

The Huron Signal

DEVOTED TO COUNTY NEWS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. WHOLE NUMBER 1768. GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1881. (MCGILLICUDDY BROS., PUBLISHERS \$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.)

NEWS ABOUT HOME.

Mr. H. Macdormott, the Master in Chancery, has our thanks for copies of late Old Country papers.

TOWN TOPICS.

The Exeter Times is about to appear as a semi-weekly.

The schools re-opened in Goderich on Friday last.

The first meeting of the Town Council for 1881 will be held this evening.

We have to thank Mr. M. C. Cameron, M. P., for copies of Parliamentary papers.

The total attendance at Knox church S.S. last week was 249, besides the Bible class.

Mr. J. R. Grant, the affable postmaster of Brussels, dropped into our sanctum on Friday.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a little boy, son of Mr. Alex. McFarrell, fell down stairs and broke his arm near the elbow.

We regret to learn that Mr. Harry Armstrong of the Montreal Telegraph Co., is down with an attack of inflammation of the lungs.

The High School re-opened on Friday last. On Monday there were 140 pupils, and there is every prospect that the number will reach 150 before the month closes.

COUNTY COUNCIL.—The County Council will meet on Tuesday 25th inst. A number of the members will be in their seats for the first time.

TEMPERANCE CADETS.—We understand Mr. H. Halo will organize a section of Temperance Cadets in the Temperance Hall, North Street, on Tuesday evening next at 7 o'clock.

FIRE ALARM.—On Monday night the fire alarm was sounded officially, much to the disgust of a number of persons who thought it genuine. Some however complain that the alarm is not loud enough.

THEATRICAL.—The Ladies Combination gave an entertainment in Crabbs' Hall on Wednesday evening last. The attendance was not so large as might have been wished, but the entertainment was fully up to the standard.

SNORING IN CHURCH.—Persons addicted to snoring in church, should arrange with their friends to awaken them when they begin to "blow." To sleep in church is not good taste; to snore loudly is doubly bad.

CARNIVAL.—A skating carnival will come off in the rink next week, weather permitting. The exact day will be named on hand bills. This (Friday) evening Prof. Fetzer's brass band will discourse music in the rink.

The retiring Council of St. Thomas gave the Times and Journal reporters their thanks and \$10 for their full and faithful reports of proceedings the past year. It is worth \$10 to report the Council proceedings in St. Thomas, what?

JOURNALISM.—The Blyth Record has removed to Clinton, but the village will not be without a paper. The Review has been resuscitated, and presents a very neat appearance. Mr. J. T. Mitchell is the publisher.

COBBLERS.—In the report of the Council meeting published last week it was stated that Mr. Jordan voted against giving relief in the cases of Whitlock and Frazer. In point of fact, Mr. Jordan seconded the resolution that the grant be given the applicants.

THE BRICK TELESCOPE.—This journal, published in Walkerton, has changed hands, and is now under the proprietorship of Mr. T. H. Preston. It has been changed in form, embellished with new type, and otherwise greatly improved. We wish it the success which a truly good journal always deserves.

M. E. ANNIVERSARY.—Anniversary services will be held in the M. E. Church on Sunday next, 16th inst. The pastor will preach in the morning at 11, a.m., and afternoon at 2.30, p.m., and in the evening Rev. Dr. Ure will occupy the pulpit. On Monday evening a tea-meeting will be held, when addresses will be delivered by Revs. Dr. Ure, W. N. Vollick, and others.

VERY TRUE.—The Expositor speaks the truth when it says:—"There is nothing more debasing and degrading than for a candidate for a petty municipal office to have to go around button-holing the electors, and, with hat in hand, cringing and bowing to every voter and pleading to be elected to serve the public for nothing."

It is said that Mr. Hutchison, of Goderich, has purchased all the wheat in Clinton, at \$1.07. Most of it was bought on the market at from \$1.10 to \$1.15. Where does the profit come in here?—Expositor. [Our usually well-informed cotemporary has been misinformed in this case, as the wheat sold to Mr. Hutchison was sold at a good profit, not as our cotemporary puts it, at a loss, and has not by any means purchased all the wheat in Clinton.—New Era.]

DEATH OF AN OLD CONDUCTOR.—On Sunday evening last Mr. Thos. Westrop died at Alpena, Michigan, from inflammation of the lungs. Deceased was a few years ago in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway, ran on this section of the line, making his home at Goderich, and was well known and highly respected. He was a bricklayer by trade, and, on one occasion, some trouble having arisen on the road, he gave up his situation and assisted in the erection of the building now occupied by Mr. Plumsteed. He leaves a wife and two children.—[New Era.]

The Ontario Legislature met on Thursday. Col. Ross, M.P.P., left by early train, to be present at the opening.

Messrs. R. McLean, S. Andrews, H. Andrews and D. C. Strachan, were brought before Mayor Doyle on Tuesday, charged by Constable Yule with buying flour before legal hours. Defendants declared that the birds were for their own use, and the case was dismissed.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a visit on Thursday last from Mr. Alex. Bishop, who has for the past forty years been a resident of Chicago. He dropped into our sanctum to see that old time honored institution—the HURON SIGNAL office. Mr. Bishop and his wife are the guests of Mr. Geo. Acheson, and purpose remaining over until Tuesday next.

Mr. Thos. Greenway, M. P. P. (formerly of South Huron), has decided to put a flouring mill at Crystal City, Manitoba, and a gang of men are at present making timber for the same.

NEW INDUSTRY.—The passing of saw logs through the town in large quantities through Scobie's saw factory is an indication that another industry, and an important one, is now in operation in Goderich. May it go on and prosper.

ARCHIBALD FORBES.—We are pleased to learn that the services of Mr. Archibald Forbes, the celebrated war correspondent of the London Daily News, have been secured to lecture under the auspices of the Goderich Mechanics' Institute on the evening of Feb. 10th.

SPORT PURCHASER.—Mr. James Saunders, of the Variety Store, has purchased the store on West Street, near the post office, owned by McKay Bros. The premises will be touched up by the purchaser, and possession taken in a few weeks. We predict for the Variety Store a good trade in their new premises. The price paid was \$3,000.

REPORT.—Mr. Lewis Elliott, of St. David's Ward, has made application for a recount of the "ballot" in the recent municipal election, and an order has been granted. The recount will take place on Saturday next at 10 o'clock, in the presence of the Town Clerk, and any candidates, scrutineers or agents who may choose to be present.

SEWING-MACHINE AGRICULTURAL WORK.—We are pleased to note that Mr. S. Seegmiller has purchased the entire business of the Goderich foundry from Mr. R. Runciman, and purposes entering largely into the manufacturing of chilled plows and agricultural implements. Mr. Seegmiller is a good business man, possessed of enterprise and capital, and we look for a "hum" in the foundry business, such as has not existed in Goderich for many a year.

SERIOUS ILL.—We regret to learn that Mr. W. McLean, the cattle buyer, has been indisposed for some weeks past with inflammation of the lungs. We hope to see him around again in a short time in full possession of his old-time vigor. Mr. McLean has been a useful man in this section of the County of Huron, and in the purchase and exporting of cattle, has been the means of placing a great deal of money in circulation amongst the farming community.

THE COMING CENTURY.—The Canada Gazette of a recent issue contains the proclamation of the Government, directing "that the census operations are to begin on the first Monday in April next, and that the population in existence on the fourth of April, 1881, and that other information to be gathered shall also have reference to the said date." The procedure to be followed shall be according to that known as the *de jure* system or of the domiciled population. The forms to be used are those annexed to the proclamation.

THE COUNTY PRESS.—There are thirteen newspapers published in the County of Huron. Of these six are Reform in politics, and seven Conservative. All are issued weekly, with the exception of the Exeter Times, which is published semi-weekly. Nine have "patent outside," that is, one side is printed in some city establishment, and forwarded weekly to the local office which then prints home news and advertisements on the unprinted side. Only four papers are printed "all at home." These are THE HURON SIGNAL, the Goderich Star, Seaford Express, and Exeter Times. The following are the "patent outside" papers: Wingham Times and Advance, Brussels Post, Gorrie Enterprise, Blyth Review, Clinton New Era and Record, Seaford Sun and Exeter Reflector.

A HEAVY VERDICT.—The following paragraph, taken from the Chicago Times, will be read with interest by many of our readers, as the defendant is so well known, to the readers of the HURON SIGNAL. The case was tried at Baltimore: "The jury in the case of Abraham B. Patterson vs. Henry Y. Attrill, argument in which was concluded in the Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday, returned a sealed verdict of \$67,000 in favor of the plaintiff. The case was in litigation for more than a week. It was instituted to recover for services performed by Judge Patterson in compromising the difficulties between the New Orleans Gaslight Company and the New Crescent City Gaslight Company, effecting a consolidation, &c. The plaintiff was on the witness stand three days, and was subjected to a rigid cross-examination without shaking the fact of the contract between Attrill and himself. Judge Brown instructed the jury to find for the plaintiff at the conclusion of the testimony and argument. A motion for a new trial has been made and argument on it will be heard in a few days. The amount of the verdict was \$50,000 for compensation for services rendered, with interest since April 1, 1875, amounting to \$17,000."

The Board of Directors met in Mr. Malcomson's office on the 30th ult. Mr. Humber, President in the chair; G. Sheppard, Secretary. Present also: Messrs. Williams, Colborne, Miller, Buchanan, Morton, Cook, Sloan, and Bingham.

Minutes of last meeting read and on motion confirmed.

A further selection of choice books was made amounting to \$16.69, for the Library, and orders for payment made.

A communication from the Secretary of the Association of Mechanics' Institutes was read asking the Board to select either the Atlas of the Dominion or the Atlas of the World.

After some discussion, the Atlas of the World was chosen.

The Librarian was instructed to make changes in the lighting arrangements of the reading room, as would afford a sufficient amount of light at night, and the Room Committee were authorized to make the necessary changes in the windows, so as to admit more light during the day.

It was decided to make a vigorous canvass for subscriptions at once, and with the large addition of the choice books recently added, the Directors are confident that the membership will be largely increased.

The Board would respectfully offer the use of the reading room and the library to the members of the County Council, to the jurors and legal gentlemen attending the different courts in town, to the commercial travellers visiting the town, and to the travelling public generally.

Among the Societies.

FORESTRY.—At the last meeting of Court Maitland, Canadian Order of Foresters, the following officers were elected:—J. Neelands, C. R.; Thos. Lyndon, V. G. R.; Jos. Risdon, R. S.; John Scaell, F. S.; J. H. Houghton, Treas.; Andrew Kerr, S. W.; Samuel Smith, J. W.; William Deacon, S. B.; James Naylor, J. B.; Rev. J. Markham, Chap. Drs. Tamlyn, Bethune and Macdonald, Physicians.

MASONIC.—The following officers of Wingham Lodge, No. 286, were installed by W. Bro. J. E. Tamlyn on 27th ult. W. T. Bray, W. M.; J. A. Morton, S. W.; W. Elliott, J. W.; J. Neelands, Treas.; H. Millard, Sec.; J. Fleuty, S. D.; E. R. Talbot, J. D.; Dr. Tamlyn, Organist; J. Ritchie, D. C.; J. Barkley, I. G.; E. F. Black, S. S.; G. Pettipiece, J. S.; J. W. Walker, Tyler.

At the meeting of Court Goderich No. 32, Canadian Order of Foresters, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—Bro. John C. Martin, C. R.; Bro. Robt. Symond, V. G. R.; Bro. Christopher Crabb, Treas.; Bro. George Rhynas, Financial Sec.; Bro. Alex. Saunders, R. S.; Bro. Robert McBrien, S. W.; Bro. Wm. Ballman, J. W.; Bro. James Jones, S. B.; Bro. Robt. Fulford, J. B.; Bro. Samuel Seegmiller, Chaplain. This benevolent society has recently closed its first year as a purely Canadian Order, and the success it has met with is most encouraging to its members. The insurance fund in connection is a boon to the working-man, the payments being monthly, and in no case has it exceeded the 50 cent monthly fee. Court Goderich is in a flourishing condition. They hold their meetings in the Reform Rooms, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month.

TURNBERRY GRANGE.—The election of officers for 1881 of Turnberry Grange No. 64, Bluevale, took place on the 21st ult., and resulted as follows: Bro. Thomas Jenkins, W. M.; Bro. John McCracken, W. O.; Bro. Albert Hughes, S. S.; Bro. Thomas Hialop, W. T.; Bro. Robert Currie, W. L.; Bro. J. W. Walker, R. St.; Bro. Peter Fowler, W. A. St.; Bro. Wm. S. Anderson, W. C.; Bro. S. Anderson, W. G.; Sister J. Farrow, Ceres; Sister W. Smith, Pomona; Sister G. Huges, Flora; S. G. King, L. A. Steward, Bro. A. Jackson and J. Henning, Auditors. Bro. R. Currie, Delegate to Division Grange. The above were duly installed by Bro. J. W. Walker, Deputy of Huron Division No. 27.

HEBREW ENCAMPMENT, No. 28, I. O. O. F.—At the regular meeting held on the 7th inst. in the absence of D. D. G. O. F., W. B. Mathews, P. G. P., Chas. A. Nairn with the assistance of P. C. P., C. W. Andrews, P. C. P., N. Campbell and Pr. C. P., Jos. Beck, installed the following officers for the current term: Patriarchs, H. Bolton, C. P. H. W. Ball, H. P.; E. R. Watson, S. W.; Jno. Roberts, J. W.; D. McKay, R. S.; C. R. Slight, J. S.; H. S. Holmes, Treas.; Bro. S. Campbell, W. J. Robinson, 2nd W.; W. Babb, 3rd W.; W. Mathews, 4th W.; C. W. Andrews, G. Jno. Nairn, J. S.; W. Chapman, 1st G.; A. Birnie, 2nd G. Finance Com. Patriarchs, I. F. Toms, W. B. Mathews and Neil Campbell.

Attention, right about face, quick march and see a tip top Cabine Organ, which I am going to sell and somebody is going to get a bargain. This is no humbug; look into it. Any one having a good working horse to sell, and wanting an organ for their daughter, sweetheart, or friend might do well to call and see me. And come soon—R. THOMPSON, Photographer.

It is said on good authority that the Syndicate contract was drawn up by Hon. Mr. Abbot, of Pacific Scandal notoriety.

Mechanics' Institute Meeting.

The Board of Directors met in Mr. Malcomson's office on the 30th ult. Mr. Humber, President in the chair; G. Sheppard, Secretary. Present also: Messrs. Williams, Colborne, Miller, Buchanan, Morton, Cook, Sloan, and Bingham.

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OUR FISHERMEN.

The Men who take their Living from the Lake.

A few Facts about a Hardy Class of our Citizens.

An intelligent young man came into our office last week to renew his subscription to THE SIGNAL. While writing out a receipt, we learnt that he was a fisherman, and a few questions let us into some facts regarding the doings of that class, which may be of some interest to our readers. There are about seven crews in Goderich, three men forming a crew. Most of them are married, and have large families. Nearly all the men are steady, and during the catching seasons they work exceedingly hard. With the opening of navigation, the boats put out to begin their catch. They start early in the morning, and sail perhaps twenty miles, empty their nets, and return home at dark. As the season advances they go out further and further, until at the height of their catch they reach "The Reef" about midway across the Lake. The fish taken in summer are chiefly trout and whitefish. Nearly all the crews sail these to Mr. James Clarke, who packs the fish in broken ice, and ships them to the other side of the line, principally to Buffalo. The nets are annually inspected by a Government official, who sees that the meshes are not below a certain size, so as to prevent the catching of small fish. In the fall, the herring is the fish principally caught. These are gradually drawing further away from Goderich, and at present the boats have to go to the "Fishing Islands," a distance of over 100 miles, before they can catch the shaly ones. These are packed in salt, and sold throughout the country, generally to storekeepers. In winter the men are for the most part idle, and some of them are great readers. The value of the catch is put at about \$15,000 a year. The boats are worth from \$2,000 to \$2,500. The nets and outfit are valued at \$2,500. The greatest part of the nets have to be renewed yearly, and the men complain that taxing this portion of their equipment is hardly fair. They say that it is so perishable, and is used but half the year, and that it costs so much to get it from the old country, that the municipal tax comes hard upon them. They also say that the fishermen of Kincardine and Sauguenay are not taxed for their nets. This is a question that might bear looking into. About \$1,000 are paid annually to coopers, and \$200 is expended in salt.

We are glad to say that during the past three years no lives have been lost.

School Board.

Jan. 10

The first meeting of the School Board for the year 1881 was held this evening. All the members present.

Messrs. Crab, Swanson, Buchanan and Ferguson, the newly elected trustees made the necessary declarations, and took their seats. On motion Mr. Crab was re-elected chairman by a unanimous vote.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Principal's report was read, received and filed.

A communication was read from Miss McKown, asking from the Board a testimonial of ability as a teacher. Granted.

The accounts of returning officers were read.

Moved by Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Swanson, that they be paid at same rate as Town Council officers at municipal elections.

Accounts of E. F. Armstrong & Bros. \$4.25, for repairs pumps; and account of S. R. Macdougall, for hardware, \$5.21 were referred to Finance Committee.

The following tenders were received for delivery of wood at schools: Robt. Elliott, \$2.50 a cord for fifty cords; Alex. Reid, \$2.25 for fifty cords; R. J. Green, \$2.25 for twenty cords; John Walters, \$2.50 for fifty cords.

Moved by Mr. Pasmore, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, that the tender of Alex. Reid be accepted.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Swanson, seconded by Mr. Megaw that Reid's tender be accepted for forty cords and Green's for twenty.

The amendment was put and declared lost. The motion was then put and carried.

Moved by Mr. Pasmore seconded by Mr. Megaw, that Green's tender be accepted for ten cords. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pasmore, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, that the chairman of Contingent Committee be authorized to purchase five cords of dry wood for St. David's Ward School.

Mr. Miller, Principal laid before the Board a statement of the amount of money in his hands viz: \$64.50, from receipts of library.

Moved by Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Swanson, that the amount be placed to the credit of the Board in the town treasury. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Megaw, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, that the sum of \$64.50 be expended for the purpose of replenishing the library.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Swanson, that a committee be appointed to draft the standing Committee of the year consisting of Messrs. Crab, Ferguson, Buchanan and Swanson.—Carried.

On motion the Board adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Adjourned County Court.

Jan. 7th.

PARSONS, QUITMAN vs. YACER.—Adjourned case. Verdict for deft., on the ground that the statute gave no right to recover against an individual using any other than his own name in business. Mr. Garrow for plff; Mr. Doyle for deft.

DENBOW vs. ONTARIO BANK.—Interpleader. The plaintiff claims the goods seized under defendants' execution, on the grounds that the goods were her separate property. Judgment reserved. Mr. Garrow for plff; Mr. Malcomson for deft.

County Judge's Criminal Court.

Jan. 11th.

THE QUEEN vs. WM. CUMMING.—The prisoner appeared this morning for election, charged with the larceny of a pair of boots from Thomas Coventry of Seaford. He elected to be tried before Judge Squier, pleaded guilty and was remanded until Friday, Jan. 14th at 10 o'clock.

Meteorological Report.

Report of the state of the weather for the week ending Saturday, January 8th, 1881.

2nd Jan.—Wind at 10 p.m. South-west, fresh breeze, cloudy. Number of miles the wind travelled during 24-hours 634 miles.

3rd Jan.—Wind at 10 p.m. North-east, light, cloudy. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 447 miles. Began to snow during the night of the 2nd, ceased snowing at 1 p.m., amount of snowfall 4 1/2 inches on the level.

4th Jan.—Wind at 10 p.m. South, light, clear. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 305 miles.

5th Jan.—Wind at 10 p.m. North-east, light, cloudy. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 257 miles.

6th Jan.—Wind at 10 p.m. South-west, fresh, cloudy. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 294 miles. 6 inches of snow on the level fell during the past 24 hours.

7th Jan.—Wind at 10 p.m. South-west, fresh, cloudy. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 741 miles. Snow buries at 3 p.m.

8th Jan.—Wind at 10 p.m. South-east, light, clear. Number of miles wind travelled during 24 hours 333 miles. Snow buries during the afternoon.

G. N. MACDONALD, Observer.

Goderich, Jan. 10th, 1881.

Newsy Note.

A plucky Lindsay boy named Storey, while two men stood at the top of a cistern, into which a child had fallen, and disputed about the depth of the water, plunged in, and was the means of saving the child's life.

Caroline Graham, who claims to be heiress to \$20,000 a year in England, and who was lately arrested in London, Ont., for stealing a watch and jewelry, was sentenced to forty days' imprisonment in the common jail on Tuesday.

In the libel suit instituted by Mr. McKenzie, Postmaster of Durham, against the editor of the Grey Review, the Justice decided to dismiss the case on the ground of the article in question not referring to any particular post office, which defence was set up by the defendant.

VICTORIES AGAIN.—The shooting match on (Tuesday) morning at Hensall between John Evans, of Wingham, and Thos. Bisset, of Exeter, for \$50 a side at 31 birds, resulted in a complete victory for the Exeter representative, he shooting 25 out of 27 birds, while Evans only killed 20. The full number were not shot because Evans saw that he could not possibly win the match.

MEDAL WON.—The gold medal, valued at \$50, presented to the Exeter Gun Club by F. G. Simpson, Esq., of Molson's Bank, Ingersoll, was shot for on New Year's Day, and won by Mr. Bright.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Richard Lees, son of Mr. Andrew Lees, of Morris, near Brussels, and who taught on the 8th concession of McKillop in section No. 6, during last year, has received the appointment of principal in the Norwood public school, in the county of Peterborough. Mr. Lees is an excellent teacher and a clever young man, and the people of Norwood are to be congratulated in having secured so competent a teacher for their school.

DEED.—It is our painful duty this issue to chronicle the death of the young man Oliver S. Follick, son of Mr. Enoch Follick, Thames Road, Uxeter, who was recently so severely injured at Fenwick's mill by being drawn under a shaft connected with the grind-stone, the particulars of which appeared in the Times at the time of the accident. Everything that medical could do was done for the sufferer, and at one time after the amputation of his leg high hopes were entertained of saving his life, but on Thursday last he grew worse, and in spite of medical assistance, gradually sank until Sunday night last, at 10 o'clock, when his immortal spirit was called home. The deceased was just entering into manhood, being but 20 years of age, and his early and painful death makes the case the more saddening. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and at no time was afraid of death. His parents and relatives receive the sympathy of the public in their bereavement.—[Exeter Times.]

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

BY MISS MULLOCK

CHAPTER XI HIS STORY.

I had almost given up writing here. Is it wise to begin again? Yet, to-day, in the silent hut, with the east wind howling outside almost as fiercely as it used to howl last winter, over the steps of the Caucasus, one must do something, if only to kill time.

Usually, I have little need for that resource; this barracks business engrosses every leisure hour. The commander-in-chief has at length promised a commission of inquiry, if sufficient data can be supplied to him to warrant it. I have, therefore, been collecting evidence from every barracks in the United Kingdom, and visiting personally all within a day or two days' leave from the camp. The most important were those of the metropolis.

It is needless here to recur to details of which my head has been full all the week, till a seventh day's rest and change of ideas become almost priceless. Unprofessional men can not understand this; young Granton could not when coming down from town with me last night; he was lamenting that he should not get at his cottage building, which he keeps up, in defiance of winter weather, till Monday morning.

Mr. Granton indulged me with much conversation about some friends of his, which inclines me to believe an incurable blow, and is already proceeding to seek consolation elsewhere. It may be so. The young are pleasant to the young; the happy delight in the happy; in defiance of winter weather, till Monday morning.

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And yet, the older one grows, the more keenly one feels how little power an individual man has for good, whatever he may have for evil. At least, this is the suggestion of a morbid spirit, after aiming at everything and doing almost nothing, which seemed the brief catalogue of my week's labor last night.

People are so slow to join in any reformatory schemes. They will talk enough of the need for it, but they will not act; it is too much trouble. Most men are engrossed in their own private concerns, business amusements, or ambitions. It is incredible, the difficulty I had in hunting up some who were the most active agents of good in the Crimea; and of these, how few could be convinced that there was anything needed to be done at home?

At the House Guards, where my face must be as familiar as that of the clock on the quadrangle to those gentlemanly young clerks, no attention was wanting but that of furthering my business. However, the time was not altogether wasted, as in various talks with former companions, whom I there by chance waylaid, ideas were thrown out that may be brought to bear in different quarters. And, as always happens, from some of the very last quarters where anything was to be expected, the warmest interest and assistance came.

Likewise—and this forms the bright spot in a season not particularly pleasant—during my brief stay in London, the first for many years, more than one familiar face has come across me out of far back times, with a welcome and remembrance, the warmth and heartiness of which both surprised and cheered me.

Among those I met on Thursday was an old colonel, under whom I went out on my first voyage as assistant-surgeon, twenty years ago. He stopped me in the Mall, addressing me by name; I had almost forgotten his, till his cordial greeting brought it to my mind. Then we fell to upon many mutual questions and reminiscences.

He said that he should have known me anywhere, though I was altered a good deal in some respects. "All for the better, though, my boy—beg pardon, Doctor—but you were such a slip of a boy then. Thought we should have had to throw you overboard before the voyage was half over, but you cheated us all, you see; and, 'pon my life, had as you must have been at it since then, you look as if you had many years more of work in you yet."

I told him I hoped so, which I do, for some things; and then, in answer to his friendly questions, I entered into the business which had brought me to London.

The good colonel was brimful of interest. He has a warm heart, plenty of money, and thinks that money can do everything. I had the greatest difficulty in persuading him that his check-book would not avail me with the commander-in-chief, or the honorable British officers, whom I hoped to stir up to some little sympathy with the men they commanded.

"But can't I help you at all? Can't my son neither? you remember Tommy, who used to dance the sailor's hornpipe on the deck. Such a dandy young fellow; got him a place under government; capital berth, easy hours—eleven till four, and regular work; the whole Times to read through daily. Ha! ha! you understand, eh?"

I laughed too, for it was a pretty accurate description of what I had this week seen in government offices; indeed, in public offices of all kinds, where the labor is so largely subdivided as to be in the responsible hands of very few, and the work and the pay generally follow in an opposite ratio of progression. In the present instance, from what I remember of him, no doubt such a situation would exactly suit Master Tommy Turton.

is a good lad, too—as lads do—holds up his head among all the young fellows of the club, and keeps the very best of company."

So went on the worthy old father—with more, which I forget. I had been on my feet all day, and was what women call "tired," when they delight to wince out men—my arms and hands were all under wet feet—at least so I have seen done.

London club-life was new to me; nor was I aware that in this England, this "home"—words which abroad we learn to think synonymous and invest with an inexpressible charm—so large a proportion of the middle-classes assume by choice the sort of life which, on foreign service, we put up with of necessity; the easy, selfish life into which a male community is prone to fall. The time-honored United Service I was acquainted with, but the New Universal was quite a dazzle of brilliant plate, a palace of upholstery. Tom had not come in, but his father showed me over his domains with considerable pride.

"Yes, this is how we live—he at his club, and I at mine. We have two tiny bed-rooms, somewhere or other, hard by, and that's all. A very jolly life, I assure you, if one hasn't the gout or the blues; we have kept it ever since the poor mother died and Henrietta married. I sometimes tell Tom he ought to settle; but he says it will be slow, and he can't afford it. Hallo! here's the boy."

Tom—a boy "six" feet high, good-looking, and well-dressed, after the exact pattern of a few dozen more, whom we had met strolling arm-in-arm down Pall-Mall—greeted me with great civility, and said he remembered me perfectly, though my unfortunally quick ears detected him—asking his father, said, "where on earth he had picked up that old fogie?"

We dined well, and a good dinner is not a bad thing. As a man gets old he may be allowed some cheer—in fact, he needs it. Whether at twenty-four, he requires to dine on five courses, and a half a dozen kinds of wine, is another question. But Master Tom was my host, so silence! Perhaps I am becoming "an old fogie."

After dinner the colonel opened out warmly upon my business, which his son evidently considered a bore. "He really did not understand the matter; it was not in his department. Public business; the governor always thought they must know everything that was going on, when, in truth, they knew nothing at all. He should be most happy, but had not the least notion what he could do for Dr. Urquhart."

Dr. Urquhart labored to make the young gentleman understand that he really did not want him to do anything, to which Tom listened with that philosophical *laissez-faire*, but just within the bounds of politeness, that we of an elder generation are prone to find fault with. At last, an idea struck him.

"Why, father, there's Charteris—knows everything and everybody—would be just the man for it. There he is." And he pointed eagerly to a gentleman, who, six tables off, lounged over his wine and newspaper.

That morning, as I stood talking in an ante-room, at the Horse Guards, this gentleman had caught my notice, leaning over one of the clerks, and enlivening their dullness by making a caricature. Now my pliz was quite at their service, but it seemed scarcely fair for any but that king of caricature, "Punch," to make free with the honest, weather-beaten features of the noble old veteran who was talking with me.

So I just intervened—not involuntarily—between the caricaturist and my—may I honor myself by calling him my friend! "The good old warrior might not deny it. For Mr. Charteris, he apparently did not wish to own my acquaintance, nor had I any desire to resume his. We passed without recognition, as I would willingly have done now, had not Colonel Turton seized upon the name."

"Tom's right. Charteris is the man. Has enormous influence, and capital connections, though let me say, Doctor, calls himself as poor as a church-mouse."

"Five hundred a year," said Tom, grimly. "Wish I'd as much! Still, he's a nice fellow, and jolly good company. Here, waiter, take my compliments to Mr. Charteris, and will he do us the honor of joining us?"

Mr. Charteris came. He appeared surprised at sight of me, but we both went through the ceremony of introduction without mentioning that it was not for the first time. And during the whole conversation, which lasted until the dinner sounds ceased, and the long, bright, splendid dinner-room was all but deserted, we neither of us once adverted to the little parlor where, for a brief five minutes, Mr. Charteris and myself had met, some weeks before.

I had scarcely noticed him then; now I did. He bore out Tom's encomium and the colonel's. He is a highly intelligent, agreeable person, apparently educated to the utmost point of classical refinement. The sort of man who would please most women, and who, being intimate in a family of sisters, would with them, involuntarily become their standard of all that is admirable in our sex.

able on the stage. Come away, father. "You're a sad dog," said the father, shaking his fist at him, with a delighted grin, which reminded me of hornpipe-dance.

But the sad dog knew where to find the best bones to pick, and by no means dry, either. Now, though I was not a book man, I saw my Shakespeare well enough not to let him act—his grand old flesh and blood digged up and served out to this modern taste as a painted, powdered, dressed up skeleton. But this night I saw him "in his habit as he lived," presented "in very form and fashion of the time." There was a good deal of show, certainly, it being a pageant play, but you felt show was natural; that just in such a way the bells must have rung, and the people shouted, for the living Bolingbroke. The acting, too, was natural; and to me, a plain man, accustomed to hold women sacred, and to believe that a woman's arms should be kept solely for the man who loves her, I own it was a satisfaction, when the stage Queen clung to the stage King Richard, in that pitiful parting, where,

"Bad men ye violate, Twixt my crown and mine, And death between us and my life, I wish it was a satisfaction, I say, to know that it was her own husband the actress was kissing."

This play, which Tom and the colonel voted "slow," gave me two hours of the keenest, most utterly oblivious enjoyment; a desideratum not easily attainable. Mr. Charteris considered it fine in its way, but, after all, there was nothing like the Opera.

"Oh, Charteris is opera-mad," said Tom. "Every subscription-night, there he is, wedged in the crowd at the horrid little passage leading out of the Haymarket—among a knot of his cronies, who don't mind making martyrs of themselves for a bit of tootle-to-tooing, a kick-up, and a twirl. 'Well, I'm not fond of music.'"

"I am," said Mr. Charteris, dryly. "And of looking at pretty women, too, eh, my dear fellow?" "Certainly."

And here he diverged to a passing criticism on the pretty women in the boxes round us; who were not few. I observed them, also—for I notice women's faces more than I was wont—but none were satisfactory, even to the eye. They all seemed over-conscious of themselves and their looks, except one small creature, in curls, and a red mantle, about the age of the poor woman, ask her of a proud father and own little adopted girl, by this time, if she had not died.

I wish, sometimes, she had not died. My life would have been less lonely could I have adopted that child. There may be more beauty—I have heard there is—in the upper class of English women than in any race of men on the globe. But a step lower in rank, less smoothly compositition, more provincially and honestly Saxon; reserved, yet frank; simple, yet gay; would be the Englishwoman of one's heart. The man who dare open his eyes, fearlessly, to the beauties of such a one—seek her in her virtuous middle-class home, ask her of a proud father and mother, and then win her, and take her joyfully, to sit by his happy hearth, a wife, matron, mother—

I forgot how that sentence was to have ended; however, it is of little consequence. It was caused partly by reflection on this club life, and another darker side of it, of which I caught some glimpse when I was in London.

We finished the evening at the theatre pleasantly. In the sort of atmosphere we were in, harmless enough, but glaring unquiet, and unhome-like, I was scarcely surprised that Mr. Charteris did not once name the friends at whose house I first met him; indeed, he seemed to avoid the slightest approach to the subject. Only once, we were pushing together, side by side, into the cool night air he asked me, in a low hurried tone, if I had been to Rockmont lately? He had heard I was present at the marriage.

I believe I made some remark about his absence being much regretted that day. "Yes—yes. Shall you be there soon?" The question was put with an anxiety which my answer in the negative evidently relieved.

"Oh, then, I need send no message. I thought you were very intimate. A charming family—a very charming family."

His eyes were wandering to some ladies of fashion who had recognized him—whom he put into their carriage with that polite assiduity which seems an instinct with him, and in the crowd we lost sight of Mr. Charteris.

Twice afterward I saw him: once driving in the park, with two ladies in a coroneted equipage; and, again, walking in the dusk of the afternoon down Kensington Road. This time he started, gave me the slightest recognition possible and walked on faster than ever. He need not have feared; I had no wish or intention of resuming our acquaintance. The more I hear of him, the more increases my surprise—nay, even not unmixed with anxiety—at his position in the family at Rockmont.

Here I was suddenly called out to a bad accident case, some miles across the country; whence I have only returned in time for bed. It was impossible to do anything for the poor fellow; one of Granton's laborers, who knew me by sight. I could only wait till all was over, and the widow a little composed.

At her urgent request, I sent a note to Rockmont, hard by, begging Miss Johnston would let her know if there had been heard anything of Lydia—a daughter, once in service with the Johnstons, afterward in London—now—as the poor old mother mournfully expressed it—"gone wrong."

turning the poor dead laborer, James Cartwright, and his family of whom, save Lydia, she spoke compassionately, saying they had gone through much trouble.

Walking along by her side, and trying to find a cause for the exceeding bitter and harshness she had evidenced, it struck me that this lady was herself not ignorant of trouble.

I left her at the gate under the bush of ivy. Through the bars I could see, right across the wet garden, the light streaming from the hall door. Now to bed, and to sleep, if this head will allow; it has been rather unmanageable lately, necessitating careful writhing as will be the case till there is nothing here but an empty skull.

If only I could bring this barracks matter to a satisfactory start, from which good results might reasonably be expected I would at once go abroad. Anywhere—it is all the same. A rumor is afloat that we may soon get the route for the East or China; which I could be well content with, as my next move.

Far away—far away; with thousands of miles of tossing sea between me and this old England; far away out of all sight or remembrance. So best. Next time I call on Widow Cartwright shall be after dark, when, without the slightest chance of meeting any one, it will be easy to take a few steps farther up the village. There is a cranny in one place in the wall, whence I know one can get a very good view of the parlor window, where they never close the shutters till quite bedtime.

And, before our regiment leaves, it will be right I should call—to omit this would hardly be civil, after all the hospitality I have received. So I will call some wet day, when they are not likely to be out when, probably, the younger sister will be sitting at her books up stairs in the attic, which she told me she makes her study, and gets out of the way of visitors. Perhaps she will not take the trouble to come down. Not even for a shake of the hand and a good-by—good-by forever.

Oh, mother! unknown mother—who must have surely loved my father; well enough, too, to leave all friends, and follow him, a poor lieutenant of a marching regiment, up and down the world—if I had but died when you brought me into this same troublesome world, how much it would have saved?

[TO BE CONTINUED.] A man who denounce infidelity, in a spirit which is itself essentially infidel. David Hume, once said to such a person, "You hope I shall be damned for want of faith, and I fear you will suffer the same fate for want of charity."

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Private Families supplied with choice hand-picked apples for winter at LOW RATES. James McNair, Hamilton Street. Goderich, Oct. 23, 1880. 1788.

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The choicest Family Groceries always kept on hand, and at prices that cannot be beaten by any house in the trade. CASH PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE. The Old Stand—south side of Court House Square. 1782 D. C. STRACHAN

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A well furnished house is the pride of a sensible woman, and intelligent man. Remember our address and do not fail to call on us. 1st prize, 1 Bureau, \$6.50. W. A. Walker. 2nd prize 1 Picture, \$2.50. John Swanson. Any kind of lumber or cordwood taken in exchange for furniture. J. G. BALL.

NO. 3. A well furnished house is the pride of a sensible woman, and intelligent man. Remember our address and do not fail to call on us. 1st prize, 1 Bureau, \$6.50. W. A. Walker. 2nd prize 1 Picture, \$2.50. John Swanson. Any kind of lumber or cordwood taken in exchange for furniture. J. G. BALL.

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The Palace of the King. BY THE LATE WM. MITCHELL, EDINBURGH. It's a bonnie, bonnie war! That we're livin' in the war...

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Touching upon the question whether members of the French bar should be permitted to grow their beards, a writer in a Parisian contemporary gives some particulars showing how many men eminent in various ways have been devotees of the razor.

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By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Keps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.

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SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS. County of Huron, By virtue of three Writs of To Wit: Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Huron, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of James Mullin, at the suits of Malcolm Collin Cameron, Philip Holt and Malcolm Greene Cameron, and also by virtue of an order from Isaac F. Tomes, Esquire, Junior Judge of the said Court, made in this cause, bearing date the 20th day of January, A. D. 1880.

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FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF ALL WASTING DISEASES, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, General Debility, Brain Exhaustion, Chronic Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, or Loss of Nervous Power.

It acts with vigor, gentleness and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste is pleasant, and its effects permanent.

It is the summer of 1864, I was suddenly affected by a copious expectoration of mucopurulent matter. I had been declining in health for some months, and, being exceedingly nervous, the symptoms caused alarm.

READ WHAT THE INVENTOR, MR. FELLOWS, HAS TO SAY ABOUT HIS SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

In the summer of 1864, I was suddenly affected by a copious expectoration of mucopurulent matter. I had been declining in health for some months, and, being exceedingly nervous, the symptoms caused alarm.

At first my appetite was good, but as the illness became long, digestion failed; the feces became more or less watery, and the chilliness ceased; night-sweats lessened; I gained a weight of ten pounds; my refreshing sleep returned; my spirits became buoyant, the muscular tone and vigour, I continued taking the Syrup month after month; but owing to the damp, foggy climate of St. John, my recovery was necessarily slow, although I could observe a gradual return of strength for three years, during which time I continued taking the remedy.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1881.

THE SNOW-DRIFT NUISANCE.

Goderich, like other towns in this region, has suffered in a commercial way by the recent snow blockade. For several days, when the storm was at its height, communication with the outer world was almost entirely cut off, and since that time it has been exceedingly unpleasant for the travelling public to drive upon roads leading north or south.

The price of hay, and bulky articles, has gone up on account of the difficulties attending their marketing, and business generally has fallen off owing to the disinclination of farmers to drive to town over almost impassable roads. We wonder if this state of affairs could not be remedied. Of course, in a climate like this, sudden snow storms will always make more or less drift; but although the drifts cannot be entirely prevented, the troubles experienced by travellers might be mitigated to a great extent if properly attended to.

The Councils should instruct pathmasters to see that drifts on the leading roads are cut away, and the pitch-holes filled up. A little "doctoring" done soon after a storm would alter the condition of a highway wonderfully. Some of our friends have suggested to us the propriety of municipal Councils, or the Legislature, encouraging the erection of wire fences. It is held by many that the drifts would not be so frequent or so large if wire fences were substituted for the rail and board fences at present enclosing most of our farms.

They say that if such fences were in vogue, the winds would sweep through them, leaving the roadway for the most part level after a storm. Any drifts resulting from natural causes could be readily remedied. And speaking of wire fences, reminds us that there is need of judgment being used in purchasing the article. Complaints are being made that the barbed wire fences have sometimes proved injurious to the life and limb of cattle and horses. An exchange says: Not long since, Colonel C. Bogarus lost a valuable horse, which ran against a barbed wire fence while playing in the pasture and the latest accident of which we have heard happened to a half Norman 2 year old colt belonging to H. C. Hedder. It was in pasture and got his right hind leg terribly cut up by a single barb wire which was stretched across the creek.

When farmers use this wire let them at least have a top board on the fence, so that an animal can see that there is a fence. The accounts of damage done to stock by barbed wire are so frequent as to merit this notice, and farmers should pay some attention to the subject. However, the question of the obstruction of the highway by snow drifts, to the delay of mails, the derangement of business, and the general inconvenience of the public, is one that should engage the attention of those who have the power to deal with the matter. Drifts and pitch holes cannot be utterly prevented, but they can be made to be more uncommon; and certainly they can be remedied more fully and more quickly after they do occur.

EVEN the British Columbian are against the Syndicate agreement. The New Westminster Dominion Pacific Herald says: "Looking at the matter from a Dominion standpoint, we fancy the 'forever' part of the arrangement is likely to provoke the greatest opposition. The price to be paid would appear to be high enough in all conscience; but when one comes to consider all that is implied in creating and rivetting upon the country 'FOREVER' so gigantic a monopoly, leaving that monopoly free from restrictions as regards its tariff of charges, free 'forever' from taxation, and guaranteed for twenty years against competition, why it takes one's breath away."

ON Tuesday Sir John A. Macdonald attained his sixty-sixth birthday. He is said by some to be failing greatly in strength and vigor; but occasionally the old man gives evidence of being as lively as a kitten.

THE Blyth Review editor, in his salutatory remarks:—"In politics we are Conservative, when occasion requires." He is rather more candid than some of his brethren.

St. Catharines Journal on the Canada Pacific Railway:—"The Opposition offer nothing as a substitute." No? What about the \$3,000,000 less in cash, and the 3,000,000 acres less in land?

THE Mail declares that the Montreal Star has been "seized of a devil," because the latter journal opposes the Syndicate bargain. The Agnostic editor makes a wicked political writer.

THE London Free Press says the new Syndicate enterprise is just a "game of bluff." The original one was a game of euchre; but the Government got the worst of it—and they had the most knaves, too.

WHAT is a million of dollars? Well, take one hundred men and divide it amongst them, and each man will have \$10,000. Historically speaking, it is three times the amount that Sir Hugh Allan spent when he bought up the Pacific Scandal Cabinet.

Copies of Sir Charles Tupper's speeches on the Syndicate question have been sent to every paper that will show them through as a "supplement." Nearly all our Conservative cotens have sent them out in lieu of a Christmas story, and thus, in a cheap way, have given their readers a little fiction for holiday reading.

THE Syndicate resolutions were adopted in committee of the whole on Thursday, and are thus advanced one stage. There was no division. The new Syndicate terms will soon be laid before the country officially. They are so much fairer, and so much cheaper for the country, that they cannot be sighted with impunity. The particulars of the new offer are given in another column.

A YOUNG fellow named Grace attacked Mr. C. D. Barr, of the Lindsay Post, in a cowardly manner one night last week. Mr. Barr had been criticizing some public acts of Grace's father, who is chairman of the Lindsay School Board. Not content with trying to get damages from the editor in a court of law, his adversaries seem determined to give substantial damages, in a corporal way. Young Grace acted like a scape-Grace.

A FEW of our subscribers complain, because we do not give them THE SIGNAL for \$1 a year. We charge \$1.50, because we know the paper to be worth that sum; and also because we know that we could not make it pay in its present form and style at anything less. We aim to give a live local paper—and we think we hit the mark every week. If any man thinks a copy of THE SIGNAL is not worth three cents, postpaid, let him do so. He is welcome to his opinion, but he can't get THE SIGNAL.

A MORMON and a Gentile ran for Congress, recently, and the former, Apostle Cannon, received the largest number of votes, and was declared elected. His opponent, one Campbell, appealed, claiming the seat on the ground that Cannon was not a naturalized citizen of the United States, and that he was also living in polygamy. The Governor of Utah has decided that under these circumstances Cannon has no right to the seat, and declared Campbell duly elected. The Mormons feel very bad over the decision.

THE Clinton New Era has a cock-and-bull story about a certain farmer who was told by Goderich buyers that Clinton buyers could not give him more for his grain, unless they tampered with the weight. The farmer thereupon loaded up, drove to Clinton, and not only got a higher figure, but his load made one bushel more, from the same bags! The New Era, however, admits that it was possible that his bags were slightly fuller than when brought to Goderich. The New Era spoils the effect of this little story by stating in another column that the Clinton buyers have been selling some of their grain to Mr. Hutchison, of Goderich, at a good profit.

THE ambitious village of Brussels, although much hampered by the incubus of the Ronald foundry bonus, is determined not to "stick in the mud." A brand new Council has been elected, an attempt to force a salt well is to be made, and a general revival of trade is anticipated. After they get salt in Brussels, it will be in order to inaugurate a gold-mining enterprise in that section, for the probability of getting the one is equally great with the chance of getting the other, if Mr. Hunt be considered an authority on the salt question. However, in the interest of our friends in Brussels, in general, and ourselves in particular, we hope the most roscate anticipations regarding the future of that village may be realized. But we have our doubts.

THE Conservatives of Goderich have doubts as to the ability of the Government to consummate the Angus-Stevens-St. Paul-Minneapolis-Tupper Syndicate Railway scheme, and are, we understand, circulating a petition in favor of it, to strengthen Sir John's hands. We didn't imagine the Government was in so tight a box.

RUMOR hath it that objection is likely to be taken to the sitting of a number of members elect of the new Town Council, on the ground of lack of property qualification and for other causes. So far we have been unable to glean particulars, but we shall see what we shall see when the first meeting is held this (Friday) evening.

JAMES Redpath, one of the land league agitators, has been making a speech in New York, in which he attacked the Queen, saying that she was an infamous woman and ought to be hissed into decency. Whatever faults the Queen may have, and the worst is probably that she is stingy in money matters, she is a good woman and enjoys the respect of all civilized people. For Redpath to attack her in the outrageous way he is reported to have done, is to put himself out of the pale of respectable people and to bring odium and contempt upon the cause whose ill-advised advocate he is. He was to have been indicted as a traverser, but he made his escape to this continent.

THE Irish Muddle. The speech of Shaw, Home Ruler for Cork, and one of the Government's Commissioners to Ireland, in the Commons on Monday night created a great sensation. The Parliaments were not present. Shaw was expected to curse the Land League Club, but instead of that he blessed it, saying it was the only salvation of the country. His description of the condition of the peasantry in the west of Ireland was startling, and surprised the Irish members. Shaw speaks of some Connaught farmers as rotting on their farms. The speech will be a material help to the Land League.

Monday's meeting of the English and Irish Liberals to express dissatisfaction at the incompleteness of the change proposed in the land system, is attracting much attention. The Times says that a body of politicians, English as well as Irish, are conveying a menace that, unless sweeping changes in the land system, going far beyond the lines of the Act of 1870 are proposed, a stand will be made against coercion. It is rumored that Earl Cowper desires to resign the office of Lord-Lieutenant in Ireland.

The authorities on Tuesday informed Bradlaugh that a plot of foreigners to assassinate him on his way home from the House of Commons had been discovered. At a meeting of English Liberal members, over thirty resolved not to vote on the question of coercion. Shaw's followers and the Ulster Liberals adopted a memorial to Gladstone declaring that a satisfactory Land Bill must embrace the three F's, provisions for arterial drainage, reclamation of waste lands and extension of peasant proprietary.

A desperate attempt was made on Monday to murder Schoolmaster Downey at Tulla. Downey is under the protection of the police. He and two policemen maintained a regular fusillade with a large party of disguised men. Five flying columns, including all arms of the service, were sent out on a two days' march on Tuesday. Three arrests have been made in connection with the attempt to murder a policeman near Headford last week.

The Fenian scare has extended to Portsmouth. The authorities there have received various anonymous warnings of a contemplated attack on the Government establishments, but they do not attach much importance to them.

Morris has a Little Sensation. A few nights ago Mr. John A. McEwen, J. P., of the township named, was aroused at a very unseasonable hour from his slumbers by a number of men who appeared to be in a very excited frame of mind. The worthy J. P. immediately admitted his mid-night visitors, and was informed by Mr. Rule, who lives in the township of Wallace, about three miles from the village of Moleworth, that they came to consult him upon a case of abduction which had occurred. The following particulars were given of the affair:—David Cox married Mr. Rule's daughter, who died about ten years ago in giving birth to an infant daughter. This child was reared and educated so far by its grandparents, who regard the little girl as one of their own children, and were about to take her away to Manitoba, to which country they are about shortly to emigrate. Cox having mourned the decease of his first wife for a decent period, took to his bosom a second helpmeet, who has presented him with a second progeny of olive branches, to whom the father has, at frequent intervals, wished to add his child by the first wife. Every overture having this object for its aim had been scornfully rejected by the grandparents of the little girl. So the father being impelled to bring matters to a crisis by the rumored emigration of his parent-in-law, took the law in his own hands, seized his daughter on the road, and carried her off in despite of her loud cries and screams. He was pursued for some distance, but escaped with his prize. The object of this untimely visit to the magistrate may therefore be divined. The grandfather wanted a warrant to empower him to resume possession of his grandchild. But the magistrate informed him that in a question of right as to who was the proper custodian of the little girl he had no jurisdiction whatever. He, however, inclined to the belief that the father, who is in good circumstances and a reputable man, has a right to take possession of his child, but whether he could do so in the way he did he was not prepared to say. Mr. McEwen, therefore, declined to assume the responsibility of granting a warrant.

NEW SYNDICATE.

A Basis of Construction Agreed On. \$12,000,000 and 27,000,000 Acres Asked For.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—The members of the Canadian Syndicate are in session at the Queen's Hotel this afternoon discussing the agreement. They agreed on a basis of construction, and had terms printed at the Globe office, to be forwarded to Ottawa at once. They struck out clause 15 and 16, now being discussed before the House; also the clause referring to the admission into the country free of duty the property of the railway. The cost of construction they place at \$22,000,000, with 22,000,000 acres of land. The other sections remain materially unchanged. The new Syndicate guarantee the payment down of ten per cent.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 12.—The members of the new Syndicate held a meeting at the Queen's Hotel this afternoon. Among those present were Sir Wm. Howland, Robert Elliott and J. D. Edgar, of Toronto; Messrs. Wood, Hendrie, Proctor and Stuart, of Hamilton; Messrs. Major Walker and J. McFie, of London; and J. Scott (Benmiller), of Buckingham. The terms of a proposition for building the Pacific Railway were agreed upon. The new Syndicate is willing to build the whole road for a subsidy of \$22,000,000 cash and 22,000,000 acres of land, without exemptions, privileges or monopoly of any kind. All objectionable clauses were expunged, and other changes favorable to the publication introduced; or the Syndicate will build the portion to that betwixt in their tender, and the Sault Ste. Marie branch for a bonus of \$12,000 per mile. Every commercial centre in the Dominion will be represented in the new Syndicate. An offer of \$500,000 stock came from parties in Winnipeg to-day.

The offer was signed, sealed and sent to Ottawa by to-night's train. The parties signing are: Sir Wm. E. Howland, A. E. MacMaster, H. H. Cook, Peleg Howland, Toronto; Colonel Walker, Daniel Macfie, London; Wm. Hendrie, John Proctor, John Stewart, A. T. Wood, Hamilton; Allan Gilmour, Ottawa; J. Carruthers, Kingston; P. S. Stevenson, Montreal; Jas. McLaren, Buckingham; K. Chisholm, Brantford; Geo. A. Cox, Peterboro; A. W. Ross, Winnipeg; Barnett & MacKay, Renfrew; James Gibson, Fredericton, New Brunswick; L. E. Baker, W. D. Lovett, Hugh Cann, Nova Scotia.

Auburn. J. S. Habkirk was re-elected school trustee of S. Section No. 5, Hullett. The trustees are Wm. King, Francis Stalker and J. S. Habkirk. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed in Knox Church here on Sabbath the 9th inst. Rev. Mr. Pritchard was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Thames Road. On Monday the annual congregational meeting was held, when the following financial statement was given. Total receipts for the year from all sources \$887.22, at the annual meeting last year the congregation were in debt, but this year the books show a small balance on hand and all accounts paid in full. It was decided to adopt the weekly offering system again, as it was found to work satisfactorily the past year. The annual tea-meeting will be held about the middle of February.

Two young ladies, tempted by the beautiful moonlight on last Saturday evening, went for a drive around the village, and when turning the corner at Mr. Hilliard's upset the rig, and judging from the marks in the snow they had a nice time. The annual examination at the Auburn School was held on the 24th ult. For the occasion a splendid lot of books were provided by the trustees for distribution. The examination was conducted by Messrs. Wilson, Cowan, McMillan and Dubois, eliciting from the pupils ready and correct answers in the different exercises. The reading, writing and spelling were remarkably good; and the bright intelligent faces of the children combined with the excellent order maintained to the close, all gave evidence of careful training received at the hands of their teachers. Mr. Miller took the chair, when short addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Cox and others. An unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Kernighan on retiring from the profession for the very efficient manner in which she had discharged her duties during her term; after which the prizes were distributed to the great delight of the little folk. The benediction being pronounced by Rev. Mr. Cook, all separated highly pleased with the day's proceedings. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Miller's services have been engaged for another year.—A VISITOR.

Holmesville. PERSONAL.—The Rev. A. Edward was visited on Tuesday last by his cousin, Rev. James Harris of Brussels. FUNERAL.—On Saturday at 10 o'clock p. m. the funeral of the late Jane Twiss (relict Henry Twiss) took place from her father's residence Huron Road, thence to the Goderich Cemetery. It was well attended. The Rev. Mr. Miller preached her funeral sermon on Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m. to a large congregation.

FACT.—A large party occupied the new hall of Mr. A. Knox, on Wednesday night the fifth inst. The mazy dance was indulged into the wee sma' hours of the morning. Those present, speak highly of the accommodation and the suitability of the hall for such a party. No doubt it will be largely appreciated.

CHARLES HAYES.—Mr. J. W. Hill has bought out the stock, etc. of his brother's store in this place. During the past year he ran the business for his brother, and his customers speak highly of him indeed. We expect to hear of his business increasing, as we believe him to be upright in all his dealings.

Clinton. Notice by the Napanee Board, that prior to his removal to Chicago, Mr. R. Matheson, formerly of Clinton, was the recipient of farewell addresses from the Mechanics, Foresters, and two lodges of Masons, the latter accompanying the addresses with a well filled purse. Mr. G. W. Railton, freight agent for the Great Western Railway in London, and recently station agent here, has resigned, but in severing his connection with the G. W. R. he has been appointed to a more responsible and lucrative position on a leading railway in the West. His many friends here are pleased to learn of his improved prospects. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—The following are the names of those who passed the entrance examination to the High School. Out of sixty-one who wrote thirty-eight passed, and one was recommended. The names are arranged in the order of the alphabet: Females—Kate Aikenhead, Dolly Buchanan, Lettie Childie, Emma Doan, Agnes Ferguson, Alice S. Holmes, Maggie Kelly, Annie Lavin, Minnie Lavin, Jane McFarlane, Annie E. Miller, Ida Plummer, Susie Richardson, Hattie Ritchie, Beatrice Snell, Lizzie Sutherland, Eliza Waterson, Eugene Walker, Amelia Watson. Males—J. N. Birks, Wm. Burdill, Joseph Elliott, Wm. Fair, A. B. Graham, Robt. Gibson, Benj. Higgins, James Hopkinson, James Jackson, Peter McEwen, James McGowan, Wm. Ross, Henry Rowlands, Thomas Rumball, Wm. Rumball, F. A. Scott, Lewis Stevens, Alfred Thomas, Alexander Tumbull, Callander, J. Warren, recommended.

A distressing water famine prevails at Orange, N. J. Nine-tenths of the wells are dry, and the farmers have to drive their cattle miles for water. The Livermen are carting water from a running stream and selling it at \$2 a load to factories for use in their boilers.

Goderich Markets. GODERICH, JAN. 12, 1881. Wheat, (Fall) # bush. \$0.98 @ \$1.02. Wheat, (Spring) # bush. 2.00 @ 2.75. Flour, # cwt. 3.00 @ 3.00. Oats, # bush. 0.25 @ 0.30. Peas, # bush. 0.50 @ 0.60. Barley, # bush. 0.50 @ 0.60. Potatoes, (new) # bush. 0.25 @ 0.30. Hay, # ton. 10.00 @ 10.00. Chickens, # doz. 0.25 @ 0.30. Butter, # lb. 0.20 @ 0.20. Eggs, # doz. (unpacked). 0.75 @ 0.80. Hides, # doz. 2.50 @ 2.75. Wood, # cord. 2.00 @ 2.00. Salt per barrel. 0.80 @ 0.80.

Brucefield.

New Proprietor.—Mr. Neiberger, of Goderich, has assumed the proprietorship of the saw mill in this village, and intends running business lively. He will pay cash for any quantity of saw logs, and will also have in connection with his mill an extensive lumber yard, from which building material of every description can be procured. This will be a great convenience to the people in the neighborhood.

Benmiller.

Mr. R. H. Morrish, son of Mr. N. Morrish, who recently took a second-class certificate at Toronto Normal School, is now teaching at Putnam, about 16 miles from London. Mr. Morrish has been very successful for so young a teacher.

New School.—Tenders are being asked for the erection of a new frame school house. The specifications demand that the building shall be completed by the 1st of September.

The debate previously announced in THE SIGNAL, to come off between the Leburn and Benmiller Societies, took place at the former place on Friday evening, 7th inst. The subject selected being, "Resolved that intemperance is a greater curse than war." Messrs. D. Cumings, J. Linklater, Wm. Clutton and H. Horton (Leburn), spoke in favor of affirmative, and Messrs. T. Gleithli, J. Stuart, P. Cantelon and J. Scott (Benmiller), spoke for the negative. Much good was discussed, and excellent attention was given the speakers during their criticisms and addresses. However, on summing up the points produced by the contending parties, the chairman, Messrs. A. B. Potter (Colborne) and J. McLean (Goderich), were unanimous in giving the decision in favor of the negative.

Fort Albert.

RAILWAY MEETING.—A meeting will be held in DeLong's Hall, Port Albert, on Wednesday, Jan. 13th, at 7 p. m. for the purpose of discussing a railway to Port Albert; also for securing a better harbor at Port Albert.

It is usually called ten miles from here to Goderich; but let the surface of the road be carefully measured, following all the depressions, and elevations, great and small, and it will measure double ten miles. This is caused by what is termed "pitch-holes." It would be interesting and instructive to have a correct record of a winter's teaming on the Lake Shore road from here to Goderich; that is, a list of all the breakages of sleighs, harness, whiffletrees, etc., and damage to horse-flesh; also the difference in loads drawn over, and through, and under the pitch-holes, compared with a smooth hard track. And last, but not least, the extra amount of profanity and ill-temper found where pitch-holes do much abound. This is a nuisance occurring every winter when we have enough snow to make good sleighing. Now, I see no reason why we should submit to this state of affairs. Wire fences have been proposed, and no doubt would answer very well, but in the meantime our municipal authorities might alleviate the grievance by the expenditure of a few dollars on each of our leading roads; as a few men with shovels, after the first big storm of snow, could level the road, so that teams coming later in the season would not cause such fearful roads. Our County Council might take the matter up and deal with it. Thus showing the country that their "usefulness is not gone." A private party in the lumber woods finds it profitable to keep a gang of men on his roads all winter, keeping them in such order, that enormous loads can be drawn with ease on them, while in this county teams are being severely used hauling half loads.—AUGRA.

Clinton.

Notice by the Napanee Board, that prior to his removal to Chicago, Mr. R. Matheson, formerly of Clinton, was the recipient of farewell addresses from the Mechanics, Foresters, and two lodges of Masons, the latter accompanying the addresses with a well filled purse. Mr. G. W. Railton, freight agent for the Great Western Railway in London, and recently station agent here, has resigned, but in severing his connection with the G. W. R. he has been appointed to a more responsible and lucrative position on a leading railway in the West. His many friends here are pleased to learn of his improved prospects. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—The following are the names of those who passed the entrance examination to the High School. Out of sixty-one who wrote thirty-eight passed, and one was recommended. The names are arranged in the order of the alphabet: Females—Kate Aikenhead, Dolly Buchanan, Lettie Childie, Emma Doan, Agnes Ferguson, Alice S. Holmes, Maggie Kelly, Annie Lavin, Minnie Lavin, Jane McFarlane, Annie E. Miller, Ida Plummer, Susie Richardson, Hattie Ritchie, Beatrice Snell, Lizzie Sutherland, Eliza Waterson, Eugene Walker, Amelia Watson. Males—J. N. Birks, Wm. Burdill, Joseph Elliott, Wm. Fair, A. B. Graham, Robt. Gibson, Benj. Higgins, James Hopkinson, James Jackson, Peter McEwen, James McGowan, Wm. Ross, Henry Rowlands, Thomas Rumball, Wm. Rumball, F. A. Scott, Lewis Stevens, Alfred Thomas, Alexander Tumbull, Callander, J. Warren, recommended.

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SELLING OUT.

I have determined to clear off my entire stock, consisting of:

- FUR CAPS, OVERSHOES, BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS, HOSIERY, GROCERIES, etc., etc.

I am bound to clear them off at any reasonable price. Sale to begin on SATURDAY, JANUARY 16th, at noon.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS. COME AND SEE! S. SLOANE.

Hamilton Street, Goderich. 1769

LIBERAL OFFERS FOR 1881.

Two Years for the Price of One!

THE REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH QUARTERLY (Ecological), LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative), EDINBURGH QUARTERLY (Liberal) REVIEWS, AND WE-MINISTER (Liberal) REVIEWS, AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

Present the best foreign periodicals in a convenient form and without abridgment or alteration.

Terms of Subscription (Including Postage.) Blackwood and any one Review... \$4.00 per an. Blackwood and two Reviews... 7.00 " " Blackwood and three Reviews... 10.00 " " Any two Reviews... 12.00 " " The four Reviews... 15.00 " " Blackwood and the four Reviews... 17.00 " " These are about half the prices charged by the English Publishers.

These are giving the Contents of the Periodicals for the year 1880, and many other particulars, may be had on application.

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers may have the numbers for 1880 and 1881 at the price of one year's subscription only.

To any subscriber, new or old, we will furnish the periodicals free of half price.

All orders to be sent to the publication office. To secure premiums apply promptly.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 BARKLEY ST., NEW YORK.

LOVELL'S

Province of Ontario Directory FOR 1881-1882.

TO BE PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER 1881. Price \$5.00.

MR. LOVELL, at the request of several Merchants and others of the Province of Ontario, the City of Montreal, &c., begs to announce that his firm will publish a "PROVINCE OF ONTARIO DIRECTORY," in November next, containing an

Alphabetical Directory AND A THOROUGH Classified Business Directory OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

The same care and attention bestowed on the Dominion and Provincial Directories of 1871 will be given to this work. Subscribers desire respectful solicitors. Terms of Advertising made known upon application.

JOHN LOVELL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, Dec. 1881. 1700.

Used all the Year Round JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, AND FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

It has been used for 20 years, and has proved to be the most reliable preparation in the market for the cure of BILIOUSNESS, TAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRUISES ON THE FACE, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, and all Diseases that arise from a disordered Liver or an impure blood. It is the best of our best people take it and give it to their children. Physicians prescribe it daily. Those who use it give, recommend it

THE WORLD OVER.

The Week's News in a Nutshell.

Interesting Condensations by Wire and Mail.

The census of Alaska shows a population of 30,149, including 330 whites.

The revenue of the Belleville harbor during the past year was \$3,475.00.

The amount spent on account of the Weights and Measures Act, from 1st July to 1st December, 1880, was \$23,222.64, and the revenue \$12,785.97.

Thomas DeWitt Talmage, jr. the oldest son of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, died suddenly at his home, No. 1 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, on Thursday night.

Mr. John Crerar has been chosen by the Ontario Government to succeed Mr. B. B. Oiler (resigned) as County-Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for the County of Wentworth.

American agents are buying up hay, pork and poultry in all directions in the Ottawa district, and as a consequence these articles command high prices, and farmers rejoice exceedingly.

The missing ship Hannah Morris, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Sunday, after a voyage of 126 days, the longest but one across the Atlantic in twenty years.

A fire at Brighton, Ont., on Monday morning, did damage to the extent of \$15,000. A number of business places were burned. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The lack of interest taken in school trustee elections is remarkably exemplified in Dundas, where in three of the four wards no nominations were made, and Dundas is therefore without a proper School Board.

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The ladies of the Chicago Temperance Union have issued a challenge to the Liquor Dealers' Association of that city for a discussion of the questions at issue between the Union and the Association in relation to temperance. The ladies have selected as their champion Prof. Foster, of the Province of New Brunswick.

Mr. Duncan McIntyre has retired from the dry goods firm of McIntyre, French & Co., of Montreal, and will in future confine his attention to railway matters. He gave his own cheque for \$80,000, the purchase money for the Consolidated Bank as the head office of the Syndicate.

Princess Louise is still under the care of her physician, and her condition is so precarious that no time can be set for her return to Canada. So far from her mother's endeavoring to force that return, the Queen is reported to have exerted her maternal authority to keep the Princess in England, Sir William Jenner having declared that her daughter's health is severely shaken.

About 7 o'clock last night, Jan. 10th, while an east bound freight train on the Canada Southern Railway was crossing the bridge near Cornell, one of the trucks became detached, and threw part of the train off. Two of the cars broke through the side of the bridge and went to the ground. The wreck was soon cleared, and early this morning trains were running on time. No one was injured and the damage is light.

A letter has been received from Michl' Davitt, stating that the prospects of the Land League in Ireland were never brighter. Boycotting is making fearful encroachments upon the treasury of the English Government. He also wishes that a convention of the League branches in the United States would be held on St. Patrick's Day in New York, at which Farnell, Dillon and himself will be present as delegates.

Though Conservative members generally admit that the contract will kill their party at the next election, the presumption is that they will surrender to "the machine" to the extent of voting for its approval by Parliament. * * *

Amongst the Irish Catholics, of the many whose opinions on the subject we have heard—from Mr. Anglin down to the humblest—not one regards it otherwise than with exultation. And well they may; for it plants across their hopes in the North-west and the movement of their young men on the rich soils of the prairies a perpetual bondage of irresponsible and uncontrollable taxation!

On Wednesday the Toronto Cattle Export Company sent 350 head of cattle from the Don station of the Grand Trunk Railway to Portland, thence to be shipped by ocean steamer to England. All these animals came from Chicago, and are mostly of the long-horned Texan type. All the money that buys them comes from Toronto men, and is left to help to build up Chicago and the West.

Our Toronto men buy up every Canadian beast they can lay their hands on, but they can't get enough. The Toronto Exporting Co. would rather have Canadian cattle for several reasons. In the first place the Canadian fat beasts are invariably stalled for several weeks before they are sold. This accustoms them to confinement, and to being tied up, and they are better able to stand the long journey in consequence.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 11.—Last night at Climax village occurred a terrible explosion of gunpowder in the grocery store owned by John Andrew. He had a stock of 125 pounds of gunpowder, and the clerk, Chas. Gould, was weighing out some for a customer named John Shafer, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, when by some means the powder caught fire and the entire mass exploded with terrific force, blowing the building to fragments and injuring ten of the eleven persons in the store at the time. The force of the explosion was so terrible that buildings all over the village had their windows broken, and the neighboring stores were all badly injured. The damage to property cannot yet be estimated, but reaches into thousands. Three of the injured men will probably die.

1880 NEW FRUITS. 1880

NEW VALENCIAS, NEW LAYERS, NEW CURRANTS, S. S. ALMONDS, WALNUTS, FILBERTS, CHESSNUTS.

LAKE SUPERIOR TROUT, WHITE FISH & HERRING, SALT WATER HERRING AND CODFISH.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Teas, Sugars, And General Groceries;

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, AND CHINA.

Dr. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder. Dr. PRICE'S Lupulin Yeast Gems.

Chas. A. Nairn, THE SQUARE.

New Tweeds,

NEW OVERCOATINGS, NEW SCOTCH GOODS.

A FINE SUPPLY OF Heavy Canadian Woollens,

Just the thing for winter clothing.

Some Good Lines of Gents' Furnishings.

OVERCOATS,

all well made and reliable.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER under my own supervision.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Hugh Dunlop, FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Next Door to Bank of Montreal

Stoves!

Stoves!

LEAVE TROUGHs and CONDUCTING PIPES, CISTERN PUMPS, LEAD PIPES, ETC.

PLAIN AND FANCY TINWARE.

COAL OIL

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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

J. STORY.

Sign of the Coal Oil Barrel.

JOHN RALPH

HAMILTON STREET, GODERICH,

—DEALER IN—

STOVES

—AND—

TINWARE.

The subscriber has a complete assortment of Stoves, Tinware and Groceries, at

Prices as Cheap as the Cheapest.

Examine the stock and you will be sure to be suited.

Sheepskins, Wool Pickings, Cotton Rags, Copper, Brass and old Metal taken in exchange for Goods.

760-3m. JOHN RALPH.

SAW LOGS WANTED

at the STAR SALT WORKS.

The undersigned is now prepared to pay the highest cash price for the following saw-logs: Soft Elm, and Rock Elm, 10 ft. and 12 feet long; also Basswood, Oak, Black Ash, Maple, Cherry, and Hemlock, any length.

Farmers now is the time to purchase your salt for agricultural purposes. It pays 100 per cent to use it.

22 Logs or wood taken in exchange for salt.

J. SCOBIE

SEEGMILLER

Chilled Plow

—AND— AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Having purchased the Goderich Foundry, I am offering the premises for the manufacture of CHILLED PLOWS and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS on a large scale. Mill Work, General Repairing and Jobbing will be continued. All work guaranteed.

S. SEEGMILLER, Proprietor.

BIG CLEARING SALE

AT J. C. DETLOR & CO'S.

BARGAINS IN Dress Goods. BARGAINS IN Blankets.

BARGAINS IN Furs. BARGAINS IN Ordered Clothing.

BARGAINS IN Cottons. BARGAINS IN Table Linnen.

BARGAINS IN ALL LINES.

J. C. Detlor & Co.

GRAND CLEARING SALE

OF

Boots and Shoes,

—AT—

CAMPBELL'S BOOT and SHOE EMPORIUM,

FOR

ONE MONTH.

Previous to Stock taking. My Stock is Large and well-assorted, and

GREAT BARGAINS

will be given.

TERMS - CASH.

WM. CAMPBELL.

Goderich, Jan. 13, 1881. 1739.

THE OLD NAME

IN A NEW STAND.

GEO. H. OLD, FAMILY GROCER.

HAS ON HAND A CHOICE STOCK OF CHRISTMAS GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF RAISINS, CURRANTS, CANDIED LEMON, SUGARS, SPICES, ETC., &c., &c.

ALL THE LINES OF A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY.

SOME BEAUTIFUL CROCKERY - SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!

G. H. OLD, -At P. O'Dea's Old Stand, on the Square.

Goderich, Dec. 16, 1880.

1881 JANUARY 1881

E. & J. DOWNING

Return thanks for the very liberal patronage accorded them, and wish all their customers and friends a

Happy New Year

MANUFACTURERS OF

BI COLES, CUTTERS, SLEIGHS, &c.

"Dominion Carriage Works," Goderich.

MORTON & CRESSMAN,

Proprietors.

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FOR ORNAMENTAL WEDDING CAKES,

CHRISTMAS CAKES, CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS,

CHRISTMAS TOYS and THE BEST BREAD IN TOWN.

GO TO

D. CANTELON'S

WEST STREET, GODERICH.

Ladies requiring Christmas Cakes should send in their orders without delay. Home-made cakes taken in and ornamented on short notice, and at reasonable rates.

Miss Jessie Wilson, MILLINER!

And Dealer in Fancy Goods.

Just in a new and carefully chosen stock of

Millinery, Flowers, Feathers & Laces

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

MISS JESSIE WILSON, Square, Goderich.

One or two Apprentices wanted immediately.

Just What the Public Needs.

Arrived and opened out another supply of Winter Goods, consisting of

Overcoats, Overshoes and Rubbers

As well as various other reasonable lines.

Examine my Stock and Get my Prices.

JOHN ACHESON

Goderich, Dec. 9, 1880.

A LOT OF Ladies' Jackets and Mantle Cloths

CHEAP AT

Colborne Bros.

THEY KEEP THE CROMPTON CORSET!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

COLBORNE BROS.

I HAVE BOUGHT THE

HARDWARE STOCK.

—OF— MR. D. FERGUSON

VERY GREAT DISCOUNT!

Nearly all of said Stock, as well as my own original Stock, was bought before the Advance of Hardware. I am therefore in a position to sell Cheaper than any other House in the County.

MY STOCK OF

Farmers', Builders' & General Hardware is Complete,

which I want to run off quickly.

COME AND BUY AT SUCH PRICES AS WILL PLEASE YOU.

Fresh Ground Water Lime in Stock.

AGENT FOR BEST STEEL BARB FENCE WIRE.

R. W. MCKENZIE

1751-4m.

Holiday Presents!

At BUTLER'S.

Photo and Autograph Albums in great variety. Work Boxes, Writing Desks, very suitable for presents for Teachers and Scholars.

PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY. ALL CAN BE SUITED.

Stock is New, very complete, and consists of Ladies' and Gents' Purses, China Goods of all kinds, Ruby Goods, Vases in many patterns, Flower Pots, Cups and Flowers.

China and Wax Dolls!

A Large Assortment. Smokers' Sundries—Merscham Pipes and Cigar Holders and Brier Pipes—100 Different Styles.

School Books, Miscellaneous Books,

Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Sermons, WESLEY'S Hymn Books, Psalm Books, &c. &c.—Subscriptions taken for all the best ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AMERICAN and CANADIAN Papers and Magazines at Publishers' lowest rates—now is the time to subscribe.

A full stock of School Books, for Teachers and High and Model School Students All will be sold cheap, and Patrons suited. I have a choice and large selection of

Christmas and New Year's Cards!

THE BEST EVER SHOWN AND CHEAPER THAN EVER.

At BUTLER'S.

Dominion Telegraph and Postage Stamp Office. 1782.

THE SYNDICATE.

The Agreement Criticised by Mr. M. C. Cameron.

The Member for South Huron Shows up Its Defects.

Mr. Cameron said he had listened with care to the speeches on this question and had marked particularly the utterances of the Hon. Minister of Railways, both inside and outside of the House. If one considered the hon. Minister's speeches carefully he would find that his arguments in favor of this contract resolve themselves into these: (1) that the present proposition is the best ever submitted to Parliament and better than either the Allan contract or the contract of the member for Lambton for 1874, and (2) that it is the best bargain the Government could make. This was not a far line of argument, for what was in the interests of the country in 1873 or 1874 was not necessarily in the interests of the country to-day. Besides that, the Allan contract failed, and the proposition of 1874 was never gone on with, and therefore should be left out of the question; but he denied, as a matter of fact, that this scheme was better than that of the member for Lambton in 1874. The member for Richmond and Wolfe (Mr. Fox) took the same line of argument as the Minister of Railways, and in coming to this with the Allan contract he said he would touch upon the details but lightly. He (Mr. Cameron) commended the prudence of the hon. member in the line he had taken, for when the comparison was made it appeared that the terms of the present contract were far worse than those with Sir Hugh Allan. He had taken the trouble to analyze the terms of the Allan contract, and the result was as he had stated. The first point touched upon by each contract was as to the character of the road. The Allan terms provided that the road was to be built and equipped according to the specifications to be hereafter agreed upon between the Government and the Company, and that the materials used in the construction and working of the railway, the capacity of the engines, and the character of the rolling stock should be regulated between the Governor in Council and the Company. There was not a word in the present contract as to the character of the road. The Allan terms were that in order to establish a permanent standard the Union Pacific of the United States "is hereby selected and fixed" as the standard in a general way only, and not with respect to any minor details in its construction, when it may be found to be objectionable, and not with respect to any alignment or grades, thus stipulating that the grades and curves were not necessarily to be of the standard of the Union Pacific, but could be regulated by the Governor in Council. As to the security for the completion of the work, it was required by the Allan contract that the shareholders could not transfer their shares, and thus escape their liability, until six years from the date of the charter. He contrasted these terms with those brought down in the present propositions, by which the moment this Syndicate became incorporated all personal responsibility ceased. Further, the former contract provided that the capital of the Company should be ten millions, and that ten per cent should be paid up, and as a personal obligation on the part of the stockholders the remaining nine millions should remain as security for the first completion of the road; so that not only had they the personal obligation of the stockholders for six years and for the payment of ten per cent of the capital, but the balance of the nine millions was to remain as security for the ultimate completion of the work. Under clause 10 of the Allan contract the Company, on completion of each 20 miles of the road was bound to work the same for the conveyance of freight and passengers, effectively, in the interest of the public. He (Mr. Cameron) very much doubted if the present Company was bound to work the road at all until the road was completed. Then, under the present contract every provision was made for the equitable selection and allotment of land which the Company was to receive as a subsidy, while under the present regulations the Government had left the matter entirely in the hands of the Company in this respect, and if the lot contained a few acres of muskeg or other objectionable land it could be rejected by the Company. The Allan contract was no provision that all the materials should be brought into the country free of duty. There was no monopoly of branch lines or exemption of lands from taxation. The Company had not the power to select lands as they had under this contract, and yet it was said that this was the best contract ever submitted to Parliament, though every one must see that the Allan contract, had as it was, was better than this. Then it was asserted that this contract was better than the terms submitted by the member for Lambton. Under the Act of 1874 the propositions submitted by the member for Lambton were not binding as these, which were to be accepted as they stood, without modification. The standard of the railway was a matter of great importance, because between 1869 and 1874 the Union Pacific had spent ten millions to make their road safe for passengers, and if this road was to be a good road it must be superior to the quality of the Union Pacific Road in 1869. By the Act of 1874 the quality of the road was to be determined by the Governor in Council, and the Company had not a word to say in the matter. They were not, as now proposed, made the sole judges of the standard. That was left to the Government—that is to Parliament—and to the people. Now, however, the Government in Council was not to be consulted in the matter. Their hands were tied, and the decision was left entirely in the hands of the Company. Then the Minister of Railways said this was the best bargain which could be made. How did he know it? How did the House or the people know it? He did not ask the people to tender for it, but refused to give them the material to form an opinion. The Government

secretly decided on this contract, and then asked the House to accept his word that this was the best contract that could be made. They refused to give information and signed the secret bargain and submitted it to Parliament to agree to the terms suggested, and agreed to secretly. This was a different proposal from that of the member for Lambton, who had made everything subject to the approval of Parliament, and advertised publicly to the moneyed men of the world for competition. The member for Lambton proposed land regulations which would induce immigration, while not absolutely handing over the lands to the Company; much less did they hold out inducements to the Company to hold lands till settlers made them valuable. The member for Lambton proposed that when the lands were not suitable the Governor in Council should select other lands, the right was reserved to the sole judge where the land should be selected. Under the present contract it was proposed that the Company should be the sole judge, and the Governor in Council had no voice in their selection. Still the hon. gentleman said this was the best contract ever laid before Parliament. In another and most important element this proposal was far worse than that of Mr. McKenzie. Under that arrangement supervision of the rates of carriage was left with the Governor-General in Council, whereas under the present contract no interference was allowed until the road paid the Company ten per cent on the amount invested. Further, the right was reserved to the Government by the contract of 1874 to purchase the road of any part of it, with ten per cent on the investment, less the money subsidy and the amount realized for the sale of public lands. Those lands were as valuable as they now believed them to be.

Sir Leonard Tilley—Hear, hear. Mr. Cameron was glad to hear the hon. gentleman say "hear, hear," and showed that he considered these lands valuable. If they were as valuable as they were now believed to be, the Government in taking over the road might not only be called upon to pay anything, but they might actually receive a surplus besides the right to the road. Further, Government were empowered to stop the work when they pleased, and making it possible to defer the construction of any portion of the road which it was deemed advisable not to proceed with at any time. There were a large number of privileges granted by this contract withheld by that of 1874. The cost of the surveys, instead of being thrown in, was paid as part of the subsidy. The material for construction did not come in free of duty. The Company did not have the monopoly of the right to build branch lines, nor the practical monopoly of the carrying trade of North-West given to the present Syndicate, nor were they given unlimited land for the road-bed station grounds, &c. There was no provision that the road and its capital and rolling stock should be free from taxation. They were not allowed to select for their grant the best lands in the North-West Territories. By this bargain everything was handed over to the Company. Nothing was reserved for the country at all. Apart from this, the argument of the Minister was not fair, nor was it indeed strictly honest. He compared the contracts on the same basis, closing his eyes to the vast improvements that had been made since 1873 or 1874 in that North-West country. By a large expenditure we had increased the value of the public lands in that country, and the people should have the benefit of that increase. (Cheers.) He desired to refer to a few of the most objectionable features in this contract. The first of these was that of the standard. He assumed that the Minister of Justice had something to do with this contract, though he must say it bore on its face small evidence of having been supervised by a professional lawyer in the interests of the Government. If it had been so supervised, or even if the Minister of Railways had been careful to preserve accuracy of language in its provisions, doubt concerning the standard would never have arisen. The Minister of Railways, in his speech, claimed that the standard was the same as that of the Allan contract; and it was not until he was brought to book by the leader of the Opposition that he found his mistake. If it was intended to have the standard that of the Union Pacific in 1874, two or three English words would have settled that. This was another evidence of the carelessness with which this contract had been drawn. Were it not for one word it might, with some show of success, be claimed that the standard was that of the Union Pacific of 1874, but it was here expressly stated that the standard should be the Union Pacific at first constructed. He then referred to the contract made by the United States Government for the construction of the Pacific Railway, and read from the report of the Commissioners of the 23rd November, 1868, and 890 miles west of Omaha had been constructed. He read from a judgment in the Supreme Court of the United States Government, in which it was solemnly declared, beyond a doubt, that the Union Pacific was finally constructed on the 10th May, 1869, and yet they were told by the hon. gentleman opposite that they should read the clause to mean the condition of the road on the 1st of October, 1874. If so, why was the clause worded so loosely, so as to permit of so much doubt and controversy on such an important point? It was being hinted about that the Government had induced a member of the Syndicate to give them a writing to the effect that the condition of the Union Pacific in 1873 would be accepted as the standard. He contended that any bargain of this kind made with one member of the Company was worthless until it received the ratification of all, and that even then the contract would have to be altered so as to permit of its right interpretation by the courts. The Government had seen their mistake, and they were now trying to rectify it by producing this document. Was the Union Pacific of 1869 a good road to take as a standard? He showed that it was not, and read from the reports of the Chief Engineer of the road, and the Commissions issued by the United States Government to prove his statement. Yet this was the road the Government adopted as a standard for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. One Commission reported that an expenditure of \$6,489,

000 would be required to put that road into proper order. Hon. gentlemen now said the road in 1873 was to be the standard; but even then it was in a bad condition, as shown by the report of another Commission issued by the United States Government in 1874, consequently the standard proposed was entirely unfitted to the traffic of the country. There was no provision in case of a dispute between the Government and this gigantic Company they were forming in the North-West for deciding a dispute in the Courts, but there was to be an arbitration. The Government was to appoint one arbitrator, the Company another, and the two were to appoint a third. It was altogether likely that two of the three arbitrators would be Americans, and most of the witnesses must be Americans; and how was it possible for the Government, handicapped at the outset, to get fair play under such conditions? He referred to a case in the United States, in which the New York Central Railway and the United States Government had a dispute as to the rates for transportation during the American war. The New York Central took the case to a local Court in New York State, and employed Senator Conkling as counsel, because a friend of his who had appointed only two months previously, the result being that the New York Central recovered about half a million from the Government. He asked if it was not probable that this powerful Syndicate would resort to similar tactics to those adopted by the New York Central Railway. He might not have Senator Conkling here, but there might be other men of power, men who had the ear of the Minister of Railways and the Government, pressing the claims of the Company; and experience showed that when men owed double allegiance, one to themselves and the other to the country, to which side they would lean. Why did not the Government leave these disputes to be decided by the regularly constituted Courts of the country instead of placing the matter in the hands of arbitrators, who might be subject to outside influence? As he understood the contract, the Company had a practical monopoly of the road-building south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, except those running south-west or westward of south-west, and even then none were to run within fifteen miles of the international boundary. The Minister of Railways undertook to tie the hands of our successors of this Parliament by preventing railway legislation for the south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and they knew very well how Dominion rights were protected in such cases. If they appealed to the Courts of law, and such appeals had been made before, the Dominion might be called upon to pay exemplary damages for having violated the absurd terms of this absurd bargain. It might be that they would have their claims admitted to an arbitration, and they knew very well how Dominion rights were protected in such cases. If they appealed to the Courts of law, and such appeals had been made before, the Dominion might be called upon to pay exemplary damages for having violated the absurd terms of this absurd bargain. There was a means of escape in not passing this Bill till it was altered so that the Government had tied its own hands for twenty years. They compelled these people to pay every farthing of Provincial and municipal taxing for the Company, and all its belongings were free from taxation. Each year the tax collector would visit the settler and pass by the Syndicate. There were many things which would be profitable to the experience of the Americans, and in none more than in respect of settling up large tracts of new country. The American settlers had groaned under the great oppression brought upon them, and the Government ultimately appointed a Commission of Inquiry into the matter in the far West with the view of relieving the people from those great railway monopolies. By the present contract the Government was pursuing a similar course, in handing over lands to the Company without check or hindrance, to do with them as they pleased. He read from a report presented to Congress by Mr. Hepburn, of the State of New York, on the subject, in which he said that the mistake was in not providing proper safeguards to protect the public interests, and holding railroads to a strict accountability for their transactions. He believed that if the present contract were passed the people of Canada and the New World would be subjected to hardships and grinding exactions at the hands of this powerful Syndicate far more severe than the whole United States ever suffered from under the monopolies which obtained in that country. American authorities had recommended a mileage rate as a means of preventing the gigantic railway corporations from imposing undue burdens upon the country. Other methods had been suggested in reports to Congress on the subject, such as the provision that no railway company should be allowed to make any secret bargain with shippers, or to give any preference rate or rebate. On the question of exemption from taxation on the road, the Minister of Railways had stated that the United States Government had made the same exemptions with respect to all great American lines of railway. He (Mr. Cameron) denied the statement, and doubted if the hon. gentleman could point him to a single charter so drawn. He believed that the hon. Minister had drawn on his imagination in making the statement, and he would like to hear of a single instance in support of such a statement. But even if it were true, the United States Government never gave such enormous rights and privileges as were being given to this Company. He read from reports showing the amount of taxes paid on roads by the number of American lines. The Southern Pacific, 329 miles long, paid in 1874 \$38,900;

the Atlantic and Great Western in the same year paid \$138,836; the Union Pacific—which had excited the admiration of the hon. gentleman to the extent of making it a standard for the construction of the Canadian Pacific—paid, in 1874, on 1,042 miles of road \$255,560, and in 1879, \$297,158; the Central Pacific, 1,270 miles long, paid in 1874 \$462,629, and in 1879 very nearly half a million dollars; the Michigan Central, 284 miles long, in 1877 paid \$266,921, and in 1879 \$201,681; the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, 1,867 miles long, in 1878 paid \$463,000 on the road alone; the New York Central paid in 1879 \$871,797; the Philadelphia Railway in 1879, \$363,250; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern in 1879, \$437,116 for 1,137 miles of road; and the Chicago and Rock Island, for 1,125 miles, paid in the same year \$218,000. There was one other fact, however, which he was not aware of, and they did not justify the Minister of Railways in his statement to the House that the American Government had exempted all the leading lines. Taking a fair average of the sums paid by these lines it would not be difficult to compute the amount lost to the country by perpetual exemption to the Canadian Pacific on their 2,700 miles of railway. Beginning with 1891 it would amount to considerably over half a million dollars annually, which capitalized would represent nearly fifty millions. At six o'clock the Speaker left the chair. After recess. Mr. Cameron, resuming, cited the previous declaration of the Minister of Railways that railways in the United States were exempt from taxation. The hon. gentleman had stated that certain roads in Minnesota and Wisconsin were free from taxation, but he found that these railways were not exempt, at all events in regard to their roadway. The Minister had also justified the exemption of the land from taxation for 20 years, on the ground that the United States lands were exempted from State taxation, or from local taxation for municipal purposes. He pointed out that under the present contract the lands were exempt until the grant from the Crown, and not simply till occupation. The exemption in the territories of the United States was only to last while they remained territories, but no longer, and he doubted if this Parliament had power to exempt lands from taxation to be within the territories of the Dominion. The Government had to pay an equivalent to these companies for land on which exemption ceased, but the roads had to pay 5 per cent interest on that amount. Besides, these roads were bound to carry arms and munitions of war at half cost. There was nothing to be gained by the exemption of the land, but they were to be within the territories of the Dominion. 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Fun and Fancy.

Removed. Salesmen will tell you that there's very little sitting down in the store that keeps a standing advertisement in the newspaper.

Goderich. In attempting to carve a fowl one day, an American settler found considerable difficulty in separating its joints, and exclaimed against the man who had sold him an old hen for a young chicken.

Verhauling. The War of 1861, in the United States, are well known for their particular attention to the details of the war.

Minister to Rory. Why weren't you at the Kirk on Sunday? Minister—"I was at the Kirk on Sunday, but I was not at the Kirk on Sunday."

Too Poor to Take a Paper. Moore, of the Rural New Yorker, was sitting in his office one afternoon some years ago, when a farmer friend came in and said:

Mr. Moore, I like your paper, but times are so hard I cannot pay for it. "Is that so, friend Jones? I am very sorry to hear that you are so poor; if you are so hard run I will give you my paper."

AN INTERESTING CASE. A case of some interest to livermen was tried at the sitting of the Division Court here, on Monday last. It will be remembered that about a year ago a man engaged in taking out squared timber in Hullett hired a horse and cutter from Forbes' livery, in this town, for the purpose of visiting his works.

Benefactors. When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

Spread the Good News. As a family medicine and tonic, there is no remedy at present giving such universal satisfaction, and effecting so many astonishing cures as Electric Bitters. Our druggists report a lively demand for them, at times being unable to supply the many calls. All Bilious Attacks, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Diabetes and Gravel, readily yield to their curative qualities. Sold by F. Jordan at fifty cents per bottle.

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

The Times says the Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament will congratulate the country on the peaceful settlement of the Montenegrin difficulty, and state that the Government entertains good hopes of success in settling the Greek and other questions in the East. It will declare that British authority must be re-asserted in the Transvaal, and that it would be impossible to present to give the Transvaal independence. The hope will be expressed that the friendly intervention of England will be able to end the struggle in Basuto Land. It will announce that the Government does not intend to retain Candahar. A suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland will be asked for, also a reform of the land laws and of the Grand Jury system.

FEARS, Jan. 5.—Dunlop, Tuesday night, the G. W. R. and C. V. P. Stations were entered by burglars. At the G. W. R. Station they robbed a man in the baggage car, and did considerable damage in the way of breaking locks and smashing furniture. The C. V. P. Station was not so fortunate, the loss amounting to over one hundred dollars. They carried off a quantity of baggage and some clothing belonging to the agent, worth about seventy-five dollars, and six dollars change, which had been left in the till. Entrance at each station was gained by breaking the windows.

Hon. Christopher Dunkin, D. C. L., Q. C., former of the celebrated Temperance Act of 1837, commonly known as the "Dunkin Act," died at his residence, Knowlton, Quebec, on Thursday night. The deceased judge was born in England in 1812, educated at London, Glasgow and Harvard Universities, at the last of which he was Greek tutor. He edited the Montreal Morning Courier in 1833, was called to the bar in 1845 and became Q. C. in 1857. He sat in the Canadian Assembly for Drummond and Arthabaska from 1857 to 1861, and for Bonaventure from 1862, and at Confederation was made a dual representative in the Local and Dominion Houses. In October, 1871, he was elevated to the Superior Court Bench.

Toronto's Mayor, four members of the new City Council, and three heads of civic departments turn out to be Sunday School Superintendents. It is considered that this element will prove too much for any party politics in civic matters.

Forgetfulness of People. We would not, by entering headings and other devices lead you into reading of the virtues possessed by Pierce's Celebrated Medicines were it not that we are aware of the forgetfulness of people, and that must be our excuse, dear reader, for again telling you that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is without an equal as a blood-purifier. It cures all humors from the common blotch, pimple, or eruption, to the worst scrofula, fever sore or ulcer. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are a pleasant but efficient cathartic. Sold by druggists.

St. Clair House, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20th, 1879. Dear Doctor—I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets for liver complaint and general debility. It is impossible to express the gratitude I feel. It is simply wonderful the effect your medicines have had upon me. I am in every way a thousand per cent, better. I am, yours gratefully, J. C. DAVIDSON.

PETERBOROUGH ONT., March 9, 1880. Messrs. Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence, Montreal. I have used the Pain-Killer ever since it was introduced, and always have had great faith in its medicinal qualities, believing it to be a reliable preparation for curing many of the ailments for which it is intended.

Stop that Cough. If you are suffering with a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only sure cure for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle for ten cents, or a regular size bottle for \$1.00. F. Jordan, Goderich.

Delicate Women. Cases of female weakness, delicate and enfeebled constitutions and those suffering with Stomach, Liver and Kidney complaints, will find Electric Bitters a speedy and certain cure. The sick and prostrated should rejoice that such a reliable remedy is placed within their reach. Health and happiness will surely follow where Electric Bitters are used. For sale by F. Jordan, price only fifty cents.

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"Manchester House." Superior and Loan Society. Superior and Loan Society. No. 100 Dundas Street, London, Ont. Paid to Savings Banks Depositors.

NEW GOODS. James A. Reid. Has just received a choice lot of New Dress Goods, Winceys, Flannels, Blankets, Shirtings, Cottons, Prints, &c. which for value is unsurpassed. New Shawls and Mantles, special value.

Miss J. Stewart. Has in stock a Choice Selection of Woolen Shawls and Cloaks, all shades and prices. Berlin Wools, Crape, Ribbons and Yarns. Kid Gloves—4 buttons—for 75 Cents.

BEAUTIFUL DOLLS. For Holiday Presents. A fine assortment of CHRISTMAS CARDS, Fringes, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Linings, etc. A nice assortment of Infant's Robes.

CAMPBELL'S Boot Shoe Emporium. ESTABLISHED 1874. Grand Fall Show of Boots and Shoes.

Every Line is Full and Complete! The Largest and Best Selected Stock in the County to Choose From!

Parties wanting to buy Boots and Shoes would do well to CALL AND INSPECT THE STOCK before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

W.M. CAMPBELL, Corner House Square. Goderich, Oct. 15th, 1880. 1756

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

PERUVIAN SYRUP. A Protected Solution of the Protoside of Iron. Is as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. When the blood does not contain the usual quantity of Iron, deficiency can be supplied by the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. It cures a "weak blood" simply by TONING UP, INVIGORATING and VITALIZING the system. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, and driving out morbid accumulations, and leaving nothing to disease to feed upon. This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Leucorrhoea, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, etc.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. Its remarkable power in relieving certain forms of Bronchitis, and its almost hacking effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. Sold by all respectable chemists. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS. Prepared from the finest Red Spruce Gum (Dolomieu's Flavor), Balsamic, Storax, Eucalyptus and Tonic. Superior to any medicine offered for all the above complaints. A scientific combination of the Gum which exudes from the Red Spruce tree—without doubt the most valuable nature Gum for medicinal purposes.

Superior and Loan Society. No. 100 Dundas Street, London, Ont. Paid to Savings Banks Depositors.

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES. See what Physicians and the People say about SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES, as a remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, and Wasting Affections.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES. I have used Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil in various instances and it has done me much good. It has cured my cough and rapidly improves the nutrition and strength of the body. I can truly say that I have never felt better than I do now. I can truly say that I have never felt better than I do now.

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