Huron Signal.

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

VOL. XXVI. NO. 13. GODERICH, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873. WHOLE NO. 1365.

The Huron Signal,

(ESTABLISHED 1848,)

One of the Largest Papers published in Canada, printed and published at Goderich, Ontario, every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at the Office, Montreal Street, adjoining the Market Square, by

J. J. BELL,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—$1.50 per annum, in advance, $2 if credit is given. No paper discontinued till all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Eight cents per line for the first insertion, and six cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Business cards not exceeding 6 lines, $4 per annum, from 6 to 10 lines $5.

The number of lines to be reckoned by the space occupied measured by a scale of solid Nonpareil.

Advertisements without specific directions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

YEARLY AGREEMENTS:

The following rates will be charged to merchants and others who advertise by the year:—

One Column	1 year	$60
" "	6 months	35
" "	3 months	25
Half "	1 year	35
" "	6 months	25
" "	3 months	15
Quarter "	1 year	20
" "	6 months	12
" "	3 months	8
Eighth "	1 year	12
" "	6 months	8
" "	3 months	5

This agreement is to be confined to the ordinary business of commercial houses, and for such it will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-Partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, houses to let or for Sale, &c.

☞ The above rates will in all cases be strictly adhered to.

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office by noon on Tuesday.

The large circulation of the SIGNAL makes it an unsurpassed advertising medium.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS

Executed with neatness and dispatch. Bills printed while you wait. Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall

WILL be at home for Consultation up to 11 o'clock, a.m., every day. Will visit patients at any hour afterwards, night or day. 1w

G. C. Shannon M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Goderich, Ont. 1306ly

DR. McLEAN.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School.

Dr. Cassidy.

McGill College

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, Hamilton Street, Goderich, Ontario. sw102

J. Campbell, M. D., C. M.

(Graduate of McGill University, Montreal)

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, Coroner for the County. Office and residence over the "Farmer's Store," next post office building) Main Street, Seaforth. 1308-ly

Ira Lewis

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, and Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Commissioner Attorney, Goderich, Ont. Office in Court House.

Cameron & Garrow

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Kingston street, Goderich.
M. C. CAMERON w52 J. T. GARROW.

B. L. DOYLE.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich, Ont. 1327

Toms & Elliott

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS in Chancery, &c., Goderich.

Sinclair & Seager

BARRISTERS, &c., Goderich.
J. S. SINCLAIR CHAS. SEAGER, Jr
Goderich, Dec. 1st, 1871. 1y.

W. R. SQUIRE.

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY ATLAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c. Goderich, Ont. Office, over J. C. Detlor & Co's Emporium, Market Square, Goderich. 1353

G. CAMPAIGNE

LAW CHANCERY AND CONVEYANCING. Office at Dixie Watson's, Official Assignee. sw7-tf Goderich, Ont.

S. Malcomson,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. &c. Clinton, Ont. w35

MONEY TO LEND.

JAMES SMAILL,

ARCHITECT, &c., &c., COURT HOUSE SQUARE Goderich. Plans and Specifications drawn correctly. Carpenters, Plasterers and Masons' work measured and valued. 1307-ly.

Buchanan, Lawson & Robinson

HAVE on hand all kinds of Sashes, Doors, Blinds Mouldings, and Dressed Lumber, at the Goderich Planing Mill. 1309.

M. NICHOLSON,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Office and residence, West Street. Three doors below Bank of Montreal, Goderich. 1311-ly

A. M. CAMPBELL

Veterinary Surgeon,

FORMERLY of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York and Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. RESIDENCE, VARNA.
Will visit Bayfield every Saturday. 1313 3m.*

J. T. DUNCAN, V. S.

GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.
OFFICE AND STABLES,
Newgate Street, Fifth House East of Colborne Hotel.
N. B.—Horses examined as to soundness. 1313

PATENTS

FOR INVENTIONS

EXPEDITIOUSLY & PROPERLY

Secured in Canada, the United States and Europe. PATENT guaranteed or no charge. Send for printed instructions. Agency in operation ten years.
HENRY GRIST,
Ottawa, Canada,
Mechanical Engineer, Solicitor of Patents and Draughtsman.
Feb. 11th 1871. w1-1y

GODERICH AGENCY

OF THE

Trust and Loan Company of CANADA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Funds for Investment.

LOANS made on the Security of approved Farm or City or Town Property for periods of Five years or to suit the convenience of Borrowers, and either repayable at expiry of time or by annual instalments. Payments in reduction of Loans will be accepted at any time on favorable terms.

☞ Approved Mortgages purchased.

G. M. TRUEMAN,
Agent
1317 rk-1 Sun s, Goderich

Goderich Harness Shop

:o:

W. A. MARTIN

HAS pleasure in announcing to the people of Town and County that he has purchased the interest of Mr. Thomas Holliday, on Hamilton St., after having sold it for the past month worked for the last three years in the best establishment in Chatham, and is now prepared to make up

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

Horse-Clothing and Scotch Collars

in first-class style and with despatch. Orders promptly attended to

Trunks, Whips, Curry-Combs, &c. &c.

N. B. Fly Sheets constantly on hand throughout the summer.

Goderich, June 19th, 1872.

FOR SALE.

AT the SIGNAL Office, a partial scholarship for a course of instruction in the Dominion Telegraph Institute, Toronto. Will be sold at a reduction to any one desirous of spending a portion of the winter in learning telegraphing, and fitting themselves for a useful and responsible position.

Goderich, 23rd Nov. 1872.

Meetings.

GODERICH LODGE NO. 33

G. R. C., A. F. & A. M.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION is held on the first Wednesday of each month at 7.30 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

W. DICKSON, Sec.

Goderich, 4th May, 1871. sw72-1y

Hotels.

BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL,

MARKET SQUARE GODERICH.

CAPT. W. COX, - PROPRIETOR

LATE OF THE HURON HOTEL.

A continuance of the favor and support of the Commercial and Travelling public that was accorded before the fire, respectfully solicited. 1334

COLBORNE HOTEL,

GODERICH.

E. MARTIN Proprietor.

Good Accommodation. Ample Stable Room.

☞ This is admitted to be a First class House kept in Good Style.

August 15th, 1870

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Available Assets, $27,000,000.

Losses paid in the course of Thirty-five years exceed

FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

Claims by CHICAGO FIRE estimated at nearly $2,000,000, are being liquidated as fast as adjusted WITHOUT DEDUCTION. Security, Prompt Payment, and Liberality in adjustment of its losses are the prominent features of this wealthy company.

FIRE and LIFE POLICIES issued with very liberal conditions.

Head Office, Canada Branch, MONTREAL.

G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL

A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich

Toronto Life Assurance and Tontine Company.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED BY CHARTER..... $100,000

With liberty to increase to half a million

Amount called in, 25 per cent.—all paid up.

INVESTMENTS LIMITED BY CHARTER TO MORTGAGES AND DEBENTURES.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President: The Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P., Q. C., &c. &c. Toronto.

Vice President: Lawis Moffat, Esq.

Geo Duggan, Esq. Judge of the County of York.

W. H. Brouse, Esq., M. D., M. P. Prescott.

Arch. Cameron, Esq., Cashier Merchants' Bank, Toronto.

Wm. J. Macdonell, Esq., Manager Toronto Savings Bank, Toronto.

Angus Morrison, Esq., M. P. P.

Secretary and Treasurer: Arthur Harvey, Esq.

Applications for Insurance in this first class Company received by

J. J. BELL
Agent at Goderich.

1342

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$400,000
SURPLUS FUNDS.....208,369.60
RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th 1871. 387,858.26

HON. J. McMURRICH
President.

B. HALDAN Managing Director.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AT Lowest Current Rates.

SPECIAL LOW TARIFF OF RATES, COVERING Insurance for one or three years on detached Dwellings, Churches and Schools with contents, in Cities, Towns and Country places. These rates and terms of policy particularly favorable to the Farming Community.

First Class man wanted for a travelling Agent for the townships outlying this Town. Apply in writing with references, to the undersigned for transmission to the Head Office.

D. WATSON, Local Agent.

Goderich 12th Sept. 1871

GODERICH PUMP FACTORY

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL orders for,

PUMPS

and give satisfaction. Parties sending orders by mail will please give depth of well from platform, naming Township, No. of Concession and Lot. He has also on hand.

REVERSIBLE MOLEBOARD

ROOT SCUFFLERS.

CHURNS AND STRAW CUTTERS.

☞ All sold on liberal terms, and order promptly attended to.

Stand previously occupied by Mr. H. Dodd.

J. D. ARMSTRONG.

Goderich March 4th w sw64-tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE

F. R. MANN,

House Sign & Carriage Painter

BEGS LEAVE TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC THAT he has fitted up a shop on North street next to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, with varnish room attached, where he is prepared to fill all orders promptly and at reasonable rates. He is thankful for the patronage of the last 7 years, and hopes a continuance of the same.

Now is the time to Paint your Cutters Sleighs, and Carriages.

☞ Orders from country Carriage shops attended to with dispatch.

Sign Painting, Gilding, Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging, &c. &c.

F. R. MANN

Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870 w1

THURBER'S ROYAL ANTI-FRICTION BABBITT METAL.

PARTICULARS.

THURBER METAL, No. 1, is for Heavy Bearings and Journals, where Great Strength is required.

" No. 2, is for Fanning Mills and Machinery generally, where Great Velocity.....300 per lb.

" No. 3, is for Ordinary and General Purposes.....35c per lb

CANADIAN METAL, is for Canadians and better than ordinary Babbitt 30c per lb.

PHILADELPHIA METAL, is a very fine Metal at the Price.....35c per lb.

Large quantities of the Thurber Metals have been used during the past Ten Years. They have been thoroughly tested and pitted against all other Metals, and Really have become almost exclusively used in all the large Factory Machinery, such as the Georgian Bay and Saginaw Valley Saw Mills, Northern Railway and Lake Simcoe Mills, Peterborough, Lindsay, Port Hope, Trenton, Belleville, Napanee, Brockville, Ottawa, Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Montmorenci Mills, &c., as well as in all the Principal Foundries and Machine Works, Railway Shops, Steamboats, Propellers, &c. &c.

For Sale everywhere in the Dominion at the above Prices.

F. P. G. TAYLOR & CO.,
Toronto
For sale by H. GARDINER & CO.
Agents for Goderich.

Nov. 14th, 1872. 1344

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO LOAN

AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

FREEHOLD Permanent Building and Savings Society of Toronto.

For particulars apply to

A. M. ROSS.
Agent at Goderich.

Secretary and Treasurer,
CHAS. ROBERTON,
Toronto. 1343.

MONEY TO LEND

At Greatly reduced Rates of Interest

THE undersigned has any amount of money to A loan from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest and favourable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments; rate of expenses will defy competition.

HORACE HORTON

Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society, of Toronto.

INSURANCE CARD.

The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies:
PHŒNIX of London, England.
HARTFORD of Hartford.
PROVINCIAL of Toronto.
BRITISH AMERICA, of Toronto.
Fire & Marine business done at the lowest possible rates

HORACE HORTON

Office Market Square, Goderich.

Oct. 26th 1870. w36-1y.

$25,000

TO Loan on Farm or Town property at 7 per cent. Apply to

G. CAMPAIGNE, Solicitor, &c.,

Oct. 30th, 1871 41tf Goderich.

MONEY TO LEND

AT EIGHT PER CENT. SIMPLE INTEREST for five or ten years. Interest repayable either early or half-yearly. Apply to

HENRY MATHERS,
St. Helens.

1309-tf.

MONEY TO LEND.

ON IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY, at 8 per cent simple interest per annum. Apply to

SAMUEL SLOAN,
Colborne Hotel.

Goderich, 8th Oct., 1872. 1338

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers Sail Every Wednesday and Saturday.

TO AND FROM NEW YORK AND GLASGOW. Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

☞ Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all Railway Stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply, as by any other Route or Line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

From Glasgow.	From New York.
Sat., Sept. 28th.....IOWA	Mon., Oct. 16th,
Sat., Oct. 5th.....CALEDONIA	Sat., Oct. 21st
Sat., Oct. 7th.....ANGLIA	Sat., Oct. 26th
Sat., Oct. 14th.....COLUMBIA	Sat., Nov 4th

And every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter from Pier 20, North River, at Jersey City.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry.

First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location Cabin Excursion, $120 and $140 (not 1 x cabin) securing best accomodation. $130.

Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.

Certificates at LOWEST RATES can be bought here by those who may send for their friend

Prepaids issued payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's Offices or to

MISS WARNOCK,
West St., Goderich, Ont.

Goderich Oct. 22 1871.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOOKING to and from Liverpool, Londonderry, or Glasgow by the above Steamship Coy. apply to

E. H. CARTER,
Agent Grand Trunk Railway

Goderich, Au 15, 1870. w39

NEW Drug Store.

JOHN BOND,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

OF 25 YEARS PRACTICE.

NOTED FOR PURE DRUGS.

ARE YOU SICK

with Dyspepsia, Constipation, Head Ache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Billious Diseases and General Debility? If so call at J. Bond's, East Market Square, and get his Renowned Vegetable Tonic Bitters which has completely cured thousands throughout Canada as well as 300 in Goderich and vicinity.

CERTIFICATES.

Aurora, January 1864.

This is to testify that I have derived a beneficial effect from Bond's Tonic Bitters and found it to be by far the best article in use for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, &c., &c.

JOSEPH SHIPLEY,
Wesleyan Minister.

Goderich, Aug. 27 1872.

Mr. John Bond,
Dear Sir,

I have great pleasure in recommending your Tonic Bitters as an excellent thing for giving tone to the stomach and strengthening the system generally. I have found it a very beneficial thing in my own personal case, and have known others to use it with like satisfaction.

Yours &c.
A. H. KAY.
M. N. C. Minister

Aurora, May 20th, 1864.

I feel perfectly free to testify to the benefit I have derived from the use of Mr. Bond's Tonic Bitters. They have relieved me of the worst attacks of Dyspepsia in my case from their Tonic and aperient properties.

DAVID SAVAGE,
New Connexion Minister.

And 30 others.

Bond Street is infested with Pulmonic Syrup for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis &c., &c., the Best Cough Medicine ever introduced in Goderich. It has saved thousands from an early grave

Goderich, 2nd Sept, 1872.

Goderich Marble works

Scott, Vanstone & Co.,

BEG TO INTIMATE THAT THEY HAVE opened a branch of their Kincardine

MARBLE CUTTING WORKS,

in the old stand of Mr. A. M. Johnston Victoria st., Goderich, and will be able to supply

Tombstones,
Mantlepieces,
Window Sills,
&c., &c., &c.,

in the best style of workmanship and on reasonable terms.

GAVIN STUTHERS,
Agent.

Goderich 17th July. sw54-1

Poetry.

Go Feel What I Have Felt.

[A young lady in New York was in the habit of writing on the subject of temperance. Her writings were full of pathos, and evinced such deep emotion of soul, that a friend accused her of being a maniac on the subject of intemperance, whereupon she wrote the following touching lines.]

Go feel what I have felt,
Go bear what I have borne—
Sink 'neath the blow a father dealt,
And the cold world's proud scorn;
Then suffer on from year to year—
Thy sole relief the scorching tear.

Go kneel as I have knelt,
Implore, beseech and pray;
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay—
Be dashed with bitter curse aside,
Your prayers burlesqued, your prayers defied.

Go see what I have seen,
Behold the strong man bow,
With gnashing teeth, lips bathed in blood,
And cold and livid brow;
Go catch his witheringglance, and see,
There mirrored his soul's misery.

Go to thy mother's side,
And her crushed bosom cheer—
Thine own deep anguish hide,—
Wipe from her cheek the bitter tear;
Mark her worn frame and withered brow,—
The grey that streaks her dark hair now,
With fading frame and trembling limb,
And trace the ruin back to him—
Who plighted faith in early youth,
Promised eternal love and truth;
But who, forsworn, hath yielded up
That promise to the cup,
That led her down through love and light,
And all that made her promise bright,
And chained her there, 'mid want and strife,
That lowly thing—a drunkard's wife!
And stamped on childhood's brow, so mild,
That withering blight—the drunkard's child!

Go hear, and feel, and see, and know
All that my soul has felt and known;
Then look upon the wine-cup's glow,
See if its beauty can atone,
Think if its flavor you can try,
When all proclaim 'tis drink and die!

Tell me I HATE the bowl!
Hate is a feeble word.
I loathe—abhor—my very soul
With strong disgust is stirred
When I see, or hear, or tell
Of that dark beverage of hell.

HARRY'S PINT;

OR

THREEPENCE A DAY.

CHAPTER I.

Harry was hostler at the "Green Man" Inn.

It was a quiet, drinking place, where two or three blear-eyed tipers Monday-ed over their beer and their politics in the morning, and from which some half-dozen tipplers rambled home each evening. In the yard, the fowls strutted and pecked at the straws; the old dog snoozed himself and snapped at the flies; and two days in the week the clothes were stretched full-sail, from the old beam of the cow shed, across to the iron ring by the stable door. Once a week the "Green Man," and all belonging to it, woke up. "It was market day that was the making of the place," all the landlords declared in succession. The assertion was generally believed, and there were two or three who doubted it. Poor old Kilham shook his pauper head, and his blue, pauper nose, and wiped his eye with his grey pauper sleeve, when he remembered what he had been, for the beadle called him "Squire" still, and thought that he had drunk enough there, to be the "making of the place." But that on that day the "Green Man" woke up was plain enough. Carts and gigs crowded all the yard. Horses were tied up in closest relationship, and fastened under any bit of cover. Big farmers with great mufflers and red faces, stout, husky big-jobbers, tight legged "horsey men"—all went in to the bar to take something "*for the good of the house*," as they called it, and sometimes their self-denying charity was excessive.

Such was Harry's place. Through all the seven days of the week it was much the same, only Sunday was rather a sleepier species of the same class. "Sunday School" had been heard of, but no one had attempted to explain the name in Harry's place. Neither "Minister" nor "Missus" could find time for "service," much less could those who were in *their* service. How ever they got to church to be married, or to have the baby christened, had been a mystery to them ever since.

Harry himself was a good, steady man; quiet, obliging, industrious; nobody had a word to say against him. His wife and children at home had all that he could get for them by rising early and working late, except threepence every day that he spent "for good of Inn." Threepence—a pint—neither more nor less a day"—this was Harry's allowance all the year round.

Things had gone on thus for some years, till one day Harry sat at home, for a few minutes after dinner. His chin rested on his hands, his elbows were propped up by his knees, and he looked hard into the fire. His tidy wife was busy clearing away the dinner things, his boy and girl were getting ready for school; and in a corner puppy was crunching bones. He was evidently thinking hard. The children's "Good-bye, father," did not rouse him up in reply. The dinner things were all put away, Puppy returned to snooze before the fire. The husky clock whirred as if it were a pulmonary character, and then struck seven.

"Well, I'll do it," cried Harry, jumping up, and taking down his hat from the peg.

"What's that you're going to do?" asked the wife, from the back-kitchen, as she clattered the dishes.

"Sign the temperance pledge," said Harry.

The wife laughed good-humouredly.

"Why, what's that for? I wish nobody took more than you do," and her cordially led her into the kitchen to finish the operation of wiping the dishes. "Besides, who ever heard of a total abstainer at a public house? You can't be one in your place."

Harry was of few words, and when he spoke, spoke slowly, and in a way that did not much impress what he said; so his wife took notice that, as he kept at it, he mattered.

"Well, he is a poor critter that can't keep his own promise to his own self." Besides, in the middle of the sentence, he had opened the door, and had got four paces from it before he had finished the last word.

Yet it was a sentence worth hearing. The drunkard who has paused in the way of destruction, and then is hurried like a slave, through his broken resolutions, to serve more abjectly, more accursedly, his tyrant, drink!—the wretched man or woman who turns again from pure promises and fair dreams, lured back to the foul ways of life, nay of death—the penitent who turns hopefully, earnestly determined for better things, might have given worlds for the resolute way, the iron strength, with which Harry's soul felt and said:—"*He is a poor critter that cannot keep his own promise to his own self.*"

CHAPTER II.

Six months had gone by.

Harry had said nothing more about his giving up the drink, and his wife had thought nothing more of it; indeed, it was five months and three weeks, at least, since she had forgotten all about it.

She was not very likely to think of it to-day, for she had too much to think of already, she thought. The poor woman never felt so bothered in her life. There was a new lodger, it was supposed, and she had had only sleep enough for the last two nights to leave her irritable and cross in the morning. Everything was going wrong. The weather was damp and heavy, so that the clothes had hung for two days without drying. Besides, she wanted to bake, and there was scarcely coal enough to keep the fire in: she had heard the coal-man every day, as long as she could remember, but this morning he had kept far away. And the baker's stupid boy had only brought half as much flour as she ordered, so that she would have her trouble over again before the week was done. Wearied, worried, vexed, she had nearly reached that womanly climax—"sitting down and having a good cry"—as if troubles, like gloomy clouds, must pass away in showers.

"'Tis always the way," she declared to herself; "if you don't want a thing, you'll have plenty of it, but sure as you want it, you may as well whistle for it."

The climax was almost reached; but just as the baby began to doze, and there was a chance of laying him down she bequeathed him in the cradle, and having rocked him into an infantile snore, she got up and expressed her determination to use the opportunity and "get her hands in the dough."

The cloud was passing away. The nimble fingers and fair arms of Harry's wife were well at it, when there came a knock at the door—a quick, loud, impatient knock, that didn't care if the baby woke, and the bread were spoiled.

This, like a change of mind, brought the clouds blustering back again. Leaving behind as she could, she thrust out one hand under her apron, and another behind her back, and opened the door. It was only one day Harry sat at home, thinking hard. The children's "Good-bye, father," did not rouse him up in reply. The dinner things were all put away, Puppy returned to snooze before the fire. The husky clock whirred as if it were a pulmonary character, and then struck seven.

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CHAPTER III.

"I told you I would though," said Harry, looking yet queerer, "and I did."

The wife looked up, bewildered into silence. So Harry went on in his slow style. "You see, I did from that day, six months a-gone-to-day. I ha'n't touched a drop of liquor since."

Light began to dawn on Harry's wife. And with the dawn her clouds were spent in dew, not showers, for gentle tears filled her eyes as Harry finished.

"You see, old dear, I've saved my threepence every day since that, and I knew you were getting short, so I thought I'd send you a sack o' flour and a ton o' coal, to show ye that I'd kept my promise."

Then Harry's "old dear" as he called her, gave him a kiss that woke the baby, and she blessed him in her heart as the best husband in all the world. All about the house was so happy that the baby forgot its teeth; the sunshine from within crept into the yard and miraculously dried the clothes; and Harry's wife reached the womanly climax again, only this time it was by quite a different route.

MABEL'S DRY GARDEN.

BY SARA CONANT.

'What are you going to do with those tiresome old leaves?'

'Oh, wait and you will see,' was the smiling response.

'Bothered be waiting,' muttered Ned, but stayed and watched Mabel's delt fingers arranging autumn leaves and ferns, carefully between open newspapers.

'Will you help me to lift these stones?' she asked, having laid the newspapers with their fragrant, and tinted burden on the floor and placed two boards over them.

'If you will answer a chap's question,' replied Ned, balancing a stone in one hand with an effort.

'Yes, reasonable ones.'

'Why do you gather such a lot of rubbish?'

'To use—I would rather not tell you just now.'

'Why do you fuss over it so?'

'Because the paper gots damp from the moisture of the leaves, and if I don't dry them my specimens lose their color; the ferns turn brown, the leaves fade. I ought really to have blotting paper to press them, but newspapers do very well.'

'Why do you have all those old stones in your room?'

'To press the ferns. What a funny boy to ask such a question!'

Ned shook his head but gave up the matter, and resignedly fine the subject of discussion could the next day among Mabel's neat belongings. The brother and sister had not turned homeward until the latest possible moment, and the day after their arrival at the cheerful house in Berry street, Ned returned to a boarding-school.

The minutes were lost with the hours, melted into the days, the days flowed into the weeks, the weeks rolled after the months, and Mabel was home for Christmas, when Ned came home for a week. When half an hour of rapid talking had passed, Mabel went into Ned's room with him, and again flitted to see if dinner was ready. Ned began his toilet with expedition. When before the dressing-table he stopped into change, the prolonged whistle. His pin cushion was a delicate cover with white sprays of fern and trailing vines. Over his glass drooped a bunch of graceful grass, and suspended at the bottom by a cluster of scarlet leaves.

'That is pretty!' he ejaculated, and remained so long in contemplation that his coat was not on when the dinner bell rang.

'But who ordered it?' asked Harry's wife, convinced that she was wrong.

'Dunno! Master sent it, and I brought it.'

'I'm sure its wrong, and you'll only have to come bothering back after it.'

But the miller's man was off—the smack of his whip and the rumbling wheels half drowned his cheery—'Good-morning, missis, 'tis all right.'

Harry's wife turned in again to work at the bread. Here was a new subject for her troubled spirit to brood over. She thought of people who could afford to buy a whole sack at once like this, and not be worried by baker's boys only bringing half what you order.

She reckoned how long it would last, and wondered how much it cost, and then interrupted her own thoughts with a harsh interjection:

'That isn't for me, nor for the likes of me, so I needn't go thinking about it.' At once with female perversity, she set to work thinking of it more than ever.

Her whole thoughts were swallowed up in this sack as completely as the flour itself, when there came the slow rumbling of wheels that stopped at her door.

'Ah! he's come again,' she cried; 'I knew he would;' and not waiting for the knock, she opened the door, with a triumphant "didn't I tell you?"

Before the 'entrance was half finished, she saw it was neither the miller's man, nor the miller's cart.

'Brought you a fon of coal, mum,' said the dusty driver.

'I want to buy a bushel,' she said, for thinking about the miller's man, she had not noticed the coalhearer's message. 'I've been looking for you all the morning.'

'Bushel! why, mum, the whole lot is bought and paid for.' Where'll ye have it put?'

'That lot for me?' cried Harry's wife impatiently. 'Bless me, here's another mistake. Never was truer word than that, troubles never come single. I tell you its all wrong; they are for somebody of the same name, perhaps, but not for me; there's no such luck.'

'Way now, mum, you wouldn't go for to make out as any other woman was your Harry's wife,' and the white teeth and white eyes grinned out from the smutty face.

'Well, but I know there is a mistake somewhere,' she persisted, rather more good-humouredly.

'Any how I'll leave them here, missus, till Harry comes,' said the boy, heaver quietly and, emptying them under the shed, he left such a pile of black diamonds as Harry's wife had never seen the like of.

Half amused at the absurdity of the mistake, yet half vexed at the interruption, she muttered to herself as she finished her bread.

'Well, now, it is really aggravating. Here am I awaiting a bit of flour, and the first agent 'ould for weed of it, but of coal, not one comes. I'm great for a comedy when's an it's purpose to make me think that I haven't got any! I wish the rubbish, the poor stuff in all my born days.'

Such was her state of mind when Harry's familiar step was at the door. His happy face was soon inside. He knew when 'the missis' was cross, but he was a very good-hearted fellow, did what he could to help instead of finding fault.

'Oh, Harry, here's a pretty go. The miller's man has left a whole sack of flour, and wanted to make out that that there were two or three who doubted it. Poor old Kilham shook his pauper head, and his blue, pauper nose, and wiped his eye with his grey pauper sleeve, when he remembered what he had been, for the beadle called him "Squire" still, and thought that he had drunk enough there, to be the "making of the place." But that on that day the "Green Man" woke up was plain enough. Carts and gigs crowded all the yard. Horses were tied up in closest relationship, and fastened under any bit of cover. Big farmers with great mufflers and red faces, stout, husky big-jobbers, tight legged 'horsey men'—all went in to the bar to take something "*for the good of the house*," as they called it, and sometimes their self-denying charity was excessive.

'Such was Harry's place. Through all the seven days of the week it was much the same, only Sunday was rather a sleepier species of the same class. "Sunday School" had been heard of, but no one had attempted to explain the name in Harry's place. Neither "Minister" nor "Missus" could find time for "service," much less could those who were in *their* service. How ever they got to church to be married, or to have the baby christened, had been a mystery to them ever since.

'Harry himself was a good, steady man; quiet, obliging, industrious; nobody had a word to say against him. His wife and children at home had all that he could get for them by rising early and working late, except threepence every day that he spent "for good of Inn." Threepence—a pint—neither more nor less a day"—this was Harry's allowance all the year round.

'Things had gone on thus for some years, till one day Harry sat at home, for a few minutes after dinner. His chin rested on his hands, his elbows were propped up by his knees, and he looked hard into the fire. His tidy wife was busy clearing away the dinner things, his boy and girl were getting ready for school; and in a corner puppy was crunching bones. He was evidently thinking hard. The children's "Good-bye, father," did not rouse him up in reply. The dinner things were all put away, Puppy returned to snooze before the fire. The husky clock whirred as if it were a pulmonary character, and then struck seven.

'"Well, I'll do it," cried Harry, jumping up, and taking down his hat from the peg.

'"What's that you're going to do?" asked the wife, from the back-kitchen, as she clattered the dishes.

'"Sign the temperance pledge," said Harry.

'The wife laughed good-humouredly.

'"Why, what's that for? I wish nobody took more than you do," and her cordially led her into the kitchen to finish the operation of wiping the dishes. "Besides, who ever heard of a total abstainer at a public house? You can't be one in your place.

'Harry was of few words, and when he spoke, spoke slowly, and in a way that did not much impress what he said; so his wife took notice that, as he kept at it, he mattered.

'"Well, he is a poor critter that can't keep his own promise to his own self." Besides, in the middle of the sentence, he had opened the door, and had got four paces from it before he had finished the last word.

'Yet it was a sentence worth hearing. The drunkard who has paused in the way of destruction, and then is hurried like a slave, through his broken resolutions, to serve more abjectly, more accursedly, his tyrant, drink!—the wretched man or woman who turns again from pure promises and fair dreams, lured back to the foul ways of life, nay of death—the penitent who turns hopefully, earnestly determined for better things, might have given worlds for the resolute way, the iron strength, with which Harry's soul felt and said:—"*He is a poor critter that cannot keep his own promise to his own self.*"

Ontario Crown Lands.

The Hon. W. R. Scott, Commissioner of Crown Lands, has made his report for the year 1872, and in submitting it to the Lieut-Governor enters into a full and complete explanation and defence of the Government policy in carrying out the late extensive sales of timber licenses. The facts he brings forward and his arguments based upon them have been stated and re-stated in this and other journals, but still the Opposition press persist in characterizing the ministerial scheme as a "reckless sale of public property," "squandering the heritage of the people," &c. Facts are proverbially stubborn things, and the Hon. Commissioner's facts prove that the public lands have not been sold at all, that the timber is still under official control if wanted for local purposes, and that the sale of limits was on such terms as to render the transaction not only fair, but profitable to the Province.

The actual *sales* of Crown Lands during the year only amounted to 113,623 acres, of the value of $188,436; while of Timber limits 5,031 square miles were *placed under license*, realizing a bonus of $592,601. Thus it appears the huge territory north of Lake Huron was not sold; not an acre of it has passed out of the possession of the Government, and of 3,303 square miles licensed on previous occasions, even the licenses have lapsed from non-payment of ground rent except about 300 square miles. These new licenses had become almost a necessity, for the saw mills on the shore of Lake Huron had grown clamorous for a supply of lumber, which they could not have obtained without license unless an expensive staff of inspectors had been appointed to prevent infringement of the public rights.

Instead of preventing or checking the settlement of the country thus disposed of, this seems to be the only practicable method of opening it up for settlement, since even experimental roads laid out 10 years ago and offered for sale at 20½ cents per acre, have been patented at the rate of only 222 acres per annum, and thus says the Commissioner, "it became evident that the only means of opening up the country for settlement was through lumbering enterprise." He also adverts to the flourishing condition of the lumber market as showing the present to be the best time for carrying out such a scheme, his anticipations in this respect having been fully borne out in the high prices realized at the late sale. He admits that the holders of timber licenses have vested interests which should be respected, and which were "never disturbed by any government, *except for cause*, or in the interest of settlement." He gives an instance of what such causes may be by instancing a difficulty which occurred last year in several districts in which there was some trouble in obtaining timber for local purposes owing to the adjacent lands being under license. In this case the interests of the settlers were considered to outweigh those of the lumbermen, and certain districts were withdrawn from license, and appropriated to the supply of saw mills operating exclusively on lumber for local purposes.—*Advertiser.*

How they Locate a Break in an Ocean Cable.

Some readers have doubtless been at a loss to know how the shore operators, in the event of fracture of an ocean cable, are enabled to ascertain at what point the break lies, so that a repairing vessel can be sent directly to the broken or damaged portion. With the aid of the Philadelphia Ledger, we offer the following explanation:—

Every part of the long distance of wire, and every fathom of the sea and of water, are within the reach of the electrician's instrumental hands, and within the ken of his scientific eye. It is quite practicable for him to "locate the fault" or the break within a half mile of its actual position, no matter where it be. Although these far reaching powers are among the great marvels of modern

New Advertisements

Horse and Lad for Sale.—Apply at Coast of Erskine—Township of Colborne.

Horse Bills—Signal Office.

Lad Wanted—Box 59, P. O.

New Restaurant—James Vivian.

Insolvent Notice—John Macdonald.

Windsor Nurseries—Jas. Dougall.

Seeds—F. Jordan.

Tailoring—Abraham Smith & Co.

The Climax Potato—D. Ferguson.

Spring and Summer Goods—Moore & McKenzie.

The Red Store—Johnston & Bro.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals or newspapers, the publishers are positive are may continue to send them until all arrears are paid up, and subscribers are held responsible for all numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take the periodicals or newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their periodicals or newspapers are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

☞ Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, and S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

The date after each Subscriber's name on the address indicates the time to which his Subscription is paid. Thus, "PETER SMITH, 1 March 73," means that Mr. Smith's Subscription is paid up to 1st March and that he owes from that date. Subscribers will see it to be to their interest to remit promptly, as our terms are $1.50 STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, *otherwise* $2 *will be charged.*

Grand Trunk Railway

GODERICH STATION

Trains leave as follows,—	
Mail	7.00 a. m.
Express	10.00 " "
Mixed	12.30 p. m.
Trains are due as follows,—	
Express	2.00 p. m.
Mixed	5.10 " "
Mail	9.35 " "

Subscribers will confer a favour by notifying us of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

We shall be glad at all times to receive items of local news, reports of meetings, accidents, or any incident of interest either in the locality where it occurs or to the county at large. Such matter may be sent at the rate of one cent per ox. if marked Printer's Copy and not sealed. To ensure publication in any particular issue it should reach the office not later than Monday evening.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, April 16, 1873.

Extra copies of this day's Signal can be had at the Office—price 5 cents.

Town Improvements.

Our Municipal Loan Debt being placed in such a satisfactory condition that if the County takes the Northern Gravel Roadoff our hands, the town will be in a position to undertake some much needed improvements, attention is naturally directed to those which are most required. We are not in favour of rushing into needless expense. On the contrary we think our rulers should profit by the experience of the past, and having escaped from Scylla be careful not to rush into Charybdis. But while exercising due economy, there are certain improvements which might with propriety be undertaken and which would amply compensate for any outlay incurred in making them.

We must have better protection against fire. The rates of insurance have been raised and the results of the last configration show that something must be done for the better protection of property. The Town Council have decided to advertise the old fire engines for sale, and for a steam fire engine. With additional tanks as proposed, and a paid engineer whose duty it will be to keep the engine in proper working order at all times, we should then be tolerably safe. We understand plans and estimates of the Waterous system of water works are being prepared, but until we can have them constructed so as to combine a general water supply with adequate fire protection, we think it would be foolish to undertake their construction. The estimate cost of such a system, for fire purposes alone, is about $15,000.

The want of a suitable public hall has long been felt, and we think the construction of such might now be undertaken. In some places the town hall and market are connected, but for some reasons it is better to keep them apart, and as our citizens have always declared by their actions, if not in so many words, that they are perfectly satisfied with the old shed which at present disfigures the square and does duty as a market house, we suppose it is no use to talk of a new one. A town hall might however be erected, which would afford accomodation for the officials and be a credit and a convenience to the town, without entailing any great outlay. The temperance bodies are (still prepared to give up the lot where the present high school building stands as a site, provided they have suitable accomodation provided. The town has had the lot in possession for some years on that understanding, but will have to give it up forthwith, a demand having already been made for it. No better site can be found for a hall, and we trust a move will still be made to secure it.

If the above property has to be surrendered to the temperance bodies it will be necessary for the town to provide immediate accomodation for the High School. It is in contemplation we understand to erect a building for that purpose, and the corner of the Public School lot is spoken of as a site. Would it not be better to have it farther removed from the Central School?

There is one improvement that the town very much requires and that is plank side-walks, for, at least the principal streets, by suitable planks. If the Square, East Street to the station, West Street to the lake, North Street and Hamilton Street were done at once, other streets on which there is not so much traffic might wait, but some place we have mentioned should be planked as soon as possible. The expense would of course be considerable, but we are sure no one would have reason to complain of it. Why, the saving in *shoe leather* would almost pay for the change, and the comfort of having a good plank to walk on instead of a rough and uneven gravel walk, is worth something.

In some parts of the town the streets require to be somewhat improved, but we are satisfied that the Street Inspector, being relieved of the oversight of the Northern Gravel Road, enabling him to devote all his attention to the town, will look after this.

It may be objected that we have committed ourselves to an outlay of $20,000 for docks. True, we have, but there is little room for doubt that the Government will build our docks, in which case, and with the Gravel Road assumed by the County, we will be perfectly well able to carry out the improvements we have suggested.

The Member for North Huron.

Mr. Farrow has made his maiden speech in the house. The subject which drew forth his eloquence was the ballot. He announced his intention some time previously to speak on this measure, and after due preparation got off the following,—

Mr. Farrow said he was glad that the hon gentleman from North Perth had promised to vote for the Ballot, as he believed no other gentleman in the House knew better about intimidation, bribery, and corruption. He (Mr. Farrow) was personally much in favour of the ballot, and would be glad to record his vote in favour of it. (Hear.)

The *Mail* did not report his speech at all, we persume on account of the fact at Mr. T. M. Daly, the member for North Perth, who is, like Mr. Farrow and the *Mail*, a servile supporter of John A. Macdonald.

Contested Seats.

As we anticipated, the petition against Mr. Horton's return has been thrown out. It was irregular in several respects. The petitions against Messrs. Edgar for Monck, Cook for North Simcoe, Ross for West Middlesex, Smith for Peel, Carling for London, and Cameron for Cardwell have shared the same fate. That against Mr. Shibley for Addington was found unobjectionable. Committees to try the East Toronto, West Peterboro and North Huron cases, the petitions in which are quite regular, will be struck this week.

West Durham.

The nomination for West Durham took place at Newcastle on Wednesday last. No Tory candidate could be found to sacrifice himself, and E. B. Wood was elected by acclamation.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The sugar cane on fifteen Cuban plantations has been destroyed by fire.

Money is so scarce in Peru that work has been stopped on most of the railways.

An investigation is being held into the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Atlantic*. The cabin passengers have held a meeting and censured company for not making greater exertions to recover the bodies of the lost. Divers are at work at the wreck.

News has been received from San Francisco of a treacherous attack made by the Modoc Indians on the Peace Commissioners while on treaty with them, three of whom they killed. There is an intense feeling created by the occurrence, and some are urging the necessity of a war of extermination against this tribe.

LOCAL NEWS

M. C. Cameron, M. P., left for Ottawa on Monday morning to attend to his parliamentary duties.

Re-built.—Mr. Hawley's steam barge *Herald* has been rebuilt and will be prepared to come out as good as new on the opening of navigation.

Under a New Name.—The schooner *Goble* which wintered in our harbor, has been purchased by F. A. Robertson, and others, who have re-named her the *M. C. Cameron*. A painting of that gentleman, executed by Mr. Clucas, adorns her.

St. George's Church.—At the annual Easter Vestry Meeting of this church held on Monday last, J. H. Finlay and R. H. Kirkpatrick, Esqrs., were re-elected Church Wardens. Messrs. J. H. Finlay, R. Radcliffe and J. Davison, were appointed delegates to the Synod.

Sporting.—For some days past the woods have resounded with the sound of guns, pigeon shooting having commenced. We understand our sports have also been slaughtering the ducks, for which, if we are not mistaken, they are liable to be punished, duck shooting being prohibited at this season.

New Post Office.—A post office has been established at Dryadsville on the town line between Hay and Stanley. It will have a semi-weekly mail. Robert Dryadale is postmaster. Would it not have been better to drop the everlasting *ville villa* and call the place simply Dryadale?

Floods.—From all parts of the country we receive accounts of much damage having been done by the sudden rise of the streams from the rain and rapid thaw. The water in the Maitland has not been so high for many years as it is at present, but we have not heard of its doing any serious damage.

Disbanded.—In consequence of the decision of the Town Council to dispose of the band engine and procure a steam fire engine, Union Fire Co. No. 1, held last week and resolved to disband at once. They retain their firemen jackets, which it appears were paid for by themselves. In case of a fire there will therefore be no organized brigade to take charge of and work the engine.

Personal.—Rev. R. Ure, pastor of Knox Church of this town, left last week for St. John, N. B., to attend a meeting of the Union Committee of the various Presbyterian Churches of the Dominion which are negotiating terms of union. The committee met last Thursday, and from the reports of their proceedings which have so far reached us, we learn that full fraternity prevailed. The Union of the negotiating Churches is now resting upon a fixed fact, so there is now no room for doubt that it will be consummated, and that very speedily.

Opening of Navigation.—As it may be interesting to our readers, we subjoin the dates of the opening of navigation for a. a. when the first vessel arrived in or departed from our harbor, since 1861.

1861	April 9
1862	" 8
1863	" 5
1864	" 8
1865	" 27
1866	" 15
1867	" 15
1868	" 26
1869	" 28
1870	" 18
1871	March 20
1872	April 29

Goderich High School.—The following is the result of the examinations in this High School for the Easter vacation. The examinations were wholly written and on the work of the pupils during the year, and all the pupils appear under some head.

SECOND FORM.

Lizzie Adams	98	per cent.
Sarah Ashmen	93	"
Mary A. McQuarrie	87	"
Thomas Houston	86	"
Mary Moorhouse	84	"
Tom Kay	83	"
Lizzie Johnston	80	"
Kate Hardy	80	"
Edward W. Lewis	80	"
Samuel Gesser	80	"
John McPherson	80	"
Eugene Cavan	77	"
Evelyn Brough	77	"
Edith Wade	76	"
William R. Macara	75	"
John Kay	74	"
Carrie S. Ross	70	"
Rosella Williams	69	"
James Orr	67	"
Frank Wright forfeited his examination.		

*Entered late in the Term.

FIRST FORM.

John Cameron	83	per cent.
Maggie Brackenridge	82	"
Cayley Hamilton	80	"
Sarah Odlum	78	"
Ellen Donegh	77	"
Mary E. Sinnott	77	"
Agnes Brackenridge	72	"
Christie McKay	71	"
Lucy Cooper	68	"
Minnie Robertson	67	"
Martha Logan	64	"
Emma Hardy	64	"
Geraldine Crossman	62	"
Annie Wynn	56	"
William Horton	50	"
Walter C. Brough	34	"

Absent from various causes from the whole or the greater part of the examination.

William Atkin,	James Lambert,
Peter Carter,	John McKid,
Henry G. McKid,	J. B. Ransman,
Euphie Kay,	Sophia Gordon,
Barbara Rutherford,	Maud Wynn,

Bayfield.

The Harbour.—The flood and ice shove in the Bayfield River have carried out a sunken barge and other obstructions in the harbour, so that there is now a depth of 8 or 10 feet of water. An appropriation is wanted to prevent its filling up again.

Dungannon.

Cheese Factory.—Mr. Ward has about completed arrangements for the establishment of a cheese factory, on the gravel road, about half a mile south of the village of Dungannon. It is expected to go into operation about the first of May.

Exeter.

Gun Club.—Exeter has a "Gun" Club. A shooting match was held there on Saturday for a prize of a silver cup. The winner shot sixteen out of 21 snow bids let out of a ground trap, 18 yards distant.

Municipal.—Exeter having become an incorporated village by act of Parliament, the nomination for its first Council took place on the 5th inst., when the following were elected by acclamation: Reeve, Isaac Carling; Councillors, J. Pickard, J. Trick, W. Verity, and E. Drew.

Lucknow.

Stage Line.—Mr. Thomas Smith of Kinloss, has been awarded the contract for carrying the mails between Lucknow and Black Horse, and also between Kincardine and Walkerton. He intends to accommodate passengers.

Spring Show.—The Kinloss Agricultural Society intend to hold their Spring Show here on the 25th inst. There is every prospect of a good show.

New Church.—The Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, intends to erect a stone church in Lucknow next summer. Tenders are invited for the work.

Wingham.

Flood.—The last day or two has witnessed the greatest flood that has taken place in Wingham for a number of years, and that time-honoured individual the "oldest inhabitant" is anticipating a still greater volume of water from both the north and east, and it is difficult to imagine how much higher the water will rise from the quantity of snow still in the woods. The bridge near the mill owned by Peter Fisher, Esq., has been taken away in order to prevent any obstructions to the rafts of timber to be floated down the Maitland to Lake Huron.—*Times.*

Usborne.

Spring Freshet.—The rain of Saturday in this locality was extremely heavy. The rain collecting in the numerous feeders of the Sauble, and pouring thence into the main current, soon caused the stream to rise, and, without much ceremony, along it swept, in majestic grandeur, carrying along with it everything within its reach—bridges, culverts, fences, mill dams, &c. The large bridge on the boundary line between Usborne and Hibbert, two on the Fourth and Fifth Concessions, as well as the large bridge on the Thames Road, were carried off. Mr. Pickard's mill dam was also destroyed. The hail was also very severe, if hail it can be called, for if rocks of ice 7 inches long and 2½ in diameter, weighing 13 ounces, can be called hail, then we had hail sure enough; but where it *hailed* from is yet a mystery. They lit on the icy pavement and bounded through the windows, breaking them by hundreds. Although many were out in the storm and received slight bruises, it is strange none were severely injured, for had one of the masses fallen directly on an individual's head, it must by the laws of momentum, have gone clean through him.—*Expositor.*

Clinton.

Division Court.—A sitting of this Court took place on Friday, and in consequence of a case, in which the guarantee of a horse was in question, was going to be tried, a large number of farmers and others had assembled to hear it. The case came on night up at the opening of the Court, and occupied it during the whole day. A jury was empanelled to try the case. Doyle for Jobert, plaintiff; Sinclair for Vodden, defendant. It appears that Jobert bought a horse from Vodden for $137.50, and after paying part of the money, Jobert requested and obtained a written guarantee that the horse was sound and kind. After a short time Vodden asked to see this guarantee, and whilst in his hands he tore off his name, and tendered the money back if Jobert was not satisfied with the horse without the guarantee. Jobert would not give up the horse without Vodden's word give him $10, extra for the trouble he had been to in purchasing the horse, and the loss of his prospective profit in his business as a horse buyer, Jobert entered the action for the recovery of $95, the amount of difference at what he valued the horse, and what he had paid. A great number of witnesses were examined, who gave evidence of a conflicting character, but apparently conveying the idea that a horse which had been used mostly and the horse transferred before the guarantee was given. Both the counsel addressed the jury, and the Judge briefly summed up the case, and directed the jury to find for the plaintiff in a verdict for the amount of the full amount claimed. After the court closed a very strong feeling was expressed at the decision of the jury, and manifested by a very large majority of those who heard the case throughout, some being willing to subscribe freely to have it carried up to a higher court.—*New Era.*

Seaforth.

Temperance Lecture.—On Friday evening of last week Rev. Mr. Tait, of Goderich Township, delivered the temperance lecture in Knox Church to a W. M. Church of this place. The Rev. Chas. Lavell occupied the chair, and the audience filled a large room. The lecture produced no new facts and somewhat rambling, and showed his intense prejudice by taking a side hit at the Ontario Government on account of the ruling of the Hon. O. Mowat, which was given in a letter read by the Rev. Thos. Goldsmith who happened to be present. The lecture on the whole was interesting to those who were posted on the temperance question.

Mr. Gray's Concert.—The concert given by this gentleman a few evenings ago was well attended and was a complete success. All concerned gave the greatest satisfaction.

Roads.—Our roads are in a most deplorable state and some bridges have been carried away, amongst others the one lately erected near Kinburn in Hullett.

An Accident.—A young man of the name of McDonald got wound round a pully and was pretty severely injured lately in Mr. Shantz's flax mill in this place.

Sugar Making.—The farmers in this neighbourhood are engaged in making sugar. The season is now far advanced and little will be made.

School Examinations.—The Seaforth common school was examined in all its departments on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. More than usual interest was manifested in the exercises—the number of visitors being much larger than usual. Mr. Birchard the Principal is a young man of promise and no doubt is worthy of the position he occupies. Mr. L. McFaul the 2nd teacher is well known in the county as one of the most successful teachers our county has ever seen. In the female department, Miss Kennie as a teacher of youth could hardly be equalled, certainly not excelled. The order maintained by this young lady is the best we have ever seen. This young lady will always command a good school and a good salary. The other two female teachers, Miss Keltie and Miss Scheifield, are also worthy of the positions they occupy. The former has been sometime in the School and has proved herself to be a good teacher and the latter, though only a few weeks in charge of a division (the infant class) bids very fair. On the whole the state of our school is highly satisfactory and we may say that we have a staff of teachers in our school seldom equalled, never surpassed.

Sugar Social.—On Tuesday of last week a maple sugar social was held in the M. E. Church of which the Rev. H. B. Palmer is pastor. Mr. James Beattie occupied the chair and an excellent choir led by Miss McDonald discoursed sweet music during the evening. Readings were given by Mr. Gibbs who was as usual well received; after which came an address by Dr. Campbell, which was listened to with marked attention. The Rev. H. B. Palmer then made a short address thanking the friends for their attendance and the performers for their services. He said that he never was in a place where the people of other denominations were so friendly to him as those of Seaforth were. The audience then rose and joined in singing "God save the Queen," after which they were dismissed with the benediction.†

CORRESPONDENCE.

Public School Extravagance.

Mr. Editor.—I would desire through your columns, to direct the attention of the ratepayers to the proceedings of the Public School Board, who appear to have inaugurated a system of extravagance, just what might naturally be expected when men are returned to sit at the board who have no property to be affected by the expenditure of money necessary to meet their extravagant views. In a number of instances this year the salaries of the teachers have been raised or attempted to be raised by those men who sit on the board and have little or no property to be taxed. What is the use of a teacher being engaged at a certain fixed rate and signing a binding agreement to that effect, if it may be altered at any time? I believe the Chairman ruled a motion to increase Miss Lyster's salary out of order at the February meeting of the board, and I observe that at last meeting two similar motions were introduced and passed. With a debt of ever $55,000 due to the government, $20,000 voted for docks, and about $5,000 required this year for other expenses, it will be necessary to exercise great economy, and I think the School Board is not doing so. I do not wish to cut the teachers down, but it appears to me that the board is inconsistent; and I think the interests of the town are not being properly attended to by some of those who sit at the board.

Yours truly,

RATEPAYER.

Presbytery of Huron.

This Presbytery held a regular meeting at Clinton, on Tuesday, 8th inst. In consequence of the bad roads the attendance was small. The following is the most important items of business transacted: Mr. Grant tendered his resignation of that part of his charge known as the Huron Congregation. It was agreed that the resignation lie on the table in the meantime, and that a special meeting of Presbytery be held within the church, in Ashfield, on the 28th inst., to dispose of said resignation. The Congregations of Ashfield and Huron to be cited to appear for their interests. Messrs. Ferguson and Walker were appointed members of the Synod, and Ross and Carmichan members of the Assembly Committee on bills and overtures. The remit on the annuitant retired ministers was taken up. After some discussion the following motion and amendment were submitted: Moved by Mr. McLean, seconded by Mr. Gracey, that the remit be approved of simpliciter. Moved by Mr. McCuaig, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, that the following words be added to the remit: "It being always understood that the persons admitted to a position in our Church Courts, by such exception of legislation, shall not have the right to vote." Votes being taken, the amendment was carried, and the Presbytery decided accordingly. Rev. Mr. Reid was nominated Moderator for the next Assembly. Mr. Cuaig gave a report of his visit to Cromarty, setting forth that he secured the services of three students for the summer, and that the Central Committee granted the request of the Presbytery, in giving aid to the Mission Station of Stephen, at the rate of $2 30 per Sabbath, and to Bethany at the rate of $1 50 per Sabbath. As the Presbytery roll is increased by the addition to it of Mr. Danby's name and thus giving the Presbytery the right to appoint two more Commissioners to the General Assembly, a minister and an elder, Messrs. McDiarmid and Elliott were appointed such Commissioners. Mr. McCaa, elder, was appointed in place of Mr. Malcah, who declined the appointment. Mr. McDiarmid tendered the resignation of his pastoral charge. The resignation was allowed to lie on the table, and all parties are to be cited to appear for their interests at the next regular meeting to be held at Seaforth, on the second Tuesday of July. Mr. Gracey gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the time for holding the April meeting of the Presbytery be held at Stratford during the meeting of Presbytery be changed. Mr. Leask gave notice that a meeting of Presbytery be to be held at Stratford during the meeting of Synod, he would bring forward an overture anent the Board of Examiners of Knox College. A committee to examine students, consisting of Messrs. Ross, Ure, McCuaig, Young and McLean, was appointed. On motion made and seconded it was agreed that the evening sedermt of next regular meeting be spent in a conference on Sabbath Schools. Mr. Gracey to introduce the subject. Next regular meeting to be held at Seaforth, within the Central Presbyterian Church, on the second Tuesday of July, at 11 A. M.—*Expositor.*

A Modest Demand.

The Parkhill *Gazette* of last week says: "In the adjustment of the Mississippi Lands, we hear that the member for North Middlesex has filed a claim on behalf of McGillivray and Biddulph of $11,087.48, and $9,902.54 respectively, as their proportion of the Swamp Lands, and allowances to the County of Huron. A claim is also made for their proportion of the Swamp Lands in Bruce, on the ground that those townships formed part of the County of Huron. Bruce County has already received a grant to the Buffalo and Goderich railway. It is hardly to be supposed that the full amount of the claim will be realized, as at the time of separation of those townships from the County of Huron, an arrangement was made between the townships of McGillivray and Biddulph have been in receipt of a much larger sum than compared with what they would have done had they remained part and parcel of the County of Huron.

Protection to Farmers.

(From the Globe.)

The idea that the farmers of Canada can be benefitted by a protective tariff is not quite dead yet. Honorable members still air their hobby at Ottawa, and still there is no expect to secure credit for patriotism and statesmanship. Even in countries where the agricultural interest is not sufficient for the demands of the population, a fewy good cases we need scarcely say, has been made just against an import duty on the staff of life. What that argument is, does not need to be stated here or now. It does not apply to Canada, so that even though it could be said that in such instances as we have last referred to, protection might benefit the farmer and might give him a higher price for his wheat, the conclusion could not be drawn that with Canada should go in for a again tariff.

Both Canada and the United States produce a surplus of cereals, and, as consequently, both exporting countries. It is evident then, that the price of not only the surplus that is exported but of the whole crops, will be determined by what can be received in the common market in which both countries trade, according to the facilities afforded for reaching that market. To shut out American wheat from Montreal will not raise the price of the article there, as long as another outlet can be secured to Liverpool. Even as it is, there is more in Canada to be sold than is required, and that goes to compete with grain from Russia, France, Germany, Egypt, &c., and has its price determined, not by the exclusion or admission of wheat from Detroit into Windsor, but by the amount put upon the old world market at a particular time and in circumstances favorable or the reverse. From their geographical position Canadians will always be in a special favorable position for the Europ. an markets, and though there may have been a great amount of very inferior stuff rushed into the Lower Provinces by our neighbors, yet that can only have effect for a short time. For really good flour Canadians can compete in the markets of the Lower Provinces if with the most pushing, go-ahead Yankees, and can and do compete with success in the Boston market. What is imported into Ontario or Quebec is simply *in transitu*, or, if any of it is retained for consumption, it is in order to displace some of native growth which is of superior quality, and will command, therefore, a superior price abroad. It is quite a possible thing that even Ontario farmers may sometimes see American flour simply because they covet the better price for their own, and are willing to put up with the inferior article for their own use. But even though such cases could be adduced they would prove nothing in favor of an import duty. Still it would be true that all the produce of the country could not be consumed by its inhabitants, and the surplus, whatever that might be, would have to be taken elsewhere for a market and be disposed of at the prices ruling there. There would not even be incidental protection—the only kind, by the way, which in any case can reasonably be defended—while there would be the appearance of unfairness to the people of the Lower Provinces, as if there were the desire to benefit the Ontario farmer at their expense when really there would be nothing of the kind either desired or effected. If the Ontario farmer, with his light taxation and improved husbandry, cannot compete with his heavily burthened brother on the other side in the markets of England or New Brunswick, so much the more discreditable to him, and so much the greater shame to the miller and grain-dealer who allow themselves in that case to be outstripped in enterprise by those who have notoriously inferior wheat to work with and heavier burdens to contend against. If taxes and labor are so high, as we are always assured they are, in the States, why should we be afraid of meeting the men who pay these, either in our own or any other markets? If we are told that they have their own markets to themselves, we reply, 'Their own markets can only take a certain quantity, and if any one were to charge more even in that market than the price that was going in Liverpool or Halifax, *plus* the amount of carriage, competition would soon bring down an unreasonable demand.' By hedging in a very limited district, with fiscal restrictions and prohibitory duties, an artificial famine price might be effected; but, in the case of a continent or half a continent, with an internal surplus, the idea of enhancing prices by all the tariffs that ever were devised is foolish in the extreme, and, if it were possible, would be as heartless and cruel as even its intention it is short-sighted and suicidal.]

He Knew It.

A few years ago, a gentleman who had lost his nose, was invited out to tea, "My dear," said the good lady of the house to her little daughter, "I want you to be very particular to make no remarks about Mr. Jenkins' nose." Gathered around the table everything went going well; the child peeped about, looked rather puzzled, and at last started the table: "Ma, why did you tell me to say nothing of Mr. Jenkins' nose? He hasn't got any.

A Slight Mistake.

A mild and affectionate wife in Lancaster, Pa., overheard an acquaintance remark that her husband was too fond of leo. She waited up for him that night, and when he came home demanded to know if he had been spending his time again with leo. The unsuspecting husband admitted that he had, when, without giving him time to explain, she went for him with a firekiver. The husband does not remember how the interview ended, but he could never convince his wife that loo was a game of cards, and allowed plays euchre now and gets home before ten o'clock.

The Swiss *Times* tells the following marvellous story:—"On the occasion of the last annual market in Bernock, St. Gall, Switzerland, an innkeeper, while carving a California ham, came upon a nugget. Offered at the price of a walnut. The lucky find, weighing 161 grammes, about four ounces, proved to be of the finest gold. It is well known, adds the Times, that various hard substances find their way into pigs' stomachs, but the discovery of a nugget of pure gold in this way may be esteemed a novelty.

A Kingston paper explains that it is "a popular delusion to imagine because a Sheriff bestows a pair of kid gloves on a Judge, that little or no crime exists in the county. Take the coming Kingston Assizes as proof. The Kingston gaol is empty of untried criminals, but one case of forgery, two cases of larceny, and one or two assault cases are out on bail. Besides which, Judge Burrows has been often employed since the last Court of General Sessions in trying and convicting criminals under the Interim Sessions Act."

The Hamilton Times considers Sir Francis Hincks obtained his seat in Vancouver on false pretences. It was as a Cabinet Minister that they swallowed a name they found so nauseous, and they will ask you many astonishing questions about prices, try your temper with showing them goods, and even try your temper with the patient to tie them up, which puts you to an additional trouble of bullying them.

Curious but True.—There are more Scotch in London than in Edinburgh, more Irish in Dublin than in Belfast, in London, too, there are more Roman Catholics than in Rome itself, and more Jews than in the whole Palestine.

The annual prize meetings of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association are hereafter to be held at Ottawa. The Wimbledon meeting of 1873 will be made from the proved best shots in each province, and will consist of twenty men.

The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh will not take place till next March, and before it does take place the bridegroom will pay a visit to St. Petersburg. There is some difficulty as to the title, Prince Robertson, cabinet maker, of a name.

Primary Schooling.

BY JAMES RICHARDSON.

One thing can safely be predicted of the teaching of the future, and that is, that it will be widely different from what is current now. Just how it will differ it may be impossible to say, but the direction of the change is plain enough:—the children will be tasked out and taught more, while in some and intellect they will enjoy an amount of culture scarcely dreamed of by the present race of teachers. There are few who have had much to do with schools who have not seen pupils, well along in their teens—children whose "education has been neglected," as the phrase runs—who, beginning with scarcely a knowledge of the alphabet have easily acquired in two or three years a rank in their class equal to that of ordinary children who have been to school all their lives. No miracle is performed for these quick-learning pupils, nor by them; men are they blessed with superior natural endowments. The simple secret of their success lies in the fact that they are ready for their work when they begin it. They do not have to wait for the slow process of mental growth for the strength required to grasp and comprehend the subject they undertake to grind. Almost any unspoiled boy beginning at the age of twelve can master by his fifteenth year all the lessons of the common school course, even if his earlier years have not turned to good advantage educationally. Yet the same boy might be steadily overtasked to do the same work in treble the time at an earlier period. It is untimely work that overtaxes, work which should not be attempted until a later period of the pupil's development. Instruction, like food, must be suited to the receiver's power of assimilation, else it is useless, if not injurious, and mental effort, like manual toil, must be adapted to the doer's strength, or it is more likely to hurt them help him.

All this is wretchedly commonplace in theory, but in practice it is curiously disregarded, especially in the conduct of primary education. The early acquisition of useful knowledge is accounted the first object of education by most teachers and parents; and unhappily the usefulness of knowledge is more frequently estimated by its possible service to the man than by its power to stimulate the mental appetite, and forward the mental development of the child. The consequence is the child studies hard, retains a little, and closes his school life impaired rather by the weariness of much study than by any sense of intellectual skill and power—glad to be done with study rather than eager to go on in his endeavors to get at the bottom of things. But as we have said, there is a better time coming, when all this will be materially changed: a time when to inform a child will be thought less of than to form in him right habits of thinking, a desire to know, and a settled habit of pursuing knowledge in the right way. Then much that is now earnestly laboured for in the schools will be given over as not worth the time and labor it costs; much of what remains will be left for the later years of school life, and the increase of taxation will be given to having a higher educative power, matters more in harmony with the needs and desires of young humanity.—*Christian Union.*

A Mistake.

An absurd mistake led on one occasion to the temporary confinement of the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland in a madhouse. His lordship had received an unfavourable report of this particular asylum, and being anxious to judge for himself, he drove up in a close car, without having sent any intimation of his coming. When the porter refused his admission, he said at last, "I am the Lord Chancellor." "Oh, Lord Chancellor, oh!" said the porter with a grin, as he opened the gate. "Step in, it's all right. We have seven of you already. One got loose last week with the Emperor of China, but I thought both of you were back." By this time His Lordship was within the gate, and a batch of warders summoned by the porter took him in charge. It was not until he sent for his secretary that he obtained release.

A Scrap Book.

Every farmer should keep a book in which to paste agricultural scraps. Every one, in reading a paper, will see a number of things which he will wish to remember. He will perhaps see suggestions, the value of which he will desire to test, or hints which he will want to be governed by in future operations. And yet, after reading the paper they will throw it away and will probably never see it again. In such a case all the valuable articles are lost. To prevent such a loss, every reader should rip from the paper such articles as he desires to preserve and remember, and paste them in a scrap book, at the end of a year or two it will be very interesting and valuable.

A young lady having read about a man having invented a stove which consumes its own smoke hopes he will devise a method whereby tobacco smokers can be run on the same economical principal.

THE MARKETS

GODERICH, April 15, 1873.

Wheat, (Fall) ⅌ bush	1 14	@	1 15
Wheat, (Spring) ⅌ bush	1 10	@	1 11
Flour (per bbl)	6 00	@	6 00
Oats, ⅌ bush	0 42	@	0 00
Peas, ⅌ bush	0 55	@	0 55
Barley, ⅌ bush	0 52	@	0 52
Potatoes, ⅌ bush	0 35	@	0 40
Pork, ⅌ 100lb	4 00	@	4 00
Hay per ton	15 00	@	14 00
Chickens per pair	0 25	@	0 30
Butter, ⅌ lb	0 16	@	0 18
Beef	4 50		5 00
Hides	6 00	@	6 00
Wool	2 00	@	2 50
Wool	0 40	"	0 00
Eggs, ⅌ doz (unpacks!)	0 15	@	0 15

By Special Telegraph to the Signal.

CHICAGO, April 15, 1873.

Wheat, (Fall) per bush	$1 18	@	1 22
Wheat, (Spring) per bush	1 14	@	1 17
Flour, (per bbl)	6 00	@	0 00
Oats, per bush	0 40	@	0 42
Peas, per bush	0 57	@	0 60
Barley, per bush	0 54	@	0 56
Potatoes, per bush	0 40	@	0 45
Butter No. 1	0 19	@	0 15
" No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
" No. 3	0 0	@	0 00
Eggs, per doz. (unpacked)	0 12	@	0 00
Clover Seed	5 50	@	6 00
Hay	12 00	@	13 00
Sheep skins	1 00	@	1 50
Hides	6 00	"	6 00

BUFFALO, April 15, 1873.

Wheat, (Fall)	$1 16	"	1 18
Wheat, (Spring) per bush	1 12		1 15
Flour, (per bbl)	6 00	"	6 00
Barley, per bush	0 50	"	0 55
Oats, per bush	0 40	"	0 42
Peas, per bush	0 55	"	0 60
Potatoes, per bush	40	"	0 [illegible]
Pork	4 00	"	4 25
Butter, [illegible]	0 00	"	0 15
" No. 2	0 00	"	0 00
" No. 3	0 00	"	0 00
Eggs, per doz. (unpacked)	0 12	"	0 00
Hides	6 00	"	6 00
Hay	11 00	"	13 00
Wool	0 35	@	0 00

TORONTO MARKETS.

April 12th, 1873.

Flour—Fancy $6.90. No. 1 extra $6.75. Extra $6.60 to $6.70.

Wheat—Fall $1.20 to $1.35. Spring $1.12 to $1.18.

Oats—40c to 41c.

Barley—62c to 72c.

Peas—67c to 68c.

Corn—48c.

CATTLE.

Butcher—$4.25 to $4.50 for fat class with 25c to 50c more for picked. $3.50 to $4 for second class.

Stock—Prime cattle, $4 to $4.25. Lean—$3 to $3.50 for fat class; $3 to $3.30 for second class.

Calves—In good demand at firmer prices.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

April 12th.

No change worth noting since last week.

BIRTHS.

At Wingham on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. E. Nicol, of a son.

In Seaforth, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. Oliver Roberts, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. A. G. Forbes, at the residence of Alexander McDonald, Esq., Greenock, Mr. Roderick McRae, to Miss Flora McRae, both of the town of Kincardine.

By the Rev. S. Wilson, at the residence of Mr. Jaber Walker, Mitchell, on the 1st March, Mr. Richard Brandon, to Miss Margaret Ruddle, both of the township of Hullett.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. G. Clark, Mr. James McKenzie to Miss Eliza Jane McLeod, both of Kincardine.

At Dungannon, Co. Huron, April 3rd, by Rev. C. Bristol, M. A., Mr. Richard Pointer of Churchville, Co. Peel, to Miss Maggie Davison Gordon.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. M. A. Wright, at the residence of the bride's mother, Goderich, Rev. J. A. Tait, of the Niagara M. E. Conference, to Miss Mary Cathcart.

DIED.

On the Dunham Line, Kincardine, on Sunday, the 6th inst., Mr. Burns, aged 73 years.

At Seaforth, on the 7th inst., Louisa, youngest daughter of Dr. H. M. Ross, aged 5 weeks and 2 days.

At Exeter, Ont., April 3rd, the infant son, and on the 5th, the beloved wife of David Johns, aged 36 years.

In the township of Usborne, on the 26th of March, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Wm. Winn, and daughter of the late Mr. Henry Cathcart, County Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 60 years.

In Burpoody, on April 1, David Frederick, son of Thomas McClelland, aged 8 months.

In Seaforth, on April 5, Rachel Ward, wife of John Ward, aged 24 years and 9 months.

On the 9th inst., at West Flamboro', Ann, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Christie.

At Perth, on Monday, 31st ult., Hannah, relict of the late Serg

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Monday, 7th April.

The Speaker, on taking the chair, reported the recognizances attached to the following petitions were objectional, and the petitions could not be entertained: North Simcoe, London, Cardwell, Centre Huron, Peel, Monck, West Middlesex, and that attached to the petition for Addington was unobjectionable. Before the orders of the day were called, M. Dorion rose to call attention to a breach of the discipline of the House. He stated that employees of the House had lately been in the habit of writing scandalous articles against certain members of the House. He read from the Ottawa *Courier*, of the 4th inst., objectionable remarks against Messrs. Tremblay, Prevost and Flint, and moved that these paragraphs in the newspapers should be read by the Clerk of the House which was done. He then moved that the author of these paragraphs be called forthwith to the Bar of the House. Sir John said it was impossible to justify what had been written, attacking members of the House by one of its employees, although officers of the House often wrote valuable contributions in connection with the procedure of Parliament and other matters, but, of course, without political bias. Messrs. Jely and Cunningham supported the motion. They objected strongly to officials being allowed to discuss through the press either the political questions of the day or the policy of their superiors. Mr. Cunningham instanced a case wherein he had been misrepresented by the correspondent of the Toronto *Mail*, at Fort Garry. The motion was carried, and on the order of the Speaker, Mr. Tasse was ordered to be brought to the bar of the House. The Sergeant-at-Arms on his return stated that Mr. Tasse was not within the precincts of the building. M. Dorion then moved that he be brought to the bar after recess—Carried. In answer to Mr. Blake, Sir John Macdonald said that a proposition had been made to the local Government of Ontario to submit the question of the Northern and Western Boundaries of Ontario to the Imperial Privy Council for adjudication, but no response had been made by that Government. Mr. Mills moved for correspondence relating to the appointment to Queen's Counsel. After recess Mr. Tasse was called to the Bar of the House and a number of questions were put to him. He replied to the effect that he was chief editor of the paper, and also received a salary of $4 a day during the Session as French translator to the House of Commons. It was then moved that the examination should be postponed till Wednesday, but Sir John pointed out that the questions asked had not established the slightest case against Mr. Tasse, that no connection had been shown to exist between him and the articles complained of. In this he was sustained by Messrs. Cameron, Carter and others, and ultimately the motion was withdrawn. The Speaker here stated that he should suspend Mr. Tasse unless he could satisfactorily explain the matter. The greater part of the evening was passed in a discussion on a motion by Mr. Jones, of Leeds and Grenville, for a select committee to inquire into the best mode of promoting the agricultural interests of the Dominion. A lengthy discussion took place, there being a great difference of opinion. The debate was adjourned.

TUESDAY, 8th April.

A discussion arose with reference to an adjournment over the Easter holidays. It was finally decided to adjourn from Thursday till Tuesday. Hon. Dr. Tupper introduced a resolution to provide for the inspection of gas meters, and for testing the purity and illuminating power of gas. Mr. Mackenzie thought the subject properly belonged to the Local Legislatures. After some discussion the motion was carried conditionally. Sir John A. Macdonald moved that a select committee of five members be appointed to enquire into certain allegations and matters connected with the delay granted to the Canada Pacific Railway Company, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to sit after the prorogation of Parliament. In making the motion, he entered into an explanation of the reason why he and his followers had refused to grant a similar committee on motion of Mr. Huntington and then offered to submit the same resolution themselves to the House. Mr. Huntington's resolution was regarded as a vote of want of confidence, and in that light it was voted down. Mr. Mackenzie failed to see how the motion of Mr. Huntington could be considered a vote of want of confidence and the motion offered to-day, precisely alike in its character and object could be regarded in a directly different light. He could only account for the change of front on the ground that the Minister of Justice had been compelled to move for the Committee. He doubted whether there was power, under any existing law for a Committee of the House to sit after prorogation, and he suggested the passage of an Act to set the question at rest. Mr. Dorion suggested a Bill should be passed authorizing all Committees to take evidence under oath when ordered so to do by the House. Sir John Macdonald had no objection to this particular Committee having such power by the Bill, but he was not sure that a general Bill was advisable. Mr. Jones (Leeds) said that he had accepted the motion of the member for Shefford as one of want of confidence, and had voted accordingly. He was not opposed to an inquiry into this matter, and was glad that the Government had moved for a Committee. Mr. Dorion argued that it was not a vote of non-confidence, and cited precedents in order to sustain the ground he took. Mr. Blake took the same ground. The member for Shefford had not condemned the ministry in his motion for an enquiry, and he could not see how the hon. members who voted for a like resolution to-day and against it the other day could reconcile their votes. He did not think a committee could sit after prorogation. Such power could be given by the Bill, and he suggested that course. He agreed with the member for Napierville; it was certain the committee should have power to take evidence under oath. Mr. Joly said it was essential that witnesses in the case should be examined under oath. He would move that words to carry that out should be added to the motion of the Minister of Justice. The enquiry was the most serious one the House had ever had before it, and called for such a course. The Private Bills Committee had such power in matters of far less importance. Sir John explained that he had already undertaken to provide that these witnesses should have the legal power to give evidence under oath. Mr. Joly, after such a distinct statement, would withdraw his motion. After some further discussion the motion passed; and the following were named to constitute the committee, Hons. J. H. Cameron, Jas. McDonald, Blanchet, Blake and Dorion (Napierville). Dr. Tupper moved the House into committee on the resolution on the subject of the custom duties in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest territory. He explained that the Government decided to extend the time of the imposition of the Canadian tariff in Manitoba until May 12th, 1874, except as to spirituous wines and fermented liquors. Mr. Mackenzie objected to it, as the only parties benefited would be the Hudson Bay Co., who monopolized the trade. Dr. Tupper contended it was in the interest of the people and not the importers. After recess some further discussion took place, and the resolution was amended so as to prohibit the importation of spirituous liquers into the Northwest Territories. The Committee rose and reported, and the resolution was amended and a Bill based thereon was introduced and read a first time. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed a number of items.

WEDNESDAY, 9th April.

In reply to Mr. Chisholm, Hon. Mr. Tilley stated it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any measure this session for the purpose of diminishing or prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Merritt made a formal motion relative to the Welland Canal for the purpose, as he stated, of giving the Ministry an opportunity to explain the causes of the delay in commencing the enlargement of the canal. Hon. Mr. Langevin interest upon explanations that just as they were prepared with plans and specifications to proceed with the work, several new schemes were urged and old ones again brought forward, which led the Government to delay giving a definite decision until a commission of professional men had examined and reported. Their report has only just been received. It was in favour of the original route, and the papers connected therewith would be brought down at once. Mr. Thompson (Welland) gave substantial reasons to the House why Niagara, and not Port Dalhousie, should be the terminus of the canal. On motion of Mr. Mills, the House went into committee on his resolution to alter the mode of constituting the Senate. Mr. Mills addressed the House at considerable length in favour of the alteration of the constitution to make the Senate elective. After recess the debate on Mr. Tremblay's Ballot Bill was resumed by Mr. Palmer, who supported the measure. A lengthy discussion followed, in which the measure was supported by Messrs. Edgar, T. M. Daly, Chisholm, Trow, Oliver, and Farrow. It was opposed by Mr. McDonald, of Picton, Wallace, of Norfolk, White, of Hastings, and Cunningham, of Marquette; all of whom, while admitting the possible existence of bribery and intimidation, denied that the ballot would tend to diminish either one or the other. Amid loud cries of "question" and other marks of impatience, Mr. Dodge explained that he felt very strongly that the ballot would be no benefit, still he intended to vote for it. Mr. Patterson, of Brantford, followed in support of the Bill. The House then divided and the second reading was declared carried amid loud cheers. Yeas 76; Nays 55. Mr. Tilley stated that the election bill would be taken up on Tuesday.

THURSDAY, 10th April.

Mr. Speaker read a letter from Col Gillmor, Clerk of the Assembly of Ontario, accompanying a memorial from the Ontario Legislature in favour of passing a Prohibitory Liquor Law. The memorial set forth that 369 petitions from various corporations, in favour of a prohibitory measure had been presented to the Assembly during last session; that the Speaker of the said Assembly had ruled that it was not in their power to deal with the question under the Confederation Act, and that the Dominion Parliament must do so. And further, setting forth that in the opinion of the Assembly it was very desirable that such a measure should be passed. The memorial was signed by Sir. Currie, Speaker of the Ontario Assembly, and its reading was received with applause. Mr. Young (Waterloo) moved the House into Committee to consider the resolution, setting forth the disadvantages under which naturalized Germans suffer, and praying that steps may be taken for redress by the negotiation of a Naturalization Treaty between Great Britain and the German States. He recited the disadvantages complained of, stated that the existence of these operated against an increase of German population in this country, and contrasted the liberal policy of the United States Government in this respect with our own. The House went into committee, and reported the resolutions. Mr. Ross (Middlesex) moved for returns of sums expended in advertising and subscriptions with reference to the public journals of the Dominion. Mr. Mills moved a resolution directed against the acting by any member of the House as counsel in matters of Controverted Elections. Mr. Carter moved in amendment that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to consider what course should be adopted. After some discussion, and by common agreement, the amendment was carried. Mr. Young (Waterloo) moved for a return showing the total amount of revenue derived from postage on newspapers, and distinguishing, if possible, the amount derived from newspapers sent from the office of publication and those otherwise sent through the mails. His object was to ascertain the amount of revenue derived by the Post office Department from this source. He was of opinion that if the revenue was small it would then be a question whether the Government would not act wisely in abolishing it altogether. If the revenue was a large one, of course it would be different. At any rate he thought a reduction might be made and the tax upon knowledge made less oppressive.—Carried. Mr. Pope introduced a bill providing for the registration of births, marriges and deaths throughout the Dominion. After some further business had been disposed of the House went into committee of supply and passed a number of items. An adjournment was then made till Tuesday.

Illness of the Pope.

APPREHENSIONS OF DEATH.

HIS PRESENT CONDITION—THE CARDINALS GATHERED AT ROME.

LONDON, April 12.—A despatch from Rome says—On Thursday the condition of the Pope was the cause of much anxiety. The usual Easter services in Catholic Churches in England will be curtailed in consequence of his sickness.

ROME, April 12.—The Pope is better. The *Vere Nerida* newspaper this afternoon announces he has continued to improve during the day. He received the Cardinals and wrote several letters. The *Fanfulla* says the Pope suffers from an uneasiny pain in his left side and from nausea.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The *World's* special, dated Rome, April 13, says—The Pope, after suffering daily, hours of great pain, is now in a lethargic state. His physicians have forbidden the issue of bulletins and clerical papers have been ordered to abstain from making reports. It is feared his recovery is impossible. It is believed his death will be kept secret until the Conclave his elected a successor, to avoid the interference of Germany and Italy. All the cardinals except two are now at the Vatican. Four hundred Papal troops are inside, and orders have been given to allow no one to enter.

Central America.

SAN SALVADOR DESTROYED BY EARTHQUAKE.

EIGHT HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

ASPINWALL, April 5, *via* Havana, April 10.—The city of San Salvador, capital of the Central American Republic of that name, has been destroyed by an earthquake, causing a tremendous loss of life; 800 persons perished, and property valued at twelve millions of dollars was destroyed. The earthquake was followed by a conflagration, and many buildings were burned.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Private letters from San Salvador state that the earthquake commenced there on the 4th of March, and all the people left the place. On the 10th nearly the whole city was in ruins. The troops were guarding property from the plundering Indians and others, who always flock in when an earthquake occurs. The quakes were frequent, and though not heavy, yet they threw down the walls by the recurrence of the shocks. Most of the people were in the neighbourhood sleeping in the open air. The earthquake to-day, reported *via* Aspinwall, must have been since that date and much heavier.

REVOLUTION IN PANAMA.

ASPINWALL, April 5.—There has been a revolution in Panama in favour of Ex-President Corroco. President Nieva is a prisoner. It is said he recently sustains the revolutionists, who are in possession of everything. No lives were lost. Corroco was expected to arrive at Panama on the 14th inst.

Prince Edward Island Elections.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED!

A telegram from Halifax states that with reference to the Prince Edward Island elections, it is believed that the members elected on the 2nd inst. will take position as follows:

Government—Messrs. James Yeo, J. Yeo, Laird, B. Davies, Beer, Cambock, McNeil, L. H. Davies, Rowe, Sinclair, and Stewart—11, one of whom is doubtful.

Opposition—Messrs. Howlan, Perry, Arsenault, McDonald, Howatt, Holland, Leburgy, Kelly, Pope, Brecken, Kelly, McEachren, McLean, Sullivan, Lyon, McDonald, Haveland and McDonald—13.

CANADA.

About 2000 is the daily average for London city school attendance.

On and after April 15, the name of the post office at Pembina, Manitoba, will be changed to West Lynne.

It is rumoured that Rev. Dr. Tiffany will be appointed to the position occupied by Dr. Punshon when that divine leaves for England.

Strathroy is troubled with street rowdyism and calls for the police force to be doubled, *i. e.*—an addition of one man to the force.

There was an examination and picnic held in connection with the school in S. S. No. 9, Huron Township, on the afternoon of Friday, the 4th inst., which passed off very satisfactorily. There was likewise an entertainment in the evening, with music, recitations, songs, &c. Miss Standish performed on the organ.

The assessment of Stratford for 1873 is so far completed as to permit of pretty definite general results being ascertained. The assessor states that the present population is about 6,000, an increase of over 15 per cent. on last year, when it numbered 5,223. The year before it was 4,202. The assessment has grown from $1,069,556 in 1872, to about $1,250,000 in 1873. There are few towns in Canada which have kept pace with the growth of Stratford during the past two years.

The Guelph Mercury has this pleasant piece of information:—Farmers to whom we have been speaking say that the other day when the snow cleared off the fields enough to allow the surface of the ground to be seen, that the grass and wheat had quite a refreshingly green and healthy appearance. If all goes well for the rest of the season, they anticipate excellent crops of wheat and hay. They claim that they have not had such protection from the snow for years as there has been the past winter. Good.

The "Better Terms" question has been settled so far as New Brunswick is concerned, by granting that Province for the future $150,000, the Dominion in return taking over its export duties, amounting to about $60,000 a year. We see it stated elsewhere that it is the export duty on timber, affected by the Washington Treaty, that is meant. The Province certainly obtains a handsome present from the Dominion Treasury, and the others will, no doubt, put in a claim to share in this liberality.

We regret to learn that Mr. B. Osborn, of Huron Township, lies dangerously ill from a very complicated disease. One day last week while attending to a horse in Mr. Adam Rattle's stable, he received a violent kick on the side of the head, which prostrated him for some time. After he was taken to the house his wounds were dressed and symptoms of a speed recovery appeared. Unfortunately he was seized with erysipelas set in which has brought him to a very precarious condition.—*Review.*

The Windsor *Record* learns that the Messrs. Jenking have been awarded a contract to build another large car ferry steamer for the Great Western Railway. It will be the biggest thing afloat on these lakes, and will carry a load of sixteen railway coaches. Its length is to be 280 feet, breadth of hull 42 feet, breadth of beam 72feet; and in all its parts will be as substantial as iron and oak can make it. The wheel beams and sister beams are to be solid iron, and the hull coated with strong iron sheeting to resist the ice. The contract requires the vessel to be completed by Dec. 1st.

At almost every session of the British Parliament a Bill for legalizing the marriage of widowers with the sisters of their deceased wives is passed by the House of Commons, and just as regularly it is defeated in the House of Lords. The present session of Parliament has fermed no exception to the usual rule. On the 13th inst., the Bill came up in the House of Lords for a second reading, after having passed the House of Commons, which in different years has got no less than forty divisions in its favour, and was defeated by a vote of seventy-four to forty-nine.

How the Dominion Government Press is Supported.

From the Dominion Public Accounts we find the following sums set down as having been paid to the Tory Press as subscriptions and for advertising the most absurd notices—amounting in all to about $15,000:—

Governor-General Secretaries' Office	$ 489 97
Secretary of State, Canada	1,299 45
Secretary of State for Provinces	318 96
Department of Queen's Privy Council	1,217 33
Finance Department	1,586 97
Treasury Board	9 00
Receiver-General	377 40
Public Works	678 87
Minister of Justice	924 96
Marine and Fisheries	583 69
Agriculture and Statistics	651 13
Customs Department	3,921 35
Post Office Department	843 41
Minister of Militia	565 21
Minister Inland Revenue	855 68

Special Notices.

DEJEUNAT.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—*Cassell's Household Guide.* 1941.

CAUTION!

FRAUDS ABROAD!

I BEG most respectfully to caution the public of the British North American Provinces to be on their guard against purchasing spurious medicines which are being sold as my genuine "Holloway's Pills and Ointment," by certain individuals, of little or no means, trading (for the last few months only) under the style of the "New York Chemical Company." Every artifice is made use of by them for the purpose of imposing upon the public; and the more effectually to deceive, they have the effrontery, in their advertisements, to issue the following caution:—

"The immense demand for HOLLOWAY'S PILLS "AND OINTMENT" has tempted unprincipled "parties to counterfeit these valuable Medi-"cines.

"In order to protect the public and ourselves "we have issued a new 'Trade Mark,' consisting "of an Egyptian Circle of a serpent with the "letter H in the centre. Every box of genuine "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT will have "this trade mark on it. None are genuine "without it.

"TO DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

"We call your particular attention to the new "style of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT "—none of the old style are manufactured by "us now, nor have they been for months. We "therefore caution all purchasers against re-"ceiving from any Jobbers or Dealers the old "style of goods.

"Information concerning any such goods "being offered will be received with thanks.

"We ask the favor of all the information you "can give in regard to those counterfeits."

Now this Company is aware that your laws do not permit them to come into your country and sell my Medicines, but in order the more completely to blind the public, they have recourse to another piece of deception, viz. in stating that they deal in Medicines, as they say, to make up the Pills and Ointment in another form, as if that that they adopt a *New Label*, &c.

Besides the above-mentioned "Chemical Company," there is also a David Pringle of New York, who by consummate trickery is attempting to sell spurious imitations of my Medicines. Beware of him likewise.

This unprincipled Chemical Company has dared to say that I owe very large sums of money in the United States. What is the fact? A newspaper agent obtained, without my knowledge or consent, and by collusion with a party who had a limited power of attorney of mine, an order to advertise my medicines in South America for three years, to the extent of $400 000 in gold. He then sold his claim to a lawyer, who got it referred by the court to a friend of his who gave judgment against me to the amount of $171,579 gold, being at the rate of $428,947 and made by it, and I not taken steps to repudiate this style transaction the moment it came to my knowledge. The judgment will soon be set aside. It cannot be supposed, I am sure, that I owe a cent to any one who knows my unremitting attention.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that I ever authorized any person or persons to use my name for the sale of my Pills and Ointment. Although spurious drugs have been palmed upon many unprincipled men in this way.

I would ask, as a favor, that should it come to the knowledge of any person that spurious medicines are being sold under the name of Holloway, that he be pleased to send me the name and address of the vendor, which will put me on the same, I may, for the protection of the public institute proceedings against him, and I have no hesitation in publicly acknowledging any information received.

Should any person have reason to believe that he has been deceived by buying spurious imitations of these Medicines, he will oblige me by sending to the address at foot (which he can do at a cost of six cents in postage), one of the packets or pots or boxes which are affixed to the same.

My Medicines can be supplied at the lowest wholesale not prices, viz. pots, 22c., 55c., 88c., 2c. 50c. per box, 62c. per box, 1c. 75c. per box, 2c. 50c. per box, 5c. per box, 10c. per box, 25c. per box, 50

Song of the Seasons.

Gaunt Winter flinging flakes of snow,
Deep burdening field and wood and hill;
Dim days, dark nights, slow trailing fogs,
And Blackened sky-wave and chill.
And with the seasons circling run—
And still they change till all is done.

Young Spring, with promise in her eyes,
And fragrant breath from dewy mouth,
And magic touches for the nooks
Of budding flowers when wind is south.
And swift the seasons circling run—
And so they change till all is done.

Then Summer stands crest and tall,
With early sunrise for the lawn.
Thick foliaged woods and glittering seas,
And loud bird chirpings in the dawn.
And swift the seasons circling run—
And so they change till all is done.

Brown Autumn, quiet with ripe fruits,
And haggards stacked with harvest gold,
Add fiery flushes for the leaves,
And silent cloud skies soft outrolled.
And so the seasons circling run—
And still they change till all is done.

Swift speeds our life from less to more,
The child, the man, the work, the rest,
The sobering mind, the ripening soul,
Till yonder all is bright and blest.
For so the seasons circling run—
And swift they change till all is done.

Yes, yonder—if indeed the orb
Of life revolves 'round central Light,
For ever true to central force,
And steadfast, come the balm or blight.
And so indeed the seasons run—
And last is best when all is done.

Chambers' Journal.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The man who carries everything before him—the waiter.

How to turn people's heads—come into a concert late with creaking boots.

At an evening party, a country girl declined frosted cake because she thought it might give her a cold.

News.—Aunt Grace—"My dear children, you will be pleased to hear you have got a new brother!" Small son and heir—"Oh how awfully jolly, let me be first to go and tell mamma!"

An old bachelor says that giving the ballet to woman would not amount to anything practically, because they would keep dancing that they were old enough to vote until they get too old to take any interest in politics.

A DISCOVERY IN ARBORICULTURE.—Jones, visiting Robinson's place in the country, which he had not seen for a year, exclaimed, "How your Scotch pines have grown!" "Oh, yes," answered Jones, "they have nothing else to do."

A boy carried enterprise to the very last of earth the other day by circulating advertising sheets along a funeral procession of forty-seven sleighs. He stood by the road-side, assiduously handing in his bills, and didn't miss anybody in the ranks outside the hearse.

At a school examination, where words were "given out" for subjects in composition, a "mute, inglorious Milton" produced at sight this sentence on the word "panegyric:" "A few drops of panegyric, given on a large lump of sugar, is often best for an infant with the stomach-ache."

Two men disputing about their geneology—"I can prove my family," said the first, "for have existed before the deluge." "And I," replied the other, "can prove mine from Adam." "And I mine before Adam," rejoined the opponent. "You are right," retorted the second, "for before Adam there were no animals but brutes."

TOUGH PIES.—Army pies are so terribly tough, that soldiers call them leather pies. A poor fellow of Grant's army, probably a shoemaker formerly, whose arm had just been amputated, was being carried past a "stand," where an old woman was selling pies, when he raised himself in the ambulance and called out, "I say old lady, are those pies sewed or pegged?"

"Hillos, James, drunk as usual. What in the world has set you on the spree, now?" "Ax, ye maundle ba harsh, governer, didna ye hear my grand whistling canary was deid?" "Stupid fellow, leaving your work and getting drunk for the death of a bird. Don't you know a man should look upon such incidents as trifles?" "So I dae, so I dae, man: but gin ye wanted a spree yersel' ye wed be glad o' ony excuse."

"We like plain food, sir," said a worthy citizen of credit and renown, "and only in moderation. For instance, give me a basin of Scotch broth—which is the champagne of soups—a tender steak, oyster sauce, and a well-boiled potato; a bird, partridge or woodcock (I care not which), an apple tart, a bit of cheese, with a bottle of port, and a glass of sparkling Moselle, and I wish for nothing more."

ANCIENT lord, not over courageous, was once so far engaged in an affair of honor as to be drawn to Hyde Park to fight a duel. Just as he came to the porter's lodge, an empty hearse came by; on which his lordship's antagonist, who was a droll officer, well known, called out to the driver, "Stop here, my good fellow, a few minutes, and I'll send you a fare." This operated so strongly on his lordship's nerves, that he begged the officer's pardon, and returned home in a whole skin.

The following conversation between two eleverlawyers was overheard: "How does your client like it?" Not overmuch; begins to complain of the expense." "Mine is all right; bound to fight it out. Can we manage to get the jury to disagree again?" "Don't know; we must work for it." "You get beat, of course, in the end; but you'll appeal, of course?" "Of course."

STORIES ABOUT BEADLES.—A church in the north country which needed a pastor had a beadle who took an active interest in all proceedings taken to fill up the vacancy. One of the candidates, after the afternoon service was over, put off the clerk in the vestry and stepped into the church, in which our worthy was just putting things to right. 'I was just taking a look at the church,' said the minister. 'Ay, tak' a guid look at it,' said the beadle, 'for it's no likely ye'll ever see't again.' A a country church, a young minister from the west, and a great swell, came to do duty one Sabbath. Entering the vestry, he doffed his coat and vest previous to donning the cassock and cloak, and looked round for the looking-glass which generally forms a part of the vestry furniture. He searched, however, in vain. At last, losing patience, he cried out, "Church officer, church officer!" After calling for some time, the head of a gray-haired man peered in at the door, and a stentorian voice demanded, 'What's yer wull?' 'Where's the mirror?' demanded the minister. 'Sir?' said the other. 'The mirror—the looking-glass, said the minister impatiently. 'Oh, the lookin'-glass. Ye see, our minister's sic a handsum man naterally, that he dosna need a lookin'-glass; but I'll bring ye a pail o' water, if ye like.'

Wit and Wisdom.

He who talks, sows; he who listens, reaps.

To love is the only thing that can fill up eternity.

Our homes should be as holy as our churches to say the least.

A book is a letter to the unknown friends one has in the world.

Wisdom is like electricity. There is no permanently wise man, but man capabloed wisdom, who being putinto certain company or other favorable condition, become wise for a short time, as glasses rubbed acquire electric power for a while—*Emerson.*

The intellect has only one failing, which, to be sure, is a very considerable one; it has no conscience. Napoleon is the readiest instance of this. If his heart had borne any proportion to his brain he had been one of the greatest men in all history.—*Lowell.*

In audiences of rough people a generous sentiment always brings down the house. In the tunnels of Pennsylvania applaud an heroic deed.—*T. W. Higginson.*

There are but three ways of living, as some one has said, by working, by begging or by stealing. Those who do not work, disguise it in whatever pretty language we please, are doing one of the other two.—*Fyrode.*

Loneliness of Farm Life.

Much has been said and written about the loneliness of farming life in America, and while we concede that it is not always the most charming phase of enjoyable society, still it has its bright as well as dark side. In no other country do farmers hold so high a position in society as in the United States, and their opportunities for advancement, financially and intellectually, are unsurpassed; still we are inclined to believe that the attractions of farm life are far below what they might be if farmers would use their brains more and hands less. Our young married people when they start out in life upon a farm are usually very ambitious, and their whole aim is the accumulation of property, and while this in a degree is commendable, still, if carried too far, it incapacitates the possessor for enjoyment in any of the higher walks of life. Early to bed and early to rise, with no time for pleasure, will make a fool of any man or woman, and we find many among our farmers who have practiced this until they are now little more than working machines, and is it any wonder that their sons and daughters leave home the first opportunity? Is it any wonder that such peoplebecome stoics or religious fanatics, denying their children even reasonable social pleasure. There is no good reason why farm life in America should be a lonesome one, even in isolation, because cheap newspapers and cheap postage should bring the world without into every household.

Man has a natural love for mother earth, and the boy who is driven from the farm into the city, is very likely to go back to the old homestead, or upon some rural spot in the country as the gray hairs begin to appear, and we notice that such men become better farmers than their fathers, and their city experience seems to help them to conduct their business with more intelligence, perhaps owing to the course of study pursued, relating to scientific farming. We know it is quite the fashion to hurl slurs at city farmers who sometimes talk upon the subject, which they have a perfect right to do, inasmuch as they are honorable graduates from that high calling.

There are but two things needed to make American farm life attractive to young people, and these are, a knowledge, scientific and practical, of all that pertains to the farm and its surroundings, such as botany, entemology, geology physiology, especially that branch relating to the breeding of domestic animals, and other kindred sciences for which any member of the family may have a natural taste. In addition to these, give the children an interest in the annual receipts. Every farmer who has children can afford to make them his partners in business, for he must know from his own experience, that as soon as a child knows the value of money, a desire to possess it, and have a separate, individual purse of his or her own, is born. Parents may say that all the property will go to the children when we are done with it, but, 'waiting for dead men's shoes' is not in keeping with the spirit of "Young America."

Give the boys a direct interest in the products of the farm and they will have an incentive to work better, save more, besides learning how to keep a farm account and do business. And if there are daughters let them share with the rest, and never fail to settle the account annually, allowing the children to draw their cash, even if they lend it to their parent again, (taking notes on interest for security.

You that find it so difficult to keep the children at home, or interested in farming, buy a few books relating to the subjects we have named, and next January make the boys and girls over, sixteen partners in the business, promising to the younger an equal chance when they arrive at that age, and see what effect it will have upon them, as well as yourselves.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Girls and Domestic Duties.

A mother has no right to bring up a daughter without teaching her how to keep a house; and if she has an intelligent regard to her daughter's happiness, will not do it.

By knowing how to keep house we do not mean merely knowing how books should be arranged on the centre-table, and how to tell servants what is wanted to be done. We mean how to cook a breakfast, dinner, or supper; how to make a bed: how to sweep a room: how to do a thousand different things which are requisite to keep a home in order, and to make it pleasant.

A person who does not know how to do a thing well, does not know how to have it done well. No number of servants makes up for the want of knowledge in a mistress.

Not one woman in a thousand knows how to make bread as good as it can be made. And sour tempers, scoldings, dyspepsia, with itr indescribable horrors and even death itself, not unfrequently arise from bad cooking.

Mothers, whatever else you may teach your daughters, do not neglect to instruct them in all the mysteries of housekeeping. So shall you put them in the way of good husbands and happy homes.

Keeping Apples in Plaster.

A correspondent of an American paper says:—"I have been experimenting with apples, and find that those packed in plaster keep much longer than in any other way. I use flour-barrels, and find them preferable to apple-barrels, as they are made tighter. I first cover the bottom of the barrel with plaster, then a layer of apples, than cover with plaster, and so on, till the barrel is full, then I put the head in and drive the hoops tight. The plaster being of a cold nature, keeps the fruit at an even temperature, and being fine and dry, packs so closely as to keep the apples air tight.—*The Gardener's Magazine.*

THE VALUE OF OBSERVATION.—I never saw any body do anything that I did not watch him and see how he did it, for there was no telling but that some time I might have to do it myself. I was going across a prairie once; my horse began to limp. Luckily I came across a blacksmith's shop, but the smith was not at home. I asked the woman of the house if she would allow me to start a fire and make the shoe. She said I might if I knew how. So I started a fire and heated the shoe red hot; and turned the points of the nails out cunningly, as I had seen the blacksmith do, so that in driving into the hoof they should not go into the quick, and I shod the horse. At the next place I went straight to a smith and told him to put the shoe on properly. He looked at the horse's foot and paid me the greatest compliment I ever received in my life. He told me I had better follow blacksmithing all my life. Now, I never should have known how to do that if I had not looked on and seen others do it.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

THE COW TREE.—"Among the many curious phenomena which presented themselves to me in the course of my travels says Humboldt, I confess there were few by which my imagination was so powerfully affected as by the cow-tree. On the parched side of a rock on the mountains of Venezuela, grows a tree with dry and leathery foliage, its large woody roots scarcely penetrating into the ground. For several months in the year its leaves are not moistened by a shower; its branches look as if they were dead and withered, but when the trunk is bored, a bland and nourishing milk flows from it. It is at sunrise that the vegetable fountain flows most freely. At that time the blacks and natives are seen coming from all parts provided with large bowls to receive the milk, which grows yellow and thickens at its surface. Some empty their vessels on the spot, while others carry them to their children. One imagine he sees the family of a shepherd who is distributing the milk of his flock.

George Drive, who was executed on the 14th inst. for the murder of his wife, at Chicago, just before he was turned off made a long speech. He stated the noose dramatically and shaking it before the crowd, said:—"Just remember that rope if you go into a saloon and get tight. See what this liquor will bring you to as well as it has brought me. Remember that now, and look out for yourselves." What more impressive temperance lecture than this was ever delivered?

$133,275.
POPULAR DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES!!

BY THE

NEW YORK & BERLIN WATCH ASSOCIATION.

On a system that will insure to every ticket-holder a Gold or Silver Watch worth not less than $12, or of any value up to $200, at a uniform price of

($10) TEN DOLLARS ($10)

to close the disposal of $835,750 worth, sacrificed at a fraction of their cost to meet advances made on them. This not being a gift enterprise or lottery (there are no blanks, but every ticket draws an elegant watch of one of the following movements, at the option of only $10:

Gold and Silver Chronometer, Duplex, Stem Winding, Detached Lever, Vertical and Horizontal Movements.

Tickets to draw any of the above sent on receipt of 50 Cents. A ticket describing each watch is placed in a sealed envelope. On receipt of 50 cents one is indiscriminately drawn from the whole, which are well mixed. You will know the value of the watch your ticket demands before paying for it. The watch named will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of $10.

Prizes are immediately sent to any address by Express or by Mail.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"A marvellous chance and fair dealing certain."—*Times.* "An honorable and satisfactory drawing."—*Advocate.* "A thoroughly reliable concern."—*Courier.* "No gift enterprise humbug."—*Herald.*

We are permitted to refer to the following, who have drawn valuable watches for $10:

Miss Ada Bates, Guildford, $150 Gold Watch. Amos Burton, Boston, $60 Silver Watch. William Grimsmond, St. Louis, $200 Gold Watch. Mrs. M. Jasson, Milwaukee, $200 Gold Watch. Emily Gordon, Richmond, $125 Gold Watch.

5 tickets will be rewarded for $1.00; 11 for $2.00; 25 for $5.00; 50 for $10.00; 150 for $15.00. Circulars will accompany the tickets. To every purchaser of 150 tickets we will send a handsome Silver Hunting Case Watch which can be used as a specimen, and will lend to a large and profitable business. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing. There are no blanks, every ticket drawing a watch.

Agents wanted, to whom we offer liberal inducements and guarantee satisfaction.

Address

BEALL, DEWER & Co.,
31 Park Row, New York.

The Hespeler

SEWING MACHINE
IS THE
PEOPLES' FAVORITE,

AND gives universal satisfaction, it is the most simple, durable and the lightest running machine now made (of the cheaper kind) and will sew much heavier material than any other, it is just what the farmers have long wanted and is warranted in every case and kept in repair free of charge for one year by the company. Take my advice and buy no other. Sewing machines of any other make supplied to order at regular rates. I am also agent for all kinds of Agricultural Implements. Office and show rooms at A. P. McLean's Clothing Store, East Street, Goderich.

J. W. WEATHERALD

1354.

SOMETHING NEW!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED a branch of his Toronto Sewing Machine Repairing Works,

IN CLINTON,

where all kinds of

Sewing Machines

will be repaired, altered and put in first class running order.

Having had 16 years experience in some of the largest machine manufactories in the world he can guarantee satisfaction.

Workshop—Next door to *New Era* office, Clinton.

MR. L. S. WILLSON, next to SIGNAL office, Goderich, will receive machines and take orders.

THOMAS GOBERT.

Clinton, 10th March, 1873. 1360

STOCK'S EXTRA

MACHINE OIL

Has been in general use for the past two years and giving the best satisfaction, as may be seen by testimonials from many of the leading houses in Ontario. It will not congeal in the coldest weather, it is therefore suitable for the lightest and fastest, as well as the heaviest machines in use.

TESTIMONIAL

From the Joseph Hall Machine Works, shawa.

I consider Stock's oil cheaper at $1.00 per gallon, than olive oil at 50 cents. Yours respectfully,

F. W. GLEN, President.

For sale only by

G. H. PARSONS & CO., Hardware Merchants, Goderich.

SOLE AGENTS,
1312.

EXCELSIOR

True Blue Grocery.

YATES & SON

have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous customers, and the Public that they have purchased and replenished the above Grocery with a good stock of general and family Groceries

CONSISTING OF

TEAS, RAISINS, TOBACCOES,
COFFEES, CURRANTS, SYRUPS,
SPICES, RICE, BRUSHES,
SUGARS, PEEL, BROOM

Also Butter Bowls, Pails and Tubs.

They have also on hand a fine stock of

China Sets, Stone Ware, Glass Ware, Crockery, Lamps and Chimneys.

Flour, Feed and Provisions,

all of which will be sold Cheap as the Cheapest for cash or produce.

Now is the time for Bargains, Next Door to Jordans Drug Store,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

YATES & SON.

Goderich, 11th June 1872. 1321

Stoves! Stoves!

EVE TROUGHS AND CORNICHES PIPE CHEAPER FURNISH. LEAD PIPES, &c.

PLAIN AND FANCY

TIN WARE,

COAL OIL

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

J. & J. STORY.

☞ Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel
Goderich, Aug 15, 1872 sw1

NEW BOOKS,

Wall Paper,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

AT BUTLER'S

A Beautiful Assortment

OF

JEWELLERY, OF ALL KINDS

JUST RECEIVED,

and to be sold

CHEAP AT BUTLER'S

Fishing Tackles,

OF ALL KINDS. CONSISTING OF REELS, BASKETS, BAITS HOOKS and LINES of a superior kin

AND

SELLING AT COST

AT BUTLER'S.

Goderich, 19th Aug., 1872. sw104

THE RUSSELL WATCH

is made in all sizes suitable for Ladies and Gents, both in gold and silver. But the accompanying cut represents in proper proportions

THE $25 RUSSELL HUNTING LEVER WATCH.

In stepping silver case and gold points, full jewelled, warranted for five years—together with a gold plated Albert chain—which will be sent to any part of Canada on receipt of $25, or C. O. D., per express.

W. E. CORNELL,
Watch Importer,
83 King Street East,
TORONTO, ONT.

CAUTION.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE

Fairbanks' Standard Scales,

MANUFACTURED BY

E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.

FAIRBANKS,
Standard Scales.

STOCK SCALES, COAL SCALES, HAY SCALES, DAIRY SCALES, COUNTER SCALES, &c., &c.

Scales repaired promptly and reasonably

For sale, also, Troemner's Coffee and Drug Mills, Composition Bolls, all sizes Letter Presses, &c., &c.

THE MOST PERFECT

ALARM CASH DRAWER.

MILES ALARM TILL CO'S.

EVERY MERCHANT SHOULD Use Them. EVERY DRAWER Warranted.

SOLD AT

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE

Fairbanks & Co.,

98 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
211 Broadway, New York.
333 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,

118 Milk St., Boston.

For sale by Leading Hardware Dealers.

1353-2m

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Huron, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *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 Clark, at the suit of Donald Robertson, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in and to Lot number Fourteen village of Blyth in the County of Huron, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office, in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Saturday the Seventeenth day of May next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 11th Feb. 1873. } 1356

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

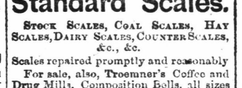
County of Huron, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Huron and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Donald McKenzie, Merchant of the Town of Malcolm Campbell, I have seized and taken in Execution, all the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in and to Lot Number Two Hundred and Seventy-Nine, and Lot Number Three Hundred and Forty, one in Somerville's Survey of the Village of Lucknow in the County of Huron, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale at my Office, in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Saturday the Tenth day of May next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff of Huron.

Sheriff's office, Goderich, 20th Jan. 1873. }

WHY ARE

Lazarus Morris & Co's



Spectacles

LIKE BRIGHAM YOUNG ON TRIAL FOR MURDER?

NOTICE.—Any person sending the answer to above to the Agent, F. Jordan Goderich, within the next thirty days, will receive an order from L. M. & Co. for a pair of their superior new pattern Eye Glasses.

Goderich, Feb. 5, 73 sw983w3

SONG ECHO, FOR SCHOOLS.

The following Music-Books are recommended as being the BEST of their class:

	PRICE.
The Song Echo, or Schools	$0 75
Kinkel's New Method for Reed Organ. Will be ready August 15,	2 50
Peters' Electric Piano School. 1	2 25
Over 200,000 copies in use. 2	
Peters' Harmonic Flower	50
Worrell's Guitar School	1 50
Festival Chimes for Singing Classes	1 50
Ne Plus Ultra Glee Book. With Piano or Organ Accompaniment,	1 50
Peters' Cabinet School for the Voice	5 00
Peters' Art of Singing	2 00
Winchell's Violin School, (Peters' edition)	3 00
Kummer's Flute School	3 00
Winner's Violin School	75
Winner's Flute School	75
Peters' Violin School	75
Peters' Flute School	75
Peters' Parlor Companion, For Flute, Violin and Piano, 1	2 00
Peters' Parlor Companion, For Flute and Piano, 2	2 00

Any Music will be sent post-paid on receipt of the marked price.

ADDRESS, J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New York.

KINKEL'S REED ORGAN.

A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN.

150 pages and 12 engravings.

PRICE 25 CTS.

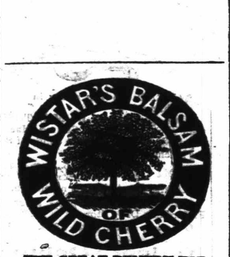
A Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Impotency, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases arising from the errors of youth or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years. This is indeed a book for every man. Thousands have been taught by this work the true way to health and happiness. It is the cheapest and best medical work ever published, and the only one on this class of ills worth reading.

Address all orders to

PROF. F. HALLOCK.

No. 497 Craig Street, Montreal, P. Q.

1362-ly



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.
And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having business with the Provincial British American, Phœnix and Hartford Fire Insurance Companies, for which I am Agent, will save their business time by calling at my chamber, by Peter Adamson, Esq., County Clerk's Office.

HORACE HORTON.

Goderich, 20th Feb. 1872. 1315-tow

DANIEL GORDON,

CABINET MAKER,

UPHOLSTERER,

Undertaker, &c.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING INSTRUMENTS.

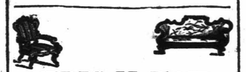
Organs and Melodeons, R. S. Williams, Toronto; Peloubet, Pelton & Co. New York.

PIANOS

UNION CO.'S, New York.
GABLER " "
BARMORE " "
DUNHAM " "
WEBER " "
CHICKERING Boston.
MILLER " "
VOSE'S " "

Can furnish almost all Canadian and American Maker's Instruments on terms to suit purchasers for cash or on time at less than Manufacturer's price.

Goderich, Feb. 27, 1873.



ERIC McKAY,

Cabinet Maker

Upholsterer, &c.

BEGS leave to return thanks to the inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding country, for their liberal patronage during the last two years he has been in business. He is now prepared to furnish all articles in his line, such as

FURNITURE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PILLOWS
BOLSTERS
MATTRASSES, &c.,

Cheap for Cash,

AND ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PICTURE FRAMES kept on hand and made to order. Having on hand an assortment of

COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

I am prepar d to make coffins on the shortest notice, and to conduct funerals on the most reasonable terms. ☞ Remember the old stand,

WEST STREET,

opposite the Bank of Montreal.

Goderich, Feb. 12, '72. 1y

DR. HALLOCK'S

NEW REVIGORATOR,

FOR nervous debility, seminal weakness, loss of sexual power, premature decay, mental and physical prostration, fear, despondency, and other evils caused by excessive secret indulgence. This sure remedy is composed of the most soothing, strengthening and invigorating medicine in the whole vegetable kingdom, and is the most perfect antidote for this obstinate class of maladies, ever yet discovered. It has been sent to all parts of the country, curing thousands who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to perfect health. Nervous sufferers! wherever you may be, don't fail to obtain this wonderful remedy.

The sure remedies are prepared at the Dispensary, No. 497 Craig Street, Montreal, and can be obtained nowhere else. They are warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Sent by express to all parts of the Dominion, and for sale at the Dispensary, No. 497 Craig Street; open from 9, a. m. to 8 p. m. Address all orders and letters to

PROF. F HALLOCK,
No. 497 Craig Street, Montreal, P. Q.

ExtensiveNewPremises

AND

Splendid New Stock.

C. Barry & Bro.

Cabinet Makers, Undertakers & Wood Turners,

HAMILTON ST.

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

A GOOD ASSORTMENT!

of Kitchen, Bedroom, Diningroom, and Par or Fu ature, such as

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

WHATNOTS, LOOKING GLASSES

GILT FRAMING.

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

Cheap for Cash.

N. B A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire; at on reasonable terms.

A CALL SOLICITED.

Goderich, 15 Aug 1870

"A Large Soul in a Small Body."

The above cut represents our

$70 Organs.

WHILE thanking our former agents and customers for their liberal patronage and confidence for the past year [and which we still hope to retain,] we would respectfully call their attention to our style No, 61. This Organ being a 6 octave, Double Reed [C Scale] is a very desirable instrument for advanced players, Pianists or parties educating themselves for the pianoforte: and as a parlor Instrument, it meets every requirement.—Our No. 30 is the same as 61, but different style, and more expensive. Our No. 32 is pronounced by all who have seen it to be the finest Instrument in the world for the price; this organ has two complete setts same as No 30, with two additional half setts, viz, Hautboy and Vox Celeste, making four setts from middle C up and also 1½ octaves of Bass Profundo. We are the first and only parties who make this line of Instruments, and the universal satisfaction they have given, and the immense sale of these Organs, show that they are appreciated and encourages us to make them a speciality.

Applications for agencies, where we have no agents, at all times confidentially solicited.

For Illustrated Catalogues, Address:

A. S. HARDY & CO.,
Guelph, Ont.

July 1st, 1872. 1333 ly.

1872) (1872

AS USUAL:

COMPLETE SUCCESS!

Ten First Prizes

At Two Exhibitions!

W. BELL & CO.

GUELPH, ONT.

Received Every First Prize

FOR

Organs & Melodeons

At the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, and Canadian Exhibition, London.

This good success, in addition to last year's record of

Silver Medal,
3 Diplomas,
and 12 First Prizes,

Prove that our Instruments in the opinion of competent judges are decidedly superior to all others.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of the

ORGANETTE,

Containing Scribner's Patent Qualifying Tubes, acknowledged by all to be the greatest improvement in Melodeons. Our superiority is conceded by other makers from the fact that at Guelph they withdrew from competition, thus acknowledging our inability to compete with them.

Every instrument fully warranted for five years. Send for Illustrated catalogue, containing fifty different styles of Instruments.

W. BELL & CO.

Guelph, Oct. 16, 1872. 1325

☞ NOTICE ☜

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE Signal Office for work done previous to the 21st Dec. last, are required to pay up at once to the undersigned.

ABRAHAM SMITH.

Goderich, Feb. 5, '73. sw983w3tf

W. & J. KAY

HAVE RECEIVED THIS MONTH

Silk Velvets, 24 and 30 inch.

Silk Repps and Poplins,

Twilled Flannels, White and Scarlet,

Nubias, White, Scarlet and Black,

Coloured Turquoise, different shades.

Sash Ribbons Cord and Watered,

White Brussels, Net Muslin Lace,

Green Kid Gloves.

Canada Yarns and Hose,

Also—Felt Overshoes &

Fresh Fruits.

Goderich, 9th Dec., 1872. 1347

H. GARDINER. G. BOOTH,

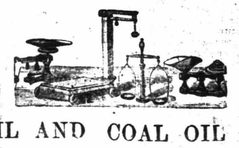
H. GARDINER & CO.,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

OF ALL KINDS

PAINTS, GLASS



OILS, PUTTY

COAL OIL AND COAL OIL LAMPS.

A Nice Variety of Plated Ware.

HARDWARE of all kinds in endless variety, and at the Lowest Rates

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

NORTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE, GODERICH,

Goderich, July 23rd, 1872 1327.

GODERICH FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned having sold the Huron Foundry property and Stock to the "Goderich Foundry and Manufacturing Company," begs to thank the public for their liberal support for the past nineteen years, and trusts that they will continue to send their orders to the New Company.

R. RUNCIMAN.

Goderich, 10th June, 1872.

Referring to the above Notice, the GODERICH FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they are prepared to contract for

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
FLOUR, GRIST & SAW MILLS, SAWING MACHINES, &c.

On Hand

IRON AND WOODEN PLOUGHS, with steel boards,
GANG PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS,
STRAW CUTTERS, &c.,
SUGAR AND POTASH KETTLES, GRATE BARS,
WAGGON BOXES, &c.,
COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES of various kinds.

SALT PANS Made to Order.

—ALSO—

Iron and Brass Castings, and Blacksmith Work.

BOILERS AND SALT PANS REPAIRED on short notice.

Twenty to thirty Horse-power Tubular Boilers

Generally on hand for Sale.

☞ All Orders addressed to the Company or Secretary will receive prompt attention.

ROBERT RUNCIMAN, General Manager.
HORACE HORTON, President.
GEORGE NIEBERGALL, Manager Agricultural Department.
ARCHIBALD HODGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Goderich, Ont., 10th June, 1872. 1325

JOB PRINTING

Neatly, cheaply and expeditiously executed at the office of the

HURON SIGNAL.

CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
NOTES,
RECEIPTS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
NOTICES OF APPOINTMENT,
OATHS OF QUALIFICATION,
PATHMASTERS LISTS,
VOTERS LISTS,
CIRCULARS,
JURY LISTS,
HEADINGS
DEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.,

Printed in the best style and at the lowest Rates.

GODERICH WOOLEN FACTORY.

SEASON 1872.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, WHILE TENDERING THANKS FOR PAST PATRONAGE, BEG LEAVE TO INFORM that during the past year they have

Added largely to their Manufacturing Machines.

And all having been entirely related,

Are Now Prepared to Execute Orders

In Tweeds, Full Cloth, Satinette, Flannels, Winseys, Blankets, Horse Covers, Stocking Yarns, &c. &c.

WITH GREATER DESPATCH, OF MORE DURABILITY, and Neater in Pattern Than Formerly.

They would also call particular attention to

CUSTOM SPINNING, ROLL CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING &c

For which their machinery is specially adapted. Parties coming from a distance with wool to get carded, by leaving the same with Mr. D. Forsyth, merchant, Goderich, can rely on getting their rolls home with their checkloom in all.

☞ N. B.—Prices low. First-class work guaranteed.

JOHN INGLIS & SON.

For Sale or To Let.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING LOT NO. 16, ON THE 2ND Concession, in the Township of Goderich, on the Bayfield Road, two and a half miles from the Town of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 75 cleared and under good cultivation, well watered with a never failing spring Creek running through the Lot, a large bearing Orchard of choice grafted Fruit, a good large hewed Log House a Frame Barn 54x32, stabling and driving shed with a large hay loft 52x27, with other out buildings and a good pump at the barn yard. This property will be sold Cheap for Cash or on terms to suit purchasers.

ALSO

Lot No. 1170, situated on the North side of East St., in the Town of Goderich, near the Railroad Station, containing one quarter of an acre of land with a good Frame House and Frame Stable and a few fruit trees and good well. This property will be sold Cheap for Cash. Apply to

G. M. TRUEMAN,
Goderich.

Or to C. SHANNON,
on the premises.

Goderich, 25th Jan. 1873. 1354

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the north half of Lot No. 14 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Goderich, on the Bayfield Road 2 miles from Goderich, containing 40 acres of land. There is a house and good frame barn on the lot, also an orchard of excellent fruit trees. Title indisputable. The South half of the same lot may also be had if desired. Apply to

GEO. JOHNSTON,
On the premises

Or to F. ARMSTRONG,
Land Agent, Goderich.

Goderich, June 6th, 1872. 1288

LANDS for SALE

AT BAYFIELD.

LOTS NOS. 71 & 72 BAYFIELD CONCESSION Township of Goderich, comprising 146 acres of the best quality of land, within about 2 miles of the Market place of the Town of Bayfield. There is a clearance of 22 acres which could readily be prepared for crop, the remainder of the land is closely covered with the best of beech and maple timber of splendid growth, an excellent road passes on two sides of the property, which is situated in an old and well settled neighbourhood.

ALSO—Lot 14, Range A Township Stanley, containing 39 acres of well reserved timber land, which would produce a large quantity of firewood to the acre. The lot runs to the River Bayfield with a considerable water fall which can be made available for saw or manufacturing purposes.

For terms apply to JAMES D. ALLAN, Guelph.

or W. W CONNOR, Esq Bayfield.

Guelph, Aug. 15th, 1870 w30

Farm For Sale.

IN the Township of Huron, in the County of Huron, being part of Block E. Comprising 100 acres, 50 acres cleared under good fence, and 50 acres Hardwood timber. Two spring Creeks. Good Log House and Frame Barn, good outbuildings. Orchard, within 1½ mile of Mill, and within 4½ miles of Goderich. Terms moderate. Apply to

JOHN EDWARDS
On the premises.