done with neatness and despatch, and at reasonable rates. Call and examine before purchasing.

JOHN KNOX,
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1566

NOTICE.

THE business formerly conducted by W. M. Hilliard, will henceforth be carried on by Hilliard & Co. Mr. Hilliard returns his thanks to his numerous customers for their patronage in the past, and would announce the intention of the new firm to carry on the business on a larger scale to meet their increasing trade. The business will henceforth be conducted upon STRICTLY CASH principles, which will give the customer the best value for his money. Will keep constantly in stock Flour, Mill Feed, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Pearl Barley, Split Peas. Constantly receiving Corn, which we are selling wholesale and retail at low prices, and all other kinds of grain commonly in use.

Pearl and Hominy Grits.

These excellent articles kept on hand, and directions given to purchasers for using. White cornmeal, from Missouri, on hand.

DR. DON,

Office, 179 E. Swan St., Buffalo, N. Y., IS STILL treating all diseases of a private nature with unparalleled success, exciting not only the admiration and astonishment of leading citizens, but of the medical faculty. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. No mercury or nauseous drugs used. Pamphlet (50 pp) sent sealed giving symptoms of the above diseases.

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Happy relief for young men from the effects of errors and abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. DON, 177 East Swan st., Buffalo, N. Y.

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned that S. L. Nicholson and R. W. Haigenny late of the village of Kimpitville, are not authorized to act as my agents in any capacity—P. H. ATTWOOD, General Insurance Agent. 1544 t

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Milton **Gold** **Jewelry**

For 50 Cents we will send to any address 1 elegant Gents Watch Chain with Seal, 1 pair Sleeve Buttons, 1 set Shirt Studs, 1 Collar Button, 1 heavy gum ring, 1 Parisian diamond pin. Retail price $3.00 $100,000 stock must be sold Illustrated catalogue of Jewelry, watches, &c, sent with every lot. Silver watch, good time keeper, $4. Watch free to all agents.

MONTREAL NOVELTY CO.
IMPORTERS, MONTREAL, P. Q.

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Money Loaned in sums to suit borrowers and on liberal terms for long or short periods, repayable by instalments. Money can be obtained at any time with little or no delay beyond the time necessary to investigate the title and preparation of the mortgage.

SAVINGS' BANK BRANCH

Deposits received daily subject to withdrawal, bearing interest at the rate of five and six per cent according to amount and term. Executors Trustees and Capitalists wishing a good investment for their money should apply at once and secure apart from the new issue of stock. All proper information given and forms of application for stock provided by applying to the Manager.

JAS. MILNE,
Manager.

1565 1 y

New Store, New Goods, New Prices.

Just opened out one of the largest and best selected stocks of

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

IN THE TRADE IN GODERICH.

MESSRS. McLEAN & COLLINS

having purchased their stock from the best Markets in

EUROPE AND AMERICA,

are now prepared to give their customers value which cannot be surpassed in the trade.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK OF

Ladies' Dress Goods,

in all the newest styles. Our stock of Staples is complete in every branch; our Gents' Furnishings are also complete in

Hats, Caps, Ties and Collars.

Groceries in all the leading lines at bottom prices. We have on hand a stock of

BUFFALO ROBES,

which we can sell at from $3 upwards. We intend to sell for CASH, and cash only. By doing so we can give our customers value which will defy competition.

McLEAN & COLLINS.

Goderich, Nov. 7, 1876. 1561-tf

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The stock books are open and those desirous of securing a first class investment should apply at once while the stock is at par at the Huron County agency 1534

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CELEBRATED — SPICED BEEF.

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BEEF HAMS,

Spiced Bacon Hams,

Rolled Bacon,
Ayrshire Cure,
Rolled Smoked Bacon,
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Side Smoked Bacon,
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Also a well selected stock of

Groceries & Provisions

which cannot be beat for quality and cheapness

Try our pound and half of Tea for $1.00.

GREAT VALUE.

ALEX. ADAM,
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1876. 1876.

AUTUMN.

NEW STORE,
NEW GOODS,
NEW STYLES.

Every Lady should call and inspect my stock of

MILLINERY

And Fancy Goods.

The very latest novelties in Ladies' and Childrens'

HATS AND BONNETS

in all the Leading and Fashionable Shades.

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS

And Trimmings.

Trimmed Hats at $1 & Upward

A nice assortment of Ladies' and Childrens,

Woolen Goods, Skirts, Corsets

BUSTLES AND LACE CAPS.

All fresh from the city and purchased with and must be sold for C.A.S.H.

Call and satisfy yourselves that my goods are CHEAP. Remember that the most Fashionable

Millinery Establishment.

is next door to W. T. Welsh's Jewelry Store, West St.

MRS. S. A. MEGAW.

Goderich, Oct. 23, 1876. 1549

SMOKERS.

—:o:—

We have again to call your attention to the numerous

IMITATIONS of the

Myrtle Navy Tobacco,

THE STAMP

T. & B.

In Gilt Letters

Is on each Plug of the GENUINE.

Hamilton, Jan. 11th, 1877. 1562—3mos.

Tenders Wanted.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until Monday, 19th February, 1877, for the erection of a School House at School Section 5, Township of Goderich. Plans and specifications can be seen after Tuesday, 13th inst., at my office, Jordan's Block, Court House Square.

JAMES SMAILL,
Architect.

Feb. 7, 1877. 1565-2

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

for all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Brain, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they possess powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they purge much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and invigorate the system by freeing it from the elements of sickness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, there arise from their use no [illegible]

PREPARED BY

J. C. AYER & CO.,
Lowell, Mass.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

FARM FOR SALE.

100 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, 60 acres clear, balance timbered, principally hard wood, good frame barn, house, stable and shed. Healthy orchard of apple and plum trees. Desirable locality 4½ miles north of Goderich, on Grand Road. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

JAMES CRAWFORD,
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ALLAN LINE

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Every Saturday from Quebec

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CABIN FARES STILL REDUCED.

Intermediate and Steerage Passages at lowest rates.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS

Conveyed in 1st class cars to Quebec and booked through to Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, or London at same fare as to Liverpool.

The Steamships of the Allan Line have been built expressely for the navigation of the Atlantic, are fitted up with all modern improvements, are full powered, built in water-tight compartments, and average 4,000 tons.

SARDINIAN sails from Quebec	4	November.
CIRCASSIAN	11	"
SARMATIAN	18	"
MORAVIAN	25	"

For through tickets and every information apply to

A. WILY, Agent,
G. T. R, Goderich.

**MRS

Our Sphinx.

[illegible], Feb. 21.

DEAR MAX,

A Hungarian city; social entity to repair; consumption.

[illegible]

Transposition of river and not entirely; one hundred of Europe; that not a note of music; a city and not more.

CHARADES.

1 My first is a conjunction, my second indicates, and my whole is a city in France.

2 My first is of the higher order of animals; my second is part of the body, my third is to go astray and my whole is a city of Europe.

3 My first has a noisy tongue, my second is tethered, and my whole is an Irish city.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1 What China is noted for. 2 A pain. 3 A tropical vegetable. 4 To lie lazily. 5 A city famous for wines. 6 A girl's name. Primals and finals name two eminent authors.

ANSWERS TO SPHINX.

February 7.

Novel Puzzle—1 Circle, clever, vertex, Texas, aspen, penman, manor, organ, gander. 2 Staircase, casement, mental, alto, toga, Galen, lentil, Tilden, Denmark.

Double Acrostic—Algebra, thus: Alpha, Lunar, Garb, Ermine, Brag, Rowel, Albatross.

Square Words—

POLE
OWAL
LARK
BERG

To Correspondents—Limie sends a number of correct answers.

Butter in France.

If our dairymen need a spur, an eye-opener, a lesson which speaks volumes in three words, here it can at the head of this article. Butter is actually brought from France and sold by the New York dealers. This is because there is an actual scarcity of good butter in the market, put up in an attractive shape for small consumers. When we know that one dairyman gets $1.15 a pound for his products, another 61, and another 75 cents the year round, at his dairy door, it is easily seen that it will pay to bring butter across the ocean from France, if it is only good and shapely enough to suit the fastidious purchaser who will have something nice, whatever it may cost. All this butter is made from choice cows, choicely fed on clean sweet food; the milking is done in the cleanest manner. The milk is handled as carefully as though it were nectar, the cream is churned with clock and thermometer, the butter is worked with skill, and is made up in shapely cakes, which do not require to be cut when brought to the table. Compare then, this cake—hard, golden yellow, sweet, fragrant and tempting to all the senses—with an unsightly chunk, which is cut out of a greasy keg, and smells of old age and rancidity, and is made from ill-kept cream from cows filthily lodged and carelessly milked, and is churned anyhow, and the difference is amply accounted for.—*New York Tribune.*

Dobbs (who is a jolly old bachelor) and a bright young lady acquaintance were bantering each other about marriage. "Oh," said she, "you'll get married, one of these days, I know; and you'd have me now if I would wait for you." "You'd have to wait until my second childhood, then," said Dobbs. "Well, I shouldn't have long to wait," was the quick repartee from the lady.

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

VERY SENSIBLE.—Horse dealers who are supposed to know what effects their interest, purchase "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Retmedy" by the dozen, and feed it to their horses for the purpose of improving their condition, which it always does; others should profit by their example—Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package.—Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers

NO. 4 Bulfinch St. Boston,

Opposite Revere House.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE,

OR SELF-PRESERVATION.

More Than One Million Copies Sold.

Gold Medal awarded to the Author by the "National Association," March 31st 1876.

JUST published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon Manhood, how lost, how regained and how preserved; cause and cure of Enhanced Vitality, Impotency Premature Decline in man, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal losses (nocturnal and diurnal) Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard Countenance, Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of the Blood and all diseases arising from the Errors of Youth or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years. It tells you all about the Morals of Generative Physiology, the Physiology of Marriage, of Wedlock and Offspring, Physical Contrasts, True Morality, Amativeness, Perversion of Marriage, Conjugal Precept and friendly Counsel, Physical Infirmity, its Causes and Cure, Relations between the Sexes, Proofs of the Expansion of Vice, The Miseries of Imprudence, Ancient Ignorance and Modern, Means of Cure, Cure of Body and Mind, True Principles of Treatment, Address to Patients and Invalid Readers, The Author's Principles, The price of this book is only $1 00.

This book also contains more than Fifty Prescriptions for the above named and other diseases each one worth more than the price of the book.

Price $2 00. The best book of the kind extant.

Also, another valuable medical work treating exclusively on MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES more than 300 royal octavo pages, twenty elegant engravings bound in substantial muslin. Price only $2.00. Surely enough to pay for printing.

"The book for young and middle-aged men to read just now, is the Science of Life, or Self Preservation. The author has returned from Europe in excellent health, and is again the Chief Consulting Physician of the Peabody Medical Institute No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass."—*Republican Journal.*

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"Hope nestled in the bottom of Pandora's box, and hope plumes her wings anew, since the issuing of these valuable works, published by the Peabody Medical Institute, which are teaching thousands how to avoid the maladies that sap the citadel of life."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"It should be read by the young, the middle-aged and even the old."—*New York Tribune.*

The first and only Medal ever conferred upon any Medical man in this country, as a recognition of skill and professional services, was presented to the author of these works, March 31st, 1876. The presentation was noticed at the time of its occurrence by the Boston Press, and the leading journals throughout the country. This magnificent Medal is of solid gold, set with more than one hundred India diamonds of rare brilliancy.

"Altogether, in its execution and the richness of its materials, and size, this is decidedly the most noticeable medal ever struck in this country for any purpose whatever. It is well worth the inspection of Numismatists. It was fairly won and worthily bestowed."—*Massachusetts Ploughman*, June 24, 1876.

Copy of Catalogue sent on receipt of 6c. for postage.

Either of the above works sent by mail on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, or W. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., opp. Revere House.

N. B. The author can be consulted on the above named diseases, as well as all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. 181 -1y.

The State Line.

THE MAGNIFICENT

NEW STEAMERS

Of this Line sail regularly from Pier 36, NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK, (BETWEEN

New York, Glasgow, AND LIVERPOOL,

Calling at BELFAST, Ireland.

Unsurpassed Accomodations for both

Cabin & Steerage Passengers

Parties sending for their friends in Great Britain, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Germany or France should call upon a State Line Agent before purchasing tickets elsewhere, as the through connections by this line are so perfected, the Routes the Shortest and Most Expeditious, that it is impossible to go wrong. For dates of sailing and further particulars apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & Co.,
Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to R. RADCLIFFE,
1473 ly Goderich, Ont.

Odds and Ends.

It is nothing to see a woman pick up a dot-down, but there's everything in guessing where she will put it down.

A hotel is called a house of entertainment by the widow of the Garrick, who died last summer on a new and improved plan.

A paragraph says his mother sent one cigar to a fellow, for a literary man's benefit. Because "one cigar" is an odd number.

"This native city has treated me badly," said a drunken vagabond; "but I love her still." "Probably," replied a gentleman, "her *skill* is all that you do love."

A gentleman rode up to a public house in the country and asked, "Who is the master of this house?" "I am, sir," replied the landlord, "my wife has been dead about three weeks."

"John, I wish you'd close that door," said an irritable father to his son. "Your mother must be molding somebody at the other end of the hall, there's such a draught from that quarter."

A Kansas critic of one of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's lectures said the lady pronounced her words wrong. "Awnshent pawdnah" won't pass in those parts for "role parts."

In a dilemma—The bachelor who remarked that "he never would marry any woman he didn't respect, and he certainly couldn't respect any woman who was willing to marry him."

"Ma," said a little fellow while looking at a picture of Cupid in a valentine, "I should think that little angel would rather have some clothes than those wings and a bow and arrow."

"Pa," asked an up-town boy, "what is meant by Paradise?" "Paradise, my son," replied the father, gloomily—"Paradise is the latter part of next summer, when your mother goes on a visit to your grandfather."

How soon some women change their minds respecting their husbands! Mrs. Spinn was forever telling her husband that he wasn't worth the salt in his bread; but when he got killed in a railway collision she sued the company for five thousand dollars.

A man went through the Bankruptcy Court. He had owned a fine horse and gig, and they both disappeared for a time, but by and by the horse and gig were doing service for the same owner again. On being asked what this meant the man's reply was: "I went through the Bankruptcy Court, but the horse and gig went round."

A San Francisco Opium Den.

Describing the Chinamen and their haunts in San Francisco, the *Bulletin* of that city gives the following account of one of their opium dens and the method of smoking the drug: "A first-class opium den is fitted up with a table about eight feet long and five feet wide, and about two and a half feet high. This is covered with matting, and fine mats are placed on this. In the centre of the table is a tray containing opium, opium pipes, and a peculiar shaped lamp, which has a small flame. The opium pipe is made of a piece of mahogany or ebony wood. The stem is about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and about two feet in length. A hole about half an inch in diameter runs the whole length of the stem. About six inches from the end of the stem is the bowl of the pipe. It is made of a peculiar kind of clay and sand in China, and is very hard and fireproof. The bowl is about two inches in diameter. The top of the bowl is entirely closed except a small hole in the centre, about the size of a large darning-needle. In the bottom is a hole about half an inch in diameter, into which is inserted a brass coupling, connecting the stem of the pipe. The opium is kept in a small box, made of horn. Every Chinaman carries one. When a person desires to smoke opium, he reclines upon the table, upon one side. With a piece of steel, about the length and size of a large knitting-needle and sharp pointed, a little of the opium is taken from the box. It is held over the blaze of the lamp until thoroughly cooked. The piece of steel is kept in motion all the time, and the opium when cooked is formed into the shape of a small pistol cartridge. The point of the steel needle is then inserted into the small hole in the centre of the bowl of the pipe, gently down through the cartridge of opium. The smoker then turns the bowl of the pipe to the flame of the lamp, reposes upon a wooden pillow and smokes. He gently draws in his breath in long and rapid respirations. He must be careful, however, to lightly remove his lips from the stem of the pipe when taking breath. If he should breathe slightly into the stem it stops the flow of the smoke of the opium. When the flow is stopped, the sharp-pointed tool is used to open the small hole in the bowl of the pipe. It takes about three minutes to prepare the opium for the pipe, and about one to smoke it out, ten or twelve whiffs being required. From six to twelve pipefuls are generally smoked before the smoker is satisfied. A little over a year ago a great many white people of both sexes patronized the opium dens. The Board of Supervisors deemed it best to put a check upon the growing evil, and a stringent law was passed making it a penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $500, for a keeper of any opium den to allow any white person to smoke in the place. It was also made a criminal act for any person to be found in any opium den, the fine being fixed at not less than $50. Since the passage of this law the dens drive a less lucrative business. Their customers are all Chinese, two generally occupying one table and using one lamp. The Chinese resort to opium smoking for any slight ailment, and it is regarded by many of them as a panacea for all their ills".

A pair of dolls, tied confidingly together around the neck, were recently, received at the St. John, N.B., Post-office. They bore the following inscription:

PASS THEM ALONG.

This youthful pair would like to roam,
Cross burning plain and ocean foam.
To rest beneath the Banyan tree
And gaze into the sparkling sea;
To scale the dizzy mountain's height,
Of burning craters catch a sight;
To see the chilly icebergs speak;
'Mid Indian homes newpleasures seek.
Then speed them on their distant way.
Stop not by night, nor rest by day
Till having gone the wide world o'er,
They seek their prairie home once more.

Peoria, Illinois, Jan. 11, 1877.

The twins bore the postmarks of the following offices:—Washington, Boston, Bangor and Boston Railroad postal car, Bangor, Bangor and Vancsboro postal car, Vancsboro and St John postal car, and St. John. After having been interviewed by the post-office clerks, the twins were confided to the depths of a mail bag, and sent off via the Intercolonial for Halifax, thence by Allan steamer to the Mother Country.

Special Notices.

[illegible]

The next Valuable Gift—Restoration of the Health.

During the past ten years the proprietor of the Great Shoshonees Remedy has faithfully redeemed every promise and guarantee made to the public over his signature. Alarming and apparently hopeless cases of Lung Diseases, Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Afflictions of the Kidney and chronic Complaints of every description, including Scrofula and Skin Diseases of life-long duration, have been permanently removed and eradicated. Those who volunteered their testimony to the efficacy of the remedy are not bogus people in unheard of localities in foreign states, but respectable citizens of this Dominion, easy of access and open to question, upon whose verbal recommendations we are willing to rest the reputation of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. If you are afflicted do not delay until medicine may be powerless to aid you. No injurious effects can possibly follow the use of these Indian Remedies, as they contain no minerals, by which the fate of the invalid is so often sealed under the form of some temporary sedative or stimulant. These Indian Remedies are widely known and still possess the public confidence after the lapse of sufficient time to test their efficacy.

The Shoshonees Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills have won for themselves the most favorable reputation of any pill before the public. Their efficacy has been fully proved as a remedy for Billiousness, Sick Headache, and inactivities of the stomach. Price of the remedy in pint bottles, $1; Pills 25 cts. a box. 1557y

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT! A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few preparations of medicine 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:—Thos Robinson, Fareham Centre, P. Q., 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 I have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all."—J. H. Hart, Hotel Keeper, West Shefford, 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 have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horses in cases of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it is equally as good for horse as for man."—A. Mybee, 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."—Joe Ruzan, Township Percy, writes, "I was persuaded to try 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 job to be healed."—A. H. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes, "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which annoyed me very much. Mr. Mybee of this place induced me to try Eclectric Oil, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is a most remarkable medicine.

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cts.

E. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N.
And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.
Sole agents for the Dominion.
NOTE—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
1554 6 m 47 Cedar St., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS etc. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
191 Penn. St., Williamsburgh,
1554 6 mos New York.

MANURES

THE BROCKVILLE

CHEMICAL AND

Super - Phosphate Works,

MANUFACTURER

Sulphuric, Nitric and Muriatic Acids, Sulphate, of Soda and Super-Phosphates of Lime Dissolved Bones, Bone Meal and Bone Dust.

DEALERS IN NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, etc.

Can be shipped to any point on the railroads at a low special mileage rate of freight. Put up in bags 10 to 12 per ton, or in barrels of 256 lbs. each 8 to the ton. Price at Brockville per 2,000 lbs.; Unammoniated X, $25. Ammoniated XX, $40. Ammonia and Potash XXX, $48. Phosphatic Guano XXXX, $56. Pure Dissolved Bone, $40. Pure Bone Dust, $35.

Brockville, Ont. ALEX. COWAN,
1515-1yr Manager.

THE GREATEST

Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

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

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

BEWARE OF

NEW YORK COUNTERFEITS.

Spurious imitations of "Holloway's Pills and Ointment," are manufactured and sold under the name of Holloway & Ca, by J. F. Henry, Curson & Co., Druggists, and also by the Metropolitan Medicine Company of New York, and a counterfeit trade mark has—Again one Joseph Hay, dock of New York, likewise passes off counterfeits of his own make under the name of Holloway & Co., having for a trade mark a Crescent and Serpent; McKesson & Robbins, of New York are the agents for the same. These persons, the better to deceive you, unblushingly caution the Public in the small books or directions affixed to their Medicines, which are really the spurious imitations, to Beware of Counterfeits.

Unscrupulous Dealers obtain them at very low prices and sell them to the Public in Canada as my genuine Pill and Ointment.

I most earnestly and respectfully appeal to the Clergy, to Mothers of Families and other Ladies, and to the Public generally of British North America, that they may be pleased to denounce unsparingly these frauds.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are the Counterfeits.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicine, bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, LONDON," engraved thereon. On the label is the address 533, Oxford street London, where alone they are Manufactured.

☞ Parties who may be defrauded by Vendors selling spurious "Holloway's Pills and Ointment," as of my genuine make, shall on communicating the particulars to me, be amply remunerated, and their names never divulged.

Signed,

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

London, January 1st, 1877.

NEW DOMINION

Wire Spring Mattress.

A 9x11 inch chrome given to every purchaser of $2 worth of goods.

Everything in the Cabinet or Furniture line for SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

Upholstering and Picture framing on the shortest notice. Remember the place.

Bedroom Sette from $16 upwards. Bureaus from $7 upwards, Cupboards from $7 upwards.

100 CORDS OF WOOD WANTED.

JOHN A. BALL,
Next Signal Office.

DANIEL GORDON,

CABINET MAKER

UPHOLSTERER,

AND UNDERTAKER.

HAS now on Hand a large and complete stock of Furniture, such as

BEDROOM,
DINING ROOM,
AND PARLOR SETTS,

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash. Picture framing a specialty.

Has always on hand a complete assortment of coffins, shrouds, caps and Hearses to hire.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ARRANGED WITH Wholesale dealers and manufacturers, that he can supply Canadian, American and English Cottage Pianos from $125 upwards. Also the now celebrated Canada Organ Co., and American Cabinet organ at lowest prices.

Terms to suit purchasers payable monthly, quarterly, or a liberal discount for cash.

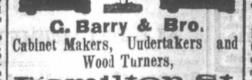
Parties purchasing would do well to give me a call.

1440. DANIEL GORDON.

Extensive new Premises

AND

Splendid New Stock.



G. Barry & Bro.

Cabinet Makers, Undertakers and Wood Turners,

Hamilton St.

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

A GOOD ASSORTMENT!

of Kitchen, Bedroom, Diningroom, and Parlor Furniture such as

TABLES,
CHAIRS, (hair, cane and wood seated)
CUPBOARDS,
BEDSTEADS,
WASH STANDS,
MATTRESSES,
LOUNGES,
SOFAS,

Whatnots, Looking Glasses,

GILT FRAMING.

☞ G. B. & Bro. are prepared to sell everything in their line

Cheap for Cash.

N. B.—A complete assortment of Coffins and Shroud salways on hand and a Hearse to hire; all on reasonable terms

A CALL SOLICITED,

Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870.

H. DUNLOP,

Merchant Tailor,

WEST STREET,

HAS RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK of

Fall and Winter Cloths, Tweeds, &c.

Which he is selling very cheap.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

always on hand,

Gents' Furnishings

A large and well selected stock to select from, and as cheap as any house in the Dominion

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

On the shortest notice, and a good fit guaranteed,

Hugh Dunlop.

Goderich, May 3, 1876. 1524

A NEW ENTERPRISE

Turning Shop and Bedstead Factory,

On the corner of Waterloo and Lighthouse Streets,

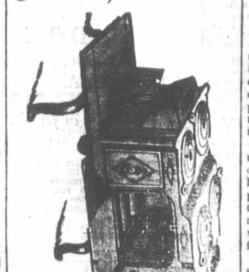
In the shop formerly used as an axe factory, where the public can be accommodated with all kinds of TURNING, PLANING, SAWING and general JOB WORK,

All very cheap for Cash and on the Shortest Notice,

Give me a call, and support home manufacture.

SAM'L CUBRAN,
Goderich Sept. 22, 1875. 1492—1yr

Stoves, Stoves!



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

PLAIN AND FANCY

TINWARE

COAL OIL

Wholesale and Retail.

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

J. STORY.

☞ Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel.

Consumption Cured!!

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all throat and Lung Affections; also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send free of CHARGE, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all throat and Lung Affections, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Box 56, BROCKVILLE,

700 *Dozen sold since April last of Brunton's Rheumatic Absorbent and Digestive Fluid.*

THE Rheumatic absorbent will positively cure all pains of rheumatism, or other inflammatory swellings, in 12 hours. The Digestive Fluid has never failed to cure Dyspepsia; relief is felt in a few hours. The most obstinate cases of dyspepsia cured in a week. A Lady writes: "I have been saved from life lingering pains. I had Bronchitis, Catarrh, and Dyspepsia, and was cured in a few days by its use." Sold by Druggists, Price 50c., Advice for particular cases free. Address

W. V. Brunton, of London, Ont. 1509-y

Chip Basket.

It costs $2,700,000 to keep up the road and foot pavements of Paris.

The toy trade in Paris during the holidays amounted to nearly $500,000.

It is expected that the Queen will visit Germany about Easter.

Fifty five lives have been lost by an explosion in a mine in the department of Herault, France.

After a reporter has served the London *Times* for forty years, he can retire on a pension.

A message has been introduced into the U. S. Senate with the ultimate object of resuming specie payment.

Colonel Gordon, the well-known African traveller, has been appointed Governor of the entire Province of Soudan.

A bit of cotton put into a bird's cage over night will attract the insects. The cotton may be removed in the morning and cremated.

The municipality of Paris has given orders for an immense barometer, the largest in the world. It will be placed near the central market.

The United States House of Representatives on Wednesday adopted a resolution declaring the Tilden electors duly elected in Florida. The vote stood:—Yeas, 142; nays, 82.

Herbert, a son of Prince Bismarck, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Vienna. He is said to resemble his father in many points of character, and to have a decided partiality for diplomatic matters.

Queen Victoria has conferred the high dignity of the Order of the Garter on her oldest grandson, son of the Crown Prince of Germany, who attained his majority on the 27th ult., being on that day eighteen years of age.

The hard times in Russia are growing harder. At Odessa the price of bread has gone up from two copecks to three copecks a pound, and there are fears of an absolute famine.

The Grand Duke Nicholas threatened to shoot a number of Russian officers who asked either for the opening of the campaign or that they should be sent into proper winter-quarters.

A young woman who lost her scalp in a Connecticut button factory is receiving treatment in New York. Eight thousand pieces of flesh have been grafted on her head, but her new scalp will not be trustworthy for twelve months to come.

J. K. Osgood, a reformed drunkard of Gardner, Me., has led a remarkable temperance movement in Trenton, N. J., recently. On Sunday, 100 men, all formerly drunkards, marched from the Temperance Hall to service in a large church.

A little tavern has been dug out at Pompeii. It contains a table used by the drinkers, and surrounded with mugs of earthenware. The walls show representations of drinking scenes in which the participants sit on wooden benches, assuming all sorts of hilarious postures and expressions.

Among the "prominent arrivals" at Rochester, is a woman who barely escaped Ashtabula, just missed Angola, was a train behind the Carr's Rock affair, had started to the Brooklyn Theatre that night, just left the powder mill at Troy, and was on his way to the Glen Cove Starch Factory.

The bride at a wedding recently celebrated in Wareham, Mass., was a first cousin of the bridegroom's deceased first wife, one of the bridesmaids was a daughter of the bride and wife of one of the grooms, who was a son of the bridegroom, while the other bridesmaid was a daughter of the groom and wife of a son of the bride.

After a recent railway accident in England, a Bible with the following memorandum on a fly-leaf was picked up on the scene of havoc: "Should I by accident be killed to-morrow, I wish this Bible to be given to my mother." It had belonged to a gallant officer of the English army, who wrote the lines on the eve of the battle of Inkerman, and who had taken it with him on this fatal journey.

A remarkable waterproof has been invented in Paris. It is of silk, and may be folded almost as small as a pocket-handkerchief. When unfolded it offers an ingenious series of pockets of different shapes, made to hold the fan and other essentials of feminine toilets. The hood can be raised over the head by means of a spring, so constructed as to prevent the hood from resting on the hat and mussing the flowers or other ornaments.

Along the Persian Gulf, where little or no rain falls, it's a hot place. At Bahrin the arid shore has no fresh water, yet a comparatively numerous population contrives to live there, thanks to copious springs which burst forth from the bottom of the sea. The fresh water is got by diving. The diver, sitting in his boat, winds a great goat-skin bag around his left arm, the hand grasping its mouth; then he takes in his right hand a heavy stone, to which is attached a strong line, and, thus equipped, he plunges in and quickly reaches the bottom. Instantly opening the bag over the strong jet of fresh water, he springs up in the ascending current, at the same time closing the bag, and is helped aboard. The stone is then hauled up, and the diver, after taking breath, plunges in again. The source of these copious submarine springs is thought to be in the green hills of Osman, some five or six hundred miles distant.

Household Matters.

HOW TO COOK TURNIPS.—Take eight medium-sized turnips, pare and slice them: then put water just enough to cook, a lump of butter the size of a hen's egg, one spoonful brown sugar, and pepper and salt sufficient to season. Add the ingredients when you put them on to cook.

BEEF PIE.—Make a nice crust a little richer than for biscuits; chop up pieces of the boiled round of beef when you have them cold; season with salt, pepper, butter and onions, if you like; line the basin with crust, rolled about half an inch thick, fill with beef moistened with gravy or water, dredge in a little flour, cover; bake half an hour.

FRIED CAKES.—One pint basin of sweet milk, one teacup heaping full of butter or lard, one teaspoon of salt, two eggs, nearly a cup of hop yeast, two tablespoons of cinnamon; use flour enough to mix to the consistency of biscuit; let rise till very light, then knead and cut out into cakes let them rise again and then fry. These will not absorb lard while cooking.

NICE BREAKFAST BUNS.—Take a quart of warm water, mix with it half a teacup of butter, one teacup of lively yeast, two teaspoons of salt, and as much flour as you can stir in; set it in a warm place over night, and in the morning take it out and knead it into biscuit; set it to rise once more, then bake. If all the processes are rightly gone through with, this will be found very light and delicate.

Sir John's Rascally Treaty.

The Toronto *Mail* says:—

"The Fishery Commission still lags. The blame is thrown on the United States * * * It is a shame and a disgrace that this important matter has been allowed to remain unsettled for so long a time. We are giving millions to the neighboring Republic without getting a cent of return therefor.

To which audacious assertion the Hamilton *Times* makes the curt reply:—

"Precisely. And it is a question whether under that masterpiece of ignorant and stupid bungling, Sir John Macdonald's Washington Treaty, Canada will not have to continue for all time "to give millions to the neighboring Republic without a cent of return therefor." If Sir John had been the paid agent of the United States Government, instead of the puffed up representative of Canada, he could not have more effectively sold the interests and bound the hands of Canada than he did when he signed that infamous Treaty. So long as it lives even in the memory of the Canadian people, so long will Sir John's name have another stain on it in addition to that of his charter-selling."

INSURE

IN THE

CANADA FIRE

AND

Marine Insurance Company,

And know that your property is safe.

Capital One Million,

All policies for the County of Huron are written at the Goderich office where all losses within the County are also settled.

Rates Low and Security Ample.

ALEX. McD. ALLAN,
Agent for Co., Huron.

Goderich, Jan. 8, 1876.

GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES,

Gold and Silver Chains,

FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

Beautiful designs in

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Elgin Watches

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

W. T. WELSH.

DRUGS

—AND—

Family Medicines,

PATENT MEDICINES

Of all kinds on hand.

SOAPS, PAINTS, OILS,
DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed

GEORGE CATTLE,
MARKET SQUARE.

GODERICH

AUCTION MART.

JOHN STEWART

INFORMS the inhabitants of the County of Huron, that he has just received a large stock of

Dry Goods, Crockery,

GLASSWARE,

COOKING & PARLOR, STOVES,

Hardware and Fancy Goods.

And as the goods in stock were purchased at a low figure he is enabled to sell them cheaper than any other store in the place. The goods are of the very best description and will be sold at a great sacrifice on original cost. parties wishing goods will do well to call and look at the stock.

Cash advanced on goods consigned.

Cash paid for all kinds of Household Goods.

No charge for storage of goods for sale at auction

Bankrupt and other stocks bought and sold.

Goods appraised and debts collected.

A number of Farms and Town Lots for Sale.

Goderich, April 6th, 1875. 1468-1yr

WELLER & MARTIN,

Pump Makers.

Wells Sunk & Repaired

on short notice.

Also, Soft water Tanks

made and repaired.

Parties requiring good work done would do well to call upon the subscribers at their shop on Victoria Street in the old marble work.

Weller & Martin.

1475 1yr

Goderich & Kincardine

MARBLE WORKS.

HEADSTONES,

HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

MONUMENTS.

And work of all kinds in Marbles designed and executed in the best style and at most reasonable prices.

MARBLE MANTLES

KEPT IN STOCK.

GRANITE MONUMENTS,

AND

HEADSTONES.

Imported to order.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

SCOTT & VANSTONE.

1537-1y.

John McKenzie,

—OF—

The Hamilton St.

CABINET SHOP,

Has a large stock of

Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Bureaus, Matresses

And all the usual Cabinet stock which will be sold Cheap for Cash

Bedroom setts of all kinds and prices. Bracket ready made or made to order. Looking Glasses of any pattern.

Call and examine before selecting elsewhere. Remember the address

JOHN McKENZIE.
Next door to Trueman's Auction Mart,
Hamilton Street.

Goderich, March 1st, 1876. 1515 1y

WM. DICKSON

FRUIT TREE AGENT,

representing

GEORGE LESLIE & SON'S

TORONTO NURSERIES.

Persons wishing to procure reliable stock, will receive perfect satisfaction by dealing with this firm. Orders sent through me will receive prompt and careful attention, and the cost of carriage from Toronto saved to the purchaser. Also, agent for the

BROCKVILLE CHEMICAL AND SUPERPHOSPHATE WORKS,

manufacturers of the best fertilizer in use. Send for catalogues and circulars. Address, Box 47, Goderich.

WM. DICKSON.

☞ Orders may be left at SIGNAL Office.

LOVERS

Guide to marriage, wealth and beauty, invaluable secrets, sent free. Book worth $1 sent free. Address THE UNION PUBLISHING CO. Newark, N. J. 1515-1yr

F. R. MANN.

EAST STREET,

OPPOSITE

Knox Church, Goderich

1517 1yr.

NEW GOODS

a large assortment of

NEW BOOKS.

of all kinds,

New Novels and New Fancy Goods and Novelties in great variety at lowest Cash Prices, at

BUTLERS.

Being agent for Ashdown & Parry's celebrated English, Organs and Harmonium, Piano and Vocal Music, both Sacred and Secular Catalogues can be seen and any kind obtained at one to three day notice at

BUTLER'S.

August 24 7 148

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments of Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine, or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by 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.

Sent in a sealed envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps. Address THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.

41 Ann St, New York.

Post Office Box, 4586 1522 1 yr

CATARRH

CANNOT BE CURED BY Snuffs, Washes, or Local Applications. Thousands of cases, some of forty years standing, have been entirely cured by the Great Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. For Sale by all Druggists. Send Stamp for Treatise on Catarrh to T. J. HARDING, Brockville, Ont.

CATARRH.

Five Years' Sickness Cured by Four Bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

Pain in Shoulders, Back and Lungs, and Droppings in Throat Disappear.

ST. ARMAND, P. Q., Sept. 12, 1876.

MR. T. J. HARDING

Dear Sir:—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am twenty-nine years old; had been out of health for about five years. I had employed three or four different doctors, and tried various medicines, without receiving any permanent benefit, but continued rather to grow worse, until last fall, when I had become so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at a time. Had severe soreness and pain under the shoulder blades and through the shoulders, with very lame back, and a feeling in my right lung as though there was a weight bearing it down, with continual dropping in the throat and down upon the lungs. Such was my condition when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which eased my pains and gave me an improved appetite, and after taking four bottles I was restored to health so as to be able to endure hard and continued labor, such as chopping and clearing land, at which I have been engaged the past season. My recovery I attribute solely, with God