

THE HURON SIGNAL

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1881.

OUR NEW WARDEN.

On Tuesday last Mr. Fred W. Johnston was elected Warden of the County of Huron. The vote stood 25 to 21 in favor of Mr. Johnston, against Mr. Hardy, the able Reeve of Exeter. In justice to Mr. Hardy, we must state that he put forth no effort to secure his election—in fact, he strenuously opposed his nomination, asked for its withdrawal several times, and nominated, and voted for Mr. Johnston. Notwithstanding the circumstances above enumerated, Mr. Hardy came within four of his opponent. Mr. Johnston has got the Wardenship. He got it in response to begging and pleading, such as a man of sturdy independence would not be guilty of, had he been under deep obligation to the twenty-four Councilors, who elected him, although they knew that Mr. Hardy was far superior to him in every respect. In his first utterance, he gave the members to understand that he would revive that relic of municipal darkness—the Warden's supper. The Warden's supper is usually the big drunk of the year. It was manfully set aside by Mr. Kaine last year, at the instance of Mr. Graham. Now it is going to be resurrected by Mr. Johnston. There's a Conservative reaction for you. We will look for other retrogressive measures under the regime of Warden Johnston.

Mr. Johnston and his friends now boast that he would not have been elected Warden but for the opposition of THE SIGNAL to his candidature. For the sake of argument, we will grant this contention; but what does it prove? Only that Mr. Johnston—that he was not a suitable man for the position, and that there were far more deserving men in the County Council. When Mr. Johnston found he could not be elected on his merits, he posed as a martyr before his fellows, and when he could not overcome their better judgment, he appealed to their sympathy with tearful eyes. What the better judgment of the Conservative Councilors would not allow them to do, their sympathies did. Now, will Mr. Johnston tell his friends whether he was elected on his merits, or was his election caused by the so-called "martyrdom" in the columns of THE SIGNAL. Take your choice, Warden.

GREY, after a protracted trial, during which he has evaded the propriety of the court as perhaps no prisoner has ever before attempted, has been found "guilty." The jury arrived at this very proper decision in about half an hour.

An epidemic of murders has prevailed during the past week or two. In Waterville a fellow named Bourke killed an octogenarian and his daughter, and also arranged the life of a third member of the family. In Shelburne an old man and his wife is supposed to have been killed by his nephew, a lad of fourteen years of age. A woman in Toronto, has been found guilty by a coroner's jury of the murder of her husband.

We fully endorse the following from the Clinton News: "As the Conservatives are carrying Dominion politics to everything, and while their actions in the interest of the party, it simply becomes in such a case a Liberal party to do likewise, it is a relief, and as this country contains a majority of Liberals, it becomes their duty to hasten themselves, and henceforth contest every election, municipal or provincial, on political grounds. We do not like this sort of thing, but as the Liberal party are here, henceforth the contest will be between the party. Every Conservative in office whose actions are governed simply by the desire to aid his party, may feel assured that determined opposition will be brought against him whenever an appeal is made to the electors for support."

A tragical event occurred in the Hotel Ottawa on the 24th inst. A man named Walsh, who had been suffering from a brain disease, was present, and with a companion, attended the proceedings. A constable was sent for and on his arrival Walsh, who had been in the head and dropped dead.

All the trifling accidents, with the lamentable accident at Stuyven Bay, have been found guilty of culpable neglect and responsible for the loss of life by the coroner's jury.

A SOUND SPEECH.

The Member for West Huron in the Legislature.

Able Advocacy of Ontario's Rights—The Streams Bill and the Boundary Award—The Member for Glengarry Criticized—Hard Hats for the Tories to Crack.

We are able to lay before our readers the following very full and accurate report of the recent powerful speech made in the Ontario Legislature by Col. Ross, during the debate on the Address. The speech has been highly commended, even the Mail admitting it to be an able one. Those who would like to get at the "true inwardness" of the Boundary Award should read it. The ground taken by Mr. Ross is impregnable, and he will be supported in his views of that important question by the ballots of a large majority of his constituents.

Mr. Ross said there were two subjects in the Speech from the Throne, that overshadowed all others, and the remarks of all previous speakers had been mainly directed to them, but before proceeding to deal with them, he would take occasion to express his satisfaction, that the Government had now determined to wait no longer for the final settlement of the accounts between the Dominion and the Province before making the distribution of the Land Improvement Fund, and had announced their determination to pay over to the municipalities the amounts to which which they were entitled. There were plenty of funds in the Provincial treasury to enable them to do so, and the ultimate repayment by the Dominion Government was assured.

There was another matter that hon. gentlemen opposite were endeavoring to make a little capital out of—the Mercer estate case—in which the Supreme Court has held, that property bequeathed for want of heirs should go to the Dominion Government instead of to the Provincial. It was very much to be regretted that the majority of that court had come to that conclusion against the opinion of the Chief Justice and Senior Judge, not so much on account of the Mercer estate, but that their decision was upheld by the Privy Council the Dominion and not the Province would be entitled to such estates in future. The Attorney General was fully justified in appealing to the Privy Council. Hon. gentlemen opposite said that if the case went against the Province, we would have to refund to the Dominion the amount expended by the Province for the Mercer estate, and the Eye and Ear Infirmary. He did not believe anything of the kind. The purposes for which the money was expended were so laudable, and deserving that the Dominion Government could not do otherwise than confirm them. He desired to refer briefly to the more important questions mentioned in the speech, the discussion of which had occupied so far so large a share of the attention of hon. members, and he did so, as a layman, with considerable trepidation, from the fact that the member for Glengarry, in his speech on a previous evening, had expressed the hope that the discussion on the constitutional questions now before the House would be left to the legal members.

Mr. Macmaster rose to a point of order. He had already explained that he made no such statement in his speech, and he thought the matter should not again be referred to. Mr. Ross said he was glad the hon. gentleman had on mature reflection backed out of the position he had taken the other night. The hon. gentleman was a speaker of great fluency and eloquence, and on this occasion as on others he had no doubt allowed his volubility to carry him in advance of his thoughts and his judgment. There was no doubt that he made use of the expressions attributed to him. In addition to expressing the hope that the laymen would leave these constitutional questions to the legal men to deal with, he promised that the legal member would leave the lay questions to be dealt with by the laymen. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Ross) would, however, with the hon. gentleman's gracious permission, proceed to give some weighty opinions of constitutional authorities, which he thought the hon. gentleman would accept with respect, and first he would read the utterances of a gentleman who claimed to be a great constitutional authority, and whose claims although a layman, the hon. member for Glengarry would not dispute. He would read from an article in the Owen Sound Times. (Cheers and laughter.) Edited and conducted by the hon. member for North Grey (Mr. Creighton). Mr. Ross proceeded to read amid considerable applause the following: "The Streams Bill in that paper, in which the author, although condemning the passage of the bill as an interference with private rights, yet, thought the vetoing of that bill might be fraught with grave constitutional consequences. He (Mr. Ross) thought the views expressed in that article were more in accord with high constitutional authorities, than the speech of the hon. gentleman had delivered in the House that day. The one was written under the clear inspiring air of the Georgian Bay, the other was spoken amid, and influenced by, the virulent political atmosphere that hereafter Lord Hon. gentlemen opposite have endeavored to stifle the real question here in dispute. They have turned their whole attention upon proving that the dry legal power exists in the Dominion Government to veto Provincial legislation. No one denies that such power is conferred upon them by the B. N. A. Act. What we contend for, is that such power is to be exercised in a constitutional manner, and under the restraints established by constitutional usage. The power to veto acts of the Imperial Parliament, exists as a matter of course in the Dominion Government, but it is not to be exercised during her whole reign. He would now with the hon. member for Glengarry's gracious permission, proceed to quote him the opinions of one who is a constitutional authority, and a member of the Dominion, but throughout the whole British Empire, an authority which all will concede to be superior to that of the hon. member for Glengarry himself. I refer to Mr. Todd. In his work on Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies after dealing exhaustively with the whole question of Imperial control in colonial matters, and Dominion control in Provincial matters, he sums up thus: "We have already seen that in the colonial era, the Royal veto upon legislation is now exercised only within certain prescribed or easily ascertained limits, and that no mere calculations of political expediency, or difference of opinion in regard to the policy of a colonial enactment, would suffice to induce the Crown to veto the same, provided only it was within the legislative competency of the colony, and did not injuriously affect the interests of other parties of the Empire. A similar restraint has been observed by the Dominion Government in its control over provincial legislation delegated to them by the Imperial Parliament." Now no one will contend that the Streams Bill was not clearly within the legislative competency of this Province to deal with, and he would call the attention of the House to Mr. Todd's political expediency was a sufficient reason for the exercise of the veto power, because it was undoubtedly for no other reasons than political expediency, and under pressure of political influence, that this bill was disallowed. (Hear, hear.) In 1877 the Legislature of Prince Edward Island passed an Act respecting schools, to which the Roman Catholics of the Province took strong exception, and appealed through their bishop to the Dominion authorities for its disallowance. The then Minister of Justice, Chief Justice Fournier in a careful review of the case, refused to interfere, and although admitting that some of the provisions of the act appeared to be severe and somewhat arbitrary, and recommending that the attention of the Government be called to them to consider the expediency of certain amendments thereto, the Minister of Justice was nevertheless of opinion that the act should be left to its operation, and that it was not proper for the federal authority to attempt to interfere with the details or accessories of a measure of the local legislature the principles and objects of which are entirely within their province." (Hear, hear.) This was a good constitutional law, and the position taken by Mr. Fournier was the same position that was taken by Sir John Macdonald on several occasions. Hon. gentlemen had an unbounded faith in Sir John, and claimed that he was the greatest constitutional lawyer in the Dominion. His abilities as a statesman and constitutional lawyer (Mr. Ross) would not deny. Before leaving I would now read some of Sir John Macdonald's utterances on this subject, and thought he would be able to show that his action in vetoing this bill, and the position taken by hon. gentlemen opposite in support of that veto, was directly opposed to the position formerly taken by that gentleman. He would however, before proceeding to quote Sir John, give hon. gentlemen a further quotation from Mr. Todd's work, said: "Pursuant to the 92nd section of the British North America Act, these local legislatures possess powers of legislation as complete and absolute, within their exclusive jurisdiction, as those enjoyed by the Dominion Parliament or even by the Parliament of the Mother Country in their respective spheres of activity. 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at Ottawa. (Ap-... gentleman mean... at the unpatri-... pursuing in re-... Let him tell... hat if the Ontario... receive that con-... are entitled to... which to possess... its as to Sir John's... it is proven that... by boldly speaking... plainly telling him... and sympathy with... the vital... paramount to... and that in the... regard to this... will alternate from... in the Province... respectively on this... I receive far more... I John, and may... of duty, the re-... in the Do-... have largely support-... their own Province... acting as if he was... out upon the sup-... opposite, no... to the Province... trusted he would... He trusted our... see the gravity of... gets involved, and... protest against the... on Government but... nearly outspoken... bear no mis-... friends' opposi-... or good or evil... a firm... ude on their part... co-operation—not... in reality—with... the assertion of our... at we justly claim... and timid acqui-... a way as to con-... that their party... be lessened, even if... I will but confirm... our course of inact-... precipitate a conflict... believed, he fatal... federation. (Hear... m to this course... o a course in their... arty, if he were... arty advantage, he... eter than that they... e course they seem... rating, because he... n the Council of In-... electors of Ontario... will not spurn with... representative who... s power and voice... of his Province... unspotted spoliation... lous rival. (Cheers.)... site say that none... been taken, that... just where the... Council of In-... that if we have oc-... were legally en-... t that it should be... it was just because... opinions as to where... could be, that there... all. If there was... these boundaries... dispute. There were... by which to deter-... appeal to the Coun-... cil, involving end-... or an arbitration... hosen. Both the... vical Government... their appoint-... y concurred in the... ure, the House... e money necessary... the reference, and... in Council agree-... e award. It was... fully committed to... s Ontario, and were... dide by the deci-... an unanimous... urse in now repud-... and unprece-... d admitt, that if it... at there was any... or improper con-... the arbitrators, or... such an outrageous... its own condempn-... ight be some-... it, but nothing of... own, nothing of the... he character of the... for even an insin-... The late Chief... while in political... of Sir John. A... dence of character... and judicial... in the Province... the representative... a statesman of... rince, in the Govern-... d Canada and the... every way eminent... the Dominion... kind. The third... n those two, was Sir... British minister at... on as an impartial... could be chosen... statement of Sir... sion sympathies the... said in this Hono-... rity—that each of... himself, separately... duced, fixed on... The award was... g. The territory... out of what she... nothing in it there... ation. When that... a North-west was... Bay Company, did... representatives of... deny the right... ritory, which... ies now assert its... dphese from that... Government have... rory except what... the Hudson's Bay... the rights... d Province of... by the Hudson's... mion title was... dicated and de-... in our faces this... largely with On-... p to it to de-... Mr. J. S. Daw-... representative... dored for the ap-... committee at

Ottawa, and as chairman reported against the award, because it placed our bounds as far west as the Lake of the Woods. While in his sworn evidence before a committee, before coming to the claim, he claimed that the boundary of Upper Canada extended to the White Earth River 450 miles west of the Lake of the Woods. The Hon. Mr. Caubon's 1857 is an able paper supporting Canada's claim, as against the pretensions of the Hudson Bay Company, contended that as regards our Northern boundary, the only possible conclusion was, that was either bound- ed in that direction by a few isolated posts on the shores of the Hudson Bay, or else that the company's territory was, like the intersection of the two lines with the Mississippi, a myth, and con- sequently Canada had no particular lim- it in that direction. As to the Western boundary, he said it was clearly demon- strated that it extended to some point west of the Lake of the Woods, the only question was as to where that point was to be found, was it the White Earth River, the first waters of the Mississippi; with which the due West line intersects, or was it the summit of the Rocky Mountains. (Hear, hear.) The award only gave Ontario "to the lake of the Woods," so that it was very evident it was not unduly favorable to us. It was given as a reason for refusing to ratify the award that there would be dissat- isfaction on the part of the other Provin- ces. In regard to that Quebec had, he believed, nearly 100,000 square miles more than Ontario; and Manitoba, under the new arrangement, would also have a larger territory than Ontario. There was no ground, therefore, for jealousy on the part of the other Provinces. If the Dominion Parliament had ratified their award there would not have been a murmur of discontent throughout the whole confederation. (Cheers.) There was no doubt, however, that ratification was withheld for political purposes. Sir John was endeavoring to curtail Ontario's influence, and deprive us of our political prestige. Hon. gentlemen opposite should have stood up for the rights of Ontario, but he was sorry to have it to say that they had not done so. The hon. member for Glengarry (Mr. McMaster) was very irate at being referred to as the member for Glengarry, in Montreal. But from the course he was now taking, he could not complain if he was repudiated as an Ontario representative. He claimed that he represented, and had a mandate from the electors of Glengarry, but a stranger hearing his speech, would think that he held a brief for the Dominion against Ontario. It is one of the most regrettable features in connection with this question, that party feeling is blinding a large number of Ontario's representatives to the vital interests of the Province. A strong feeling prevails amongst the electors that in this House of Representatives should be cast aside, and Ontario's sons, warmed by a patri- otism for their own Province, stand as one man in defence of her rights, and with one voice assert their intention to maintain them. He was sorry hon. gentlemen were not taking that course, but rather the opposite, but he was assured that if they went to the country on their present platform of a surrender of Ontario's rights, weak as were their numbers now, they would not return with a corporal's guard. Mr. Ross resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Dr. Begg on Instrumental Music. The Rev. Dr. Begg lectured in the Protestant Institute, Edinburgh, on Monday afternoon, under the auspices of the Ladies' Purity of Worship Association, on "Ordination vows contrasted with present proceedings." There was a large attendance, and nearly half of those present were gentlemen. Dr. Begg said that into the general question of the purity of worship he would not enter further than by saying that the question in some of its aspects was most im- portant that could come before the Church. There had been in Scotland no discussion of it for 300 years till recently when there had been some discussion of an unsatisfactory nature. It was being stated that there were precedents in the Bible as to the use of instrumental music in worship. Well, if they followed the use of instrumental music, they must also take the dancing, the sacrifice, and the licence. Some people thought it an open question, but in Presbyterianism there should be no questions as to Church worship. Dr. Begg then went on to show that clergymen were bound by their ordination vows not to change the present simple form of worship. The speaker referred to various authori- ties in support of his statement that in- strumental music and human hymns were never used in the Scotch Church till recently. Now, however, they had a Church Service Society—a secret organ- ization—which published a book that largely copied from the English Prayer- book. Nearly one-third of the Establish- ment Church ministers were members of that society, and were thus false to their vows. Ministers were annoying and dividing their congregations by their courses, and instruments were being smuggled into congregations in con- nection with Sabbath Schools, prayer meetings, and psalmody practice. It came to be a question how these people should be dealt with. The spirit roused was one of self-pleasing and theatrical amusement. Dead instrument and hu- man enjoyment—that was what they had come to. It was a mean thing, he thought, to go and borrow songs from other churches. (Applause.) Let them keep their principles, and let not the Church show an example which, going down into the market-place, tends to undermine the whole principles of truth and obligation.—[Dumfries and Gal- loway Courier.] To succeed in any of life's endeavors, we our talents what they may, we re- quire perseverance, decision and tena- city of will to reach the full measure of success.

A thoughtless person is of necessity a coarse and selfish person. When people do wrong to their neighbors, and give them pain unnecessarily to say, "I did not think," puts forward no plea for their conduct, but is rather a reason for condemnation, and an additional peg on which to hang a snarl of rebuke.

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The New Compound, its wonderful affinity to the Digestive Apparatus and the Liver, increasing the dissolving juices, relieving almost instantly the dreadful effects of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and the TORPID LIVER, makes Zopesa an every day necessity in every house.
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Notice to Contractors.
SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under- signed, and dated "TENDERS FOR PARLIAM- ENTARY BUILDINGS" will be received at this Department until the close of noon, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY next, for the Erection and Completion of New Par- liament Buildings for Ontario, and certain works in connection therewith, according to—
(1) The Plans and Specifications prepared by Messrs. Gordon & Howell.
(2) The Plans and Specifications prepared by Messrs. Jarvis & Curry, of the same city.
Printed forms of Tender can be obtained at this Department, and persons tendering are specially notified that they will not be en- titled to have their Tenders considered unless the same are made up and in compliance with these printed forms, signed with the actual signature of every person tendering (including each member of a firm, followed by his post office address, and with all blanks in the forms properly filled up.
Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, for the sum of \$5,000.00, which will be for- feited if the party tendering declines or fails to enter into a contract based upon such Ten- der, when called upon to do so. Where the party's Tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. Where two Tenders (i. e., one based on each set of said Plans and Spec- ifications are made under the same cover by the same person or firm, only one such accept- ed bank cheque need accompany said two Tenders.
For the due fulfilment of the Contract, satis- factory security will be required on tender, by the deposit of money, public or municipal securities or bank stocks, to the amount of five per cent. on the full sum, to become pay- able under the Contract, of which five per cent. the amount of the accepted cheque ac- companying the Tender, will be considered part.
To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of at least two responsible and sol- vent persons, residents of Ontario, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, and the due fulfilment and per- formance of the Contract in all particulars.
Printed Copies of the respective Specifica- tions can be obtained on application at the Department.
This Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order,
WM. EDWARDS,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works for Ontario,
Toronto, 2nd Jan. 1882.

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For the next three months I will sell furniture at the following prices, for cash:
Low Cupboards at \$ 4.50
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These prices can't be beaten in town. I invite inspection. I am bound to sell, as I intend removing to Dakota in the spring. I have also a lot of machinery used in cabinet making which I will sell at a very low price.
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Ladies! Ladies! Ladies!
If you want anything in the Millinery line, you can get it at
MISS STEWART'S
Well-known Establishment on the Square.
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Being desirous of clearing out the balance of her large and varied stock of Millinery, Mantles, &c. for winter ware, in order to make room for Spring and Summer Goods, you may expect

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
At MISS STEWART'S Millinery House on the Square.
JUST RECEIVED!
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A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH GROCERIES,
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.
Special Bargains in Teas at Very Low Prices
25c. per lb and upwards. If you want a really fine Tea try my 50c. Young Hyson, it is a splendid article and worth more money. I have also just opened out a complete assortment of

Crockery & Glassware
Including Stone and China Tea Sets, Children's Toy Tea Sets, Ladies and Gents' Fancy Tea Cups and Saucers, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts.
Lamps & Lamp Goods in Great Variety
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Call and be Convinced

VASES.
TOILET SETTS,
&c., &c.

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Prescriptions a Speciality - Night Bell on the Front Door

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GO TO
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LADIES' MANTLES CUT FREE OF CHARGE.
Just Received a Choice Stock
West of England Tweeds and Overcoatings
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DOWNING.
I have great pleasure in announcing to my customers and the public at large that my stock of Boots and Shoes for the Fall Trade is now complete, and I would in view inspection of the same. I have been especially careful to select goods which I believe will give the customers satisfaction, and do credit to my establishment.
You will find My Prices Lower than the Lowest
As I buy in large quantities, and for Cash. Doing the largest shoe trade in the Town, I can sell at cheaper prices than those who do a smaller business. I would especially call the

Attention of Farmers to My Stock of Long Boots and Shoes
Which is one of the largest to be found in any retail store in the Province. I have on hand several cases of the celebrated "K. & B." Long Boots, which have given such
Immense Satisfaction!
In the past. On
ORDERED WORK
We are still abreast of the times, and having a large staff of first class mechanics, I am prepared to manufacture anything in my line to order, at the shortest notice, in first-class style, and of the very best material. In conclusion, I beg to return my sincere thanks to my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and rest assured I shall do my utmost to deserve a continuance of the same.
Yours respectfully,
E. DOWNING.
Cor. East Street and the Square, Goderich.

That Lass o' Lowrie's.

A STORY OF THE LANCASHIRE COAL MINES.
BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XLIII.

LIZ RETURNS.
"Miss," said Mrs. Thwaite, "it wur last neet, an' you mowt ha' knocked me down wi' a feather, fur I seed her as plain as I see yo'."

"Then," said Anice, "she must be in Riggan now."
"Ay," the woman answered, "that she mun, though wheer God knows; I dunnot. It wur pretty late, yo' see, an' I wur gettin' th' mester's supper ready, an' as I turns mysen fro' th' mester's oven, wheer I had been stooping down to look at th' bit o' bacon, I seed her face agen th' window, starin' in at me wild loike. Aye, it wur her sure enow, poor wench! She wur loike death itsem—main different fro' th' bit o' a soft, pretty, leet-headed lass she used to be."

"I will go and speak to Mr. Grace," Anice said.
The habit of referring to Grace was growing stronger every day. She met him not many yards away, and before she spoke to him saw that he was not ignorant of what she had to say.

"I think you know what I am going to tell you," she said.
"I think I do," was his reply.

The rumor had come to him from an acquaintance of the Maxseys, and he had made up his mind to go to them at once.
"Ay," said the mother, regarding them with rather resentful curiosity, "she wur here this mornin'—Liz wur. She wur in a bad way enow—said she'd been out on th' tramp for nigh a week—seemt a bit out o' her head. An' mon had left her again, as she mowt ha' knowed he would. Ay, lasses is foo's. She'd been i' th' Union, too, but o' th' fever. I towed her she'd better ha' stayed there. She wanted to know wheer Joan Lowrie wur, an' kept axin' fur her till I wur tired o' hearin' her, an' towed her so."

"Did she ask about her little child?" said Anice.
"Ay, I think she did, if I remember reet. She said summat about wantin' to know wheer we'd put it, an' if Joan wur dead, too. But it did na seem to be th' child she cared about so much as Joan Lowrie."

"Did you tell her where we buried it?" Grace asked.
"Ay."

"Thank you. I will go to the churchyard," he said to Anice. I may find her there."
"Will you let me go too?" Anice asked.

He paused a moment.
"I am afraid that it would be best that I should go alone."

"Let me go," she pleaded. "Don't be afraid for me. I could not stay away. Let me go—for Joan's sake."
So he gave way, and they packed out together. But they did not find her in the churchyard. The gate had been pushed open and hung swinging on its hinges. There were fresh footprints upon the damp clay of the path that led to the corner where the child lay, and when they approached the little mound they saw that something had been dropped upon the grass near it. It was a thin, once gay-colored, little red shawl. Anice bent down and picked it up. "She has been here," she said.

It was Anice who, after this, first thought of going to the old cottage upon the Knoll Road. The afternoon was waning when they left the churchyard; when they came within sight of the cottage the sun had sunk behind the hills.

In the red, wintry light, the place looked terribly desolate. Weeds had sprung up about the house, and their rank growth covered the very threshold, the shutters hung loose and broken, and a damp greenness had crept upon the stone step.

A chill fell upon her when they stood before the gate and saw what was within. Something besides the clinging greenness had crept upon the step, something human, a homeless creature, who might have staggered there and fallen, or who might have laid herself there to die. It was Liz, lying with her face downward and with her dead hand against the closed door.

CHAPTER XLIV.
CONCLUSION.
Mrs. Galloway rose and advanced to meet her visitor with a slightly puzzled air.

"Mr. —" she began.
"Fergus Derrick," ended the young man. "From Riggan, madam."

She held out her hand, cordially.
"Joan is in the garden," she said after a few moments of conversation. "Go to her."

It was a day very different from the one upon which Joan Lowrie had come to Ashley-Wold. Spring had set her light foot fairly upon the green Kentish soil. Farther north she had only begun to show her face timidly, but here the atmosphere was fresh and balmy, and the hedges were budding bravely, and there

was a low twitter of birds in the air. The garden Anice had so often tended was flushing into bloom in sunny corners and the breath of early violets was sweet in it. Derrick was conscious of their spring time odour as he walked down the path, in the direction Mrs. Galloway had pointed out. It was a retired nook where evergreens were growing, and where the violet fragrance was more powerful than anywhere else, for the rich, moist earth of one bed was blue with them. Joan was standing near these violets—he saw her as he turned into the walk, a motionless figure in heavy brown drapery.

She heard him and started from her reverie. With another half-dozen steps he was at her side.
"Don't look as if I had alarmed you," he said. "It seems such a poor beginning to what I come to say."

Her hand trembled so that one or two of the loose violets she held fell at her feet. She had a cluster of their fragrant bloom fastened in the full knot of her hair. The drooping of the flowers seemed to help her to recover herself. She drew back a little, a shade of pride in her gesture, though the colour dyed her cheeks and her eyes were downcast.

"I cannot—I cannot listen," she said.
The slight change which he noted in her speech touched him unutterably. It was not a very great change. She spoke slowly and uncertainly, and the quiet northern burr still held its own, and here and there a word betrayed her effort.

"No, no," he said "you will listen. You gave me back my life. You will not make it worthless. If you cannot love me," his voice shaking, "it would have been less cruel to have left me where you found me—a dead man—for whom all pain was over."

He stopped. The woman trembled from head to foot. She raised her eyes from the ground and looked at him, catching her breath.
"Yo' are axin' me to be yore wife?" she said. "Me?"

"I love you," he answered. "You, and no other woman."
She waited a moment, and then turned suddenly away from him. She turned to the tree under which they were standing, and leaning against it, resting her face upon her arm. Her hand clung among the ivy leaves and crushed them. Her old speech came back in the sudden hushed cry she uttered.

"I conns turn yo' fro' me," she said.
"Oh! I conns!"
"Thank God! Thank God!" he said. He would have caught her to his breast, but she held up her hand to restrain him.

"Not yet," she said, "not yet. I conns turn yo' fro' me, but there's summat I must ask. Give me th' time to make myself worthy—give me th' time to work an' strive; be patient with me until th' day comes when I can come to yo' an' know I need not shame you. They say I'm na slow at learnin'—wait and see how I con work for th' mon—for th' mon I love."

THE END.
The Best Love.

Home love is the best love. The love that you are born to is the sweetest you will ever have on earth. You who are so anxious to escape the home nest, pause a moment and remember that this is so.

It is right that the hour should come when you, in your turn, should become a wife and a mother and give the best love to others; but that will be just it. Nobody—not a lover, not a husband—will ever be so tender or so true as mother and father. Never again, after strangers have broken the beautiful bond, will there be anything so sweet as the little circle of mother, father and children, where you were cherished, protected, praised, and kept from harm. You may not know it now, but you will know it some day.

Whomsoever you marry, true and good though he may be, will, after the lover-days are over and the honeymoon has waned, give you only what you deserve of love or sympathy—and usually much less, never more. You must watch and be wary, lest you lose the love which came in through the eyes because they thought you beautiful. But those who bore you, who loved you when you were that dreadful little object, a small baby, and thought you exquisitely beautiful and wonderfully brilliant—they do not care for faces that are fairer and forms that are more graceful than yours. You are their very own, and so, better to them always than others.

To leave home should be a sad, not a glad thing. It should not be so easy to turn away from the "old folks" and forget them, and it seems to be so many. I have said it once, but I say it again: There is no love like the love you are born to, no home like the first home you knew, if you have good parents, and that home is that it should be. When you leave it, you leave your best behind you.

ALL OUR DRUGGISTS now heartily endorse the amazing success of MACK'S MAGNETIC MANICURE, and recommend it for both sexes in all cases of sexual weakness. See advertisement in another column.

Unpatriotic Partizans.

The Ontario Government has stirred up the hostility of the Tory Press by its manly determination, as announced in the Speech on the opening of the Legislature, to defend to the last the rights of this Province against the encroachments of the Dominion Government. When the possibility of the Macdonald Government outraging this Province by repudiating the award of the Boundary arbitrators was first mooted by the Reform press, the idea was scouted as absurd by their Tory contemporaries. Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Ontario Opposition also hastened to disavow all sympathy with such a move on the part of his political leader, and recorded his vote in the Legislature in favor of resisting by every lawful means any attempt to dispossess Ontario of what the arbitrators awarded her. But as the early and undefined rumor gained shape and became an open fact, the views of the party mouthpieces underwent a change, and now we find them boldly declaring in favor of spoliation and denouncing Mr. Mowat for having the courage to resist the attempted robbery.

Here is a nice spectacle for sister provinces to gaze upon. A venal press and an unpatriotic party prepared to assist in the robbery of their own Province, rather than admit that their party leader has been base enough to vent his malice upon Ontario, by an unwarrantable exercise of authority, and an unjustifiable refusal to recognize its just rights. A more degrading exhibition of the depths of that partizanship will drag men has never before been witnessed than that furnished by Mr. Meredith and his followers in the Ontario Legislature, and by the Conservative press of the Province, in regard to this boundary question. Small as their representation in the Provincial Legislature now is, we feel safe in saying that when next the electors of Ontario get an opportunity to pronounce upon their acts, it will be still further reduced, if not entirely obliterated. A man or a party that is unable to rise above the trammels of partizanship in dealing with a question that affects the rights of the entire community should receive the unanimous condemnation of the people.

The people of Ontario, outside of the party hacks, are a unit in support of the Ontario Government on this question, and Mr. Mowat will find his hands strengthened in any lawful effort he may make to retain possession of every inch of soil to which this Province is fairly entitled. —[Sarnia Observer.]

Ingersoll's Idea.

On Sunday, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll attended the funeral of a friend's child in Washington. At the close of the services at the grave the bereaved mother asked the great orator to say a few words, to which, after a moment's hesitation, he responded thus:

"My friends: I know how vain it is to gild a grief with words, and yet I wish to take from every grave its fear. Here in this world, where life and death are equal kings, all should be brave enough to meet what all the dead have met. The future has been filled with fear, stained and polluted by the heartless past. From the wondrous tree of life the buds and blossoms fall with ripened fruit, and in the common bed of earth patriachs and babes sleep side by side. Why should we fear that which will come to all that is? We cannot tell. We do not know which is the greatest blessing, life or death. We cannot say that death is not a good. We do not know whether the grave is the end of this life or the door of another, or whether the night here is not somewhere else a dawn. Neither can we tell which is the more fortunate—the child dying in its mother's arms before its lips have learned to form a word, or he who journeys a life of length of life's uneven road, painfully taking the last slow steps with staff and crutch.

Every cradle asks us "whence" and every coffin "whither." The poor barbarian weeping about his dead can answer the question as intelligently and satisfactorily as the robed priests of the most authentic creed. The tearful ignorance of the one is just as consoling as the learned and unmeaning words of the other. No man standing where the horizon of life has touched the grave has any right to prophesy a future filled with pain and tears. It may be that death gives all there is of worth to life. If those who press and strain against our hearts could never die, perhaps that love would wither from the earth. Maybe a common faith leads from out the paths between our hearts the weeds of selfishness and hate, and I should rather live and love where death is king than have eternal life and love is not. Another life is naught unless we know and love again the ones who love us here.

They who stand with breaking hearts around this little grave need have no fear. The large and the noble faith in all that is, and is to be, tells us that death even at its worst is only perfect rest. We know that through the common wants of life—the needs and duties of each hour—their grief will lessen day by day, until at last this grave will be to

them a place of rest, peace—and almost of joy.
There is for them this consolation: The dead do not suffer. If they live again their lives will surely be as good as ours.

We have no fears—we are all children of the same mother, and the same fate awaits us all. We, too, have our religion and it is this: Help for the living; hope for the dead.

Mysteries of a Lump of Coal.

For years no one had supposed that a lump of soft coal dug from its mine or bed in the earth, possessed any other purpose than that of fuel. It was next found that it would afford a gas which was combustible. Chemical analysis proved it to be made of hydrogen. In process of time mechanical and chemical ingenuity devised a mode of manufacturing this gas, and applying it to the lighting of buildings and cities on a large scale. In doing this, other products of distillation were developed, until, step by step, the following ingredients are extracted from it:—An excellent oil to supply light houses, equal to the best sperm oil and at lower cost; benzole, a light sort of etheral fluid which evaporates easily, and combined with vapor or moist air, is used for the purpose of portable gas lamps; so-called naphtha; a heavy fluid to dissolve gutta percha and India rubber; an excellent oil for lubricating purposes; asphaltum, which is a black, solid substance, used in making varnishes, covering roofs and covering over vaults; paraffine, a white, crystalline substance, resembling white wax, which can be made into beautiful wax candles. It melts at a temperature of 110 degrees, and affords an excellent light. All these substances are now made from soft coal.

Lump of Coal.

Lumbago, Kidney complaint, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all pain and inflammation are speedily cured with Haggard's Yellow Oil. Croup, sore throat, colds, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites, chilblains and all wounds of the flesh are quickly healed by Yellow Oil. (2)

All Our Druggists

Now heartily endorse the amazing success of Mack's Magnetic Medicine, and recommend it for both sexes in all cases of sexual weakness. See advertisement in another column. Sold in Goderich by Jas Wilson, druggist. 1m

Professor Blackie's Opinion of Scotchmen.

Professor Blackie was one of the speakers at the Brewster centenary festival at Edinburgh. He said he was not in the habit of speaking smooth words of flattery to the Scotch people. He did not think they were a people who had cultivated the beautiful as they should do. They had the forcible, the fervid, the strong pushing of their way in the world, but he did not think they had the beautiful or the graceful. He did not deny that the Scotch nation, thanks to God, had produced great artists, and was producing them, but they had produced great artists as the Hebrews produced great prophets. The Jews were a stiff-necked generation, and therefore the prophets were sent to correct their stiff-neckedness. The Scotch, in his opinion, were a hard-headed, logical, bumpious, utilitarian, considerably-commercial, prosaic and vulgar-minded people; and God had sent to them Sir Walter Scott and these artists to lift them to a higher platform of existence. Because if the Supreme Being had manifested His excellence in all the various forms of beauty in creation to despise the beautiful and only talk of the useful? For what? To fill their pockets with hard cash? Pah! Utility was only a step to something higher; and if they did not worship the true, and the beautiful, and the good for their own sake, then, with all their newspapers, and all their gas lights, and telegraphs, and all their logic and philosophy, they would be weighed like dust in a balance—they would be nothing at all, at all. The highest thing was to be constantly inspired by reference for the beautiful and sublime in God and nature. One fact to show how low they were. His father sent him to Rome when he was one-and-twenty, and there he fell in love with all the beautiful forms in antiquity—with the Venus de Medicis, with Apollo, and the dancing nymphs; and when he came home he thought he would be a professor in Greek or Latin in some Scotch university and by a Whig job he got it. But what did he do? With all his learning he found not a single thing was required. Nobody wanted it. The perfection of human nature was to understand quod, quod, and the highest culture to write a Latin sentence without a grammatical error, or spell a bit of Homer or Horace. He hoped that Prof. Brown, in the fine arts chair, would do something to make the arts appreciated even by the petty, pedantic, elementary classes of their wretched Scotch Universities. (Laughter and applause.)

Rheumatic Remedy.

There is no better cure for Rheumatism than Haggard's Yellow Oil used according to directions on the bottle. It also cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Bruises, lameness, and all wounds of the flesh. All dealers sell it, price 25 cents. (2)

Dr. Lloyd, of Ohio, surgeon in the army during the war, from exposure contracted consumption. He says in a letter addressed to Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co., proprietors of ALLEN'S LUNG BALM, I have no hesitancy in stating that it was by the use of your Lung Balm that I am now alive and enjoying good health.

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Were the memorable words of Commodore Perry. We repeat, "Don't Give up the Ship," poor, despairing invalid, but try Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures others, why not you? It renovates, regulates and tones all the organs of secretion, and restores lost vitality. (2)

A Mystery Explained.

Members of the most learned and dignified members of the Austin bar got a terrible rebuff from Uncle Mose last week. The old man had Jim Webster hauled up before Justice Grigo for stealing his Spanish chickens. As Jim Webster has political influence, he was defended by two prominent lawyers. Uncle Mose was put on the stand and made out a bad case against Jim Webster, testifying to having found some of the chickens in Jim's possession, and identifying them by the peculiarities of the breed.

One prominent lawyer then undertook to make Uncle Mose weaken on the cross-examination.
"Now, Uncle Mose," said the lawyer, "suppose that I was to tell you that I have at home in my yard half a dozen chickens of that identical same breed?"
"What would I say, boss?"
"Yes, what would you say if I was to tell you I've got that same kind of chickens in my yard?"

"I would say, boss, dat Jim Webster paid up yer fee wid my chickens," and a pensive smile crept around under the old man's ears and met at the tack of his head.

Lump of Coal.

Lumbago, Kidney complaint, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all pain and inflammation are speedily cured with Haggard's Yellow Oil. Croup, sore throat, colds, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites, chilblains and all wounds of the flesh are quickly healed by Yellow Oil. (2)

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The YOUNG PEOPLE has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—N. Y. Evening Post.

It has a distinct purpose to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as more wholesome.—Boston Journal.

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Its weekly visits are eagerly looked for, not only by the children, but also by parents who are anxious to provide pure literature for their girls and boys.—Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y.

A weekly paper for children which parent need not fear to let their children read at their family fireside.—Hartford Daily Times.

Just the paper to take the eye and secure the attention of the boys and girls.—Spring-Field Union.

TERMS.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE: Per Year, Postage Prepaid, \$1.50. SINGLE NUMBERS Four Cents each. The Bound Volumes for 1881 will be ready early in November. Price \$3.00; postage prepaid. Cover for YOUNG PEOPLE for 1881, 35 cents; postage, 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

The Poet's Corner.

We Can Make Home Happy. Though we may not change the cottage, For a mansion tall and grand...

Fun and Fancy.

Epitaph said to be copied from a tombstone in the cemetery of Montmartre:—Here lies Joseph X., who for twenty years after the death of his wife...

The United States Treasury Department. Hon. Thomas B. Price, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., recommends St. Jacobs Oil as the most wonderful...

Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Is at the head of the list for all purposes of a family medicine. It is used with unprecedented success...

Sure Cure for Cough. The most reliable remedy for a cough or cold, asthma, shortness of breath, sore throat, weak lungs and all bronchial troubles...

Newspaper Laws. We call the special attention of postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office...

2. If a newspaper orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made...

3. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post-office...

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper and circulating it is a breach of contract, and the publisher is liable for damages.

No article ever attained such unbounded popularity in so short a time as Burdock Blood Bitters, and that too during the existence of countless numbers of widely advertised bitters and blood purifiers...

Woman's True Friend. A friend in need is a friend indeed. This none can deny, especially when afflicted with disease, more particularly those complaints and weaknesses so common to our female population...

How true it is that a good name is a capital in itself. Such a capital, like every solid accumulation, is not built in a day, but is the result of years of continuance in well-doing...

A Good Name. How true it is that a good name is a capital in itself. Such a capital, like every solid accumulation, is not built in a day, but is the result of years of continuance in well-doing...

Some Scotch Anecdotes. A poor old woman called a few days ago on a Gloucester weaver, who besides his common trade, acts as a "dentist."

A Good-natured Client. A certain Scotch magistrate, well known for his pleasant and good humor, stepped into the chambers of a law agent, to enquire into the progress of a law plea.

Dr. Carson's Pulmonary Cough Drops are an excellent Expectorant, loosening the phlegm far more readily than any other preparation. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Tickling in the Throat and Soreness and Tightness of the Chest...

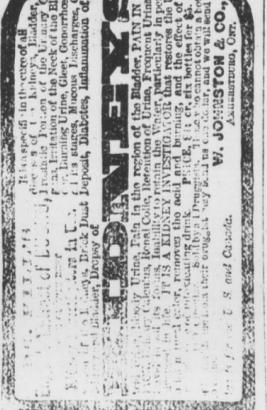
The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sore Throats, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, etc. Clapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum. Is a great American Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Hoarseness and Throat Affections.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum. Is a great American Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Hoarseness and Throat Affections.

Is remarkable power in relieving certain forms of Bronchitis, and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large.

W. J. Johnston & Co., Sole Importers and Wholesale Dealers, Montreal.



For sale by James Wilson, George Reynolds, Chemists and Druggists.

Worm Powders. For the cure of worms in Children or Adults.

Anchor Line. United States Mail Steamers. New York to London Direct.

Index. To Diseases, Complaints and Accidents which HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL is guaranteed to cure or relieve either in MAN or BEAST.

HURON COUNTY DIRECTORY. THE NEW DIRECTORY FOR HURON COUNTY, LUGNEN RIVER, CANADA.

Agents Wanted. LIBERAL COMMISSION. LONDON PUBLISHING CO., London, Eng.

PATENTS. We continue to act as Solicitors for Patent Cases, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc.

Hardware! Hardware!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS STILL AHEAD FOR BEST HARDWARE

AND LOWEST PRICES. HE KEEPS A FULL STOCK OF SHELF AND General Hardware!

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE SAWS AND AXES!

I Keep all the Newest and Best Makes. SOLE AGENT FOR THE "LYMAN"

Four-Barb Fence Wire R. W. MCKENZIE.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offer lands in the FERTILE WEST of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory for sale at \$2.50 PER ACRE.

A Rebate of \$1.25 Per Acre being allowed, on certain conditions, for cultivation and other improvements.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS of the Company, which can be procured at all the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal, and other Banking Institutions throughout the country, will be

Received at Ten Per Cent. Premium, on their par value, with interest accrued, on account of and in payment of the purchase money.

Montreal, December 1st, 1881. CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

AT THE OLD STAND. D. C. STRACHAN

GROCERY BUSINESS

NEW, FRESH GROCERIES

D. C. STRACHAN,

HURON CARRIAGE WORKS.

T. & J. STORY, (SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KNOX), MANUFACTURERS OF

Buggies & Carriages

ANY STYLE OF VEHICLE BUILT TO ORDER.

REPAIRING and JOBBING done with Neatness and Dispatch, and at reasonable Rates. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

T. & J. STORY, HAMILTON STREET.

GRAND CLEARING SALE

Boots and Shoes.

CAMPBELL'S BOOT and SHOE EMPORIUM,

FOR ONE MONTH.

Previous to teak taking. My Stock is Large and well selected, and

GREAT BARGAINS!

TERMS - CASH WM CAMPBELL.

Daniel Gordon

Cabinet-Maker and Undertaker.

Oldest House in the County, and Largest Stock this side of London.

PARLOR SUITES, BED-ROOM SUITES, SIDE-BOARDS, EASY CHAIRS, LOUNGES, ETC.

Dash Buyers will find it to their advantage to see my teak if they ever see an article

D. GORDON, West Street, near Post Office, London, Ontario.

1882.

REVIEWS

REVIEWS

REVIEW

Magazine

DOORS,

SASHES, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, and every Description of Interior Finish. STAIRS, HANDRAILS, NEWELS and BALUSTERS. A Specialty. Send for Price Lists. SHINGLES, LATH & LUMBER. Estimates on application. Address FRANCIS SMEETH, Goderich.

Mile.

S. S. CONVENTION.—An interesting account of the convention of Sunday School workers on the Dunganon Circuit will appear next week.

Millbury.

CONVALESCENT.—Mr. James Tobin, after 45 days illness, is up and about, visiting on crutches old friends and neighbors.

Garbraid.

A CHALLENGE.—Mr. Wm. Morris has a fast trotting four year old colt, and is willing to meet any nag of Millburn, Leeburn or Sheppardton and have a race just for fun, or for a wager.

Tuckersmith.

GOOD HORSES.—Mr. Alex. Forsyth, of the 3rd con. of Tuckersmith, sold a three year old filly to an American dealer within the past week, for the handsome sum of \$210. She was sired by "Shotman." Mr. Forsyth has since bought a team of two year old colts from Mr. Thos. Powell, of the 7th con. of Turnberry, sired by "Prince Royal," for which he has refused the sum of \$390.

Carlow.

PRESENTATION.—Mrs. Peter Bissett was presented with a beautiful family Bible and album by the Presbyterian Sabbath School, Smith's Hill, recently.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Jas. Straghan, of the 6th con., of the township of Colborne, met with a painful accident in the breaking of one of his legs a little above the ankle. Surgical aid soon arrived and the broken leg was set. We hope to see a speedy recovery.

Saltford.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. W. Wells, son of Mr. Henry Wells, brewer, met with a painful accident on Wednesday, a horse kicking him just over one of his eyes, breaking the skull. Although the injury is severe, painful results are not expected.

NARROW ESCAPE.—While working at the malt-house last week, a scaffolding gave way, precipitating one of the workmen, J. W. Cumming, to the ground, a distance of 27 feet. A bunch of shingles also fell, grazing the head of Mr. Wm. Morris. With the exception of a sound shaking, nobody was hurt.

Leeburn.

The severe weather on Sunday last thinned out our church congregation. Sixteen persons attended the Presbyterian church in the morning.

VISITING.—Mr. H. Horton, an old Leeburn boy, now of Monteth, Muskoka, revisiting the haunts of his childhood.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. R. E. Bro n. is conducting a night school at S. S. No. 5, and a considerable number of young men are availing themselves of the opportunity to gain knowledge.

Wroxeter.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Wroxeter Horticultural Society was held in Mr. Lawrie's office on January 12th, when the following officers and directors were appointed: Archibald Malcolm was re-elected President, Alex. Thompson, Vice-President, and Wm. Lawrie, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors—Andrew Patton, Lawrence Lovell, Thos. B. Sanders, Geo. H. Moffat, Jos. Cowan, Jno. Knox, Geo. Howlett, John Young, Richard Sharpin, Messrs. Moffat and D. M. Walker were appointed auditors.

Auburn.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Thos. Thompson, a farmer living near Donnybrook, was drawing saw-logs out of the bush, on Monday 16th. The sleigh slipped sideways and jammed him between the load and a tree injuring him to such an extent that he died on Friday last. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. He was a hard working young man and his death casts a gloom over the neighborhood.

FARM SOLD.—Mr. Robt. Medd, of the 2d con. W. Wawanosh, has bought the 2d con. owned by Mr. Thos. Fry, on the boundary line for some where in the neighborhood of \$2,000.

Mr. Askwith has been having some repairs made on the sawmill. Tom says it must run right or bust.

Goderich Township.

DEBATE.—One of the liveliest discussions of the season took place at the R. R. Debating Hall, 7th con., on Friday evening last, between four of its members, and before a very large audience. Subject—Resolved that the reading of works of fiction ought not to be condemned. For affirmative, Nixon Sturdy, supported by Wm. M. Wakefield. For negative, S. A. Ferris, supported by S. P. Sturdy. The debate lasted over two hours, each side was bound to win, if possible. If each speaker had not been called to time the debate would have lasted several hours longer. The chair was ably filled by Jas. T. Connolly, he congratulated each speaker for the way and manner in which he handled the subject. After summing up he decided in favor of the negative. The members intend holding their sixth annual oyster supper Friday, 24th inst.

No person, be they in ever so humble circumstances, but what have some quality of mind that entitles them to an equality with their fellow-beings.

Ashfold.

The correct weight of the mammoth masculine feline owned by Mr. Joseph Dunbar is 14 pounds.

The Council met at Smylie's Hotel, Dunganon, on Monday, the 16th inst. Having made the required declarations. Present, Robert Webster, Reeve, Joseph Griffin, Deputy Reeve, Patrick Clare, Donald McMurchy and John Whitley, Councilors. The minutes of last meeting were read and signed. Moved by Whitley, seconded by McMurchy, that A. C. Hawkins be auditor. The Reeve appointed P. J. Sullivan. Moved by Clare, seconded by Griffin that Dennis Sullivan be assessor, and that the Clerk, Treasurer and Collector be reappointed and that the officers' salaries be the same as last year. Moved by Whitley, seconded by Clare, that the Clerk be instructed to prepare by-laws confirming these resolutions. Moved by McMurchy, seconded by Griffin, that the sum of twenty five dollars be paid Dr. McKidd for professional services rendered the son of John Lang, who had his hands disabled by dynamite. Moved by Whitley, seconded by Griffin, that George Campbell be paid five dollars for expense incurred in taking John Boyle, a vagrant, to county gaol. Moved by Griffin, seconded by McMurchy, that James Dalton be paid one dollar for repairing culvert on Lake Shore gravel road. By-laws appointing officers and fixing salaries were read and passed. Moved by McMurchy, seconded by Griffin that the widow McRae and Jeremiah Lacy be paid five dollars each as charity. Moved by Clare, seconded by Whitley, that the trustees of S. S. No. 9, be paid four dollars for the use of school house for the nomination meeting. The following accounts were paid: Dr. McKidd, professional services rendered John Lang's son, \$15; Mrs. Cartwright, gravel, \$5.52; trustees of U. S. S. No. 8, balance of school rates, \$5.24; trustee of S. S. No. 9, use of school house, \$4; George Campbell, expenses taking Boyle an indigent, to county gaol, \$5; Widow McRae, charity, \$5; Jeremiah Lacy, charity, \$5; James Dalton, repairing culvert, on L. R., \$1. The council adjourned to meet again at Young's Hotel, Kintail, on the 18th of February.

John Cooke, Clerk.

South Huron Conservators. The annual meeting of the South Huron Liberal Conservative Association was held here last Thursday. D. H. Ritchie was again unanimously chosen President and Treasurer, and G. H. Jackson, Secretary. A committee was appointed to suggest a proper person to be maintained as the standard bearer at a general convention to be held at Clinton three weeks from to-day. This committee recommended Robt. Porter, who contested the Riding against Mr. Cameron in 1878. The names of the chosen standard-bearers in South Huron for the Commons and Local will be finally decided at the general convention here on February 9th. It is thought that Mr. G. H. Jackson will be the selection for the Local. On motion of H. Eilber, seconded by J. H. Benson, the following resolution was unanimously carried: "Resolved: That this meeting heartily endorse the policy pursued by the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald, and have every confidence in his leadership, believing that the future prosperity of the Dominion depends on its continuance, and pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means for the return of our Conservative candidates for the House of Commons and Legislative Assembly; and we also desire to express our continued appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Meredith in the Local House."

Guteau Gully.

Porter concluded his argument at 3.15, and judge Cox read his charge to the jury. At 4.40 p. m. Cox concluded his charge, and the jury retired at 5 p. m., and the Court took a recess. At 5.35 the jury came in and rendered a verdict of guilty as indicted.

Referring to the insanity plea, Judge Cox said: The crime therefore involved three elements, killing, malice, and responsible mind, in the murderer. After all the evidence was before the jury, if the jury, while bearing in mind these presumptions (that is, that defendant is innocent till proved guilty, and that the contrary appears), still entertained what is called reasonable doubt on any ground or as to any essential elements of the crime, then the defendant was entitled to the benefit of that doubt and acquittal. It was imported to explain to the jury, in the best way the court could, what is reasonable doubt. That defendant fired at and shot the deceased President was abundantly proved; that the wound was fatal, had been testified to by surgeons who were competent to speak, and they were uncontradicted; that homicide was committed with malice aforethought (if the defendant were capable of criminal intent or malice), could hardly be gained.

A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft. Boasters are cousins to liars. Confession of fault makes half amends. Denying a fault doubles it. Envy shooteth at others and woundeth herself. Foolish fear doubles danger. God reaps us good things by our own hands. He has hard work who has nothing to do. It costs more to avenge wrongs than to bear them. Knavery is the worst trade. Learning makes a man fit company for himself. Modesty is a guard to virtue. Not to hear conscience is a way to silence it. One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow. Proud looks make foul words in fair faces. Quiet conscience gives quiet sleep. Richest is he that wants least. Small faults indulged are little thieves. The boughs that bear most hanging lowest. Upright walking is sure walking. Virtue and happiness are near kin. True men make more opportunities than they find. You never lose by doing a good turn. Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.

R. E. O'Connor, a prominent citizen of Ottawa, died suddenly on Sunday morning from inflammation of the lungs. He leaves a widow, the daughter of the late ex-Lieutenant Governor Letellier, and four children to mourn his loss.

WEST HURON.

Organization Meeting at Dunganon.

A meeting of the West Huron Reform Association will be held in Martin's Hall, Dunganon, on Saturday, Feb. 4th, 1882, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing for the coming election. The meeting will be addressed by M. C. Cameron, Esq., M.P., Col. Ross, M.P.P., and other prominent Reformers.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A circular has been issued by the Credit Valley Railway Company, saying that that road has not amalgamated with any other line.

Mr. James Fleetford, a Mitchell boy, has struck luck in Colorado. He has an interest in four silver mining companies, one of which he sold last spring for \$70,000. Mr. F. is spoken of as a leading man where he has settled.

THE CHURCH SURV.—Steps have been taken by the authorities of the Presbyterian Church of Canada to apply for Dominion legislation in order to confirm the Acts of the Local Legislatures, it being understood that the effect of the Acts of the Provinces were beyond their control.

The Ottawa corporation visited Rideau Hall yesterday and presented His Excellency with an address of welcome. His Excellency replied verbally in a short speech, returning thanks for the kind wishes expressed in the address for both himself and the Princess Louisa. He was delighted to find himself back in Canada.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ENGINEER.—On Sunday last Mr. Robt. Grammuck, an engineer on the London, Huron & Bruce, was taken suddenly ill at his residence in London, with an apoplectic fit, and lingered in great agony until Monday evening, when death ended his sufferings. Deceased had been for a long time in the employ of the Railway Company, and was in charge of the train which killed Mr. S. Love and son, on the gravel road, some time ago.

The London Free Press has the cheek to accuse Mr. Mowat of stirring up a quarrel with the Dominion, because he insists upon preserving Ontario's rights under the Boundary Award intact. The party who stirred up the quarrel was Sir John Macdonald when he refused to abide by the unanimous award of the arbitrators, and did all in his power to rob Ontario of a slice of valuable territory. The boot is on the other foot, Mr. Free Press. Mr. Mowat is merely defending this Province from robbery, and every honest citizen of Ontario ought to back him up in defence of their rights.—Sarnia Observer.

The Minister of Agriculture has been for some months past in correspondence with the Veterinary Department of the Imperial Privy Council, respecting the admission of cattle for brooding purposes into Canada from the United States after being subjected to quarantine similar to that which cattle imported from Great Britain have to undergo. It is probable that the result of the correspondence will be permit such importations from the United States without subjecting Canada to any liability to be placed on the schedule list in the United Kingdom, thus doing away with the anomaly of allowing importations from England, a country in which pleuro-pneumonia is known to exist, while prohibiting any intercourse with the United States, where pleuro-pneumonia is said not to exist.

HALIFAX, Jan. 21.—Steamer Parisian, with Governor-General and party on board, was signalled soon after 10 o'clock, and reached dock at new railway wharf at noon. An immense number of people assembled to witness His Excellency landing. The passage of the Parisian was an exceedingly stormy one. Heavy westerly gales prevailing almost continually. His Excellency, however, suffered very little inconvenience. On Saturday he was received by a guard of honor from the 19th Prince of Wales Own Yorkshire Regiment. As he stepped from the steamer a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the Citadel, the band of the 19th struck up God Save the Queen, and crowd around gave him three hearty cheers. His Excellency at once seated himself in the Governor's sleigh, and together, amid great cheering, they drove to Government House, and were followed shortly after by the rest of the party.

The Reason Why.

"Sir John Macdonald is neither wantonly unpatriotic, nor wholly careless of his public good name, and we are therefore forced to believe that those in whose favor the charter has been disallowed have been in a position to force him to do their will, and that they have mercifully exerted their power. What is it that gives the syndicate such malign influence over the government? How is it that this body of capitalistic adventurers can force a government backed by an overwhelming majority, to do its bidding? How is it that a ministry whose follower, can be relied upon to sustain it under all circumstances, finds itself forced to outrage the public opinion of the country, rather than offend the syndicate? It is that the syndicate is relied on to furnish the sinews of war for the next election in sufficient quantity to easily overbalance any damage this unpopular act may do? Whatever the reason, this, at least, is evident, the syndicate are masters of the situation, and can control the government absolutely, and in their interest.—[Ex.]

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has refused Parnell and Dillon even the consolation of being presented with the freedom of Dublin in goal. The Lord Lieutenant has also stated that the members of Parliament now in goal cannot be released at the present time.

A recent issue of the Ontario Gazette contains the following:—Joseph Baines, of the village of Crediton, to be Bailiff of the Eleventh Division Court of the County of Huron, in the room and stead of William H. Wenzel, resigned.

The dedication services in connection with St. David's Church, Henfryn, were held last Sunday, Jan. 15th. The congregations were large, many coming who could not get in the church. The Bishop of Huron preached in the afternoon, and confirmed thirteen candidates, Rev. Mr. De Lom, of Mitchell, preached in the evening. The collection amounted to \$72. On Monday evening a very successful tea meeting was held. Speeches by Revs. Messrs De Lom, Caswell, Taylor and Battison. Good music was given by St. John's church choir, of Brussels, Miss Kelly presided at the organ. Receipts \$120, making a total of nearly \$200 for the opening. The church is a neat brick structure 22x36, chancel 14x16 feet, and cost about \$1,000. This is all provided for excepting about \$130.

Shelbourne, Ont., Jan. 22.—John Smith, a quiet and inoffensive resident of the township of Amaranth, was murdered in his own house last night about six o'clock. He was a bachelor about sixty years of age. When the murder was committed a nephew, named John Smith, about 14 years of age, was with him. The boy's story is, that he and himself sat by the fire after tea, when he heard a report either of a gun or pistol, and the old man fell. He looked towards the window, and saw a tall man with dark moustache. The boy immediately started for the door, when the man fired at him, the ball passing through the top of his hat. The boy ran for his life, and looking back saw the house on fire. The boy alarmed the neighbors, and on returning they found the old man dead and partially burned. The old gentleman was reputed wealthy, and robbery was no doubt the incentive to the murder. No clue.

Mortgage sale of livery stable with residence adjoining, in the town of Goderich, on Saturday, the 18th of February, 1882. Sale takes place at the mart at twelve o'clock sharp.

Sale of a valuable farm in the township of Wawanosh, on Saturday, January 28th 1882, at one o'clock. Sale takes place at Nicholson's Hotel in the Village of Manchester, at 12 o'clock noon.

Sale of Farm Stock, &c., on lot 22, Lake Range, township of Ashfield, on Wednesday, 8th February, sale to commence at 1 p. m., John McGregor proprietor.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. The address-label on the first page will show each subscriber the state of his account with THE SIGNAL, and (it may be hinted that this is an appropriate season for making an alteration in the figures.

There are other figures in our books, also, which might very appropriately be adjusted before the end of this month.

"Owe no man anything," has been wisely enjoined upon all, and this injunction is especially binding upon all who do business with newspaper men.

A word to the wise is sufficient, and we will say no more at present, for we detest dunning.

Goderich Markets. GODERICH, JANUARY 26th, 1882. Wheat (Fall) \$ bush. \$1.25 @ \$1.27. Wheat (Spring) \$ bush. 1.15 @ 1.12. Flour, \$ barrel. 6.50 @ 6.00. Oats, \$ bush. 0.40 @ 0.41. Peas, \$ bush. 0.70 @ 0.73. Barley, \$ bush. 0.70 @ 0.80. Potatoes \$ bush. 0.55 @ 0.56. Hay, \$ 100. 15.00. Butter, \$ lb. 0.18 @ 0.18. Eggs, \$ doz. (unpacked) 0.18 @ 0.23. Cheese, \$ lb. 0.10 @ 0.12. Shorts, \$ cwt. 1.00 @ 1.00. Bran, \$ cwt. 0.71 @ 0.80. Chop, \$ cwt. 0.90 @ 0.90. Wool, \$ lb. 0.20 @ 0.22. Hides, \$ lb. 3.00 @ 3.25. Sheepskins, \$ 0.40 @ 1.10. Dressed Hogs, \$ 7.00 @ 8.00. Beef, \$ lb. 15.00 @ 16.00.

CIRCULAR TO Public School Inspectors, Trustees AND TEACHERS.

It is again my duty to call your attention to the provisions of the Public School Law with respect to the use of Text Books in the Public Schools. Trustees are required to see that no unauthorized books are used in the Public Schools. Teachers substituting any such book for an authorized Text Book are liable to be convicted and fined for such offence. W. F. Gage & Co., New Series of Readers for use in Canadian Schools is manufactured in the Province of Ontario, and therefore subject to the above provisions of the Law. (Signed) Toronto, Jan. 5. Minister of Education.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS. COUNTY OF HURON. By virtue of a Writ of HABEAS CORPUS, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Chancery, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of JOHN WINTER, (Defendant), at the suit of JANE WINTER, (Plaintiff), I have seized and taken in Execution, all the Right, Title, Interest, and equity of Redemption, of the above named Defendant, in and to Lots numbered 15 and 16, Fowler's Survey in the Village of Harphey, in the County of Huron, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale, at public auction, in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on FRIDAY, THE 19th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1882, at the hour of 12 of the clock.

ROBERT GIBBONS, Sheriff of Huron. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, November 26th, 1881.

This sale is postponed until MONDAY, the 27th day of FEBRUARY, 1882, same hour and place.

ROBT. GIBBONS, Sheriff of Huron.

EDWIN KEEFER, DENTAL SURGEON, (late with Trotter & Casar, the leading Dentist of Toronto.) All operations neatly and carefully performed. Rooms, 366, York Block, CLINTON. Patients from a distance will please make appointment in advance by mail.

SMITH.—In Goderich, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. W. F. Smith, of a daughter. Treble.—In Goderich, on Friday 27th inst., the wife of Mr. Lewis J. Treble, of a daughter.

Travelling Guide. GRAND TRUNK. EAST. Exp. Mix'd. Mix'd. Goderich, Lv. 7.30am. 12.05pm. 3.15pm. 9.00am. Seaford, 7.50 " 1.10 " 4.45 " 10.50 " Stratford, 8.45am. 4.15pm. 6.30pm. 1.00 " WEST. Exp. Mix'd. Mix'd. Stratford, Lv. 1.20pm. 7.50pm. 7.00am. 3.45pm. Seaford, 2.17 " 8.55 " 9.15 " 5.40 " Goderich, Ar. 3.15pm. 9.50pm. 11.00am. 7.15pm.

O'REAT WESTERN. Exp. Mail. Exp. Clinton going north. 2.30am. 4.22pm. 8.25pm. going south. 3.54pm. 5.02am. 7.21 " STAGE LINES. Lucknow Stage (daily) arr. 10.15am. dep. 7am. Kincairdine " " " 1.00am. " 7am. Benntiller " (Wednesdays and Saturdays) arrives 9.00am. 9.1

Banking. BANK OF MONTREAL. CAPITAL. \$75,000,000. SURPLUS. \$5,000,000. Goderich Branch. C. R. DUNSFORD, Manager. Allows interest on deposits. Drafts, letter of credit and circular notes issued, payable in all parts of the world. 1754.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. Paid up Capital. \$6,000,000. Res. \$1,400,000. President. HON. WM. McMASTERY. General Manager. W. C. McLEOD. Goderich Branch. A. M. ROSS, Manager. Interest allowed on deposits. Drafts on all the principal Towns and Cities in Canada Great Britain and the United States, bought and sold. Advance on Farmers on Notes, with one or more endorsers, without mortgage. 1753

S. SLOANE DEALER IN GRAIN, PRODUCE, SEEDS, WOOL, HIDES, &c., &c. TWO HOUSES TO LET. On Newgate Street, at reasonable terms. They are in a good state of repair. S. SLOANE. Goderich, Dec. 1st, 1881. 1815

INSURANCE CARD. BRITISH ASS. COY. TORONTO.—Established 1833. PHOENIX INS. COY. of London (England)—Established 1782. HARTFORD INS. COY. HARTFORD, Conn.—Established 1810. Risks taken on the above first-class Offices, at the lowest rates by HORACE HORTON. The undersigned is also Appraiser for the CANADA FIRE, LOAN AND SAVINGS COY. TORONTO. Money to Loan on first-class security, from 7 to 8 per Cent.—Charges moderate. HORACE HORTON. Goderich Sep. 13, 1880.

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OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS! SCHOLARSHIPS BE SURE AND Get Your School Books School Stationery IMRIE'S BOOK STORE. A FRESH SUPPLY NEW BOOKS NEW EDITIONS. All Goods Guaranteed of the Best Quality Prices as Low as Inferior Goods Teachers will find it to their advantage to give me a call for any Books and Stationery, Greatly Reduced Prices ONE CALL WILL INSURE MANY Canadian School Book Emporium JAMES IMRIE, (SUCCESSOR TO T. J. MOOREHOUSE.) North Side Market Square, Goderich, Ont.

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